

# Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 18

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914.

No. 29

## Old Board Re-elected

### Annual School Meeting Resolves To Use Bible In Schools.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the voters of School District 4, Township of South Arm, held in the High School building, July 13th, 1914.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the Board, I. D. Bartlett. In the absence of the Secretary W. P. Porter, Will H. Sloan was elected secretary of the meeting. The minutes of the meeting of July 14th, 1913 was read and approved. The Secretary's financial report was read and on motion of Rev. Bennett seconded by G. G. Glenn was accepted. The treasurer's report was read and on motion by C. L. Lorraine seconded by H. Curkendall was accepted.

Next was read the recommendation of the Board to raise the sums for school purposes for the ensuing year as follows:

Repairs.....	700.00
Incidental expenses.....	1420.00
Bonds and Interest.....	1680.00
Janitors.....	1160.00
Fuel.....	1100.00
Teachers wages \$12840.00	
Less Primary (Est) 7000.00.....	5840.00
Director's salary.....	60.00
Treasurer's bond.....	40.00
	\$12000.00

Moved by James Malpas seconded by C. L. Lorraine that the recommendation be accepted. Motion carried.

Census of 1914—975 of school age. Number of teachers including Superintendent—21. Average daily attendance—544 3-10. Total days attendance—97,965. Percentage of attendance—91.8. Number of books in library now—1789. Added during the year—80.

Taxes spread.....	12400.93	1689.27	14090.20
Taxes collected.....			13296.42
Uncollected or delinquent.....			798.78

INSURANCE			
Old Building			
Am't Expires	Prém'm	\$10,000 bldg.	
\$5,000 11-22-14	\$62.50	2,000 fur'g	
5,000 2-19-16	62.50	Books, lgb.	
		etc.	
3,000 11-22-14	37.50	1,000 heat-	
13,000		ing plant plm'g	
New Building			
\$5,000 2-19-16	50.00	\$12,000 bldg	
3,000 2-19-16	30.00	2,000 con-	
3,000 2-19-16	30.00	tents, fur	
		n'gs, bks	
5,000 11-19-14	62.50	Ht'g pl't	
16,000		plumb'g	
West Side Building			
\$3,000 2-24-16	39.15	\$3,200 bldg.	
2,000 2-24-16	20.00	400 con't	
2,000 2-24-16	20.00	400 boil'r	
\$7,000		plumb'g	
Jordan River School House			
\$1,000 12-5-16	15.00	800 bldg.	
		200 con't	

Moved by Rev. T. P. Bennett seconded by Wm. Malpas that the school year be nine and one-half months. Motion carried.

Motion by Wm. Malpas seconded by James Malpas that the Board, to be elected for the ensuing year, consult the school law and keep within the law in the matter of expenditures. Motion carried.

Rev. T. P. Bennett offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, the Public School is one of the greatest institutions for the development of character, social security, and good citizenship, the State must see to it that the young receive moral as well as mental education. Whereas the Public School has been called by the enemies of our system "Godless Schools."

Whereas we believe it is time that we acknowledge the fact that we have made a mistake in banishing the Bible from the Public Schools,

Be it resolved, that christianity be taught in our schools in an unsectarian manner.

Be it further resolved, that the Bible be used as far as the state law will permit in the teaching of literature and instruction be given therefrom in an unsectarian manner.

Be it further resolved, that we as patrons of the schools urgently request that every means be used to prohibit the use of cigarettes among the scholars. Motion seconded by Mrs. Roy.

After some discussion it was moved by A. M. Murphy seconded by H. I. McMillan that the resolution be laid on the table. Motion lost. The vote was then taken on the original motion and the motion carried.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of trustees.

Chas. Murphy and Wm. Bashaw were appointed tellers.

H. I. McMillan was nominated to succeed himself for three year term.

Moved by C. L. Lorraine seconded by A. M. Murphy that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the meeting for Mr. McMillan. Motion carried.

I. D. Bartlett was nominated to succeed himself for a term of three years.

Moved by Rev. T. P. Bennett seconded by A. M. Murphy that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the meeting for Mr. Bartlett. Motion carried.

Dr. H. W. Dicken was nominated to succeed himself for a term of two years.

Moved by H. I. McMillan seconded by A. M. Murphy that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the meeting for Dr. Dicken. Motion carried.

W. P. Porter and S. E. Rogers were nominated to succeed W. P. Porter for a term of one year. Result of the first ballot was as follows: Total votes cast, sixteen of which W. P. Porter received eight and S. E. Rogers eight.

Second ballot, total votes cast, sixteen of which W. P. Porter received eight and S. E. Rogers eight.

Third ballot, total votes cast sixteen of which W. P. Porter received eight and S. E. Rogers eight.

Fourth ballot, total votes cast seventeen of which W. P. Porter received nine and S. E. Rogers eight. Mr. Porter having received the highest number of votes, was declared elected.

Motion to adjourn carried.

WILL H. SLOAN,  
Secretary.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

### The Child's Physical Development is to Receive More Attention in our Schools

During the summer Supt. Keeler will publish a bulletin on physical education for the use of the city schools of the state. The bulletin which is very comprehensive has been prepared by the Physical Training Department of the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti. It will be of especial value to teachers in cities where no supervisor of this work is employed, but will also be found helpful in cities of over ten thousand employing a supervisor of physical education. Act No. 40 of the Public Acts of 1911 provides as follows: Physical training shall be included in the branches to be regularly taught in public schools in city school districts having a population of more than ten thousand and in the state normal schools, subject to such rules and regulations as the superintendent of public instruction may prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the boards of education in such city school districts and of the state board of education to make provisions in the schools and institutions under their jurisdiction for the introduction of a systematic and educational course of physical training; to engage competent instructors; to provide the necessary equipments; to establish and conduct same; and to adopt such methods as shall adapt the same to the capacity of the pupils in the various grades therein; and other boards may make such provisions. The curriculum in all normal schools of this state shall contain a regular teacher's course on physical education under competent jurisdiction.

While city school boards have been urged to introduce a systematic course under competent instructors, allowance has been made where lack of room and other conditions have prevented the immediate introduction of the work. It is believed, however, that sufficient time has been allowed to remove such conditions. The work in the bulletin is arranged by grades and is the result of thoughtful preparation on the part of those who have had extensive training and experience along this line. It will be ready for distribution at the opening of school in September.

When six normal school professors at Fresno, California, found it was going to cost \$207 to install the new play apparatus on the normal school grounds they got together and did it themselves at a total cost of \$25.

Most girls are easily entertained; all one has to do is to feed them taffy.

## "SWEET CHARITY."

The American people are rather large hearted. The proceeds of charity entertainments are enormous. But the "sweet charity" of these functions is sometimes mixed with drops the glitter of pretty girls, stylish gowns, and the desire to climb socially. So they are not always a true criterion of the giving spirit. The real test comes when public aid is asked for some big calamity like the Salem fire.

People who canvass for such causes often find a pathetic willingness to help on the part of those who themselves are in need of assistance. The woman with the bare cupboard sometimes gives just as much in cash as another with lavish dwelling, but whose means are narrowed by social competition.

Many people will never give to any kind of a cause unless they are personally solicited. And the omission is not necessarily because they have forgotten the appeal. The fear lest a solicitor size them up as parsimonious influences them more than the suffering of the needy.

There is an enormous amount of giving going on all the time that never gets reported in the papers, nor is it found in the records of any charity society. In country life the sick neighbor finds that in some mysterious way his crop has been harvested, or his wood pile put under cover. In city slum streets the warm hearted poor often seem to have practically a common purse.

It renews one's faith in human nature to find money flowing in freely after such a disaster as the Salem fire. But it is unfortunate that some people are moved only by the sight of physical want. They will give money to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, which merits the highest praise. But somehow they so lack vision as to refuse help to rise above the need of charity.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, is reiterating his belief in continued school activity of some kind in summer months for most children. "The schools should provide some kind of instruction for the children through what is now, in most cities, a long wasteful vacation," declares Dr. Claxton. He points out that school takes at most 900 hours a year out of 5,110 waking hours—assuming ten hours of sleep for children every night; the average child spends about 600 hours in school and the remaining 4,510 waking hours out of school. He suggests that summer work last no longer than four hours—from seven or eight o'clock to eleven or twelve o'clock in the forenoon.

Unless a crook yourself it is hazardous to take dishonest people as partners.



### To the People of Charlevoix County.

I have decided to become an active candidate for the nomination of Prosecuting Attorney, and am taking this means of letting my friends know that I desire their support. I have had a hope that some day I could have the honor of being the Prosecuting Attorney of my home county. I believe this is a laudable ambition for any attorney.

I have practiced law in Charlevoix County for ten years. I have waited for the older attorneys of the county to reasonably satisfy their ambitions, and I do not think I am presumptuous in now asking the people of my home county to make me their candidate for public prosecutor, to the exclusion of the other candidates who have either held the office for a reasonable length of time, or who have recently become lawyers and who are anxious to be placed in an important office without first having their college training made practical by years of active practice.

My name will be found on the primary ballot among the republican candidates.

A. G. URQUHART.

## 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.

Twelve years Probate Judge of the County.

President State Association Probate Judges one term.

Twenty years member of our Board of Education.

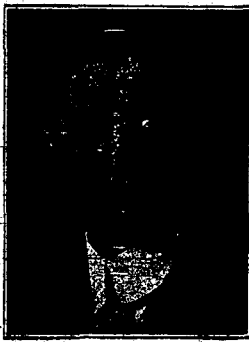
Since 1893 an active practicing lawyer.

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 on me this honor.

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

The Sand Farm department contains a very interesting article, entitled "The Vacation Farm." You will find it interesting, even if you are not interested in farming.

## 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

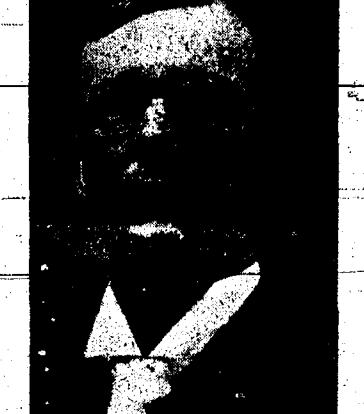
OF BOYNE FALLS



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 pure life. Come to the store of pure drugs.

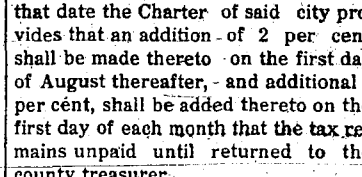
W. C. SPRING  
Drug Store.

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

OF BOYNE CITY

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.

## CHAPTER V. Foul Play.

After a few days, when the distress of parting with Ameou had lost some of its keenness, Lorimer began to obtain some enjoyment from his trip. It was a change from the routine of the post. There was the constant delight of seeing new places, of camping each night in a different spot, of the long days of paddling up rivers whose every winding revealed fresh beauties.

As they went on they quickly investigated tracks of game on the sand banks along the shore, for their abundance or scarcity was of importance.

But soon the taciturnity of his companion became tiresome. Hardly a word ever came from him except a brief answer to questions. Lorimer took a keen interest in the folklore of the Indians.

He often tried to get information from Mashkaugan; but the mere mention of beliefs and superstitions of the savages caused the hunchback to withdraw further into his shell. It made the voyageur uneasy.

One day they reached a place known as the White Rapids, where the river dashed turbulently for several hundred yards before engulfing itself in the chasm of a granitic hill. Just beyond the canon it leaped fiercely into a foam-flecked pool where great rocks overhung the water.

"A fine place, this, for the windigos and other devils to gather and plan torments for the spirits of departed men," said Lorimer, standing on a shelf of rock, somewhat awed by the majesty and grandeur of the spectacle.

Mashkaugan actually shivered. "One must not speak of such things in a place like this," he answered unersily.

The young man looked at him in some surprise. It had become evident that the strain of white blood in the mar had not prevented him from remaining under the influence of the superstition that prevails among northern Indians.

They hastened over the portage and resumed their journey. Lorimer was wise enough to allow Mashkaugan to decide every course of action. He was an experienced voyageur, quick and strong of body, with splendid ability to meet every one of the problems constantly presented by travel in the wilderness.

Lorimer, also of sturdy body, and possessed of a keen intelligence, had been quick to grasp all the essentials, but he recognized that in the woods the hunchback was his master.

Yet Mashkaugan never took advantage of this. He might advise, but always with a respectful question.

When approaching some perilous rapid the voyageur would stand up in the canoe with perfect balance and rapidly scan the rough water.

"Think best to right. Inside big black rock," he might say. "What think?"

"Go ahead!" Lorimer would answer.

Then, though the swirl of the water's shooting in and out among hidden boulders over which great spuming waves arose, they would dash on and on, seeming to be on the verge of destruction. Presently the canoe would leap into dead water again and they would float, while the alders, birches and dark fire appeared to rush by them like things endowed with life.

At all times the stroke of the paddle, stern was timed to a second or the drive of the iron-shod pole quickly averted impending disaster.

"Traveling with you is a liberal education," he once told the voyageur after they had passed a particularly dangerous place.

But Mashkaugan only grunted, having failed perhaps to grasp the sense of the words, and paddled on with great driving strokes which he could keep up long after Lorimer's arms were aching.

"It would be hard going for a brigade," remarked Lorimer, at the boiling of a noontime kettle of tea.

"Indians come this way with pelts. Not so very bad," replied Mashkaugan, shrugging his shoulders.

Finally they reached Mumukesk Lake. It was like a small inland sea.

They were held at the outlet by the wind, as the waves were dangerous and the storm-blasts alternating with pelting squalls of rain could not be affronted.

It was their first day in idleness, for they had not rested on Sundays. They spent it in making needed repairs to their clothes. Toward nightfall, when the rain had ceased, they carefully attended to a few small leaks in the canoe, drying the bark with a torch of birch stick, for the melted gum will not stick to a wet surface.

It proved to be a long day. The half-breed could hardly be made to talk, and Lorimer's thoughts reverted to Tshemak Post and the woman who was waiting for him.

But on the next day the sun was shining brightly again, and great fluffy clouds journeyed peacefully while the waters rippled pleasantly on the gravel of the shore.

They left the outlet and paddled up the northern shore of the lake. Toward evening they arrived at an encampment of Indians and remained with them for the night.

As they set about the cheerful fires before the tents, Lorimer questioned the men carefully.

A tall youth showed surprise when Lorimer announced his intention of exploring the rivers, but the older ones merely nodded, saying nothing, for they believed that white men were apt to be foolish or else were ever searching for rocks and other things that were of no concern to sensible people.

Lorimer sought his tent and blankets early, but Mashkaugan remained up late with the Indians, who were only too glad to talk long to one who had just arrived.

"What is in the mind of the white man I know not," he said negligently in answer to some questions. "Neither do I care, for my time is paid—and we have plenty of food with us."

"We do not like those other rivers," said a very old man, shaking his head. "Our Manitou Ilnos have told of evil things upon their waters."

Mashkaugan appeared to be startled at this information.

"There can be nothing that is worse than the White Rapids, he said.

"That also is a place that is accursed," answered the old man, who rose and went off to his tent.

"His only son, a fine lad, met his death in them," Mashkaugan was told by a youth. "After the waters swallowed him he was never seen again."

"This man Uapishiu, of the Yellow Hair, knows little of this country," said another Indian. "Curran, the man with the thin face, knows all about it. He has talked with us when we have been to Tshemak."

"We told him that the river to the north is trapped over, being a good country, and he knows he gets all the fur. We also told him that the river to the east and the other better come from barren lands where there is little fur and the caribou pass in small numbers. No men can live there—nothing but windigos and spirits of evil things."

"It is an order from the company," said Mashkaugan unersily.

This was enough, for all men knew how powerful the company was. Did it not seem to be master of all lands and even of the beasts and fowls and fishes the whole world over?

But when the old man who had sought his tent discussed the matter with his wife he had many things to say.

"The company sends men to travel and look over the lands; but it never sends men unless some one has told them that a country is worth looking over. Curran must have told them. For some purpose of his own he lied. May the chief of all evil beings torment his spirit!"

"Uapishiu of the Yellow Hair is a good man," said the wife. "Perhaps Curran did not want him at the post, being afraid of him because there was ishkuetapup (whiskey, burning water) to be sold. It was this that caused the death of our only son last year, who, shouting loudly and upstanding, drove his canoe in the middle of the White Rapids."

The old people shook their heads many times, for the soreness of their great loss was still upon them. Presently the whole camp was asleep, save for a few lean dogs that prowled about the embers of the campfires searching for neglected morsels of food.

On the next morning the travelers started again. In the course of the next few days they met two more families. After speaking with them, Lorimer became more and more dissatisfied with the information he was getting.

"Of course, now I must go and look for myself," he cogitated. "One can never be altogether certain that these fellows are giving one straight talk. Yet I don't see how there can be any Indians living up the rivers to the east of these people who would know about them. Of course they're always scared at the mention of tribes they're not acquainted with; but they don't even give me some cock-and-bull story about had people living somewhere in that direction."

Five days were enough to explore the northern river. It proved to be fine ground, but it was all carefully trapped over until it ended in tiny streams issuing from great marshlands.

The first eastern river only took four days to explore. It soon proved to be utterly impossible for canoe navigation and Lorimer had to turn back.

The remaining stream, flowing into the lake not more than a mile from the inlet of the previous one, at first promised fair travel; but nowhere on the banks could they discover any trace of Indians.

After some days they came to a long canon walled in by cliffs of the great height, where the waters narrowed into a seething torrent, which made navigation impossible. They made a long, hard portage, but it only brought them onto a barren land where trees were dwarfed and great tracts of gray moss, edged by rank, sour grasses, extended beyond their vision.

For several days they progressed noting a few old tracks of caribou,

although they saw none of the animals. Wild fowl were plentiful, and they shot some geese and ducks.

But soon Lorimer was compelled to acknowledge that the outlook was hopeless and they started back.

"It has been a wild goose chase for fair," Lorimer told Mashkaugan. "Still, I'm glad enough to have seen all this country."

As they retraced their way the going was easier. The provisions were gradually diminishing, and the canoe rode lightly on the water, while the portage could be passed over more rapidly. They again took what seemed to be desperate chances in boiling rapids, but always went through them in safety.

They crossed the big lake again. It was a long journey. The frail craft could not be trusted far from land. Big squalls came up very suddenly and compelled them to follow the shore and cut across from point to point when the water was calm enough.

Finally they reached the outlet of the big lake. They were obliged to halt for one day while a gale abated. Lorimer felt more contented now than at any time since the beginning of the trip. Was he not going back to the cherished woman he had learned to love so dearly? The flood bore them so swiftly that in three hours they covered a distance that had taken a long day on the upward trip.

Lorimer for some time had been conscious that Mashkaugan was watching him in a strange way. Over rapids and in dangerous places the half-breed would hesitate at times, seeming to have lost some of his nerve.

One day, in camp, the hunchback had taken up Lorimer's gun ostensibly to clean it with a greasy rag, but when the young man changed to look at him he had an uncomfortable feeling that the Indian was staring at him strangely and that some queer notion possessed his mind.

Mashkaugan put the gun aside quite suddenly and busied himself with the making of batter for flapjacks.

It was on the day after this that they reached the great White Rapids again. They shot a part of it at tremendous speed, but stopped in a bit of dead water above the place where the narrowing river seemed to rest for an instant before it entered the chasm and took a thirty-foot leap into the turmoil below.

Here they landed on a great, flat rock and unloaded. Mashkaugan found a small leak in the canoe and built a tiny fire to heat some gum.

When everything was ready Mashkaugan lit his pipe. His hands were somewhat unsteady. Lorimer made up his pack, which consisted of his own war-bag and a partly filled fifty-pound bag of flour.

"Leave that behind," grunted Mashkaugan. "I come back for it." But Lorimer had already swung the load to his forehead.

"I can easily take that across," he said. "The going is good enough, and you have plenty to carry."

He looked about to see that nothing was left behind, and noted that a little flour had been spilled on the rocks. He put his load down to investigate. There was a small hole in the bag.

From his own pack he took a spare bag of waterproof canvas and transferred the flour to it, tying up the neck with strong cord.

"Better leave that flour," Mashkaugan said again.

The half-breed, while always willing to do far more than his own share of the work without the slightest complaint, had never before objected to Lorimer's packing all he wanted to carry. This insistence seemed strange to the young man; but the half-breed was a queer chap, anyway.

Without paying further attention Lorimer started off, closely followed by Mashkaugan, who was carrying the canoe.

Their way was over some loose rocks and small boulders until they clambered up to a rather narrow ledge which gave secure footing to a steady man.

Below them, to the right, the water was swirling into the chasm, rising in angry waves that seemed to explode in the air as if some magic force blasted them to pieces. The thunderous roar drowned all other sounds.

At length they came to a place where the path was very narrow and where a long step had to be taken across a cleft that had split the huge rock.

The hunchback, with glaring eyes, watched his chance. He was very close to Lorimer, who was stepping cautiously, yet without the slightest idea of danger.

For a second before taking the long stride, Lorimer stopped to assure himself of his balance.

At this moment, just as he began to move, the point of the canoe that was born on the great shoulders of the half-breed touched his left side very lightly, yet hard enough to push him slightly to the right.

Lorimer staggered and clutched at the air helplessly. With a cry that was unheard he pitched down thirty feet into the caldron beneath.

Mashkaugan stepped back quickly and laid the canoe on the rocky shelf.

Then he hurried forward and glared into the foaming waters. For a moment he saw a ghastly, distorted face struggling in the flood; then a body helplessly rolled between rocky spurs.

But now there remained no trace of any man; yet the half-breed searched the foot of the cliffs with

eager, staring eyes, and peered through the sudding foam at the bottom of the fall, over the frothy black waters of the pool, and along the rugged sides that were deeply worn by uncounted ages of whirling flood and grinding ice.

He did not see the slightest sign of Lorimer!

Mashkaugan then sat down and with trembling hands tried to cut tobacco for his pipe. But he put it in his pocket again and passed his sleeve over his forehead, streaming with sweat.

He shivered like one with some malignant ague. He could not remain in that spot, for suddenly it seemed to him as if out of the roar of the crashing water there burst forth voices that were calling him a murderer and swore vengeance everlasting upon him!

In a frenzy of haste he carried the canoe to the end of the portage. Dreading the sight of the raging waters, he took a long detour over the cliffs for the remainder of his load, and returned the same way, clambering with catlike ease over some awful going.

Yet when he came to a place where the walking was easy he began to stagger like a drunken man.

He put the canoe back in the water and loaded it in desperate haste. After he entered it the swift current bore him very fast, yet his long, sinewy arms plied the paddle as fiercely as if some gruesome thing were following him.

As he went on he scanned the surface of the water, fearing to see an awful upturned white face that might reproach him and hover above his canoe while he journeyed.

Until after sundown he drove the canoe with utter recklessness into the middle of boiling waters, yet always emerging safely; but in the long dead waters there was no excitement. The wind had fallen, and the stillness of the dark forest seemed to penetrate his soul with terror.

It was so late and dark when he stopped that he was unable to pick out a fair camping-place.

He lighted a tiny fire on poor ground full of roots and stones and boiled his tea; but when he tried to eat, the morsels seemed to cleave to the roof of his mouth. The scalding drink alone was grateful.

He did not try to put up his tent—merely rolling himself in his blankets; but sleep would not come.

His evil deeds had hitherto been limited to various pilferings and the breaking of laws which he considered unjust. The promises and the threats of Curran, and the dislike he had for Lorimer, made him a ready tool in the hands of the chief agent.

But now that the deed was done, he suffered with agonizing fear. The consciousness he finally lost was replaced by visions in which he saw the foul fiends of the Indians and the evil spirits of the whites leagued together against him in an appalling array of grinning, monstrous faces.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Two Arrivals.

For a good many weeks nothing of any importance occurred at Tshemak Post. The Indians who were summering there idled away a good part of their time; only winter could give them profitable work.

The women, of course, kept busy making and mending garments and footwear. They repaired nets that would be used later on, when the whitefish began to run toward their spawning beds. Some of them made beadwork, which the company would buy. But the men were idle.

July, which the Indians call "Month of moulting," and August, "Month when caribou horns shed their velvet," had gone by. Ameou began to look forward eagerly to the return of her man, Uapishiu of the Yellow Hair. She left her tent frequently in order to sit on the bank of the river and watch the lower reaches, whence he would come hastening toward her.

Always in her hands were tiny shirts of buckskin brodered with porcupine quills and beads, and little caps and moccasins so small that they seemed to be fashioned to fit the thumb of a man.

At dusk, when she could no longer see far, she would return to the dwelling of the old chief, her father, and lie down to sleep restlessly; for she often had uneasy dreams.

Then came a day when the old women of the camp gathered about her, crooning words intended to propitiate the spirits of evil, and the light of happiness came to the face of Ameou.

"Indeed, I am glad now that Yellow Hair has not yet returned," she told the wife of Nimissuts. "He will be spared any sorrow for me, and on the day of his coming back there will be nothing but happiness for him!"

The old women chanted again in low voices, while Ameou waited, strong in hope and yet stronger in faith and hope.

Curran left the post next morning after grumbling about the food served him by old Anne.

"When that girl is my wife I'll get some grub fit to eat!" he told himself.

Chief Nimissuts was walking among the tents clad in his finest raiment and strutting proudly, like one who has accomplished a praiseworthy deed.

"What feast day art thou celebrating?" asked the chief agent mockingly.

"This is the day of the feast of the birth of the son of Lorimer Yellow Hair," answered the old fellow. "Indeed, it is a son, strong and lusty, according to the old women. The down upon his head is of golden color. He sleeps now as does my daughter. Never have I seen a child more sturdy in limb. Doubtless he will grow to be as I was during the days of my youth, when I bore two bags of flour and a three fathom canoe over Long Portage without resting and returned for another load."

"Art thou not afraid to boast so much, old man," asked Curran wickedly, "lest the evil spirits overhear thee and play their pranks upon thee or upon the child?"

The chief looked scared. He believed in this sort of thing.

"Indeed, I was not boasting as to the little one," he said. "I repeated that which the old women told me, and spoke only of things I once could do and never will be able to do again. A man may surely be glad to have seen the son of his own daughter, who is a stronger bond between her and Yellow Hair."

Nevertheless, the old man returned to his tent and donned his old clothes. The rest of the day he moved in a manner that was quite subdued.

But Curran returned to the post and thought deeply, biting at the stem of his empty pipe as if his strong jaws were eager to destroy something.

"The will is in my own hands," he said; "but if—if anything has happened to Lorimer, this child is now the heir, will or no will! I suppose that a court would appoint guardians for him, so that I might not have the handling of much of the money, even if I married Ameou. Now to get rid of the brat!"

He had already thought much about this complication in his original plan. One crime that he had planned was by this time probably carried out. Another would have to follow.

Curran took his gun and went into the woods toward the Long Barrens, where, at this season, one might chance to come across a caribou. He only managed to miss an easy shot at a young stag, and returned in a dark mood as restless as ever.

Father Gregoire, the missionary, who intended to winter in the North that year, arrived next morning.

"I have a letter for you and a couple for Lorimer," he said. "They were glad at Big Rat to have a chance of sending them on by me."

Curran only obtained them after the old man had conducted a long search through his pack. The agent stood by him so anxious that he dug his finger nails into the palms of his hands. The venerable priest made his way to the tent of Nimissuts, rejoicing at the opportunity of adding to his fold.

But Curran rushed into the post and shut himself in his room. His own letter bore the name of a firm of lawyers in Quebec. He opened it with fingers that shook with excitement. As he read it his eyes glistened with an evil light.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to your instructions we have caused a search to be made of the will of the late Sir John Conway Lorimer, of which a true copy is herewith inclosed. You will see that by its terms a number of charitable bequests are made, the balance of the estate being left to a relative—one Lawrence Alston Lorimer. This balance is estimated at a value of seventy thousand pounds sterling.

Awaiting your further commands,

Very faithfully yours,  
O'MEAGHER, MACDONALD & QUINCEY.

"That makes three hundred and fifty thousand dollars!" Curran muttered between his teeth. "And this infernal little half-breed whelp is in my way! That's got to be attended to! Why doesn't that Mashkaugan get back?"

He sat down staring intently at the floor.

"I can afford to promise that hunchback a lot of money," he finally decided. "Five or even ten thousand dollars—it won't make any difference after I get hold of that fortune. I'll be able to spare it, all right!"

He left his room. The blackness of his thoughts filled his evil mind so that he had no realization of the early autumn breeze that was shaking golden leaves from trembling aspens and silvery birches.

For him there was no beauty in the glimmering river or the distant, purpling hills. He looked at Father Gregoire, who was coming out of the chief's tent after the baptism of Ameou's man-child, followed by some old women who had respectfully witnessed that which they called his medicine.

The missionary was going for a short trip up one of the affluent rivers. He said that he would return in a few weeks, in time for his journey north, where he would remain all winter at one of the bay posts.

After his departure Curran went to the tent, where the wife of Nimissuts was bustling about, as all Indian women do after a child is born.

"All but myself have seen the child of Yellow Hair," he said. "May I also go?"

The woman proudly admitted him, and he sought to look as pleasantly as possible. It was important to ingratiate himself to the utmost with everybody in the family of Nimissuts.

"I hope you are very well," he told Ameou; "but I need not ask, for you look splendidly. It is a wonderful child; yes, a beautiful child—one that will be a mighty man."

"We must take the best care of him and watch him always and see that he comes to no harm. If there is anything in the store that you want, you must tell me and I will get it for you. You must not be deprived of anything. In me you have a true friend."

The mother wondered a little. Hitherto she had placed little trust in the man; but his pleasant words were agreeable and his praise of the child, a thing grateful to all women, softened her heart to him.

Then Curran left and returned to the post, where he took a bottle that he kept concealed beneath his bunk and swallowed some of the fiery stuff.

Several days went by, during which the mother gained strength, and the wind increased in force so that the leaves began to swirl more plentifully over the river, speckling it with gold and crimson. Small birds began to gather in circling clouds that came down into high trees as thickly as clustered grapes and arose again, preparing soon to wend their way toward the warmer lands of the South.

Ameou would leave the tent now and then to sit on the bank and watch the river for the arrival that was to make her happiness complete.

But the baby took much time, and every movement of its lips or eyes or tiny fingers meant hitherto untold amazing things to her and filled her heart with a power to be patient.

Late one afternoon, as she sat there with the little one at her breast, her eyes were longingly turned to that distant point at the end of the curve in the river.

A thousand times she had felt that something was appearing, something which had only proved to be a deception to her overstrained eyes or merely some floating branch.

Once more she thought herself the prey of illusion; but an instant later she leaped to her feet.

With wildly beating heart she called to the others. Some Indians came running toward her. It could only be the long-expected canoe; for none of the families that had already left the post would return before the spring.

"It surely is a canoe," said Atikamek, whose vision was renowned among a sharp-eyed people. "Presently we shall hear the firing of a gun. Let us hasten for ours that we may receive them according to custom with large measure of 'pouk' in the barrels."

So the men ran for their guns to celebrate the arrival of the explorers. They returned, pouring in the powder from ancient powder-horns and priming the nipples, for there were very few who had modern weapons.

Then Atikamek whispered to a bystander: "I surely can see but one man in the canoe."

But Ameou overheard him and anxiously strained her vision. In a very few seconds she also was certain. An ashen color came into her face as she stared and clutched her baby convulsively. The little fellow began to cry. It was not as silent as Indian babes, and often bellowed lustily after the manner of white infants.

"One of the two may have become ill or be hurt and lying in the bottom of the boat," said old Nimissuts hopefully. "Perhaps it is Uapishiu of the Yellow Hair who is paddling."

"No! It is Mashkaugan the Crooked Back," asserted Atikamek. "I cannot see his face, but the paddle glints in the sunlight and I can see the movement of the arms and I know the man. Moreover, his head lies deep between his shoulders. It can be none other."

Curran, who had seen the assembling of the people, hastened down to where they were gathered. He walked up and down like some caged beast. His nerves were on edge from too much smoking and the bottle beneath his bunk.

A minute later all could see Mashkaugan's face. He was paddling powerfully against the current, and yet his work looked like the final effort of a spent man.

He came nearer and nearer until all could see that in the bottom of the canoe there was nothing but a pack.

The wife of Nimissuts was just in time to seize the baby. Ameou fell unconscious with a piercing cry.

The voyageur approached and Curran cried out to him in Judaslike anger:

"What hast thou done with Lorimer, the man who went with thee and whom I gave in thy charge?"

"He fell in the White Rapids, carrying a greater load than I was willing he should take. He fell from the path on the cliffs," replied Mashkaugan. "The waters closed over him and I never saw him again, though I searched a long time. He bore all the flour and I have had little to eat and am starving."

His appearance bore out his statements. He was gaunt, and his sharp face was wolfish with the marks of hunger as he staggered painfully up the bank, leaning upon his paddle.

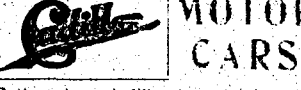
Curran went to him and seized him by the arm.

"Come with me to the post," he said. "You will be given something to eat at once. I must know all about this dreadful happening. I had rather have lost my own life."

"I will tell you after I have eaten," answered the man sullenly. "Get me hot tea and meat and bread first."

Ameou was beginning to return to life as the two went up to the log building. Once more she managed to stagger to her feet. She insisted upon being given her baby, which she seized desperately; as if some one had been seeking to take it away from her.

(Continued next week.)



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## REAL ESTATE

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## Talks to Mothers

Mrs. Mary Wicks, Editor

### Some Secrets Of Ill-Health In Girls

In the years from 10 to 14 a mother's watchfulness over her daughter's health should be constant—though as far as possible not evident. At this time a girl is maturing a system of her being which is of the utmost importance in her whole life, as well as in the scheme of creation. It is a system making tremendous demands upon her vitality. She is developing organs whose perfecting is necessary not only to her life as a complete woman, but to her health and nervous balance. This system must be developed at this time or never. No amount of subsequent care or regret can obtain for the young woman the birthright which her mother should have insured for her when she herself was in ignorance of its importance and how to gain it.

To mature these important organs, to meet the demands of the nerves during this time, a young woman needs all her blood and vitality. If the demands of other systems claim a girl's nutrition and vital power at the time nature has set for the growth of the organs characteristic of her sex, she is forever a stunted woman who can meet only at heavy cost the demands life makes of women.

Most mothers understand that a maturing girl must not be overworked physically. The average American girl does not do any more physical work than is good for her during these years. But by the system laid out in the schools, and permitted in the homes to rule the girl, the average conscientious girl is under mental and nervous strain from her school tasks. All the nourishment and support her unresting brain. There is no material to build the organs which at this time are asking first consideration. The result is lack of development or unbalanced development.

What symptoms can we expect will follow? What symptoms do we see? The months go on and the young woman comes into the high school. Statistics tell us that 65 per cent of school girls enter business and the higher institutions of learning manifestly out of health. Woman's Home Companion.

## 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.

### HOME

By Omar W. Russell, Casnovia, Mich.

The word "Home" is one of the most unappreciated words in the modern language.

It is used but no significance is placed in the deeper meaning of it. "What a great word it is when the true light is thrown upon it?"

"Home," where the unity of family ties, bring the love of home life.

"Home," where two hearts have been united and in confidence of each other have borne the burdens of life together. Children have come, and grew up, enlarging the ties of home love.

Home may be a small room with a mere covering to keep out the storm, or it may be a mansion grand, but the home sentiment is there, no matter how great or how small the shelter.

Constant companionship with the home environment makes some people restless and they long to get away, especially so among the young folks. But when they get out in the great wide world and face so many problems that one must meet, their thoughts go back in a mind picture of "Home Sweet Home."

The environment is different. There is no subtle, smooth quiet that predominates one away from home, like it does when one is in the home surroundings.

At home one can sit down and view life with pleasure, for there you have the joys of life with you, but out in the world, where problems meet you from every side, there is the unrest.

Pictures and books make the walls of the home brighter, but even if it be bare, the love is there, then it is home. If there is no love, it is not home, for the word home is too sacred, to be stained.

The world is great and people must come and go, but no matter how long the world stands, the greatest picture that can ever be painted, is one of the bounteous love of home ties unbroken.

How dear are the walls of my cottage,  
The pictures and the ones within;  
How dear the scenes around it;  
And the birds in front that sing.

How great is the environment about it,  
The subtle charm in and out,  
How great the little ones by it,  
And all nature around about.

There is a mansion yonder,  
With things so great around;  
But in the realms about it,  
No love and cheer is found.

All through the world one may go,  
Through mansions and halls of fame,  
But none is like the cottage;  
They kindle no lily flame.

For far we may journey;  
From pole to pole may roam,  
But sweet is the little cottage;  
For there we find our home.

Home is the greatest treasure  
That one should wish to own,  
For sweet is the charm about it;  
It is home, sweet home.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS

One of innumerable inventions as the outcome of necessity in the words of the old adage is an impromptu flower pot or vase covering made from blotting paper. Sometimes one may chance only to have a cup, even a bottle, a baking-powder can, or a tin pail, when a blossom or a bunch of wild flowers is at hand, as when traveling, in a bungalow, a summer boarding place, or even at an office desk. A piece of leaf green blotting paper cut tall enough to support the stems, pinned, glued or fastened in a cylinder with letter clips, and stood over any homely receptacle which will hold water becomes a pleasing flower holder, in effect. Hence a few sheets of green blotting paper may not come amiss, if packed in the bottom of a trunk when starting for a summer outing.

## True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

**Strawberry Shortcake.**  
Chop a tablespoon of butter into a pint of flour with which you have sifted a teaspoon of baking powder and a half teaspoon of salt. When the shortening is well mixed moisten with enough milk to make a soft dough. Roll or shape with the hands into a round loaf and put to bake in a steady oven. When done split it open, cutting only the edge and then tearing the rest of it apart and put between the two thicknesses a quart of berries which you have mashed and sprinkled thinly with sugar. Leave enough of the berries to heap on the top. Eat this warm with cream and sugar. If you choose you can add to the looks and the deliciousness of the dish by putting whipped cream around the cake and on top of it.

**Strawberry Tarts.**  
Line patty pans with a good puff paste and bake. Prepare a good boiled custard of the yolks of three eggs, two tablespoons of sugar, and a pint of milk; cook together until smooth and thick, and when cold pour into the pastry shells. Lay in enough ripe berries to fill the shapes—there should be only enough custard to make them about half full—whip the whites of the eggs stiff with a little powdered sugar, heap on the berries, brown lightly in the oven, and eat ice cold.

**Strawberry Flummery.**  
Soak a small cup of pearl tapioca over night in two cups of cold water, then put it over the fire with two cups of boiling water and stir until clear. Add a half cup of granulated sugar, and set aside until cool, then stir in a quart of berries, hulled, put the dish on the ice, and leave it there until cold. Eat with cream and sugar.

**Strawberries Preserved Whole.**  
Cap the berries, saving all the juice from them, and weigh the fruit. To each pound of it allow a pound of granulated sugar. Cook sugar and juice together in the preserving kettle until the sugar is dissolved, then lay in the berries carefully. Cook quietly at a gentle simmer for seven minutes, then transfer to shallow stone ware dishes and set in the hot sun. Cover each dish with a pane of glass or with netting and put the dishes in the sun every day until the sirrup is thick. Turn into preserve jars and keep in a dark, dry cool closet.

**Strawberry Jam.**  
To six pounds of hulled berries allow four and a half pounds of sugar. Crush the berries with the back of a wooden spoon and put pulp and juice over the fire in a preserving kettle, bring to a boil, and after this cook for half an hour, stirring often. Add the sugar at the end of the half hour, cook twenty minutes more, and put boiling hot into jars. Should there be more juice than you wish, dip out part of it and convert it into jelly.

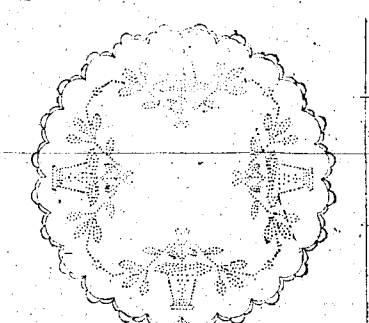
**Strawberry Souffle.**  
Beat to a stiff froth the whites of five eggs, fold in lightly the pulp of a quart of strawberries, which you have crushed, and sweeten liberally. Put into a bake dish, set in a moderate oven for a few moments until brown.

**Strawberry Cream Pie.**  
Line a pie plate with a good crust, put in two cups of hulled berries, strew with sugar, cover with a top crust, and bake. When done, lift the upper crust and pour in a cream made by putting the beaten whites of two eggs with a cup of cream, a tablespoon of sugar, half teaspoon of cornstarch, cooking all together in a double boiler until thick. Replace the crust, sprinkle powdered sugar over the top, and serve.

**Strawberry Trifle.**  
Line the bottom glass dish with slices of sponge cake or with split lady fingers. Moisten with a little strawberry juice mixed with as much cream. Cover the layer of cake with one of berries which have been crushed lightly with the back of a spoon, not mashed to a pulp. Over these place another layer of the cake and another layer of the berries. Continue until the dish is about three-quarters full, then pour over all a custard made by cooking together the yolks of three eggs, two tablespoons of sugar, and a pint of milk. This should be ice cold before it is poured over the berries. It is better to make if early in the morning or even the day before. Whip the whites left from the custard to a stiff froth with a little powdered sugar, heap this over the dish after the custard has been poured in, decorate, if you wish, with a few whole berries, and serve. Should you prefer a simpler dish, omit the custard and cover the cake and fruit with whipped cream.

## Late Embroidery Designs

Prepared Especially for Our Paper



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## Our Fashion Department

Address all Pattern Orders to this Paper



9991.  
A Unique, Simple and Attractive Style. Ladies' Dressing Sack or Negligee. This model is pretty and effective. It will develop nicely in any of the materials used for house sacks. Bordered goods, embroidery and flounces are especially suited to its use. For trimming, lace, edging, insertion, or ribbon are suitable. The Pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 1 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for the one-piece style, or one embroidered or hem stitched scarf 27x60 inches. For the style illustrated in the large view, it will require 3/4 yards of 27-inch material or 5/8 yards of 14-inch flouncing, for a Medium size.

9976.  
Girls' Dress with Long or Short Sleeve and with or without Chemise. White linen, embroidered in self color, is here shown in this illustration. The pattern may be omitted. The sleeve is good in wrist or elbow length. Striped or figured percale, lawn, challie, plaid or checked gingham, chambray, linene or galatea are all good for this design. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 8-year size.

9988.  
Girls' Dress with Yoke, and with or without Tunic. Long waisted effects are very popular for girls in their teens. The style here shown may be made with or without the tunic. The right front is shaped over the left, and the yoke portions, cut in "V" outline, are trimmed with a pretty collar. The sleeve is finished with an unturned cuff. Galatea, percale, gingham, or chambray, pique, linen, linene, lawn, silk or challie are all good materials for this style. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size.

9841.  
An Apron Easy to Make. Ladies' Apron.—Suitable for lawn, percale, gingham, or alpaca. The neck edge may be finished round or in "V" outline. The model is comfortable, simple, and will be easy to develop. The free edges may be bound with tape or braid or finished with a stitched underfacing. The Pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size.

9979.  
Ladies' Dress, with Long or Short Sleeve, and with or without Chemise. Blue ratine embroidered in self color, was used in this instance. The waist fronts are crossed diagonally. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. The skirt has simple lines and is finished with a hem tuck at the center back. The right front is shaped over the left. This model is easy to develop. It is finished with slightly raised waistline. Eponge, taffeta, striped or figured voile, crepe, gingham, lawn, dimity, batiste and tub silk, are all desirable materials for its development. The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size.  
A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

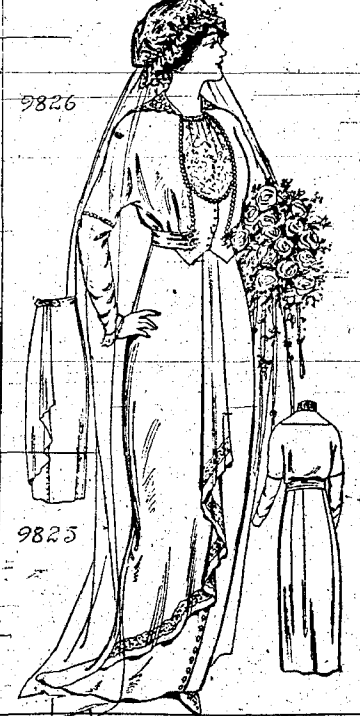
9969-9967.  
A Stylish Summer Frock. Composed of Ladies' Blouse Waist, Pattern 9969, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 9967. White crepe embroidered in lavender was used for this design. The vest cuffs and collar are of ratine. Val insertion and edging trim-collars and cuffs. The waist fronts are pret-

tily embroidered in colored in a border effect. The skirt is draped in bustle style at the back. The set in sleeves meet yoke sections over the shoulder. The Waist pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt is in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 9 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for the entire dress. The waist and skirt may be used separately and are suitable for voile, serge, linen, taffeta, madras, ratine, linene, gingham, lawn, or percale. The skirt measures about 1 1/4 yards at the lower edge.

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

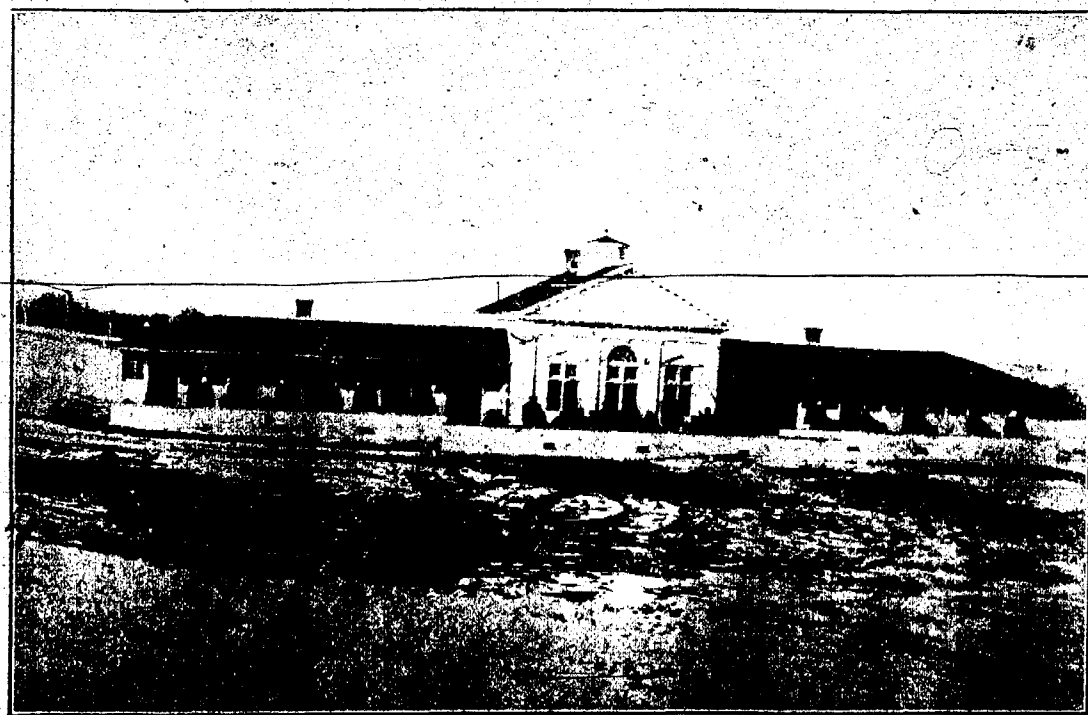
9975.  
Ladies' Kimono or Lounging Robe. Such pretty patterns in crepe, lawn, batiste, dimity and silk, may be obtained for garments of this kind. This model expresses grace and comfort in its simple lines. Dainty pink and white lawn was chosen with a neck finish of washable edging, and a decoration of velvet ribbon. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size.  
A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

Address all orders and make all remittances direct to this paper.



9826-9825.  
A Bridal-Gown or one for Dinner, Theater or Home Wear. White satin with trimming of messaline, lace and girde and pipings was used for this attractive creation. Tiny buttons form a pretty finish on vest and waist fronts. The skirt shows a pretty draped tunic effect in front, and may be finished in round length or with a graceful short train. The waist is cut on the latest blouse lines, and has a pretty shaped collar. Ladies' Waist Pattern 9826 and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 9825, furnish the models. The waist is cut in seven sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The skirt is cut in seven sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires nine yards of 82-inch material for a 36-inch size.  
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.

## Michigan State Sanatorium Howell, Michigan



MICHIGAN COTTAGE.

The above photo shows the first cottage built and it is now occupied by women.



**ONLY GULLS**

Some campers at northern lake—once put a big fish on a sloping rock near the water's edge, to see what the gulls would do.

A soaring scavenger soon spied it and swooped for a feast.

Seizing the fish in his talons, the voracious bird flapped its great wings and screamed greedily as he tried to make off with his find.

But the fish was too heavy to be lifted. The only result of repeated efforts was that the fish began to slide toward the water and soon fell in with a splash.

Diving after it, the gull brought it to the surface, and then began a curious spectacle. Time after time the gull hoisted the fish as high as his strength would permit, only to weaken and let the fish fall again. The noise attracted other gulls and a battle ensued. First one gull and then another would dive for the fish, lift it part way above the water's surface and be set upon by other gulls until the fish slipped back, a sacrifice to jealousy and greed.

For almost an hour this struggle lasted, ending only when all the gulls were tired out. The prize was lost.

A fraction of the energy thus spent in scrapping over an object too big to handle would have secured for each gull an ample meal of smaller fish, with which the lake abounded.

Or, a little cooperation instead of so much crazy competition would have lifted the fish to a safe place on dry land, where all the gulls could have feasted at their leisure.

But they were only gulls; hungry, unthinking, gluttonous gulls.

Of course men would have known better.

Pain, praise never won fair damsel.

A poor leader may make a good follower.

But it is better to labor than be worked.

The secret of success: Aim high and shoot often.

Those who pay as they go usually find the going good.

Trying to be content with what we have is some trial.

There are some good husbands, but most of them are dead.

Did we ever hear of a married man who flattered his wife?

It's sometimes easier to discharge an obligation than a check.

Anybody who respects hoary age will not laugh at a patent medicine almanac joke.

The average man's brains are useful to another man who knows just how to use them.

Many a man is dissatisfied with his lot because it is located too near that of his neighbor.

**Excess Form of Asthma and Hay Fever**

For the discomfort and misery of asthma and hay fever use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It puts a healing, soothing coating over the swollen, tickling membranes, and eases the thick and choking sensation. Helps you to breathe easily and naturally. In the yellow package.—Hites Drug Store.

**CHICHESTER PILLS**

**DIAMOND BRAND**

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuses all Substitutes.

**LADIES!** Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. 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 WORTH TESTED**

**Frank Phillips**

Tonsorial Artist.

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

**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 Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 100-100 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

**ALEX. J. GROESBECK, THE MAN**

**A GLIMPSE AT THE LIFE OF THE DETROIT LAWYER WHO SEEKS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.**

**Was Born on a Farm in Macomb County of Old Dutch and French Stock—Began Work in His Early Teens and Studied Law While Driving Team for Mill—Proved Executive Capacity While Railroad President.**



ALEX. J. GROESBECK.

It is easy to make friends, but it is hard to hold them. When a man both makes and holds friends, he is worthy of careful consideration.

Such a man is Alex. J. Groesbeck, of Detroit, a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor.

It is but necessary to shake the hand of Mr. Groesbeck to feel the strong personality of the man. He impresses all who meet him as a strong man—strong in both character and in body. He is dark, a heritage of his Dutch and French ancestry, with big brown eyes that look out fearlessly, but kindly. His voice is strong and even, with a tone that has made him a great orator although in his speeches he is not given to flamboyancy.

He is a man who grows on one—a man who wears well. He is a deep and constructive thinker, and is not swayed off his feet by the pressure of current happenings. He possesses great determination.

After the shattering of the Republican party, in 1912, he did not throw up his hands, but immediately set to work as Republican state chairman to rehabilitate the party. He gathered together the torn ends and won a great victory in the spring campaign of 1913. He did not rest there, but has continued since to form the party members into a united force. His success is evidenced by the "welfare conference" held in Detroit on May 26, which was attended by nearly 3,000 Republicans from all parts of Michigan.

Mr. Groesbeck is a successful man of affairs. Not rich, but "well to do," as the saying is. He was one of those who saw the great growth that was to come to Detroit and he profited in real estate in the metropolis. Forced by virtue of his position as attorney for one of the creditors, into the tangled affairs of the Flint and Saginaw railroad, an interurban line, he finally took over the property, with others, completed the road between Flint and Saginaw, and afterwards extended the line to Bay City. He was president of this company and while in this position, clearly demonstrated his ability as an executive. In 1912, Mr. Groesbeck and his associates disposed of the railroad, to the Saginaw Valley Traction Co., and today he has no interests in any public utility. During his incumbency of the presidency of the railroad, the wages of the men were raised from 18 cents to 28 cents per hour, and every Christmas the men were remembered with a present. Never once did they ask for a raise or present a grievance to the officials of the road.

From Old Stock. Mr. Groesbeck is a self-made man, but in his veins flows the blood of those who first dared the wilds of the interior of this continent. On his father's side, he is directly descended from the old Dutch and French settlers. The name "Groesbeck" came to this country from Holland, with Wm. Groesbeck in 1770. He was the great-grandfather of Alex. J. Groesbeck.

Mr. Groesbeck's grandmother was Catherine St. Aubin, a direct descendant of John Cass, one of the intrepid souls who came to the present site of Detroit in 1701 with Cadillac for the purpose of founding Fort Pontchartrain.

The name of Cass became St. Aubin by a process of evolution. It was customary among the early French settlers to better identify each other by attaching the name of the province or parish, in France from which the person came. John Cass was originally from the parish of St. Aubin, near Bordeaux, in France, and he became known as "Cass, of St. Aubin," to give a fairly literal translation. Gradually this shortened to "Cass St. Aubin" and then became "St. Aubin" alone. The family was

a noted one in the early days of the settlement on the Detroit River.

From his mother, Mr. Groesbeck received a touch of the Yankee shrewdness. Her name was Julia Coquillard, the daughter of Leonard Coquillard and Harriet Andres Coquillard. The Andres family came to Michigan from Connecticut. Mr. Groesbeck's mother was born in Washtenaw county.

Born in Macomb County.

Alex. J. Groesbeck was born on a farm in Warren township, Macomb county, in 1873, on Nov. 7, the son of Louis Groesbeck. He is one of nine children. Louis Groesbeck was a popular man in his community and served as justice of the peace and as supervisor, although he was also a farmer. He was afterwards sheriff of Macomb county.

Alex. Groesbeck attended school at the district school house and in the schools of Mt. Clemens after the family moved there. He also sold papers on the streets of the resort city. When he was 13 years old, he attended the manual training school at Notre Dame and waited on table for his education. But family reverses made it impossible for him to continue, and he was forced to quit school with less than a year's opportunity and the family moved to Wallaceburg, Ont., when Mr. Groesbeck was but 14 years old. Here he entered the army of tollers, working in a stove mill and driving a team. He added to his education by attending night school. This was largely because of the insistence of his mother, who was ambitious for her boy to succeed in life. Mr. Groesbeck continued to work hard at Wallaceburg, and it was there that he began the study of law, his first books being the few volumes his father had saved from the days when he was justice of the peace in Macomb county. He was then but 16 years old. At the age of 17 he went to Port Huron, and entered the law office of Stevens and Merriam, then one of the best known firms in the eastern part of the state. When but 19 years old he took the bar examination and passed with honors, but because of his age he was denied a certificate to practice. He therefore attended the law school in the university of Michigan for a year and was given his degree in 1893, when he was not yet 20 years old. He came to Detroit in July of that year and began the practice of law, the age limit not being enforced quite as strictly then as it is now. Mr. Groesbeck has since continued the practice of law in Detroit.

A Strong Republican.

Mr. Groesbeck early took an interest in politics and for years has been recognized as one of the strong Republicans of Wayne county, although he never sought elective office. In 1912, when the party was disrupted he accepted the chairmanship of the Republican committee when others who were approached shied away from the appointment. Despite the bitterness of that campaign he fought steadily on for Republican principles, and has continued to do so since.

Just a word on the candidacy of Mr. Groesbeck. It is the claim of his friends that he is the candidate supported by Detroit and Wayne county officials, including the sheriff, clerk, treasurer, register of deeds, three auditors and three road commissioners, in addition to minor officials, are all supporting Mr. Groesbeck in his candidacy for governor, that the same is true of the city government where the city officials from Mayor down, including a majority of the aldermen, are with Mr. Groesbeck.

Mr. Groesbeck is a 32nd degree Mason and is also a member of the Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Macabees and the K. of P.

**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 18, 1914.

**First Methodist Episcopal Church**  
Rev. T. Porter Bennett, Pastor.

10:30 "A Cynetic Man" will be the theme that the pastor will take for his morning sermon. You are invited.

11:45 Sunday School. The Sunday School voted last Sunday to have their picnic in the near future at "The Pines" You are invited to attend this wide-awake School.

6:45 Epworth League. The attendance and interest is good. Mrs. Anna Bogart, Leader.

7:30 Rev. Geo. E. Plant, Litt. D., Pastor of the Congregational church at Clear Lake, Iowa, will preach. He will take for his subject "Planning in life." You ought not to miss this service.

To have no money in pocket is to pocket an affront.

The Dairy and Poultry departments, both contain good reading and will be interesting to those interested in the industry.

The teaching of home economics is now required by law in the elementary schools of eight states. Michigan is not among this number.

If Kidneys and Bladder Bother Then Foley Kidney Pills.

Overworked kidneys will break down if not helped. When they can no longer protect the blood and the body from the poisons that come to them, then look out for Bright's disease, serious kidney trouble and bladder annoyances. Foley Kidney Pills are your best protection, your best medicine for weak, sore, overworked kidney and bladder weaknesses.—Hites Drug Store.

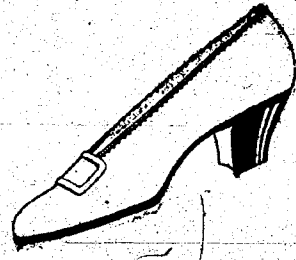
*Dorothy Dodd*

**See For Yourself**

If we covered every page in this paper with words we could not begin to tell you all about D. D. Shoes.

There are so many points in their favor we cannot enumerate them.

Pictures and words would fail to convey to you any sort of an idea of their beauty and style.



It's a case of "Come and see for yourself." We hope that will be soon.

**CHAS. A. HUDSON**

PIONEER SHOE MAN

Exclusive Agent for Dorothy Dodd Shoes.

It's easier to borrow trouble than it is to give it away.

If you have neglected your kidneys, and suffer from backache, weak back, headache, rheumatism and distressing bladder weakness, you will find Foley Kidney Pills to be honestly made, healing and curative medicine you need to give you back your health and strength. They are tonic in action, quick to give good results. They will help you. Hites Drug Store.

Citrolax  
CITROLAX  
Give it to the Children

Finest physic in the world for children. They love to take it—it tastes like lemonade. It is mild—and suits their sensitive organs. It is thorough and keeps their systems cleansed, sweet and wholesome. It does the same for grown-ups, too. An Ideal laxative.—Hites Drug Store.

**EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE**

**July Clearance Sale**  
**Now On**  
**Closes next Saturday**

- Dry Goods
- Clothing
- Shoes
- Oxfords
- Ladies' Furnishings



This is our greatest Summer Clearance Sale, and it is creating bigger business every day.



Hundreds of customers are taking advantage of the extraordinary values in summer merchandise and apparel and are spreading around the news of the remarkable values they are finding here. If not already supplied it will be real economy to buy now, with such money-saving opportunities presented you.

**East Jordan Lumber Co.**



## Briefs of the Week

Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Hignite son, July 13.

Dr. H. W. Dicken was called to Romeo, Michigan, Friday afternoon by the serious illness of his father.

Charlevoix Pomona Grange No. 40 will meet with South Arm Grange on Tuesday, August 18. Mrs. Dora H. Stockman will be the principal speaker. J. M. Clifford, formerly manager of this district of the Michigan State Telephone Co., was greeting friends here Friday. He is now located at Manistee in a like capacity.

It is a gloomy prospect that the packers hold out for the coming winter, so far as the price of beef is concerned for the shortage of the cattle crop is already being felt by a sharp advance in price. This advance will of course have to be paid by the consumer and the packers will continue to reap their accustomed reward.

A valuable canoe was stolen at Traverse last week and was traced north by Sheriff Smith of Grand Traverse county, and found at Fishermans Island near Charlevoix Friday. With the canoe was the thief—Donald McKinzie, commonly known up the bay as Mickey Sney. He was jailed at Charlevoix Friday night and Saturday was taken to Traverse City.

At Petoskey Thursday, Miss Gladys Howard and Capt. George Jesson were united in marriage. Both are among our highly esteemed young people, the bride being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Howard. The groom is one of the best known men in the county, having worked on the Str. Hum under his father, and later on succeeding his father as captain of the boat.

Theodore Rouse and E. F. Roberts of Lima, Ohio, have this week purchased from the Elk Rapids Iron Co. the whole of section 5 of Custer township, which they will proceed to fence and develop into a model stock farm. The place seems particularly well adapted for their purposes, consisting largely of first class well-watered pasture land and includes also a lot of tillable soil.—Bellaire Independent.

Last Friday morning between four and five o'clock fire completely destroyed the Musical Instrument Company's plant at Boyne City. The origin of the fire is unknown but it is thought the conflagration started from the electric heating plant. When discovered it was but a small blaze and within five minutes the whole building was a mass of flames. The structure was frame and of such material that once the fire got under way it was impossible to stop it. Besides the loss of the building and equipment several thousand dollars worth of nearly-completed instruments were destroyed. Nothing was saved. An eighteen hundred dollar player orchestra which was to have been installed in the Princess Theatre in a few days was destroyed, while another expensive instrument about to be shipped to Bay City was also burned, besides thousands of dollars' worth of other partly-completed instruments. The company was organized last winter and backed by considerable local capital. The building it occupied was formerly occupied by the Badger Woodware Co. Twenty experienced men were employed and twelve more were about to be put on. It is not known at present whether the company will rebuild or not.

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

G. A. Bell was at Mancelona Wednesday.

Archie Menzies was in Charlevoix Monday.

Miss Lucy Menzies was in the city last week.

Rev. Fr. Kroboth was at Traverse City Thursday.

Mr. Stanley of Lapsing is in the city this week on business.

Miss Harriet Grand returned from Grand Rapids on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hudson are at their farm home for a week.

W. G. Fortune visited friends and relatives at Ludington last week.

Mrs. E. N. Clink and Miss Leila spent Wednesday at the Freiberg cottage.

Mr. Mackey and the Loyal Helpers will break camp Saturday and return home.

Miss Myrtle Joynt is spending this week in Echo visiting her grandparents.

Miss Carrie Porter returned home from Leeland the latter part of last week.

Mrs. G. A. Sweet and daughter Mildred returned home from Detroit this week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Robertson are again living in their home on South Fourth Street.

W. G. Fortune and Wm. Sloan and family picnicked at Holy Island Wednesday.

Contractor Henry Clark returned from Onaway Thursday to remain over Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. T. Porter Bennett and son Oscar returned from Detroit last Saturday.

Mrs. Rose Mowbray of Kalkaska was guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kimball this week.

Mrs. A. W. Clark of Kalkaska is visiting her son, A. W. Clark and family this week.

Miss Emily Malpass and Mrs. Gooney of Chicago returned to Chicago first of the week.

Miss Victoria Stimel returned last of the week from a visit with relatives at Sutton's Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Barker and daughter of Detroit were visiting at M. Sheldon this week.

Charles Roy and daughter of St. Ignace is visiting his mother, Mrs. H. F. Roy and family.

Rev. and Mrs. T. Porter Bennett and two sons attended a picnic at the Vance school Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Clink, Mrs. Mary Barkmeire and Miss Belle Roy were at Bellaire Tuesday.

Mrs. H. F. Roy and daughters, Miss Belle and Mrs. Barkmeire were at Charlevoix, Tuesday.

Mrs. Bacon of San Francisco, Calif., is visiting at the home of her nephew A. W. Clark, for a short time.

Miss Minnie Frefberg returned home Monday from a visit at Big Rapids, South Haven and Battle Creek.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Vardon and son Colin are spending some days with relatives at Newberry and Detroit.

Mrs. Laura Hubbel and three children of Saginaw were guests of H. A. Kimball and family the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee of Gladwin arrived Thursday and accompanied Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ashley on a vacation trip on the Idler.

J. LeRoy Sherman drove to Vanderbilt on Saturday last, Mrs. Sherman and the children returning home with him Sunday.

Misses Iva Light and Dottie Nice returned from Walton Junction this week after a short visit with the former's sister, Mrs. Hilton.

Mrs. R. O. Bisbee and daughter and Mrs. W. P. Porter returned from their visit with Mrs. Bisbee at Lakeside cottage, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ashley with a party of friends left Thursday on the Idler for a fortnight cruise to the Soo and the Georgian Bay.

Donald Roxburg, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Webster, who is their guest, caught a seven-pound pike, near the Chemical Plant Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Renwick who has been with the Ashley Store assisting in the millinery department returned to her home at Muskegon this week.

Mrs. Louis Kowalske, Mrs. Emma Bucher of Manistee and Michael Kowalske leave Saturday morning for the Soo on a trip, and will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mehl and two children of Washington, D. C., arrived Monday for an extended visit with the latter's mother, Mrs. Freiberg and family.

Mrs. A. E. Cross visited her relatives at Central Lake a few days this week going on to Mt. Pleasant to visit her daughter, where she will remain for some time.

Pete Lalonde returned from Detroit Friday.

Mrs. A. Kowalske is guest of Rock Elm friends.

R. O. Bisbee left Friday for a visit with his parents.

Mrs. Charles Menzies of Gaylord was in the city Friday.

Mrs. James Shay is under a physician's care this week.

H. Rosenthal has returned from a trip in the western markets.

Miss Lillian Mpblo. of Traverse City is visiting relatives here this week.

Bryce Cross is visiting his grandparents at Central Lake for a time.

Mrs. B. W. Harrington is visiting relatives at Boyne City for a week.

Mrs. Wm. Hite was called to Cadillac Friday by the illness of her mother.

Mr. Doyle and family of Detroit are moving in the Poystic house this week.

Geo. Spencer and friends returned from Omena and Northport this week.

Several Petoskey Elks passed through the city Thursday in the new "Elks car."

Mrs. E. A. Dunson of Bellaire visited at the home of her son, H. L. Dunson this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Goodman visited their daughter, Mrs. Dewey, at Bellaire this week.

Miss Emma Shepperly of Mancelona visited her sister, Mrs. John Dolegel over Sunday.

Mrs. Alfred Williams of Ironton visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Williams Friday.

Mrs. James Speary of Fife Lake is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Brace for a short time.

Samuel Sweet went to Jackson last week where he will visit his daughter for some time.

Frank Duran of Rose City was called home Thursday by the death of his brother, Floyd.

R. N. Spence returned from attending the funeral of his uncle at Chatham Ont. last week.

Mrs. S. L. Reams of Vanesfield, Ohio visited her nephew, H. L. Dunson and family last week.

Att'y Dwight H. Fitch had business in the circuit court at Grayling the first of the week.

Robert Dickinson of Winipeg, Manitoba is visiting W. G. Fortune and family for a few days.

M. Kowalske returned from Manistee Tuesday, his daughter, Mrs. E. Bucher, accompanied him.

Mrs. Carrie Crothers and son Irvin of Marquette, Mich. are expected here this week to visit relatives.

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

Henry Wright of Pontiac visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lalonde this week, returning home Friday.

The Lakeside Cemetery Association met with Mrs. Levi Metz Thursday afternoon. Music and refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leonard of Rochester, Mich. are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hill for two weeks.

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

E. C. Noffert of Detroit, brother-in-law of Mrs. A. Hill joined his wife here this week and will remain at the Hill home for two weeks.

Mrs. R. Beeman and daughter, Miss Doris, of Jackson, Mich. are spending the summer with the former's daughter Mrs. Abe Stevenson.

Mrs. John Beardslay of Cleveland, Ohio, and Arthur Metcalf her brother who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Brace, returned home Friday.

Mrs. B. B. Rockwood, sister of D. C. Loveday, leaves Sunday for her home at Santiago, Cal., going by boat to Chicago then to Seattle where she will visit her daughter.

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.

Dr. Armstrong was in the city Tuesday.

HOUSE TO RENT—Enquire of E. A. Lewis.

Ford P. Robbins of Boyne Falls was in the city Friday.

Donald Patterson of Ellsworth was in the city this week.

Mrs. Howard Porter returned Monday from Mt. Pleasant.

Clifford Evans returned from Manistee the first of the week.

Miss Bernice Isaman of Charlevoix is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Elmer Grenon is visiting relatives at Ironton this week.

Misses Mary and Gusta Stanek are at Charlevoix for the summer.

Miss Carmen Sheldon was visiting relatives at Ironton this week.

H. Duran of Gaylord was called here Friday by the death of his brother.

Harold and Orville Dunson are at their uncle's in Bellaire this week.

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

Charles and Miss Rosabelle Danto are visiting relatives in Detroit through vacation.

Mrs. E. Smatts is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Crouter, at Charlevoix this week.

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

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

## Drowned In Pine Lake

### East Jordan Harbor Claims Another Victim.

Floyd Duran was drowned just off a West Side dock while bathing, Thursday afternoon. The young man was convalescing from a siege of typhoid fever and still quite weak. He had just eaten a quantity of ice cream and probably did not realize the risk he was running in going in bathing. After putting on a bathing suit he dropped off the dock and evidently was taken with cramps as he did not come up again. A number of children were bathing nearby but they thought the young man had merely swam under water and come up somewhere out of their sight. Nearly fifteen minutes elapsed before any alarm was given. The body was readily discovered at the bottom of the lake and physicians summoned, but it had been in the water too long.

The young man was aged about twenty-one years and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duran of the West Side. He had been ill for some time with typhoid fever and was still under a physician's care.

Deceased was a sawyer by trade. He leaves besides his parents, seven sisters and two brothers.

Funeral services will be held next Sunday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock from the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Bennett.

### Mrs. Charity J. Myers.

Mrs. Charity James Myers was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, January 2nd, 1846, and died at the home of her son, James in Echo, July 11th, 1914, age 67 years 6 months and 11 days. She leaves a husband, Levi Myers and six children, Warren, Frank, James, Clinton all of East Jordan, Bart of Atlanta, Mich. and Mrs. Maud Parker of Grayling and two brothers, Archie James of White Cloud, Delbert James of Muskegon, and one sister, Mrs. Rebecca Sipes of Ohio, who with a large circle of friends are left to mourn her loss. She was a dutiful wife, a loving mother and loved and respected by all. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning and was conducted by Rev. T. Porter Bennett Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of East Jordan at the home of her son. Interment in Echo township.

### Presbyterian Church Notes

Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor.

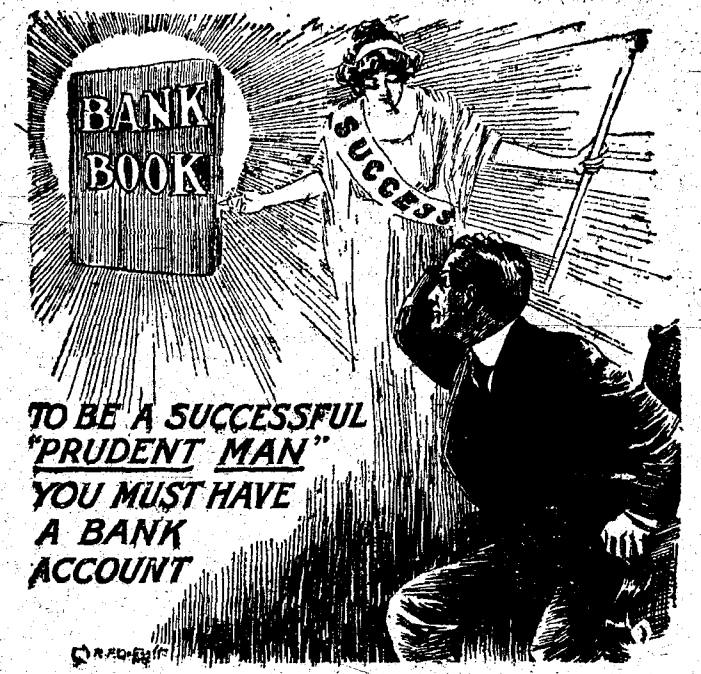
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, Sunday morning at close of morning service. All members urged to be present without fail.

Sunday School 11:45. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45. Evening worship at 7:30. Everyone invited and made welcome.

Love is blind, but too often it recovers it's right after marriage.

The only sure thing about a sure cure for anything is that it isn't.

After you have accomplished a really good thing, get busy again.



**TO BE A SUCCESSFUL "PRUDENT MAN" YOU MUST HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT**

The man with money in the bank has a big advantage over the one who has not; he has self confidence, the confidence of the community and CREDIT.

When you KNOW that the measure of your success depends not upon the amount of money you spend, but upon the amount you SAVE, is it not time you were cutting out EXTRAVAGANCE, starting a bank account and constantly INCREASING the balance to your credit?

Make OUR bank YOUR bank. We pay FOUR per cent. interest.

**State Bank of East Jordan**  
CAPITAL, \$50,000.

## 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

**Wilson.**  
Very hot weather the past few days. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hayner spent Tuesday in Charlevoix. Frank Smith and family made a trip to Petoskey one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. VanSteenburg returned from their trip to Southern Michigan last week. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Batterbee spent Sunday with relatives in Wilson. The Ladies Auxiliary will hold their next meeting with Mrs. Edward Brintall next Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Erastus Warner and children of Pellston have been spending the past week or two at their farm home in Wilson. Miss Florine Hudkins returned Tuesday night from several days visit with friends and relatives in East Jordan. Mrs. Verne Anderson came up from Southern Michigan last Friday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Warden, of this place. Several people from Wilson attended the Williams Concert held in East Jordan last Monday night and were much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

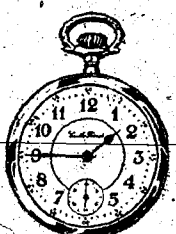
**EVELINE**  
Weather fine, crops fine and every body feeling fine. Quite a number of resorters at Eveline Orchards. Friendship Circle met with Mrs. Milo Greenman Thursday last, a large crowd of jolly members present. A sumptuous dinner was served after which the company retired to the lawn under the shade of the trees and listened to the program rendered by the members. Will next meet at Mrs. Oliver Shafer's July 30. Mrs. Westfall and son, Lewis have gone to Plymouth on an extended visit accompanied by Master Huie Kemp, and Miss Lela Kemp. Services at Walker School next Sunday at 10:30. Rev. Shumaker pastor, everybody especially invited. Sunday School at 11:30.

### A BOOSTER CAMPAIGN

Grand Rapids News Starts Series of Uplift articles

The Grand Rapids News has started a comprehensive campaign to advance the interests of Western Michigan. It is printing a series of articles telling about this section of the state, its wonderful agricultural, mineral and business opportunities. The Western Michigan Development Bureau, the various industrial, agricultural and civic organizations in Western Michigan are co-operating in this, one of the biggest uplift campaigns ever undertaken. The result undoubtedly will be to attract new residents and a general advancement of the business and farm interests of the state.

The things we do not possess are what make life worth living.



## 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

## For Quick Sale

Terms or Cash

6 BUILDING LOTS—on 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.)





# The Sand Farm Dept.

Conducted By

The Sand Farmer

Mail Suggestions and Inquiries to

Louis P. Haight, Muskegon, Mich.

## The "Sand Farmer's" "Vacation Farm" Speech

The "Sand Farmer" was very pleasantly surprised June 15th with an invitation from the president of the West Michigan Press Association to spend a few days in pleasant recreation, and the readers of this paper have already heard of the good time which followed the sail down the Grand river, and the hospitable reception at Spring Lake and Grand Haven.

The "Sand Farmer" was supposed to speak to the learned gentlemen on "Vacation Farms," but owing to the lateness of the hour it seemed best to omit any formal address, and simply bring greetings, and a hint here and there as to the possibilities of Michigan agriculture, but he promised the editors, that they should have the speech, and so "Sam" and his work on Lot No. 6 are again interrupted, and lest the readers of this paper become weary, the speech has been condensed, and is as follows:

"When the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 this beautiful land of ours was a wilderness, filled only here and there by migratory tribes of Indians, who raised a little corn on the most fertile spots. For the next hundred and fifty years, or until 1776, the only ground tilled was that along the Atlantic Coast.

"The war of 1776 depleted the treasury of the new government, although it gave to it the vast unknown acres lying to the west, and the soldiers, who could not get money, were glad to take grants of land in the unknown wilderness as pay for their services, and about 1780 these ex-soldiers—mostly men forty to fifty years old—settled Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but passed by Michigan because of her mighty forests, which then covered the state, and took up the prairie lands because they were more easily tilled.

"Forty years later, in 1820, and two hundred years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, there were but few cities, and Chicago was a village no larger than Grand Haven, and had less of the real city aspect. "The sons of these war veterans were now in charge of the farms, and they began to increase their acreage and stock. The boys were sent to school and to college, factories began to take the place of the itinerant shoemaker, who instead of traveling from house to house, and village to village, making shoes in the homes of his customer, now established himself and began to employ apprentices.

"The blacksmith, who had made the plows and the wagons, now began to make them in larger quantities. For the growth of the country demanded all he could produce. "In 1865 the country was feeling the effects of the awful war which depleted the resources of both the North and the South. With fewer men to labor came the greater demand for goods and foodstuffs. The cities began to grow, and the young men from the farms moved to the cities because of the great advantages then offered them, but for the first 260 years the grain was broadcasted, cradled by hand, and threshed with a flail, the grass was cut with a scythe, raked by hand, and pitched into the mow with a hand fork. The corn was planted with a hoe, and cut with a knife, and the whole family, and part of the neighborhood, invited to the husking-bee.

"The next fifty years saw a greater development than had been made in the previous 250 years; and in fact within the previous 5,000 years. Cities grew by thousands, hundreds of thousands, and millions. The cradles were supplanted by the modern machinery which cuts, threshes and puts into bags the wheat in one operation. The mowing machine, horse rake, hay tedder, and hay fork had taken the place of the scythe, the handrake and the pitchfork. The corn planter, the corn harvester and husker had taken the place of the hoe and the corn knife, and the silo had come into being. A little idea of this tremendous development in so short a time can be gained from the following statistics, which only cover thirty years, or those years between 1880 and 1910, when the following cities had the following population, according to the United States census:

	1880.	1910.
Chicago	583,000	2,185,000
Detroit	116,000	465,000
New York	1,206,000	4,766,000

We may well stop and consider this tremendous growth in cities. Where did all of these people come from? Partly from immigration, it is true, but if you will study the history of the large majority of our so-called kings of finance, and industry, you will find that they were farmer boys who left the farm some fifty years ago and moved to the city. The result is that in spite of the increased demand for food, because more than half of our population is now residing in the cities and not producing food, our farms are tilled by old men, or immigrants with little means.

The great ranches of the Northwest have been able to hold up the supply of grain because of the great improvement in agricultural machinery, and because they had the rich virgin land from which they could mine the crops, but which they have not really tilled. The result is that the rich Dakota lands, which thirty years ago produced as high as fifty-six bushels of wheat to the acre, are now producing fifteen bushels, and the rich

lands of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, have shown a proportionate decrease in corn.

The amount of new land brought under cultivation in the last twenty years is but 5 per cent greater than the number of acres tilled twenty-five years ago, and the abandoned farms of New England, Michigan and many other states where farms have been either totally abandoned or the acreage tilled greatly decreased because of the lack of labor, have more than offset the production from the new land. The result is that instead of our exporting millions of bushels of wheat and other foodstuffs, our export business is practically at a standstill, and today we are importing foodstuffs from foreign countries.

"With the development of Michigan went her wonderful forests. The growth of the cities demanded the lumber, and the fortunate men who could buy these lands at \$1.25 an acre, and take from them \$20,000 and \$30,000 worth of lumber, became wealthy. In their greed to get the most for nothing, they took only the best logs, leaving the tops and down logs for a five-trap, and soon the spark was added which produced the awful conflagration which swept over the state, and which has followed time and time again, destroying the young growth, eating the humus out of the soil, and leaving the bare fertile ground but bare sand and charred stumps, which have stood for years as the blackened tombstones of the ancient forests. The very men who had gained by the ruthless waste of timber, now proclaimed that the Michigan pine barrens—which they had produced—were valueless, and as soon as their logs were cut they moved into the city, or to the far West, to enjoy the wealth they had gotten from the Michigan soil, and for which they had paid but a pittance.

"For years these sandy lands were considered worthless, the owners refusing to pay taxes on them, and allowing them to go back to the state, the state occasionally selling some of them, and spending large sums of money advertising the sale. "As the "Sand Farmer" traveled through the western part of Michigan to his new home in Muskegon, leaving New York City, where he had resided for twenty years, and his birthplace in the Berkshire Hills, the sight of these waste lands depressed him, and he asked the question: "Why are not these lands tillable?" He received the reply that they were worthless; even white beans would not grow on them if sprouted.

"One day a lecturer from the State University made the statement that there were thousands of acres of these lands, adjoining Muskegon, which could be bought for \$1.00 or \$1.25 an acre. The "Sand Farmer" could not believe it, but upon inquiry found that it was only too true, and thereupon he began to purchase these lands from individuals, and from the state, until his friends thought him insane, and his neighbors were sure he was a fool; but not until he had acquired more than a thousand acres did he stop buying.

"Being a manufacturer of underwear and hosiery, and having only a general knowledge of farm methods, he began to study by reading books, agricultural papers, and making inquiry of those who were supposed to know, but mostly by asking questions of the soil. He accepted all statements—but proved them out under actual conditions before believing them. He traveled from Canada to Southern Mexico, studying methods and seeking plants especially adapted to these sandy soils. He employed agricultural experts, and soon discovered that the methods and crops adapted to other soils were not necessarily good for the Michigan pine barrens. He assumed certain facts to be true, and then went about proving them true or false, until at last his inquiries have been rewarded, and today on the "Sand Farm" can be seen as fine a field of rye, alfalfa, clover, and corn, as can be seen anywhere in the United States; and as many bushels of wheat, rye, and corn as the government average for the best states, is being raised on these "pine barrens," and the accompanying picture shows a clover field which produced 1 1/2 tons of clover hay to the acre, at the first cutting, on the 12th day of June, 1914.

"It is with some reluctance that this picture is shown, and these statements made, because there are certain unscrupulous men—properly termed "land sharks"—who are attempting to sell these lands at comparatively high prices, to poor men in the cities who wish to get back to the country, and are investing their life savings in land contracts which they are unable to complete because they cannot produce a living from these soils for the first three years, and are forced to return to the city, discouraged, and cursing the Michigan sand lands. To any who may read this article the "Sand Farmer" would hold up a warning, for these lands are not profitable unless the men who buy them know how to till them, and has enough capital to carry him through for at least three years.

"With this statement let us consider the "Vacation Farm." There are many men in the city who are approaching the old-age limit when they know they will no longer be employed in the shops; and they will be depend-

ent upon their children, or charity, for a living. This day is as certain to come as the Judgement Day, and is the one terror which frightens every man. The desire to be independent, to produce a living which may be sure and sufficient, is ever alluring men back to the farms. They think of their childhood days, when they were happy boys on the farm, and imagine that they want to be boys again, but do not realize that conditions and methods of agriculture, as well as their own demands and standards of living, have changed in the past thirty years.

"They are accustomed to electric lights, a city flat, with hot and cold water, and steam heat, street cars, theaters, churches, and places of amusement. Their muscles are soft, or if they have been working, and are physically strong, their families crave the city life. Little realizing the changes which have taken place in themselves since they were boys, many have attempted to begin life all over by buying, on partial payment, a piece of land from which they expect to produce a living, and a large majority of these men have failed—not because they were not willing to work, but because they did not know how. Could these men have spent a few months studying these lands under actual farming conditions, have learned what the soils needed, the best methods of clearing them, the proper ro-

tation of crops, the kind of fruit trees to set out, and how to care for them, and the thousand and one other things which can only be learned by actual experience, they would have made a success of the farm, which would have meant to them a happy home.

"It is now proposed to form a stock company and establish a practical school of agriculture, which will be termed a "Vacation Farm," erect little summer cottages, so that a family can have its own individual home life, and rent it, with a few chickens, a good garden, and enough land to raise a supply of vegetables for the winter's use.

"Certain hours will be devoted to studying farm methods under actual conditions on the farm. Certain hours will be devoted to class-room lectures, where the students can ask questions, and have them satisfactorily explained, or actually worked out on the soil. Certain courses in reading will be given, and practice in handling farm machinery.

"Only such families as are intending to buy a farm in Michigan will be accepted, and the objects of the "Vacation Farm" are:

"First, to give prospective farmers an opportunity to find out whether they really wish to live on a farm; or not before they have invested a cent in land.

"Second, to prevent such men as may buy these lands from making mistakes which are often made by those accustomed to different soils, that their success may be assured, and that they may become better and more successful citizens of this great state.

"Third, to give men an opportunity to take their families into the country during the Summer months, and there study agriculture, returning to the city in the fall, to earn the money with which they can buy land after they have decided that they want to live on a farm, and are fitted for farm life.

"Fourth, to provide the land owners of the state with customers who by their training, character, and ability, are worthy of credit because they have fitted themselves for the work they are to do, and under ordinary circumstances will make a success.

"The students who have attended "Vacation Farm" will be helped by advice as they may ask for it, and by the results which may be worked out at the farm in the future.

"Some plans are now under way to put "Vacation Farm" on the map next spring, and suggestions from you learned editors, from the practical farmers, from the city business men, and the would-be back-to-the-landers, are earnestly sought by the "Sand Farmer."

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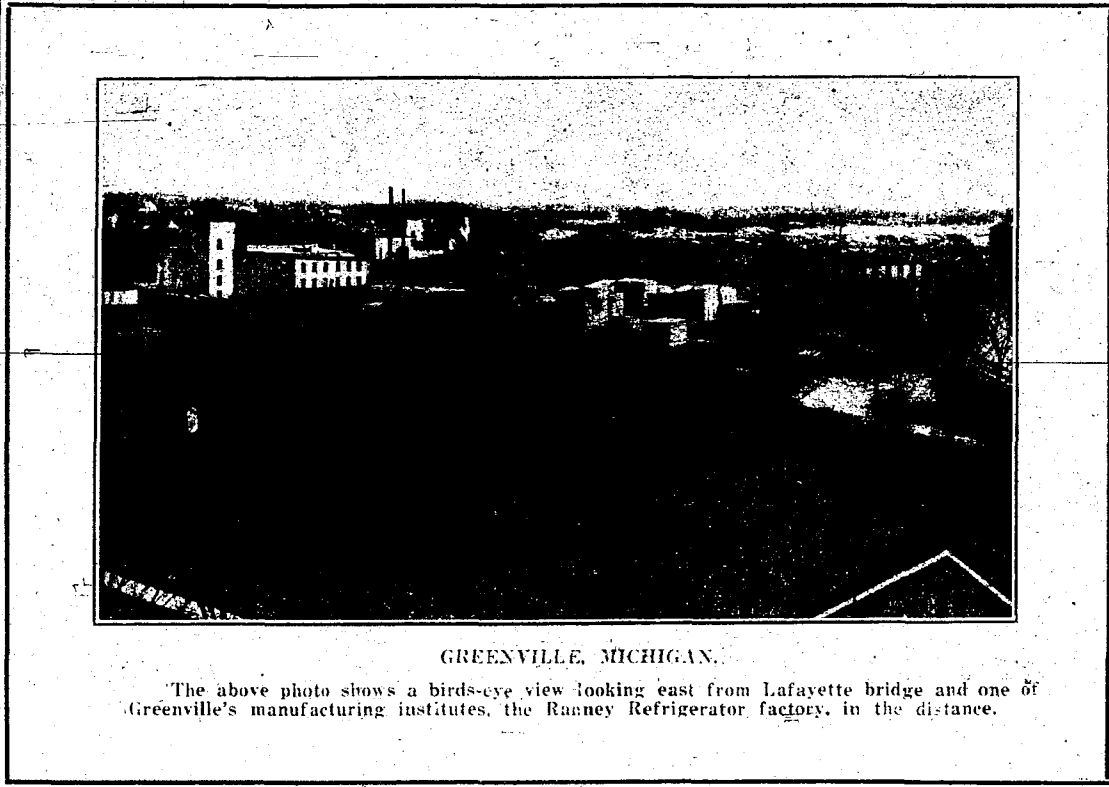
in milk are due to bacteria, commonly called germs, some of which may cause disease. The chief source of bacteria in milk is the foreign matter which finds its way into milk, such as small particles of soil or manure, hairs, dust, old milk, impure water, etc., all of which are carriers of bacteria.

The watchwords of the careful dairyman should always be cleanliness and low temperatures, but more especially so during the warm season. Since it is impossible to exclude all bacteria from milk, the producer should aim to exclude as many as possible and then to check the growth of those which have got into the milk. The first may be done by practicing cleanliness. The cows should be kept clean by brushing and by wiping off the flanks and udders. This does not require much time and is necessary where the cows have access to marshes and dirty barnyards. The milking should take place in a clean, well-lighted stable as free from dirt as possible. The milker should wear a clean suit used only when milking, rather than his dusty working clothes. Above all he should milk with clean, dry hands. But with all the care that can be exercised some dirt and bacteria will be constantly falling where milking is in progress. The amount falling into the milk pail can be greatly reduced by the use of a pail with a small top.

### Necessity for Cooling Milk.

The second point, that of checking the growth of bacteria, can be accomplished by cooling the milk to a low temperature, 50 degrees F. or below, because bacteria do not readily grow at this temperature. The cooling can be done by pouring the milk over a cooler or by stirring it in cans set in cold water. Use a thermometer to note the temperature. It is not sufficient to simply cool the milk, but it must be kept cold until delivered to the station or factory. Milk hauled to the station or factory in hot weather must be covered to protect it from heat. This can readily be done by covering the cans with blankets which have been thoroughly soaked in cold water. In case of long trips an exceptionally hot day it may be necessary to wet the blankets more than once.

In addition to the above it should be stated that milk should not be handled or stored in the stable. It is much better to have a separate milk room or milk house used for this purpose only, which can more readily be kept from dust and odors. Also the proper cleaning and sterilization of utensils is a matter of great importance. The pails, cans, strainers, etc., should first be rinsed in lukewarm water, then thoroughly scrubbed with a brush in warm water to which some alkali like soda has been added, and then rinsed carefully in clean warm water. If possible the utensils should then be sterilized by the use of live steam, but good results may be obtained by dipping in boiling water for a minute or two. This will warm them sufficiently so they will dry of their own heat, making wiping unnecessary.



GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN.

The above photo shows a birds-eye view looking east from Lafayette bridge and one of Greenville's manufacturing institutes, the Ranney Refrigerator factory, in the distance.



## 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

### Dishonest Competition

Discrimination in prices for butterfat is a curse to the dairy industry. The practice of paying more for butterfat, where competition is keen and paying less where competition is absent has been followed and is being followed by certain cream buying concerns, who do not have the best interests of the dairy industry at heart when doing so.

This practice has been severely condemned by dairy officials and dairy educators and rightly so. In some states laws have been enacted which aim to prevent cream buyers from doing this, but even with such laws in force, it is quite difficult to absolutely prevent discrimination. It has always been our contention that good butterfat is worth a certain price depending upon the territory in which it is produced. We mean by this its nearness to the great consuming centers. For instance, all butterfat delivered at St. Joseph, Mo., is worth a certain price depending upon market conditions. Whether that butterfat is produced in a neighborhood where there is a good strong local creamery or whether it is produced in a neighborhood where there is no local competition should not enter into the question at all. Neither should the fact that there are from one to a half-

dozen local buyers of cream have anything to do with the price of the butterfat delivered at St. Joseph.

When a creamery company pays a high price for butterfat, that is, a price higher than the market warrants because of local competition, they must make it up by robbing some other community. Such concerns buy butterfat just as cheaply as they can. In other words, they meet local competition and the interests of the producer are given no consideration whatever. If the producer is so fortunate as to live in a community where competition is keen he gets too much for his butterfat. If he lives in a community where competition is not keen he doesn't get what his butterfat is worth. When he gets too much for his butterfat he can rest assured that when local competitive conditions change he will not be so fortunate. It is a case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" all the way through.

Creamery concerns guilty of this practice, cannot honestly lay claim to being friends of the dairy farmers and the dairy industry. They are a positive detriment to dairying. The real friends of the industry should join hands in driving these pirates clear out of the business.



## Poultry Department

CONDUCTED BY ERNEST B. BLETT  
Campus Bldg., 59-63 Market Ave.  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

The Greater Michigan Fair will be held in Grand Rapids, September 2 to 7. The management, with Superintendent Arthur Rigg of the poultry department, announced that the poultrymen are to receive at the hands of the fair association the best ever.

That means some of the old rules, old ways, are to be done away with, and instead a new and better is to take place. In addition to the premium on thoroughbred poultry, premiums will be offered on eggs. In the premium list, now being printed, an

egg standard is being printed and score card. It is not every breed that lays prize winning eggs and this exhibition is being put on to educate poultrymen to breed for eggs as well as fancy points; to educate buyers that there is a big difference in eggs and that one can well afford to pay more than market prices for select eggs. Eggs are graded in four grades, proper: Extras, Firsts, Seconds and Thirds. It will be interesting to get the premium list and study the changes and note the liberal premiums that are being offered in this department. For premium list and entry blanks, address: Greater Michigan Fair, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

When the fowls are well cared for they represent a daily income.

Overfat hens and hens that lack vigor suffer the most with heat.

Some troubles could be overcome by keeping the water and feed dishes clean.

You can feed milk to the chicks and hens with double the profit that when fed to pigs.

If you find a dead chicken in the morning, investigate, it may be caused by lice or mites.

Poultry requires special care during the hot summer months to get the best out of them.

A little dry wood ashes sprinkled into the dust bath helps the fowl to keep from lice.

Be sure to place the drinking fountain in a cool place and where the sun rays can not strike it.

When you whitewash, put in a little carbolic acid, it purifies, and it is deadly to all vermin and insects.

### CARE OF DAIRY PRODUCE IN SUMMER

By C. E. Newlander, Instructor in Dairying. The Watchword of the Careful Dairyman Should be "Cleanliness and Coolness."

The dairy interests of the state suffer immense losses every year from spoiling and deterioration of products during the summer season. These losses occur all the way from the dairy farm to the large dealers in dairy products and are the result of improper methods of handling milk on the farm, on the road and in the shipping stations. From the point of view of greater profit, as well as that of public health, every person who produces or handles milk should give thoughtful attention to the means by which milk may be kept cold and free from contaminations. The result will be greater satisfaction to the consumer and greater profits to the producer.

### Importance of Cleanliness.

Milk is one of the most perishable of foods. It will not remain in good condition more than a few hours, when produced and handled carelessly. It quickly ferments or sours and may undergo other changes. The changes

### WHAT MAKES MILK AND BUTTER YELLOW?

The Kind of Feed More Important Than the Kind of Breed, Experiments Show.

That the rich yellow color demanded by the public in dairy products is primarily due to the character of the cow's feed, is demonstrated by recent experiments carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Missouri State Experiment Station. For some years dairy experts have been studying this question. Their conclusion is that, although to some extent a breed characteristic, the intensity of this yellow color may, within certain limits, be increased or diminished at will by changing the animal's rations.

Chemical tests show that the yellow pigment in milk consists of several well-known pigments found in green plants. Of these the principal one is carotin, so called because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots. The other yellow pigments in the milk are known as xanthophylls. These are found in a number of plants, including grass, but are especially abundant in yellow autumn leaves.

These pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk. This explains the well-known fact that fresh green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of butter, the only standard by which the average person judges its richness. On the other hand, a large proportion of these pigments is deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. When the ration is changed to one containing fewer carotin and xanthophyll constituents, this hoarded store is gradually drawn upon and in consequence the yellowness of the milk does not diminish so rapidly as it otherwise would. This yellowness increases, however, the instant the necessary plant pigments are restored to the ration.

Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other dairy feed. Cows fed on it will therefore produce the highest colored butter. Green corn, in which xanthophylls constitute the chief pigment, will also produce highly colored product. On the other hand a ration of bleached clover hay and yellow corn is practically devoid of yellow pigments and the milk from cows fed upon it will gradually lose its color. It is, of course, indisputably true that the breed does influence the color of the milk fat; but vary the ration and there will be a corresponding variation in the color of the milk fat in each breed.

In cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds the body fat is frequently of such a deep yellow color that some butchers and consumers look with disfavor upon beef from these breeds. For this prejudice there is absolutely no justification. The yellowness of the fat springs from the same causes as the yellowness of the milk fat and there is no reason for objecting in one case to the very thing that is prized in the other.



## Fire Insurance Risks In 1913, \$1,426,912,869

Net Premiums Received in State Were \$14,033,911—Commissioner Favors Bill for Prevention of Sale of Matches Other Than the Safety Match.

During 1913, Commissioner Winship says 214 companies reported to the department. The net losses paid last year amounted to \$5,272,092, while the losses incurred reached \$5,881,431.

According to the annual report of Insurance Commissioner John Winship filed with Governor Ferris last week, the net risks written by fire insurance companies in Michigan during the last year amounted to \$1,426,912,869, while the net premiums received in this state totaled

\$14,033,911. The risks written amounted to \$131,607,138. The net premiums received in 1870 totaled \$1,613,241.53, while the net fire loss paid by the companies was only \$976,589.08.

The percentage of fire losses, incurred to premiums received increased seven points over the previous year, being .6035 for 1913. The average cost of fire insurance per \$100 of coverage, dropped during the year to \$1.01. In 1912 it was \$1.08, compared to \$.98 in 1911.

### Are You Using Hansen Type

The "Diamond Nick" kind? If not you are missing a good thing—Ask us. Grand Rapids Electrotyping Co. 240 Lyon St. Grand Rapids, Mich.

### Hotel Hermitage

EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. With Bath \$1.00 and \$1.50. Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

Dutch Masters Cigars Sold by all Dealers

TAKE THE CHICAGO BOAT TO CONNECTIONS WITH RAILROADS AT GRAND RAPIDS, HOLLAND, BENTON HARBOR & ST. JOSEPH. From Grand Rapids via Grand Rapids, Holland & Chicago Electric. Cars every hour and special boat cars to connect with boat at dock. One way, \$2.50; round trip, \$4.75. From Holland, boat dock, boats leave 9 a. m. daily except Sunday and 9:30 p. m. daily except Saturday. Saturday only, 9:30 p. m. Sunday only, 2 p. m. One way, \$2; round trip, \$3.75. From Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Central Dock, boats leave daily at 5 p. m., daily except Saturday; 10 p. m., daily except Sunday; 8 a. m., Saturday only; 11 p. m., Sunday only; 6 p. m., 10 p. m., One way, \$1.75; round trip \$1.50. All Steamers Equipped with Wireless Telegraph. THE GRAHAM & MORTON TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. Chicago Illinois. Docks foot of Wabash Avenue.

The combined judgment of the directors and officers of the GRAND RAPIDS TRUST COMPANY insures greater safety of investment than that of an individual. This company also gives to its clients the benefit of excellent legal knowledge. Consultation Invited 123 Ottawa Avenue N. W. Grand Rapids, Mich.

20 Stenotype Graduates Start At \$12684.00

The above sum of money represents the starting salaries paid to 20 RECENT GRADUATES of this Great School. Rapid promotion is offered in each case.

Have you seen the STENOTYPE? It is the fastest writing machine in the whole wide world. Nothing else like it on the market. Graduates succeed. BUSINESS MEN prefer it to Shorthand. Easy to learn—Easy to read—Easy to write. Better positions—Bigger Salaries.

Ask for Stenotype Catalog K. Fall Term begins Aug. 29th. Are you ready?

McLachlan Business University 110-118 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

### Compel Use of Safety Match.

"Among other specific legislation which I am inclined to recommend is a law for the prevention of the sale of matches other than what is known as the safety match. The Fire Association of North America, composed of fire marshals of the various states and provinces of Canada, passed a strong resolution in favor of the enactment of such a law throughout the country, and we can only point to the fact that in European countries, which make it a penalty for the use of any other kind of match, fire losses are reduced almost to a minimum."

"For some time past the Michigan department of insurance has had under consideration the operations of non-resident agents seeking to place business upon property and other risks in this state. It has seemed that there was considerable incongruity in the construction of an act, using language to the effect, that no foreign company shall write insurance through non-resident agents, that would permit such non-resident agent to do all the work of procuring and placing a policy, except the final act of counter signing, as has been the custom. Following a ruling by the attorney general an order was issued by this department prohibiting for-

### BIG APPLE CROP WILL BE GROWN THIS SEASON.

Traverse City.—The outlook for a good apple crop for the current year is encouraging. Last year a carload of Western Michigan apples was shipped to Manchester, England, after they had been inspected by the Western Michigan Development Bureau, and the price secured was good. The Development Bureau is now planning upon inspecting a much larger number of apples this year than last, and is planning upon having its label put upon all apples that will come up to the high standard determined upon. The "Sunnyripe" label will be used upon these apples and will be a guarantee of quality, which will insure higher prices than what are paid for common stock. Already the Bureau has received requests for the inspection service and as the weeks go by, it is believed that most of the better growers in the Western Michigan country will plan to have their apples inspected by the Bureau representatives.

East Lansing.—Five hundred or more Michigan farm boys are reported to be preparing to attend the state camp for boys from the rural districts to be conducted at the state Y. M. C. A. camp on Torch Lake, east of Grand Traverse bay, August 19 to 29.

40 ACRES OF GRAPES.

The above photo shows a 40-acre vineyard near Grand Haven and Spring Lake. Thousands of acres of grapes are raised in Western Michigan along the lake shore. This seems to be the home of the grape. Sure crop and good yield, and insects and diseases do not bother.

## Greater Michigan Fair Announce Change In Dept's

The management of the Greater Michigan Fair, formerly known as the West Michigan State Fair, is able to truthfully state that the fair to be held at Grand Rapids September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 will be the most attractive, instructive and entertaining of any fair ever held in Michigan. It will be especially attractive for the farmers as it will show the products of Western Michigan and will demonstrate to the world that these products are the equal of any anywhere raised whether they be livestock, poultry, fruits or grains.

**Livestock.** The new classification for livestock including poultry, undertakes to foster and to promote the breeds of greatest interest and importance to the breeder, the commercial standard of which dominates the values. The mission of the Greater Michigan Fair is to give prominence to the products of her state and when it is evident that a breed or a kind has either lost

favor or failed to gain approval, to give greater support to those adjudged mostly and refuse to follow after false idols. Thus, the classification throughout all kinds, has met the conditions. The successful exhibitor will, because of this, have a greater victory and the public will understand that it has been given a demonstration of real merit and wise selection.

**Horses.** The fair, as an educational institution, cannot afford to spend time, energy and means in following freaks and fostering fads; on the contrary if it fails to tell what is best for the community of interest—it fails to be a worthy enterprise.

**Cattle.** So uniform are the different breeds that a combination of breeds is not

900 DROPS

**CASTORIA**

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL FITCHER

Parasitic Soil—  
All-Season—  
Resists Suffering—  
Keeps Cool—  
Keeps Clean—  
Keeps Healthy—  
Keeps Bright—  
Keeps Strong—  
Keeps Happy—  
Keeps Well—  
Keeps Safe—  
Keeps Sound—  
Keeps Sweet—  
Keeps True—  
Keeps Us—  
Keeps Them—  
Keeps All—  
Keeps Every—  
Keeps Each—  
Keeps One—  
Keeps Two—  
Keeps Three—  
Keeps Four—  
Keeps Five—  
Keeps Six—  
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**GLASSES FITTED**  
CONSULT  
**J. LEAHY**  
Optometrist  
Expert on Eye Strain

Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, and all other symptoms of Eye Strain cured.  
Crossed Eyes Straightened Without an Operation.  
Fitting Children's Eyes a Specialty. Difficult Cases Solved.  
Glasses Guaranteed to Fit.  
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Will Remain One Day  
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DENTIST  
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Office Hours: 9:00 to 12 a. m., 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
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**Dr. C. H. Pray**  
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Physician and Surgeon.  
Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.  
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**DRS. VARDON & PARKS**  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS  
Office in Monroe block, over Spring Drug Co's Store  
Phone 150-4 rings  
Office hours: 1:30 to 4:00 p. m.  
7:00 to 8:00 p. m.

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**TRIBE OF BEN HUR.**  
Regular meetings second and fourth Wednesdays of each month  
Visiting members welcome.

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Best Wishes, Greetings, Lovers, Birthday, etc. Also your NAME in our POST CARD EXCHANGE free on request and free sample copy of the Family Story Paper; also catalogs and premium list. Enclose 10c stamps for return postage, etc.  
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Munn & Co. 351 Broadway, New York

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT**  
And Report of Our Board of Education

(Received Last Week Too Late for Publication)

**RECEIPTS**

Balance on hand July 14, 1913	\$ 8.82
From mill tax	1,592.38
From Primary interest	7,196.11
From tuition	878.00
From general tax	11,704.04
From short loans	7,500.00
From delinquent tax	128.62
From sale of paper	128.50
Insurance	78.68
Overdraft at bank	126.71
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$29,048.96</b>

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Teachers' wages—	
G. E. Ganiard, supt.	\$1,500.00
High sch'l teachers	2,945.00
Commercial teacher	593.75
Music and Drawing	617.50
Grade teachers	7,249.98
	\$12,906.23
Janitors	1,205.50
Fuel—	
Coal, R. C. Supernaw	\$62.36
Wood, S. G. Rogers	30.00
J. W. Rogers, truant officer	41.85
Bonds paid	1,200.00
Interest on bonds	540.00
Short loans paid	8,700.00
Interest on short loans	491.46
G. G. Glenn, treasurer's bond	40.00
Director's salary	60.00
J. H. Millford, taking census	35.00
School books	58.80
G. E. Ganiard, expenses, trip to Richmond	70.97
Insurance, R. O. Bisbee	127.50
Rent of Opera House—	
1912-1913	\$30.00
1913-1914	35.00
F. G. Blaisdell, commencement address	30.00
E. J. Electric Light & Power Co., lights	73.37
Telephone rentals	14.80

**REPAIRS ON BUILDINGS**

Joseph Zess, labor on West side building	\$ 11.00
W. C. Hoover, mason work	128.35
E. J. Lbr. Co., flooring for West side building	136.00
G. E. Johnson, mason work West side building	39.00
Thos. Whiteford, labor	10.00
Sam'l Whiteford, labor	13.45
E. J. Lbr. Co., hardware paint, etc.	143.39
E. J. Lbr. Co., lumber	2.60
A. Swafford, labor and material	6.75
W. H. Fuller, paper and labor	224.82
M. E. Murray, labor	4.00
Empey Bros., furniture	34.27
C. H. Whittington, window shades, etc	102.50
Stroebel Bros., hardware and supplies	59.47
E. McKeever, labor	11.42
Stroebel Bros., sundries	5.15
John Tooley, labor	40.00
C. H. Roberts, labor	10.50
Chas. Johnson, labor	4.00
E. J. Iron Works, supplies	10.07
Reid-Graff Plumbing Co., plumbing	18.50
E. J. Planing Mills Co., lumber, etc.	36.63
Geo. Spencer, plumbing and electric lights	22.25
Elmer Richards, paper and labor	106.50
	\$ 1,181.12

**SCHOOL SUPPLIES**

Such as paper, kindergarten material, office and laboratory supplies, music etc.	
Soudan Specialty Co.	\$ 46.60
Ginn & Co.	26.07
Hite Drug Co.	18.00
Zichel Publishing Co.	50
Central Scientific Co.	85.20
Evanston Note Books Co.	6.62
Sam Fox Pub. Co.	25
Baker Paper Co.	13.95
Thos. Charles Co. Kindergarten supplies	67.10
Filmore Music House	78
O. Ditson Music Co.	95
A. Flannigan Co., furniture, etc.	169.90
W. M. Welch Mfg. Co.	63.47
Grippell Bros. Music	57
Scott, Foreman & Co.	13.90
Silver, Burdette & Co.	1.58
Atkinson, Metzger Co.	2.02
The World Almanac	25
	\$ 520.54

**VARIOUS INCIDENTAL EXPENSES**

Charlevoix Co. Herald printing	\$ 98.50
Enterprise Pub. Co. ptg	18.05
J. Kenny, drayage and freights	37.63
M. Quinn, drayage, freight	9.25
J. A. Nickless	3.90
S. Whiteford, labor	39.00
Central Scientific Co., apparatus	33.32
E. J. Planing Mills Co. tables	32.14
Electric Light Co., wiring W. S. building	18.75

G. E. Ganiard, trips and sundry expenses paid..... 93.03  
Athletic expenses..... 25.00  
Drinking fountain, Jordan River School..... 12.25  
Sweeping chimneys..... 5.00  
High School and grade diplomas..... 83.25  
Sundry small items of expense embracing probably 200 small orders ranging 25c to \$2.50 aggregating..... 336.39 794.46  
Total expenditures..... \$29,048.96

**ASSETS OF DISTRICT—**  
School property..... \$40,800.00  
Primary money (estimate) 7,000.00  
Total..... \$47,800.00

**LIABILITIES OF DISTRICT—**  
Bonded indebtedness..... \$ 9,600.00  
Short loans..... 7,500.00  
Overdraft at bank..... 136.71  
Total..... \$17,236.71

The Board of Education recommends that the following amounts be raised for the school year 1914-1915—  
Repairs..... \$ 700.00  
Incidental expenses..... 1,420.00  
Bonds and interest..... 1,680.00  
Janitors..... 1,160.00  
Fuel..... 1,100.00  
Teachers wages..... \$12,840.00  
Less Primary (est.) 7,000.00  
Director's salary..... 60.00  
Treasurer's bond..... 40.00  
Total..... \$12,000.00  
W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

**A PERFECT CATHARTIC**  
There is sure and wholesome action in every dose of Foley Cathartic Tablets. They cleanse with never a gripe or pain. Chronic cases of constipation find them invaluable. Stout people are relieved of that bloated, congested feeling, so uncomfortable especially in hot weather. They keep your liver busy.—Hites Drug Store.

The photo offerings in this issue of The Herald are: "Michigan Cottage at State Sanatorium," "Greenville, Michigan," "40 Acres of Grapes" and "Geological Laboratory at M. C. of M."

Our Woman's page is filled with interesting, instructive reading and the latest designs in embroidery and fashions. It is so good we want to call your particular attention to this page. After reading it we will appreciate a word from you, how you like it—

School districts in Michigan may secure the use of fifty well selected books from the state library by paying freight and cartage from Lansing and return. The books may be kept from three to six months, then returned and a new set secured. Less than three hundred schools in the state availed themselves of the privilege during the past year.

According to Dr. Claxton the schools of the future, both in summer and winter, will give less time to intensive school study of the ordinary type—probably about three hours, and four or five hours to productive work supervised by the school, done in shops, outdoor gardens or in the home.

Ambition is the spark that ignites the motive gasoline.  
We may sympathize with the coward, but we seldom love him.


Knowledge isn't always power, but it knows when to press the button.  
A swelling chest often goes before asininity.

We seldom read a medicine advertisement that does not fit our case.  
Temporary failure makes the sweets of success all the more enjoyable.

Unsavory notoriety will often win as much money on the stage as merited fame.  
The fable of the hare and the tortoise indicates that perseverance cops the gate receipts.

The average woman can get more exhilaration out of a cheap compliment than a man can out of a quart of champagne.

**Rollie L. Lewis**  
Solicits Your Support for the Nomination for the office of  
**Prosecuting Att'y**  
on the Republican ticket, at the primaries, August 25th, 1914.



**EASIER TO SHIP**  
**LIVE STOCK NOW**

New regulations governing the interstate movement of live stock became effective July 1, 1914. These changes are designed by the Department of Agriculture to facilitate the movement of live stock from quarantined areas or from public stockyards. The new regulations, which are known as B. A. I. (Bureau of Animal Industry) Order 210, superseding B. A. I. Order 143, deal with the shipment of cattle from tick infested areas, with the movement of swine from public stockyards and with the dipping of cattle and sheep for scabies.

Hereafter cattle that have been dipped once under State or Federal supervision may be shipped from an area quarantined for ticks to a market center where there are proper dipping facilities and the department maintains an inspector. After a second dipping there under his supervision the cattle may be sold for any purpose. Hitherto it has been necessary in times of drought for cattle owners in quarantined areas to slaughter their stock or sell it for slaughter for whatever it would bring. The resulting loss will, it is hoped, be done away with under the new regulation.

The provision permitting, under certain strict conditions, the transportation of hogs from public stockyards into interstate commerce has been made possible by the discovery by Government scientists of a serum which renders swine immune to hog cholera. Hitherto all stockyards have been considered as infested with disease. Now, however, it is considered safe to permit the shipment of hogs which have been treated with the serum and which show no symptoms of suffering from any form of disease. As a result of this it is expected that thousands of lightweight hogs will be sent to the stockyards to the country for feeding and fattening and that the country's total production of pork will be greatly increased thereby.

The new regulations also withdraw all permission for the use of nicotine solutions, coal-tar creosote, and cresol preparations in the official dipping of cattle and sheep for scabies. The step has been made necessary by the difficulty experienced in keeping baths of this nature at a strength sufficient to eliminate all danger of disease without having them so strong as to be injurious to the animals themselves. The department therefore decided to insist upon a field test of the strength of all solutions used for dipping. A practical field test is available in the case of the sulphid sulphur used in lime sulphur baths for scabies, and for arsenious oxide in arsenical dips for cattle tick. Official dipping, therefore, will hereafter be confined to the lime-and-sulphur and arsenical baths.

**SOUR SKIM MILK**  
**FOR CALVES**

That in summer time calves do as well on sour skim milk as they do on sweet will be interesting news to many farmers who have heretofore been kept from raising calves by the expense of keeping the milk sweet in hot weather. The expense experiments carried out by the department indicate to be quite unnecessary. The calves will make as rapid gains on sour skim milk. In winter, it is true, this is not quite so satisfactory. It chills the calves and some of them drink it with great reluctance. Very young calves have been known to refuse it altogether. On the other hand, of course, it is much easier to keep the milk sweet in winter.

In calling the attention of farmers to these facts, however, the department at the same time emphasizes an important precaution. Unless the milk is produced and kept under cleanly conditions, it may become contaminated with disease producing bacteria. Farmers should therefore allow the milk to sour quickly and then feed them without delay.

In the course of these experiments sour skim milk was fed to 22 calves, Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys, at different seasons of the year. In no case did it cause digestive disturbances even when the change from sweet to sour milk was made abruptly when the calves were only a few days old. Moreover, no evil results followed the alternate use of sweet and sour. It seems, therefore, that the common idea that sour milk leads to scours is quite unfounded.

The calves, it was found, did not like the sour milk as well as the sweet, but in the majority of cases soon became accustomed to it. The aversion, however, increased when the milk was fed them at a low temperature.

There is Healing in Foley Kidney Pills. You need a mighty good medicine if once your kidneys are exhausted by neglect and overwork, and you have got it in Foley Kidney Pills. Their action is prompt, healing and tonic. Sound health and sound kidneys follow their use. Try them.—Hites Drug Store.

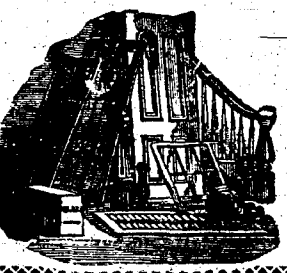


Scene from "Dolly Dimples," Temple Theatre, July 21

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

In Plain Black and White  
  
We assert that there is no fresher or sweeter Meats sold than those handled by us. Prices are up, of course, all over the country, but ours are no higher than elsewhere, while the quality certainly IS higher. Our Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork and Poultry our Hams and Bacon, have a delicious flavor that appeals to the palate of the critical meat buyer.  
**J. M. MILFORD**  
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**EAST JORDAN CABINET CO.**  
B. E. WATERMAN, Manager.  
Custom Planing Mill.  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
Doors, Windows and Glass, Siding, Ceiling and Flooring Mouldings, Turned Work, and Scroll Sawing.  
FINISHED LUMBER, FRAMES, CASINGS



**DIVORCE YOURSELF**  
From Dirt, Dust and Drudgery  
by using **Duntley**  
Combination Pneumatic Sweeper  
Release from broom drudgery—from the strain of moving and lifting furniture and from the dangerous scattering of dust and germs that are raised by the use of the broom and the old fashioned carpet sweeper, can be attained by the use of the Duntley Combination Pneumatic Sweeper, which, although easily operated by hand, creates powerful suction force which draws out all the dirt and dust found in your rug and carpets and at the same time the revolving brush picks up all lint, pins, threads, ravelings, etc.  
THE DUNTLEY SWEEPERS are made in three sizes and sold under a rigid guarantee for one year. You may try a Duntley in your own home for 10 days Free of Charge.  
For more detailed information write TODAY  
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