

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 18

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914.

No. 32

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the Commission Rooms, Monday evening, Aug. 3, 1914. Meeting was called to order by Mayor Cross, Present, Cross, Hudson and Graff. Absent, none. Minutes of the two last meetings were read and approved.

On motion by Hudson, the following bills were allowed:

Bert Reinhart, cutting weeds	7.00
Howley Bayliss, cutting weeds	2.00
Ed Winstone, cutting weeds	2.00
Chas. Brown, cutting weeds	2.00
Ed Clugg, hauling sand	6.00
Mrs. Slocum, washing for jail	.50
E. W. Giles, cleaning streets	24.00
City Treas. pay't street labor	357.75
E. J. & S. R. Co, order Elce	
Light Co.	379.95
E. J. Hose Co., Whittington fire	17.00
J. H. Graff, salary	25.00
Geo. Spencer, on sewer job	119.26
H. L. Winters, engineering services	10.00
Hersey Mfg. Co. water meters	39.96
Henry Cook, salary	75.00
R. Bingham, draying	4.00
D. H. Fitch, salary and rental	48.32
R. Mackey, hauling sand	2.50
Chas. A. Hudson, 7 mo's salary	175.00
Otis Smith, salary	25.00
Supernaw Prod. and Fuel Co. coal and wood	13.13
Ford Meter Box Co. meter boxes	13.23
E. J. Lbr. Co., cement for A. J. Hammond	21.15
A. J. Hammond, sidewalk	83.58
E. J. Lbr. Co. rebate on walk	21.60
E. J. & S. R. Co. freight on stone	42.48
H. L. Dunson, mdse contagious diseases	12.77
Chlvix Rock Prod. Co. crushed stone	343.21
Robt. A. Risk, contagious diseases	44.50
Bert Scott, street labor	1.40

Moved by Cross, supported by Hudson, that both local plumbing companies be allowed to use the city water tapping machine. Carried.

The Mayor made the following appointments on election boards for the primary election to be held Aug. 25, 1914.

First Ward.—James Gidley, Herman Goodman, Chas. Brabant, J. H. Milford and Jacob Quick.

2nd Ward.—L. G. Balch, L. C. Barlow, William Aldrich, Franklin L. Smith and Guy Mast.

3rd Ward.—W. A. Pickard, Eugene Adams, C. B. Crowell, Bert Lorraine and Robt. Price.

Moved by Hudson that the above appointments be confirmed. Carried.

The following places were designated as voting places. First ward, Bisnett Building; 2nd ward, Town Hall; 3rd ward, City Hall.

On motion by Graff, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

Teachers' Examination.

The regular Teachers' Examination will be held in the High School building in the city of Charlevoix on August 13-14-15, 1914, beginning at 8:30 a. m. standard time.

The questions in reading will be taken from "Enoch Arden"—by Alfred Tennyson.

Certificates of all grades will be issued from this examination. Paper will be furnished.

Applicants will please note that the program for the second day will not include the second grade subjects but will be as follows:

Second Day, Friday A. M.—Grammar, Physiology, Reading.

Friday P. M.—Penmanship, Agriculture, School Law, Course of Study, Geometry (First Grade.)

Third Day Saturday.—Algebra, Botany, Physics, and General History for first and second grade applicants.

Second grade applicants will be expected to finish the examination by Noon, Saturday.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. MILFORD, Com'r.

The Week in History.

Monday, 3—Columbus starts first voyage, 1492.
Tuesday, 4—Chicago founded, 1830.
Wednesday, 5—Atlantic cable completed, 1858.
Thursday, 6—California fruit reaches England, 1832.
Friday, 7—War and Navy department organized, 1789.
Saturday, 8—Metal gun cartridge patented, 1854.
Sunday, 9—Harvard's first commencement, 1642.

Circuit Court Jurors.

Below is the Jury list for the August term of Circuit Court:

Roly Claspell	Hudson Twp.
James Edward-Graham	Marion
Rufus Weaver	Melrose
A. B. Stafford	Norwood
John C. Gallagher	St. Joseph
Clarence Bissell	St. Joseph
Herman Hammond	South Jordan
Ben Lecroix	Wilson
Frank Thompson	Boyne City 1st Ward
Louis Garberson	Boyne City 2nd ward
Frank Russ	Boyne City 3rd ward
Louis Belt	Boyne City 4th ward
Frank M. Sears	Charlevoix 1st ward
Wm. Briggitt	Charlevoix 2nd ward
Morris Ackert	Charlevoix 3rd ward
R. Jones Jr.	East Jordan 1st ward
H. G. Hipp	East Jordan 2nd ward
Albert W. Clark	East Jordan 3rd ward
J. C. Karcher	Bay Twp.
Otto Seiler	Boyne Valley
W. H. Benjamin	Chandler
E. N. Coulter	Charlevoix
Ben Ellis	Evangeline
Enos W. Lane	Eveline.

County Finances

Financial Statement of Charlevoix County showing the amounts received, the amount paid for the month of July, and the amount of cash on hand at the close of business July 31st, 1914.

RECEIPTS	
Cash on hand July 1st	\$36,809.92
Delinquent taxes	1,054.21
Redemption Certs.	69.74
General Fund	.50
Poor Fund	107.25
Library Fund	30.00
Teachers Inst. Fund	28.00
Interest	91.21
Inheritance tax	42.61
Mortgage	56.00
State	183.34
	\$38,472.78

DISBURSEMENTS	
General Fund	\$ 6,192.47
Poor orders	1,091.92
Circuit Court orders	7.50
Probate Court orders	63.47
Soldiers Relief Orders	10.00
County Road	5,022.47
Township	183.35
Mortgage tax	24.50
Inheritance tax	42.61
Cash on hand	25,524.50
	\$38,472.78

Dated at Charlevoix, August 1st, 1914
DANIEL S. PAYTON
County Treasurer.

In the Sweet Bye and Bye

In about 1985, when we shall have made our stake and can print a paper just as we please, our items will be more interesting. For instance:

1. Like Lofer was bitten by a dog the first of the week. The dog has since died of nausea.

2. We are pleased to mention the death of Chet Worthless which occurred the first of the week.

3. Jim Nogue says he never could understand how a fellow gets up energy enough to wash his feet every week.

4. At Idle, our champion long-distance whittler, says if people could appreciate his carvings he could help support his family by the art which he has spent his life at perfecting.

5. Abe Fossil whose house always looks like it was vacant, says he'll never buy a window blind. "No one ever uses them," says Abe, "only when they're going to bed, and you don't need 'em then if you'll blow the light out first."

6. Mrs. Swell and Mrs. Leader talked over the 'phone for an even hour and twelve minutes by actual count one day this week, and we'll bet neither of them could have told what they had talked about ten minutes after they finally rang off.

Facts Worth Knowing.

There are some curious facts about our calendar. No century can begin on Wednesday, Friday or Sunday. The same calendars can be used every twenty years. October always begins on the same day of the week as January April as July, September as December. February, March and November begin on the same days. May, June and August always begin on different days from each other and every other month in the year. The first and last days of the year are always the same. These rules do not apply to leap year, when comparison is made between days before and after February 29.



No, the above is not a picture of "Bill Taff" although his friends call him that owing to the resemblance. It is a picture of John H. Lewis of Boyne City who is asking the support of the Republicans of Charlevoix County for the nomination of sheriff at the Primary Election, August 25th.

While the newcomers in our city are probably not acquainted with Mr. Lewis, the older residents know him well as he was a regular visitor to our village in the days gone by.

John H. Lewis is the oldest butcher in Charlevoix County today. He was born in Ionia County in 1864 and came to Charlevoix County when only a lad of 18 years. Locating at Boyne City he started at the butcher trade the following year without any capital. About eighteen years ago he established the "Central Meat Market" and by hard labor and conscientious efforts he built up this business until now his taxes amount to about \$600.00 a year.

Mr. Lewis was for years a frequent visitor to East Jordan, coming here on both business and pleasure. He was leader of the Boyne City Band for several years, and being an able cornetist he assisted the East Jordan Band and played for dances at the old Love-day Opera House.

Last October, as a member of the Board of Supervisors from Boyne City, he gave the East Jordan supervisors valuable assistance in securing the thousand dollar appropriation for the bridge here across the arm.

John H. Lewis has proven himself a business man and would use the same careful management of finances in the Sheriff's office as he would in his own affairs. He is one of the substantial business men of our neighboring city, and fraternally is a member of the Masons, Elks, Moose and Eagles.

He respectfully solicits your support at the August Primary.
(Political Advertising.)

FRED C. MARTINDALE

As promised in our last, here is a summary of reasons given by over 250 of Michigan's leading citizens from the various walks of life for supporting Mr. Martindale for Governor. All gave several reasons. Some of the reasons were given by nearly every one of the 250. The opinion quoted is in the language of some one person, it being differently phrased by other.

1. "Because he stands for all that is good in public and private life."

2. "Because from his record in positions of trust we would be assured of an honest, straight-forward economical business administration."

3. "He neither stampered nor efferveces, but is always right."

4. "He is a man of deeds rather than words; he keeps every promise. With him there are no empty or broken promises or mere platitudes."

5. "I consider him a square-toed, honest man and one who will give everybody a square deal."

6. "Because with him for Governor every man, woman and child, and every interest and industry would be guaranteed a square deal. All men, rich and poor, with or without political influence, look alike to him and receive the same treatment at his hands."

7. "Because he is a vote-getter and his nomination would mean a united party and guarantee a Republican victory, not only for the entire State ticket but for the Congressional, Legislative and County tickets as well."

8. "He is progressive and yet conservative; progressive, insofar that he advocates and works for every measure that is for the good of the common people; conservative, insofar that he believes in protection to every human and property right."

9. "Having been associated with him in the Legislature, I know him to be right on public issues and well qualified for the position of Governor."

10. "His record is one of service and he has proven faithful to every trust and thereby endeared himself to the common people."

11. "Of all the candidates, Mr. Martindale is best fitted by experience, training and temperament to be Governor of a great State like ours."

In the election of 1910 Mr. Martindale running on the same ticket, had 45,000 plurality more than Osborn, and in 1912 55,000 more than Musselman and 10,000 more than our popular Lieutenant-Governor Ross.

(Political Advertising.)

The garrulous fool usually cuts his throat with his tongue.

Statement From Andy Ross

To The Voters of Charlevoix County: I have lately learned of a report that I did not want the office of Register of Deeds, and that I was a candidate simply to benefit someone else. Such rumor is malicious and harmful. It is unjust, and besides it is an absolute falsehood: I have made no combinations with anyone and will make none. I WANT THE OFFICE. I have a fair education and a little horse sense. I have worked hard all my life, and have tried to help others.

I have never asked for public office or public favor. I have never held an office except that of village trustee, and that was forced upon me. I am not versed in political trickery. I have nothing to say about the other candidates. All I ask is a square deal.

Yours respectfully,
ANDY ROSS.

BAYLISS FOR CONGRESS



(Manistique Pioneer Tribune)
Mr. Joe Bayliss was sheriff of Chippewa county for two terms, and is serving his county as member of the state legislature at the present time. All are impressed with his personality. He is a big, wholesome, frank, honest fellow and that he will be a power in congressional politics will have to be conceded by his political foes. He has canvassed the entire district, and his friends in various portions of the district give him assurance of support that are certainly flattering and encouraging.

His Republicanism is all right, his record as a public official is the best, and we believe that no candidate now before the people is as satisfactory to the rank and file of the voters of this section of the peninsula as is he.

(Mancelona News)

While Mr. Bayliss is a staunch Republican, he is a very progressive one; and instead of leaving the old party he wishes a thorough house cleaning and stands for the statement that everything in the political field should be done in the open and be able to stand the light of publicity. His belief is the "greatest good for the greatest number" and he is working to that end.

Mr. Bayliss is a man of the people, who knows the needs of the people and who assures his friends that he will appreciate their support at the primaries and that he, if elected, congressman of the Eleventh district, will do all in his power to voice the people of this portion of Michigan.

(Political Advertising.)

Of Interest to Women.

Never use a brush when cleaning silk goods. Wipe carefully with piece of velvet.

When pressing wollen goods cover with sheet of brown paper in place of cloth. No lint will be the result.

To remove jelly from a glass put glass for two or three minutes in warm water. The jelly will slip easily from glass and be perfect in shape.

If you put ordinary blueing in the water for cleaning windows, you will find they will be polished much more quickly and will retain their brilliancy much longer.

If kerosene and water be put into a sprinkling pot, and all outhouses, and places where flies breed and increase in thousands, be sprinkled carefully with the mixture occasionally during the summer months, the eggs will be destroyed and the household spared an intolerable nuisance of real danger.

It's awfully hard for a girl with a pretty ankle to keep her shoe laces tied.

It would surprise the late lamented if he could hear his widow telling her second husband what a noble, kind and generous man the first was.

No, Cordelia, it doesn't necessarily mean that a young man means business because he calls every Sunday night. Perhaps the lid is on in your town and he has nowhere else to loaf.

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.

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,
Boyne City, Charlevoix County,
Michigan.

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

A GREAT MESSAGE

IN A FEW WORDS

Few men can be successful in life without health. Fewer still can retain health without an occasional use of drugs. No man can get satisfactory results from POOR drugs.

We never buy a poor drug—we never buy a stale drug—we handle only the purest and the best. They bring you health, prosperity, long life and happiness.

A fifty-cent drug investment IN TIME may save you a long sickness and many dollars.

W. C. SPRING
Drug Store.

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.

CHAS. NOVAK



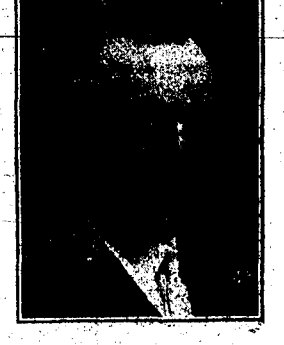
Candidate for the Republican Nomination

for Sheriff

Primary Election, August 25th, 1914

T. O. BISSELL

OF BOYNE CITY



Candidate for Republican Nomination

for County Clerk
Your support will be greatly appreciated.



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



What Makes Milk And Butter Yellow

should be the interpretation of it. 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 department 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 grass. Of these the principal one is carotene, 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 carotene 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 carotene than any other dairy feed. Cows fed on it will therefore produce the highest colored butter. Green corn, in xanthophylls constitute the chief pigment, will also produce a 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, indisputable 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.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A POULTRY HOUSE

Department of Agriculture Issues New Bulletin That Should be of Interest to Poultrymen From Maine to Florida.

Poultry houses may be built more open and consequently less expensive in our southern states than in the north, according to investigators of the United States department of agriculture. However, a house which gives satisfaction in Maine will also give good results in Texas or California. The best site for a poultry house in any location is one where good water and air drainage are available. The floor and yard within the house should be dry. The house should not occupy a low hollow in which cold water may collect. Wherever possible, a south-southeastern exposure should be secured, although this is not essential, there is no good reason for building the house in a different direction.

Poultry houses should be built on a level or on a slight rise. A larger number of fowls are usually kept to the acre where double yards are used and the land is frequently cultivated. Plymouth rocks, and the other heavy great breeds in small flocks require from 5 to 6 feet high, while a house 7 feet high is necessary for leghorns. The upper two feet of the house for the latter may be inclined inward at an angle of 20 degrees. A strand of barbed wire may be used in place of the regular wire to keep them confined. It is also sometimes necessary to clip the wing feathers of one wing of these birds that persist in getting out. A board of 2x4s along the top of the fence is also desirable. It will often fly over the fence.

It is necessary to have a drainage system in the house. This may be done by the use of a gutter which should be so placed that it will carry off the water to the outside. The gutter should be made of galvanized iron or of some other material which will not rust. The gutter should be placed so that it will carry off the water to the outside. The gutter should be made of galvanized iron or of some other material which will not rust. The gutter should be placed so that it will carry off the water to the outside.

necessary on poor or light land. A larger number of fowls are usually kept to the acre where double yards are used and the land is frequently cultivated. Plymouth rocks, and the other heavy great breeds in small flocks require from 5 to 6 feet high, while a house 7 feet high is necessary for leghorns. The upper two feet of the house for the latter may be inclined inward at an angle of 20 degrees. A strand of barbed wire may be used in place of the regular wire to keep them confined. It is also sometimes necessary to clip the wing feathers of one wing of these birds that persist in getting out. A board of 2x4s along the top of the fence is also desirable. It will often fly over the fence.

It is necessary to have a drainage system in the house. This may be done by the use of a gutter which should be so placed that it will carry off the water to the outside. The gutter should be made of galvanized iron or of some other material which will not rust. The gutter should be placed so that it will carry off the water to the outside.

There are two principal systems which raise poultry, the "colony system" and the "battery system." The first of these aims to secure steady and necessary supplies. This is done by stationary houses, the birds being kept in neatness and to reproduce the stock until the second system.

Under the colony system, the birds are allowed free range, the houses which hold about 100 hens each, being placed from 200 to 250 feet apart, so that the stock will not kill the grass. This system may be adapted to secure winter conditions by drawing the colony houses together in a convenient place at the beginning of winter, thus reducing the labor during the cold months. The first system is most suited for hens used solely for the production of market eggs, then for those used to breed stock.

As Few Fences as Possible.

Fences mean an outlay of money, and this outlay is more or less continuous, as they must be maintained after being installed. There should be as few fences as possible dividing the lots and the yards, as land can be kept "sweet" more easily if not fenced, and fresh, sweet land is a valuable asset in poultry raising.

On good soil, a greensward may be kept up by allowing 200 to 250 square feet of land per bird. This means 217 or 174 birds per acre. More space is

necessary on poor or light land. A larger number of fowls are usually kept to the acre where double yards are used and the land is frequently cultivated. Plymouth rocks, and the other heavy great breeds in small flocks require from 5 to 6 feet high, while a house 7 feet high is necessary for leghorns. The upper two feet of the house for the latter may be inclined inward at an angle of 20 degrees. A strand of barbed wire may be used in place of the regular wire to keep them confined. It is also sometimes necessary to clip the wing feathers of one wing of these birds that persist in getting out. A board of 2x4s along the top of the fence is also desirable. It will often fly over the fence.

It is necessary to have a drainage system in the house. This may be done by the use of a gutter which should be so placed that it will carry off the water to the outside. The gutter should be made of galvanized iron or of some other material which will not rust. The gutter should be placed so that it will carry off the water to the outside.

Circular Gives Forest Facts

Striking facts regarding our forest resources, their value and their waste, are condensed in an eight-page illustrated circular of the American Forestry association just issued. The lumber industry is said to employ 735,000 people, to whom are paid annually \$367,000,000 in wages, the worth of products being \$1,250,000,000. The forests of the country cover 550,000,000 acres.

An average of 70 human lives are sacrificed annually in forest fires, says the circular, and a loss occurs of \$25,000,000. Damage from insects and tree diseases, which follow fire, costs each year \$50,000,000. The cost of destruction resulting from floods is not estimated, but is given as "countless millions."

But the circular expressed hope more than pessimism. As well as the colored-pictures showing the for-

est fire, the effects of the fire, and the damage caused by floods, it shows also forests planted and grown under extensive management, and the national forest ranger scouting for fires on the mountain lookout station. The effective patrol here referred to has reduced "forest fire losses to as low as one-tenth of one cent an acre." It is pointed out that by planting forests an annual income could be derived in the country of \$65,000,000, and by preservative treatment upon timber each year \$100,000,000 could be saved.

Zentaro Kawase, professor of forestry at the imperial university of Tokio, Japan, has been making a tour of the national forests of this country to learn the government's methods of selling timber and of reforestation.

COMMERCIAL SURGERY FOR SICK TREES DEMANDS RELIABLE MEN

Tree Surgery as a Science Every Year More Generally Appreciated. Suggestions for Improvement Through Cooperation.

A cavity in a decayed tree is something like a cavity in a decayed tooth. If an unreliable tree surgeon who has been called in to save the tree only partially removes the diseased part of the wood, uses no antiseptic coatings in the cavity and fills it up with cement the tree is no more cured than is a person whose decayed tooth has not been properly filled by a dentist. The only difference is that after the tree cavity has been covered, if the work has not been properly done, the tree has no way of making its trouble known except by further decay.

Within the last decade there has been a great increase in demand for surgeons to repair decaying shade trees, but the possibilities of practicing fraud in this profession like the instance just cited have tempted so many unreliable people to dabble in the science that tree surgery has fallen somewhat into disrepute. The U. S. Department of Agriculture realizes that commercial tree surgery should occupy a high place in the estimation of the public, and has recently issued a pamphlet entitled, "Practical Tree Surgery," where suggestions are made for improvement along these lines.

As in all professions, there are reliable and unreliable men and firms competing for contracts in tree surgery. In recent years so many occasions have arisen when property owners felt the necessity of calling in commercial tree surgeons to attend to their trees that there are now numerous firms, both honest and dishonest, engaged in the work. Usually tree surgery is practiced in connection with some nearly related line, but often it is taken up as a business of itself. When a blight such as the chestnut bark disease, infects the trees of a district, the community, or individuals in it, will often spend considerable money to control ravages.

It requires scientific knowledge of the disease to know whether an affected tree should be destroyed at once or is worth treating. It requires scientific training to understand the manner of growth of the fungi causing the disease and what treatment is best.

Many individuals who have had faith in tree surgery have lost it through following the advice of unreliable tree surgeons who claimed to be able to diagnose a case, but whose

main interest was to collect a good sum of money for their work. Misuse of Pruning Hooks and Climbing Devices.

Besides the careless filling of decayed cavities in trees, there are other practices of certain so-called "tree surgeons" that do the trees more harm than good. Many of these "surgeons," as well as the people who employ them, do not realize the danger arising from fresh injuries to a tree. The tree owner should realize that prompt attendance to fresh injuries will largely do away with the need of tree surgery 15 or 20 years hence. The tree surgeons must realize that if they make fresh injuries in the living bark, when treating decayed portions, they are laying the tree open to more dangers of infection that will result in further decay.

Just as a person is subject to infection through cuts and scratches, trees are rendered subject to infection by having their living bark torn. Notwithstanding this, many tree surgeons use pruning hooks and climbing spurs and cut fresh gashes in the tree. To break off small dead branches a workman may use a long pruning hook as though it were a club. In doing so the hook usually causes injury to the young bark near by. Every new wound may furnish a new point of entrance for decay, even though the old dead branch may have been removed.

The use of climbing spurs should be particularly avoided on trees in vicinity where there is a contagious infection. They simply render the treated tree all the more liable to catch the disease which is "in the air."

All properly equipped firms of commercial surgeons should have ladders that would reach 40 or more feet into a tree. Ladders, ropes and rubber-soled shoes will allow a man to reach practically every part. Reliable estimates indicate that it takes somewhat longer (perhaps 25 per cent on an average) to do work on a tree when these are used instead of climbing spurs, and this is one reason why many firms who value remuneration more than reputation use the spurs.

To Minimize Unreliability.

The United States department of agriculture is suggesting a plan that may help put commercial tree surgery on a better basis. Owners are urged to have a definite written contract

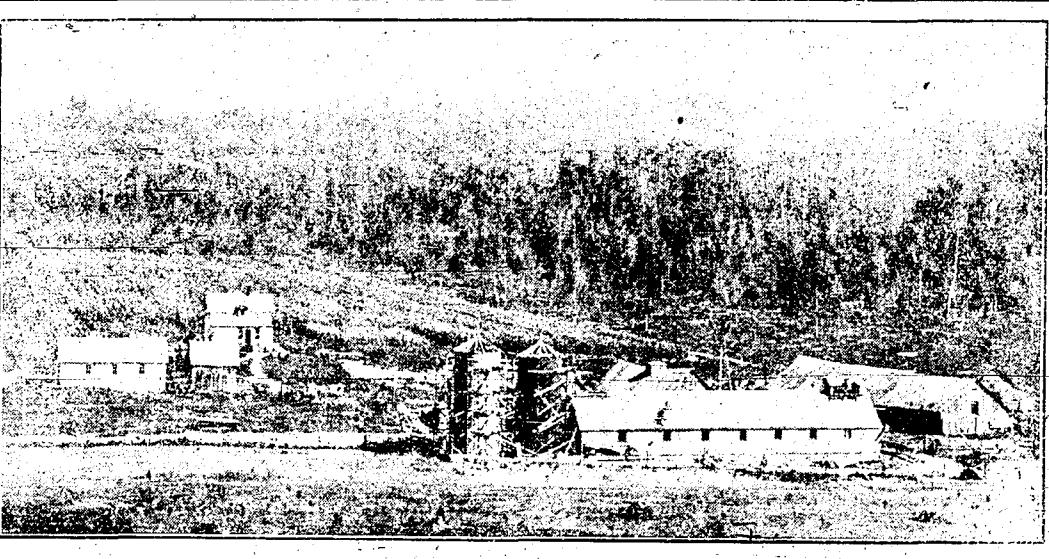
with the tree surgeons they employ, and the following is suggested as a model for such contract:

- (1) No climbing spurs shall be used on any part of a tree.
- (2) The shoes worn by the workmen shall have soft rubber bottoms.
- (3) Ordinary commercial orange shellac shall be applied to cover the cut edges of sapwood and cambium (which is the soft formative tissue from which the new wood and bark originate) within five minutes after the final trimming cut is made.
- (4) All cut or shellaced surfaces shall be painted with commercial creosote, followed by thick coal tar.
- (5) All diseased, rotten, discolored water-soaked or insect-eaten wood shall be removed in cavity work and the cavity inspected by the owner or his agent before it is filled.
- (6) Only a good grade of Portland cement and clean, sharp sand in no weaker mixture than 1 to 3 shall be used to fill cavities.
- (7) The contractor shall repair free of expense any defects that may appear in the work within one year.

If the owner prefers to have a cavity filled with asphalt or other material instead of cement, the contract can be altered accordingly. If it is desirable to substitute some other preparation for shellac, this can be done. Similarly, under certain conditions, various other modifications may be made, although alterations in Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 should be made with caution. It may so happen that if all insect-eaten wood is removed, the tree may be dangerously weakened; under such conditions the diseased matter can be removed to solid wood and the cavity fumigated. Other suggestions along these lines may be found in the pamphlet issued by the Department.

Invitation to Co-Operate.

The department realizes that this science is comparatively new and that methods in the near future may be developed that will prove far superior to some now in common use. It therefore invites correspondence either from individuals or firms concerning new methods of treatment and is prepared to advise regarding any particular method so far as experimental results will permit. The co-operation of all who are interested is necessary for this work. All interested are urged to write for the new bulletin.



A NORTHERN MICHIGAN FARM.
W. H. White Company farm in the northern part of Antrim County. An old lumber camp was used as a basis for the farm buildings. The camp buildings, however, are being replaced by substantial buildings of modern design. The farm consists of close to 6,000 acres, a large square of which has been fenced. The buildings, including two silos, a stable for 50 head of cattle, barn 60 by 100 feet, and a comfortable farm house, 4,000 fruit trees have been set out. Eventually 200 acres will be used for orchard purposes.

The Grasshopper Pest

By B. E. H. Allyn, Bendon, Mich.

One of the most serious drawbacks this country has had and still has in some parts is the pest of grasshoppers. I do not believe that people realize to what extent these insects have retarded progress although many have complained bitterly of their work. But they lay many conditions that really belong to the discredit of the hoppers to some other agency. In many cases they blame the country,

the soil and climate for conditions brought about by them. Attention has been called to the fact that the ground does not freeze near so deep here as it does farther south and this fact is the reason why they flourish here. While they are very destructive to all farm crops, they are especially bad on fresh seedings of clover and alfalfa, which are the greatest agencies for the rebuilding of the soil and a necessity in a system of

Stock farming which goes hand in hand with such a scheme. Injury were done into, would be found to be suffering indirectly or perhaps directly from their ravages. All too many of our West Michigan farmers have got their training in the lumber woods, and do a little farming on the side. They are accordingly none too well grounded in the importance of a strict rotation of not more than four years in which clover, alfalfa and other legumes form a part. Following the line of least resistance, they crop a piece of new land until it shows a serious falling off in returns and then attempt to get catches of clover and etc.



The above photo is loaned to us by Suburban Life, Harrisburg, Pa. It shows a view of one of the celebrated roads of Wayne County, Michigan. Children go to and from school on roller skates. The editor, commenting on the road, says: "Horses never slip or fall upon these roads, and will draw two or three times their accustomed load." Concrete roads are being built in different parts of our state and it is needless to say, they appeal to the people.orrential rains cannot wash through these roads, and they are good for countryside people to walk upon.

A great part of the run down farms that are in every community not only in this state but in others, if their history be traced, will be found to have been started by a ring of June grass, around the field and they cut out a part or perhaps most all of the clover. Perhaps favorable seasons have resulted in a fair catch, but in any case the farmer will cut it year after year until the clover is all killed out and even the timothy which is often sowed with it has given place to June grass. The soil has become packed so that the nitrogen gathered by the bacteria on the legumes has been either absorbed by the June grass or timothy or has been dissipated by anarobic bacteria. The farmer plows it up and gets a partial crop of corn or potatoes, and again attempts to seed. But from the wide margin so many things left along the road, from late developments of June grass where clean cultivation should have been from hillsides and ravines that cannot be cultivated with profit, from the cut over land held by the big timber companies, and from the fields on deserted farms comes a horde of the hoppers and what chance has the young clover and alfalfa? The owner, failing in a catch that year, must get clean cultivation by raising a cultivated crop and he feels he can not afford to work the land without. Each year the humus content is being reduced.

The grasshoppers begin mating in late August or September and lay eggs in pods just beneath the surface, each pair laying about one hundred eggs, most all of which if undisturbed will bring forth a hopper, the pods are cupped over by a gummy substance which prevents water getting in unless the ground is plowed or disked or harrowed so as to break up the pods. But you can't do that on un-cleared land, nor on side hills nor on other men's land.

The hoppers hatch out on the following spring about the usual time of sowing clover. Thus the destruction goes on. As to remedies, there are several, but there will be need of legislation and the people should demand of its law makers such changes as will aid rather than hinder the means of cleaning them up.

One of the most efficient means of ridding a neighborhood of them when they are in large numbers, is to burn over the grass patches, especially the June grass when the hoppers are small. The greater part of them will be overtaken and killed and besides their hiding places will be destroyed and birds and other things will prey on them and many will be killed by those means. But right here the law is a hindrance.

It is hard to get people to co-operate in the work of burning over tracts at the right time. One can't burn when it is wet and as soon as it gets dry there are those who are quoting the law that forbids setting fires that might endanger property. The law should be so amended as to give people under proper restrictions to so burn over lands to save their crops. Then the owners of land should be responsible for allowing hoppers to breed on their places. This would reach the careless and maybe lazy farmer, the absent land owner who owns a hatcher, and put the burden up to them as it should be.

But probably the greatest means of extermination is by flocks of turkeys. These birds, after cleaned up, many places in the west and in neighborhood here where they are raised in quantities, the hoppers disappear. If parties will study them, and have a flock of \$100,000 a day will find them as easy to raise as other birds and there is a good profit in them. Send to Washington for Bulletin No. 209.

Poisons in the form of Criddle's mixture or bran, molasses and Paris green, may work well in some cases.

Dodging the Issue.

William J. Price, minister to Panama, smiled recently when reference was made to the way that some people have of dodging the issue. He said he was reminded of Jones, relates the Philadelphia Telegraph.

When Jones returned to his happy little home in the suburbs at dusk time a few evenings ago he was met at the door by mother, who was wearing a stern expression that seemed to portend a domestic argument. "James," said the good woman, impressively, "come out into the shed, I want to show you something." "I am right with you, beloved one," merrily responded father, inwardly doing a bit of guessing. "Trot out the show." "Just look at those empty bottles," returned mother, pointing to quite a large heap of pint and half pints on the floor. "How do you suppose they ever got in our cellar?" "Really, dear, I don't know," answered father, blushing guiltily. "I never took an empty bottle in the cellar in all my life."

Farms In State Of Michigan Are Valued At \$1,088,000,000

Lenawee County Leads List, Wayne Second and Kent Third, According to Experts From the Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing.—The humble farmers of Michigan are worth just \$1,088,000,000—this at least is the value which has been set upon Michigan farm property by investigators at the Michigan Agricultural College. The figure includes the worth of land, the farm buildings and the farm equipment combined, inasmuch as much of the information upon which the estimate is based was taken from the last census.

Lenawee County Leads.

The latest figures have switched the agricultural honors of the state from Kent county to Lenawee. Kent county was found to have the greatest number of farms, but in the value of its agricultural property, Lenawee county has been discovered to lead all other districts in the state. The value of Lenawee county farms is estimated to be \$41,838,762. Wayne county, because of the proximity of its agricultural districts to Detroit, stands second with valuation of \$38,712,788, while Kent county's farm price-mark is third highest, with a valuation of \$34,625,818. Berrien county runs Kent closely, ranking fourth with a valuation of \$24,518,200. Keweenaw county, Michigan's most northern bailiwick, is agriculturally the least valuable of Michigan's family of counties. Farm property in Keweenaw has been estimated to be worth but \$95,131.

Ingham's Value \$21,886,000.

Other Michigan counties have in round numbers been tagged as follows: Alcona, \$2,485,000; Alger, \$814,000; Allegan, \$32,168,000; Alpena, \$3,338,000; Antrim, \$1,861,000; Arenas, \$3,949,000; Baraga, \$1,145,000; Barry, \$15,683,000; Bay, \$13,578,000; Benzie, \$9,569,000; Branch, \$21,642,000; Calhoun, \$25,091,000; Cass, \$18,147,000; Charlevoix, \$2,043,000; Cheboygan, \$2,440,000; Chippewa, \$5,030,000; Clark, \$2,772,000; Clinton, \$25,550,000; Crawford, \$787,600; Delta, \$3,509,000; Dickinson, \$1,000; Eaton, \$22,890,000; Emmet, \$4,084,000; Genesee, \$2,971,000; Gladwin, \$4,072,000; Gogebic, \$8,822,000; Grand Traverse, \$8,170,000; Gratiot, \$22,208,000; Hillsdale, \$2,230,000; Houghton, \$3,861,000; Huron, \$26,262,000; Ingham, \$21,886,000; Ionia, \$2,217,000; Iosco, \$2,067,000.

ARE YOU USING Hansen Type

The "Diamond Nick" type of type is the most perfect and most durable. Grand Rapids Electrotypes Co., 20 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 BOAT TO CHICAGO
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, \$2; round trip, \$3.50. All Steamers Equipped with Wireless Telegraph.
THE GRAHAM & MORTON TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Chicago Illinois, Docks foot of Wabash Avenue.

Experienced in financial methods, conservative and expert in investments, impartial and yet considerate in its dealings; the facilities of this company for the administration of estates are unequalled. The investments of the defenseless and inexperienced, left in its care are faithfully guarded.

Consultation Cordially Invited.

GRAND RAPIDS TRUST COMPANY

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

Professors Select Manistee County For Experiments

Manistee.—Manistee township in Manistee County will very likely be selected as an experiment garden for the producing of high-grade fruits, particularly cherries, peaches and apples. Prof. A. V. Stubenrauch, L. B. Scott and H. J. Eustace have just completed a careful inspection of the Merritt and Russell fruit farms and have come to the conclusion that the orchards on these farms furnish ideal material for working out a series of experiments. Prof. Stubenrauch was for many years the pomologist for the United States Department of Agriculture, and is now professor of pomology in the University of California. Prof. Scott represents the Department of Agriculture and Prof. Eustace is head of the horticultural department at the Michigan Agricultural College.

It is the theory of the three professors that buds are individuals and differ from one another on the same tree, and that by using choice buds on old miscellaneous trees, high-grade fruit can be produced. Some experiments along these lines have been carried on in California and the results have been encouraging. It is

proposed that a tree record be kept for the two orchards, and that each tree have a ledger account and that this show the quality, variety and quantity of fruit produced. With these figures as a basis, the pomologist will go into the orchards and select the buds that are to be used in budding new stock. The professors are confident that in this way they will eventually be able to eliminate all second class fruit. When the best trees have been discovered they will be marked and then an effort will be made to find out which limbs on the best trees produce the best fruits and the buds will be taken from these limbs. The experiments propose to cover a period of years, but by the time the end is reached, Manistee county will have a reputation for the finest of the fancy fruits.

SCHOOL-GARDENING AT BOYNE CITY HAS BEEN A SUCCESS.

Boyne City.—All but 31 of the 391 home gardens in this city are in a prosperous condition, is the report made by Henry J. Wheeler, instructor in agriculture for the Boyne City schools. Prof. Wheeler is spending the summer vacation supervising the home and school gardens in the city, and is accomplishing results that are beneficial to a high degree. The purpose of this summer work is to teach the school children to be industrious and useful and at the same time to beautify the city. In addition to these home gardens there are 104 school gardens. These plots are under the direct supervision of Prof. Wheeler, whereas the home gardens are at the homes of the pupils and are not subject to the teacher's supervision, except in an indirect way. Several of the children have succeeded in selling flowers and vegetables from their gardens, and it is estimated that the money so far received, amounts to \$51. But as the season is only partly started, this figure will be greatly increased before school begins. In August cash prizes will be distributed among those having the best gardens. Considerable freedom has been allowed the children in planning and planting the gardens, so that there is a great variety of both flowers and vegetables.

The only disappointment that Prof. Wheeler has met with in making his first inspection of all the gardens, is the lack of support given by the parents. He believes that the fathers and mothers should encourage the children in their efforts and he feels sure that if the parents took a greater interest, the results would be materially better.

SHORT STATE STORIES

Ionia.—George K. Jackson died at the home of his daughter in Decorah, Iowa, where he was taken sick while on a visit. He leaves a son, John E. Decorah, George K. J. of Detroit, and two daughters here.

East Lansing.—Effort by field workers of the Michigan Agricultural College to introduce sheep in the upper peninsula have been frustrated for the time being by the high price of sheep in the west.

Peru.—James A. Clark, aged 79, while goaded, killed himself by hanging from a door in his room. He was found by his aged wife and had been dead for three or four hours. Two daughters and the widow survive.

East Lansing.—Hog cholera, which in 1914 caused a loss of more than a million dollars to Michigan farmers and materially raised the price of pork chops, is again assuming alarming proportions in many counties, according to messages which have been received this week by Dr. Edward S. Gilmer, head of the department of bacteriology at M. A. C.

STORK B'YS IN JUNE—5,670 BIRTHS IN STATE—DEATHS FOR MONTH 2,916.

Lansing.—The stork did a thriving business in Michigan during June, according to the monthly Michigan mortality report issued today by Secretary of State Frederick C. Martindale. The number of births in June was 5,670—equivalent to an annual birth rate of 23.1 per thousand estimated population. In the same month the number of deaths in the state was 2,916. The death rate was 11.9 per thousand estimated population. There were 394 fewer deaths during June than in May.

In detail, the report showed that there were 526 deaths of infants under one year of age; 130 deaths of children aged one to four years, both inclusive and 912 deaths of elderly persons aged 65 years and over. Important causes of death were: Tuberculosis of lungs, 195; other forms of tuberculosis 40; typhoid fever, 15; diphtheria and croup, 25; scarlet fever, 7; measles, 15; whooping cough, 36; pneumonia, 123; diarrhea, 93; meningitis, 37; influenza, 6; septicemia, 29; cancer, 173; violence, 236. In addition to these there were two deaths from poliomyelitis and three from tetanus.

A slight decrease is noted in the number of deaths returned from tuberculosis of the lungs, other tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup, scarlet fever, measles, pneumonia, meningitis and influenza. The different state institutions, hospitals and asylums reported deaths as follows: Traverse City, 14; Kalamazoo, 17; Soldiers' Home, 14; Lapeer, 1; Newberry, 5; Pontiac, 10; Ann Arbor, 16; Wayne County house, 20.

TREASURER
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
SECRETARY

GREATER MICHIGAN FAIR OFFICIALS.

The above gentlemen are the men who are making the Greater Michigan Fair, which will be held in Grand Rapids, September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. They are devoting time and energy to make it a big success and are doing it gratis, believing the Fair is an organization for the best interests of our state and people. Only one man being paid a salary, the secretary, who devotes his entire time to the work. This year's Fair promises to outclass all previous gatherings, judging from interests now manifested.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

900 DROPS
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. J. C. HUTCHINS
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Facsimile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act of 1906
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Monrovia.—Joseph Fifarek is in jail charged with attempt to murder, while John Koback is in the hospital with a bullet wound in his side. Fifarek, who is 60 years old, recently lost the little home, which he had paid for out of his hard earnings, and blamed Koback, and when he met the latter to get him, Koback will probably recover.

Saginaw.—The Bliss & Van Auker sawmill was almost destroyed by fire, with a loss which will reach \$75,000. The fire started from an explosion from a motor. The sawmill, built block, the new and old sawmills, and planing mill were burned.

North Branch.—Frank, a well-known local hunter, was trying to remove a tree stump with his logging and was killed by the stump when it fell on him while he was working. Frank, who was 40 years old, was buried today in the city cemetery, but will recover.

Mt. Clemens.—Peter, 40 years old, is employed in the firm of William Charbonneau, narrowly escaped drowning in the Clinton River when he drove two new cow hicks. The wagon and horses fell in the river. Dribay freed himself from the wagon by cutting it short. The horses were drowned.

Battle Creek.—Although Battle Creek voters expressed themselves in favor of the municipal ownership of a gas plant at the spring election, the city commission authorized City Clerk Thomas Thorne to secure estimates on the cost of taking over the local gas plant or building a new one. Mayor Bailey has instructed Clerk Thorne to throw future communications along this line in the waste basket. He takes the stand that it would cost a million dollars at least to try the M. O. plan here and Battle Creek hasn't the million.

Gratitude.
"I saw your friend Brown yesterday." "Brown's no friend of mine." "What's that? Why, he took me your borrowed money from him?" "Yes, and what did I do with it? Spent it in folly. I tell you, Brown's no friend of mine."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Practical.
Willie was being measured for his first made-to-order suit of clothes. "Do you want the shoulders padded, my little man?" inquired the tailor. "No," said Willie significantly, "pad the pants."—People's Home Journal.



Prize Winner At Greater Michigan Fair

HYDRAULICS LABORATORY, COLLEGE OF MINES.

The equipment at the College of Mines for teaching hydraulics includes an 18,000-gallon reservoir in the tower of the Mining Building, a 25,000-gallon reservoir in the laboratory, seven tank scales of various sizes and uses, five pumps of various types, water meters, water motors, turbines, rams, etc. Mining engineers must be familiar with pumps, weirs, turbines and all water-power machinery.

J. Lee Morford
OF OTSEGO COUNTY



Candidate for nomination for office of
State Senator
on the Republican ticket, 29 Senatorial
District, at the coming primary
Election, August 25th, 1914.

An article on the state news page
gives the value of Michigan farms at
\$1,088,000,000. Lenawee leads, Wayne
is second and Kent is third. It gives
one a fair idea of the wealth of farm
properties in the different counties.

EGYPTIAN SKIN FOOD.

Egyptian Skin Food is not a cosmetic, but a permanent beautifier of the complexion. Cleanses the pores of the skin and removes wrinkles by the only safe and logical method of feeding and building up the tissues thereby making the flesh so firm and healthy that wrinkles are impossible.
Egyptian Cucumber Lotion for the hands is also an elegant preparation fragrant and delightful. Makes the hands beautifully soft and white. Try it. —Once used always used.
Price for Food 50c. Lotion 25c.
For sale by Hite Drug Co. or sent prepaid on receipt of price. EGYPTIAN CO., Box 183, Charlevoix, Mich.

For Quick Sale
Terms or Cash

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

AT TEMPLE THEATRE

Thursday, Aug. 13th



Gaskill and MacVitty (inc.)
Announce

The Shepherd of The Hills

Dramatized from Harold Bell Wright's Novel
by Mr. Wright and Elsbury W. Reynolds
"The most popular American Book made into
the most popular American Play."
Prices 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 Seat sale at Mack's.

"Pythian Club"

CHABLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lisk, Publisher

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914.

St. Joseph's Church
Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday, August 9
8:00 a. m. Low Mass. Communion for Junior and Senior Holy Name Societies.
10:30 a. m. High Mass
7:30 p. m. Meeting of the Holy Name Society, lecture, benediction.
Saturday, August 15th
Feast of the Assumption, Holy Day of Obligation.
8:00 a. m. Low Mass. Holy Communion for the Ladies Altar Society, and Benediction.

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

The pastor will preach at both services on Sunday. In the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. He gives a very cordial invitation to every one, strangers and resorters. They will feel at home with us.
Sunday School at 11:45. The superintendent urges all officers, teachers and pupils to be in their classes at the hour for beginning.
Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45. These meetings are very interesting to young people and are open to all who care to come.

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

10:30 The Pastor will take for his subject "Methodism in Mexico, Philippines and South America." Come and worship at a live up to date church.
11:45 Sunday School. A strong factor in church organization. The picnic was a great success.
6:45 Epworth League. Louis Ellis, Leader, be sure and attend.
7:30 "Sacrificial Giving" will be the theme for the evening service. Good singing. We want you to attend.

Every business man takes advantage of modern methods of communication because they are a necessity to him in his business. Photography offers a personal voluntary means of communication that is appreciated by his friends family and posterity. To them your portrait will carry a message of thought, fulness and regard. Make an appointment for a portrait as you would make a business appointment. Modern methods of photography will make the experience a pleasant one.—Kirkpatrick Studio.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the City of East Jordan for the Month of June 1914.

General Fund RECEIPTS

June
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 331.44
6 Co. Treasurer, del. taxes..... 31.59
17 State Bank E. Jordan, loan 2000.00
Total \$2363.03

DISBURSEMENTS

2 D. H. Fitch, salary, rental..... 48.34
2 H. L. Winters, services as Engineer..... 19.50
2 G. A. Lisk, printing..... 10.85
2 Elec. Light Co., bal. on lights and pumping..... 9.10
16 Henry Cook, salary for May..... 75.00
16 Otis Smith, salary for May..... 25.00
2 G. A. R., donations..... 35.00
16 W. A. Pickard, Brd. of Review..... 12.00
16 W. E. Palmeter, Brd. of Review..... 12.00
16 J. Gidley, Board of Review..... 9.00
16 E. Adams, salary as Fire Chief, 6 mos..... 25.00
16 J. H. Graff, salary 3 mos..... 50.00
16 Two South Arm, two bonds 1182.47
16 C. A. Bryant, outfit, diseases 11.17
16 Elec. Light Co., st. lighting..... 100.00
17 State Bank E. Jordan, int. on loan..... 11.67
18 E. J. Hase Co., ex. to convention..... 50.00
20 A. E. Cross, salary, 3 mos..... 100.00
30 Frank Zitka, rental..... 5.00
20 H. A. Stevens, order of R. Bingham..... 25.00
30 Balance on hand.....\$2363.03

Street Fund RECEIPTS

June
1 Balance on hand.....\$1256.90
6 Co. Treas., del. taxes..... 10.39
Total.....\$1267.29

DISBURSEMENTS

2 A. J. Hammond, crosswalks..... 14.40
2 E. J. Lbr. Co., lumber and cement..... \$13.60
2 J. A. Lancaster, dirt and repair work..... 5.40
2 James Payne, team work..... 2.00
2 Wm. Patrick, street labor..... 1.00
2 R. Bingham, draying..... 6.05
5 Harry Hayes, street labor..... 3.00
5 Levi Hayes, street labor..... 2.00
6 E. W. Giles, cleaning streets..... 24.00
13 E. Richards, labor on bridge..... 1.00
16 A. J. Hammond, orders for rebate..... 13.64
16 J. Lalonde, rebate on walk..... 15.23
16 A. Berg, order for rebate..... 48.06
16 R. Bingham, draying..... 12.65
18 Harry Hayes, labor on bridge..... .80
20 E. W. Giles, cleaning streets..... 24.00
24 Earl Richards, street labor..... 1.00
30 Balance on hand..... 878.56
Total.....\$1267.29

Water Works Fund RECEIPTS

June
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 233.17
1 Water taxes..... 540.43
Total.....\$ 773.60

DISBURSEMENTS

16 E. J. Hase Co., Flooring Plant fire..... 21.00
16 Geo. Spencer, labor and material..... 41.19
16 Chas. Coykendall, freight and draying..... 1.00
16 Elec. Light Co., pumping..... 75.00
30 Balance on hand..... 635.41
Total.....\$ 773.60

Interest and Sinking Fund RECEIPTS

June
1 Balance on hand..... 129.62
6 Co. Treas. del. taxes..... 8.04
Total..... 137.66

DISBURSEMENTS

22 City Treas., pay int. on bonds..... 60.00
30 Balance on hand..... 77.66
Total.....\$ 137.66

Sewer Fund RECEIPTS

June
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 115.44
Total.....\$ 115.44

DISBURSEMENTS

30 Balance on hand..... 115.44
Total.....\$ 115.44

Paving Fund No. 1 RECEIPTS

June
1 Balance on hand.....\$2084.67
Total.....\$2084.67

DISBURSEMENTS

30 Balance on hand.....\$2084.67
Total.....\$2084.67

Paving Fund No. 2 RECEIPTS

June
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 628.24
Total.....\$ 628.24

DISBURSEMENTS

30 Balance on hand.....\$ 628.24
Total.....\$ 628.24

Paving Fund No. 3 RECEIPTS

June
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 65.83
Total.....\$ 65.83

DISBURSEMENTS

30 Balance on hand.....\$ 65.83
Total.....\$ 65.83

Cemetery Fund RECEIPTS

June
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 335.45
E. Hammond, sale of lots..... 5.00
Total.....\$ 340.45

DISBURSEMENTS

30 Balance on hand.....\$ 340.45
Total.....\$ 340.45

Summary

General Fund.....\$ 552.93
Street Fund..... 878.56
Water Works Fund..... 635.41
Interest and Sinking Fund..... 77.86
Sewer Fund..... 115.44
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 1..... 2084.67
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 2..... 628.24
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 3..... 65.83
Cemetery Fund..... 340.45
Total.....\$5379.19
Less Outstanding Orders..... 26.65
Cash on hand at end of Month, \$5405.84
OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

Greater Michigan FAIR

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept., 2-3-4-5-6-7.

Includes Sunday and Labor Day, Splendid Fireworks Every Night
Every Body Is Going To See
Blooded Michigan Horses, Thoroughbred Michigan Cattle,
Pedigreed Michigan Sheep, Michigan Swine of Purest Blood,
Wolverine Prize Poultry.

Finest Fruit Display Ever Seen
Rollo Looping the Loop on Roller Skates, Von Ritter in
Thrilling Wire Act, King and Queen—Driving Horses,
Royal Hippodrome—9 Great Acts, Neimy's Big Tent Shows,
Pottawatamie Indian Village, Three-Legged Call.

Band De Roma With 35 Pieces
And Many Other Attractions
Send For Premium List.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

For Fancy Work

We now have in stock a complete
line of stamped and by-the-yard

LINENS

A full assortment of Working Silk
and Cotton, and Crochet Thread
of all colors. Let us supply your
wants in the fancy work line.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

Briefs of the Week

Williams St. west of Main is being repaired with a new walk.

"The Shepherd of the Hills" at Temple Theatre next Thursday, August 13.

The Jury for the regular August term of Circuit Court will not report for duty until August 31st, instead of Aug 17th.

to Kleinhans Greenhouse for your CUT FLOWERS — Asters, Perennial Phlox and other flowers in abundance. Phone orders receive prompt attention.

On the Woman's page this week, we are printing a poem from the pen of Warren W. Lamport, Marcellona, entitled, "The Melting-Pot." We consider it above the average and trust our readers will not miss reading it.

Cucumbers grown for the Salting Station here are commencing to come in. David Gault, who has grown cucumbers on a large scale for years was among the first to bring in loads. On August first he brought in 23 bushels which netted him \$17.35; on the 5th he delivered 34 bushels receiving \$20.50. This is a remarkably good showing for early picking.

Gaskill and McVitty announce for production at the Temple Theatre on Thursday, August 13th, Harold Bell Wright's dramatization of his very popular novel, "The Shepherd of the Hills." This is a story of humor and pathos told in a simple, direct manner; of love, mystery and heroism, with its scenes all in the Ozark mountains, southern Missouri, where the author lived and preached for some years. There are several exciting incidents including the night ride of the splendid heroine over the hills through a storm; an attack upon the shepherd, and the moral victory of a man when a panther is about to spring upon his rival, but there is no melodramatic touch to the play.

No one can deny the advantages of foreign travel in the enlightenment of the mind, and as Lyman H. Howe's Travel Festival which comes to the Temple Theatre Wednesday, Aug. 12, is the one attraction before the American public which, pre-eminently, offers the advantages and pleasures of travel without any of its defects, discomforts or inconveniences, its importance cannot be over estimated. If it were noteworthy for no other of its many merits this one fact alone would justify its great vogue and prestige. In this respect it is playing a much more important role than any dramatic attraction extant. In the refinement and enlightenment of the mind it is fulfilling a mission that is as far reaching in its scope as halls of learning and culture. It serves to increase the sum total of human wisdom to a degree difficult to realize. When you leave the theatre after a two and a half hours' world tour with Howe, you have derived more real satisfaction, wholesome entertainment, and beneficial knowledge than can be gleaned from a score of dramatic or musical offerings.

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

Silverware that is real— We Have It.

If it is made of silver, come to us for it. We have it in stock. Ornaments, table services, toilet articles — in fact everything in which silver can be used is to be had at prices fair to you.

**C. C. MACK
JEWELER**

Co. X will spend Sunday at Lovedays Point.

Mrs. Henry Roy was at Petoskey Thursday.

Mrs. Ray Benson returned from Boyne City Tuesday.

W. E. Moore is spending Sunday with his people at Cadillac.

Miss Fernie Peters of Wayne, Mich., is visiting Miss Lydia Blount.

E. P. Dunlap is spending some days at his cottage on Pine Lake.

Mrs. M. Tyner is visiting at the home of Hartford Taylor at Alanson.

Bae Keat is visiting her cousin Theima Ranney at Charlevoix.

C. Pierce of Cadillac was in the city Monday and Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Wm. Muma and daughter Ardis are visiting her mother at Petoskey.

Miss Mamie Mohlo of Traverse City is visiting friends in the city this week.

Mrs. Godfrey of Detroit is visiting her sister Mrs. James Howard and family.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McDonald are visiting relatives at Central Lake for a week.

Mrs. James Shay returned from Boyne City Saturday where she visited friends.

A. G. Rogers spent Sunday with his family, returning to Harbor Springs Monday.

Mr. Leonard and family occupy rooms in the Severance house on Williams Street.

Mrs. Jarnac of Grand Rapids, sister of Mrs. A. Hilliard is expected here this Saturday.

John and Fred Fallis of Ontario, Calif., are visiting relatives and friends here for a time.

S. J. Meech and wife of Charlevoix were guests of their son, A. E., and family this week.

The Gleaners Picnic in Echo, was well attended by East Jordan people Wednesday last.

Chris and Fenton Bulow and the Misses Mohlo, drove to Charlevoix Thursday evening.

Mrs. C. W. Galloway of Chicago is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. B. Meech and family for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster of Big Rapids are visiting at the home of their son, R. E. Webster and family.

Miss Maude Crowell of Springfield, South Dakota, is at home for a short vacation with her people.

Walter Johnson, formerly of Elk Rapids is now working at the East Jordan Lumber Co. store.

Miss Helen Ward returned from a visit with her aunt, Miss Myrtle Walling at Petoskey, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hiatt returned from a week's vacation at Gordon Island and Alden latter part of last week.

Rev. and Mrs. Ruehle are attending the Camp meeting of the Church of God, near Charlevoix this week.

Harry Gregory and sister Ruth are spending two weeks vacation visiting relatives at Grant and White Cloud.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Muma and children of Grand Rapids are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Muma.

Mrs. F. E. Fogg and son Amos of Neeterse, Idaho, are visiting her father C. Chaddock and other relatives here.

Mrs. J. Monroe and daughter, Mrs. Kenward visited Mrs. Lyman Miles, Thursday on the farm north of the city.

Mrs. Charles Johnson of the Commercial Hotel and daughters are visiting relatives at Gladstone and Fibre for a week.

Miss Margaret Hoyt is expected home this Saturday from Milford, Conn where she has been for some weeks visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Glenn, Mrs. Emma Dunham and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Severson are staying at the Hudson cottage for some time.

C. W. Bliss and daughter, Miss Fannie of Brimfield, Ind., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Madison. Mr. Bliss is a brother of the latter.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Palmiter entertained the morning choir of the Methodist church, together with their wives and husbands, at their home Wednesday evening. Refreshments and music passed a very pleasant evening.

Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Warren, formerly superintendent of our public schools now Methodist pastor at Caro, Mich., are spending a part of their vacation at Ludington and Gladstone and will visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Palmiter the coming week.

Mort Tyner was at Petoskey Tuesday. Mrs. E. L. Burdick was at Charlevoix Monday.

Wm. Richardson is now clerking in Bell's Grocery.

Miss Lela Clink returned from Elk Rapids, Tuesday.

J. J. Risk left Wednesday for his home at Mackinaw.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Crossman are at Petoskey this week.

Mrs. Geo. Bowen left Thursday for a visit with relatives in Wisconsin.

Mrs. M. Chaplin and Mrs. Wm. Johnson were at Petoskey, Wednesday.

Miss Olive Hunsberger will visit relatives at Petoskey over Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Sherman spent first of the week at Elk Rapids, visiting friends.

Mrs. A. W. Clark and children are visiting her parents at Petoskey for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Prior returned from Mackinac Island and the Soo Sunday last.

Mrs. W. P. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Bisbee were at Mackinac Island Thursday.

Miss Bertha Dunson of Mark Center, Ohio, is visiting her cousin, H. L. Dunson and family.

Mrs. John McArthur and daughter Juanita are visiting relatives at Escanaba for some time.

Mrs. Geo. Crawford and Miss Jessie Barkley were at Charlevoix, visiting relatives this week.

I. D. Winter of Chicago, is guest of his sister, Mrs. Geo. Hamilton and family for two weeks.

Mrs. W. Burbank of the west side was taken to the Petoskey hospital, Sunday, for treatment.

Att'ys Clink and Williams, Miss Liela Clink and Miss Martha Freiberg were at Marcellona Thursday.

Mrs. Hardy and daughter Gertie of Big Rapids are guests of Mrs. Spencer and family for ten days.

Miss Helen Meech returned home Wednesday from a two weeks visit with friends at Charlevoix.

Mrs. Suleeba and daughter Merian of Grand Rapids are spending August at the Presbyterian Parsonage.

P. K. Winters and brother John and daughter of Illinois, were at Charlevoix Wednesday, spending the day.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Walker of Frederic, Mich., are visiting their sister, Mrs. L. N. Jones and family for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Bader of Boyne City, will visit at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Carr, over Sunday.

Mrs. J. Peterson and sister, Mrs. Galena of Pittsburg, Pa., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Burdick over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Bashaw and daughter Bernice left Friday for Detroit for a two weeks visit with relatives.

Mrs. J. Peterson of Ironton, and sister, Mrs. Galena from Pittsburg, Pa., were guests of M. Ruhling and family, Saturday.

Miss Pearl Sheldon was here from Detroit this week visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sheldon, and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Weisman and daughter, Phyllis, and company all drove to Boyne City Sunday, Miss Phyllis remaining for a week.

The Ladies Missionary Society will meet next Friday afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. Cross on the West Side. A full attendance is looked for.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walker of Escanaba, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gunn for several days the past week.

All members are urged to attend the next regular meeting of the Myrtle Workers this Saturday night. A potluck supper will be a feature of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nickless and son Howard with wife and daughter autoed from Bay City and spent Saturday, and Sunday at the home of the former's brother, J. A. Nickless.

John Winters and daughter, Mrs. Gibson returned to their home at Maple Park, Ill., Thursday last after a weeks visit at the home of the former's brother, P. K. Winters.

The annual Camp Meeting of the Church of God is now in progress on their grounds, two and one-half miles south of Charlevoix, and will continue until Aug. 16th.

Mrs. L. A. Hoyt and Mrs. Wm. Storey entertained on Tuesday afternoon at the home of the former with a thimble party in honor of Mrs. F. Severson and Mrs. Emma Dunham. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant afternoon enjoyed by all present.

Archie Menzies is on a business trip up north.

Mrs. Alice Lalonde is visiting at DeWard for a time.

John Shier is at Kalamazoo visiting friends this week.

Misses Gertrude and Ruby Grant are visiting relatives at Evart.

Mrs. John O'Neil of Phelps is visiting her daughter Mrs. P. Hipp.

E. J. Morris of Grand Rapids was in the city Friday on business.

Master Willie Gleason returned from LeGrand, Mich., Saturday last.

Miss Edna Smith is taking her vacation and is at Ironton over Sunday.

Mrs. G. E. Lee and daughter Cora returned home to Gladwin Tuesday.

The I. O. O. F. picnic has been postponed from the 7th until further notice.

Miss Amy Doer of Traverse City is visiting relatives here for a short time.

Mrs. Harcourt of Toronto, Ont., is guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Parks.

Miss Blanche Stohman left Thursday for a visit with friends at Grayling, for a week.

Extra fine Hothouse LETTUCE for sale at Kleinhans Greenhouse. Order by phone.

Mrs. S. M. Bala returned Friday from Gaylord where she has been visiting her son.

Mrs. A. J. West left Thursday for Flint, where she will visit her daughter Mrs. Roberts.

V. LaCroix and John Lenhardt attended the barber examinations at Petoskey Monday.

Mrs. Dalglish and Mrs. F. Fisher of Fort Wayne, Ind., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Haley.

Miss Winifred Raino and Miss Elsie Reynolds will spend Sunday visiting friends at Frederic.

Mrs. Peter Hipp and children spent Wednesday at Charlevoix visiting her sister Miss Anne O'Neil.

A party of friends visited Mesdames Supernaw and Carr who are camping at Loveday's Point, Friday.

Frank McWain and Capt. George Weaver of Boyne City, were in this city Friday on political business.

Mrs. E. A. Ashley entertained Monday afternoon informally in honor of her sister Mrs. G. E. Lee of Gladwin.

Charles Novak of Charlevoix was in the city, Wednesday, and Thursday, greeting old friends and making new.

Mrs. Ada Germaine returned to her home at Chicago Tuesday; she was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. Esign.

Mrs. J. Mahen, Mrs. M. Mather, William Day and J. F. Kenny spent Wednesday at Charlevoix and Harbor Springs.

J. Hart, and Misses Margaret and Agnes Kenny, Marjorie Bowen and Mary Green drove to Charlevoix and Petoskey Friday.

Miss Ruth and Clare Studt, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hunsberger, returned to their home at Grand Rapids, this week.

Att'y D. L. Wilson is entertaining at the Freiberg cottage, his mother, Mrs. A. K. Wilson of Ann Arbor, his sisters, Miss Theo of Ann Arbor, Miss Mable of Seattle, Wash., and Miss Florence of Iron Mountain, Mich., also Miss Effie Boyle of Tonica, Ill.

The "White Star Restaurant and Bakery" — Giles & Hawkins, Prop'rs, opened for trade at the old Peppin stand Tuesday. They carry a fine line of fresh baked goods, serve good meals and lunches and respectfully solicit a share of your valued patronage.

Manager Adams announces a return engagement of Lyman H. Howes Travel Festival at the Temple Theatre next Wednesday evening, August 12. These pictures were shown here for the first time about a week ago and those who were present pronounced it the best motion picture entertainment ever given in our city. Reserved seats for this number may be obtained at Macks.

The true spirit of friendship and neighborly co-operation was properly exemplified one day last week when the business men closed their mills and stores for one entire afternoon and with many others attended the Chaqueta at Boyne City, on "East Jordan Day." The unanimity of the response was particularly commendable as the request was made very suddenly, yet, in an incredible short time after the word was passed along, the mills and stores closed, and our citizens were voyaging by auto and excursion boat to our neighboring city. It is only this sort of co-operation that guarantees the highest success of any common enterprise. Our citizens may justly congratulate themselves on the showing made, and we are pleased to hear the rumor that Boyne City expects to reciprocate this feeling at the earliest opportunity—presumably at our County Fair, on "Boyne City day." At any rate the standard of any city is always raised when it indicates by deed, as well as by precept, a friendly interest in the welfare of its neighbors.

For State Representative

Re-nomination on the Republican Ticket

Herman I. McMillan

HE STANDS FOR A SQUARE DEAL AND MAJORITY RULE.

Capt. Geo. W. Weaver
For County Treasurer

CITY TREASURER'S NOTICE

I am a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Charlevoix County on the Republican ticket at the August 25th Primaries. If nominated and elected I will perform the duties of said office faithfully and to the best of my ability. I respectfully solicit your support.

CAPT. GEO. W. WEAVER.

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.

When trouble goes to sleep smash the alarm clock.

The Special Assessment Roll for Sewer District No. 4, of the city of East Jordan, Michigan, is now in my hands for collection, and the taxes due and payable thereon must be paid and returned on or before the 18th day of September, 1914. The said assessment is divided into five parts, and all may be paid at once or parts 2, 3, 4, and 5 may be deferred. Part 1 must be paid or I am required to levy distress and sale upon goods to satisfy the same on or before the date above specified.

C. C. MACK, City Treasurer,
Dated August 4, 1914.

Occasionally a promising young man pays.

Cats and candidates love to roost on the fence.

Short Items

A clearing out of all odds and ends left over from our mid-summer sale.

All good reasonable material that MUST be disposed of irrespective of cost before the arrival of our fall merchandise.

Summer Dresses and Waists and Muslin Underwear

At 1/4 off regular prices until they are gone.

L. WEISMAN

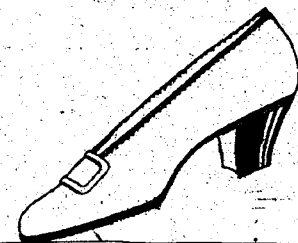
Dorothy Dodd

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.

The 'White' Is King

For Sale by the
EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.

At Big Loon Post

By George Van Schaick

(Copyrighted)

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

CHAPTER X.

Coals Fire.

For a moment Curran stopped paddling and watched the canoe containing Mashkaugan and Ameou. The hunchback had looked neither to the right nor left, and the woman, lying senseless in the bottom, gave conclusive evidence that their search had been unsuccessful and that they were returning defeated.

The agent of Tshemuak Post grinned again in evil fashion. Everything was working so beautifully. He would just go on and pick up that baby, and after he brought it back Ameou will fall in his arms in tearful gratitude, ready to fulfill her promise.

He kept on, paddling strongly, and reached Many Beaver Lake. From the outlet, not a mile away, he could see the fallen birch and pointed his canoe straight toward it.

The wind was beginning to blow in gusts, and he had a fairly hard job to reach the place. He noted the bent reeds where the canoes had already passed and followed them to the shore.

Here, however, he was greatly puzzled to account for the number of tracks on the bank. He also realized that two boats had landed.

Scratching his head in wonderment, Curran followed the plain trail until he reached the place where the child had been abandoned.

"What infernal mess is this?" he exclaimed, "through" unable to solve the enigma.

It was clearly evident that something had gone wrong. The place was all tracked up. He could see plainly that three or four people had been there.

He decided to follow the tracks and kept on for some time, but after he had reached a great flat, rocky place he lost the trail. A good man in a canoe, he did not compare with Mashkaugan as a tracker. Besides, the imprint of feet had shown that people had come and returned by the same way.

"I think I've been fooling myself," he decided. "Shouldn't wonder if that baby was in the canoe, after all. It can't be dead, surely, for it wouldn't starve to death in this short time. Maybe some wild animal!"

This thought disturbed him exceedingly. He had not the slightest objection to the death of the child, but he did not wish it to occur until after Ameou had been safely secured by him in marriage.

He retraced his way and returned to his canoe. As he crossed the lake the wind had strengthened until he had to pay much attention to the waves that were trying to break over his craft. Once on the river, the going was perfectly safe and he paddled hard, much disturbed in mind.

He had so greatly depended on the effect that would have been produced by his triumphant return with the baby that he was bitter with anger. Early in the afternoon he was at Tshemuak Post in the chief's tent.

"Is the child found?" he asked eagerly. Old Nimissuts came out, shaking his head dolefully. "The child is utterly lost," he said. "It may be dead by this time. Others have returned from up the river, where they searched a long time to the south—but they found nothing."

Some Indians had gathered around them. Curran suddenly thought of a way to obtain at least some gratitude from Ameou.

"You must all seek again!" he cried. "The child must be found! One hundred dollars—which is two hundred skins—I will give to the man who brings that baby back to the poor, suffering mother! See that you all hunt until Ameou has her child again!"

In justice to the Indians it must be said that every one had searched and hunted already to the best of his ability. Yet the proffered money started them again. Some sallied forth through the woods, while others, taking a few provisions with them, paddled away to the north and the south.

Ameou came out of the tent so broken in body and mind that she was a pitiful sight.

Curran's offer to the Indians impressed her as a kindness to herself. She put out her hand weakly, and the man grasped it while she thanked him in a low, sobbing voice.

Curran patted her shoulder, as if she were a child. "She did not resent it, probably being quite unconscious of his action.

"Don't despair," he said. "At any moment some one may return with the little wash. There surely is much hope yet, for the child cannot be dead—Scarface had surly no reason to kill it, but only to play a trick for which he will be terribly punished unless he himself brings little Yellow Hair home."

Curran was a fine actor, playing his part with consummate skill. His voice was expressing deepest sympathy. While the Indians had never liked him, many of them began to be greatly impressed in his favor until Mashkaugan, who had also come near, suddenly burst out in a short, rasping laugh that caused a chill to go down the agent's spine.

Curran turned on the hunchback savagely, but met heinous, staring eyes, before which his own, in spite of all effort, gave way and turned to the ground. But Mashkaugan moved quietly away, and Curran, much disturbed, returned to the post building.

With shaking hand he poured a drink from his bottle.

It irked his soul to think that the hunchback, who had always been at his beck and call, was now apparently turning against him.

Of course there was no danger that he would speak, for he could hardly do so without telling how he had pushed Lorimer into the White Rapids.

Yet the man might be going insane, and then, of course, there was no saying what he would do.

While these unpleasant thoughts were disturbing the agent's mind and caused him again to resort to his fiery drink, Mashkaugan returned to his shack. He sat on his bunk, also a prey of appalling emotions.

Even those Indians of the north who have come under the influence of missionaries retain some trace of ancient beliefs. With the great majority it is more than a trace. To them there are spirits in the plumed, waving grasses, in the trees of the forest, in the water, the mountains and the rocks.

The roar of thunder and the flash of lightning are manifestations of the spirits' power. The fishes and the fowls and every four-footed thing is also the abode of spirits, of which some are good, but most are evil.

Mashkaugan, made silent and somber by his deformity and shunned by many, owing to a doubtful reputation for honesty, was more inclined than many others to a belief in the evil spirits that moved all things of heaven and earth.

Hitherto he had been guilty only of illegal dealings. These had left him as calm as any animal whose behavior is but the following of an in-born instinct. Now, however, he believed himself guilty of murder for the promise of a large reward.

The face he had seen in the rapids always seemed to be near him. He beheld it nightly in dreams from which he awoke covered with cold sweat and trembling.

He could not get rid of it. Even in the deep woods it had turned to him ghostly and terrifying, and made him shiver. He harbored deep resentment toward the man who put him in such a plight.

"I am surely doomed to terrible punishment," he told himself. "It is coming. No man can feel as I do unless spirits of evil are about him and torturing him always."

The man looked about him as if dreading the presence of some fiend hidden in his shack who might at any moment rend his limbs asunder with claws and fangs.

Then it was that an idea came to him to make retribution in some way that might lessen his punishment by softening the wrath of the windigos.

"The child was certainly taken to Many Beaver," he cogitated. "It must be there now, but whether living or dead I don't know. I shall go again and find it. There was no track of bear or wolf or lynx that could have carried it away."

"Therefore, the man who walked drunkenly took it away with him. He may also be dead, having fallen somewhere with the child, or having been slain by the spirits. And the ghost of the father watched near. Yet I will find him and if any devil comes after me, seeking my life, it is better to die at once than to be racked as I am now."

"I will find the child's body also, and bring it back. Yet it might be living, and then perhaps the gladness of the mother might do something toward making these fiends more merciful to me."

At once the hunchback rushed to his canoe, determined to face all danger rather than prolong the agony of his mind.

On the river he met some men returning, who told him they had gone north a good distance, but found nothing.

They were discouraged, and told him that all searching was now utterly useless.

At the coming in of the other river, said one of them, "we smelled smoke coming from the northeast where Atuk must be drying fish. Being weary, we did not go there, since Ameou and thou were at Many Beaver this morning, and must have spoken to him and his wife."

Mashkaugan merely granted and went on his way.

He paddled more strongly. If smoke had been smelled there surely must be living people there, and so there could be little danger.

If he had only gone and sought these people, instead of fleeing in terror when he had been at Many Beaver in the morning, he might have heard something.

Curran had told him that he had not gone to their camp. He could get Atuk, the Nascapue, to help him in his search.

He forced his canoe ahead, paddling with every bit of his power; but the strong wind was hindering him a good deal, and a canoe is an ill thing to paddle against a gale.

When he entered the other river the left bank of the stream, thickly grown with alders, gave him a good deal of protection.

Another hour of hard work brought him to the outlet of Many Beaver, where the constantly increasing wind was lashing the surface in great whitecaps.

By all rules of prudent conduct, Mashkaugan should have left his canoe there and taken to the shore on foot. Had he been altogether in his right mind he would doubtless have done so, for in all the north country there never was a more capable voyager.

But at this time there was in him a strange spirit of exultation or defiance. Death in the waters of the lake could not, he believed, come to him until his work was finished, unless it had been decreed for him as the swift vengeance of the windigos of the great waters. Then it would be more swift and merciful than the torments they had already inflicted on him. The fact that he could not swim made him certain.

Very few of the canoe Indians of the north can swim even a few strokes. The long winter prevents bathing, and in the summer the waters are too rapid and the lakes always icy-cold. The man who hangs on to an upset canoe has a chance of being saved, but the swimmer has little or none. He is either dashed against rocks or paralyzed by the cold.

It was an insane thing for any man to tackle the short, choppy waves, whose foam-crowned heads were swept of spume by the howling wind. It is unlikely that any other man could have battled against them as did Mashkaugan upon that day. The power that he put into his strokes as he met the billows was uncanny and heroic.

To start at all had been utter folly, but, once he found himself in the turmoil, the conflict became a tremendous thing.

The fear of devils might easily overcome him, yet in actual danger he was absolutely dauntless. His frail craft met the waves and rose above them—standing on its stern and rushing bow on into the next trough as if intent on burying itself forever. Yet it rose again and again, owing to the hunchback's marvelous skill and great power, and he seemed to joy in the battle.

But now the curling tops began from time to time to rise a little above the gunwales, just splashing in a few quarts at a time. Again and again this happened, and the water could not be bailed out.

The canoe began to rise more and more sluggishly and to fall with a heavier thud, refusing to answer swiftly the mighty strokes of its occupant.

Although he was nearing the shore, Mashkaugan began to realize that only by a miracle would he win his battle. Yet his face showed no sign of despair.

Death in open conflict was a thing he never dreaded. It was a great, joyous, lustful thing to affront.

As the moment of defeat approached the deeply sunken eyes gleamed with the passion of strife and the man looked ahead, bearing an air of defiance such as his ancestors might have shown when tied to the stake awaiting torture.

Through the flying spume he could see that he was nearing the shore. It was not more than a hundred yards away, and he battled more fiercely than ever.

Nearer and nearer he came to it. Every wave he met seemed about to overwhelm him finally, yet he kept on and on until the distance became very short.

Then a tremendous wave turned his bow aside, and for a terrible moment he was in the trough of the waves. An amazing effort righted the boat for a moment. By this time it was nearly half full of water.

Once more he cast his eyes on the shore to measure the remaining distance.

Suddenly he saw standing among the rocks the same dread figure that had terrified him in the morning.

The great unkempt thing that looked like a mocking imitation of the man he had thrust in the boiling rapids opened its mouth and shouted, and the roar of the waves drowned all other sounds.

"It is the coming of death!" said Mashkaugan.

Then the man cast away his paddle. Crossing his arms upon his chest, he awaited his fate.

The next wave swept over the frail craft. It sank deeply, only to come up again, rolling like a log upon the waters.

For an instant Mashkaugan had caught the edge of the canoe, but it was torn from his grasp. He went down—ever so far. He came up again and was tossed farther toward shore by the next billow. Once more he struggled beneath the surface, making but futile effort to save himself.

The man on the edge of the shore cast himself in the water. He spent the little strength that had returned to him, struggling with the waves.

In a few seconds his right hand reached some part of the hunchback's coat. He grasped it and fought again to return to shore, whither wind and wave were pushing him.

Two or three strokes only were needed, and the two rolled ashore on a spit of sand.

Atuk, the Nascapue, who had just rushed down, entered the water to his knees and dragged out Mashkaugan's limp form, while Lorimer staggered to his feet.

CHAPTER XI.

Yellow Hair's Son.

For a time we must return to the arrival of Lorimer at the camp of Atuk and his wife.

There is no part of the world where the good Samaritan has not been found. The two Nascapues proved worthy followers of the beautiful parable. They were well acquainted, as most natives of the northern wilds must be, with the pitiful signs of over-exertion combined with hunger.

They toiled over Lorimer for some time before they actually recognized him. The hair that had been allowed to grow for several months, the beard he had never worn hitherto, the haggard, drawn face, were sufficient to conceal his identity.

As so often happens, the woman's quicker intuition first revealed it to her. After she had fed the child, that also seemed to be perishing with hunger, and laid it on soft skins by the side of her own little one, she looked at the man with natural curiosity.

"It is Uapishiu of the Yellow Hair, whom they call Lorimer!" she exclaimed excitedly.

"In truth it looks much like him," assented Atuk. "But did we not hear that Yellow Hair perished in the rapids? Did we not hear also that Mashkaugan returned alone and told of the death, and is not the woman Ameou grieving for it?"

"Then she need grieve no longer," insisted the woman. "The man they all thought dead has returned. Does he not bear all the marks of a terrible journey?"

They had undressed Lorimer. His body was covered with bruises from the falls due to his weakness and his skin was torn by the branches and thorns that had sought to hold him back.

"His is like the pelt of a caribou stag after many fights," said Atuk. They dressed the wounds with balsam, which they collected in a birch-bark cup held beneath the blisters on the trunks of fir-trees. Each little swelling when punctured drops a few tears of crystal-clear resin.

Then they kneaded his limbs gently and persistently, while he continued to sleep, and awoke him at intervals to make him swallow strong broth and tea and some of the white flakes of fish they had been netting.

At first he was only half-conscious when he obeyed. He would swallow a few mouthfuls, like a docile child; but soon he would push away the kindly hands, desiring nothing but to be allowed to fall into a slumber that was deep as the stillness of death and more healing than all the power of the medicine-men.

Shortly after noon, when he had slept about three hours, they roused him again.

"He has never been utterly without food," said Atuk. "In his pack there is still a little flour, but nothing else to eat. The toil of the journey has been more terrible than the hunger. It will be well to make him eat again in small quantity, for then the food will not beget cramps and vomiting, as happens with those who have starved too long."

They had wrapped him up in warm, red company blankets and made him sit near the fire at the entrance of the tent; but his head still lolled upon his breast feebly, for the only desire that overwhelmed him was that for sleep.

Yet when they gave him food he now swallowed greedily. The longing for rest gradually subsided because of the call of his clamoring stomach. Indeed, he would have eaten more than would have been good for him, but the Indians soon withheld any more food and laid him in front of the fire, on which brightly-gleamed logs of yellow birch and pieces of jack-pine that gave forth clear flames.

"Let the heat enter his body," said Atuk. "It will drive away the chill of the long, cold nights and of the sweat that is struck by icy wind and rain."

The man slept again. The over-driven heart was beating more slowly and strongly while the sickly, muddy tan of his face began to show an undercurrent of red blood which drove strength and nourishment through his body.

"He is a great, sturdy man," said Atuk. "Strength is returning to his limbs."

In two hours they again awoke him mercifully. He showed greater command over himself, smiling gratefully and trying to move his stiffened joints.

It was at this time that Atuk's wife began to ask questions that had mightily vexed her motherly soul. This starved man had come to them—by no means a very amazing occurrence—and they had cared for him as any other Indians of the north would have done; but the baby was a bewildering problem.

"Thou art Yellow Hair," she said. "I knew thee after seeing the color of thy locks. But how came the little one to be with thee—and where is the mother?"

"The little one!" Lorimer echoed in surprise.

"Yes, the wash that laid in thy arms as thou camest here—that was perishing also with hunger until I put him to my breast?"

He put his hands to his forehead wearily and thought for a moment.

"Yes," he replied at length. "I remember that there was a little baby—a tiny one that cried in my arms as I bore him."

"But how came he to be with thee, and where is the mother, who will be crazed with misery for her loss?"

"I know nothing of the mother," answered Lorimer. "I remember now that I picked up a child lying beneath a tree; but I cannot tell what were my thoughts, for I was very faint with long traveling."

"Yet the mother!" insisted Atuk's wife.

"I saw nothing of any woman," he went on. "It seems to me that I pitied the little lost thing and took it with me."

His puzzled look indicated that he had nothing else to say, owing to the confusion of his brain.

"Yet I know that Ameou would never have abandoned her child!" exclaimed Lorimer. "I remember now that I picked up a child lying beneath a tree; but I cannot tell what were my thoughts, for I was very faint with long traveling."

"Yet the mother!" insisted Atuk's wife.

"I saw nothing of any woman," he went on. "It seems to me that I pitied the little lost thing and took it with me."

"Look, Yellow Hair, at the fluffy down that is on the head!" she said. "No, do not touch him yet or he will awaken. Those little hairs will fall soon to make room for others, but they are well-nigh of as sunlit a color as thine own."

"And the little face! In a moment I will show thee my own baby, who is also very beautiful, and thou shalt see how much lighter is the skin of this one. The eyes, moreover, as thou shalt see when he awakens, are very dark; but they are not brown, for they show a blue like the color of very deep water."

"Who else could have a child, born but maybe half a moon ago, with such hair and eyes? I tell thee, Yellow Hair, it must be the child Ameou was awaiting when last I saw her, and in whom she had so much hope and pride. And, also, it must be thine own."

The man stared at her with a curious sense of happiness that came to him gradually as his brain began to work more clearly. Then he fell on his knees before the woman, who sat on a log close to the fire with the precious burden in her arms.

"My own little son," he said in a very low voice, as if this also might have been some wild illusion that had come to him during the time of his striving to reach Tshemuak, and which he could scarcely believe. "My own baby—the son of Ameou, on whose breast he should be lying now! O woman, hast thou really taken my own baby to thy heart? But, then, where is Ameou?"

He looked at the two Indians with a pitiful, inquiring expression, and bitter salt tears began to gather in his eyes.

"Why didn't you tell me?" he reproached them. "There is something you have been keeping from me. She must surely have died, for she was the gentlest soul on earth and would have clung to her child as fiercely as a mother of the whelps of wolves."

"She must be dead, but I cannot tell why the baby was all alone in the woods. Had she been living she would have fought to get it back and searched for it day and night. She must be dead!"

For some time he remained very still, sitting on the ground with his head reared up to his knees, overcome with grief which in his weakness he had no power to restrain.

The mother-woman beside him looked at him pityingly, for she shared his belief.

But soon he arose and seemed to have greater control of his limbs than before.

"I thank thee for taking care of my little son," he told the woman hoarsely. "I will be able to show my gratitude for that which thou didst do for him and for me. But now I must think for a time and be alone with my sorrow, which is more bitter than all the pain I endured since I came out of the White Rapids."

He took a big stick, one of several that were cut handy for hanging pots and pans, and moved away into the thick wood. Atuk would have followed him, but the wife interfered.

"Let him go for a time and stand face to face with his grief. Perhaps he will talk to his Manitou, as do some of the white men, and be comforted. He will not go far, and it will be easy to bring him back after a time."

Lorimer, indeed, went but a short distance away. He sat down limply on the first convenient fallen tree. Atuk had promised to take him in his canoe to Tshemuak—that very afternoon, as soon as he had finished gathering his smoked fish that could not be left out of doors, for the weather was becoming squally and the rain was not far off.

But what cared Lorimer? Tshemuak, Many Beaver Lake, or the peaceful fields and hedgerows of his own land were all alike to him now. There was no happiness anywhere. The world was altogether too hard. He remembered an old Oriental saying—that it was better to lie than to stand, to sleep than merely to be dead than sleeping.

He had no other desire than surcease from his pain, and he wished that his brain might become so dulled as to make thought impossible. If only the ability to feel could leave him now, as it had for a time in the great White Rapids!

"If only my head had remained under water when I was cast upon that rock," he told himself, "I had already met the fear of death, and that passed away so that all of my life was blotted out. There never would have been any more pain."

But as he sat there, hunched up like a feeble old man, the thought gradually came to him that his baby was only a few rods away from him, lying peacefully in the closed tent while the others had gone to look after the fish.

That baby was his legacy from the woman he had so greatly loved. Since she must be dead it was his duty to look after it and give it all care and love, if any love could possibly remain in a breast that now seemed to be shriveled with suffering and able to bring forth nothing but the cruel breath that prolonged his agony.

Yet he felt that he must react. The moment had surely come when he must resume the fight he had now waged so long.

He must grit his teeth and stand the punishment just as he had stood during those days of dreadful toil. Surely, Ameou's last breath must have been an injunction to him to cherish the little one.

"I must do it!" he told himself bravely. "Think of the poor little mite with its deep-blue eyes! Yes, I'm going to get strong and well again and make a living for the two of us. He will never be conscious of his loss."

"But I'm not going back to Tshemuak today. I can't do it yet. I don't want to look at her father's tent or go into our room at the post, or see any of the things that belonged to her. Tomorrow or the next day I may be able to stand it—and Atuk will take me down the river."

A greater peace came to him then. Obedience to duty was the first great law to be upheld by one who called himself a man. He heard a call that could be neglected only at the cost

of honor and manhood. He would answer it as bravely as he could—with all the energy that must return to him in the coming days.

He was tranquil now. The path to be followed was hewn straight before him. He would only have to carry his burden as bravely as other men, all over the world.

Gradually his thought ceased to narrow him. He leaned forward looking toward the camp where his wonderful inheritance of flesh and blood was lying asleep, and yet calling to him to meet his obligations.

A moment later he heard something behind him, but paid little heed. It might have been a weasel on the trail of a hare or some impudent red squirrel who, as soon as he discovered that the still form was a human being, would chatter in foolish anger.

A hand touched him; but he reacted dully to the surprise and turned his head slowly, thinking that Atuk might have come up behind him.

His only feeling when he recognized Mashkaugan was one of pleasant astonishment, but as he beheld the hunchback's face, which he had seen in the underbrush like a wounded moose.

Lorimer's amazement was succeeded by laughter—actual hysterical laughter—a sort that came against his will, shaking him and hurting the bruised muscles of his chest. For a moment the tears came. Finally he controlled himself, feeling ashamed at his weakness.

Picking up his stick, he returned to the tent. He was soon joined by Atuk and his wife, who carried large bundles of dry fish and placed them in a little lean-to well covered with large slabs of bark.

They looked at him in astonishment, for there were still tracks of the north that had just shaken him and which they could not understand.

"I was sitting yonder," he told them, "and that fellow Mashkaugan came up behind me and touched me. When I turned to look he howled and ran like a caribou."

The nervous tendency to laugh had left him. He looked at the Nascapues as if seeking some explanation.

"He had not thought to see thee, believing thee dead," said Atuk's wife. "He surely took thee for a ghost and turned away from thee in fear."

"Yes, to him thou hadst become a windigo—a devil of the forests or the waters that was seeking his life," assented Atuk. "He will be much ashamed when he knows thou art really living, and will beg us not to tell the tale against him. Come now, it is time to eat again and gather more strength. Thou art a very different man already from the one who came here this morning."

The men sat on the ground while the woman waited on them. In spite of the food he had already taken, Lorimer felt hungry again and his hosts were pleased to see his appetite.

They deemed that there was no more reason for care. Atuk's wife piled a clean sheet of bark with some fish and rabbit meat and a great pancake hot from the frying pan.

After this meal Lorimer felt much better. He was coughing a good deal, and there was some pain in his chest; but he was young and of powerful build, with an ability to recuperate fast.

He told of his decision not to return that afternoon. Atuk agreed that it was wise, for the weather was spoiling and a good night's rest would help him.

The baby began to cry. Lorimer went into the tent and with infinite precaution took the little thing in his arms. A strange thrill of pleasure penetrated his being, and he rocked the child clumsily, yet in a manner that brought it peace.

Atuk's wife, when she raised the flap of the tent, smiled broadly when she beheld this sight. Never would an Indian man have dandled a baby; but white men were strange beings, of course, and the sight of the father with his little one pleased her.

"It is time the wash should be fed again," she said as the infant opened its eyes. "See how he moves his arms and feet. A hungry, lusty feeder he is and must surely grow into a big man who will travel strongly with paddle and tump-line. Thou wilt lean upon his shoulder when the year becomes many for thee. Now the black clouds come fast and the storm is very near; and it will be best for thee to move about, shaking the stiffness from thy limbs before the gale arrives."

(Continued next week.)

CADILLAC MOTOR CARS
"Better to buy a Cadillac than wish you had."
Western Michigan Cadillac Co. Ltd.
Write for catalogue. Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. P. A. 118

REAL ESTATE
Below is a list of reliable Michigan Real Estate Dealers compiled for the benefit of our readers. If you want to buy, sell, lease, rent or information concerning business, lands, etc., write these. No names will be run under this head other than those who are reliable and honest, and if found otherwise the name shall be removed from list at once. For information in regard to space in this column write to UNITED WEEKLY PRESS ASSOCIATION, 60-62 MARKET AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

BENZIE COUNTY	
J. W. Saunders	Beulah
EMMET COUNTY	
N. A. Pier	Brutus
GOGEBIC COUNTY	
Northern Land Agency	Ironwood
IONIA COUNTY	
E. E. Sly	Ionis
MANISTEE COUNTY	

Talks to Mothers

Mrs. Mary Wicks, Editor

Learn To Relax Your Hands

If you have not paid especial attention to your hands, do so. Watch them carefully. See if you relax them when they are not in gesture or use. If you keep them tense as though you were holding on to something for dear life, it only means you are keeping your nerves and muscles on an unnecessary strain.

Make a practice of stretching them out a little and then relaxing them, letting them fall into place with all the muscle loose. It is said that women waste nerve force to a great extent through their hands. They may be able to keep the feet still, but the hands are never quiet, never in repose, never loosened.

All this means that nervous energy, like Bill Arp's courage, oozes through her finger tips.

Possibly you are not conscious of how much perpetual motion there is in your own hands. Take a day off to watch them. If you find that you twist and turn them run them through the hair and over the face,

rap the chair or desk with them as you talk, do—do give them a rest. You will save yourself hours of energy and throw back all that force into your system to be used in more important things.

Put these rules up on your dressing table and imprint them in your mind before you go out among people. Keep your hands away from head and face.

Do not pick up articles over the room and put them down again as you talk.

If you carry a fan do not open and shut it all the time or tap your face or the furniture with it.

Learn to drop the hands in the lap, on the arm of the chair, or at your side, and do not move them unless it is necessary.

Constant gesturing is foolish. Don't think it is expressive to talk with the hands, unless you know how to do it. A few gestures, gracefully done, are eloquent. Fidgeting the hands is stupid.

cooled. Later it was found that better results were attained by dropping the saltpetre directly into the snow and ice, and at the same time revolving the vessel containing the substance to be chilled. By this means the mixture in the vessel could be brought to a fairly solid state. Wines were commonly iced in this way, then water, sweetened and flavored with various fruit juices or other flavorings, was made into a sort of water ice.

Water ices and such refreshments are still the rule in the Orient, while ice cream, as we know it, is rare.

"There is no reliable record of the first water ices. Dates and places are either lacking altogether in the vague allusions made to them or are so indefinite as to be of value. It is probable that they were brought to France from Italy by Catharine de Medici, who, preferring cookery to which she was accustomed, brought her staff of cooks with her. The date is given as about 1150. Water ices are said to have been made by Contreaux, an Italian, who established a famous cafe in Paris. Lemonade was invented about 1630; to whom the credit belongs is not known. From water ices to mixtures containing milk or cream and eggs, was apparently a logical progression, but history is vague on the question of who made ice cream.

"It is recorded that in Rome, a certain Quintus Maximus Gurgus, nicknamed 'The Glutton,' a well-known writer of those times on subjects pertaining to the table, wrote a recipe in one of his books for a dish that somewhat resembled ice cream. The name ice cream is one of modern origin, the original terms being butter ice, or

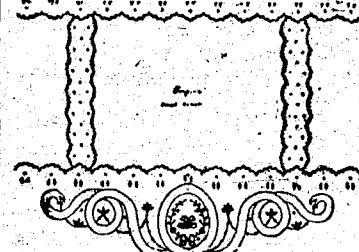
cream ice, the latter being today favored in England. The earlier forms, after the ices containing milk or cream, which were really the first creams known, were called butter ice, probably because of their rich butter-like consistency, being made from rich cream and spaddled. Cream ice is said to have been known in Paris in 1774. Recipes for water ices and milk ices, it is claimed, were brought from Asia by Marco Polo, who visited Japan in the thirteenth century.

Cream ice is mentioned in an account of a banquet given by Charles I. of England. The dish was made by a French cook named De Mireo, and it is related that the king was so well pleased with the 'frozen milk,' as he called it, that he pensioned the cook with twenty pounds a year on condition that he would not divulge the secret of making the dessert, nor make it for anyone but him. Another account says that the first ice cream was set before the Duc de Chartres on a hot day in August, 1774, by his chef, who had depicted the duke's coat-of-arms on the cream. Again we find in an account of an entertainment given by Louis XIV. of France that 'toward the end of the feast, his chef caused to be placed before each guest, in silver gilt cup, what was apparently a freshly laid egg, colored like those of Easter, but, before the company had time to recover from their surprise at such a novelty at dessert, they discovered that the supposed eggs were a delicious sweetmeat, cold, and compact as marble.' It is also claimed that a certain Carlo Gatti first introduced cream ices into England."

(Continued next week.)

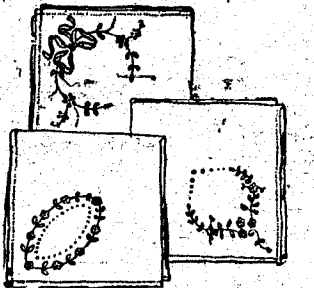
Late Embroidery Designs

Prepared Especially for Our Paper



1517—Corset Cover.

This calls for an Empire Corset Cover to be worked in French embroidery and lace insertions. Very dainty and simple in construction. Stamped on silk finished nainsook 65c. Stamped on lawn50c. Perforated pattern25c.



No. 10106—Handkerchief Designs. The 3 hemstitched handkerchiefs on Pure Imported Linen, including cotton for working.....70c. Perforated Pattern of any one of these handkerchief designs, including necessary stamping materials15c.

Our Fashion Department

Address all Pattern Orders to this Paper



A New and Popular Style. Girls' Two-Piece Dress.—This model has a waist or guinea, that may be finished with a long sleeve having a band cuff, or short sleeve style, with turn-back cuff. The waist is cut with body and short sleeve portion combined. The shirt portion is laid in deep plaits and is buttoned to the waist under an inside belt. Ornamental buttons may be added. For a comfortable play or school dress, either with or without bloomers, this style is to be recommended. It is good for galatea, drill, linen, chambray, gingham, lawn, crepe, or challie. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 4 3/4 yards of 27-inch material for a 4-year size.

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

1019.

Girls' Dress, with Lining, and with Long or Short Sleeve.—Long waisted effects in blouse style, are popular and becoming. The model here shown, would be very pretty for voile, crepe, challie, silk, lawn, dimity, or rice cloth. The skirt is made in a panel in front and back, and the waist has a pretty yoke form, cut in kimono style, with long or short sleeve, as preferred. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 12-year size.

1018-1010.

A Pretty Style for Home or Afternoon Wear.—Figured voile combined with embroidery is here shown. The design is composed of Ladies' Waist Pattern 1018, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 1010. The skirt is plaited over the hips, and draped in bustle style over the back. The waist closes diagonally in front, and may be finished with or without the collar, and with long sleeve, or with short sleeve and fancy cuff. This dress is also suitable for batiste, ratine, rice cloth, voile, lawn, madras, gingham, or challie. The Waist Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Skirt is cut in 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 7 3/4 yards of 40-inch material to make the dress for a 36-inch size. The Skirt measures about 1 1/2 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 in silver or stamps.

A Charming Lounging Robe. Ladies' Kimono.—This design is good for crepe, crepe de chine, challie, batiste, lawn, organdie, cashmere, voile, dimity or silk. The fronts are faced and turned back to form revers. The sleeve is cut in one with the body portions, and finished with a shaped cuff. The fulness is gathered at raised waistline; under a full girdle.—As here shown in pink crepe, embroidered with white dots was used. The trimming is of pink satin, and the girdle of black messaline. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 4 3/4 yards of 44-inch material for a Medium size.

1008.

A Unique and Comfortable Negligee. Ladies' Dressing Sack.—Dotted lawn was used for this model. It is equally good for challie, crepe, ratine, rice cloth, voile, dimity, or silk. The design is cut without a shoulder seam and is easy to develop. The fulness of the fronts is gathered under a belt extension. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material for a Medium size.

1012.

A charming Frock for Many Occasions. Dress for Misses and Small Woman.—As here shown, figured blue and white foulard was combined with plain chambray. The waist is made with added bib or bodice portion; it is cut with body and sleeve combined, the sleeve portion being lengthened by an added set in section to which a flare cuff is joined. The skirt is draped in puff effect, and finished with a flounce that encircles it in spiral effect. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 7 3/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 17-year size. The skirt measures about 1 1/3 yards at its lower edge.

9821.

Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover, in Round, Square or "V" Neck Edge.—Suitable for "all over" embroidery, for lawn, batiste, cambric, nainsook, crepe, or silk. Any desired trimming may be used. The design is very simple, and easy to make. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires a 1 3/4 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.

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.

Ice Cream

It's Origin And It's Development Into One Of Our Great Industries

During the months of July and August one of our favorite pastimes is trying to keep cool and this may be done in a very simple way, that is, by eating a lot of Ice Cream. I know that it is generally supposed among the men folks that they are able to keep themselves cool in summer and warm in winter by drinking beer, but when Michigan goes dry and we all know it will in a year or two, why as likely as not the men will be doing the same as us women folks and as likely as not up goes the price of ice cream.

The Ice Trade Journal some years ago in an article by a Mr. Frank M. Buzzell, published a very comprehensive article on this subject and he went on to say that from motives of comfort and health, the instinct of man in all ages and climates has been to maintain his physical (if not his mental) being at a temperature as nearly normal as possible. Thus we find the natives of Iceland and other very cold climates living upon heat-producing foods, fats, tallow candles, and such delicacies, while the South Sea Islander lurches on a little fruit or cereal, or other food producing a minimum of bodily heat. This rule applies also to liquid refreshment. Hot weather creates a demand for cooling drinks, and vice versa. And so in our day, when we sit in the coolest spot to be found on some sweltering August night and sip our favorite cold drink, are actuated by the same motive which has influenced our ancestors from the more recent past back to the days of Job and Solomon the Wise.

"The Bible tells us indirectly that the people of Palestine knew and appreciated the refreshing quality of

snow in time of harvest. The Jews, the ancient Greeks and Romans were all accustomed to the use of snow for cooling wines and other beverages, and it is today used in this way in certain parts of Spain and Turkey.

"Only those southern localities which were favored with the proximity of snow-capped mountains could enjoy the luxury of a snow-cooled beverage or dessert. Where snow was not obtainable, liquids were, and still are, cooled in porous jars and urns exposed to cool breezes, or, in lack of a breeze, swung about to create a current of air. The principle is a familiar one. The most common method of preserving snow was to saturate it with water, having packed it closely into some receptacle, of considerable size probably, and allowing it to freeze into a kind of porous ice, from which blocks could be cut as required for use. To chill a dessert or a liquid, the dish containing it was imbedded in a larger vessel partly filled with snow and particles of ice, and the open space closely packed with it. It was then allowed to stand until it had become as cold as possible or as desired.

"Alexander the Great is said to have been very fond of iced beverages, and one of our modern varieties, the Macedoine, it is said, was named for the great Macedonian. Snow and ice were used at table in the court of Henry III. of France in the hot summer months. The Italians, it is claimed, made the first improvement in the original method of cooling, which improvement was to dissolve saltpetre in water and pour a little of the solution in with the snow and ice surrounding the dish to be

THE MELTING-POT.

By Warren W. Lamport, Mancelona.

Fairest land the sun e'er shines on,
Stretching wide from sea to sea;
Great in wealth and rich in beauty,
Glorious land of liberty!
Not in all this world another
Such a highly favored spot;
For the God of Heaven made it
For the world's great melting-pot.

O'er the deep and stormy water
Once a band of pilgrims came;
In their hand the torch of freedom,
In their heart love's mighty flame.
Men of God and men of vision
It became their happy lot
Here by faith the fires to kindle
'Neath the world's great melting-pot.

In their wake the thronging millions
Since have crossed the waters o'er,
Fleeing from the ills that pressed them,
Seeking rest on freedom's shore.
Once they breathe the air of freedom,
Once the vision they have caught,
And new fuel is but added
To the world's great melting-pot.

Still they come in growing numbers,
Come from near and from afar,
Following, as did their fathers,
Liberty's bright, luring star.
O ye sons of patriot sires,
Keep the embers glowing hot!
Guard ye well the sacred fires,
Of the world's great melting-pot!

Worn-out creeds and false ideals,
Class and hate, and racial strife,
All the evils that have hindered
And oppressed the old-world life
All must perish, and forever.
Let them sink and be forgot
As we cast them all together
In the world's great melting-pot.

Of one blood our God has made us,
Made to dwell on all the earth.
Manhood is not based on color,
Is no accident of birth.
Be they white or be they yellow,
If we keep the fires hot
All in time shall be as brothers
In the world's great melting-pot.

True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

Tulip Salad.

Scald ripe tomatoes, remove skins and chill thoroughly, then with a sharp knife cut from blossom end to the stem end into points and press open, leaving a round bulb of the seeds in center; place one spoon of mayonnaise tinted green on each tulip. If too dry, more dressing may be added.

Tomato and Nut Salad.

Pare the tomatoes carefully and extract yet more gingerly three quarters of the pulp, leaving enough to make the walls of the cup. Have ready a pint or so of blanched and minced nut meats—almond, pecan or walnut—mixed with mayonnaise or with good french dressing, and fill the tomato cups with the mixture. Serve upon lettuce leaves.

Broiled Tomatoes.

Slice (without peeling) large, fair tomatoes; roll in salted and peppered cracker dust and leave in cool place to get firm. Then broil upon a well greased gridiron, turning with care when one side is done. Transfer to a heated platter when cooked. They are a delightful accompaniment to fish.

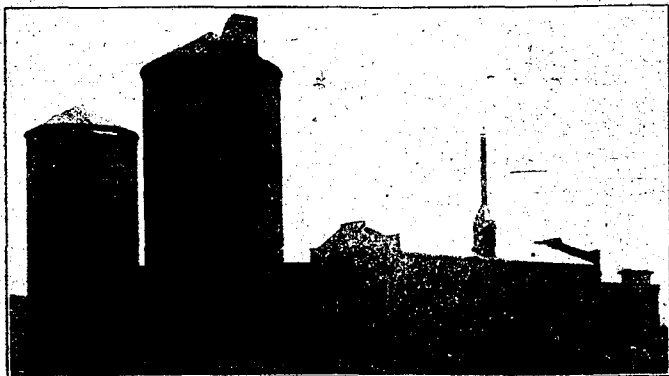
Stuffed Tomatoes.

One-half dozen medium sized tomatoes. One-half cup cold chopped beef, chicken or ham. One tablespoon of butter. One-half tablespoon chopped onion. One-fourth cup stale bread. One cup buttered crumbs. Salt and pepper to taste. Wipe the tomatoes with a damp cloth, and remove a slice from the stem end, scoop out the pulp with a spoon, sprinkle the inside of the tomatoes with salt, invert and stand in a cool place for one hour. Cut the stale bread into small cubes, chop the tomato pulp and drain. Mix crumbs, bread cubes, onion, tomato pulp and meat, and salt and pepper as needed. Fill the tomatoes, stand in a baking pan and cook in a moderately hot oven for 20 minutes.

Chrysanthemum Salad.

Shred a crisp cabbage and simmer 10 minutes, drain and chill, then heap roughly on to a bed of foliage; mix two tablespoons of tarragon vinegar; one tablespoon of salad oil, one teaspoon of celery salt, a dash of pepper; pour over salad, garnish with tiny sweet peppers and hard boiled eggs; allow to absorb dressing before serving.

Michigan State Sanatorium Howell, Michigan



The above picture represents the silos and barns at the Michigan State Sanatorium. As our readers are aware a silo is one of the new inventions of the times and seems so practical that almost every farmer in Michigan has built a silo and so one might say that a silo is one of the strong units of our cold storage system. Of course when I say cold storage I know our readers will at once think of the great cold storage plants in cities like Chicago and New York, in which eggs, butter, meat, fruit, vegetables and various other farm products are kept and preserved to meet the general demand of public, and to enable our wholesalers and jobbers to supply almost anything in and out of season. And if it is not put upon the market one year, they can probably work it off the next and the next and the next. The nearest to any other system of this kind that I have ever known, was perhaps used by Joseph in Egypt. Perhaps you will remember how he managed to gather in during the years of plenty, enough for the years of famine and that it is said was at least seven

years, and it looks sometimes today as if some of the cold storage products that we get from Chicago have been stored longer than that.

The silo is at least a very convenient thing, for farmers are able now, to cut up the corn stalks, that were often stacked up outside of some of the out buildings and were used as wind breakers for the cattle, and place them in the silo, here through a natural fertilization they become very sweet flavored and stock are very fond of the silo product.

Possibly if our country should be engaged in a war with a foreign power, say Japan for instance, why these silos could be utilized as lookouts for our land forces, and also might serve as a means of defense, for in years gone by, in several European countries a great many peculiar looking structures that resemble in a way our silos in construction, often saved an enemy from defeat and then again our Oriental friends might think that one of these silos was one of the many castles belonging to J. D. Rockefeller and if they could only blow up a tank there would be something doing.

Dr. G. W. Bechtold
DENTIST
 Office, Second Floor of Kimball Block,
 Office Hours: 8:00 to 12 a. m., 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.
 Evenings by Appointment.

Dr. C. H. Pray
Dentist

Office Hours:
 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
 And Evenings.
 Phone No. 223.

Dr. F. P. Ramsey
 Physician and Surgeon.

Graduate of College of Physicians and
 Surgeons of the University of
 Illinois.
 OFFICE SHERMAN BLOCK
 East Jordan, Mich.
 Phone No. 194.

**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.

JORDAN COURT No. 131
 TRIBE OF BEN HUR.

Regular meetings second and
 fourth Wednesdays of each month
 Visiting members welcome.

**RHEUMATID 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

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
 Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
 124-126 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

25 Post Cards 10
 cents. Assorted

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

FAMILY STORY PAPER
 24-26 Vandewater Street
 New York

PATENTS
 OVER 66 YEARS
 EXPERIENCE

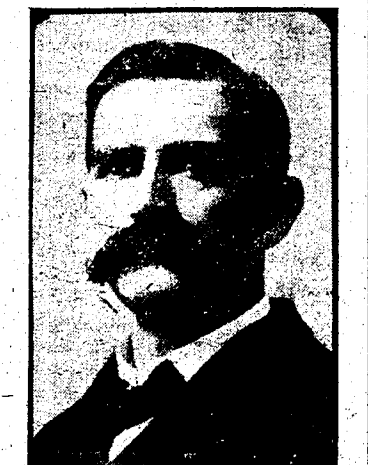
TRADE MARKS
 DESIGNS
 COPYRIGHTS & C.
 Anyone sending a sketch and description may
 quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an
 invention is probably patentable. Communica-
 tions strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents
 sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
 Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
 special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
 A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir-
 culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a
 year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co., 301 Broadway, New York
 Branch Office, 36 F St., Washington, D. C.

Wise and Otherwise

We can learn faith from the seasons. If we only wait the sun will shine, the rain will fall.
 A prominent person does not care what he, or she, talks about, so long as the interview is published.
 The average man's idea of a garden is the spoiling of \$50 worth of clothes to grow a mess of stuff that could be bought of any grocer for fifty cents.
 We can forgive the fool, the careless or even the selfish man, but he who neglects his mother in poverty, sickness or old age has no place in the estimation of god men.
 As Kentucky has cut down its production of whisky this year—by 20,000,000 gallons, it is expected that scientific interest in the Mammoth cave and other wonders of the state will be less than usual.

Methuselah had a grudge against his wives, perhaps, and kept on living to beat them out of the insurance.
 When a man places his bubble of greatness on exhibition there is always somebody who wants to stick a pin in it.
 A man may never realize what it is to be disappointed in love until he has been led to the altar by the female of his choice.
 "A little learning is a dangerous thing," we are told. Also, "Much learning maketh a man mad." So what are we going to do about it?
 W. T. Greene, Hopkinton, N. H., writes the following letter, which will interest every one who has kidney trouble: "For over a year, Mrs. Greene had been afflicted with a very stubborn kidney trouble. Foley Kidney Pills done more to complete her recovery than any medicine she has taken and I feel it my duty to recommend them."
 —Hites Drug Store.

D. S. PAYTON



Candidate for the Republican Nomina-
 tion for
County Treasurer
 TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

**PUBLIC TO BE PROTECTED
 AT GREATER MICHIGAN FAIR**

Concessions Will Be Clean and None Allowed of the Grafter Type—State Dairy and
 Food Department Will Care For Purity in Eatables
 and Drink.

It is generally conceded that the West Michigan State Fair held at Grand Rapids last year was one of the best in the history of Western Michigan. It can be now stated, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Greater Michigan Fair, to be held in that city September 2nd to 7th, inclusive, will be as far superior to last year as last year was to the years before. At great expense the management of the Fair has put a cement floor in what was the carriage



School Day at Greater Michigan Fair.
 building and equipped it with electric power for the purpose of being able to operate machinery of various kinds in which the farmer is vitally inter-ested. The demand for space at this early date in that building leads to the conclusion that the management will be overtaxed by applications for space.
 The concessions last year were grouped, but in so condensed a field as to be unpleasant for both concessions and visitors. This has led the management of the Fair to open up a

Kitchen Kinks

If a lemon is warmed before squeez-
 ing nearly double the quantity of juice
 will be obtained.
 In buying brooms do not select those
 of a green color, for they do not wear
 as long as those of a natural shade.
 When washing anything that has had
 raw egg or milk in it, always soak in
 cold water first then wash in soap-
 suds.
 A clothes line may be conveniently
 cleaned by wrapping it around a wash-
 board and thoroughly scrubbing it in
 soap suds.
 Save oil papers that come around
 bread or cracker boxes to clean sad
 irons. Rub the irons over a layer of
 salt if rough or sticky.

Silence is golden, yet some people
 won't shut up!
 Two heads are better than one—ex-
 cept in a family.
 The average man's idea of being un-
 selfish is to let some other fellow have
 something he doesn't want.
 Most men might be fairly happy if
 they could forget all the mean things
 they know about themselves.
 Occasionally a girl knowingly marries
 the wrong man rather than run the risk
 of not getting married at all.
 We call our readers' attention to the
 article, "Commercial Surgery for Sick
 Trees." It takes years to grow a tree,
 but months will destroy it and for just
 this reason men have studied the tree
 and its care until we now have Tree
 Doctors or Tree Surgeons, who take
 care of sick trees.

An article on the state news page
 gives the value of Michigan farms at
 \$1,088,000,000. Lenawee leads, Wayne
 is second and Kent is third. It gives
 one a fair idea of the wealth of farm
 properties in the different counties.
 For the third time the western Michi-
 gan development bureau will make an
 exhibit at the apple show conducted in
 connection with the annual convention
 of the international apple shippers' as-
 sociation. At the Chicago convention in
 1912 western Michigan had a showing
 of fruit and at the Cleveland conven-
 tion in 1913 the apples from the Traver-
 se City state hospital won the silver
 medal among the displays made by the
 northern states from Maine to Minne-
 sota. This year the convention will be
 in Boston, and it is hoped that the ex-
 hibit from western Michigan will re-
 ceive the sweepstakes prize, a silver
 cup, as the finest display of apples at
 the show. The apples are picked as
 near August first as possible, and are
 judged according to size, color and de-
 gree of perfection for that date, due al-
 lowance being made for the difference
 in climate conditions between the
 southern and northern sections of the
 country.

Don't endure the needless pain and
 torment of rheumatism, aggravated as
 it is by the hot weather. W. T. Hutch-
 ens, Nicholson, Ga., says—"I suffered
 the aches and pains of rheumatism,
 swollen feet, irregular and painful
 bladder action, but Foley Kidney Pills
 fixed me up quickly." Foley's are the
 best.—Hites Drug Store.



Scene from "The Shepherd of the Hills" Temple Theatre, Thursday Night, Aug. 13.

A. G. Urquhart
 OF BOYNE CITY



Candidate for the Republican Nomina-
 tion for

Prosecuting Att'y

At the August Primary.

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 Republi-
 can Ticket at the August Primary

Frank McWain



Candidate
 for Sheriff

On the Republican Ticket, subject to
 the August Primaries.

Enthusiasm is to a man what powder
 is to a bullet.
 Even a poor actor can make a hit
 with the audience by breaking a lot of
 dishes.
 When the average man asks for jus-
 tice and gets it, he is apt to recogniz-
 e that he asked too much.

Keep your Liver Active During the Summer
 Months—Foley Cathartic Tablets for
 Sluggish Liver and Constipation.
 It does beat all how quickly Foley
 Cathartic Tablets liven your liver and
 overcome constipation. Ney Oldham,
 Wimberley, Texas, says—"Foley
 Cathartic Tablets are the best laxative
 I ever used. They take the place of
 calomel." Wholesome, stirring and
 cleansing. No griping. A comfort to
 stout persons.—Hites Drug Store.

When members of a family quarrel a
 lot of truth leaks out.
 Be sure you are right before throw-
 ing over the high speed lever.
 There is more or less guile in the
 smile a man generates when he is
 losing.
 No man ever knows how many
 friends he has lost by handing them
 advice.

Citrolax!
CITROLAX!
 It's a laxative of course—and the
 nicest hot weather drink you ever
 tasted. Flushes thoroughly, and
 pleasantly, too. F. C. Chrysler, Syracuse
 N. Y., says: "Have used laxatives for
 15 years but this Citrolax has got every
 thing else beat a mile." Try it.—Hites
 Drug Store.

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

People and Elephants
 Are Fastidious in their Eats
 We cater only to PEOPLE—to that discerning
 class which knows the BEST by its TASTE.
 Use your "taster" on our Groceries and Meats
 taste them to the limit—taste them in every way—
 for they STAND THE TEST OF TASTE.
J. M. MILFORD
 Phone No. 49. PROMPT DELIVERY

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, CABINGS