

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 18

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.

No. 27

Williams' Colored Singers

At Temple Theatre, Monday Evening, July 13th.

The Williams Colored Singers with a world wide reputation—same company which was to have been here in May, but had to cancel, on account of sickness and death of Mr. Williams' son—will appear at Temple Theatre Monday night, July 13th on their way to Bay View where they give the three opening concerts at the new \$40,000 auditorium.

This will be an opportunity for people in this community to hear the greatest company of colored artists traveling.

The entertainment has plenty of clean comedy, and the harmonizing of voices is the talk of music critics of the great cities.

O. E. S. Resolutions

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our brother and Past Worthy Patron, Jas. B. Palmiter, and whereas in our departed brother Mark G. Lee, No. 275 O. E. S. loses one of its members and efficient workers, and whereas the death of all who

have passed, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and friends in their hour of trouble, recommending them to Him who doeth all things well that the flight of the spirit is the second birth and beginning of its sublime journey in the ethereal world—a thought inspiring and grand.

We think of him as not dead, only as our arisen Brother, whom we hope to meet in the summer land.

Resolved, that our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, placed on the minutes of the chapter and given to our city papers for publication.

Ida M. Price
Laura E. Fuller
Rae K. Milford

Notice of Special Assessment.

To Mrs. Ella Barkley, Alfred Rogers, John F. Kenny, William A. Pickard, Samuel J. Colter, Est. of Mrs. J. Watkins, John McArthur, Carl Stroebel, Oscar Sunstedt, W. L. French, Henry Clark, Miss Maggie Colter, Jesse D. Allen, Methodist Episcopal Church, J. Allen Lancaster, John Sutton, Misses Carrie and M. A. Porter, Thomas Joynt, Milo F. Fay, J. W. Rogers, Henry A. Kimball, Mrs. F. H. Roy, Miss Helen Stone, L. A. Hoyt, and all other persons interested, take notice:

That the roll of the special assessment heretofore made by the assessor for the purpose of defraying that part of the cost which the commission decided should be paid and borne by special assessment for the construction of a sewer on Esterly street commencing at the termination of the sewer on Esterly street at a point about 150 feet east of the east line of Main street and running thence east of the south side of Esterly street to a point 15 feet east of the east line of Fourth street; also commencing at a point on the east side of Second street 50 feet south of the south side of William street and running thence south on the east side of Second street to an intersection with said Esterly street sewer; also commencing at a point in the alley between Third street and Fourth street 50 feet south of the south line of William street and running thence south along said alley to an intersection with said Esterly street sewer, is now on file in my office for public inspection.

Notice is hereby given that the commission and assessor of the City of East Jordan will meet at the Commission rooms of said City, over the post office (that being the place of holding the sessions of said Commission) on July 6th, A. D. 1914, at 8:00 o'clock p. m. to review said assessment, at which time and place opportunity will be given all persons interested to be heard.

Dated, June 15, 1914.
OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

We feel sorry for the rich woman who has poor taste. Everybody sits up and takes notice.

But the average man would have no use for mirrors if he could see himself in them as others see him.

J. M. HARRIS FOR STATE SENATOR

Well Known Boyne City Attorney In the Race.

Charlevoix County's candidate for the State Senate, the Hon. J. M. Harris is a man equipped with every qualification that the people looking for the ideal public servant, could possibly desire, and if the voters of the Twenty-ninth District decide that he shall be their representative in the upper house they may rest absolutely assured that they have selected not only a man of efficiency but a man who is sure to put forth strenuous efforts in behalf of his constituents. He knows Northern Michigan, Northern Michigan's people and Northern Michigan's wants to as great an extent as any resident of the Twenty-ninth District; furthermore his life has been of such a character that he can thoroughly understand and appreciate the circumstances of any individual or party of individuals.



Mr. Harris is now fifty-three years of age. His boyhood days were spent on a farm and in the lumber woods. At the age of nineteen he came to Charlevoix County and from that day to the present time he has taken an active part in all public affairs pertaining to his city, his county and state. He taught in the public schools of the county for twelve years, burning the midnight oil over borrowed law books in the meantime, and in the year of 1893 was admitted to the bar. For twenty years he has been a member of the Boyne City Board of Education and every citizen of Boyne City who has any knowledge of the affairs of our public schools will admit that he has served the city in this capacity wisely and well. For four years he was Prosecuting Attorney for Charlevoix County and for twelve years was Judge of Probate of Charlevoix county and he cared for the property of the widow and orphan in such a manner that a complaint was unheard of. If the district decides to send to the State Senate a man of affairs, a man who is competent to handle big business with the same degree of efficiency that they would expect the small matter to be disposed of, in fact if they are desirous of obtaining a man whose judgment and ability is unquestioned, they will do well in selecting this man.

MISTER VOTER OF CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

In this issue I am making my formal announcement as a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Clerk. I know very little about politics, but I have a knowledge of bookkeeping that will be of value if I am successful in securing the office. I am not a candidate at the solicitation of my friends, although they have been very kind since I have declared my intentions, but because I decided that I want to be the next County Clerk, and if you can conscientiously support a young man who is working as hard as any candidate in the field, your efforts will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully, T. O. BISSELL,
Boyne City, Mich.

Pol. Adv.
The girl who can't sing and won't sing is entitled to her choice of husbands.

But it is impossible to patch up a reputation so that the patches won't show.

Any man can score a big hit with a woman; all he has to do is to sit still and listen.

In union there may be strength, but without unions there would be no divorces.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

J. LEE MORFORD MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Is Candidate For Republican Nomination For State Senate From the 29th. District.

To The Voters of the 29th. Senatorial District of Michigan:

I desire at this time to make formal announcement of my candidacy for the republican nomination for State Senator from the 29th. Senatorial District.

The 29th. senatorial district is one of the most important in all Michigan because of the diversity of its interests comprising as it does a large portion of the state that is undergoing that process of transformation from the timber to the farm. The bulk of the remaining timber in the lower peninsula lies in this district and where once stood large blocks of the best timber the state ever grew are now growing up splendid villages and cities, agriculture and manufacturing interests joining hands to transform this section into a new land of greater and more pronounced and permanent wealth. I believe in the development of this great and magnificent section and that the state should in the enactment of laws, bear



in mind the welfare of this important section, and thereby assist in the greater development fostering and encouraging its interests.

It is fitting at this time to state that I shall, if nominated and elected, endeavor to represent all sections of the district with the utmost impartiality. The best interest of the entire district should guide in all matters without regard to factionalism or sectionalism.

I desire to call attention to the fact that I was twice elected as representative to the state legislature from the Presque Isle district. As a member of the house I was named on important regular and special committees. It was largely through my efforts that the permanent site for the Michigan National Guards was located in Northern Michigan. I was a member of the important special committee appointed to secure the enactment of uniform fishing and game laws in the states of Michigan and Wisconsin and to fix the lake boundaries.

The importance of the district as the office of state senator demands that one who fills this office should be a competent and well qualified citizen. I was born in Michigan and have lived in Northern Michigan 14 years. I am therefore more than ordinarily familiar with the interests conditions and needs of this section of the state. Through strenuous personal efforts I have worked myself up gaining the success which has come to me in business and other directions. I am connected with one of the important business interests of Otsego county, I own and operate a large farm and am a member of the Grange. So naturally, I have the interest of the farmer and the business man at heart for their best interests are mine. I believe that the interests of the laborer, an all-important factor in the production of wealth, should not be overlooked, and that in all matters of legislation the laborer's interests should be safeguarded.

I have been a lifelong republican and a stalwart supporter of republican principles believing that the forward movement of the country can best be brought about through the great republican party which is broad enough and filled with that true progressiveness that means prosperity and the best interests of the people.

I fully appreciate the support of the voters of the 29th. district at the primaries which will be held on Tuesday, August 25, 1914.

Sincerely,
J. LEE MORFORD.

A man's good opinion of himself isn't going to fool St. Peter.

For State Representative

I have decided to be a candidate for re-nomination on the Republican ticket for Representative in the State Legislature from this district, and if my course in the last session is approved, would respectfully solicit your votes at the coming primary election.

HERMAN I. McMILLAN.

For Register of Deeds

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds on the Republican Ticket, subject to the August primaries.

ANDREW ROSS

Charlevoix, Mich., June 24, 1914

In this land of plenty there are plenty of people who haven't.

Grafters get into office when honest men fail to do their duty.

If you want a thing advertised without cost tell it to a gossip.

Feminine curiosity makes fiars of many an otherwise truthful man.

Many a dollar goes into the jackpot that ought to get into the soup pot.

D. S. PAYTON



Candidate for the Republican Nomination for

County Treasurer

TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

T. O. BISSELL

OF BOYNE CITY



Candidate for Republican Nomination for County Clerk

Your support in the coming Primaries will be greatly appreciated.

Frank McWain



Candidate

for Sheriff

On the Republican Ticket, subject to the August Primaries.

NOTICE—Cut Noxious Weeds

To owners, possessors or occupiers of land, or any persons, firm or corporation having charge of any lands in this state:

Notice is hereby given that all noxious weeds growing on any land in the City of East Jordan, or within the limits of any highway passing by or through such lands, must be cut down and destroyed on or before the 5th day of July 1914. Failure to comply with this notice on or before the day mentioned, or within ten days thereafter, shall make the parties so failing liable for the costs of cutting the same, and an additional levy of ten per centum of such cost, to be levied and collected against the property in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected.

Dated June 16, 1914.

HENRY COOK,
Street Commissioner

BICYCLE RIDERS TAKE WARNING

Owing to flagrant violations of the ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles on the sidewalks within the city limits, it has been decided to enforce this ordinance. Any person riding bicycles on sidewalks within the corporation are liable to arrest and fine.

HENRY W. COOK,
Chief of Police.

If a woman marries the wrong man it is because the right one failed to ask her.

Pure Drugs Prolong Life

The Drug Store is a stepping stone to life, wealth and happiness. It is the greatest of necessities.

We guarantee the purity of our drugs, and their judicious use in time will keep you in the prime of physical condition and aid you in reaching the goal of life. Come to the store of pure drugs.

W. C. SPRING Drug Store.



THE "PRUDENT MAN" WRITES A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FOR HIMSELF EACH TIME HE WRITES A DEPOSIT SLIP FOR OUR BANK.

That is if he does not turn right around and draw his money out to foolishly invest in some far-away, GET-RICH-QUICK scheme constantly offered to him by some strange, smooth promoter.

It is our business to know which investments are good and which are NOT. If any of our depositors will come in and ASK us about investments they figure on making, we shall gladly give our opinion of them.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank.

We pay FOUR per cent. interest.

State Bank of East Jordan

CAPITAL, \$50,000.

In Your Quest For the Best Buy CHALLENGE FLOUR Sold by the City Feed Store STATE STREET Phone No. 125



The Sand Farm Dept.

Conducted By

The Sand Farmer

Mail Suggestions and Inquiries to

Louis P. Haight, Muskegon, Mich.

Sam And The Plow Handles

It was a bright, sunny morning when Sam arrived at No. 6 with his team, ready to begin plowing. His horses were pawing the ground, anxious to begin, and while Sam was waiting for the Sand Farmer, he looked over the lot which but a few days before had been covered with brush and small trees. It now lay even and clean, but he knew there were old pine roots, and many oak grubs to be encountered before that soil was turned over. Here and there a fern, or a bunch of flowers showed green against the brown moss and leaves which covered the ground, but Sam was anxious to begin the battle as his horses, for he was getting interested, and imagining what his own farm would look like in another year or two, and how surprised his mother would be when she returned from Aunt Kate's.

"What are you going to do, Sam?" asked the Sand Farmer, as he came over to No. 6.

"Plow, of course," said Sam, rather surprised at the question.

"And why do you plow?" asked the Sand Farmer.

"Why, to turn over the sod, or what ought to be sod," said Sam, as he looked over the moss and bare land.

"Very good," said the Sand Farmer, "but why do you turn under the ground where there is no sod, if you're simply plowing to turn under the sod?"

"Why, to get fresh dirt," replied Sam.

"And why do you want fresh dirt?" asked the Sand Farmer.

"I don't know," said Sam, "I never thought very much about why we plow. I've always just plowed because father did, and everybody else around me did, but I guess I don't know why I plow, but I'm here to learn."

"Willingness to learn is the first qualification for success," said the Sand Farmer. "Many men refuse to learn because they think they know all there is to the subject. Others never ask the soil questions, and do not know that the soil is the only real teacher for any farmer."

"Does the soil talk like the trees?" asked Sam.

"Yes, but in a different language," replied the Sand Farmer. "Here you have some ground that once produced the pines that made Michigan famous throughout the world. A few days ago it was covered with brush, and now only the moss and dried leaves, with here and there a fern or willow, give any sign that there was ever life or growth on this land."

"The willows grow because there is a little pocket of hard pan which holds the surface water when there is rain, and they seem able to live through the dry season with that little moisture. These pockets may hold, but the moss is really the only crop in this grassy yard of the ancient forests."

"For centuries the pines dropped their needles on this soil, and formed a thick covering. These needles contained an acid which is death to vegetation, and few were the flowers or grasses which grew beneath the trees. Then came the lumbermen, they took the best logs, left the tops and the down logs for a fire, and soon some hunter, smoker, settler, or possibly railroad, added the spark which started the forest fire that ate up the covering of pine needles, destroyed the young pines, and left charred and blackened trunks and stumps, like tombstones to the departed giant of the Michigan forests. These fires have swept over this land time and time again, and have eaten all of the humus, or vegetable matter, out of the soil, and the dark color you see is little more than charcoal, but the acid which was in the pine needles has been left on the surface, and still continues its deadly work."

"Later, the oaks, which seem to be Nature's rotation, followed the pine, and because they can live in an acid soil, and draw through their great tap roots the moisture and plant food far down in the soil, they have flourished, and would have made trees but for the fires, and the men who have continually cut them as soon as they became large enough for a stick of firewood. I want you to notice Nature's rotation; for it will help you in planting your crops in future years."

"First came the pines. If you will examine the leaves, or needles, you will note that the veins are parallel, all running in the same way. Now look at an oak leaf, and you will see that it is not veined, or the veins run from one central vein out either side to the edge of the leaf. Corn, rye, wheat, the grasses, oats, etc., are all parallel-veined plants, while the clovers, alfalfa, beans and vetch are net-veined plants. If Nature alternates the parallel and the net-veined leaves in her long rotation, it is not worth while for us to follow her example? If you will make your rotation according to Nature's, you will not go very far wrong; and just one thing here I want to call to your attention. Nature is every trying to cover the soil with something. If man intervenes, and takes off the pine, and the fires destroy the seedlings, she provides the oak, which can endure countless fires, because the roots go into the moist sand, and the eyes from which the young sprouts come are below the surface, and the oaks can never be killed like the pines, and here is the suggestion from Nature for cover crops."

"Many farmers plant corn, and then leave the soil barren all through the Fall and Winter, a thing which Nature would not do, and they would not if they realized that each acre left in this way costs them \$6 per year, that is, the nitrates which have formed in the soil during the Summer months are being given off during September, October and November, until the ground freezes."

"If they had sown vetch and rye as soon as the corn had been cut, they would have caught these nitrates, and made them a part of the vetch and rye, and really have added as much to the plant food in an acre as though they had applied \$6 worth of nitrate of soda, and in addition would have had the humus to help hold the moisture the next year."

"Here are two lessons for you to learn today: First, that Nature believes in rotation of crops, and follows the parallel-veined plants with the net-veined; secondly, that Nature believes in cover crops, and that a field should never be left bare, or Summer fallow, as some call it. Give it clover, alfalfa, or vetch, to work with, and the land will be adding the nitrates which these plants take from the air, and also storing up the nitrates which have already formed, and working them into a form which will preserve them for future use."

"But now coming back to the first question: Why do we plow? There are as many answers to this question as there are kinds of soil, and the answer must be according to the soil you have to handle. If clay, it will be entirely different from this sand, and what is good for one kind of soil may not be best for another, but here we have No. 6. I have told you about the acid from the pine needles, that this land is heavily acid, as moss will not grow on alkaline land."

"There is a little dark coloring to the surface to be sure, but if you will take a sample of that surface soil and place it in a test tube, you will see that it will burn, and that in reality most of this dark color is nothing but charcoal, the result of former fires. If the soil was in condition to be tilled, and we could apply enough limestone, marl, or wood ashes to the surface to neutralize this acid, and if we had a considerable amount of humus in it, I should not want to plow it as deep as I do now. If the roots were out so that you could plow eight inches deep, I would say to turn down this surface soil, and get it far enough below the surface to bury that acid, and give us new sand to start with, but plowing it as shallow as you can, you will find your plow point will run under enough roots to tax your strength and patience, and so this first plowing must be as shallow as you can make it."

"The first idea is to find the ground of the pines, willows, and opening grasses, rather than to turn over the whole root system. We must get rid of this wild growth, and this is the easiest way I know of. Is your coat for share?"

"Guess I can share with you," said Sam, "I thought I would need it, and so I brought it up last night after I got through with the chore."

"That's grand," said the Sand Farmer, "Now set your plow for two and three inches, and see how that goes."

"As soon as Sam was ready to start he grasped the plow handles, and took a step to his horses, and they jumped into their harness. They had not gone many feet before the plow point ran under a root, and they were brought to a halt, while the handles of the plow raised Sam's ribs a sharp blow and made him ejaculate something which he will not attempt to print."

"Steady, my boy, steady," said the Sand Farmer, "you're only starting in on this battle, and you and your horses will have to learn patience. This is what I meant when I said it was easier to rush into battle and die than it was to stay by such a job and live. Keep back a little from the handles, and hold your horses steady. When you get near a stump, bear down on the handles, and let your point come up, and when you have passed the stump set the point in again. Let me drive for you once around, and show you what I mean."

The plow was pulled back and another start made, and the horses soon learned to ease up on the collar when the point touched a root, but before the day was over both the horses and Sam felt as though they had been in a real battle, and they were tired and stiff and sore. Sam's back ached from the pulling back of the plow and his ribs were black and blue from the raps he had received from the plow handles. More than once he was tempted to give up and go home, but every time, he thought of the North Star watching him, although he could not see it, and then he thought of his mother, and went at his task anew.

After supper, as he sat on the piazza with the Sand Farmer, mother was softly playing at the piano the old hymn:

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."
The Sand Farmer said to Sam, "We don't have any rocks in this country, and we don't know the real meaning of those words. Once I was crossing over Mount Marcy, and in some way we got the wrong trail, and just as the Sun was setting, we reached the summit of Mount Sky Light, and there to our right loomed up Marcy

in all its grandeur, while off to the west lay the valley of the Iron River, with the silver line of the river nesting in the quiet green. A cloud was coming up the valley of the Iron River, with the silver line of the river nesting in the quiet green. A cloud was coming up the valley, but was far below us, and soon we heard the thunder, and saw the lightning flash, and realized that the storm would soon be coming up the mountain, and we must seek shelter for the night."

"Retracing our steps as fast as we could, we made for a little log cabin that used to stand in the gully. Just as the storm broke with all its fury, we had succeeded in building a fire, and by keeping seven logs piled, we were able to keep it going. The wind howled, and the rain pelted our face, and there I learned the meaning of those words: 'Watching as they that watch for the morning.'"

"As soon as it was daylight, we started up Mount Marcy, because our provisions were low, and rining ourselves to each other, we climbed up and up, beyond the line of vegetation, out onto the bare rocks. The wind was almost a tornado, and every now and then one of our number would be blown off his feet, and the other two would lie down and cling to some crevice, to hold him until he could regain his footing."

"After an hour or two of such climbing, we were almost exhausted, and we came to a great rock, when Berry, one of my companions, said: 'The shelter of a great rock in a weary land, and I realized for the first time that a man needs God, needs to remember that God is as unchange-

able as a great mountain, and when the storms of life rage about us, and our own strength is almost gone, it is good to be able to rest in the Rock of Ages."

"We have no stones in this country, but back in New York State where I was born, we had plenty of them, and it makes my back ache now just to see a stone wall. But Sam, we have got a very good substitute if you want to get a back ache, and that is these stumps out on No. 6."

"I guess I know it," replied Sam, "but I don't see where there is much shelter from those stumps, although this may be a weary land."

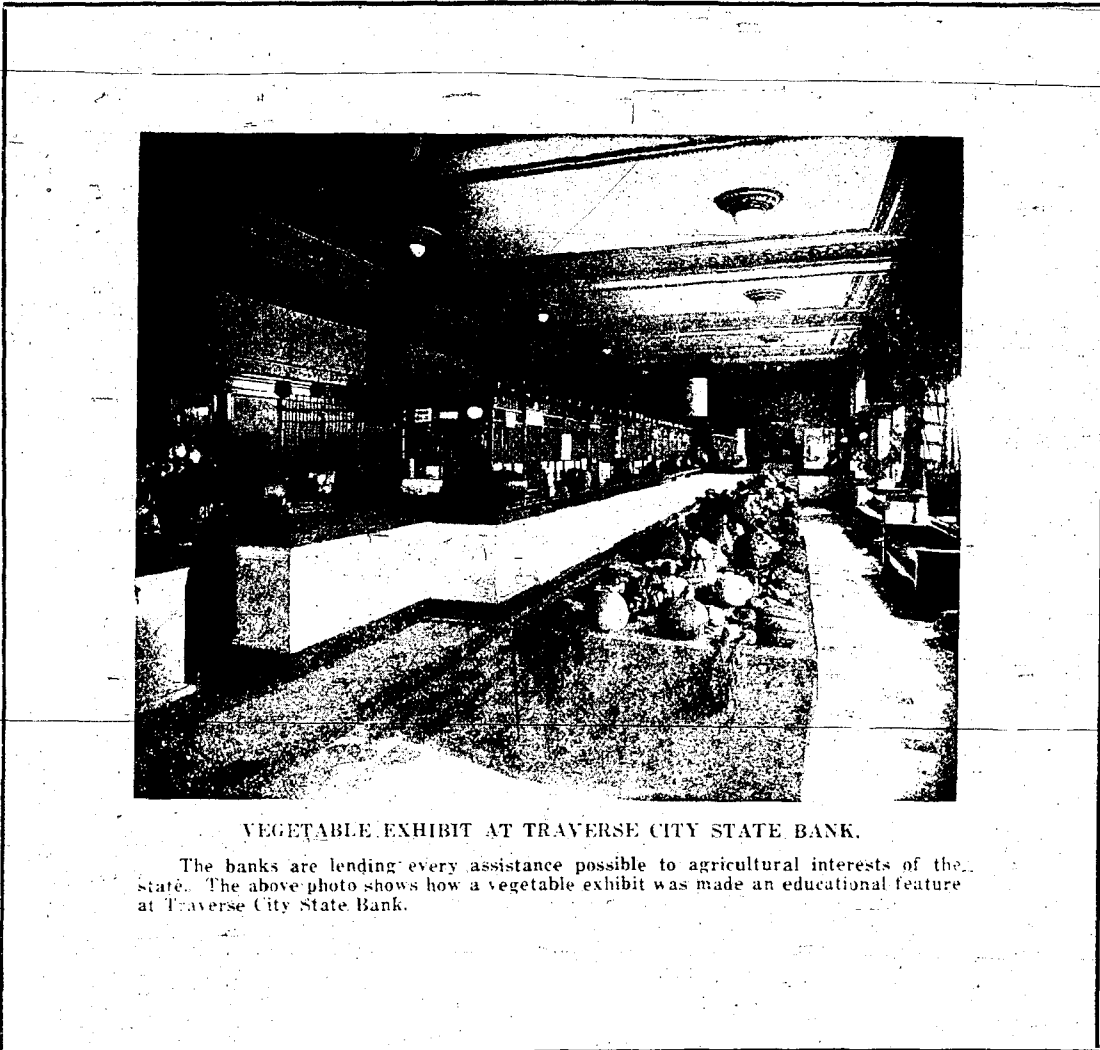
"It is there just the same," said the Sand Farmer, "Bye and bye when the stumps are out, and the land is producing crops, you may think of the backache it caused you to subdue that land, but if you were given the choice between lying in a hammock and watching me, do the work you did today, or doing it yourself, which would you choose?"

Sam was thoughtful for a moment, and then said, "I see. It's only those who work, and who work hard, that get weary, and the shelter is only found in the weary land. I couldn't lie in a hammock when there was work to be done. I love to work now that I'm trying to be a man, but I don't quite see where the shelter from No. 6 is coming in, although I'm tired enough to want the shelter from that mighty rock. I've never seen a mountain, but I've sometimes imagined what they must be like from their pictures."

"Did you ever do a mean thing, Sam?" said the Sand Farmer. "Have

you ever had the thought of it come back to you after years, and haunt you with your own meanness? Have you ever done a kind deed which you had forgotten, and years afterward have someone remind you of the fact that you helped him get a start in life, and tell you how grateful he was for your help? The work you are doing on No. 6 will give you the consciousness of having done something for the world. Those who may be most benefited may never know that you did it, but down in your heart will be the satisfaction of having served them, and when those devils of remorse come to taunt you with what you've done that was mean, or the lost opportunities for doing good, you can say to yourself: 'That all may be true, but I've done one thing in my life that was worth doing, although it was hard, I plowed No. 6, and you will find that the consciousness of a hard duty well performed is verily a mighty rock, if the work was done as loving service to our Heavenly Father, and for our brothers.'

"Then men who have the easy things in life are not to be envied. 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of Heaven.' That means climbing up the mountain, and to do that you must have endurance, patience, and the belief that there is a top, and that you can reach it; and as you stand there above the clouds, and above the turmoil and strife of life, you will find that all the things in life that are worth the having, and for which men strive so hard, have really been added unto you, for you would not exchange your place with those in the valley."



VEGETABLE EXHIBIT AT TRAVERSE CITY STATE BANK.

The banks are lending every assistance possible to agricultural interests of the State. The above photo shows how a vegetable exhibit was made an educational feature at Traverse City State Bank.

A Simple Sanitary System for the Farm Home

United States Department of Agriculture's Rural Engineer Outlines a Plan by Which the Average Farmer May Obtain a Pure Water Supply, a Satisfactory Plumbing System and a Safe Disposal for His Farm Waste

Washington, D. C.—A simple sanitary system is a most important and necessary feature for every farm home. Without it the health of the family is in danger, however attractive and well arranged a farm home may be in every other respect. It is a matter that should not be postponed to a time when other matters do not press for attention but should be considered the moment it is needed. The United States department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin giving a detailed description of a simple sanitary system suitable for the average farm home. It will be sent free to any farmer upon application.

The new bulletin is the result of a careful study. Convenience, comfort, and economy have all been considered and they may all be obtained if the suggestions given are practically applied with care and common sense. If the farmer has neither the time nor skill to install the simple system suggested, a reliable plumber, a pump expert or a sanitary engineer should be employed to install a system along similar lines.

The simple sanitary system recommended has four distinct features. It provides for:

- (1) A pure water supply.
- (2) Pumping, storage and distribution of water supply.
- (3) A durable and simple plumbing system.
- (4) A safe disposal for farm sewage.

The above features are described in detail in the department's new bulletin, which consists of 46 pages and contains 38 figures and diagrams with a number of tables.

Every Farm Home Should Have a Pure Water Supply.

A pure water supply is one of the most important factors in farm life today, as typhoid fever, dysentery, and other disorders may be carried by impure waters. Farm water supplies are very subject to pollution. Of 79 typical water supplies in Minnesota, investigations showed that 20 were good and 59 polluted. Twenty-five of those polluted were bad only because of poor surface protection, and could

easily have been made safer. Practically all the surface supplies were polluted. During these investigations 23 of the farms examined showed a record of typhoid fever.

Surface water supplies should not be used for household purposes, or for washing milk cans. They should not even be used for laundry purposes unless no other supply is available. Rain water from the roof is often polluted by dust, leaves and the droppings from birds. Any person who drinks water from surface supplies endangers his health if such supplies are not adequately protected and then purified.

Cisterns for Storage or Surface Supplies.

Where underground waters are hard to obtain, cisterns may be used where the store of rain water and surface supplies will be filtered and partially purified.

The cistern should be of water-tight construction, to prevent leakage, and to prevent pollution from the neighboring soil. It should have an overflow drain and a tight cover. There should also be suitable provision for straining or filtering the water previous to its entrance to the cistern.

Wells Should be Carefully Safe-guarded.

Farm wells are often polluted from local sources. They are often located for convenience near the barn or stable, or close to the back door, out of which household slops are thrown. The soil surrounding the well becomes saturated with organic filth and allows the surface water percolating through it to carry its load of contamination into the well.

The curbing or covering is often loosely constructed of boards, permitting small animals and vermin to fall into the well; and surface water carrying filth and manure, especially after rains, runs into the well from the top.

Both deep and shallow wells are subject to contamination. Of 177 deep and 411 shallow farm wells examined in Indiana, 116 of the deep well waters were of good quality, 45

were bad and 16 were doubtful; 159 of the shallow well waters were good, 209 were very bad and 47 were doubtful.

The safety of water supplies when near sources of possible surface pollution often depends largely on the character and quality of the material in which the well is sunk.

The farm well, especially a shallow dug well, should be located somewhat above the barn yards, and stock pens, at least in such a position that the surface drainage from all possible sources of contamination is away from the well.

If local conditions and prices will permit, it is a good idea to provide impervious floors with water-tight drains for farm buildings and stock pens. Under the same conditions concrete manure pits might well be provided to not only prevent the liquid manure from polluting the neighboring soil but to save the manure. No garbage, manure, or rubbish should be dumped into sinks or basins in the immediate neighborhood, and these should be fenced off and kept free from polluting matter.

The house should be provided with some safe method of sewage disposal, while slops and garbage from the kitchen should be deposited in tightly covered garbage cans and disposed of by burying in the fields, burning or feeding to pigs. The use of privy vaults and leaching or overflowing cesspools should be absolutely avoided, since they are likely to be sources of the worst contamination. The farmer should become acquainted with the various types of wells and the best methods of protection, and the well should be so protected as to exclude filth from those sources of contamination which it has been impossible to remove or have been overlooked.

In the selection, location and sinking of a well it is always a good idea to consider permanence in addition to safety. The well should penetrate to levels below that of the ground-water surface in the driest seasons.

Unpolluted springs are as a rule good sources of water supply, since the water usually comes from great depths within the rock or is filtered through many layers of sand and gravel. However, springs are subject to pollution from the same sources as wells and should be closely watched in this respect. Farm spring supplies are often polluted by the drainage from buildings and stock pens. Spring water supplies from limestone are also subject to pollution from distant garbage and sewage dumps in sink

holes. The same precautions should be taken for safeguarding spring supplies as in the case of wells, and in addition the spring should always be fenced to keep out the stock. Spring supplies should be frequently examined for pollution of any kind, and the water should be boiled before drinking, if possible, although this is not absolutely necessary in all cases.

After a pure water supply has been made available for the farm home, the quantity of water needed must be considered. A suitable pumping equipment must be chosen and then a satisfactory means for distributing and storing the water must be provided.

The department of agriculture's rural engineer shows that the quantity of water which can be provided will depend on the power used; the amount needed or whether the service is for the entire farm or for the home only.

Hand-operated systems are applicable where small quantities are required for house service only, but in case water is wanted for stock also the use of a windmill, engine, electric motor or hydraulic ram is necessary. If a windmill is used the storage should be large enough for at least three days' supply, to provide water in case of calm weather. Where other sources of power are used the storage capacity need not exceed one day's supply. The following table gives approximate quantities of water required per day:

Approximate Quantities of Water Required per day.

Each member of the family for all purposes will require	Gallons
25-40	
Each cow will require	13
Each horse will require	10
Each hog will require	2 1/2
Each sheep will require	2

The water consumption will vary from day to day and with the seasons. Fire protection should also be considered and in determining the size of tank the maximum amount likely to be required should be provided.

For a family of six persons a 200-gallon supply should be sufficient if the water is used in the house only. On a farm where water is supplied to a family of six persons, 10 horses 12 cows, 25 hogs and 15 sheep, the daily storage supply should be at least 500 gallons, with whatever additional amount, if any, the farmer deems necessary for fire protection.

Plumbing Must be Simple and Durable

The plumbing system for the average farm home should be simple and its material and construction should be durable. Water pipes should be arranged so as to carry the water in as nearly a straight line as possible to the point of discharge. The use of lead pipe or lead-lined receptacles for drinking water should be avoided in small private systems.

The sewer plumbing serves as a drain for the water plumbing. The drainage system should be so constructed as to carry away completely everything emptied into it, and it should be constantly vented, frequently and thoroughly flushed, and have each of its openings into the house securely guarded. All drains, soil pipe, and waste pipe should be water-tight and air-tight. All plumbing should be tested by filling with water or smoke to detect leaks.

Sewage Purification and Disposal.

The process of sewage disposal described is partly mechanical and partly bacterial, consisting of a preliminary septic tank treatment and of final treatment by application to a natural soil by surface or subsurface distribution, or to a specially prepared filter.

The septic tank although air-tight and supposedly water tight, should be located as far from the houses and the well or spring as convenience and local surroundings will permit, thus reducing the danger of pollution or nuisance in case of leakage or improper operation of the system.

Contrary to the usual opinion, small sewage systems require some watching and care. It is well to study the system and watch the action in the entire plant for any signs of clogging or waterlogging. If the sewage is applied continuously to the final disposal system and in such quantities that the system is kept saturated, the filter or disposal area becomes water logged and "sewage sick" and ceases to be effective. A grease trap is described which acts as a separator of grease and sewage from the kitchen sink or dairy room. Grease is allowed to enter the sewer it accumulates and eventually clogs the system.

No cost of material or labor have been quoted in the new bulletin since these vary considerably with time and locality, but nothing has been recommended which is not considered to be an economical investment for the progressive farmer. Progressive cities are making large expenditures for sanitary systems to protect the health of their people, and similar protection is due the country residents.

Any farmer who feels that the sanitary arrangements in his home are not entirely satisfactory is urged to apply for the department of agriculture's new, free bulletin. With the help of a reliable plumber or sanitary engineer he will be able to work out a simple and economical solution for his problem.

Decrease in Love.

They had been married just one year. That was why he risked losing his train by allowing her to fasten a bunch of violets on his coat. But his foot tapped the floor impatiently, nevertheless, and he frowned as he wondered if his wife's kindly thought would cost him his cozy corner seat.

"George," said his wife tremulously, "you don't love me as you used to."

"My darling heart of hearts," he exclaimed, desperately eyeing his clock, "whatever makes you say that?"

"Because, George," she answered, "when we were first married it used to take you a whole hour just to say good-night, and now—tears interrupted her words and ran down her cheeks—"you can kiss me and catch your train all in four minutes."—Baltimore News.

State Will Be Assessed On Cash Valuation Basis

Nineteen Counties Have Been Appraised and Other Counties Are Being Placed on Cash Basis.

Lansing.—Within one year the entire state of Michigan will be assessed on a cash valuation basis, according to O. F. Barnes, one of the three state tax commissioners. Nineteen counties have been appraised by the commission and at present the assessments in the other counties are being placed on a cash basis by the commissioners by supervision of the assessments of the supervisors throughout the state. This was made possible by action of the legislature at the last session and as a result the work of boosting the assessments of all property in the state to its cash valuation will be completed four years sooner than was anticipated two years ago when the commission began appraising various

counties and placing the assessments on a cash basis.

The counties which were appraised by the commission follow: Charlevoix, Gogebic, Iron, Baraga, Marquette, Dickinson, Bay, Saginaw, Genesee, Allegan, Ingham, Oakland, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Berrien, Grand Traverse and Iosco.

Commissioner Barnes today highly commended the action of the lawmakers in passing the bill which is assisting the commission to a great extent.

"The last legislature, recognizing that the supervisors were sworn to assess at cash values greatly increased the powers and duties of the tax commission by passing the law which declares that the tax commission shall supervise and assist supervisors to the end that their assessments shall be at 'cash value,' said Commissioner Barnes.

"Under this law the commission organized a plan to assist supervisors. It placed its entire force of examiners—50 in all—at the disposal of the supervisors of the state. It published a pamphlet on cash value assessments and in other ways assisted the local assessing officer.

"The result has far exceeded the best hopes of the commission. The great majority of the supervisors entered into the spirit of cash value assessments and the report which came hourly to the commission shows that 75 per cent of the territory not before reassessed by the commission and not including Kent and Wayne counties, has been put up to approximately cash value by the supervisors themselves. In Kent county reassessment is now being made by the tax commission and a large force of our field men has been at work in Wayne county since last December. It is safe to say that the new program has pushed the time for cash values ahead four years. Another year the uneven assessments left can be adjusted and then cash value assessment will prevail over the entire state.

"Wherever the supervisors have honestly and heartily entered into the

spirit of cash value assessments the tax commission will not reassess those townships but will endeavor to ascertain how near cash value the supervisors have got. The commission will recommend the amounts it thinks the supervisors differ from the commission's idea and will ask those townships to be increased by the county boards at the equalization sessions. This will be done on the promise that the assessments the next year shall be brought up to the full sum by the supervisors."

AN AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

A new idea in the Western Michigan Development program is being worked out by the Old State Bank of Fremont. This institution is erecting a new banking house and one of the features of the building is a room arranged for agricultural extension work. The room will be equipped with an agricultural library and will be open during banking hours for the use of the bank's patrons among the rural population. So far as known this bank is the first in the state to have an agricultural reference library.

Cadillac—Twenty members of the forestry class of the Michigan Agricultural college, with a staff of professors, will invade Cadillac today to camp for six weeks. It is the first of a series of camps in the heart of the well-known Cammer-Diggins hardwood forest.

Abolish The Murderous Toy Pistol

The Michigan Monthly Bulletin says: It is well at this time, just before the Fourth of July, to take a "stitch in time" in the way of prevention rather than to be obliged to mourn the fatal results a few weeks later of the unrestricted use of that pernicious enemy of the patriotic American youth, the deadly, treacherous blank-cartridge toy pistol.

Some cities have passed ordinances upon this subject. It is well to pass them and to enforce them. There is also a general State law which has been on the statute books for nearly thirty years, which appears to cover the subject pretty thoroughly:

An Act to Prevent the Sale and Use of Toy Pistols.
(Compiled laws of 1897, Sections 11530-11532, P. A. No. 138 of 1883.)
The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That no person shall sell, give, or furnish to any child under the age of thirteen years, any cartridge of any form or material, or any pistol, gun, or other mechanical contrivance, specially arranged or designated for the explosion of the same.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor

more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of thirteen years, to have in possession, or use any of the articles named in section one of this act.

This law, if enforced, would undoubtedly have saved many of the more unfortunate victims who annually succumb in Michigan to one of the most horrible deaths known to medical science.

AN APPLE EXHIBIT

Western Michigan Fruits at Boston in August.

The announcement of prizes to be offered in connection with the fifth annual apple exhibit by the International Apple Shippers' Association, has been made, and it appears that Michigan along with Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Nova Scotia and Ontario are in group one. They are to compete for three prizes consisting of a silver medal and blue ribbon, a bronze medal and red ribbon, and a bronze medal and white ribbon. Last year Michigan secured the silver medal in this group by the

fruit sent forward from the Traverse City State Hospital orchards.

As a sweepstakes prize a silver cup will be offered by the president of the association, and this cup will go to the individual or association making the best showing for all of the four groups into which the American continent is divided. This fifth apple show will be in Boston, August 5, 6 and 7. The Western Michigan Development Bureau is arranging to exhibit again this year, and hopes to have a much finer showing of fruit than was made for the Western Michigan country at last year's meeting. The apples are supposed to be picked on August 1, and are to show the condition of the fruit at that time. Of course only summer apples are near mature at that time. The judges, however, will take these facts into consideration and judge the fruit according to quality, size and color for August 1. Quality counts 50 points in judging, size 40 points, and color but 10 points. The small number of points for color avoids the advantage which the southern states would otherwise have because of their fruit reaching maturity at an early date.

Many Western Michigan fruit growers have designated trees in their apple orchards for the purpose of giving these trees the best of care, in the hopes of producing fruit that will be far above the average. In a number of cases experiments are being attempted in the hopes of getting fruit to mature at an earlier date than is usually the case. The big fertilizer manufacturers of the country are helping in these experiments, they having contributed several tons of commercial fertilizer which is being worked into the ground beneath selected trees. This fertilizer is supposed to contain the elements necessary to bring the apples to quick maturity. This experiment is being tried by thirty odd fruit growers, these growers being located in the different parts of the territory.

SECOND TRIP OVER WEST MICHIGAN PIKE WILL BE MADE IN JULY.

The second trip over the West Michigan Pike will be run the second week in July. The start will be made from St. Joseph and the cars will go northward to Mackinaw City. Representatives from the office of Public Roads and from the Bureau of Plant Industry will be in the inspecting party. Stops with short programs consisting of speeches will be made at the more important points along the way.

SHORT STATE STORIES

Saginaw—Mrs. Joseph Solgate, 69 years old, of Reese, Tuscola county, died Friday. She was the mother of 20 children, 15 of whom are living.

Cadillac—Heavy rains extinguished the bush fires in Wexford county. The fires approached to within two miles of Cadillac.

Owosso—Olin Woodworth, who resides in Shiawassee county, near Ovid, was fined \$100 and \$25 costs in the Clinton county circuit court for voting in Ovid at the primaries last spring.

Saginaw—John Smith, who for the last 46 years was employed as a blacksmith in the Pere Marquette shops, dropped dead on the porch of his home while talking with his wife. He was 74 years old.

Marshall—An unidentified man was found dead by some boys on a farm near here. The Wayne county superintendent of poor's label was found on his clothing. There will be an inquest. The man was about 60 years old.

Standish—Archie McDonald, one of the first residents to blaze a trail north of Bay City before there was a railroad or wagon road, died at the home of his brother, Angus McDonald, at Omar. He was 68 years of age and unmarried.

Iron Mountain—During school exercises in the Vulcan town hall some boys shouted "Fire" and a small panic ensued. Cool heads restrained the crowd, but not until after two women had fainted and many had left the building.

Lansing—The state will have to pay \$3,000 to owners of tubercular cattle ordered killed last month by the live stock sanitary commission. The state pays one-half of the appraised valuation of the cattle ordered killed, and the total last month was \$6,000.

Saginaw—Saginaw county officers were asked to search for Robert Hill, who disappeared from his home in Detroit Saturday, and have about given up the investigating. He formerly lived in Chapin township, but has not appeared there.

Owosso—The Owosso board of equalization and review has completed its work. The total assessed valuation of the city has been raised from \$5,000,000 to \$8,500,000. Field men of the state tax commission expressed themselves as satisfied with the increase.

Gaylord—Postmaster Harris has received notice from the office of the postmaster general that the salary of the Gaylord office will be raised from \$1,600 to \$1,700. Business in March and April was so much better than in previous months that the increase was warranted.

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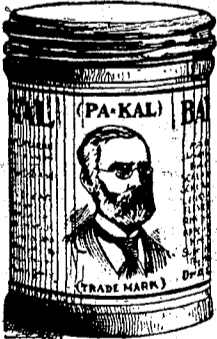
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124 N. Division Ave., Grand Rapids, Michigan

All Vehicles Should Carry Light At Night

The state Journal published an article last week, which should be given more than a passing thought by all who are required to be out on the highways at night. It reads: In spite of the fact that the farmer voted in the last legislature was responsible for killing the provision in the automobile law compelling all vehicles to carry lights the farmer owes it to himself to equip his buggy or wagon with some kind of a light for night travel.

There was a time not so long ago when the glare of headlights from an approaching automobile drove every horse-drawn vehicle to the roadside and in the clear. But as the motor became more common the panic caused by the bounding, blinding lights were off and today many drivers stick to the road at night as they do in the daylight. The result is that many accidents occur or are narrowly averted.

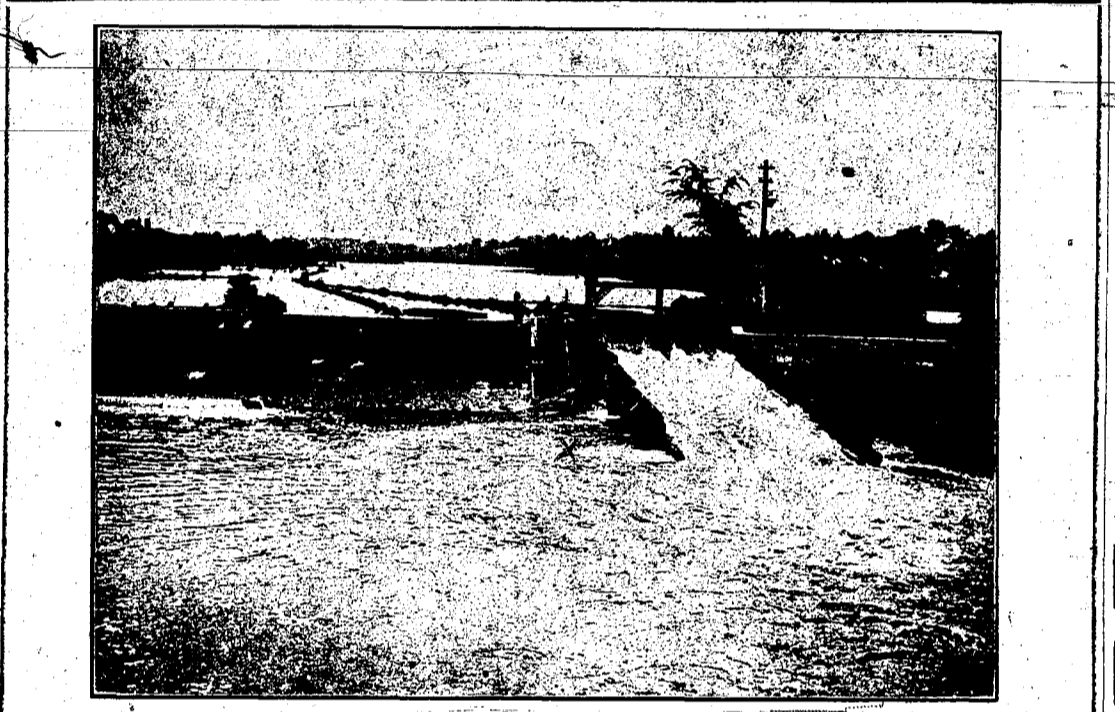
The fact is the lights of the more modern cars are directed upon the road and do not light up the entire countryside. They are designed to help the driver pick the highway for the tires of his car. It is not unusual now for the man at the wheel to find a dust-covered buggy confronting him less than fifty feet ahead. Then comes the emergency brake application, the shriek of sliding shoes and the hiss of a skidding car. If there is no crash it is simple good fortune, but only too frequently there is a crash and sometimes it carries death and injury.

There need never be any highway collisions between automobiles and other vehicles if every rig carried some kind of a light. It is not necessary to equip every buggy and every wagon with headlights. A lantern is sufficient. Just a light. One little gleam will give the automobile driver all the

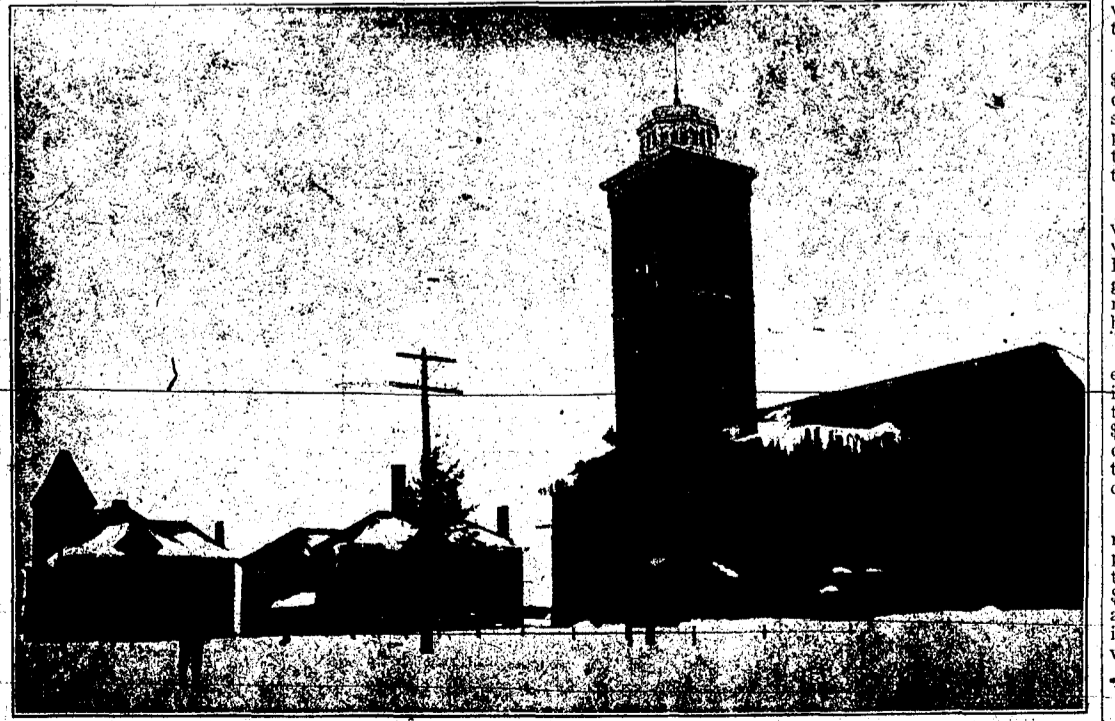
notice he needs and he will take care of the rest. If the horse-drawn vehicle desires to stick to the road even in violation of the law he then need not fear an accident. The motorcar will stop and wait favorable chance to pass.

In dry weather with the foliage and shrubbery dust-covered a dust-smearer buggy and gray horse are hard to make out even under the glare of a headlight. But the lantern would be seen half a mile away.

Drivers are having a lot of trouble lately in night driving and that serious accidents have not occurred is due largely to the efficiency of brakes and prompt action on the part of the man at the wheel of the motorcar. Automobile owners are stirred to bitter condemnation by the failure of other road vehicles to carry lights when they are repeatedly punished in court for failure to be properly illuminated. Even in the city they claim the horse-drawn vehicle should be made to show some kind of a light both for their own protection and for the safety of all other classes of traffic.



A FLAT RIVER POWER DAM AT GREENVILLE. Thousands of horse power is developed within the state from the many streams, furnishing unlimited power at a low rate. Greenville has two dams within the city limits. Power is being transmitted many miles from other dams, to other cities, making power convenient to smaller towns that are many miles from the stream, making our state an industrial as well as an agricultural state.



MINING BUILDING, MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES. The tower of the Mining Building in the foreground houses a reservoir of 18,000 gallons capacity which supplies water under a head of 90 feet to the hydraulic apparatus in the testing laboratory in the basement. A familiarity with pumps and water-power equipment is an important part of the equipment of a mining engineer. In this building are also given the courses Mining Engineering, including Mine Surveying, Prospecting, Exploration, Exploitation, Ventilation, Mine Accounting, etc. The College of Mines is widely known for its training of men for underground work.

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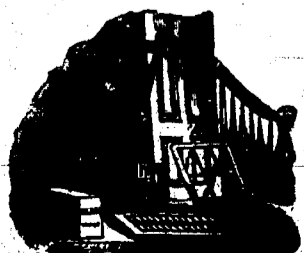
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FINISHED LUMBER, FRAMES, CASINGS



City Tax Notice

The Tax Roll for the year 1914 for the City of East Jordan will be in my hands for collection on and after July 1st, 1914. All taxes named therein may be paid at any time up to and including July 31st, 1914, without any collection fee thereof. If not paid on or before that date the Charter of said city provides that an addition of 2 per cent shall be made thereon on the first day of August thereafter, and additional 1 per cent, shall be added thereto on the first day of each month that the tax remains unpaid until returned to the county treasurer.

C. C. MACK, City Treasurer.

Prosperity helps some men to forget their friends.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS



LADIES! Beware of cheap imitations for CHICHESTER'S PILLS. DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy only the original and ask for "CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS." For twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.

SECRET WRITING.

Simple Cipher System That Keeps Postcard Messages Private. Postal cards would undoubtedly be in much greater demand than they are for purposes of correspondence but for the fact that the messages they convey are open to all through whose hands they may pass. Yet this objection is easily overcome.

There are some beautifully simple ciphers that are almost impossible for any one not in the secret to read. Only by luck, for instance, can even the expert find the key to a short message written in the "trellis" or "grill" cipher. It is extremely simple, and thousands of people use it to baffle folks who take an interest in the contents of post-cards.

To use it all you have to do is cut a few oblong holes in a blank post-card, place thereover the postcard you mean to write on and write your message in the holes. Then take the upper card off and write some natural reading sentences round the cipher words.

Any inquisitive person reading the card when it reaches your correspondent's house will find a message of no interest whatever. Only your correspondent himself—or herself—can read the real message, and that by placing on the card a blank card cut in exactly the same way as your own.—Pearson's Weekly.

Innate Mimicry.

Why if one man on the street takes out his watch do others do the same? Among the very early instincts recognized in the human mind are mimicry and curiosity. Mimicry develops into habit, as when we see many persons walking faster than we do we gradually fall into their gait and in time this faster gait becomes habitual with us. Every instinct emanates from one or the other of the fundamental instincts, self preservation and race preservation. Every action that benefits the human being can be traced back to the instinct of self preservation, and among these actions are the acquisition of knowledge, even the knowledge of the time of day.

Instinctive mimicry creates an impulse which in the case of the man looking at his watch upon seeing another do the same, is supported by another instinct, curiosity, and by the human faculty, reason. We therefore follow the impulse and look at our watch.—New York American.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL WORK.

Method by Which the Designs Are Built Up Bit by Bit.

Wonderful is the work of the designer in mother-of-pearl. With tiny segments of this iridescent material he builds up a beautiful design bit by bit, section by section.

First, from the cabinetmaker he receives the woodwork upon which his design will be formed. It may be the top of a curved chest, a portion of a stool or table, or some dainty neck-piece to delight a lady's heart.

Then upon the wood he roughly draws the design and gathers together the crude pieces with which to form the mosaic in the wood. Selecting a piece of mother-of-pearl, he fits it in a vise, and then with a tiny file he shapes it to occupy the required space. Dextrously he sets the section in the wood, fixing it with warm paste to fill the crevices.

Another piece is then selected, fashioned and secured, and so day after day till the piece is complete. The design is then rubbed with pumice stone to give enhanced color, varnish is applied, and the finishing touches are given.

Tonquin, a division of French Indo-China, furnishes the finest native in-

THE MOTIVE TO PHILOSOPHY.

Philosophy is a love for wisdom, a striving after truth. Even this striving is philosophy. A progressive culture process can be comprehended only by a progressive knowledge process. The human spirit is this progressive culture process. Philosophy is this progressive knowledge process, the self knowledge of the human spirit. This self knowledge of the human spirit is the fundamental theme of all systems of philosophy. The problem of philosophy is to see the meaning of the forms of culture, to grasp their inner motives and to make clear what they are and what is their aim. The problem is the more difficult the richer and more manifold the world of culture becomes. The animating principles of men are so various that conflicting systems of philosophy arise, each of which expresses one phase of these animating principles. This phase must be co-ordinated in order to solve the philosophical problem of the age. But there are ruling tendencies of the times, so there arise in philosophy ruling systems.—Kuno Fischer.

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday July 5th.
10:30 a. m. High mass.
7:30 p. m. Devotions and Benediction.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. T. Potter Bennett, Pastor.

10:30 "The God of Jacob."
11:45 Sunday School.
6:45 Epworth League, Mr. Henry Bogart, Leader.
7:30 "The Elder Son."

You and yours are cordially invited to attend any and all of these services. Remember there is no class distinction in this church. Just a "Home-Like" church. The laboring man is just as welcome as the capitalist and vice versa.

Large scandals from small talks grow. And lovers rush in where husbands fear to tread.

CHAS. NOVAK



Candidate for the Republican-Nomination
for Sheriff

Primary Election, August 25th, 1914

Dorothy Dodd
On Parade

Your feet are always on parade in these days of Short Skirts, Hobble Skirts and all the other new style Skirts.
Don't let a broken or shabby pair of shoes embarrass you.

Wear "DOROTHYS" and you will always have the self-satisfaction of knowing they "look all right."

CHAS. A. HUDSON
PIONEER SHOE MAN
Exclusive Agent for Dorothy Dodd Shoes.

Frank Phillips
Tonsorial Artist.

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

As a matter of fact a necessary evil is unnecessary.

Perhaps poets may be born, but liars are self-made.
To live long and prosper let the other fellow worry.
There is usually a way to get around any kind of rule.
If things fail to come your way, why not go after them?
A word to the wife is sufficient—to start a rough house.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

NEAT SHOES

A TRIM ankle and a neat shoe often make an otherwise plain woman into an attractive one. You will find in this store that we paid close attention to this when we bought our present stock.

Ladies, here you will find shoes designed to set off your ankles—no matter whether they are pretty or not. Come in today and let us show you.

White Shoes in Canvas and Nubuck; Pumps; One-strap and Two-strap Sandals; Button Oxfords; Baby Dolls in Patent.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

Briefs of the Week

Company X will give dances this Saturday evening at both the Armory and in the K of P Hall. A dance will also be given in the afternoon at the Armory.

Charles Novak was up from Charlevoix Thursday, in the interest of his candidacy for Sheriff. Mr. Novak has served as under-sheriff for four years, and made good.

A. L. Wright, F. W. Merrick and A. E. Sleeper—all of Bad Axe—stockholders of the Peoples State Savings Bank are in the city attending the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank.

Through error last week The Herald stated that W. A. Loveday had purchased the Shearer residence. He has rented and, with his family, now occupies the "Shear" residence on Second-st, next to Burdick's.

The contents of Ereiberg & Kowalskes furniture store were badly damaged in a fire at that place late Monday night. It is not known how the fire originated. The building was not damaged so very much, but the contents are in pretty bad shape.

On another page we are printing "A Simple Sanitary System for the Farm Home" as designed by United States department of agriculture's rural engineer. The plan as outlined is not expensive and should have the consideration of all our rural readers.

The bodies of Jerry Yettaw and Henry Papineau, who lost their lives in the burning of the gasoline boat Vega off Beaver Island, June 15th, were found on the shores of the island, Sunday, and brought to Charlevoix Monday. Funeral services were held Tuesday.

Frank McWain of Boyne City was an East Jordan visitor this week building up his political fences in his candidacy for Sheriff. Frank was Sheriff of the county for four years—and made good. He has a number of staunch friends both in this city and his home town of Boyne City who would like to see him in office again.

"Sweet Sixteen" comes but once in her lifetime. Let a portrait preserve a record of that happy age. Modern equipment and the natural, homelike surroundings of the up-to-date studio, insure faithful and artistic portraiture. Call at KIRKPATRICK'S studio and look over his samples, then plan your sittings. Call and look whether you order photos or not.

Military Minstrels entertainment given by Co. X Monday night was a successful affair both from an actor's standpoint and from a financial point of view. The "boys" worked hard on the project and are to be congratulated on the success of the venture. F. J. Gruber and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Phillips of Cherryvale (our theatrical colony) were of vast help to the Company.

A quiet wedding took place at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage on Thursday evening when Miss Gertrude Sweet was united in marriage to Clinton LaValley by Rev. T. Porter Bennett. Miss Margaret Holt assisted the bride and Louis Fralick supported the groom. The young people are well and favorably known in the city and their many friends join in wishing them a happy and prosperous voyage through life. They will reside on Mill Street.

Wm. Palmiter has a new auto. Mr. and Mrs. Bert Reid are at Rogers City. John Porter is in Chicago this week on business.

Miss Emma Nachazel is at Charlevoix this summer.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. Colburn a daughter, June 26th.

Miss Francis Rogers is out again after a weeks illness.

D. Goodman and C. A. Brabant are in Detroit this week.

Mrs. Tefelsky went to Petoskey hospital for treatment.

H. E. Lamb of Chicago is in the city for a week on business.

W. A. Everett of Grayling was in the city Tuesday on business.

Miss Mae and Teresa Phillips returned to Detroit, Wednesday.

Geo. Bailey of Mancelona was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

Alfred and Ethel Blake are attending summer school at Mt. Pleasant.

Miss Leona Miles was very ill this week but is now some improved.

Miss Eunice Carr is spending the week at Charlevoix visiting friends.

Mr. Blakely with son and daughter of Petoskey were in the city Friday.

James Malpass and daughter, Miss Lydia, were at Traverse City this week.

Mrs. Thos. Joynt went to Central Lake Wednesday to remain over Sunday.

W. Bryan of New London, Ohio, is visiting his nephew, Ray Benson, this week.

Wm. Doyle moved his family to Grayling Wednesday, where he has employment.

Jas. Zoulek has completed the foundation for Al Tindale's barn at his farm home.

Att'y Williams, with Mrs. E. N. Clink and Miss Belle Roy were at Charlevoix Tuesday.

George Spencer returned from Northport last week returning again Tuesday.

F. R. Bulow and Nelson Crandall assisted in the Elks Band at Petoskey last week.

The Needle Craft Society were entertained at the home of Mrs. John Burney last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nickless are entertaining the latter's brother, Oscar Harris of Flint.

Mr. and Mrs. Ima VanLeuven of Boyne City spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clark.

Mrs. G. Whitbeck and daughter, Miss Beatrice of Mancelona were in the city Wednesday on business.

Mrs. F. P. Ramsey and Mrs. R. Smith were visiting relatives at Charlevoix, Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Jas. Zoulek returned home from Chicago, Thursday where she visited her two daughters for a fortnight.

Mrs. Charles Waterman and children of Buffalo, N. Y., are guest of her mother, Mrs. E. Smatts, Wednesday last.

Wm. H. McMillan of Marsellus, Mich. is visiting his daughter, Mrs. D. H. Fitch, and son H. I. McMillan for a few days.

Glenn Roy and wife of Flint are expected here Saturday by auto for a visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Roy.

Mose Weisman, Vern Richards, Merle Crowell and Frank Whittington were fishing at Intermediate Lake, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A party of young people attended the opening of the Roller Rink at Charlevoix Thursday evening, going and returning on the Hum.

The Sand Farmer offering this week is "Sam and the Plow Handles." It is interesting, instructive and you should not fail to read every word.

Miss Gooney of Chicago and Miss Emily Mallpass came Wednesday for two weeks visit at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Malpass.

Rev. and Mrs. T. Porter Bennett leave first of the week with their son, Oscar for Detroit, where he will receive treatment for the eyes.

Miss Louisa Loveday left Thursday for the west where she will do circuit chauteauqua work in the capacity of entertainer presenting "Within the Law."

J. LeRoy Sherman and family drove to Vanderbilt, Tuesday, where Mrs. Sherman and children will remain for a two weeks visit at the home of her parents.

The business man who will spare a few minutes of his time to the photographer of today will please his entire family. His portrait produced by the present day methods of photography will be an agreeable surprise—it's done so quickly and cleverly at KIRKPATRICK'S.

Otto Powers is in the city this week. E. N. Clink was in Bellaire, Tuesday. Mrs. Geo. Carr was at Charlevoix Wednesday last.

Fred Gremel of Newberry was in the city over Sunday.

Frank Phelps of Bay City is guest of H. L. Dunson this week.

Mrs. Wm. Sweet and daughter, Miss Ethel, went to Flint Thursday.

Mrs. Grace Shue of Mancelona is visiting at the home of Mrs. John Dolezel.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sloan and son, Janie, were camping at Munroe creek last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gould of Mt. Bliss visited at the home of Allison Pinney last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wagoner of Thumb Lake visited Sam Rogers and family over Sunday.

Miss Gilleb of Kalamazoo was guest of Miss Louise Loveday, returning to her home Thursday.

Master Clare Myers of Charlevoix is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Weikel.

Supt. Ganiard and family moved their household goods to Mt. Pleasant first of the week.

Mrs. A. Hill returned from Detroit Saturday where she has been for time taking treatments.

Elmer Porter has moved from State St., and now occupies rooms in the Brown tenant house.

F. Green of Bay City was transacting business for the Bay City Tribune, here for the past two weeks.

Jay Hite and family are moving into their new home on Second St., recently vacated by Supt. Ganiard.

Little Dorothy Dolezel of Mancelona is visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Dolezel.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gremel are storing their household goods here, and will board at Newberry for some weeks.

Owing to the absence of the pastor there will be no regular church services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

Get one of those HAMMOCKS or PORCH SWINGS at the Hite Drug Store. They're a bushel of comfort and priced right.

M. Ruhling and Bert Olney were at Charlevoix Thursday with other officers of the Farmers Institute arranging for the next meeting.

Mrs. John Fochman of Petoskey and Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Grand Rapids, were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clark, Friday.

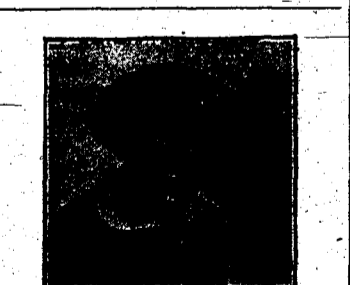
Mrs. Flora Pinney was at Alba last of the week to meet her brother Elmer Gould of Youngstown, Ohio, who will visit friends and relatives here for some weeks.

The photo offerings this week are: "A Flat River Power Dam at Greenville;" "Mining Building, Michigan College of Mines;" "Vegetable Exhibit at Traverse City State Bank;" "Taking the Cure at Michigan State Sanatorium.

Babies will grow—and while they are growing, you should have them photographed often enough to keep a record of each interesting stage of their childhood. You will prize the collection of baby pictures more and more as the years go by.—KIRKPATRICK'S Studio.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an announcement of Hon. D. S. Payton stating that he will be a candidate for county treasurer to succeed himself at the August primary. Swayne Payton needs no introduction to the people of Charlevoix County. He is, without exception, one of the ablest county officials this, or any other county in the state of Michigan, ever had or will have. And his politics are never of the questionable sort. He is a Republican all the time, and you don't have to guess twice where he is at on any question.

MISS MEDA MOOREHEAD Of the "Dolly Dimples Co." will play July 21st at the Temple Theatre



MISS MEDA MOOREHEAD Of the "Dolly Dimples Co." will play July 21st at the Temple Theatre

For Quick Sale

Terms or Cash

6 BUILDING LOTS—or any one of them—Cheapest Location in City of East Jordan.

3 CHOICE LOTS—on Stone's Addition. Just Fine for a Garden.

Ask W. A. LOVEDAY. (Some Furniture to Dispose of.)

HOUSE TO RENT—Enquire of E. A. Lewis.

H. Clark returned from Memphis, Wednesday.

John Munroe is repairing his building on Main-st.

W. Crawford returned from Harbor Springs, Monday.

Stanley Risk of Mackinaw is in the city visiting friends.

John Monroe returned home this week from Kalamazoo.

Mrs. L. Porter and daughter drove to Eastport, Wednesday.

Mrs. John Lenhardt returned from Charlevoix Wednesday last.

WANTED—A Standard Typewriter to rent.—Jennie Waterman.

Miss Ida Price left Monday for Ypsilanti to attend summer school.

Thelma Ranney of Charlevoix is visiting Mrs. Ranney this week.

Jack O'Connor of Boyne Falls was guest of friends here Sunday.

Mrs. Earl Hager of Engadine is guest of her parents for a short time.

Misses Fern and Grace Howard are at Mt. Pleasant summer school.

Mrs. Walter Burbanks and Mrs. F. Liser were at Petoskey Monday.

Miss Blanche Mollard was at Ellsworth Wednesday guest of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Oral Mienar of Newberry are in the city visiting relatives.

Miss Gertrude Bretz is expected at Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Waterman's Friday.

Mrs. Lizzie Mathers of Central Lake is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crawford.

Rev. Fr. O'Leary of St. Louis, Mo., is guest of Fr. Kroboth for a few days.

Mrs. Josephine Madill and son of Charlevoix are guests of Mrs. C. Walsh.

FISHING TACKLE.—A complete line always in stock at the Hite Drug Store.

WALL PAPER—A fine assortment can still be obtained at the Hite Drug Co.

Mrs. E. C. Noffert of Detroit is guest of her sister Mrs. A. K. Hill, for some time.

Mrs. Fay of Traverse City is guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. E. Webster and family.

Miss Dorothy Glenn left Thursday for Chicago for a visit her aunt Mrs. Emma Dunham.

Mrs. Clifford Evans and her grandfather, Mr. W. Kowalske are visiting relatives at Manistee.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwin Clare of Gull Lake are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clark for a few days.

ICE CREAM Delivered To Any Part of the City. Phone orders to the CREAMERY—Phone No. 29.

E. Blowski and family of Manistee have rented rooms of Clark Barrie and will move first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson of Ellsworth were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Mollard Wednesday.

TEAMS WANTED to work on County Roads. Apply to Ed. Forch, County Road Commissioner, Boyne City, Mich.

Our woman's page with its different departments is filled with good things of interest and the fashion and embroidery offerings are the latest.

Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. the Business and Social Meeting of the Epworth League at the residence of James Howard on Fifth-st. You are invited to attend.

Mrs. L. C. Brown of Philadelphia, arrived Wednesday evening from Syracuse, N. Y., to remain with her sister, Mrs. M. E. Heston for an indefinite time.

Another fine bake-sale by the catholic ladies next Saturday afternoon and evening, July 11th, in Beckman's Market. Come and see a fine display of baked goods.

Something new! Something for fun! A comic back ground for Post Card. Now boys if you want some fun just come in to E. KIRKPATRICK'S Studio and have your photo in an auto.

Those contemplating the purchase of a Monument can save money by interviewing Mrs. Geo. Sherman who is local agent for a well-known manufacturer of high grade monuments.

The Womens Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. A. Kowalske will assist in entertaining, July 7, at 2:30 p. m., members please attend Visitors welcome.

The winning side of the Whist Club was delightfully entertained by the losing side at a porch party on Tuesday of this week at the home of Mrs. A. Cameron. A yellow and white luncheon was served at one o'clock after which cards was the amusement of the afternoon. Prize was awarded to Mrs. Glenn. The porch was attractively decorated with daises, buttercups and fern.

Adam's downfall was due to an apple but many another downfall can be traced to a peach.

Poets are born—at least they used to say they were, but the printed verse suggests that race suicide has hit the poet crop.

M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

Our Semi-Annual

STOCK REDUCING SALE

Commences Monday, July 6th, and closes Saturday, the 25th

All of our

Shelf Goods at 1-4 Off

Just the time to supply your many needs.

All Suits at Cost

\$35 Values \$13.13
\$30 and \$25 values

NEVER BEFORE have you had such an opportunity to get high-grade Suits at this price.

Your opportunity is here. We urge you to make the most of it. Come early while the selections are good.

M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

The Store That Sells Wooltex
Coats Suits Shirts

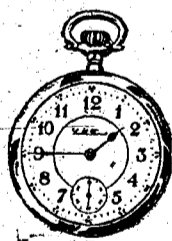
WILLIAMS' WORLD FAMOUS COLORED SINGERS



FAVORITES OF TWO CONTINENTS
130 PERFORMANCES IN LONDON, ENG.
(Enroute to Bay View to give the three opening Concerts at the new Assembly Auditorium.)

At Temple Theatre
MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 13th

Prices: 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents; Box seats, \$1.00.
Seats on sale Friday p. m., July 10th, at Mack's Jewelry.



Watch Repairing our Specialty

We're expert surgeons to sick watches and clocks. We positively guarantee our repairing. You need not fear to trust us with the most costly timepiece. We charge very low prices for the best workmanship.

C. C. MACK
JEWELER

At Big Loon Post

By George Van Schaick

(Copyrighted)

Author of "A Heart of the North," "Ishmael of Grand Lac," Etc.

He had rather wanted that girl for himself. But Lorimer had married her and she was his wife, and she had an interest in whatever the old chap in England might have left to her husband.

The notion struck Curran all of a heap. He was whittling viciously at a splinter of pine.

"What a chance!" said he, as he threw away the pine splinter. "Lorimer would leave all he had to his wife. That's the kind of fool he is. Then, supposing something was to happen to him—upset in rapids or lost on the barrens, or—or—he meets some accident! Then the woman owns the whole shooting match. If she married another husband he could put his finger in the pie. She'd be only too glad to marry again and live in a house and get all the grub she wanted—no trouble about that!"

He pushed his slouch hat back on his head. His forehead was rather bald, though he was scarcely over thirty years old. His long black mustache drooped over the corners of his narrow lips, and his intense preoccupation seemed to deepen the lines running from the sides of his nose to the ends of the mouth.

The face was handsome, yet marked by the shiftness of his deep, black eyes. His expression was hardly a pleasant one as he rose and walked rapidly toward the post.

When he reached the building Ted Fisk was outside scrubbing his face before a three-legged stool supporting a tin basin and a cake of yellow soap. The Tshemuak agent took his turn at the wash-stand, for men of the woods are commonly a clean lot.

Ted's wife, a motherly, cheerful creature, served the men with pork and beans and hot pancakes and strong tea. Her doughnut were famous and the hungry men did not neglect them.

"Pretty near the last of good grub for a 'hile," remarked Curran, as he rose from the table.

"You never look starved when you get back from Tshemuak," laughed the wife.

"Maybe," he answered, "but I ain't goin' to live on sourdough bread and fat pork all my life."

He lighted his pipe and went out to the porch, where he sat quite lost in his restive thoughts.

Not far away, from a barn in the middle of a field studded with blackened stumps, came the sound of a concertina. After a few moments Curran strolled toward it and entered.

Paul Chambord, a Frenchman, perched on a barrel, was tackling his instrument lustily. A few women and a score of men were in the maze of a country dance with all the energy in fashion among lumbermen and voyageurs. Already some of them seemed to have had all the cheap liquor that was good for them.

"I'll make some of you sweat, beginning tomorrow!" Curran murmured between his teeth.

He declined invitations to join the dance, and returned to the post, where he sat on the porch for a long time, heedless of hungry mosquitoes, until Ted Fisk and his wife came back from the dance.

"I've been telling those lads that the voyageurs ought to be getting to bed," said the agent, "but they'll be up most all night and played out in the morning."

"They'll be worse played out when I get through with 'em," announced Curran decisively.

CHAPTER II. Northward Bound.

Curran had borrowed an alarm clock from Ted Fisk, for the job of rousing up his men must begin early. Before the last of the stars had disappeared, while the moon had sunk below the tree-line and the faint glow of coming redness began to rise over the deep-toothed outline of dark conifers, he jumped out of bed.

On this day of departure it behooved a chief of brigade to put on some style, so when he left the house he wore new high black moccasins tied above his calves with bright red tasseled cords, so the soft leather would not slip down.

About his waist he sported a gay sash, and the collar of his blue flannel shirt was fastened with a bright neckerchief tied in front. His woolen cap was gaudy with many hues.

At the end of the first day's journey, of course, all this finery would be packed away in his bag, to come forth again whenever he gave the men a half-day's rest on Sundays, and also when they should come in sight of Tshemuak Post, several weeks hence.

He hurried away from the post and reached a shack, the door of which he pounded with his fist.

"All right! Coming!" sounded a gruff voice. A moment later the door was thrown open and there appeared a sharp, bearded face surmounted by an untidy shock of hair.

"Ready in a minute," said the man calmly. "Just got to pull my boots on. Them new shoe-packs of mine are a tight fit."

He went indoors, but soon returned and stood before Curran on sturdy, bowed legs, showing bulging arms that nearly reached his knees. His body was bent askew and his head was deeply set between heavy, broad shoulders. He was commonly known as Mashkaugan, the hunchback, owing to an accident in his youth.

Yet the muscles at the sides of his neck, trained by the tug of the tump-line, stood out marvelously. The whole make-up of the man indicated tremendous brute force. Those

able to judge deemed him a wonderful man in a canoe.

"Come along," said Curran. "We've got to rout out those chaps in a hurry. They've had all the fun that was coming to them."

They met a few men who were making their way toward the post, and bade them hasten. Several more had to be dragged out of bed none too gently. The remainder of the brigade was finally rounded up and brought to the landing, where they slaked their devouring thirsts with copious dippers of water.

These were the voyageurs who constituted the crew for Tshemuak Post, a motley lot of French Canadians and half-breeds whose language was a jumble of Montagnais Indian, English and French.

The long canoes, with high sterns and bows, were lying on the shore, having been carefully searched for leaks and gummed over the day before. They were brought down from the bank and put afloat gently, for an injured canoe may mean loss of life and goods, and is certain to cause a waste of time.

Ted Fisk was up and carried a lantern. He opened the door of the shed in which the loads for the brigade had been placed. The amount looked positively formidable. Standing at the door, he checked every package, box, bag and roll of blankets that was taken out.

Men at the landing were placing poles at the bottom of the canoes to keep the goods from getting wet if water was shipped aboard or rain fell. These poles were covered with fir boughs.

On the floor of the shed the loads were being made up. A couple of hundred-pound bags of flour per man would suffice, for the voyageurs were none too steady on their legs. Their faces pictured that sadness of the morning after first displayed by Noah.

The long things were tied around the two bags. Curran and the agent would lend a hand. The man, fitting the head-piece over his forehead, would rise, grunting with desperate effort.

"I'll have them juggling with three apiece in a week or so," said Curran. "There won't be much talk on their bones by that time, I'll warrant."

Ted Fisk nodded, keeping careful watch of his list, until all the great bags of flour had been taken out and piled on tarpaulins near the shore.

Then the two men went to the river to direct the stowing of the stuff. This proceeded slowly, for the men were none too lively after the previous night's dancing and the whiskey they had absorbed. From one canoe to the other Curran ran, directing, ordering and swearing at the men.

"We have one load terrible for dis voyage," complained one of them. Curran moved toward him with flaming eyes, but Ted gripped his arm and held him.

"Easy! Hold hard, Boycél! You haven't got them away yet. You know you can't do a thing if they should take it into their muddled heads to refuse to start. You're not on Hudson Bay now. Better give 'em a little time. They're bound to grumble, but they'll get on all right if you don't hustle them too hard."

Curran felt that there was wisdom in those words, and, perforce, had to let up a little in his drying. Finally the whole of the flour was stowed and the men were called to breakfast, but appetites were distinctly below par, although the huge pint cups of tea were stimulating and grateful. The men drank the bitter stuff greedily and asked for more.

After this they carried down the pork, and pails of oleo and jam, the kegs of powder, bars of lead for bullets, rolls of netting twine, and so many other things that it did not seem as if five twenty-four-foot canoes could possibly carry all the stuff.

Yet it was all finally loaded, and, after this was accomplished, there was profound study of each canoe and corrections were made when they seemed rather too far down at bow or stern, or listed to one side or the other. The proper balance of such a craft is important. It is an art demanding expertness. The correct result once obtained will always be maintained, the men remembering where every bag and box is stowed.

Before eleven o'clock everything was ready. Mashkaugan, who was second in command, returned with the men toward their shacks and tents, where personal outfits were packed and brought out. A few of them had wives to bid good-by, but the hunchback saw to it that the adieux were not prolonged.

The noon meal, like the breakfast, was not an attractive feast, for mouths were still very dry and muscles sore from the unwanted work after a period of idleness. There was scanty joy also at the prospect of a long journey under orders of a driver like Curran; but finally the entire population of Big Rat Post had gathered on the sharply sloping bank of the river.

Curran bade the agent and his wife good-by, entered his canoe, and gave a swift glance at the entire outfit. Mashkaugan had the stern paddle and Jacques Clairay, who would act as chief on the return, was at the bow.

The dignity of chief of brigade hardly allowed Curran to use a paddle. He waved his hand to the people on shore, and the journey began, while a few of the men tried half-heartedly to sing.

"Hit her up better'n that," Mashkaugan! This ain't a beastly fun-

eral!" ordered Curran sharply. The hunchback started the song, the loudness of his voice making up for lack of quality.

En roulant, ma-bonne roulant! The chorus was taken up and a semblance of cheerfulness finally seemed to be attending the start. It continued until the canoes rounded a long point, keeping well ashore near the line alders, where the current lost some of its swiftness.

"I'm glad they're off," said Teddy Fisk to his wife, as they returned to the post.

"Something's going to happen to that Curran some day," answered the good woman. "He's too hard on his men."

"Well, he's a hustler and gets results," replied her husband. "That's what counts in the long run."

"Perhaps it does," said the wife, unconvinced, and the agent went into the store to begin a long haggling with Michaux and Fassigan over the value of their bales of fur.

Meanwhile the brigade kept on going up the river, the strong current making travel very slow. The day was warm and the sweat was pouring from the men's faces, stinging their eyes, which they wiped with a quick move of the wrist.

Paddles were lifted with blades high in the air and the water trickling down the loom raft into thirsty mouths. After going, three miles they stopped at the side of a little brook running down from a side-hill.

The ice-cold water refreshed the men amazingly. They lit their pipes and started up a long dead water where the current was easier, and presently the songs were heard again.

An hour before nightfall, having covered only nine miles, the brigade went ashore at the foot of the first portage, where the big river tumbled in a mighty fall.

Fires were lighted, tents put up, and the canoes were unloaded swiftly by the hungry crew, who piled the goods under tarpaulins.

"The whiskey's pretty well sweated out of 'em by this time," said Curran to Mashkaugan. "See them hustle. They want their grub, and a long sleep."

"All right now," answered the hunchback. "We'll start early over the portage."

After this there followed many long days, with the constant passing of well-remembered landmarks—Point of Birchies, Black Rock, Dead Pine, Drowned Man's Pool and scores of others that marked many long steps in the journey.

When they reached the height of land there were many hard portages, some of which had to be tackled in pelting rains when moccasins sank deep in swampy ooze and the strain of the tump-line became torture.

When they came to little streams where the deep-laden canoes would hardly float and the whole brigade would be stopped until fallen trees were hacked asunder.

In other places the men had to walk in the water and drag the canoes over shoals by main force. But they knew that soon they would journey with the currents that ran toward Hudson Bay and that there would be no more hard lining from the shore, as had happened so often farther south, where a dozen men had to walk along the bank and tug at a long tow-rope while two canoe men with poles kept the ship in mid-stream and watched for rocks.

Mashkaugan and Curran created a carefully nurtured rivalry among the men. In hearing of one or two they discussed the men's abilities, believing this, doubting that. Like big children, the voyageurs fell into the old trap and sweated under the huge loads, going fast in order to show what they could do.

Some of the carries took an entire day, for the portages had to be gone over and ver again until the whole freight was brought up and loaded for another start.

Many of the nights were hot and uncomfortable, the black flies and midges that had stung all day made room for the mosquitoes that buzzed and bit all night. Tent-flaps had to be closed tightly and the men slept with their heads covered, for neither white man nor Indian can withstand the constant attack of hordes of hungry insects blowing in like clouds from the swamps, and at times seeming not even to mind the pungent acrid smoke of smudges with which the travelers seek to repel them.

At such times they grumbled fiercely and gesticulated wildly, but they were getting accustomed to Curran's driving and paid little attention to him. Better than any one else they knew when they had accomplished a fair day's work, and the leader was compelled to keep his temper in check, knowing how swiftly sheat-knives and short axes could be handled by angry voyageurs.

At night Curran, whose dignity required a private tent, would call Mashkaugan and engage in long conversations with him, always ending about Lorimer, at the mention of whose name Mashkaugan would spit disdainfully on the ground.

"I ain't no friend of his," he said. "I know you're not; but then I also know that it was on account of a little matter of a cross-fur skin that you began to dislike him, Mashkaugan."

"Called me a thief and other names."

"That wasn't polite; but pretty well two it looks as if he knew pretty well what he was talking about. I don't like him either. I have my own reasons. But you must be very careful. You might come across something worse than a long swim on a big river. Wonder if he's got some

notion of where you're wanted. He's most likely to send you back there."

Mashkaugan remained silent, though his eyes flashed in anger. He was remembering a night, four years before, when he had managed to escape from a place in which he was detained for some questionable practise among Indians with forbidden liquor.

He saw again the iron-barred, narrow windows and the walls outside where men were posted with loaded guns.

With incredible patience and wonderful cunning he had made plans and carried them out with sudden tremendous energy, in the display of which he had half killed a guard.

He saw himself, most vividly, as he swam, clad in tell-tale clothing, in the middle of the great river on which boatmen with flaming torches were hunting for him.

Then, as he was strangling for breath and beginning to drift down helplessly, his head had bumped against a log, and he had clutched it and driven his nails into it, tearing them out and laid him on the raft, while his breath came with a gurgling sound.

And the raft had gone on, towed by a puffing tug, and the man had concealed him while boats boarded it and other men searched.

At this very minute that man was sitting beside him! He was Curran. Soon afterward they had parted, and two years later, in a far-off place, as he looked for employment in a brigade, the two had recognized each other.

Curran had scratched his head when the man stood before him. The uncertainty had lasted but a moment, and Mashkaugan found himself engaged.

"You keep your mouth shut and I'll do the same," Curran had whispered. He had just then obtained the appointment at Tshemuak Post, and they had traveled up there together. After a short time the hunchback discovered that he was paying for his rescue, for every word and beck and call had to be obeyed under penalty of a hint of that awful prison.

Mashkaugan was glad enough to comply. At this very moment he knew that among the boxes they were carrying were some in which pure alcohol was hidden, which could be sold at a hundredfold its value in priceless skins.

On the down trip several of these, of which the company would never hear, had been concealed in Curran's pack.

"Lorimer is altogether too finicky to suit me," Curran said. "He's badly in the way sometimes, and is liable to get both of us in trouble. If the two of us could have the run of that country we'd make a nice little stake in time, and go back to a white man's country to live like gentlemen."

"I can never go back to big places," objected Mashkaugan somberly.

"You think they'd be still glad to see your ugly mug, do you? You don't have to go back to those places. There are plenty left where no one's known. They supposed you'd been drowned, anyway. A fellow can take up a bit of land somewhere and grow things and live comfortably, if he'll lie low and not give himself away."

In the middle of nights when they could hardly sleep, because of the winged pests, during periods of rest on hard portages, when loads had to be put down for a time in order to relieve back-breaking strains; on rarer occasions in the evening when they strolled away from the camp to catch a mess of fish to relieve the sameness of the fare, they always returned to their talk about Lorimer, until Mashkaugan, a credulous and exceedingly superstitious man, began to consider the assistant agent as a bitter enemy lying in wait for him.

The streams were getting deeper now. The flat barrens again became dotted with clumps of trees, while the rivers grew swifter and the banks more rocky.

Then came low hills again and then higher ones, and forest trees that grew thickly. They passed through many lakes where, if the wind was not ahead, it was pleasant to paddle for long pells without having to watch for hidden rocks.

In these lakes the trolling-spoons took great fish—forked-tail trout of deep waters, great northern pike, and golden-scaled pike-perch, whose light, white flakes fried in pork-fat made a worthy addition to the meals.

Tiny broods of ducklings were beginning to appear. Those nearly grown up flapped away from the boats in terror. The younger ones dived among reeds and hid themselves while their mothers flew off in another direction, slowly, helplessly, as if sorely wounded, only to rise in the air farther on, when certain that they had turned pursuit away from the brood.

Finally, thirtyone days after the start, which was fair going considering the huge bulk of the loads, the brigade stopped on the right bank of the Tshemuak, or Big Loon River.

The men hurried ashore, pulling dunnage bags after them. They put on bright neckerchiefs and scarfs, gaudy sashes, and their best clothes.

An hour later they were afloat again, singing lustily, and with little memory of the journey's hardships. As they turned a bend of the river they beheld the log buildings of the post and some scattered tents.

Curran discharged his shotgun, loaded with noisy black powder. From the post came answering detonations.

CHAPTER III. The Winning of Ameou.

Lorimer, fresh from the closed-in life of town and college, at first reveled in the grandeur of the northern forests, full of things hitherto unrevealed to him; but after months had grown into years his head often ached for the want of sleep—for the desire to mingle again with the life which never comes to the wilderness—for books and the men occupied by the toil and thought of the great world.

In the early summer he was busy with trading, the packing of fur that

was to adorn fair women of civilization, and the sorting of goods for trade. Later on he would have to ponder over the credits to be allowed departing trappers and hand out the provisions.

It may be well to remember that Tshemuak was a place in which the company reckoned that every pound of flour cost it about sixteen cents, owing to the expense of carrying it over hundreds of miles of which every one represented the fierce toil of men built like sons of Anak.

The winters, however, were terrible. It was not a question of the low temperature.

Men easily get used to that, with proper clothing and plenty of fuel stored close to the dwelling.

When the snow is too deep for hunting, and the few worn and dog-eared magazines, read scores of times down to the smallest advertisement, fail to interest any more, life becomes a burden. At such times even the old pipe tastes bitter. It is often taken up merely as an excuse for something to do, only to be laid aside half smoked.

The darkness of the northland make very short days that are all too long, and nights which seem to be without end.

It was then that the irking of Lorimer's soul would become almost too great to bear. The strength of body and the education of mind that were his seemed to weigh upon him like useless burdens.

The talk of the Indians was always the same. Ever during the open season, when a brigade came or a visitor whose arrival was a thing to be long remembered and commented on, the same uneasiness persisted, and the day after their departure brought vain longings.

It is possible that at that time he was struggling against the slow-growing madness which is born in the waste places. It may have been the simple longing which comes sooner or later to every man that bade him look wistfully into the open tents of Indians preparing to summer at the post.

He watched the women at work and the babies fastened to padded boards, swinging from limbs of nearby trees or the ridge-poles of tents. He looked upon those at their mothers' breasts, and followed the play of boys armed with blunt-headed arrows, and the work of small girls who were helping the women with the household toil.

From the door of the store-room he watched the movements of young women and studied their faces, noting how they handled short axes or sewed shoe-packs or bent over the fires among the pots and pans.

During his first months in the wilderness Lorimer imagined that the Indians were an inferior, degraded lot. In some instances he was, doubtless, correct, yet some were handsome, splendidly built people, so far superior to himself in all that concerned life in the woods that he sometimes had to acknowledge a sense of inferiority on his own part.

Insensibly he had become friendly with them and kind in his mode of treatment, a fact which they had been quick to appreciate.

At the going out of the ice during the previous spring, and a few days after Curran had departed to be gone a long time, Nimissuts, or Thunder, an old chief among the Nascapuees, a tribe related to the Montagnais and speaking the same language, arrived with his wife, who had young children, and his daughter Ameou, born of another marriage.

The girl had come into the store-room with her father. Each carried a bale of fur. Lorimer ceased weighing out salt to look at the attractive young woman.

He remembered that during the previous year she was little more than a well-grown child, showing signs of soon blossoming into womanhood. But now, like many plants of the north whose growing seems to take place with breathless haste for fear the summer shall prove too short, she had added to her stature until she was tall and gracefully rounded. Her soft, dark, long-lashed eyes no longer looked at him with the frankness of childhood, but were downcast in maidenly modesty.

To Lorimer she appeared as a sweet, fresh vision which brought to his mind a vague notion of surcease to his dreadful loneliness. Her grace and beauty seemed to fill the log building with something that had never yet penetrated it. Her soft voice was like music more charming than any he had ever heard.

For days he watched her, and during the nights her image came before him. He wondered what his world would say to a marriage with the girl; how such an event would make his return to it forever impossible.

Other white men had married Indian girls who had made good wives, yet such alliances meant the deep burial of any desire to return to a civilization where the darker faces of other races were held in reproach!

But what prospect was there of his ever leading again the grubbing, narrow life of the cities? Here the loneliness was killing, but the wondrous freedom of it all—the greatness of the waters and the depths of the forests—still held him in thrall.

Only a companion was needed whose presence would bring brightness and affection and constant, tender care.

He sought the girl openly and spoke with her before all. He sat before the campfire of old-Nimissuts, smoking his pipe, while the girl busied herself beading moccasins or making clothing for her small half brothers and sisters.

His eyes must have carried some message to the girl, for Ameou began to be glad when he came.

One evening Anisku, the young wife of Nimissuts, was speaking to her husband, who was placidly smoking a long pipe.

"Hast thou noticed?" she asked. "My eyes are old, yet still able to see," he replied.

"Uppishie, he of the yellow hair," she continued, giving Lorimer the name by which the Indians usually called him, "is looking for a mate, and his eyes have fallen upon Ameou. He wants her for his wife."

The old man nodded but made no answer.

(Continued next week.)

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U. W. P. A. 113

REAL ESTATE

BELOW is a list of reliable Michigan Real Estate Dealers compiled for the benefit of our readers. If you want to buy, sell, lease, rent or information concerning business, lands, etc., write them. No names will be run under this head, other than those who are reliable and honest, and if found otherwise the name shall be removed from list at once. For information in regard to space in this column write to UNITED WEALTHY FARM ASSOCIATION, 69-80 MARKET AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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123-Ottawa Avenue N. W. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Talks to Mothers

Mrs. Mary Wicks, Editor

The Pleasant Kind are Restful and Stimulating, Says Neurologist

Freud, the great German neurologist who has put our dreams to a scientific test and told us the meaning of them, declares that our customary "dreams" has a deeper significance than most of us realize. He says that in wishing a friend pleasant dreams we are wishing him good health, for certain dreams are healthy.

A sleep with pleasant dreams is more beneficial, according to Freud, than a dreamless sleep. Of course, a sleep with bad dreams, nightmares and the like is by no means restful or healthful, but a night of fairly good slumber, interspersed with a few dreams of a decidedly pleasant nature, is really restful, and, being extremely restful, is healthful.

Nearly every one, according to this authority, feels rather dull upon awakening from a stolid, dreamless sleep and frequently is so dull he does not feel disposed to perform his usual good day's work, but to awaken after a night in which you have experienced pleasant dreams the nerve cells of the brain have been pleasantly stimulated and you feel bright and active and cheerful. Dreams that give wholesome and happy emotions seem to leave the sleeper with fresh vigor and an eagerness for his day's work.

Since the reasoning faculty is inactive during sleep, it is not to be wondered that many of our dreams are impossible and weird. Sleep, releasing the brake on reason, allows our sleeping mind to manipulate the

strongest thoughts that occupied our brain during the waking hours. If, however, the thoughts or the wishes of the dreamer, when awake, were strong enough, his dream is quite likely to be rather sane, and if his wishes were pleasant ones in his dream it is natural to see them fulfilled. It is not difficult to make a logical reasoning from this to the effect that to have our dearest wishes fulfilled in our dreams is really beneficial, for during the dreaming the effect upon the mind and from the mind to the body is exactly the same as though we were awake and the wish came true. It makes us happy, and to be happy is one of the greatest laws of health.

There is no argument then against Freud's claim that pleasant dreams are really very beneficial to everyone.

If you go out to spend a pleasant evening with friends, or attend a good play, or if you go on an outing and have a jolly time, you are sure to feel much better for it. But if the play you saw was bad, if the social you attended was dull, if you quarreled with the guests, or if your outing was a failure, you feel very much worse than you would if you had not gone at all. And so it is with dreams. No dreams makes your rest rather dull, like staying cooped up in doors; bad dreams leave you fretful and feeling badly; good dreams leave you happy and refreshed.

And what will relieve the tenacity of cares any more than the sweet strains of music?

in music that will make a new person of us. Out of the chaos of thought of toil into the instrumental strains of God's music, we are wafted into a greater sphere where things earthly are hidden and our minds drift in the great wide universe.

Music doth have charms for good men's ears, so let our ears be openings toward giving to the world the joys of life.

The Sheep Bell.

I walk across the meadow,
Near to the wooded dell;
I hear the tinkle, tinkle
Of a dainty little bell.

The notes come appealing;
Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,

As to the woods I go stealing;
Such a dainty little bell.

There is silence, then it peals;
Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
So softly through the vale it steals;
This little tinkle bell.

I hear some sheep a coming;
Slowly down the hill,
Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
Their coming—be still.

Now they are near us;
And one has a bell
The tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
Goes stealing through the dell.

Then as we go homeward;
Through the meadow comes stealing,
Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
The sheep bell pealing;
Such a dainty little bell.

True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

Luncheon Rolls.

These rolls can be served warm for lunch if sponge is set at 7 o'clock in the morning. From ordinary bread sponge take one pint. Scald one pint milk and add when lukewarm to sponge, together with one egg beaten light, two tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon salt, one of butter, one of lard, flour to make stiff dough. Let rise to twice its bulk, work down, and set to rise again. Turn over board, roll one-half inch thick, cut with round cutter. Place one biscuit in each muffin ring, brush with melted butter, and place another biscuit on top of each. Let rise until light, and bake a delicate brown. If properly made they are very good.

Date Loaf.

Two-pounds dates, two pounds nuts, one cup flour, two teaspoons of baking powder. Sift together three times and add one cup granulated sugar and mix thoroughly. Beat whites of four eggs dry. Beat yolks light and mix into cake, then mix whites and one spoon of vanilla. Bake about one and a half hours in a paper lined pan.

Whole Wheat Bread With Yeast.
For whole wheat bread with yeast, put together a tablespoon each of lard and sugar, pour upon them a cup of

lukewarm milk mixed with a cup of boiling water, add a yeast cake dissolved in a half cup of warm water, one cup of white flour and three of whole wheat flour, or enough to make soft dough. Knead ten minutes, let it rise to twice its first bulk, make into small loaves, let rise an hour longer, and bake.

Baked Ham.

Boil a ham until tender, putting it in with the fat on skin side undermost. When the ham is cooked through it should turn over in the pot. If you can leave it to get cool in the liquor so much the better. Remove the skin, sprinkle the fat thickly with crumbs, which you have seasoned with pepper, stick cloves in the surface, put the ham in a dripping pan, covered, heat it through, uncover and brown; or you may heat through before putting on the crumbs and then leave it in the oven until these are crisp.

Fried Cakes.

To one cupful of sour cream, add two beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, one level tablespoonful each of baking soda and salt, one-half nutmeg grated, and flour enough to stiffen the dough for rolling. Cut or mold in shapes and fry in deep fat.

been completely worked), including braid, rings and thread to work, 45c.



No. 450—Cut Stencil.
Size of Design 10x10 inches.
The Stencil design herewith portrayed makes a very effective pillow top.
Cut on Special board, ready to use.
Price50c



No. 010—Luncheon Set.

This attractive set for eyelet and solid embroidery consists of the following:

1 Centerpiece, 21 inches; 1 Tray, size 9x12 inches; 1 Dolly, size, 9x9 inches; 1 Dolly, size, 6x6 inches.
The whole set, stamped on Linon 45c
The whole set stamped on Pure Linen85c
Perforated Pattern not supplied.



A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Bran Pancakes.

One cup of bran, one cup of flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, one pint of milk, two eggs, half teaspoon salt. Mix dry ingredients thoroughly, beat yolks and whites separately, and fold in the beaten whites last. This is enough to serve three robust appetites or four slim ones, and is pronounced good to eat. Sometimes use soap-stone griddles.

Our Fashion Department

Address all Pattern Orders to this Paper.



9933.

Ladies' Waist with Long or Shorter Sleeve, and with or without Chemise and Bolero. For the waist, shadow lace was selected, with chiffon taffeta in a pretty shade of green for the bolero. Bands of the taffeta, stay the sleeve, and the girdle on the waist is of the same material. The chemise of tuckered chiffon, may be omitted. The design is easy to develop, and suitable for wash fabrics, cloth or silk. The waist is in surplice style, and may be finished with long or shorter sleeves. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material for the waist and 1 1/2 yards for the bolero, for a 36-inch size.

9962.

A Popular and Comfortable Dress for Mother's Girl. Figured crepe in a pretty floral design in pink, was chosen for this model. The guimpe is of soft nainsook. The girdle of white mesaline. Velvet ribbon with pearl buckles forms the shoulder straps. The design is made to slip over the head and may be finished without the girdle. The pattern, which is also suitable for challie, silk, voile, cashmere, lawn, chambray and gingham, is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the guimpe, and 2 1-8 yards for the dress, for a 6-year size.

9951.

Ladies' Bathing Suit with Bloomers. Composed of a waist in blouse style, and a four-piece skirt, under which the bloomers are worn. The waist has deep arm eyes, with the set-in sleeve extending over the shoulders to the neck edge. The right front is shaped over the left at the closing. The neck edge is low in front, and finished with a neat collar. The sleeve portions are turned up to form round cuffs. The pattern is good for serge,

voile, poplin, mohair, silk or gingham. It is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of 27-inch material for a 36-inch size.

9601.

A Simple Dress for Many Occasions. Ladies' Dress with Long or Shorter Sleeve. Natural tan pongee, embroidered in self color, was used for this design. It is also appropriate for linen, linea, ratine, corduroy, chambray, percale, gingham, or silk. The back is finished at one side with a deep hem tuck, and is gathered at the waistline. The waist may be finished with a long plain close fitting sleeve or one in shorter length with a deep cuff. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

9673.

Girls' Middy Suit with Dickey and with or without Yoke Facings. Striped galatea in brown and white, with facings of brown gingham and with brown gingham for the skirt, was here combined. The model is suitable for lawn, percale, chambray, linea, voile or serge. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 5 yards of 27-inch material for a 10-year size.

9715.

A Practical Garment, Ladies' Apron. Percale, gingham, lawn, seersucker, denim and alpaca are suitable for this design. It is fitted with shoulder and underarm seams, and finished with a shaped sleeve trimming and pockets. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size.
A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps. Address all orders to this paper.

Young Folks Department

LITERATURE

By Viola Bolitho, 335 Marion Ave., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Manuscripts of short stories, poems, essays and etc., (to be written on one side of paper only) will be gladly received for this department.

MUSIC

By Omer W. Russell, Casnovia, Mich.

In music we find the harp strings of pleasure, and who is there that does not enjoy pleasure.

In music we have the key to the sweetness of life.

From whence did music originate? The great answer is found, when we listen to the birds singing in the woodland vale, or hear the waters in the brook, bubbling over a miniature waterfall or hear the winds playing a dirge in the branches over us. The great answer is given us in one accord, "Music originated from God."

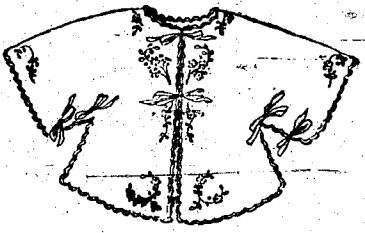
Man has taken pattern after nature, and made many instruments that are pleasing to the ear, but for the real true music of life we must go to nature and hear the roundelay's given by bird, tree and brook.

What is sweeter than at daybreak, to listen to some bird singing his morning orison near by our window or at eventide to hear the faint echo of the whistling call dying away on the night's solitude.

In the great tumult of life, man needs something to brace him up from the toils that are burdening him down.

Late Embroidery Designs

Prepared Especially for Our Paper



No. 014—Kimono.

A dainty kimono for baby in Forget-

Me-Not design, suitable for solid embroidery.
Stamped on Pure White Linen...75c
Stamped on Cream White Flannel...\$1.10
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Perforated Pattern, including all necessary stamping materials. 20c

No. 011—Baby Cap.

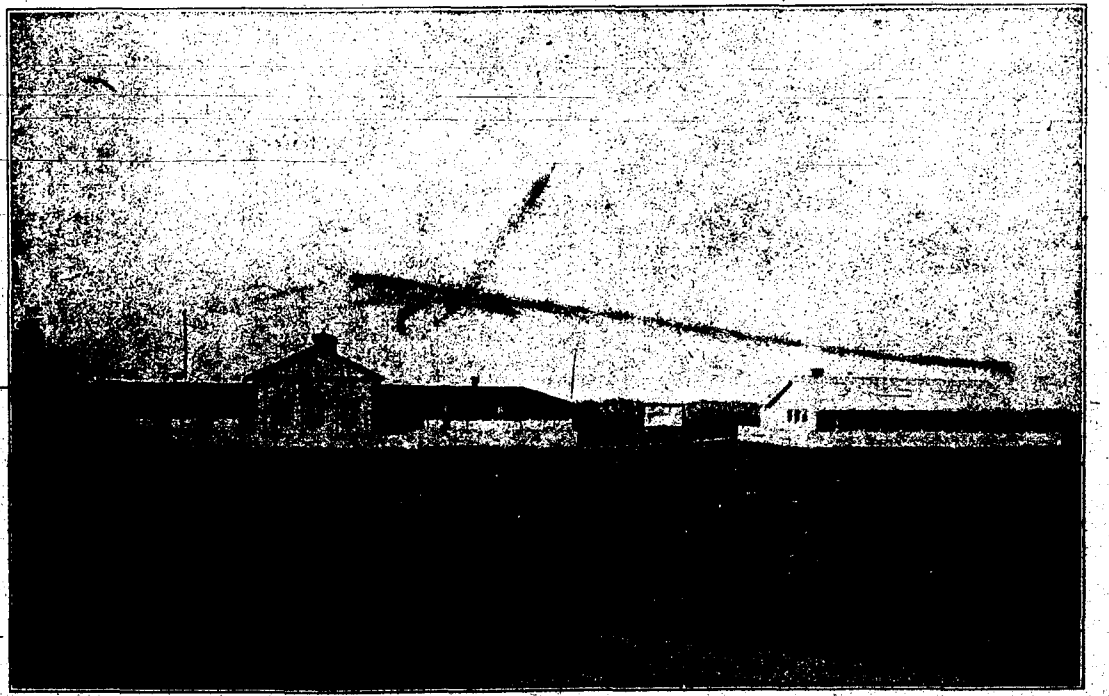
A handsome little cap for baby in Renaissance work.

The design stamped on cambric (from which it is removed after it has

Michigan State Sanatorium Howell, Michigan

HUMAN PRESERVATION

12:20 P. M.—Warning bell.
12:30 P. M.—Dinner is served.
1:00 to 1:30—After dinner everyone is expected to return to his cottage and prepare to be comfortable during the rest hour. By 1:30 P. M. each one is expected to be upon his bed or reclining in a chair for a rest period. This rest period calls for perfect quiet; no talking, reading or any other occupation is allowed. Each one should try to relax both mind and body and, if possible, to sleep, so as to get the most from this period.
3:00 to 4:00—Afternoon exercise period.
4:00—Temperatures are taken. Each one is expected to be in his or her place when the nurses make rounds for temperatures. After temperatures are taken, a further opportunity is given for exercise until 5:00 P. M.
5:00—Preparation bell for supper.
5:20—Warning bell.
5:30—Supper is served.
6:00—During the colder season of the year and when the weather is unpleasant, the privilege of remaining in the reception hall until 8:00 P. M. for reading, sewing, writing or amusements, is given to all. During the pleasant evenings, everyone is advised to be outside.
7:30—Lunch; milk.
8:30—Preparation bell rings.
9:00—Everyone is expected to be in bed and lights out.
(On Saturday permission is given to remain up for one-half hour longer.)



MICHIGAN AND HILLCREST.

In our last week's issue this schedule or daily routine of the patient's exercises was prefaced by a review of the many efforts that are being put forth by various human agencies. But perhaps one of the greatest factors, and that which should seem apparent to every observer, is not so much, what we have done or what we are doing, but rather that which we have not done. When Walter Rauschenbush declared that mankind were jointly guilty of the conditions which have bred the disease, he stated the truth tersely, because we must all recognize the fact that through an absolute disregard of the consequences to the physical well being of the human race, having in mind only our own individual selfishness, we have dimmed the lustre of our nation's great industrial progress, by maintaining conditions that have been unhygienic unsanitary, denying to tens of thousands of our bread winners, light, pure air, and an environment that should have been conducive to good health, through our insatiate greed for enormous profits in the textile trades, as well as in the mercantile divisions of employment.

It is only slightly true that economic conditions should produce child labor or lower moral standards causing physical conditions to become an easy prey to contagious diseases in their incipency.

Whose heart has not grown heavy at the thought of the terrible sweat-shops in New York City, and the one room and transom lighted habitation of the over-worked victims. Perhaps it is through these conditions brought out by the various reports of civic and government commissions that new housing codes are being put into effect in many of our large cities of which Grand Rapids, Michigan, is included. In other words, we are going to "Let The Sunshine in."

Of the number of beautiful cures of the Howell Sanatorium, which have appeared from time to time in this paper, the one here shown, entitled "Taking The Cure" presents a very optimistic and cheerful viewpoint for while science has continued to show us that light is one of the essential things in destroying germ life, we cannot help realizing that all nature in plant and animal life respond to the invigorating air. Why should not we, even in the depth of our own ignorance, call to our command the laws and lessons of nature. We can never think of our North American Indians with their rugged constitutions without a sense of love and desire to enjoy life in the open. While the Sage Philosopher among the Occult Hindus teaches us the vision of light that has for centuries rendered them immune from afflictions such as ours.

Leonard P. Ayers pays this tribute to this world-wide problem by saying: "This whole anti-tuberculosis campaign will take its place in history simply as one glorious epoch in the fight for its final banishment from among human kind of every sort of communicable disease and as an incident in the long struggle toward the highest development and conservation of physical soundness and vitality."

WEISMAN'S MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

Commences Monday, July 6th.

The Greatest Bargain-Event of the Season.

Our Mid-Summer Clearance Sale this year is bigger and better than any we have had in our many years in East Jordan—in Quality and Quantity of Goods, and the remarkable bargains we offer. We have room to note but few of these, but there are hundreds of others awaiting you.

Muslin Underw'r

A big sample line of Ladies' Muslin Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers and Drawers.

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\$3.75 values going at	\$2.98
2.75 values going at	1.98
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2.00 values going at	1.39
1.50 values going at	1.19
1.25 values going at	.98
1.00 values going at	.79
.75 values going at	.58
.50 values going at	.39

Gowns	
\$2.29 values, sale price	\$1.79
2.00 values, sale price	1.49
1.50 values, sale price	1.19
1.25 values, sale price	.98
1.00 values, sale price	.79
.50 values, sale price	.39

Drawers	
\$1.00 values going at	.75
.65 values going at	.49
.50 values going at	.39
.25 values going at	.19

Corset Covers	
\$1.00 values at this sale	.79
.75 values at this sale	.58
.60 values at this sale	.48
.50 values at this sale	.35
.35 values at this sale	.27
.25 values at this sale	.19

Dress Goods	
In Fancy Serges, Panamas, Etc., and in Stripes, Checks and Plain	
\$1.50 goods at this sale only	\$1.19
1.25 goods at this sale only	.98
1.00 goods at this sale only	.79
.75 goods at this sale only	.58
.50 goods at this sale only	.38
.25 goods at this sale only	.19

Cottons	
Fine Bleached cotton 12c value at	.9c
Fine Bleached cotton 10c value at	.8c
Bleached cotton 9c value at	.7c
Unbleached cotton 10c values at	.8c
Unbleached cotton 9c value at	.7c
Unbleached cotton 8c value at	.6c
Unbleached cotton 7c value at	.5c
Berkley Lonsdale 18c value at	.14c
Berkley Lonsdale 15c value at	.11c
Sheeting 35c value going at	.27c
Tubing 45 in. 25c value going at	.19c
Tubing 42 in. 25c value going at	.19c

Silks	
In Foulards, Messalines, Taffetas, Jap, etc., all shades	
\$1.50 values going at	\$1.10
1.25 values going at	.98
1.00 values going at	.79
.85 values going at	.69
.50 values going at	.39

Table Linens	
\$1.50 values going at	\$1.19
1.25 values going at	.98
1.00 values going at	.79
.50 values going at	.39
.40 values going at	.24
.25 values going at	.19

Towelling	
50c towelling at this sale for	.39c
30c towelling at this sale for	.22c
15c towelling at this sale for	.11c
12c towelling at this sale for	.9c
10c towelling at this sale for	.7c
8c towelling at this sale for	.6c
5c towelling at this sale for	.4c
5c towelling at this sale for	.3c

Shoes, Oxfords

Men's	
\$4.00 values going at	\$2.78
3.50 values going at	2.62
3.00 values going at	2.23
2.50 values going at	1.89
2.25 values going at	1.69
2.00 values going at	1.49
1.75 values going at	1.38



Ladies'	
\$4.00 values at this sale	\$2.98
3.50 values at this sale	2.62
3.00 values at this sale	2.23
2.50 values at this sale	1.88
2.25 values at this sale	1.69
2.00 values at this sale	1.48
1.75 values at this sale	1.38
1.50 values at this sale	1.19
1.25 values at this sale	.98



Children's and Infants	
\$2.25 values at this sale only	\$1.69
1.75 values at this sale only	1.38
1.50 values at this sale only	1.19
1.25 values at this sale only	.98
1.00 values at this sale only	.79
.75 values at this sale only	.58
.50 values at this sale only	.38
.25 values at this sale only	.19

Hose Supporters	
50c values now going at	.39c
25c values now going at	.19c
15c values now going at	.11c
10c values now going at	.8c

All Lace-Curtains at 1-4 off.

Embroideries and Laces at Cost

Men's and Boy's Suits



Men's Suits	
\$22.00 Men's Suits at	\$15.98
20.00 Men's Suits at	14.49
18.00 Men's Suits at	12.98
16.50 Men's Suits at	11.98
15.00 Men's Suits at	10.98
12.00 Men's Suits at	8.98
10.00 Men's Suits at	7.39
8.00 Men's Suits at	5.98
6.00 Men's Suits at	4.76

Boy's and Children's Suits	
\$8.00 values going at	\$5.98
6.50 values going at	4.98
6.00 values going at	3.75
5.00 values going at	2.98
3.00 values going at	2.25
2.50 values going at	1.89
2.00 values going at	1.49

Men's, Boys, Children Odd Pants all at 1/4 off

Men's Dress Shirts	
\$1.50 values going at	\$1.15
1.00 values going at	.75
.75 values going at	.59
.50 values going at	.38

Collars All 15 cent collars in stock only 10 cents

Men's and Boy's Hats

\$3.00 values going at	\$2.25	\$2.50 values going at	\$1.88
2.00 values going at	1.45	1.50 values going at	1.15
1.00 values going at	.79	.75 values going at	.57
.50c values going at .38c			

Men's and Boy's Caps

\$1.00 values going at	.75c	.75 values going at	.57c
.50 values going at	.38c	.25 values going at	.19c

Bed Spreads' Curtains and Curtain Cloth at 1/4 off

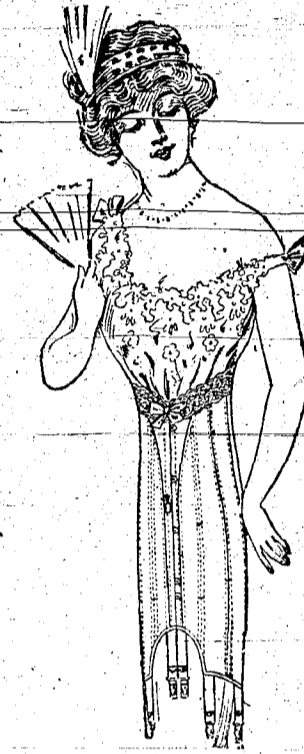
All Prints, 5c per yard

"Elite" Petticoats

Silk and Heatherbloom, Black and Colored			
\$6.50 values going at	\$4.98	\$6.00 values going at	\$4.79
5.50 values going at	4.39	3.50 values going at	2.69
3.00 values going at	2.49	2.25 values going at	1.98
1.75 values going at	1.39	1.50 values going at	1.19
1.00 values going at	.79		

Children's and Infants Dresses in Gingham and White Materials at 1/4 off Price

One-third to one-fourth off ON ALL Suits, Dress Skirts, Coats, and Dresses



Kabo Corsets

\$3.00 values going at	\$2.50
2.50 values going at	1.89
2.00 values going at	1.49
1.50 values going at	1.19
1.00 values going at	.79
.50 values going at	.39

Ladies' Waists

In White and Colors, Beautifully Trimmed	
\$5.50 values going at this sale	\$3.98
4.00 values going at this sale	2.89
3.75 values going at this sale	2.69
3.00 values going at this sale	2.29
2.75 values going at this sale	1.98
2.50 values going at this sale	1.89
2.25 values going at this sale	1.69
2.00 values going at this sale	1.49
1.75 values going at this sale	1.39
1.50 values going at this sale	1.19
1.25 values going at this sale	.98
1.00 values going at this sale	.79
.50 values going at this sale	.39

Wash Goods

In Linens, Ginghams, Zephyr Gingham, Batiste, Mulls and Lawns, Indian Linen, Persian Lawns, Etc.	
50c goods at	.39c
35c goods at	.28c
30c goods at	.23c
25c goods at	.19c
18c goods at	.14c
15c goods at	.11c
12c goods at	.9c
10c goods at	.8c
8c goods at	.6c
7c goods at	.5c
One lot of 25c Gingham at this sale	14c
One lot of 8c Gingham at this sale	5c

All Kimonos at 1-4 off

Trunks and Suit Cases at 1-4 off

Notions

It will pay you to read this department through carefully

Ribbons

35c ribbon going for	.28c
25c ribbon going for	.19c
18c ribbon going for	.12c
15c ribbon going for	.9c
10c ribbon going for	.8c
5c ribbon going for	.3c

Purses

\$3.00 purses going at	\$2.25
2.50 purses going at	1.98
2.25 purses going at	1.79
1.50 purses going at	1.11
1.00 purses going at	.79
.75 purses going at	.58
.50 purses going at	.38
.25 purses going at	.19

Elastic

12c Elastic going for	.9c
10c elastic going for	.8c
8c elastic going for	.6c
5c elastic going for	.4c
2c elastic going for	.1c

Gloves

In Silks, Kids all Shades	
\$1.50 values going at	\$1.98
1.00 values going at	.98
.50 values going at	.39
.25 values going at	.19

Handkerchiefs

50c values at this sale	.38c
25c values at this sale	.19c
15c values at this sale	.11c
10c values at this sale	.7c
5c values at this sale	.4c
4c values at this sale	.2c

Collars

Bows, Jabots and Stockes, Lace and Laundered Collars included	
50c values going at	.35c
35c values going at	.24c
25c values going at	.19c
20c values going at	.15c
15c values going at	.11c

Buttons, Etc.

25c values going at	.18c
15c values going at	.11c
10c values going at	.8c
8c values going at	.6c
5c values going at	.4c

Pins, Etc.

Pins per paper	.3c
Needles per paper	.3c
Safety-pins per paper	.3c
Hooks and Eyes per paper	.3c
Hat Pins 2 for 1c	.3c

Belts

50c values going at	.39c
25c values going at	.19c
15c values going at	.11c
Some belts as low as	.8c

Hosiery

In Silk, Lisle and Cotton LADIES HOSE	
\$1.00 values at this sale	.75c
.75 values at this sale	.58c
.50 values at this sale	.38c
.25 values at this sale	.19c
.15 values at this sale	.11c
.10 values at this sale	.7c
CHILDRENS HOSE	
25c values going at	.19c
15c values going at	.11c
10c values going at	.7c
MENS SOX	
50c values going at	.39c
25c values going at	.19c
15c values going at	.11c
10c values going at	.7c

You will find that this is something more than an ordinary sale. It is opportunity—a chance—an occasion whereby those who are wise enough to take advantage of it are going to profit immensely. A genuine money-saving event, offering big assortments of strictly high-class goods at decided bargains; with prices made regardless of cost; a mighty price-slashing, profit-sacrificing sale with the determination to reduce our stock, and do it quickly.

Sale will continue until July 25th

L. WEISMAN

Come Early and Get Choice of Bargains

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.

(Official)

SUPERVISOR PROCEEDINGS

June 22nd, A. D. 1914.

At a regular session of the Board of Supervisors, of the County of Charlevoix, commenced and held at the Court House, in the City of Charlevoix on June 22nd, A. D., 1914.

Board called to order by the Clerk, Roll called all members present.

Motion made by Frank C. Burnett and seconded by W. J. Gallagher, that Charles Hudkins be elected temporary chairman. Motion carried, and Charles Hudkins was declared elected temporary chairman.

Motion made by Frank M. House and seconded by Frank C. Burnett, that Charles Hudkins be elected permanent chairman. Motion carried, and Charles Hudkins was declared elected permanent chairman.

Motion made by E. C. Chew and seconded by W. J. Gallagher, that we take a recess until five o'clock P. M. Motion carried.

After Recess

The Chairman appointed the following committees:

Claims—F. J. Meech, Wm. Spring, T. J. Smith, W. J. Gallagher and J. M. Snyder.

Ways and Means—F. M. House, Elmer Ingalls and Jacob E. Chew.

To Settle with the County Treasurer—Wm. F. Bashaw, T. L. Belding and M. A. McDonald.

To Settle with the Superintendents of the Poor—Frank C. Burnett, Wm. Townsend and Wm. F. Graham.

Equalization—C. J. Zeitler, C. J. Herron, Geo Durance, Whitfield Totten, John Green, Frank Clute and F. L. Smith.

Apportionment—Jacob E. Chew, M. J. Bolen, and Fred Mitchell.

Township Clerks Reports—M. A. McDonald, Frank M. House and Wm. F. Bashaw.

Rejected and Charged back Taxes—Elmer Ingalls, Frank Clute and Fred Mitchell.

Printing—Geo. Durance, M. J. Bolen and W. C. Spring.

Insurance—Whitfield Totten, John W. Greene and C. J. Zeitler.

Court House—Wm. J. Gallagher, W. F. Graham and T. L. Belding.

Officers Salaries—M. J. Bolen, E. C. Chew and F. J. Meech.

Roads, Bridges and Dams—Jacob M. Snyder, T. J. Smith and Wm. Townsend.

County Road Commissioners—E. C. Chew, C. J. Herron and F. L. Smith.

A communication was read from Wm. A. Prater, in reference to the efficiency of the unit system of Public Charity, also a communication from the Board of State Tax Commissioners, explaining how to proceed with an appeal, if not satisfied with the equalization as approved by the Board of Supervisors. Motion by Wm. C. Spring and seconded by Frank C. Burnett, that the communications be accepted and placed on file. Motion carried.

Motion made by Geo. Durance and seconded by E. C. Chew, that we adjourn until tomorrow morning at the hour of nine o'clock. Motion carried. Charles Hudkins, Chairman
Richard Lewis, Clerk.

June 23rd, 1914.

Board called to order by Chairman. Roll called all members present. Minutes read and approved.

A communication from John Simmons, President of the Michigan Association of Police, Sheriffs and Prosecut-

ing Attorneys, was read asking the Board to send the Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney to the Annual Convention, to be held in Alpena, August 11th and 12th, 1914.

Motion made by Wm. Townsend and seconded by Fred Mitchell, that the communication be accepted and placed on file. Motion carried.

Resolution by Frank M. House.

Resolved, That the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Boyne Falls, be designated as one of the depositories of the county, for the county funds, upon the compliance by it, with the provisions of law and the filing of a proper bond.

Motion made by Frank M. House and seconded by M. A. McDonald, that the resolution be adopted.

Motion made by E. C. Chew and seconded by Elmer Ingalls, that the resolution be lain on the table until tomorrow and the same be referred to the Prosecuting Attorney. Motion carried.

Motion made by Jacob E. Chew and seconded by Wm. Townsend, that when the contract is made for printing the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, that it shall be a part of said contract that the printer furnish at least twelve copies of the proceedings to each supervisor. Motion carried.

Motion made by M. A. McDonald and seconded by F. J. Meech that we adjourn until tomorrow morning at the hour of nine o'clock, in order to give the several committees a chance to work. Motion carried.

Charles Hudkins, Chairman
Richard Lewis, Clerk.

June 24th, 1914.

Board called to order by the Chairman.

Roll called, quorum present. Minutes read and approved.

Motion made by E. C. Chew and seconded by Frank C. Burnett, that the resolution presented by Frank M. House, be taken from the table. Motion carried.

Motion made by E. C. Chew and seconded by Frank Clute, that the resolution be referred to the committee on Ways and Means. Motion carried.

Motion made by F. J. Meech and seconded by Wm. J. Gallagher, that the chairman appoint a committee of three, to communicate with adjoining counties in regard to building a hospital, for the care of patients afflicted with Tuberculosis, said committee to report at the next October session. Motion carried.

The Chairman appointed F. J. Meech, Wm. C. Spring and T. J. Smith as members of the committee.

A letter from Knappen, Kleinhans & Knappen, of Grand Rapids, Mich., in regard to the taxing of costs in the Curtis and Wylie case, was read by Wm. J. Gallagher.

Motion made by F. J. Meech and seconded by Wm. C. Spring, that the matter of costs in the Curtis and Wylie case be referred to the Prosecuting Attorney, he to report to the Board at the next October session. Motion carried.

Motion made by Wm. Townsend and seconded by C. J. Herron, that we adjourn until tomorrow morning at the hour of nine o'clock. Motion carried.

Charles Hudkins, Chairman
Richard Lewis, Clerk.

June 25th, 1914

Board called to order by the Chairman.

Roll called, quorum present. Minutes read and approved.

Motion made by E. C. Chew and seconded by John W. Greene, that Wm. J. Gallagher be elected Representative to attend the State Board of Equalization. Motion carried and Wm. J. Gallagher was declared elected.

Motion made by Wm. J. Gallagher and seconded by Wm. C. Spring, that the matter of purchasing the Gravel

screen, which is now being operated by O. D. Hammond, County Road Commissioner, be referred to the committee on County Roads and that they report to the Board tomorrow morning. Motion carried.

Report of the Committee on Claims.

To the Honorable, the said Board of Supervisors, Your committee on Claims, F. J. Meech, Wm. C. Spring, T. J. Smith, Wm. J. Gallagher and J. M. Snyder, would respectfully submit the following as their report, and do hereby recommend that the several amounts scheduled herein be allowed, also that the Clerk of this Board be authorized to draw orders on the County Treasurer for the same:

Claimant and Character of Claims	Claimed	Allowed
J. H. Shults, supplies	\$ 10.51	\$ 10.51
Horney & Wright, carbon paper	2.50	2.50
Seeman & Peters, supplies	1.79	1.79
W. M. Welch Mfg. Co., cert's. of Award for S. Com	8.00	8.00
Melrose Township, contagious disease	14.45	14.45
Robert Withers, livery	1.50	1.50
Willard A. Smith, envelopes	2.00	2.00
Henry Gee, looking after burial of soldiers widows	2.00	2.00
F. S. Blanchard, supplies	1.10	1.10
Seymour E. Pond, dictionary	18.00	18.00
Charlevoix Township, measles cards	1.00	1.00
P. S. Brown, looking after burial of soldiers widows	4.00	4.00
Hugh W. Dicken, M. D., investigating deaths	10.00	10.00
National Office Supply Co., supplies	33.50	33.50
The Tisch-Hine Co., supplies	4.10	4.10
Doubleday Bros. & Co., supplies	424.94	424.94
A. E. Mason, supplies	1.75	1.75
Soudan Specialty Mfg. Co., supplies	1.62	1.62
North Western Mfg. Co., oil soap	8.82	8.82
Typewriter Sundries Co., typewriter ribbons	3.00	3.00
Ihling Bros, Everard Co., supplies	56.17	56.17
The Richmond & Backus Co., supplies	13.15	13.15
Eaterprise Publishing Co., printing	7.90	7.10
Doubleday-Huber-Dolan Co., date book and postage	1.35	1.35
R. Mackey, livery	139.00	139.00
J. H. Milford, traveling expenses	118.11	118.11
Rae K. Milford, clerk hire	70.00	70.00
South Arm township, contagious diseases	256.59	256.59
James M. Felts, Justice fees	33.40	33.40
A. E. Cross, Supt. of Poor	150.03	150.03
J. W. Rogers, services as Relief Commissioner	8.40	8.40
The Charlevoix Co. Herald, printing	77.50	77.50
City of Boyne City, contagious diseases	442.84	442.84
W. H. Marshall, M. D., compound fracture of thumb	8.00	8.00
E. Mansfield, services as coroner	31.00	31.00
Wm. F. Bashaw, services as Truant officer	130.86	130.86
Mrs. E. H. Wilkinson, taking testimony in Blossat case	14.36	14.36
Dr. A. M. Wilkinson, services as coroner	73.00	73.00
Dr. A. M. Wilkinson, services for Francis child (Indian)	45.00	45.00
Sue E. Bala, taking and transposing testimony	5.00	5.00
Charles McCalmon, Justice fees	28.45	28.45
Dwight H. Fitch, expenses as Prosecuting Attorney	82.12	82.12
The Tisch-Hine Co., supplies	31.25	31.25
Henry Cook, expenses as Deputy Sheriff	191.92	191.92
Henry C. Cooper, Supt. of Poor	31.00	31.00
Henry C. Cooper, Justice fees	69.45	69.45
Geo. A. Houghton, Deputy Sheriff	156.59	156.59
Geo. A. Houghton, livery	40.00	40.00
Fred Wooden, Board of Prisoners	4.25	4.25
W. A. Davoll, Supt. of poor	74.96	74.96
Dr. Levi Lewis, services at County Jail	28.00	28.00
Ford P. Robbins, sheriff	771.40	771.40
Fred C. on, deputy sheriff	192.01	192.01
Charles Novak, under sheriff	239.56	239.56
Peterson Bros, livery	2.50	2.50
Ben O. Yettaw, livery	5.00	5.00
James M. Felts, justice fees	1.00	1.00
Dr. Geo. W. King, services at county jail	15.00	8.00
Dwight L. Hammond, justice fees	63.20	63.20
Chandler township, contagious diseases	49.00	49.00
John H. Lewis, groceries	11.73	11.73
James Wyers, livery	13.00	13.00
M. B. Hooker & Son, livery	10.50	10.50
A. E. Mason, supplies	6.45	6.45
F. S. Blanchard, supplies for jail	24.56	24.56

Fred J. Meech, W. C. Spring, T. J. Smith }
Wm. J. Gallagher, J. M. Snyder } Committee

Motion made by Wm. C. Spring and seconded by Wm. J. Gallagher, that the report be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Report of Court House Committee

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors: Your committee on Court-House would respectfully make the following recommendations; That the roof of Court-House be shingled with Cypress shingles, laid 4 inches to the weather, shing-

les of six inch dimensions. For the Judge of Probate Office a Steel filing case.

W. J. Gallagher }
T. L. Belding } Committee
W. F. Graham }

Motion made by Wm. J. Gallagher and seconded by Wm. C. Spring, that the report be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Report of Committee on Ways and Means

Your Committee on Ways and Means to which was referred the matter of appointing the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Boyne Falls, as one of the depositories of County Funds, beg leave to report as follows:

We recommend that said bank be appointed as one of the depositories of the public funds, and that upon said bank entering into a contract with the county and filing a bond in the sum of \$10,000 to be approved by the Prosecu- (over)

ting Attorney, the County Treasurer be authorized to make deposits in said Bank.

Frank M. House
J. E. Chew,
Elmer Ingalls.

Motion made by Frank M. House and seconded by Wm. E. Bashaw, that the report be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Motion made by Wm. C. Spring and seconded by Wm. F. Graham, that the county purchase the bloodhound, now owned by Ford P. Robbins and Fred Coon, for three hundred fifty dollars. Motion carried.

Motion made by M. A. McDonald and seconded by J. M. Snyder, that we adjourn until tomorrow morning at the hour of 9 o'clock. Motion carried.

Charles Hudkins, Chairman
Richard Lewis, Clerk

June 26th, 1914

Board called to order by the chairman.

Roll called, quorum present. Minutes read and approved.

Motion made by Wm. C. Spring and seconded by Frank C. Burnett, that the matter of building a vault in the basement of the Court House, for the protection of old records, be referred to the committee on Court House, said committee to report to the Board at the next October session. Motion carried. Report of the County Road Committee.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, Gentlemen;

Your Committee to whom the matter of the workings of the Gravel Screen were referred, would respectfully report as follows: After carefully looking the matter up and seeing the machine work and finding that it was doing the work in a satisfactory manner, and at a saving of over fifty per cent of doing the same by hand, would recommend that the County purchase the said screen and engine. Respectfully submitted

E. C. Chew
F. L. Smith } Committee
C. J. Herron

Dated June 26th, 1914

Motion made by E. C. Chew and seconded by Elmer Ingalls, that the report be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Report of Committee on Printing

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors. Your committee on printing would respectfully submit the following:

Upon communicating with the different printers of the county, we received bids as follows: East Jordan Enterprise \$74.00, Charlevoix County Herald \$63.00, Charlevoix Courier for 4 folio rates 35c per hundred words.

We would recommend the acceptance of the bid of the Charlevoix County Herald, it being the lowest received.

Above amount being for the June and October sessions of 1914, also the January, of 1915. Signed,

W. C. Spring,
George Durance
M. J. Bolen

Motion made by Geo. Durance and seconded by M. A. McDonald, that the report be accepted and adopted, and the printing be awarded to the Charlevoix County Herald. Motion carried.

Report of Committee on Equalization

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County, Michigan. Gentlemen:

Your committee on Equalization report as follows: We have carefully examined the assessment rolls of the several townships and cities of said county and would recommend that they be equalized as follows:—

Twps. and Cities	Acres assessed	Val. as assessed		Total Val. as assessed
		Real est. Dollars	Personal as assessed Dollars	
Bay Township.....	9,994 495-1000	250,935	18,653	269,588
Boyne Valley Twp....	22,346	377,500	72,650	450,150
Chandler Township..	23,039	372,460	52,800	425,260
Charlevoix Twp.....	3,848 87-100	211,955	7,940	219,895
Evangeline Twp.....	6,595 92-100	113,000	4,985	117,985
Eveline Twp.....	15,600	350,625	16,860	367,485
Hayes Twp.....	19,030 71-100	339,845	41,334	381,179
Hudson Twp.....	22,226 98-100	169,885	38,832	208,717
Marion Twp.....	18,759 31-100	376,165	31,225	407,390
Melrose Twp.....	22,850	470,985	69,460	540,445
Norwood Twp.....	11,855 49-100	259,300	13,750	273,050
Peaine Twp.....	28,855 47-100	116,185	12,012	128,197
St. James Twp.....	7,499	89,145	34,100	123,245
South Arm Twp.....	19,448	399,085	16,080	416,165
Wilson Twp.....	21,639 27-100	332,510	16,120	348,630
City of Boyne City...		2,035,314	1,091,893	3,127,207
City of Charlevoix...		1,959,445	405,500	2,364,945
City of East Jordan..		1,142,410	381,585	1,523,995
Totals.....	253,588 515-1000	9,366,749	2,325,779	11,703,528

Cities and Townships	Valuation as equalized		Total valuation
	Real estate Dollars	Personal as equalized Dollars	
Bay Township.....	250,935	18,653	269,588
Boyne Valley Township.....	377,500	72,650	450,150
Chandler Township.....	372,460	52,800	425,260
Charlevoix Township.....	211,955	7,940	219,895
Evangeline Township.....	113,000	4,985	117,985
Eveline Township.....	350,625	16,860	367,485
Hayes Township.....	339,845	41,334	381,179
Hudson Township.....	169,885	38,832	208,717
Marion Township.....	376,165	31,225	407,390
Melrose Township.....	470,985	69,460	540,445
Norwood Township.....	259,300	13,750	273,050
Peaine Township.....	116,185	12,012	128,197
St. James Township.....	89,145	34,100	123,245
South Arm Township.....	399,085	16,080	416,165
Wilson Township.....	332,510	16,120	348,630
City of Boyne City.....	2,226,635	1,091,893	3,328,528
City of Charlevoix.....	1,959,445	405,500	2,364,945
City of East Jordan.....	1,142,410	381,585	1,523,995
Totals.....	9,558,070	2,325,779	11,884,849

All of which your committee would respectfully submit.
Charles J. Zeitler, F. L. Smith, J. W. Green } Committee
George Durance, Whitfield Totten

Motion made by Charles J. Zeitler and seconded by Wm. C. Spring, that the report be accepted and adopted.

F. J. Meech called for the aye and nay vote.

Roll called and following Supervisors voted aye: E. C. Chew, Frank M. House, J. M. Snyder, Geo. Durance, Frank Clute, M. A. McDonald, Frank C. Burnett, Wm. Townsend, Elmer Ingalls, T. L. Belding, Whitfield Totten, John W. Green, Wm. J. Gallagher, Jacob E. Chew, Charles Hudkins, Theron J. Smith, Charles J. Zeitler, Wm. F. Bashaw, Wm. F. Graham, Franklin L. Smith and Wm. C. Spring. Total 21, and the following Supervisors voted nay: Fred Mitchell, Michael J. Bolen, Clinton J. Herron, and F. J. Meech, total 4. Motion carried.

Motion made by Wm. C. Spring and seconded by F. J. Meech, that we adjourn until tomorrow morning at the hour of 8 o'clock. Motion carried.

Charles Hudkins, Chairman
Richard Lewis, Clerk.

June 27th, 1914

Board called to order by the chairman. Roll called, quorum present. Minutes read and approved.

On motion by E. C. Chew the following bills were read:

E. C. Chew.....	\$20.88
Frank M. House.....	21.00
Jacob M. Snyder.....	25.80
George Durance.....	18.40
Frank Clute.....	20.76
M. A. McDonald.....	23.96
Frank C. Burnett.....	19.08
Wm. Townsend.....	25.80
Elmer Ingalls.....	21.96
T. L. Belding.....	24.00
Whitfield Totten.....	18.60
John W. Green.....	27.58
Wm. J. Gallagher.....	27.20
Jacob E. Chew.....	20.64
Charles Hudkins.....	21.00

Fred Mitchell.....	20.40
M. J. Bolen.....	20.40
Clinton J. Herron.....	20.40
Theron J. Smith.....	20.40
F. J. Meech.....	18.00
Charles J. Zeitler.....	21.84
Wm. F. Graham.....	18.00
Wm. F. Bashaw.....	20.40
Franklin L. Smith.....	20.40
Wm. C. Spring.....	20.40
Dwight H. Fitch.....	12.00

Motion made by E. C. Chew and seconded by Wm. Townsend, that the bills be allowed as read and that the clerk be authorized to draw orders on the Treasurer for the same. Motion carried.

Motion made by Wm. C. Spring and seconded by Wm. Townsend, that the clerk be authorized to draw orders on the Treasurer for the purchase of the Bloodhound and the Gravel-screen and Engine. Motion carried.

Motion made by Wm. C. Spring and seconded by F. J. Meech, that the Sheriff have charge of the Bloodhound, both for work in the county and for work that may be done in other counties. Motion carried.

Motion made by Jacob E. Chew and seconded by Frank Clute, that we take a recess for 20 minutes. Motion carried.

After Recess

The minutes were read and approved. Motion made by Wm. Townsend and seconded by Jacob M. Snyder, that we adjourn. Motion carried.

Charles Hudkins, Chairman
Richard Lewis, Clerk

State of Michigan, }
County of Charlevoix } ss
I, Richard Lewis, clerk of the county of Charlevoix, and clerk of the circuit court of said county the same being a court of record and having a Seal

do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for the June meeting in the year 1914, with the original record thereof now remaining in my office, and have found the said copy to be a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such or original record.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said circuit court at the city of Charlevoix, this 29th day of June, A.D. 1914.

Seal RICHARD LEWIS
Clerk