

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 18

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

No. 28

COMPANY "X" RECEIVES STATE INSPECTION

Last Tuesday night, Company "X," our Independent Military Company was on its best behavior in anticipation of a visit from Major Phillips, State Inspector. The army was tastefully decorated and particularly noticeable was the national flag recently presented to the company by the G. A. R. Veterans. Promptly at 8:30 o'clock when Major Phillips accompanied by Captain Winters and Captain W. A. Smith of Charlevoix entered the hall, Lieut. Spring ordered "attention" bringing the entire company to their feet with a rifle salute; to say the least the onlooker was touched by the impressiveness of military courtesy. The Company was next ordered to "fall in" and a few moments found them in correct military alignment. Major Phillips then gave each soldier and equipment careful inspection passing down the front and rear of each squad, after which the company was put through the manual of arms by Capt. Winters, followed by a marching drill on the street. On their return to the armory the Company listened to a few words of commendation by Major Phillips which were enthusiastically received. Capt. Smith responded to a call for remarks with a short speech full of genuine patriotic enthusiasm, Capt. Smith was then made an honorary member of the Company by unanimous vote, which was accepted by him as "a fitting climax to my military career."

Later a banquet was served at Taylor's Inn attended by a number of prominent citizens after which Major Phillips gave an excellent address touching on the problems that confront American citizenship.

In short our citizens may well feel proud of the very creditable manner in which Company X received its first inspection.

County Finances

Financial statement, of the County of Charlevoix, showing the amount on hand June 1st, the total receipts, total disbursements, and the amount of cash on hand at the close of business, June 30th, 1914.

Receipts	
Cash on hand, June 1st.....	\$45846.22
Del. Taxes	1752.53
Redemption Cert	120.07
Generat fund	44.32
Poor orders	88.55
Library fund	22.00
Tax sales	5.82
B. C. and C. road	1030.00
Interest	76.34
Mortgage tax	69.00
	\$49044.85
Disbursements	
Contg. orders	\$ 3838.20
Poor orders	1032.47
Circuit court orders	1025.20
Criminal fee orders	5.40
Probate court orders	29.12
Soldiers relief orders	2.60
County roads orders	2661.06
Survey orders	6.45
City and Twps.	2079.69
Mortgage Tax	46.50
State Tax	1448.33
Cash on hand	36809.92
	\$49044.85

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., July 2nd, 1914.

DANIEL S. PAYTON
County Treasurer

It is easier it is to reform a man than to let it amount to.

Trusts are like babies—they go after everything in sight.

No artist can paint a self-made man as big as he thinks he is.

It is easy to convince a man that honesty is the best policy—if it pays better.

A popular neighbor is one who listens to our troubles without insisting on telling his.

One-half the world knows what the other half is doing because they are neighbors.

The man who wants the earth is apt to get his share—if the mud throwers are on the job.

Take good care of what little common sense you have, for the world's supply doesn't begin to equal the demand.

The average man thinks he has the wisdom of Solomon, but his actions show that he is entitled to another, think.

And many a girl wastes her time trying to cultivate her vocal range when a cooking range would be more in her line.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT

Lansing, Mich., July 7, 1914.

WHEAT.—The average estimated yield of wheat in the State is 17.91, in the southern counties 17.01, in the central counties 19.28, in the northern counties 17.65 and in the Upper Peninsula 24.61 bushels per acre. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in June at 65 mills is 58,273 and at 61 elevators and to grain dealers 27,215 or a total of 82,489 bushels. Of this amount 64,992 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 16,060 in the central counties and 4,437 in the northern counties and Upper Peninsula. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed in the eleven months, August-June is 9,000,000. Ninety-one mills, elevators and grain dealers report no wheat marketed in June.

RYE.—The average estimated yield of rye in the State is 15.36 in the southern counties 14.81, in the central counties 15.48, in the northern counties 15.54 and in the Upper Peninsula 19.90 bushels per acre.

CORN.—The condition of corn in the State is 92, in the southern counties 94, in the central counties 91, in the northern counties 86 and in the Upper Peninsula 87. One year ago the condition of corn in the State was 87.

BUCKWHEAT.—The acreage of buckwheat sown or to be sown as compared with last year is 89 in the State and southern counties, 85 in the central counties, 91 in the northern counties and 101 in the Upper Peninsula.

BEANS.—The acreage of beans, planted or to be planted as compared with last year is 91 in the State, 90 in the southern and northern counties, 93 in the central counties and 96 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition of beans, compared with an average is 90 in the State, 93 in the southern counties, 91 in the central counties, 87 in the northern counties and 76 in the Upper Peninsula.

POTATOES.—The condition of potatoes in the State is 94, in the southern counties 95, in the central counties 93, in the northern counties 91 and in the Upper Peninsula 96.

SUGAR BEETS.—The condition of sugar beets is 92 in the State, 93 in the southern counties, 95 in the central counties, 89 in the northern counties and 68 in the Upper Peninsula.

CLOVER.—The condition of clover, as compared with an average is 95 in State, southern, central and northern counties and 90 in the Upper Peninsula.

HAY AND FORAGE.—The acreage of hay and forage that will be harvested, as compared with last year is 93 in the State, 91 in the southern counties, 95 in the central counties, 97 in the northern counties and 87 in the Upper Peninsula.

PEAS.—The acreage of peas sown, as compared with last year is 92 in the State, 93 in the southern and central counties, 89 in the northern counties and 95 in the Upper Peninsula.

The following table shows for the State and northern counties estimated acreage of the principal farm products, fruit excepted, for the year 1914:

State acres	Northern Counties	Acres
Wheat.....	727,390	50,865
Rye	372,802	82,303
Corn	1,770,069	135,295
Oats	1,573,656	141,490
Barley	80,729	2,957
Buckwheat	57,719	11,346
Beans	414,035	20,570
Peas	63,014	31,380
Potatoes	366,448	95,009
Sugar Beets	69,067	1,244
Hay and forage	2,171,190	264,634

FRUIT.—The average prospect for a crop of peaches in the Michigan Fruit Belt is 42.

The following percentages gives the averages in regard to fruit in the State and northern counties:

- Apples—Prospect for an average crop, State 75, northern counties 84.
- Peaches—Prospect for an average crop, State 34, northern counties 38.
- Pears—Prospect for an average crop, State 67, northern counties 79.
- Plums—Prospect for an average crop State 63, northern counties 75.
- Orchards—Per cent that are cultivated, State 42, northern counties 56.
- Trees—Condition of last spring's setting, State 85, northern counties 86.
- Grapes—Prospect for an average crop, State 89, northern counties 89.
- Raspberries and Blackberries—Prospect for an average crop, State 89, northern counties 78.

FREDERICK C. MARTINDALE,
Secretary of State.

Many a so called opportunito is merely an optical illusion.

SCHOOL YEAR ENDS

Points for Closing Financial Reports for Year

The annual meeting of all school districts except where otherwise provided is held on the second Monday of July and the school year begins on that day. It is very necessary that every school board meet before the annual meeting and audit the accounts for the year, balance the books and make the financial report. At this preliminary meeting the director and the moderator should check over the treasurer's accounts; the treasurer and the moderator should in like manner check over the director's accounts; the money on hand should actually be counted. It is very essential that all orders be drawn for all expenses up to the end of the school year; that these orders be presented to the treasurer and paid either in money or by checks; that where orders are paid by checks the board take these checks very carefully into the account of their settlement. These orders that have been given out may be out standing in the time of this settlement. In other cases the treasurer pays orders by checks and depends upon the bank for his knowledge of the money on hand. There may be outstanding checks that have not been presented to the bank for payment. It is often found that the whole trouble in balancing the books lies in these outstanding orders or outstanding checks at the time of settlement. Such situations cannot arise if boards are careful to take into account all outstanding orders and checks.

Another situation that boards should guard against very carefully is this: occasionally the board will hold the meeting for settlement one or two weeks before the annual meeting and the books will be audited at this meeting. It will then be found that more money is needed to complete the year. Money is borrowed. Other orders are paid and the director makes his report accordingly. In such a case the treasurer's report and the director's report cannot agree, nor can matters be satisfactorily adjusted later. A second meeting should be called and the books audited a second time. It is the duty of both the treasurer and the director of the school district to keep books. It is also the duty of every director or secretary of a school board to keep the minutes of all special and regular district meetings and of all board meetings. These minutes should be properly approved and properly signed.

EVELINE

The picnic at Nowland's lake the 4th was in every feature a complete success. About 40 partook of their dinner and supper in the beautiful grove south of the lake. The girls chatted amusingly while the ladies served ice cream and lemonade abundantly and went home satisfied they had spent a very pleasant 4th.

Cherry picking is in progress. The Eveline Fruit farm has a nice supply of cherries this year from their young trees.

Nice hay days and many are improving them.

School meeting held Monday evening last, the business of the past year was reviewed and was agreeable to the people. Earl Clark was re-elected Director by a large majority, it was decided we have 9 months school and make repairs on the wood shed in shape of a wall either concrete or stone at the option of the board. Last but not least the ladies turned out and seemed perfectly willing to vote and it came so very natural.

The Friends Circle meets with Mrs. Miles Greenman today.

Sunday School next Sunday at 11:30 all are especially invited to attend. There is a lot of interest felt in the work, but there are still some absentees who we would like to see turn out. We will assure them a pleasant time.

Mrs. Ben Clark received a letter from her son in Montana and he reports it affected by drought there until the 15 of June so we are not the only ones to suffer the fore part of the season for want of rain.

Crops in general are looking fine. Oats are promising.

How it does disturb us when all we get for our money is the worst of it.

To err is humah—and to blame it on the other fellow is still more so.

Many a girl who is proud of her big hat is ashamed of her big shoes.

JOHN M. HARRIS IS CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR

Tells Why He Is Republican Candidate and Gives His Public Record.

I am asking the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District of Michigan for the nomination as their candidate for the State Senate.

I have been able for the past twenty-eight years to give my unqualified support to the platforms of the Republican party; therefore the party platform when adopted will be my platform because I am convinced that I can best further the general welfare by supporting the consensus of the wisdom of the party as expressed in its platforms.

I am fifty-three years old. A resident of Charlevoix County thirty-four years.

My boyhood was spent on the farm and in the mills and camps.

Taught public school in this county twelve years.

First Mayor of my home city.

Four years Prosecuting Attorney of the County.

Member of County Board of School Examiners.

Two years Probate Judge of the County.

President State Association Probate Judges one term.

Twenty years member of our Board of Education.

Since 1893 an active practicing lawyer.

I want to go to the Senate, and if my wish is granted me by the Electors of this District I promise all interests and committees a square deal, an active attention to all legislative matters in which the district is interested, and my sincere gratitude to all for conferring me this honor.

JOHN M. HARRIS,
Boyer City, Charlevoix County,
Michigan.

Thanks to a shiftless husband, many a woman has developed into an able financier.

The man who has no secrets from his wife has either no secrets or no wife.

CHAS. NOVAK



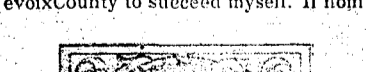
Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Sheriff

Primary Election; August 25th, 1914

For Prosecuting Attorney

To Republican Electors of Charlevoix County:

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Charlevoix County to succeed myself. If nom



inated and elected, I promise to continue to give the office and the people the same conservative and efficient service I have endeavored to give in the past.

Your support will be appreciated.

DWIGHT H. FITCH

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

For County Clerk

To the voters of Charlevoix County:

I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination, for the office of County Clerk on the Republican ticket, subject to the August primaries.

Please look up my past record and if my work has been satisfactory, I will greatly appreciate your support.

RICHARD LEWIS.

D. S. PAYTON



Candidate for the Republican Nomination for

County Treasurer

TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Ford Robbins



Candidate for Republican Nomination for

Register of Deeds

Romeo A. Emrey



Candidate for

Register of Deeds

Of Charlevoix County on the Republican Ticket at the August Primary

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.

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 thereto 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.

Frank McWain



Candidate

for Sheriff

On the Republican Ticket, subject to the August Primaries.

T. O. BISSELL



Candidate for Republican Nomination

for County Clerk

Your support in the coming Primaries will be greatly appreciated.

At Big Loon Post

By George Van Schaick

(Copyrighted)

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

"Her hunting-ground is good and worth many pelts a year. See that thou demandst enough for her when the time comes," said the woman, who was of a practical mind.

"I have been thinking, that these white men take our women, sometimes, and live long with them until a day comes when their own places call to them. Then they go away promising to return, and are never seen again, taking other women of their own people. It shall not be so with Ameou," said the old man firmly.

"Men go away," observed the woman, "and others are taken away in blizzards or by the high floods. Some are overcome by the cold or crushed by falling trees. Always a woman may chance to remain alone. Yet if this should ever befall Ameou she would be left with more than if she had taken one of our own people, and perhaps could marry again. Also, she may help us greatly."

Nimissuts nodded again, feeling that there was much wisdom in the woman's speech, but he made no further answer, as it is not befitting an Indian to take too much heed of a woman's chatter.

Lorimer, unconscious that his affairs were already being discussed far and wide, continued his attentions, which gradually turned to wooing.

He followed the girl into the woods and met her as if by accident. Little by little his words, at first subdued and tentative, became stronger and ardent. The young woman's uplifted eyes that seemed to search his soul—and she would smile before looking down again at her little moccasins.

One day, in the deep woods, when the glow of the setting sun fired the tops of the trees with lambent flames of yellow and red and purple, Lorimer spoke again. He slipped an arm about the girl. Her forehead nestled on his shoulder, and he heard the softly spoken words:

"Tshe snatshitit." It means, "I love thee."

Lorimer took her in his arms, crushing her to him for a brief instant. When he released her she fled like a deer to the tents of her people.

For many days Lorimer had to possess his soul in patience while he bargained with the young woman's family. For three years he had spent practically none of his salary, and he would have consented at once to all demands had Ameou not shrewdly counseled him, for his interests were now her own.

Things were nearly settled when one day Father Gregoire, the traveling missionary, landed at the post with his two Indian acolytes.

"Now the time has come," said Anishku to the old man. "The ancient bearded one is the Manitou lino, the Medicine Man of the white people. The weddings he makes can never be broken, and therefore thy daughter Ameou will be very safe. Thou hast heard him say in our tents that his medicine is such that the people joined together by his words are bound to one another for life. Seek thou young Yellow Hair and say thou hast decided to give in about that red blanket, but that he must cause the Manitou lino of the whites to say those words over them."

The old Nascapue hastened to follow such excellent advice, and on the following morning Father Gregoire pronounced his benediction, boarded his canoe, and paddled away to the south with his men, for there were many tents to visit.

The summer was a delightful one, and when the cold weather finally came all the Indians scattered to their hunting grounds, leaving the two alone, except for the presence of Cyprien, a lame old Montagnais who did odd jobs around the post, and his wife Anne, who could cook and wash.

A couple of dogs represented the remainder of the population. Their company, Lorimer once thought, was all that stood between him and insanity during the previous long winter.

He anticipated the coming winter, however, with perfect equanimity. His wife had transformed the place by her mere presence. He never tired of looking on her beauty or watching her at her household work.

He had hardly dared to hope for anything more than a quiet, submissive woman, who would do his bidding pleasantly while showing some appreciation for the comfort of a life far easier than that spent in the trapping camps.

But now he often marvelled that Ameou had become a deep, genuine love. It was a delight when he left the house for a few hours to see the brightening of her eyes on his return.

The long evenings were no longer stupid and irksome. Ameou was teaching him the Montagnais language, and he made rapid progress. She knew a little French, but he taught her English. She was learning also to read and write, and he wondered at her intelligence and memory.

It seemed as if her shapely head had been full of little spaces, hitherto unfilled, in which she now stored new things.

Lorimer often went hunting with the dogs and killed caribou on the barrens beyond the valley. The meat, which was carefully preserved, with the whitefish that had been netted and salted in the fall, was an invaluable addition to the stock of food.

Little trapping near the post brought in some fur. Ameou would go with him often. She showed him mysteries of which he had never dreamed.

She had a way of making wet-sets for foxes that was wonderfully effective. The bait was hung from a sapling bent over a large pool of water. In the middle of this was a tiny island, not larger than the palm of a man's hand, most convenient for the fox to step on; but he concealed the trap that was set under water, beyond the animal's scent.

The tracks of the trappers left no smell, either, for the moccasins had been rubbed with an aromatic oil that concealed all trace of mankind.

Much as he taught the girl during their long evening lessons, Lorimer realized that she was giving him invaluable knowledge of the ways of the wilderness.

The shorter nights returned, and the wild geese, far up in the sky, came sailing on their way toward Hudson Bay, their "a-honk, a-honk" clanging bell-like down to earth.

Other water-fowl arrived, and the lakes cleared of ice, while the rivers, first roaring with the melting of snow, lowered their waters, which again became clear and mirrorlike or frothed pure white over rapids and falls.

The Indians began to return, and life at the post became busy. The winter residents began to look for the return of the brigade—the one great yearly event. It would mean news from the outside world; it would also mean being in touch with people who had mingled with some sort of civilization.

The weather was studied, and the height of water and strength of current were noted. Days were counted until the time came when if any one stepped out of the post or from a tent his eyes were turned to the southward, for the long canoes might be in sight.

Yet Lorimer, who had always been so eager in other years, was more indifferent now than any one else at the post. Provisions and trading goods were evidently needed; but his world was very well filled just then and was holding forth longings for impossible things no longer.

One morning an old Indian ran up to the post and proudly announced that he could smell smoke on the southwest wind, proving conclusively that people might have lighted a fire at the old stopping-place just beyond the turn.

The Indians all came out of their tents and stood on the bank, gesticulating, while those women detained by household cares ran out and peeped from time to time.

Presently, after impatient waiting, the high bow of the first canoe appeared as the craft rounded the distant point. It took the sharp vision of the Indians to decide at once that it certainly was a company canoe. Then followed another—and a third and fourth—and the last. After a time, as the canoes came on fast with the current, old familiar songs were faintly heard.

The booming of guns was soon heard, and the Indians on the shore, always glad to make a noise, burned expensive black "pouk," as they called gunpowder. With shouts and the waving of hats they greeted the voyagers.

The landing was quite a formal affair. First ashore was the canoe of Boyce Curran. Jumping in the shallow water, his men drew the craft sidewise against the bank.

Then the brigade chief rose and stepped on dry land, utterly disregarding the men of the brigade. With hand outstretched and words of friendliness, he approached Lorimer, who welcomed him heartily.

"This is Ameou, my wife," Lorimer announced simply, indicating the girl, who was standing beside him.

"She has become a beautiful lady," said Curran, taking off his tuque and bowing with too great a semblance of courtesy. "Thou art become a fine grown woman, Ameou," he added in Montagnais.

"I am the wife of Lawrence Lorimer," she replied in good English.

The man glanced at her, and a swift smile passed over his thin lips. "Let us go to the post," he said. "I am sorry that I have no letters for you this time; but I've brought a few books and quite a bunch of magazines, which will keep until I open my pack."

The two men strolled up to the post, Lorimer telling about such fur as he had already bought, while Ameou followed at a short distance.

In the meantime the men of the brigade and the Indians were chattering like magpies, giving and asking for all sorts of news. They were stretched out on the bank, happy in the long rest they were to enjoy until the bales of fur should be gathered for the return journey, a matter of at least a couple of weeks.

Mashkaugan, leaning on his paddle, had been following the two agents with his eyes.

important matter. The voyagers were scattered about their tents or sat around a bright fire of birch logs, talking volubly. Woful sounds were being teased out of an old fiddle, but the audience rather liked the music, having little inclination to be unkind and critical.

"The instructions from headquarters are plain enough," said Curran. "They told me that one of us should take a canoe, or a couple of 'em if we thought it necessary, and take a good look at the country east of the Ushuk."

"The idea is that they think there's a bunch of heathen Nascapuees up there who don't do much trapping and just live on the country. You know a few of 'em get down to the Labrador coast with pelts. If the Ushuk trip isn't too hard, some of 'em might be induced to come down here or, if fur seems plenty, a post could be established up there."

"If the traveling's good, of course! Between you and me and the nearest lamp-post, that must be six hundred miles off. I don't think much of the idea, but it's a case of go, look, see, and report to headquarters."

He was talking in an offhand, desultory fashion, yet his eyes sought to penetrate his assistant through the semidarkness. He watched Lorimer's catlike.

Lorimer did not answer at once. Under former conditions he would have been only too delighted to spend a couple of months exploring the country, but the prospect of leaving Ameou was exceedingly distasteful to him just then.

There was no reason to prevent Curran's going; but, of course, the man was just in from a hard trip and entitled to a rest, and the journey, if taken at all, must begin at once.

"Mashkaugan would be the best man to take," continued Curran. "He's hard as nails, and no one can touch him as a voyageur. Say's he'd like to go."

Lorimer had never cared for Mashkaugan; yet there was no question that the surly half-breed was the best canoe man on hand—a hard worker and familiar with all the dialects of the country. His intelligence was of a shrewder kind than prevailed among most of the voyagers. His opinion regarding fur and the possibility of transportation was to be reckoned with seriously.

"By the way," asked Curran, "have you any liniment at the post? I got a rather bum knee from falling on rocks. Of course, it don't amount to much. Doesn't even make me limp. It'll be all right in a few days."

He rose and took a few steps to show that he could walk easily enough. Curran took care never to exaggerate his effects.

"Plenty of it," answered Lorimer. "I dare say the hurt won't amount to anything, as you say; but, of course, you should rest it and not use it too much, now that you have the chance. I think I ought to start day after tomorrow."

Curran's cold and almost imperceptible smile came again. He had deftly applied the little touch which decides the falling of the scale and was pleased with himself.

"I should take my wife along," said Lorimer. "She likes to travel, and is as good as most men in a canoe, but now it's out of the question. The poor girl's going to feel pretty badly over this."

Curran nodded. Circumstances were helping him.

"Well, I'm going to turn in," he said. "A good bunk is going to feel pretty good after a month of sleeping on the ground."

But before he retired Curran sought out Mashkaugan and had a short, earnest talk with him.

Lorimer strolled down to the bank of the river with Ameou, and they talked about the intended journey.

"It is foolishness," the young woman said. "My father knows all the country of the Ushuk. There is nothing there, unless one goes so far away that no brigades could ever reach the country from this side. Men have told the company things that are not so—but it is an order and you must go!"

"I am afraid I must," he assented. "You will go," Ameou continued. "It is the place of women to stay behind and wait when they cannot help. Yet I am much disturbed in mind, for I fear something. What it is I do not know."

"I am taking but the chances of all long trips," observed Lorimer. "I certainly hate to leave, but my reasons lie in my love for you, since I cannot see that there is anything to fear."

"The Nascapuees of the eastward country will do no harm," said Ameou. "For they are quiet people, even those who have never seen white men. Nor do I fear rough waters, for thou art a strong man with the paddle and a swimmer like nitsuk, the otter. But always remember that the strongest swimmer is nothing in swirling water that seeks to rend his limbs apart. I have no fear of those things which befall one in the wilderness, because all men must take their chances at all times. But that which I fear I cannot put into words. It is some thing like the heaviness of the air and the black calmness of the water and the hushed song of birds when a great storm is coming."

In the dusk of the brief northern night Lorimer could barely see that her eyes were moist and her lips trembled. Yet her voice was calm. She was speaking her own language, which is full of soft inflections and knows only "thee" and "thou" in addressing others. She belonged to a

people inured to great hardships and was seeking to meet it bravely.

"It does not seem to me that anything in the world could ever come between thee and me," he answered. "The great happiness we have enjoyed together can surely have no chief wrong. Thou fearest only because of thy great love for me."

"I hope so! Indeed, I hope so with all my heart!" she answered somewhat brokenly.

They remained for some time in the stillness of the night, broken only at intervals by some night-bird's cry or splashing fish or muskrat, or by the rising and falling of a gentle wind among the shivering poplars.

At length they returned, down-cast, to the post. Once in their room, Lorimer gulped at the sight of a tiny garment that Ameou had been making with loving care.

The next day was a very busy one. An account had to be made of all the goods remaining at the post and an inventory of all that had just arrived.

Calculation had to be made on the provisions that would be needed by the returning brigade, which would be commanded by Jack Clairway, a reliable man from the Lake St. John country. An Indian desirous of traveling and seeing the world had been found to take Mashkaugan's place in the canoe during the return trip.

Ameou spent some hours over her husband's sixteen-foot canoe, which she had made herself of a bark of splendid texture and very free from knots. She heated the seams with a bark torch and covered them with a smooth layer of spruce gum melted in seal-oil, to prevent cracking. To doubtful little places she applied her lips, sucking hard to discover the tiniest hole, but there were no "leaks."

Curran and Lorimer wrote a number of letters, which the brigade were to mail many weeks later at Big Rat River.

It was late at night before all stopped working. The fur which Lorimer had already bought that spring was carefully counted and estimated, after which it was baled again and made ready for shipment.

Curran had been informed of the prices that had been paid, so as to guide his dealings with other returning trappers. There were still a couple of weeks of trading ahead, for distant parties were still expected to turn up. Except for them the brigade would have been compelled to leave with only a scanty rest.

Lorimer slept lightly that night, and whenever he awoke he was conscious that his wife was watching silently, sobbing softly now and then, like a child who is weary after much weeping.

Yet in the morning her eyes were dry, and she moved about bravely, packing and showing him where she put the things that would be needed most frequently on the journey.

The breakfast was served early. It was a hearty one and better cooked than those old Anne used to turn out, for Ameou had supervised it personally. Mashkaugan devoured great quantities of food in utter silence; but Lorimer, notwithstanding his wife's encouragements, found it hard to swallow.

"Don't you worry about anything," Curran told him. "You might be gone over a couple of months, long before real cold weather comes. I'll take care of everything. If you find the going too bad, come right back. No use considering anything that can't be worked by a brigade."

"Up to Mukumeshu Lake it's all right, since we have quite a lot of Injuns coming down from there every year. They're only acquainted with one of the three rivers that run into it. The other two we've got to know more about. You'll have to look 'em over. You've got all July and August before you. Won't be bothered by anything but flies."

They had discussed this already over and over; but, like all men who live in the wilderness and have few matters to talk about, they flashed over details to the utmost.

Curran had risen from the table, and was pretending to look at Lorimer's gun, his open manner giving no inkling that he was not an honest man, giving the best advice to a friend.

The time to leave was now at hand. Lorimer threw the strap of his pack over his shoulder, as it was not worth while to adjust the tump-line to his forehead for the few yards down the river. Ameou followed, carrying the repeating rifle.

The provisions had been expertly stowed in the canoe by Mashkaugan, who was waiting quietly, pipe in mouth, ready for the start. Finally husband and wife drew apart.

"Remember to tarry no longer than the end of August," she said, "for early in the month of falling leaves—thou knowest!"

He smiled at her tenderly and bade her good-by again.

He was about to step into the canoe when Curran came up to him.

"Don't like to put my oar in," said the chief agent, "and I'll shut up if you tell me to; but I had a notion maybe, as you were going for a long trip, you'd like to fix up something for your woman. A chap can never tell. If anything happened to you—"

"You're a good fellow, Boyce!" interrupted Lorimer, seizing his hand. "I ought to have thought about it, but we've been so confoundedly busy. Come up to the store with me. I still have a couple of hundred pounds of my own in England, and some salary the company owes me."

They walked back to the post. A peculiar smile again came to Curran's lips.

Lorimer sat at the board table, a product of the gross-cut wood, where pelts were generally spread out for inspection, and with rather rusty pen began to write. What he wrote was brief:

witnesses, to be my last will and testament.

(Signed) LAWRENCE LORIMER

"Let me see," he said, after he had read the date. "I have no doubt that this will is all right, though I don't know much about such things. But it must be witnessed, and if the witnesses should ever be needed they'll be hard to get at. I think I'd better ask every man here who can scratch his name, then they'll always be able to find some of them."

Among the Canadian voyageurs Clairway and half a dozen others were able to affix their signatures after a fashion. Mashkaugan bluntly said he could not write, which was untrue; but Curran affixed his name at the bottom of the page with a fine flourish.

"Looks like quite a document," he commented. "I don't expect any one will ever be able to go back on that. It looks copper-bottomed as I've said and clinched on the inside."

"I'm sure I hope so," declared Lorimer earnestly. "I think it will be better for you to keep it for her. She might not realize its importance."

"Just as you say. It's only a kind of a fool thing, anyway, and won't ever be needed," said Curran lightly.

"You keep it with the books," said Lorimer hurriedly. "I've wasted a good deal of time and ought to be on my way."

They hastened to the landing once more, where Lorimer had to shake hands and receive good wishes. Then the young man entered the canoe, taking the bow, and dipped his new spruce paddle in the stream.

Mashkaugan jumped in the stern, lithe as a reed cat, justly shaking one foot that had been in the water, for every drop and every grain of sand that lodges between the ribs increases weight on the portage. After a hard month's usage a canoe may increase ten pounds in weight or more.

Lorimer and Mashkaugan turned when they had reached the middle of the current and waved their caps.

Ameou remained on the bank even after the boat had disappeared around the point. Other Indian women came to her and spoke gentle words of sympathy—for they understood. She smiled at them without trusting herself to speak, and they noticed that her eyes were bright with tears that did not fall, so bravely did she hold them back.

The young wife returned to the post and began to gather up all of her clothing and blankets and other belongings and carried them to her father's tent. The old man's eyes glinted in approval.

Curran had been busy in the storeroom, which was separate from the dwelling, but returned in time to see Ameou carrying out the last armful.

"Under what she's up to?" he commented. "Looks as if she was robbing the house and taking everything out to that old rascal, her father."

He walked over to the tent and waited until Ameou came out again.

"Why didn't you get Cyprien to help you?" he asked.

"It was not much," she answered, looking straight into his eyes. "Only my blankets and my clothe for now I live in my father's tent until Yellow Hair, my husband, comes back to me."

"What do you want to do that for?" he asked sharply.

"Eshi lakala tutagants," she replied softly in the words that signified it was the custom of her people.

"You know you can always have all the grub you want from the store," he said, trying to speak pleasantly. "I'll look after you all right. Come to me for anything you want."

"I know what I may take," she answered quietly. "Uapishiu has given me the full tale of what I may take."

Curran turned on his heels to conceal his vexation. Of course the girl would help herself without asking him. It really looked as if she had made up her mind from the very first to have nothing to do with him.

He knew where there was an old padlock that he might use. By locking up the storeroom she would be compelled to come to him for everything she needed. He searched for it, but had no sooner found the thing than he threw it aside. It would not do.

He was now in a wilderness where the greatest crime known to man is robbing a cache. Never, since Tshe-muak Post had been established had anything ever been under lock and key; nothing, even to the value of a penny, had ever been stolen.

These Indians were yet quite ignorant of many of the ways of civilization, but Curran knew that in some matters they were just like children, and prone to anger which they would show by departing to other posts—even into James Bay, for to such rovers one or two hundred miles, more or less, matters little.

Posts that had been very prosperous were deserted with remarkable suddenness, having been abandoned by trading Indians for causes that might appear absolutely futile. The mere statement by some buck that the white man was locking up his goods because he feared that some

one was a thief might have sufficed to send them all away.

On every possible occasion Curran did his best to be as courteous as possible to the young woman; but for days at a time she seldom appeared, remaining with the tent—which he could not enter without invitation from the old man—or disappearing into the woods to snare rabbits or partridges, or gather herbs for sickness.

Often he came and sat with old Nimissuts on a big log that had been rolled close to the camp-fire before the tent, and asked the ancient to share his plug of tobacco, which was used and gravely returned. The old man was sparing of words. He gave brief answers to all questions, while his seamed face remained like a graven image.

As the days wore on the agent began to get nervous. At times he watched the river intently for some minutes as if he expected an arrival. For a week or two the trading had kept him busy, as new families came in; but finally they were all accounted for.

The long haggles were somewhat softened by his temper, which was none too good. He had some well-filled days when the brigade was sent off, but afterward the time began to drag heavily for him.

"What do you know of the country of the Utsuk, where Yellow Hair has gone?" he asked Nimissuts one day. "I know it well, as thou dost," replied the old man. "One river of Nukumesu has good country where there is fur, but the other two go into waste places where there is little game—where it is more easy for me to die than to live. But the white men surely know their own scheme best."

"I wonder if the old devil suspects anything?" Curran asked himself on his return to the post.

Then he went into his own room and diluted a little pure alcohol with water and drank alone.

(Continued next week.)

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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.

A Delightful Outing

By Miss Viola E. H. Bolitho.

When I received an invitation from the West Michigan Press Association to accompany them on their grand Third Annual Outing, to be held at Grand Haven and Spring Lake on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 18, 19, and 20, 1914, I felt that it was a duty to that long personal desire of mine for a little recreation to accept the generous invitation; but at the same time there came to me the thought that I would have to apologize to my dear readers of the Young Folks Department for giving them a beautiful blank space where an interesting and instructive article should have appeared, but the trip itself was so full of interest, surprises and pleasure that I am sure I would not be doing my readers justice if I did not give them a heart to heart story of how I enjoyed myself.

It was about 1:15 p. m. on Thursday, June 18, that in company with a large gathering of Editors, Publishers and Co-Workers in the Field of Letters, we boarded the steamship May Graham, who by the way had just come from Grand Haven and had fastened the hawser securely to the Jesick Docks, which is situated just below Fulton Street Bridge, on the east side of Grand River, at Grand Rapids. It was the first time that I had ever seen the May Graham. She was formerly owned by the Graham & Morton Company of St. Joseph, Mich., and was named after Miss May Graham, a daughter of Mr. Graham, one of Michigan's pioneer shipmasters. She is now owned by the Crosby Transportation Company of Milwaukee, Wis. Captain Peter Boet, the chief engineer, Robert Collins, and the genial and enterprising Mr. J. A. Johnson, general agent for the Crosby lines at Grand Haven, assumed all responsibility for the safe arrival and departure of our steamship, Miss May Graham, on this occasion.

Below you will notice a beautiful picture of this staunch little side wheeler.



Few of our readers there are who have not read and heard about Grand Haven and how the city of Grand Rapids hopes some day to consider herself an island seaport metropolis, second only to the city of Detroit with her magnificent lake service, and that the waters of Lakes Superior, Huron and Erie will exceed only in volume the waters that will pass through Grand Rapids on its way to Lake Michigan at the Grand Haven outlet.

The U. S. Government has during the last two decades, through the splendid efforts of William Alden Smith, who was then congressman from the Fifth congressional district of Michigan, spent nearly a quarter of a million dollars in widening and deepening the Grand River course or channel, and the government's great waterways Engineering Department, after a close inspection and observation of the results so far obtained, have not hesitated to declare them-

selves to the effect that the problem of river navigation so far as Grand Rapids is concerned, is assured, and that there only remains now one thing in its final success and that is a sufficient flow of water. I am sure that this was highly apparent to a large number of our company for at one or two points in the river bends, they declared that they saw land. An examination of the official documents relating to Grand River as a navigable stream shows, while at times there wasn't very much water in the river, it was never known to go dry.

The Grand River waterway is beautifully fringed on either side of its banks, which terrace themselves back to the fertile farms and peaceful rural homes, and its luxuriant foliage droops majestically waterward, while from overland the delightful western breezes brought to us the fragrance of the ripened clover, timothy and alfalfa. Not infrequently we could see the Holstein and the Jersey milker pasturing in the shade of some tall and mighty Elm. If you have read of the great harvests out upon the western plains you could well imagine that in the background along the Grand there were waving fields of fast ripening grains to gladden the heart of the Michigan Farmer.

Our arrival in due time at Spring Lake, after a 6-hour trip on the river and the reception that awaited us by a joint committee from the Grand Haven Commercial Club and the Spring Lake Improvement Association was one of our most enjoyable experiences. We were first escorted to the Spring Lake Hotel; received our room assignments, and discarded our life belts, water-proof apparel and our fears of lake water catastrophes. After numerous social greetings we found ourselves in the banquet hall and right here is where 125% of us, did terrible execution to the viands, so popular at this hotel, and which included everything of an appetizing nature, after which we listened to an

address of welcome by Lionel Heap, a prominent business man of Grand Haven, and his address was so unusually strong and interesting that we publish the speech, by permission of Mr. Heap, in full, in next week's issue. We trust that no one will fail to read same. Our welcome at Spring Lake was made doubly sure by the splendid talk of Dr. Brown, The President of the West Michigan Press Association, Mr. Ernest B. Blett, acted as toastmaster for the occasion and expressed the appreciation of the members of the Press Association for the opportunity and words of welcome extended them. Several other addresses on timely topics of interest to Michigan were made by several prominent speakers, including Mr. Paul Leake, of Grand Rapids; Mr. Louis P. Knight, of Muskegon, and Mr. E. W. Erwin, of the Coopersville Sun.

Friday morning we took an agreeable auto ride around Spring Lake and

Grand Haven and saw something of the charm and beauty of scenery, which left no doubt in our minds why so many from distant cities are so anxious to come to Spring Lake and Grand Haven to spend their summer vacations. At this time we made a close inspection of a number of Grand Haven's largest industries, which have done so much to put and keep Grand Haven on the map. The first factory visited was the Challenge Refrigerator Company. I should say that the name of this firm was a very appropriate one for it certainly challenged the interest and admiration of our large party. The officers of this company were very pleasant persons to meet and did everything possible to make our visit an educational one. This factory turns out 45,000 Challenge Refrigerators annually, have nearly 200 employees and they seem to be a contented and well-treated lot of men.

Our next visit was to the Challenge Machinery Company. From what we saw there it would seem to be the largest machinery company of its size, manufacturing printers' supplies in the well-in the world, and it was interesting to note how the men folks among our party absorbed the details of the business; attempted to run the machinery and do everything seemingly around the factory, except to get their names on the pay roll, all of which of course greatly amused your humble servant, who up to this time had not forgotten how handsome and practical the household Challenge Refrigerator looked.

As it was now about noon time, the officers of the Machinery Co., very considerably arranged that we should partake of a substantial lunch in the most up-to-date, cafeteria style. On the wall was a large and refreshing motto, which read "Welcome," and so we did not hesitate to enjoy ourselves, for really the air in and about Grand Haven is perhaps more invigorating than anything that the tourists inhale even on the top of Lookout Mountain. If our readers could have seen our happy group at this time and how unconventional and how care-free we were from any Table d'Hote etiquette, you would have gained some idea of the large amount of food supplies that disappeared in such short order. Here a number of short talks were also made by members of the party of a complimentary nature.

From here we visited another substantial Grand Haven enterprise, the Ottawa Leather Company. Here a large number of men are also employed and even to the uninitiated of our party an inspection of this place was indeed full of interest, in observing the various processes in the curing and tanning of hides, until it is what we call leather. To the average person securing their footwear we have in some way or other come to regard leather to be one of the component parts of brown paper and the high French heels wear very much as if they were wood, all which of course shows that it pays to visit the great industries in our country and know something of the phases of our industrial life and activity.

For want of time we were unable to visit other factories, such as Wm. Heap & Sons, Duke Engine Works, Story & Clark Press Factory, Fountain Specialty Co. and the Johnston Bros. Boiler Works at Perryburg.

During the afternoon of Friday we entered launches and motor boats and took a 16-mile cruise around Spring Lake, which we thoroughly enjoyed. We returned to Grand Haven and took our 7 o'clock dinner at the Gildner Hotel. There were more after-dinner speeches, music, etc.

Grand Haven's appearance of showing much pride and enterprise and will lumie up large upon the horizon of cities progressive in the not distant future.

It was perhaps about 11 p. m., when we took Interurban cars back to Spring Lake Hotel for the night. And Saturday morning, after breakfasting, we again took the Interurban cars from Spring Lake to Highland Park on Lake Michigan. This is an enjoyable resort. Highland Park is provided with a large dancing pavilion. The park is dotted here and there by the cozy summer cottages and commands a delightful view point of Lake Michigan. It is not unusual to see large steamers of the several Great Lake Transportation companies gliding swiftly through the waters.

At about noon we returned to Grand Haven. After taking dinner at the Colonial Restaurant—which closed the

itinerary of the Third Annual Outing of the West Michigan Press Association—the members of the association secured transportation homeward.

The outing was a success in every way and while the members of the association generally, deeply appreciated the opportunity of accepting the business courtesies and friendly hospitality of those who did everything possible to make the outing trip a pleasant and agreeable one, I am sure that they saw and observed much that was instructive, profitable and educational, and it cannot but serve to kindle among the members of the West Michigan Press Association a more distinctive and kindly feeling of human interest, human service and that which enters into the life and welfare of mankind generally; but speaking for myself and for the Young Folks Department—which it was my privilege and pleasure on this occasion to

represent—it is only natural that my view point and observation should be directed in channels not quite so constructive, but rather to the thought and wish of being imbued with the grandeur of nature's scenery; whether in the cast by the deep foliage of trees; or the panorama of colors that reach out over the field or woodland; or the golden rays of the sun, as it casts its radiant lines in lurid hue; or of the sail that seemed to touch the horizon out upon the broad expanse of waters; or of the quietude of the herd upon the verdure; or of the sweet-voiced songsters, wafting to us messages that give hope and encouragement. Everywhere in everything, I tried to feel something of the great impulses that makes for real and ennobling life and all our consciousness of a duty to make our life a standard of worthy ideals whether it is destined to lead or to follow.

Medium and Large. It requires 2 yards of 44-inch material for a Medium size.

9971.

Girl's Dress with Long or Short Sleeve. This attractive model is finished in Balkan style, with panel or vest effect. The sleeve in wrist length, is gathered to a band cuff. The short sleeve is in kimono style. The dress is good for any of this season's popular materials. Blue and white striped percale, or white linen with trimming of a contrasting color, would develop this style nicely. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 yards of 44-inch material for a 12-year size.

9625.

A new and popular model. Ladies and Misses "Balkan" dress. This comfortable and effective blouse style seems to have supplanted the "Midway" and "Norfolk" styles in general favor. As here shown, striped gingham in brown and white, was used with trimming of brown and self-covered buttons. The design is also suitable for silk or linen materials, and for other wash fabrics. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: For Ladies—36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, and in 3 sizes for Misses—14, 16 and 18 years. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size and 5 1/4 yards for a 16-year size. The skirt measure about 1 1/2 yards at the lower edge.

9987-9973.

A Pretty Summer Dress. French linen in a new blue shade, embroidered in self color is here shown. The model is developed from Ladies' Waist Pattern 9987, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 9973. It is also good for serge, voile, crepe, chiffon and moire taffeta, gingham, lawn, batiste and voile. The waist has deep yoke portions with sleeve in kimono style. The Tunic of the skirt has a facing in flounce style. The waist pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Skirt in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for the entire dress. The skirt measures 1 1-3 yards at the foot.

This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.

9981.

A Unique and Comfortable House Apron. The body and sleeve in one idea has been carried out in garments of every sort, hence the busy sewer and home dressmaker, will welcome this mode in an apron that is not only simple but practical in that it covers most all of the dress worn underneath, and is easy to make because of few seams. The design is suitable for percale, alpaca, lawn, gingham, seersucker or chambray. The free edges could be scalloped and embroidered. Blue and white checked gingham, with bandings of white would be neat and would launder well. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 3 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.

TIPS ON PRESERVING EMBROIDERY.

Every woman who embroiders and spends hours doing the finest kind of needlework wants to protect it from the ravages of time as long as possible.

If given to the ordinary laundress, embroidered dresses, waists and articles for the household soon lose their beauty. If sent to a professional cleaner's they are a constant drain on the allowance. The most delicately embroidered article can be successfully cleaned at home if the following suggestions are observed.

All colored embroidery should be soaked in salt water for 10 minutes before washing. This will preserve the colors.

Make a suds from warm water and a mild white soap. Rinse through several clear waters and hang up until partially dry. Roll up for half an hour and iron on a Turkish towel with a moderately hot iron.

Never hang up fine embroidery, but pin on folded towels until dry enough to iron.

If round or oval pieces show signs of gathering up after washing, perhaps it is due to the worker's tight stitches. To remedy this, stitch and pin out on folded towels while wet. Do not spare pins or trouble to have the piece perfectly straight and flat.

Scalloped edges demand careful treatment. Never pull them in shape, but lightly smooth each scallop in place and pin.

Fruit stains can be removed by pouring boiling water through them, and ink stains will disappear if placed immediately in milk. Cover wine stains with salt before pouring the boiling water through.

Never wring an embroidered article, but press the superfluous water out between towels.

Gold and silver embroideries should not be washed. Brush gently and lay on a paper sprinkled with powdered magnesia; cover over with magnesia and lay aside for a few days, then shake well, and brush with a fine, soft brush until it is bright.

Most needlewomen find it a pleasant task to launder embroidery at home.

To Rout Ants.

If ants are troublesome in the pantry sprinkle borax on the shelves, and under the papers. They will disappear immediately. A ring of it put around a bread or cake box is said to be an effectual barrier to the pests. A chalk ring will serve the same purpose.

Woman's grief is like a summer storm, short as 'tis violent.—Joanna Bailie.

Late Embroidery Designs

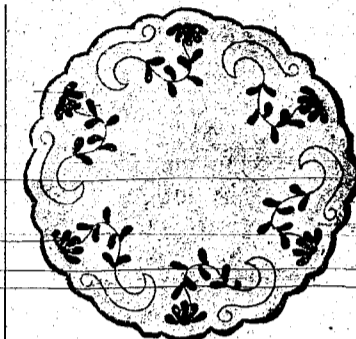
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16720. Corset Cover Design.

This dainty piece of lingerie is one which should not be omitted from any woman's wardrobe. The corset cover is cut in one-piece and is to be worked in eyelet embroidery.

Stamped on Pure Imported Ecu Linen



19201—Centerpiece.

A conventional Daisy design for centerpiece for solid embroidery.

Stamped on Pure Imported Ecu Linen

18x18 inches 35c

22x22 inches 45c

36x36 inches 75c

27x27 inches 60c

Stamped on Pure Imported White Linen

18x18 inches 35c

22x22 inches 50c

27x27 inches 65c

36x36 inches 90c

Perforated Pattern, including necessary stamping materials:

17-inch size 15c

21-inch size 25c

26-inch size 40c

35-inch size 50c

Address all orders to embroidery department of this paper.

Our Fashion Department

Address all Pattern Orders to this Paper



9966.

A Neat and Becoming Dress, for Morning or Afternoon Wear. Ladies' House or Home Dress, with Long or Shorter Sleeve, and with Skirt in Raised or Normal Waistline. Percale of a simple pattern in blue and white with trimming of white pique is here shown. The model is also good for seersucker, gingham, chambray, lawn, batiste, dimity, linen, linene, or tub silk. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 1 1/2 yard at the lower edge.

9980.

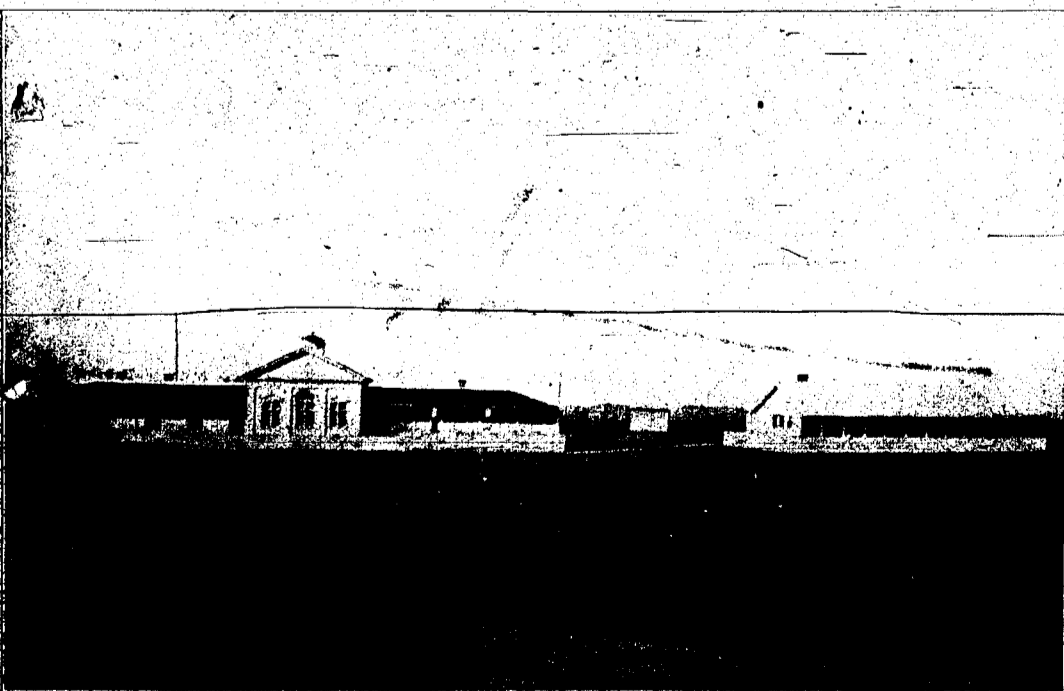
Girls' Dress with or without Bloomers, and with Long or Short Sleeve. As here shown, blue gingham, was used, with blue and white striped per-

cale for trimming. The closing is effected in front with eyelet lacing, but may be finished at the center back, if preferred. The bloomers may be of the same material as the dress, or of saten, galatea, or cambric. The design is good for all wash fabrics, and for serge. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 4-year size.

9985.

Ladies' One Piece Dressing Sack. For simple and easy development, comfort and convenience, this style may well be recommended. It is cut with body and sleeve "in one," and may be finished with a belt or with sash ends. The model is splendid for crepe, lawn, dimity, and other soft fabrics. As here shown white batiste with insertion and lace was employed. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small,

Michigan State Sanatorium Howell, Michigan



MICHIGAN AND HILLCREST.

The above cottages are occupied by women. Michigan was the first cottage built and has room for sixteen. The porches can be enclosed during stormy weather. Hillcrest has room for ten; with dressing room, lockers, bath, etc. The cottages are neat in appearance.

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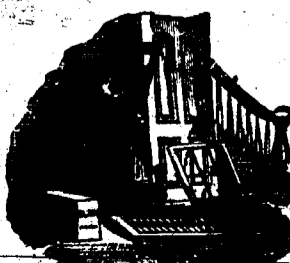
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Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Blue and
Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue
Wax. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your
Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. For twenty-five
years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
TIME TRIED - EVERYWHERE TESTED

25 Post Cards 10
cents. Assorted

Best Wishes, Greetings, Lov-
ers, Birthday, etc. Also your
NAME in our POST CARD
EXCHANGE free on request
and free sample copy of the
Family Story Paper; also cat-
alogs and premium list. En-
close 10c stamps for return
postage, etc.

FAMILY STORY PAPER
24-26 Vandewater Street
New York

"Doing it now" is the root of success
There's no love so inexpensive as a
mother's.
No girl cares to be considered a
matchless beauty.
The woman who marries for money
earns a lot more than she gets.
Men are never criticised for what
they do if they never do anything.
When a man falls in love he proceeds
to fracture all the rules of the game.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS
SHOULD USE

5 DROPS
The Best Remedy
For all forms of
Rheumatism
LUMBAGO,
SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA,
AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy
Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swenson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
166-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lisk, Publisher

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the Commission Room, Monday evening, July 6th, 1914.

Meeting was called to order by Mayor pro tem Hudson, present, Hudson and Graff, absent, Cross.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion by Graff, the following bills were allowed:

Harry Hayes, street labor.....	\$.80
E. W. Giles, cleaning streets....	24.00
A. E. Cross, salary.....	100.00
Frank Zitka, rental.....	5.00
Earl Richards, street labor.....	1.00
Wm. Patrick, cutting grass at cemetery.....	8.00
E. W. Giles, cleaning streets....	24.00
Mich. State Tel. Co., rental.....	3.75
Bert Scott, team work.....	3.60
H. W. Dicken, fumigating house.....	2.00
Jno. F. Kenny, freight, drayage Stroebel Bros., mdse.....	.97
A. Walstad, repairing roller.....	7.13
G. A. Lisk, printing.....	30.60
E. J. Hose Co., Freiberg and Spence fires.....	40.00
Reid-Graff Plumbing Co., labor and material.....	69.86
Enterprise Pub. Co., printing....	39.35
Henry Cook, salary.....	75.00
Eugene Adams, tracing and blue print.....	50.00
Otis J. Smith, salary.....	25.00
J. Gidley, fumigating material..	11.40
Standard Oil Co., engine oil.....	8.50
W. A. Pickard, making tax roll..	138.00
A. J. Hammond, crosswalks, etc	42.13
East Jordan Lbr. Co., cement....	34.65
Elec. Light Co., bal. on street lighting.....	84.85
Elec. Light Co., bal. on pumping	74.70
Alonzo Graves, team work.....	2.50
Chas. Alexander, team work....	12.00
Geo. Pringle, street labor.....	9.00
Chas. Coykendall, team work....	1.00

Resolution Confirming Roll

The city commission of the city of East Jordan having under consideration the matter of the construction of a sewer on Esterly Street, Commissioner Graff offered the following resolution and moved its adoption. Seconded by Commissioner Hudson.

WHEREAS, this commission, together with the Assessor of said city, have met pursuant to the provisions of the City Charter as a Board of Review for the purpose of hearing and considering objections to the special assessment levied on special sewer district number two of said city, levied for the purpose of defraying that part of the cost and expense of constructing a sewer 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 on 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, which this commission has determined shall be paid by special assessment, and

WHEREAS notice pursuant to the provisions of said city charter has been given to all persons interested as appears by proof thereof on file with said City Clerk, and

WHEREAS the said Commission and the Assessor have considered all the objection made to said special assessment, and have made all necessary corrections that in their judgment ought to be made, therefore,

RESOLVED, That said special assessment be, and the same is hereby confirmed in all respects. Further

RESOLVED, That the said City Commission does hereby determine and order that a copy of said roll be prepared and delivered to the City Treasurer for collection, and that the City Clerk shall endorse upon the original assessment roll his certificate showing the date of the confirmation thereof by this commission. The City Clerk shall attach his warrant to a certified copy of said special assessment roll therein commanding the City Treasurer to collect from each of the persons assessed on said roll the amount assessed to and set opposite his or her name thereon, and in case any person named on said roll shall neglect or refuse to pay his or her assessment on demand, then to levy and collect the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such persons and return said roll and warrant with his doings thereon within sixty days from the date of said war-

rant. Further
RESOLVED, That this Commission does hereby determine and order that the amount so assessed against each parcel of land be divided into five equal parts. All persons whose names appear on said special assessment roll and liable on said special assessment shall have the right to pay part one of said special assessment or the whole of said special assessment as such person may elect, within the sixty days provided in said warrant, and no interest shall be charged upon any such special assessment so paid within the said sixty days. Should any part of the said special assessment remain unpaid at the expiration of the said sixty days, then the City Treasurer shall make return thereof to the City Clerk, and it shall be the duty of the City Clerk to report the same to the City Assessor. Part one shall be entered upon the general assessment roll of said City for the year A. D. 1915. Interest shall be charged on said assessment so returned from and after the date of the expiration of said warrant at the rate of six per cent per annum. Parts two, three, four and five so remaining unpaid shall be entered upon the assessment roll for the years A. D. 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from and after the expiration of the date of said warrant.

Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1914, by an aye and nay vote as follows:—
Ayes, Graff and Hudson.
Nays, none.

Resolution Calling for Bids

The City Commission of the City of East Jordan having under consideration the matter of 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 on 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, Commissioner Graff offered the following resolution and moved its adoption. Seconded by Commissioner Hudson.

RESOLVED, That the City Clerk be and he hereby is instructed to give public notice of the letting of the contract for said proposed improvement according to the plans and specifications thereof on file in the office of the City Clerk of said city, and that this City Commission will meet on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1914, at 8:00 o'clock p. m., at its usual place of meeting for the purpose of opening and reading said bids. Said notice shall be published once each week for two weeks in succession in the East Jordan Enterprise, and shall inform all bidders that this commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Adopted by the City Commission of the city of East Jordan on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1914, by aye and nay vote as follows:
Ayes, Graff and Hudson.
Nays, none.

On motion by Hudson meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH
City Clerk

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

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 Light Eternal," an impressive religious drama, richly staged and costumed and effectively presented by the only company appearing in this play, will be given at the Temple Theatre, Sept. 10 and 11, Fair week. The play is an adaption of the late Cardinal Weisman's beautiful story of "Fabiola," and deals with the persecution of the Christians by the Roman Emperor Diocletian, who was the last of the persecutors and who was succeeded by Constantine, in whose reign the Christian religion became an established fact.

"Potash and Perlmutter," the play that so many managers declared "couldn't be done," and which Manager A. H. Woods produced at the George M. Cohan Theatre, New York, last summer, passes its 400 mark Tuesday (July 7). It is still playing to the capacity of the theatre, and there are six other companies in rehearsal for the coming season. The principals in these various companies will be tried out on Bradway before going on the road, and no company will be "released" by Mr. Woods until it passes the "100 per cent good" mark. Coming to Temple Theatre this fall.

DOLLY DIMPLES
NOT AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE

While the Amrou Grotto play, "Dolly Dimples" will be put on by local talent it should be understood by the public that the production will not be amateurish in any respect. Only the best talent which East Jordan affords has been selected for this play and theatre-goers may rest assured that they will see a first class production. The costumes which will be seen in "Dolly Dimples" will be the finest to be had. They have been secured direct from New York through the efforts of the Misses Moorehead. Many beautiful electrical effects will be seen during the play and these will be in keeping with the rest of the performance. "Dolly Dimples" is being put before the East Jordan public at an enormous expense and the play is well worthy of the support of the people.

The cast is well balanced in every department and it is safe to say that the production will be a splendid one, one that should not be missed by anybody. To be given at Temple Theatre, Tuesday July 21st, under the auspices of the East Jordan Military Band.

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.
Sunday July 12.
8:00 a. m. Low mass. Holy Communion for the Senior and Junior Holy Name Societies.
10:30 a. m. High mass.
7:30 p. m. Meeting of Holy Name Societies, Sermon and Benediction.

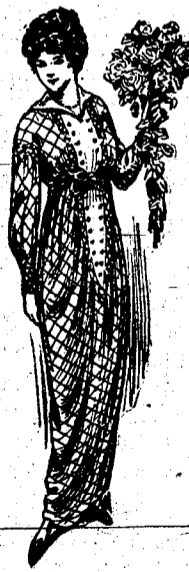
"Straightened circumstances" sound better but it's just as bad as being poor.

Probably not one woman in a hundred is built after the model she would have selected had she been given the opportunity.

Music may have charms for savages, but the girl who does a continuous on the piano evidently forgets that the neighbors are partly civilized.



Scene from "Dolly Dimples," Temple Theatre, July 21



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.

Death of Mrs. J. A. Bonney

Mrs. Jennette A. Bonney died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Lisk on North Main Street at an early hour Wednesday morning. Deceased was aged sixty-one years and has been in failing health for the past year.

Jennette Arbell Howard was born at New Haven, Otsego County, New York March 16th, 1853, her parents being John and Lucy Howard. On May 4th 1876 she was united in marriage to Moses Bonney of Yale, Mich. Three daughters were born to this union, Mrs. A. H. Pearsall of Romeo, Mich., Mrs. Warren Miller of Leonard, Mich., and Mrs. G. A. Lisk of this city. Mr. Bonney died at Grand Rapids, May 30, 1910. Mrs. Bonney leaves besides the three daughters, two brothers, Frank of Clio, and Orville of Orion.

Deceased united with the Seventh Day Adventist Church at North Branch, Mich., in 1884 and at the time of her death was a member of the Lapeer Church.

Funeral services were held from the home Friday afternoon conducted by Elder S. E. Kellman of Petoskey. Interment in the East Jordan cemetery.

Christian Science Church Notes.

Christian Science Society hold services at their meeting place on North Main-st, west side, second door south of Division-st, Sunday morning at 10:30; Subject of lesson
Sunday School at 12:00 m.
Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30.
Reading room in the same place open every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 4.
All are cordially invited to attend the services and visit the reading room.

Luckily a man is never too old to forget.

Too often the hero worshiper is his own hero.

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.

Briefs of the Week

School meeting, Monday night.

Our dairymen will find a good strong article in the dairy department of our paper, entitled, "Dehorning cattle." Prof. Slater is a strong writer on dairy topics and this article is especially good and we call our readers attention to same.

The annual school meeting of our city schools will be held at the high school building next Monday evening, July 13th, commencing probably at 7:30. This will be an important meeting as four directors out of the five of the board are to be elected owing to filled-in vacancies.

Marriage licenses issued this week by County Clerk Lewis, were to Alfred R. Loomis, 24, and Christina M. Sweet, 20, both of Eveline township; John Willis, 25, Bay township, and Ethel Matthews, 24, Gladwin; Ward A. French, 23, and Virginia Collier, 19, both of Boyne City.

Frank Tower, aged 34 years, was found dead in a yard near the Bell hotel on State-st. at an early hour Friday morning. His body was removed to Whittington's Undertaking parlors and coroner Wilkinson of Charlevoix summoned. It was found he had died from a hemorrhage of the heart.

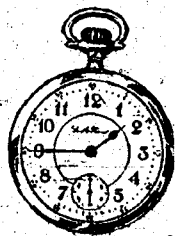
Supt. L. P. Holliday, who will have charge of our public schools this coming year, has entered the Teachers College of Columbia University of New York where he will take a series of summer courses and earn a master's degree. He is already a graduate of the literary department of Hillsdale College. Mr. Holliday's entering the Columbia University at this time will give our schools the benefit of the best methods of school work in the United States, as this University is in a class by itself among leading educators of the country.

Three more candidates for political honors at the August primaries joined The Herald's advertising columns this week. Romeo A. Emrey and Ford P. Robbins are both candidates for the office of register of deeds. "Ford" is completing his fourth year as sheriff and has proved himself a capable man. "Rome" has held the office of register for a number of years and we have yet to hear the first "kick." Richard A. Lewis wishes to succeed himself as County Clerk and he has a good backing of friends who wish to see him continue in office. His record as Clerk is excellent.

Last Tuesday morning occurred the marriage of Louis Gass and Miss Martha Newberry in St. Joseph's church. The groom is the eldest son of Julius Gass deceased and Mrs. James Brezina. He is well known and popular having been born and raised in Jordan township. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Newberry and since her residence here, has gained a wide circle of friends. Joseph Brezina and Miss Rose Brezina, brother and sister of the groom, assisted the contracting parties and a large number of friends were present at the nuptials. Mr. and Mrs. Gass will reside on their farm south east of the city.

HOUSE TO RENT—Enquire of E. A. Lewis.

The photos in this issue are: "Grand Haven Harbor," "Model of Rock and Shaft House Used in M. C. of M." and "Cottages at Michigan State Sanatorium."



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

Ethel Sweet returned from Flint this week.

Tom Lalonde spent Thursday at Charlevoix.

Miss Bernice Crandall is visiting Miss Eunice Carr.

Miss Eunice Carr is assisting at M. E. Ashley's store.

Miss Harriet Graff is visiting friends in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. H. W. Prior will visit at Kalamazoo next week.

R. O. Bisbee was at Engadine last week on business.

Mrs. Reid, Sr. is in Grand Rapids under medical treatment.

Mrs. M. Robertson and son Frost arrived Thursday evening.

Mrs. Alice Evans left Wednesday for a visit with friends at Manistee.

L. Johnson of Traverse City spent Sunday in the city guest of friends.

M. Lenoskey is at Manistee guest of his daughter, Mrs. Booker this week.

Mrs. Howard Porter left Wednesday for a visit with her sister at Mt. Pleasant.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kirkendall a son, Monday July 7, at East Jordan.

Miss Myrtle Ward of Traverse City was guest of her parents first of the week.

Miss Marva Cooper is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Weikel this week.

Mrs. L. A. Kenyon and two granddaughters came Tuesday evening from Sturgis.

Miss Nettie Moblo of Traverse City spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Alice Lalonde.

Mrs. Wm. Maulder of Ludington is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Hammond for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sandle are at Detroit Harbor, Wis., visiting the latter's parents.

Geo. McCalmon of Flint, who was visiting his relatives here, returned home Friday.

Mrs. Joe Zess left Friday to visit friends and relatives at Traverse City and Provemont.

Miss Mary DeWitt returned home from a visit with Mrs. J. Benzer at Alpena, Tuesday last.

J. Webster of Lansing has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Trimble this week.

Mrs. C. A. Balch and daughter, Hazel of Shepard, Mich. are visiting the former's son and family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Balch are spending some weeks at the Whittington cottage on the beach.

Mrs. Harry Price and uncle, A. Steele returned from their visit with relatives at Manitowac, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lawler and daughter spent Sunday at Grand Rapids, guests of their parents.

Mrs. W. P. Porter left Wednesday last for a visit with Mrs. C. J. Bisbee at Lakeside resort, Port Austin, Mich.

Mrs. Martin and son of Levering are guests of her mother Mrs. Townsend and sister, Mrs. Meredith this week.

Mrs. Grace Schuh and little Dorothy Dolezel, visitors of J. Dolezel and family, returned to Mancelona, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gibson left Monday for a weeks visit with their daughter, Mrs. Ed. Henry and family at Belmont, Mich.

Mrs. A. Hammond and daughter, Arlene, returned home Monday from Kalamazoo where they have been visiting relatives.

Mrs. Sheare returned Monday from Bay City, and speaks very highly of the treatment she received at Mercy hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Dicken with their two sons, and Donald Reid, spent the Fourth at Sharon, on the Manistee river.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lucasse of Grand Rapids are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Trimble at their farm north of the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Boelio and niece, Dottie Olney of Petoskey, Mr. and Mrs. Merwin Allen of Fort Wayne Ind. were guests of A. W. Clark and family, Wednesday.

Mrs. C. A. Johnson and daughter, Mable from Jamestown, N. Y., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Blach for some weeks.

The Cruiser took the Spencer family, Mrs. Anna Lavalley and Mrs. Pearl Mahale to Northport where they will spend their vacation.

Mrs. Fred Gremel left Tuesday for Frankfort for a visit with her parents before going to Newberry where her husband is employed.

"The Benefits of Thinning Fruit," is urged by O. K. White, field representative, M. A. C., in an article on another page. He tells when to thin, how to thin and the profits from thinning.

A. Rogers was at Harbor Springs, Thursday.

Williams Colored Singers next Monday night.

The Dunlap cottage is being painted this week.

Fred Boosinger returned to Cleveland, Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner returned to Thum Lake this week.

Mrs. J. E. Secord was at Charlevoix Monday visiting friends.

Little Miss Eva Adams is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Ira Bartlett.

Mrs. Myers of Charlevoix is visiting friends in the city a few days.

Claud L. Tuttle of Traverse City was guest of friends here last week.

Dan Swanson of Rock Elm is building a new residence on his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Goulds visited at Ransom Jones' two days last week.

Mr. Mcerson has moved his family into the Barkley house on Estery-st.

Miss Helen Hilliard is in Grand Rapids for two weeks visit with her aunt.

The Loyal Helpers with their teacher are camping at Loveday's Point this week.

The mothers of the Loyal Helpers picnicked with their sons Thursday at their camp.

Miss Marjorie Lemieux is working at the Electric Light Office while Mr. Balch is away.

Chris Bulow returned from Northern Alberta where he has a claim and will return in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hilliard spent the Fourth at Ellsworth, guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Drescher.

Thomas C. Schaffer, Deputy State Fire Marshall, was in the city Wednesday on official business.

A. Rogers has completed the Hotel at Monagua Beach which is now ready for summer guests.

Miss Reva I. Supernaw returned home from Traverse City Tuesday after a few days visit with friends.

If you're interested in the welfare of our public schools be at the annual school meeting next Monday night.

Geo. Bowen who has been visiting relatives here for some weeks returned to his home at Bellington, Wash., Monday.

Mrs. B. B. Lockwood of San Diego, Cal., a sister of D. C. Loveday is visiting at the Elms with D. C. Loveday and wife.

Mrs. Geo. Justus of Minneapolis, and Miss Vera Sutton of Bellville, Kansas, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Carr this week.

Mrs. Otto Thompson and daughter Wavel, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Barlow, returned home to Jennings Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Burdick and Mrs. Lapeer of Charlevoix, and Mrs. B. B. Bradley of Harbor Springs visited at the home of Mrs. E. L. Burdick this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Creighton Bathe of Grand Rapids were in the city this week to attend the wedding of the latter's sister. They returned home Thursday.

The Williams Colored Singers were at Cheboygan in the spring and made such a great "hit" that a guarantee was made then to get them back this summer.

You may have heard some very good singing by colored companies but the Williams Company is distinctly in a class of its own and recognized as the finest without question.

Mrs. D. C. Osborne of Petoskey, sister of Mrs. D. C. Loveday together with her aunt Mrs. Robert Orser of Grand Rapids and Miss Gill also of Grand Rapids have been visiting at the Elms this week.

W. C. T. U. members take notice. The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held with Mrs. Hazel Trumbull Friday, July 17 at 2:30, instead of the Methodist church, as noted in annual program. Leaders, Mrs. Howey and Miss Agnes Porter. Visitors welcome.

Don't you wish you had a photograph of your great, great grandfather? Of course you can't have, because there wasn't any photographers in those days. But your great, great grand children can have photographs of you. And you owe something to posterity. Do it now—day or evening—See E. KIRKPATRICK, Photographer, over Bell's store.

Glenn Roy and wife returned to Flint, Thursday.

J. L. Weisman was at Boyne City on business Thursday.

John Nicholls of Charlevoix was in the city Thursday.

Ellis Malpass spent a part of last week at Big Rapids.

Att'y D. L. Wilson spent the past week at LeRoy, Mich.

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

Mrs. Jessie Isaman was calling on friends in the city Thursday.

Perry Snook of Rose City spent Sunday at home with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Stan Bush of Charlevoix were in the city Thursday.

Mose Weisman spent a few days at Harbor Springs last of the week.

H. Pangborn and family spent the week end with relatives at Ironton.

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

Thomas Nestor of Rose City came home to spend the 4th with his family.

Clarence Bowman and wife returned from Alberta this week, where he has a claim.

The regular business meeting of Soronian Hive will be held Monday July 13th.

The Needle Craft Circle were entertained at the home of Mrs. Beckman, Thursday.

B. E. Waterman left Friday morning for Grand Rapids to be absent ten days on business.

Henry Keenholts of Albany, N. Y., returns home first of the week by way of the lakes.

The Cemetery Improvement Ass'n will meet with Mrs. E. N. Clink Thursday, July 16th.

Mrs. G. H. Barkmeire of San Jose, Ill., is guest of her mother, Mrs. H. Roy and family.

Mrs. L. Delaney and son James left Tuesday for Alto Mich., where she will spend the summer.

Miss Lillian Patterson of Ellsworth is the guest of her cousin Miss Winifred Mollard this week.

Archie Menzies is spending a week with relatives and friends at Vanderbilt and other points.

Att'y D. H. Fitch, H. I. McMillan and father, Wm. McMillan, were fishing up the Jordan, Thursday.

The Insurance adjustors were in the city Thursday to adjust the loss by fire at Freiberg & Kowalskes.

Harry Adams was badly poisoned with Poison Ivy while at a picnic on the 4th of July, at Clare.

Mrs. M. Slater returns to her home at Rose City Monday accompanied by her grandson, Wesley Snook.

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

Mrs. L. C. Madison was called to Brimfield, Ind., Tuesday, by the serious illness of a sister-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Chapman and children spent part of the week with the former's sister at Honor, Mich.

Dr. C. H. Howe and wife arrived Saturday last to spend the summer at their summer home on Pine River.

Mrs. Sam Hayden is expected home this week Saturday from Petoskey Hospital much improved in health.

Wm. McMillan returned to his home at Marcellus Friday after an extended visit with his son and daughter here.

Mrs. Ivybell Sanford and Perry Conway of East Jordan were married at Charlevoix Thursday by Rev. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brabant and Mrs. F. Fallis and son Charles and Mrs. M. C. Isaman were Petoskey visitors Friday.

Gaius Dunlap of Holly, Mich., and Miss Genevieve Dnnlap of Cleveland are expected this week at Dreamwood cottage.

Miss Maude Snook goes to the Soo Monday next to spend her vacation, her mother, Mrs. N. Snook will accompany her.

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

Miss Laura Bridge of Omaha, Mrs. Harry Bridge, Mrs. A. F. Bridge and son Robert of Charlevoix were in the city Thursday.

Miss Rose Brezina of Traverse City came on Saturday for a brief visit with her parents and to attend the wedding of her brother.

Miss Jennie Brezina, who is employed in Detroit is spending her vacation with her parents on their farm in Jordan Township.

Mrs. Hogan and daughter Hazel returned home to Altamont, N. Y., after some weeks visit at the home of Mrs. Hattie Keenholts.

Mayor Cross and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of a grand daughter, born July 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Benford of Mt. Pleasant.

Professor A. R. Shigley, superintendent of the Fremont Schools, has written an article for The Herald entitled, "Necessity for Vocational Training in the Public School."

A Dollar Saved Is a Dollar Earned

And you can save a good many dollars by availing yourself of our Big

MID-SUMMER REDUCTION SALE

There's rare bargains for you in every line. Come in and look them over. Come early as the goods are being moved rapidly.

L. WEISMAN

WILLIAMS' WORLD 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.

In Your Quest For the Best Buy

Sold by the City Feed Store STATE STREET Phone No. 125



Scene from "Dolly Dimples," Temple Theatre, July 21

For Quick Sale

Terms or Cash

6 BUILDING LOTS—or any one of them—Choicest 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.)



Department for Dairymen

CONDUCTED BY
E. K. SLATER
234-242 Lyon Street
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



With the Blue Valley Creamery Company in charge of the Dairy Information Service

Dehorning Cattle

There was a time in the history of the world when cattle needed horns. They needed them to defend themselves from the attacks of wild beasts, but under present conditions their horns are neither an ornament or a necessity. We know all of our readers will not agree with this statement, but it is our opinion, nevertheless. Horns on an animal that is inclined to be ugly are especially obnoxious.

A bunch of cattle without horns are usually quiet and gentle while in the yards and stables, but with horns, each animal is on the defensive and ready to fight. The best time to dehorn cattle is when the animals are small. Some breeders are very successful in using caustic potash over the prospective horns of the calf while others have not been so successful. In using the caustic potash it is very necessary to use it while the calves are very small. Care should be exercised in handling the caustic, otherwise ugly flesh sores will be the result. This can be easily avoided, however, by clipping the hair from the bottom or lose embryo horn and greasing about the spot where the potash is applied. When the horns become a fixture on the head of the calf, the dehorning clippers in the hands of a careful operator will quickly complete the piece of surgery. A small, sharp saw is still in use as a dehorning instrument but it is not equal to the clipper in dehorning the young stock. With the older animals we believe the saw to be the better instrument to use. If the horn is inclined to be brittle the clipper is apt to crush it. Don't start the dehorning process until the animal is very securely fastened in a stanchion. It is advisable to build a special stanchion for the purpose, and locate it away from the barn so that the animals can be taken to it separately. The operation often becomes cruel butchery where this precaution is not taken.

The clippers or saw should be dipped in some solution to destroy infection that may result from the operation. Carbolic acid, sheep dip or boiling water may be used for the purpose. If the wound is covered with a patch of cotton, the danger from infection is somewhat reduced. It sometimes happens that blood will flow very freely after the horn is removed. A piece of binding twine tied very tightly about the base of the horn will aid in stopping the bleeding. Some times it is necessary to use a red hot iron and apply this to the wound so as to seal the outlet of blood and this will at once check the flow.

Sometimes the wound will be broken open even after several days have elapsed after the dehorning operation has taken place. We once had a cow dehorned and about ten days after this she broke open the wound while standing in the stall and it was several hours before it was discovered. A fine stream of blood was shooting into the air above the cow and was spraying the ceiling, the cow and her stall. She had lost several quarts of blood and was just able to stand alone. We threw her in the stall, which was not a difficult operation at all, and tied her securely. We then heated an old iron rod in the kitchen range and applied this while red hot to the exposed artery and saved the cow. In a few weeks she was quite herself again.

Dehorning should be done before fly-time, otherwise trouble may occur from the flies. A solution of some dependable sheep dip will usually prevent the flies from bothering them and will also assist in healing the wound quickly.

Dehorning cattle is not a cruel operation if the dehorning is done while the animals are small, but it is not a child's task to dehorn matured cattle.

Underground Silos

The man who decides to build a cement or stone silo is often tempted to build a considerable portion of it underground. This is a mistake, except when building near a basement barn. The silo can then extend below the surface of the ground so as to make the bottom of the silo easily accessible from the floor of the basement.

The silo wall should not extend below ground except just far enough to get below the frost line. The foundation should be placed below the frost line, but it is not necessary to

go more than five feet below the surface of the ground. In building silos further underground nothing is gained in the way of building and nothing is gained in the way of filling except that a little less power is required in putting the corn into the silo. The disadvantage is in getting the ensilage out of the silo and it is a fact that the majority of men who have built underground silos regret that they ever did so. It is not an easy task to get silage out of the bottom of a silo which extends into the ground 12 or 15 feet.

Necessity for Vocational Training in the Public Schools

By A. P. SHIGLEY, Sup't of Fremont Public Schools.

It is not my purpose to discuss in its entirety the many phases of this subject, but rather one of two conditions of interest.

One of the big problems of the professional educator is the development of plans whereby the educative force under his direction may serve the community most effectively. It is a problem that is discussed more than any other, and it should be. The past few years have witnessed remarkable changes in the attitude with which the school is viewed. These changes have been going on both within and without. The type of teacher who feels that the four walls of the school room mark the boundaries of her usefulness, and the patron who thinks that the teacher's labors are included between the hours of nine and four, are fossils rapidly becoming extinct, and are thereby, conferring a benefit upon the race.

It is generally conceded that school curricula have been cast in too small a mold. Schools have vied with each other to keep pace with the present trend of thought, and tie to as many of the "new" things educationally as possible. Vocational schools, trade and continuation schools, and night schools represent the practical outcome of these changing conditions. In every case the basic principle underlying these forms of school work is that the school should not only be the proper training for youth but should seek to satisfy the community's needs.

The solution of the problem from a practical viewpoint depends mainly upon two factors; first, an accurate diagnosis of the community's local needs; and second, the co-operation of the patrons. The schools of every community should teach the fundamental branches usually found in the curriculum of the first eight grades, and they should do more; the high school of every community should fit boys and girls for college, but it is equally as important that it fit the youth, 98 per cent of whom never enter college, to enter upon the ordinary tasks of life with some degree of training and skill.

It is quite evident that the needs of Fremont and vicinity are markedly different than those of Muskegon or any other manufacturing city. While the city of Muskegon demands graduates skilled in mechanics, electrical and steam engineering, carpentry, etc., the need of Fremont is better agriculturalists, hence the reason for the introduction of agricultural courses in the schools, short courses for farmers, etc. The welfare of Fremont now, and for some time to come, will depend upon the thrift and success of the agriculturalist, and not upon the machinist, the carpenter or the professional man. As much as this community is bound to teach agriculture, however, it is even more incumbent upon it that it offer to its boys and girls school activities of sufficient variety that all will find means for expression. To that end music and drawing are taught. Not because it is the purpose to train up a class of musicians or a group of artists but because some children express themselves better through these means of vocal expression; and the school to properly fulfill its function should provide activities fitted to their needs. In the same way still others to whom book work is more or less repugnant express themselves through some sort of manual work—work of a constructive nature—Sewing, woodworking, cooking, modeling or whatever it may be, appeals strongly to the constructive sense of the individual. Not only from a psychological viewpoint do such activities demand a place in the school curriculum but they are equally as desirable from a practical viewpoint.

The girls of this locality will ultimately become home-makers and yet the school from which 75 per cent receive their education has contributed nothing to make them more skillful for work in the home. That the condition exists is regrettable, but that it should long continue is even more so. The state compulsory school law necessitates the attendance of the full

membership in the grades, therefore the lack of manual work in the grammar school is not easily discernible because of its effect upon attendance. In the high school, however, only slightly more than one-half of the pupils in the district from 16 to 18 years of age are in attendance. The local high school enrolls 148 pupils of which 91 are non-residents and 57 are residents. There are in the district 54 children of high school age who are not in the high school; children who for some reason or other have dropped out. A casual investigation reveals the fact that while few of these may have been compelled to cease school duties in order to assist in the support of the home, by far the larger number found the work disinteresting and therefore followed the line of least resistance—a characteristic of human nature—by dropping from school work. Had the school offered to these pupils activities interesting to them and at the same time instructive, many of them, doubtless, would now be pursuing their high school work. The city of Fremont is not deriving the benefit that it should from its high school when only half of its boys and girls attend.

There seems to be but one thing in the way of the introduction of what I consider the much needed courses of domestic science and art, and manual training and that is the fact that the school building now filled to its capacity does not provide sufficient room where the work may be carried on. The school plant consists of 20 rooms, 12 grade rooms accommodating 492 pupils, seven high school rooms for recitation and laboratory use for 148 pupils, and one county normal room for 20 pupils. The average annual growth for the school during the past ten years taken together with the seemingly well founded reports of a new railroad with its attendant increase in population leave no room for doubt as to an immediate necessity for the disposition of the building matter.

No adjustment of this necessity, however, should be countenanced which does not provide ample opportunity in both the matter of rooms, equipment and courses of study for a satisfactory solution of the problem of securing the attendance of a greater per cent of our young people in the high school courses, and securing thereby a higher standard of citizenship.

siderable period and was carried out state by state; but as one full year was made the basis of statistics in each state, the total is a fair average of the use of lumber in further manufacture in the whole country. Between 50 and 60 per cent of the lumber produced is subject to further manufacture. In preparing the figures in this way, however, it should be remembered that considerable material reaches shops and factories in the form of logs, bolts, and billets without having passed through sawmills, and while this material is fact included in these statistics, this fact should be remembered in comparing statistics with those of lumber production.

Nearly or quite 100 different woods are used in this country under their own names, while an unknown number find their way to shops and factories without being identified or separately listed, except under general names. In quantity the softwoods, the needle-leaf or coniferous trees, are most important, but there is a greater number of species among the hardwoods or broadleaf trees. Yellow pine comes first with more than 8 billion feet, followed by white pine with 3 billion and Douglas fir with a little more than 2 billion. It should be understood, however, the term "yellow pine" includes several species, the three most important of which are longleaf, shortleaf and loblolly. Oak, including all species, has nearly 2 billion feet, and is the most important hardwood. Maple comes next.

Dogwood comes about halfway down the list with more than 7 million board feet, and of those species mentioned Turkish boxwood comes last, with less than 30 thousand feet, followed by many others too insignificant to list, but making a total of all kinds of more than a million feet. Of the native species, laurel, holly and yucca fall very near the foot of the list in relative quantities used.

Fifty-five principal industries use wood as a raw material. Their relative importance is hard to indicate, because quantity alone is not in all cases a criterion of value, of an industry to the community in which it is situated, nor to the country as a whole.

More than one-half of the total consumption consists of planing mill products, the largest items of which are flooring, siding, ceiling, and finishing. The next industry, in point of quantity of wood used, is the manufacture of boxes and crates. Nearly four times as much wood is demanded by makers of boxes and crates as by the builders of steam and electric cars, which come next, and five fold the amount that goes into furniture, which in turn leads vehicle manufacture. Vehicles demand surprisingly large supplies of wood, and much of it must be of a high class in order to meet requirements for frames, gears, bodies.

Chairs, listed separately from furniture, come after novelties and supplies for dairymen, poultry keepers, and apiarists, and just before handles, and musical instruments. About midway down the list come pumps and wood pipes. Among the products important enough to list separately are canes and umbrella sticks, brooms, firearms, artificial limbs and tobacco pipes.

The apportionment of wood among the various industries, grades from planing mill products, which take most, down to aeroplanes and dry kilns, at the bottom of the list.

LITTLE DETAILS IN GOOD FORM

The only expenses that fall to the share of the bridegroom are the ring, gifts to the ushers and best man, the bouquets for the bride and the maids, and the carriage in which he drives to and from the church. All other expenses are assumed by the bride's family, who make all arrangements for the wedding.

Announcements are sent out simply in order to inform your friends and acquaintances that the wedding has taken place, therefore there would be no reason in sending them to those who have received wedding invitations.

If the invitations to your daughter's dinner party are to be formal ones, written in the third person, they should be sent in the names of her parents; but if the dinner is to be informal, the notes may be written in your daughter's name. She should, however, add some phrase indicating that the invitation comes from her mother as well as herself.

At dinner, the napkin with a piece of bread folded in it is laid upon the empty plate unless the dinner begins with a cold course, when the napkin should be placed at the side of the plate. It is correct to leave the napkin on the table unfolded at restaurants or when taking a single meal at a friend's home, but on other occasions it should be folded and laid beside the plate.

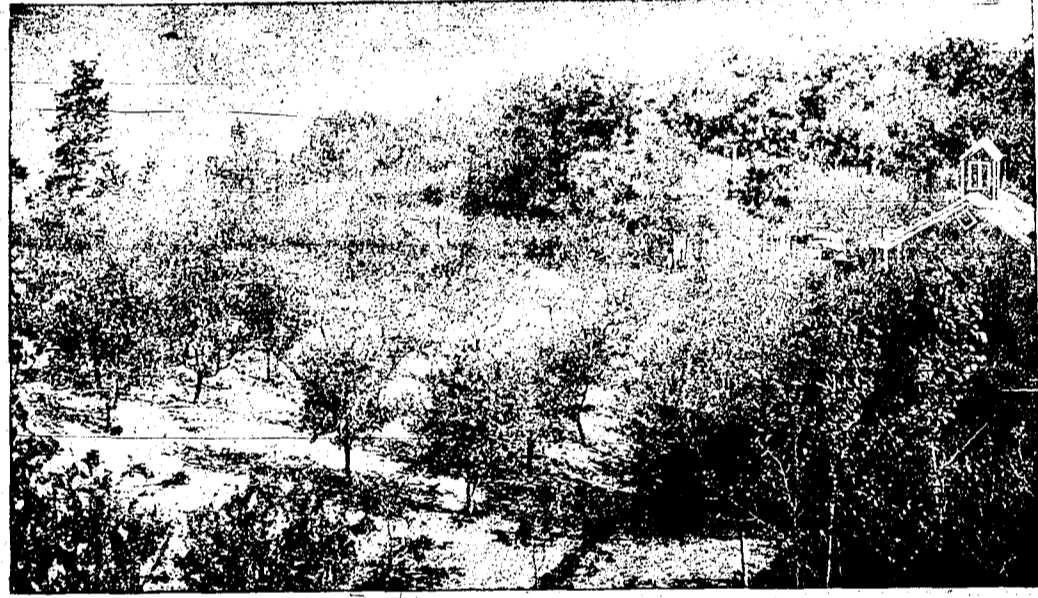
When a toast is proposed in your honor, it is only necessary that you bow your thanks without rising. But if you are among intimate friends you may prefer to reply in a few words or you may propose the health of some other woman present. It is never correct, of course, to drink a toast proposed in your honor. A man usually rises and makes a brief speech.

It is very necessary to have name cards at a large dinner. They may be perfectly plain, or painted in artistic designs to suit special occasions. Instead of being considered poor form to take the last piece on a dish, it is now the correct thing to do, since to hesitate or refuse reflects upon the bounteousness of your host's table.

A letter is never sealed when delivered by a friend. To do so would imply that while you relied upon the kindness of your friend you question his discretion, which would be a doubtful compliment, to say the least.—Mrs. John Cabot Kimberly in the Delineator.

Exception.

"After all these statesmen have gone on the stand and told how they run their parties, every citizen will know the ins and outs of politics." "Yes," said the practical persons, "but in politics you don't get anything by knowing the outs."—New York Press.



A GRAND TRAVERSE BAY FARM.

Mrs. C. P. Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, purchased this fruit farm of 21 acres in 1909, paying \$4,000 for same. It is strictly a fruit farm, the ground being occupied with trees and berries. Directly in front of the house is the west arm of Grand Traverse Bay. Many such homes as this adorn the shores of our lakes and opportunities to make many more are awaiting the home makers.

The Benefits Of Thinning Fruit

O. K. WHITE, Field Representative, M. A. C.

Grade, Color and Uniformity and Thinning Improves Fruit in Size, Insures Regular Bearing.

Many varieties of apples, peaches, plums, etc., have the habit of bearing excessively one year and then lightly or not at all the next season. In some cases this habit persists for years. Often it is said trees "bear themselves to death" and such is the case sometimes. Many trees bear so heavily that they are unable to hold up the large load and then they break partially or wholly to pieces and occasionally the damage is so great that it cannot be repaired in any way. Trees valued at \$25 to \$50 are sometimes completely destroyed by breaking down. Such conditions are not desirable, especially in a commercial orchard. It would be much better if trees were so managed that they did not bear excessively, but bear moderately and more regularly. The "off-bearing" years in the orchard are usually very lean ones for the fruit grower nor does he often care to go into his orchard on a fine summer's day and find several of his finest trees which were laden with a beautiful crop of fruit, broken all to pieces.

Such conditions do not need to exist if the fruit grower will but take off enough of the fruits to relieve the trees of their excessive burden. Many fruit growers thin the crop with the pruning shears in the winter or early spring by cutting out some of the bearing wood as heading in peaches and plums, cutting out some of the previous year's growth of apples, pears, etc., but with some varieties and in some locations, such a method is most uncertain on account of the possibility of late spring frosts, extreme dry attacks of insects or disease severe storms, etc. At any rate, it is too late at this time of year to think of

such methods. The thinning now must be done by hand.

How to Thin.

All inferior, wormy, scabby, lopsided, small or poorly colored fruits should be picked off, whether they are too thick or not, because it is simply wasting the energy of the tree to permit it to mature such fruits and they are usually not worth much of anything after they are harvested. Enough other fruits should be removed so that the tree can muster strength to mature good strong fruit buds for next year's crop. When trees are thinned to that extent, the fruits on apple trees will average from six to eight inches apart with some large varieties, as far as ten inches apart; peaches, four to six and even eight inches apart and plums, two to four inches apart, seldom leaving two fruits touching.

In thinning apples, care must be taken in thinning clusters not to weaken the stems of the fruits to be left else they will soon drop off. In some varieties, such as Wealthy, Wagener and Spy, this difficulty is avoided by removing the fruits with thinning shears similar to grape harvesting shears.

When to Thin.

Thinning by hand should usually be postponed until the June drop is over, else time may be wasted in taking off fruits which will drop off of their own accord and possibly some fruits removed that ought to remain. Peaches and plums and other stone fruits should be thinned before the pits harden to get best results in promoting annual crops, apples, before they get larger than walnuts.

Profits From Thinning.

Many fruit growers believe thinning does not pay and doubtless there are cases where it would not, such as in uncared for orchards or where a good crop cannot be sold for good prices or for any better prices than ordinary fruit. Where thinning has been tried and carefully figured out, it has almost invariably been found that the crop from thinned trees is just as large or larger and very much better in size, grade, color and uniformity. The cost of thinning is more than offset by the lessened cost of picking, grading and packing and the greatly increased value of the crop is entire gain. The loss of trees from breakage is avoided and a crop every year may reasonably be expected. Some fruit growers say thinning is the most profitable work in their orchard.

The demonstrations in thinning, which have been held by the Michigan Agricultural College in the fruit sections of the state have shown many benefits to be derived from the practice. Many more demonstrations will be given during the present season.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WOOD BY THE WOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Statistics have been compiled by the forest service, which show for the first time precisely how the lumber produced in the country is utilized. About 46 billion feet of lumber of all kinds is the annual production in the United States; of this nearly 25 billion feet, board measure, are further manufactured, the other portion remaining for rough construction lumber and for similar purposes. This is exclusive of material which reaches its final use in the form of fuel, railroad ties, posts, poles, pulpwood, cooperage, wood distillates, and the barks and extracts demanded by the tanning industry.

The work of collecting and compiling the figures extended over a con-



Poultry Department

CONDUCTED BY
ERNEST B. BLÉTT
Campau Bldg., 59-63 Market Ave.
GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

Have regular feeding hours.

Separate the males from the females in the early broods.

If the little chicks' wings begin to droop look for lice.

Don't be afraid of the market glutting with eggs and poultry.

Keep a good supply of oyster shells before the fowls at all times.

Sour or musty food is sure to start bowel trouble.

Eggs have a tendency to grow smaller as the laying season advances.

Milk in any form may be given to the poultry with a profit.

It costs nothing to go joy riding on a hot air wagon.

A knocker is a booster if he puts his knock in the right place.

Place the young cockerels intended for market in a pen by themselves and force them for quick maturity.

Do not let eggs accumulate in the nests, as it has a tendency to encourage the hens to broodiness.

Good wheat at full price is cheaper than screenings at half price for the poultry.

Gapes come largely by exposure to cold and damp weather and allowing the chicks to be out in such weather.

Double yolked, poorly shelled, and ill formed eggs are from hens that are too fat.

If you can not dress poultry so it looks good, better sell it alive, as it will bring more.

Seventy-five farmers in Crawford county, Ohio, maintain flocks of pure bred poultry to supply eggs to the co-operative hatchery located at the little town of Tiro. At present this hatchery is turning out 12,000 chicks a week to various parts of Ohio and other states. The hatchery plant is so constructed as to permit the placing of two rows of incubators, which are 800 feet long with a capacity of 66,000 eggs. The heating is done by hot-water heaters, which automatically keeps the temperature at one hundred and three degrees. Before being put in the incubators the eggs are carefully tested for fertility.

Sour milk is utilized in one of the best possible ways by feeding it to chickens. Those who think they get greater returns by feeding it to hogs should remember that the flesh of chickens brings at least twice as much on the market as that of hogs. Milk and corn are both liked by chickens, and a proper mixture of the two makes one of the best and most appetizing rations for the season when the days are warm and the nights cool. For the best results, the corn should be cracked and soaked several hours in either sweet or sour skim-milk or buttermilk. The corn may be put in pails in the morning and the milk poured on until the top of the corn is submerged two or three inches. When this has been absorbed, more should be added at intervals during the day, and the mixture will be excellent for feeding by night. A liberal supply of this ration will keep the chickens growing rapidly and insure their being constantly plump and in excellent condition for the market. Try it once, and the fowls will tell you whether or not they like it. Try it two weeks or a month, and they will show you whether or not it is good and economical feed.—A. C. Smith, Poultryman, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

New Process in Copper Mining Will Save Many Millions

Thousands of Pounds of Copper, Formerly Wasted From Our Great Copper Mines, Will Be Saved, Adding Thousands of Dollars to Our Copper Production.

Within a year the value of the waste dump of the Cannon & Hech Mining Company in Torch Lake has been practically doubled as the result of the development of a new process for recovering the copper from these dumps.

Fifty years ago the C. & H. Company has been mining its stamp-mill waste into Torch Lake, until now, according to the Geological Survey Report of the Copper Industry in Michigan, compiled by R. E. Hovey, a former instructor at the Michigan College of Mines, there has accumulated over 10,000,000 tons, containing at an average of 16 pounds to the ton, 160,000,000 pounds of copper. At times the sands washed to the lake have run over 20 pounds of copper to the ton, and until about a year ago the average figure obtained was 12.5 pounds per ton.

A year ago after carrying tests in a smaller plant, the C. & H. Company began the construction of a new plant in which these dumps will be reprocessed in a new type of mill. The new mill will be a flotation mill, and will save time by saving averaging 10 pounds of copper to the ton, and has made possible the recovery of the waste to 8 pounds and it is expected that this figure will be lowered to 6 pounds.

The new process is a flotation process, equivalent to the actual production from a copper mine. By this one company alone of Torch Lake, Michigan, 150,000,000 pounds of copper will be saved.

The New Leaching Process. Within a year from the opening of the Cannon & Hech Mining Company's new plant, the old dumps will be reprocessed in a new type of mill. The new mill will be a flotation mill, and will save time by saving averaging 10 pounds of copper to the ton, and has made possible the recovery of the waste to 8 pounds and it is expected that this figure will be lowered to 6 pounds.

USE YOUR Diamond Type

The "Diamond Type" kind. If not you are missing a good thing. Ask for it and Rapco's Synthetic Co. will supply it.

Hotel Hermitage
EUROPEAN PLAN
Grand Rapids, Mich.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE-MARK WHEN BUYING OVERALLS, WORK SHIRTS, COTTON PANTS.

Dutch Masters Cigars
Sold by all Dealers

PACAL BALM

The only Remedy that has pleased all of the people all of the time for 22 years. The HOME TEST is the crucial test for the cure of many ailments. We claim that Pacal Balm is the best remedy in the world. It will relieve 99.999% of any ailment or person that will prove its claim to be correct.

Pacal Balm cures Coughs, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup, Quinsy, Bronchitis and Lung Trouble, Catarrh of Head, Sore Throat and Hoarseness, Pain and Swelling of Joints, Burns, Scalds and Skin Diseases. And makes skin soft and beautiful. Positively Guaranteed. Price 25¢ and 50¢ by drugists or prepaid. Use Pacal Liver Granules for Torpid Liver, Costiveness and Bilious Attacks.

PACAL BALM COMPANY, St. Louis, Mich.



One Michigan Automobile Manufacturer Produces Over Half Million Cars

Of the half million and more Ford cars which have been produced over one-half of them are in operation in this country, says Motor Age. This is according to rather incomplete returns of the registrations in the different states between January 1 and April 1 of this year. In several of the states complete figures of the registration of Ford cars could not be obtained. These include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma. In three, however, a figure was given which was known really to be excessive. In West Virginia and Wyoming registrations as to the number of Fords was obtainable.

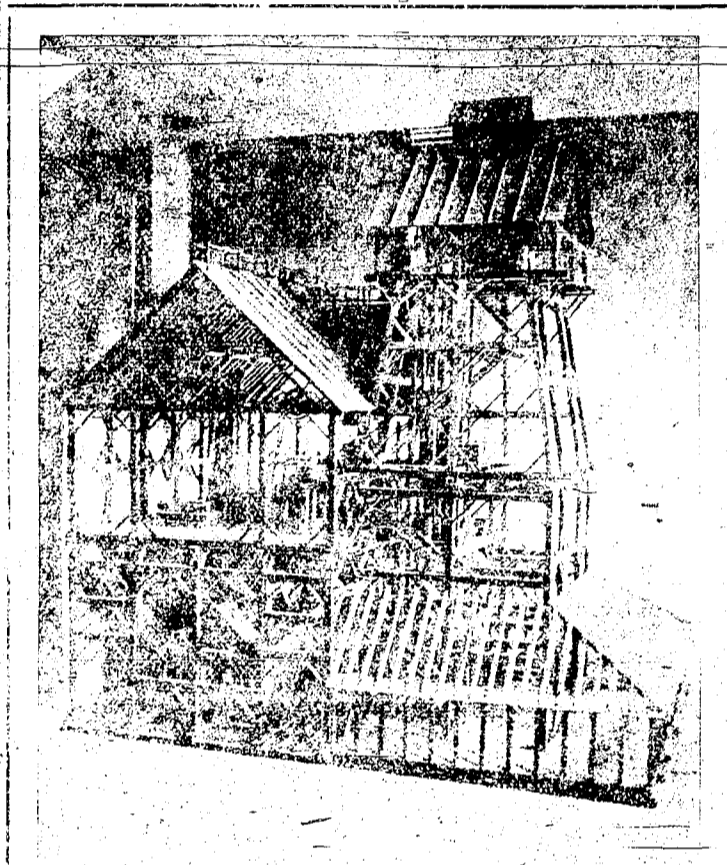
Neglecting these two states and taking the minimum figures in the other states mentioned there were 245,770 Ford cars registered on April 1, 1914, the 1914 season in the United States. Consequently it is safe to say that complete returns would indicate a registration considerably in excess of 250,000 Fords in this country. To get an idea of what this number means a glance at the total production of all makes of cars will be of assistance. On the same date, April 1, 1914, the registration of all the cars in the United States was 1,265,627.

and that New York, which leads in the total number of cars, also takes first place as a Ford state. In this state there are 21,000 Fords in actual service. Iowa comes second with 20,500 Fords, although it is only sixth in the number of cars of all kinds registered. In that state, according to the registrations, every third or fourth car is a Ford. Ohio, which is third in the list of cars of all sorts, also is third as a Ford state, and Illinois, which comes fourth in the list of car owners, is fifth as a Ford state, with Massachusetts sixth and Nebraska seventh.

If we consider the number of Ford cars in proportion to the population of the various states, we find that these cars are more popular in Nebraska than they are anywhere else. The department of commerce at Washington has issued an estimate of the population of each state July 1, 1914, as based on the census returns of 1910. Assuming the census returns to be correct, it is a little more than the comparison of the population as estimated for July and Ford registrations in April, as it gives the state a three-to-one ratio against Henry Ford. However, these dates are the correct it is possible to get at this time. It is safe to say that the Ford record of 28,712 Fords which passed out of the factory doors during the month will be continued, which will make the figures for the year.

LAFFER HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED MAINTENANCE RAISED BY BOARD OF CONTROL

The board of state maintenance and board of control for the Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Lapeer, raised the per capita maintenance from \$18 to \$20 per month, effective January 1, 1914. The board also authorized the institution of a new system of maintenance, which will be in effect on July 1, 1914. The new system will be a per capita maintenance of \$20 per month, and will be in effect on July 1, 1914. The board also authorized the institution of a new system of maintenance, which will be in effect on July 1, 1914. The new system will be a per capita maintenance of \$20 per month, and will be in effect on July 1, 1914.



MODEL OF ROCK AND SHAFT HOUSE USED IN INSTRUCTION AT THE COLLEGE OF MINES.

The Mining Department of the Michigan College of Mines has developed a new system of teaching mining methods from models. About a dozen large models of shafts of eight feet dimensions have been constructed showing sections of shafts worked by the various methods employed in the iron and copper districts of Michigan and elsewhere. The students are required to make sketches of these models before going underground to examine the actual workings.

3,410 DEATHS IN STATE DURING MONTH OF MAY

The Michigan Department of Health, in its report for the month of May, announced that 3,410 deaths were reported in the state during the month. This is a decrease of 100 from the number reported in April. The actual number of deaths reported during the month was 3,410, compared to the record for the preceding month.

HOW MANY POTATO GROWERS IN MICHIGAN?

Earl Lansing, a contributor to the Michigan Growers' Association, has been started by C. W. Wald, head agent for the Michigan Agricultural College, and secretary of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association, for the purpose of making the latter organization to get an exact line upon the tuber situation in Michigan. In spite of the fact that New Davis is barely 16 years old, Judge Fred S. Lansing sent him to Iowa reformatory for one to five years on a temporary charge. Recently Davis was returned from the industrial school. He said it was impossible for him to be good.

the Detroit manufacturer to the extent of 86,136 cars. Nevertheless, based on these two dates, Nebraska has one Ford for every 100 people in the state; Iowa, which is second in the total number of Fords owned, also is second in the per capita Fordage, with one for every 108 people; North Dakota shows up with one Ford for every 150 people in the state; California has a Ford for every 181 people; Michigan, the Ford state, is at the boiling point with one Ford for every 212 people; in Ohio every 280th person owns a Ford; in Illinois every 360th. In New York you have to count 470 people before you come to a Ford owner and in Alabama it takes 2000 people to make a Ford family.

When it is considered that there is an average of five people in each family the ratio shows up even better. For instance, in Nebraska every twentieth farm house would have a Ford in front of it if it were not for the fact that the latter probably is on the road taking the butter and eggs to town. As a matter of fact, in the agricultural states fewer than 20 farm houses would be passed before one of the little cars were found, but the average is brought down by the large, comfortably situated city population.

THOUSANDS OF SHEEP BEING IMPORTED FOR UPPER PENINSULA COUNTY

East Lansing.—Between 6,000 and 8,000 sheep will be brought to Michigan from Montana by W. F. Hovey, M. A. C. livestock field agent. These animals will be taken to the Upper Peninsula. The flock will be grazed chiefly on the cut-over lands of the northern district, which, according to Mr. Hovey, will soon become one of the big sheep-raising territories of the Union.

SHORT STATE STORIES

Guillac.—A razor that has been used by three generations, that was made from a file and that in 40 years was used for over 10,000 shaves, is to be one of the unique possessions of the state and has been sent to Lansing to join the state's collection of curios. The gift was made by Mrs. Frank Cowan, whose grandfather made the razor.

Jackson.—James Lawson, who is serving the eighteenth year of a life sentence in Jackson prison, was turned down by the pardon board on his petition for parole. The fact that Lawson is a third-term offender of the state is the reason.

East Lansing.—The M. A. C. has been notified that a number of sheep will be brought to Michigan from Montana by W. F. Hovey, M. A. C. livestock field agent. These animals will be taken to the Upper Peninsula. The flock will be grazed chiefly on the cut-over lands of the northern district, which, according to Mr. Hovey, will soon become one of the big sheep-raising territories of the Union.

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Jackson.—The board of pardons decided to recommend to the governor a commutation of sentence and parole of Earl Eddie, sentenced here four years ago from Muskegon for a petty larceny to do great bodily harm. Eddie's petition for clemency is signed by every juror.

Saginaw.—Mrs. H. F. Paddock, wife of County Treasurer Paddock, was shocked but not injured when her auto collided with a telephone pole. A he got in the machine and Mrs. Paddock forced all about running the auto and released the steering gear. She opened the door to let the bee out and then the car became.

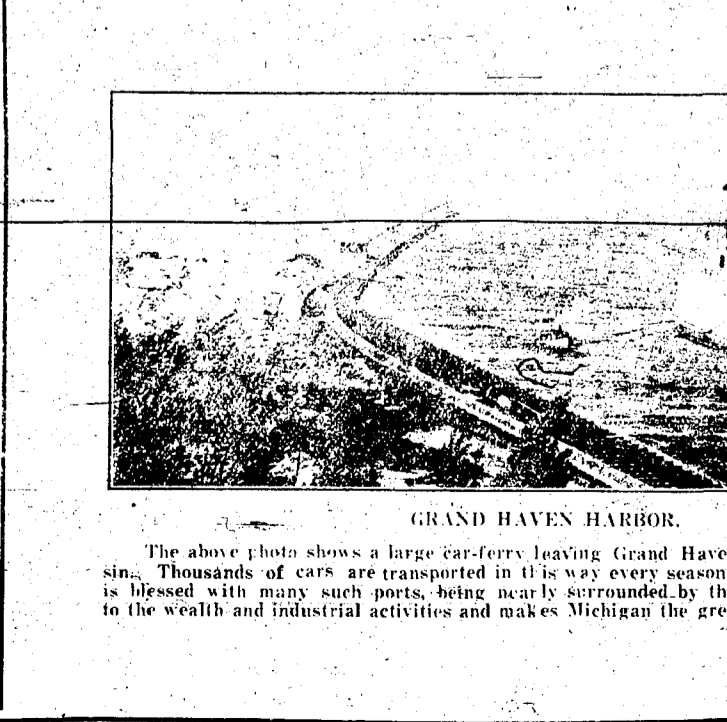
Lapeer.—Peter Schunemann, aged 76 years, a prominent Mason, member of the board of supervisors and a pioneer resident of Lapeer county, was found dead in bed.

East Lansing.—Charging that the prosecuting attorney's office is being conducted on too extravagant a basis, Supervisor John Jennings of Easton, livid up the board meeting with a bitter criticism of the prosecutor's staff.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
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Resemble Slate. Fire and weather proof. A reliable substitute for wood shingles at a low price. Write for illustrated catalogue.
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124 N. Division Ave. Grand Rapids, Michigan



GRAND HAVEN HARBOR. The above photo shows a large car-ferry leaving Grand Haven for Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Thousands of cars are transported in this way every season from this port. Michigan is blessed with many such ports, being nearly surrounded by the Great Lakes. This adds to the wealth and industrial activities and makes Michigan the greatest summer resort state.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Starts Friday, July 10th; Ends July 25th

Prices that will move our Summer Goods and make room for Fall Merchandise. Now is the time to buy your supply of Summer Wear at prices that cannot be offered earlier in the season. We are offering our entire stock at 25 per cent reduction; 75c buys \$1 worth of any merchandise we have.

In Our Dry Goods Dep't



All Ladies, Misses and Childrens Coats—
\$10.00 values for **\$7.50**
6.00 values for **4.50**
All prices and new styles.



A fine line of Satin, Taffeta and Messaline Petticoats from **75c to \$3.00**.

All Embroideries and Laces are included.

Carpets and Linoleums cut to match.

Gloves—Silk and Kid, long and short, all colors.

Dresses, Waists and Skirts

Ready-to-wear Dresses all sizes and prices from **19c** to **\$15.00**
Messaline Dresses \$15.00 now **\$11.25**
Taffeta \$12.00 now **\$9.00**
Serges \$10.00 now **\$7.50**
\$8.00 now **\$6.00**
White Dresses from **\$2.25** up.
Ladies' House Dresses from **75c** up.
Ladies' Waists from **39c** up.



Wash Skirts a few left in white and colors—\$1.25 now **94c** and up.

Wool Skirts, a very complete line in prices and style. A strictly all wool skirt from **\$3.00** up.

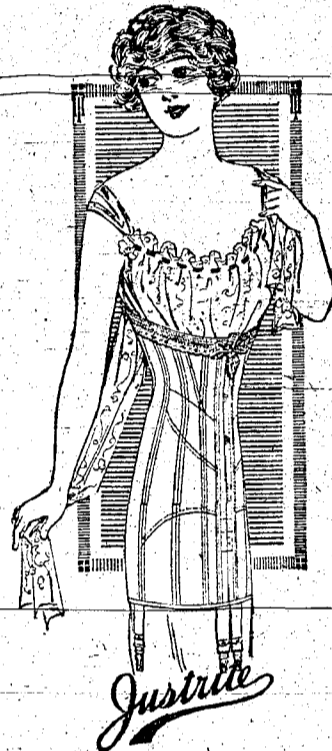
Muslin Underw'r

A complete line of Dry Goods. Notice some of the prices

Corset Covers
25c values going at **19c**
35c values going at **27c**
50c values going at **39c**
65c values going at **49c**
\$1.00 values going at **75c**

Night Gowns—All prices and beautiful styles from **39c to \$1.50**

Skirts, slips and everything in Muslin Underwear.



Corsets—"Justrite," "C & B" and "W. B. Nuform" front lace and back lace, all prices and all at $\frac{1}{4}$ off the regular price.

Wool Suitings all colors, all prices and suitable for all times and purposes.

Messalines, Crepe de chine, Crepe Meteor, Foulard, all at $\frac{1}{4}$ off the regular price.

Window Screens all prices. These are a very few of the many bargains to be had at our great $\frac{1}{4}$ off sale.

All Prints, 5c

Shoes

There is no better stock in the country. Brands that are known, Quality and style. Utz and Dunn, Irving Drew Shoes for Ladies.

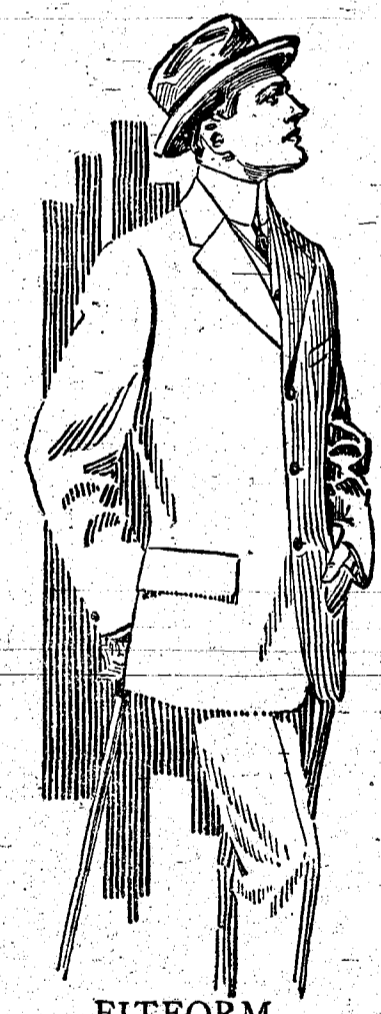
Floorsheim, Walkover, Crossette, Ralston, Dr. Reeds Cushion Soles, Men's Ease, Hard Pan, Argo. All our shoes in all the newest and best quality we offer at 75c on the dollar, you spend 75c and save 25c, being a saving of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. This is worth your while to make use of.

In Our Clothing Dep't

Suits, Dress Pants

We carry the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits, also the Sophomore Brand in Blue Serge, Clay Worsted, Cassimeres, Honespuns.
\$25.00 Suits now **\$18.75**
20.00 Suits now **15.00**
15.00 Suits now **11.75**
12.00 Suits now **9.00**
10.00 Suits now **7.50**

Boys' Suits, Knickerbocker Pants at 25 percent reduction.



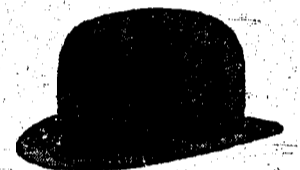
FITFORM

DRESS SHIRTS

We carry the Arrow Brand Shirts and Collars. They are the Best Brand of Goods on the market in the line, made by Cluett, Peabody & Co., the largest manufacturers of Shirts and collars in the world.

Hats and Caps

We carry the well-known brand "Bellmont." Best for \$3.00. These Hats and Caps we offer at—
\$3.00 values at **\$2.25**
2.00 values at **1.50**
1.50 values at **1.13**
1.00 values at **75c**
.50 values at **38c**
.25 values at **19c**



Summer Straw Hats at your own price. If you can use a Straw Hat come in, we will sell them so you will think you found them, They must go.

Gents Furnish'gs

Neck Ties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Sox, Paris Garters, Arm Bands, Jewelry, and everything in the Furnishing Dept., at 25 per cent reduction.

Stephenson Underwear, Staley Brand Underwear, B. V. D. Underwear, Royal Mills Underwear, and all the popular brands in high grade union and two-piece suits.

Our Leather Gloves and Mittens are the best we can buy and when we offer them at 25 per cent reduction we are selling them less than they can be bought at the factories in case lots at the present market.

Trunks, Suit Cases, and Travelling Bags, we have the strongest and largest stock and the best line in the country, in High Grade Goods. We can show you Trunks at from \$3.00 to \$20.00. Suit Cases at from \$1.00 to \$10.00. Travelling Bags at from \$1.00 to \$25.00. All these we offer at 25 per cent reduction during this sale. Come in and see.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE