

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 18

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

No. 40

E. J. H. S. A. A.

High School Organize Athletic Association.

At the High School building, Thursday morning, a meeting was called to organize an Athletic Association in the High School. The purpose of this Association is to take care of the different athletic teams, both financially and socially. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Harry Valleur
 Manager, V. T. Zeloff
 Treasurer, L. P. Holliday
 Secretary, Anna Berry
 Tell Master, Donald Porter.

The athletic prospects this year are very bright. The football team is unusually strong and under the coaching of Mr. Smith should win every game this season. Many people object to football, but if they would look over the rules or witness a game of today they would soon be satisfied that football is not the rough and tumble game of years past.

The athletic games this year will be with Charlevoix, Boyne City, Manacelona, Bellaire, Kalkaska and Lake City. The football games will be played within the county. The first two games will be played at East Jordan on the grounds north of the High School building.

Last season the East Jordan high school was defeated at Charlevoix by a score we don't wish to mention. We hope to return the compliment this Saturday with interest and we hope all good citizens will be present to witness a clean game. The prices will be twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents for school children—and don't forget that it takes money to run the athletics of the E. J. H. S.

COUNTY Y. M. C. A. DOUBTLESS RETAINED

People of Charlevoix County Seem To Wish Work Continued.

Previous to September 13th the County Committee of the Charlevoix County Young Men's Christian Association had concluded that it would be necessary to suspend the work of the Association for an indefinite period. At the meeting held on the thirteenth after a great deal of careful consideration the committee voted that the best plan would be to present the matter to the people of the county for their verdict. At that time the County Secretary with the assistance of three men from the State Secretarial Force and some local men and members of the committee has been interviewing the residents of the three towns as to their desire in the matter. To date it appears that it is the desire of the people approached to have the work continued and though the financial canvas has not been completed \$2000 has been secured in subscriptions. Owing to a meeting of the Employed Officers of the State and of the State Secretaries it was found necessary to suspend the work of the financial canvas for a week. The matter will be again taken up this week Wednesday and pushed through as rapidly as possible so that the work with the boys of the county can be taken up and given full attention of the County Secretary.

Attention, "Company X"

Whereas—The attendance of members of Company "X" being necessary to attain perfection in drill, and, Whereas—The non-attendance of members retards progress of same also affecting the morale of Company. Be it therefore

Resolved—That members of Company "X" who do not attend drill for two consecutive drill nights without being excused, be dropped from the roll and uniforms be turned in to the Sergeant.

Officers and Members of Co. X.

Don't be Bothered with Coughing. Stop it with Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It spreads a soothing healing coating as it glides down the throat, and tickling, hoarseness, and nervous coughing, are quickly healed. Children love it—tastes good and no opiates. A man in Texas walked 15 miles to a drug store to get a bottle. Best you can buy for croup and bronchial coughs. Try it. Hittos Drug Store.

Commission Proceedings.

Special meeting of the City Commission held at the Commission Rooms Wednesday evening Sept. 23, 1914. Meeting was called to order by Mayor or pro tem Hudson. Present—Hudson and Graff. Absent—Cross. Minutes of the two last meetings were read and approved.

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

RESOLVED, that Sections Nos. 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 19, 22 and 23 of Chapter III of the City Charter of the City of East Jordan, relative to the registration of electors and the nomination and election of City Officers, be amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER III. REGISTRATION, NOMINATION AND ELECTION.

REGISTRATION.

Section 1. The supervisors of each of the three wards of said city shall constitute the board of registration therein, except as herein otherwise provided. If by reason of the change of the election district, or the division of the city into two or more election districts, or otherwise, it becomes necessary to increase the number of registration boards of the city, the commission shall appoint a board of registration for such additional district: Provided, that the supervisor for each ward shall be a member of the registration board for the election district in which he resides and the commission shall appoint one or more members for such boards of registration as may be necessary to complete a board of two or more members. The compensation for the members of the board of registration shall be \$2.00 per day.

Section 2. When changes shall be made in any election district, or when a new ward shall be formed in whole or in part from the territory of other wards, or when a ward shall be divided into voting districts, the boards of registration of the respective wards or voting districts effected by the change, shall meet previous to the time prescribed by law for giving notice of their sessions preceding the next election, and the name of each registered elector known to have been transferred by such change from one ward or voting district to a new ward or voting district, or from one voting district to another, shall be copied into the register of the ward or voting district to which the transfer was made, and be stricken from the register of the ward or voting district from which the elector was transferred by the change.

Section 4. The entire city shall constitute one election district: Provided, that the city commission may divide the city into two or more election districts by ordinance or resolution. The said boards shall register all electors by wards in separate books for each ward. No person shall be permitted to vote at any primary or city election unless he shall be a registered and qualified elector of said city: Provided, however, that any qualified elector may be registered and be eligible to vote at any primary, or any general city election, if he shall appear in person before the city clerk and take the oath required as to qualifications for registration and request that his name be registered thereon. The inspectors shall register any person who shall on any primary or city election day appear and make oath or affirmation to the effect that he is a qualified elector of said city, or when they personally know him to be such. Any person registered on any primary or election day as prescribed herein shall be entitled to vote at said primary or city election and at any succeeding election without other registration. There shall be no other registration except that prescribed by the general election laws of the State of Michigan.

NOMINATION.

Section 10. Upon said ballots the names of the candidates shall be arranged for the several offices in accordance with the provisions of the general primary laws governing the arrangement of names of candidates on primary ballots for state and county officers. The names of the candidates for mayor shall first be placed on the primary ballot with a square at the left of each name and immediately above, the words "vote for one."

Following these names, likewise arranged, shall appear the names of the candidates for commissioner, likewise arranged, with the square at the left of each name and immediately above, the

words "vote for one."

Following these names, likewise arranged, shall appear the names of the candidates for Justice of the Peace with a square at the left of each name and immediately above, the words "vote for one": Provided, however, that in case there be but two candidates for any said offices, said candidates shall be deemed to have been duly nominated and their names shall not be made to appear upon said primary ballot, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue to such candidates certificates of nomination.

Provided further, that in case there shall be but two candidates for each and all of the city offices to be nominated at said primary election, then it shall not be necessary to hold said primary election for the nomination of said candidates, and it shall be the duty of the city clerk to issue to each of said candidates certificates of nomination and said primary election shall not be held except when necessary to nominate county or state officers pursuant to the laws of the State of Michigan.

Section 13. Having caused said ballots to be printed the said city clerk shall cause to be delivered at the polling places a number of ballots equal to at least twice the number of votes cast at the last general municipal election for the office of mayor. The persons who are qualified to vote at the general municipal elections shall be qualified to vote at such primary election and challenges can be made by not more than two persons to be appointed at the time of opening the polls by the inspectors of election; and the law applicable to challenges at a general municipal election shall be applicable to challenges made at such primary election.

The board of election inspectors shall, immediately upon the closing of the polls, count the ballots and ascertain the number of votes cast in such precinct for each of the candidates and make return thereof to the city clerk, upon proper blanks to be furnished by the said city clerk, within twenty-four hours of the closing of the polls. The said board of election inspectors shall immediately upon completing the count of said ballots publicly declare the result thereof. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for mayor shall be the candidates, and the only candidates, whose names shall be placed upon the ballot for mayor at the next municipal election, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for commissioner, and no others, shall be placed upon the ballot as candidates for commissioner at such municipal election. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for Justice of the Peace, and no others, shall be placed upon the ballot as candidates for Justice of the Peace at such municipal election.

Section 14. Candidates for the office of supervisor and constables in the several wards shall be nominated and elected in the manner provided by the general laws of the State for the nomination and election of such officers. A separate ballot shall be prepared by the city clerk for each ward for the election of such officers and such ballot shall conform to the requirements of the general laws of the State. Supervisors and constables shall be elected by wards and no elector shall be permitted to vote for such officers except for candidates from his own ward.

ELECTION.

Section 19. The inhabitants of the city having the qualifications of electors under the constitution of the state, and no others, shall be electors therein, and every elector shall vote in the election district where he shall have lived during the twenty days next preceding the day of election. The residence of any elector not being a house holder shall be deemed to be in the election district in which is located his regular place of business.

Section 22. The inspectors of election shall be composed of the supervisors of each of the wards of said city, the city clerk and the Justice of the Peace whose office shall soonest expire, and if at the opening of the polls at any election any of the inspectors shall not be present or perform the duties of such inspectors, or shall be disqualified from the performance of said duties, the electors present at any such election precinct may choose viva voce such number of inspectors as with the inspector or inspectors present shall constitute a board equal to the number fixed by this charter, and such electors so chosen shall be inspectors of that election during the continuance thereof. Each inspector shall receive \$2.00 per day as compensation. Additional inspectors may also be chosen viva voce at the time of holding any

election, whenever in the judgment of the inspectors present the same shall be deemed necessary.

Section 23. The inspectors of election shall choose one of their number chairman of the board and the city clerk shall act as clerk of the election and another of said board shall be designated to act as second clerk and such electors shall take the constitutional oath of office which oath may be administered by an inspector.

The form in which such proposed amendments to said City Charter will be submitted on the ballot is as follows:

For the amendment of Sections 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 19, 22 and 23 of Chapter III of the City Charter of the City of East Jordan, relative to the registration of electors and the nomination and election of City Officers. YES []

For the amendment of Sections 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 19, 22, and 23 of Chapter III of the City Charter of the City of East Jordan, relative to the registration of electors and the nomination and election of City Officers. NO []

Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1914, by at least a three-fifths majority of the members of said commission, by an aye and nay vote as follows: Ayes—Hudson and Graff. Nays—None.

The City Commission of the City of East Jordan, having under consideration the matter of amending Sections Nos. 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 19, 22 and 23 of Chapter III of the City Charter of the City of East Jordan, Commissioner Graff offered the following resolution and moved its adoption. Seconded by Commissioner Hudson.

RESOLVED, that the foregoing amendments be submitted to the Governor of the State of Michigan for his approval. Further,

RESOLVED, that notice of such proposed amendments to said City Charter

be given by publication in the Charlevoix County Herald, the first publication to appear in the first issue in October, 1914, and to be published in each successive issue for three entire publications. Further,

RESOLVED, that the said amendments lie on the table of the legislative body for thirty days. Further,

RESOLVED, that the form in which such proposed amendments to said City Charter shall be submitted on the ballot shall be as follows:

For the amendment of Sections Nos. 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 19, 22 and 23 of Chapter III of the City Charter of the City of East Jordan, relative to the registration of electors and the nomination and election of City Officers. YES []

For the amendment of Sections Nos. 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 19, 22 and 23 of Chapter III of the City Charter of the City of East Jordan, relative to the registration of electors and nomination and election of City Officers. NO []

Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1914, by an aye and nay vote as follows: Ayes, Hudson and Graff. Nays, None.

On motion by Graff, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

County Normal Notes.

Miss Clare Thorsen and Miss Cleo Thorne enrolled the first week of school, with permission to enter Monday, Sept. 21, 1914.

The County Truant Officer, W. F. Bashaw, East Jordan, visited the Normal, Monday, Sept. 21.

We have a large collection of worms, which we are studying in connection with agriculture, the milkweed worm proving the most interesting.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

"Quality first!" That's just as important a cry in the drug store business as "safety first!" We believe absolutely in quality first. So you will find our large and reasonable stock of toilet articles and perfumes, our soda and ice cream, our drugs and proprietary medicines, our prescriptions and our general service all offered on the basis of quality first. Shun imitations. Our reputation is your guarantee.

W. C. SPRING Drug Store.

It's a poor mule that has no kick coming. 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.



LITTLE TOUCHES THAT TELL

Touches that will tell of expert workmanship are found in our Coats and Suits, for the men who tailor these Coats and Suits take pride in their work and aim to make you, the wearer, equally as proud of your garment. At the critical parts—the shoulders, the collar, the hips—where most ready-to-wear garments fail—there these master tailors exert their skill. Every seam, every binding—and especially the inner portions of the coat or suit jacket—those unseen but vital parts—bear testimony to earnest efforts.

Special Prices on Children's Coats

For Next Week Only.

For children from two to sixteen years.

M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

The Store That Sells Wooltex

Coats Suits Skirts

The Man In The Well

By Pierre Sales

Interesting From Start to Finish. "The Story Now Being Played In America."

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CHAPTER III.

For Love of a Girl.

Jacques Velizay only gave the time that was absolutely necessary to his business. The rest of the day he devoted in trying to find some clue to the mysterious murder. Although he had known the victim for some time, he knew little about his private affairs.

M. Beaulieu had sent for him again to see if he could give the police any information as to where Jean Farades deposited his money. Velizay thought probably that he had a banker in Calcutta who had a representative in Paris, but he could not tell them who it was.

Velizay had learned nothing more than what was already known to the police. Each day he called to see Jeanne and her mother. He tried to give them hope, but he knew that if he did not find out something before long it would be too late.

That afternoon he took a cab and drove to the railway station. It was three-thirty and the express from Bordeaux was due. He intended to go over the same ground that he had on the day that Jean Farades was last seen alive. He had a strange notion that perhaps by bringing back every particular of that day he might discover a new clue.

As the travelers came from the train he went into the baggage depot to claim their luggage, he caught sight of his gentleman detective. He turned away quickly, so Jacques pretended not to recognize him.

"So Beaulieu still suspects me and is having me trailed," he thought. "I don't want to get into the hands of the police just at this moment, but as he seems to cross my path so often, I'll lose nothing by waiting."

He left the station and returned to his cab. "Drive slowly as far as the Bastille," he said to the coachman. "As he drove off, he looked out of the rear window and saw another cab following.

"Ah! So you are following me! Then I'll lead you a dance, my fine detective," he said. He leaned back on the cushions and went carefully over all the details of the drive that he had with Jean Farades and his two nephews. At the foot of the Bastille column he stopped his cab. It was just at this spot that the two brothers had left them. "Yes, here they each took a separate cab, and the old fellow and I kept ours and went farther up the boulevards."

Jacques got out and looked at the Bastille column. The other man who had followed also descended from his cab. He appeared to be examining the spot very carefully. Jacques returned to his cab and gave orders to the cabman to drive to the Rue de Banque. When they had arrived there he got out and paid the driver and then strolled down the street. His gentleman detective had done the same thing. He was walking down on the other side. Velizay noticed with great interest that he was looking at all the names on the business plates and the lettering on the windows.

"Funny—that was just what I came here to do," thought Jacques. It was now about five-thirty. Jacques calculated that if Jean Farades had gone to the Rue de Banque, he had left some business house at this hour in order to catch the train for Boulogne.

Not troubling himself any more about his detective, he turned and walked briskly to the Gare St. Lazare. There he bought his ticket for Boulogne. To his astonishment, when he entered the waiting-room the first person that he saw was his detective.

"The fool!" he muttered; "he is just as likely to be going there also, and then he will spoil my whole evening."

Mersins got into the same train and then got out at the Auteuil station. He looked somewhat confused when he found himself "side by side with Velizay on the stone staircase. He avoided meeting his eye and hurried off in the direction of the Boulogne gate. Jacques was now downright angry, but he continued on his way, and the two men soon reached the Farades gardens.

"It is here that the mystery commences," thought Jacques. "Where could he have gone after he had arrived at this spot?"

While Mersins continued up the avenue, Jacques turned into the little cafe opposite the church.

He sat down at a table in a corner of the cafe and ordered dinner. While he waited for his meal to be served he again went over in his mind all the details of the crime. It was here at Boulogne where the mystery had commenced. He decided to wait until night and then, when all was dark and silent, he would go to the scene of the crime.

He sat in the cafe smoking until eleven o'clock, then he left and walked in the direction of the Farades house. He reached the gate which opened into Louis Farades' garden. As he raised the latch he saw a dark form in the other garden.

"Sapristi!" he muttered. "Here's that chap again. Perhaps he has nothing to do with the police, after all. He himself may be the murderer, and he tried to throw suspicion on me. It is a well-known police axiom that criminals often return to the spot where they committed their crime."

For a moment he was undecided what to do. On the other hand, if the man did belong to the police, he thought, the very fact of finding him lurking like a criminal round this spot would be sufficient to land him in jail again.

"I'll have it out, anyway, with him and done with it," he thought.

Velizay sprang forward. With the light from the half-veiled moon he could now plainly see the man in Arthur Farades' garden.

"What are you doing here?" he called out authoritatively.

"And you? I'd very much like to know what you are doing here also?"

"That is my affair."

"I can give the same reply."

"I'll fire if you don't tell me who you are!" cried Jacques, taking out his revolver and leveling it on the stranger.

"I can do the same!" cried Mersins, drawing out a small pistol—"although there is no reason why I should not tell you who I am. I am Paul Mersins, stock-broker."

"You mean detective. I remember you at Saint Jean. I remember you on the train from Bordeaux. It was you who had me arrested for the murder that took place here a short time ago. Now I tell you frankly that I believe that you are the murderer. What are you doing here at this time of the night?"

"I might ask you the same question. I am engaged to marry Valentine Farades, whose father is soon to be taken to trial for the murder that was committed here."

"You are engaged to Valentine Farades—Jeanne's cousin?"

"Yes, and I have sworn to find the murderer. I thought that you were the man, and I am deeply sorry that I caused your arrest the other day."

Jacques sniffed.

"You are in love with Arthur Farades' daughter and you are going to try and prove that it was Louis who committed the crime?"

"It might have been."

"Well," said Jacques, "I have sworn to find the murderer, and if I cannot find any other man, I shall be forced to believe that it was Arthur. I believe that Jeanne's father is innocent."

"I know that you are in love with Jeanne. You have called at the house many times lately, and I was naturally embarrassed when I saw that we were dodging each other's footsteps all the afternoon. We happened to have the same idea, and we were both going over the same ground that the victim went over the day that he met his death."

"Well, why on earth didn't you come up to me and make yourself known? The two of us together might help the girls. Poor little things, I think they need us both. You declare that Valentine's father is innocent, and I declare that Jeanne's father is innocent. Then let us leave no stone unturned to prove it to the world."

The night was superb. The moon glimmered between the trees, throwing down a shower of fine rays and steeping the leaves and shedding on the old-well a pool of silvery light.

The two men felt mutually drawn to one another.

Paul stretched out his hand, Jacques grasped it.

"For the girls' sake," said Jacques.

"Yes, for the girls' sake," echoed Mersins.

"The same thought evidently actuated us today," said Jacques. "The police are working on a wrong track, and I decided to go over the same ground today and see if I could glean any idea which might give me a clue. Now we have come to the time and the place of the murder. We cannot do anything here in the daytime, but there is nobody about now and I am going down that well."

"That's what I thought of doing; the police have not ever searched down there, and we might find something."

Mersins, with a pocket-lantern in his hand, got into the bucket and was lowered by Velizay. Then Jacques tied a rope to one of the posts and let himself down. The well was very deep and dark; one minute later he reached Mersins.

"If we find anything we will keep it to ourselves until we have sufficient evidence to prove that the Farades are innocent. We are not going to hand anything over to the police."

There was only a small quantity of water at the bottom of the well. It had been disturbed by their descent; they waited a few moments until it was smooth like a mirror, then they threw the light from their lantern on all sides. They peered around them.

"Can you see anything?"

"No. There seems to be nothing at the bottom but stones."

"Jean Farades always carried a lot of papers about with him," said Jacques; "his pockets were stuffed out with them, and he always had a large note-book with him."

"He had no papers on him when he was found, and his clothes were torn."

"That proves that they were clever thieves. They took all his papers from him. But he had a secret pocket made in his waistcoat. I know that because he told me that it was a safe place to put any important paper. That red vest was torn. I saw it on exhibition at the morgue."

"Yes, I know it was torn, but it seemed as though it had been ripped with a nail or something sharp, probably as he fell down here. All that the police found was that signet ring."

Jacques threw the light round the sides of the well. Just above him were some jagged rocks which jutted out of the wall. Suddenly he gave a cry.

"Look! What's that there? See, up there!"

On one of the sharp flints was a torn bit of cloth. He reached up for it and found beside the cloth a tiny

square of paper. It was folded many times.

"That's a bit of his waistcoat. There is no doubt that when he was thrown down his body struck against that jagged rock and his vest was ripped. This shred remained hanging there and this bit of paper."

"Quick! Open it and see what it is."

Jacques carefully unfolded the paper. He commenced to read:

"Received from Jean Farades—'Can't make it out. The water has effaced part of it.'"

"How could the water do that? This was above our heads."

"They have evidently been here since the body was found and drawn water, and each time some of the water spilled on the paper and effaced the ink. See, some of the color is washed out of this bit of cloth. Let us get up; we can make it out clearer under a better light."

Jacques had adroitly climbed the ropes. The night was silent and calm. He quickly put the pulleys in motion and pulled up his new friend.

A few minutes later, seated at the marble table in the cafe, they spread out the paper and with difficulty made out the words:

"Received from M. Jean Farades, on deposit, the sum of three hundred and fifty-seven thousand francs. This sum comprises the following securities:—Then came a list of English and French stocks and bonds."

"The entire sum to be returned by me to M. Jean Farades on the presentation of this receipt and without other formality. Paris, 28—"

The signature had been completely effaced by the water. At the top of the paper was the mark of a rectangular stamp, but it was impossible to distinguish what had been marked by this stamp. This seemed very strange, for the ink on the government stamps resists the action of water.

"What do you think of that?" asked Paul.

"I think," replied Jacques, "that the murderer was in direct business relations with the victim. We have one clue and now we must find others."

CHAPTER IV.

The Hindu Girl.

A few days after this eventful night, Jacques Velizay was dressing before his mirror. His evening clothes were spread out upon the back of a chair. Now and again he glanced savagely at an open note which lay on his bureau. It was an invitation which, for business reasons, he had been forced to accept.

The note was worded:

"M. and Mme. Andre Calesse request the pleasure of M. Jacques Velizay's company at a reception," etc.

M. Calesse was known to his firm, and his chief had told him that he might be useful to them later in a business way.

Velizay had intended to stay at home that evening and with Mersins go through the directory and make out a list of all the bankers in Paris. Then, with the receipt they had in their possession, they might make an important discovery. He was angry to think that he had to waste his time in the drawing-room of a woman whom he had never seen. There was a knock on the door.

"Entrez," he called out.

"What! In evening clothes? Where are you going?" he asked, as Paul Mersins entered.

"And you—You are evidently going out. I came round to tell you that I shall not be free tonight. I am going to an 'at home.' M. and Mme. Calesse."

"Mme. Calesse! Is she inviting all Paris, then? I know at least a dozen people who have received cards."

"I do business with her husband. I have had some affairs on the Bourse with him and he occasionally invites me to his wife's affairs."

"Is tonight a big reception?"

"No. The big affair came off a few weeks ago. This is supposed to be rather informal."

"It is funny that they should invite a stranger then. What sort of people are they?"

"The husband, I believe, has connections in India. He is a sort of commission agent."

"And his wife?"

"One of the most beautiful women in Paris."

"French?"

"No. Hindu."

"Good Lord! Do you mean it?"

"That is what they say. They say that Calesse was hunting tigers or elephants in India—"

"Perhaps jaguars," Jacques interrupted.

"Jaguars if you like; and he was going to be torn to pieces when a Hindu prince saved him!"

"I see the grand finale. He was received by the royal household on bended knee. He was enraptured with the charms of the princess, the prince's beautiful daughter, and he asked for her hand in marriage."

"You know the story, then?"

"No, but I know Parisians. I know that as soon as they see a woman a little out of the ordinary they love to build a romance."

"Others say that she is half caste. That her father was an Englishman and her mother a Hindu lady of rank. I dropped in to tell you that I could not spend the evening with you as we intended."

"I was going to send you word to the same effect."

An hour later the two friends arrived at the Calesses' home. M. and Mme. Andre Calesse lived in a luxurious house near the gates of the

Bois de Boulogne. They were considered very wealthy. Calesse & Co. had their offices in the center of Paris near the Bourse.

All the gay world knew Andre Calesse. He was an habitue of all the resorts where Parisians go for distraction. He still looked comparatively young.

He was handsome and distinguished and up to date in every respect. He had offices which looked like any other commission agent's offices. There were two or three safes, and on the walls printed bulletins of the steamers that sailed, and handsome fittings. What more could one want?

When he was not seen at the Bourse for several days, he gave an explanation which seemed quite natural. He had been to Liverpool or London, occupying himself with the steamers that were sailing for India.

Mme. Calesse's gowns were of the richest. Most people declared that she was half English and half Hindu. Her complexion was delicately olive tinted and her almond-shaped eyes were of a peculiar shade of green.

Her hands and feet were small and beautifully shaped. The caricature beauty, in spite of the adulation she received, had remained indifferent to her admirers.

It was the night of her reception. The garden was illuminated with Chinese lanterns and crimson globes were placed in the trees. The evening was warm and the long French windows were drawn wide open.

"It seems to be a very big affair," remarked Mersins.

"They were walking up the carriage drive, for Jacques wanted to see the house and the guests who were outside, before entering the drawing-rooms."

"This Calesse seems to be a well-known business man. Perhaps we shall meet some bankers here. Who knows, we may find the man who wrote that receipt." Since Velizay had turned detective everything interested him.

Mersins smiled. "You will think every banker you meet is the one. It is hardly likely he would be here."

"He is somewhere," said Jacques laconically.

They went up the steps, through the large hall and into the drawing-room, which was hung with masterpieces by Meissonier, Detaille, and Carus Durand. The footman had announced them.

"M. Jacques Velizay—M. Paul Mersins."

There was a slight stir among the guests.

"Jacques Velizay, who was unjustly accused of murder?" the whisper went from mouth to mouth. Calesse was exhibiting Velizay to his guests.

"Ah! delighted to see you, gentlemen," he said, coming forward quickly to greet them. "I was so eager to make your acquaintance, M. Velizay. I cannot tell you how much I admired the swaggar with which you defended yourself in this dreadful affair. The French police are such blunderers."

"Oh, the murderer will be caught sooner or later," said Jacques with easy assurance. "There are enough of us on his trail, and we have a good clue."

Pecheret, a friend of Calesse, said in a drawing voice:

"Yes, and it was most interesting; we saw the body the day it was discovered."

"Yes," said Calesse, looking round at his circle of friends, "a sight like that certainly gives one new sensations. We were riding in the Bois that morning and we saw the crowd pulled up to see what it was. I could not get Pecheret away, until the police ordered us off."

"But I think, M. Velizay, that you must be making a mistake in saying that they have found another clue and that this is a genuine one."

"And why?"

"Because I think the got on the right track from the beginning. It was enough to see the faces of those two brothers to know that they were guilty. But the French love mysteries, and we try to make one out of the 'cleares' and the simplest things."

Calesse ceased talking. Pecheret fixed his monocle over his left eye and stared at Jacques.

"It is quite unique to pass two days in prison," he declared—"very indeed to be accused of murder. My compliments, monsieur."

And turning his back on the two young men he swaggered into the next room. Just then Mme. Calesse came forward and her husband introduced the two guests.

Calesse suddenly stopped in the introduction and fixed her eyes coldly on his wife. She looked very beautiful. She was dressed in a sheath gown of crimson peau de soie. It fitted her beautiful figure to perfection. She wore diamonds in her dark hair and diamonds and rubies on her gown.

Jacques had started at the sight of Mme. Calesse and she had drawn in her breath quickly. Then she held out her hand to him. Calesse's eyes had been fixed on his wife's face as he had said:

"My dear, this is M. Jacques Velizay, whose name cannot be unknown to you."

"Delighted to meet you. So good of you to come," she said. She was again the cold, well-bred woman of the world.

Jacques looked foolish. He merely bowed and remained silent. She continued to utter a few polite phrases. Guests arriving at that moment claimed her attention, and she glided away. Calesse's sharp eyes had taken in this little scene. He had observed the look that had passed between his wife and the handsome young Southerner.

Velizay and Mersins strolled through the room and out onto the terrace and into the garden.

"Come out here; let us get as far away as possible," said Jacques.

"Why?"

"I want to get to a quiet place. I have something to tell you."

He linked his arm in Mersins and drew him to the farthest end of the grounds.

"No one can hear us here; let us sit down on this bench."

"What's the matter? I could see

plainly that you and Mme. Calesse have met before."

"It is quite a romance, I can assure you. I have told you already that I have traveled through India and the Afghan cities, and here there and everywhere, picking up all sorts of stuff for the firm. I have carte blanche to go where I like and I go and explore."

"It was on one of your travels that you met the princess?"

"That is all a faked story—a dish that is served up for the French society."

"Well—and your story?"

"I'll tell you the true story. The first time that I went to Kashmir I passed a night at a little inn that was owned by an Englishman."

"Ah! an enchanted inn."

"The inn was no more enchanted than any other inn, except that it was situated in the center of a beautiful little village. In the evening, after dinner, while I was smoking my cigar, I heard the sound of tambourines, and the innkeeper cried out:

"Here come the dancers!"

"Several girls came in and began to dance in the most delightful manner. When they had finished they came round and asked for money. They collected some coppers and then went on their way."

"One of the girls was so beautiful that I could not take my eyes off her. I got up to follow her. I asked the innkeeper if there was any danger in doing so."

"You'll gain nothing, my little," he said; "she will escape you. They are only half civilized."

"All the same I decided to go out and get another glimpse of the girl. I watched them all go into a low house. I waited outside."

"After a minute they came out again. They went with water from a ravine."

"And you went to the ravine?"

"Yes, I went there and I was lucky enough to see the girl who had so fascinated me. At first she was frightened and drew away, but I showed her a gold coin. Then she returned, took the gold, and laughed. She spoke a little English."

"I asked her if she would dance alone for me. She made a sign to her companions and they disappeared. Then for some minutes she sang and danced. I felt ready to worship the ground she danced on."

"I gave her two more gold coins. She took them and laughed again, showing her beautiful strong teeth. I was going to take her in my arms when she fled—"

"And you after her?"

"Yes, and didn't I run! But she was swifter than I. Suddenly she disappeared and I had to give up the chase. The next day I continued on my journey."

"I could not get the thought of this little dancing-girl out of my head. Her great eyes, her pale olive skin, her beautiful form were always before my eyes. I was madly in love."

"So much so that on your return—"

"I went out of my way to put up at the same inn."

"And the young Hindu girl was waiting faithfully for you?"

"Don't make a mistake, Mersins. I admit that I stopped there simply to see her. Yet all I asked was to see her face and watch her dance again. After dinner the troupe of girls came in to dance as before, but my charmer was not among them. I called the landlord, and I asked for her."

"Ah, your dancer, little Fadejah, he said. 'Listen to the song that her companions are singing.'"

"They were singing a love song; it was a strange mixture of English and Hindu."

"Fadejah," they sang, 'had listened to the false words of a stranger. She danced for him alone; she took his gold, and the next day she could not be found, for the stranger had killed her.'"

"What does this mean?" I asked of the landlord.

"Well, you see," he explained, "these young girls never receive anything but coppers and occasionally silver. Some months ago a man gave Fadejah gold, and the next night she must have fled to Calcutta, for we have never seen her since."

"I felt strangely sad when I heard this, and I returned to Calcutta. I had a few days to wait for the steamer to sail, but I had no heart to pass my time in seeking distraction at any of the pleasure resorts. I took long walks and strolled through the straggling village where the Hindus live."

"One night I was wandering along the banks of the Ganges; the rays from the moon played on the water. Some girls passed me; they were talking in low voices, but I heard one voice that I thought I recognized."

"Fadejah," I called.

"At once one of the girls left her companions and came back to me. 'What do you want?' she asked."

"I took her hands and kissed them. Then she saw my face and said: 'I remember you are the stranger who gave me some gold.' She smiled. 'I ran away from the little village where you stayed,' she continued. 'I was almost like a slave. They took the few coppers away from me that I earned dancing, and when you gave me the gold, I hid it in the hem of my dress. Then, I went away one night. I have another master now—he is kinder. He lets me go out in the evening.' I had to guess the half of what she said, for at this time I spoke the Hindu language very imperfectly. I would not let her go, so she stayed with me on the banks of the Ganges that moonlight night."

"And the next day?"

"The next day business prevented me from keeping my appointment with her, and the day after I left for France."

"Still in love?"

"No, quite cured, at least I thought so. It now seemed so commonplace."

"By the time I next went on my travels I had almost forgotten her. But I had hardly set foot on Hindu soil than my mind was filled with thoughts of her."

"I searched for her and finally

found her in a third-rate dancing hall, a place where Englishmen only go when they are intoxicated. She was the great attraction of this resort. Several girls had been dancing and I was just leaving when the spectators, who were reclining on cushions, called out:

"Here she is! Here she is!"

"A veiled woman came through a small door; she held a tambourine in her hand. Then she danced. I had not seen her face, but the moment she danced I knew that it was Fadejah. Suddenly she threw aside her veil and I saw her face. She was more beautiful than ever and she was now a full-grown woman."

"Soon she came round and held out her tambourine for us to drop in our offerings. Many gave her gold. It was easy to see that she was a favorite with them all. I did not know that she had noticed me, but she stood before me, she said in a soft voice:

"Come, I have been writing for you."

"Those few words completely threw me off my balance. Such an adventure in a Paris darce hall would have had no effect whatever upon me, but there on that Hindu soil I was bewitched. I left the hall and went outside and waited for her. She soon came out. She was covered from head to foot with a black drapery. She slipped between the groups of men who were standing around and fled up to me."

"Come," she said.

"We walked down the street. As we came to a narrow passage she pushed me in and closed the door."

"Hide! Some one is following!" Lie down flat on the ground," she said in a whisper.

<

Talks to Mothers

Mrs. Mary Wicks, Editor

Slave To Her Children

"The worst boy in the neighborhood, was the unanimous verdict of the community caused by their pranks. Her husband was rasy of temper and devoted to his business. He left the management of the children to the mother, serene in the belief that her love for them could not lead her astray in the work. I she were a slave to their caprices she hugged her chains. When they chose to obey her they did as they were bidden. If her wishes did not tally with their inclinations they are frankly and blatantly disobedient.

I have seen her smile as a 15-year old lad told her when asked to do an errand at the grocery that he "had something else to do." If she wanted the article named "she would have to do her own trotting."

It was her boast that neither she nor the father "had ever laid the weight of a hand upon one of the children in punishment. She would rule by love, not fear."

She is today the loneliest woman in the land. Her husband is dead; two of the boys are vagabonds upon the face of the earth; another is a pensioner upon the mother, whose slender income barely supports herself; a fourth has made money and means to keep it for his own family. His lady wife does not visit her husband's mother once a year. "A good sort of old fashioned person, who spoiled her children to death, and who is now reaping as she has sowed." I once heard her say. The girls are married and scattered in three different states. Not one has ever offered a home for the mother's old age. Selfish, exacting, "without natural affection," unamiable at home and unpopular abroad, they are just what the mother made them.

Do you ask what she promised to herself in the practice of what I call the refinement of cruelty to those she held to be dearer than her own soul?

THE CHILDREN'S STORY TELLING CLUB

Essilyn Dale Nichols, Editor

1527-35 St., Rock Island, Ill.

Send Manuscript and Letters to this Department Direct to the Editor of this Department.

This week, little readers, I shall introduce the editor's own little girl to you. She is twelve years old and likes to write make-believe stories just as her mama does. The one she has written for you is called: "On the Great Mountain." Here it is:

Otter and Beaver were two little Indian boys. They lived beside a great mountain. Their father, the chief, and his friends often went hunting on the top of this mountain. They always brought home a big deer or a bear to make a feast for the tribe. Otter and Beaver were great chums and they liked to tell what they would do when they got big. One day Otter and Beaver were talking together about what they were going to do when they grew up. Beaver said: "Oh, I tell you, Otter, what we will do. Let us play we are big and climb to the top of this mountain and hunt, and when we get back we will make a tent." "Oh, no," said Otter, "let us build the tent before we go and get our sister to be the squaw."

"All right," said Beaver. And they started to build the tent. Soon the tent was done and the sister was delighted to play squaw, and soon they were at work climbing the great mountain. They had bows and arrows and knives and all sorts of things to hunt with. They reached the top of the mountain and were very tired so Otter said: "Let us rest awhile."

So they sat down to rest and they both went to sleep. All at once they were awakened by a loud noise. What could it be? "It's a bear!" cried Beaver. "Let us kill it!"

Otter drew his bow and arrow and shot at it and killed it. But how would they get it down the mountain? "That's easy," said Otter. "How?" questioned Beaver. "Roll it down," replied Otter. So they dragged it to the edge of the mountain and rolled it down. Some Indian boys climbing up the mountain saw the bear rolling down and it scared them so they ran home as fast as they could. When Otter and Beaver found the bear, Otter said: "Look at the twigs and briars sticking to its fur!"

When they got it home they made a big feast for the tribe, and after that Otter and Beaver often went hunting.

By Vivienne Edithcara Nichols. The next story was written by Vivienne's chum. Here it is:

Playing Young Lady.

"Oh, Gladys!" cried Mabel as she came running into Gladys' house. "Come on over and play house with me."

"All right," answered Gladys, "I was just coming over."

"Let's play house and put on long dresses and play that we are ladies," said Mabel. "Mama went to town and I have to stay at home and watch the house, and I want you to come right away."

"Sure, I'll come right away," said Gladys. Soon they were hopping along side by side and soon arrived at Mabel's house.

"Now," said Gladys, "what shall we put on for long dresses?"

"You put on mama's red silk, and—Oh! I was going to put on mama's green satin but she wore it. Now what shall I wear?" cried Mabel.

"Oh, I know—I will wear her white lace dress," she continued.

When they were all ready Mabel said: "Now you must come and see me."

"All right," said Gladys. "I will go out now and knock and then you must come to the door."

"Oh, yes," said Mabel. "There comes some one! Oh! Oh! who can it be? Come, hide, I think it is Aunt Polly, and she will tell mama. Oh! What shall we do?"

"Let's hide them off quick," said Gladys.

But just as they had them almost off in case Aunt Polly.

"Why—Mabel!" said Aunt Polly, "what are you doing with your mother's clothes?"

"Why—mama said we could put them on," stammered Mabel.

"There, come over mother now, I will ask her," said Aunt Polly.

"Oh, no, no, no," she said we could," cried Mabel.

"Well, I will ask her anyway," said Aunt Polly.

Soon Mabel's mother heard the whole story, and for punishment Mabel and Gladys were not allowed to play together for two days. Mabel never dressed up in her mother's best dresses again. By Emma Marie Brand, Rock Island, Illinois.

seemingly on her side, there is perhaps some warrant in reason for anticipating German victories in the earlier stages of the war.

Under the heavy fire the allies on the west have been slowly pushed back. Russia has been working into Prussia, but Germany did not have the soldiers there to rightly defend herself as she has now.

If just the strength of the nation was concerned, Germany with her superior army could readily defeat the allied armies. But the strength of each man must be concerned taken under the heavy fire that they must give, in order to save themselves from defeat.

It will be a long drawn out battle, with a score of victories on each side. Austria will easily meet defeat in the south, but to the north Germany will not meet defeat so easily, but will slowly wear away. The strength of the allied forces will wear her away, little by little until she must yield.

It will be an honorable defeat, because she will stand up so long under fire of the armies of so great a territory, who have been throwing their great forces from all sides. It will be a battle of numbers against superior generalship and strength in which the latter slowly yields. But out of the defeat Germany can readily see victory, for she will have the honor of strength and greater art in war management.

Thousands of loyal men will give their life blood for their nation's cause. Thousands of homes will be destroyed. All this that the nations' rank and power should not be crinshed.

After the tumult of battle dies and quiet reigns once more, the map of Europe may be changed, although the defeat may not denote the nation of the greater power.

As each day brings us news of new turns in the great conflict, we turn our minds to a greater power who has the power to defeat the nations of the world combined, and we ardently pray that the war will soon cease and bring to the world a reign of everlasting peace.

True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

Mocha Cake.

One cup sugar, small piece butter, two eggs lightly beaten, pinch of salt, one cup flour with one teaspoonful soda and two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one teaspoonful vanilla, one cup boiling milk with one teaspoonful butter melted in it. Add ingredients as they are printed in order. This makes a very thin dough but puffs up lightly. Filling: One-half cup butter melted, one heaping cup powdered sugar, two teaspoonfuls strong coffee, two teaspoonfuls cocoa, one teaspoonful vanilla.

Banana Cake.

Beat to a cream two tablespoonfuls of butter and one cup of sugar. Add two eggs, well beaten, two-thirds cup of milk, two cups of flour with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and pinch of salt in it. Flavor with vanilla and bake in layers.

Banana Filling—Boil one cup of sugar with one-third cup of water until it can be blown from fork in feathers. Pour over well-beaten white of an egg and beat until cold. Rub four bananas through a sieve

and stir into filling. Spread between layers and on top.

Banana Cornstarch Pudding.

Two cups milk, one tablespoon cornstarch, one egg, pinch salt, one-third cup sugar. Put milk in double boiler, when hot add cornstarch mixed with a little water and stir until smooth. Add yolk of egg, sugar and salt mixed together. When done remove from fire, add one teaspoon of vanilla and white of egg beaten stiff. When it has cooled a little add two or three bananas. Do not put in bananas while hot, as it turns them black.

Rice Pudding.

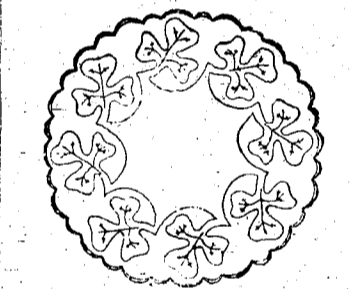
Two tablespoonfuls rice, one pint milk, small piece of butter, cinnamon, one-half cup sugar. Bake slowly one and a half hours. Stir often. Add raisins if liked.

Baked Indian Pudding.

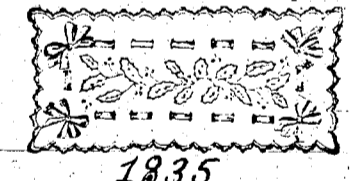
One and one-quarter quarts of milk scant one cup cornmeal, one-half cup sugar and two eggs mixed well together, then stir in the milk with a little salt, also a little ginger if liked.

Late Embroidery Designs

Prepared Especially for Our Paper



1760—Centerpiece in Leaf Design. Suitable for braiding or for outline embroidery. Size 18x18 inches. Stamped on linen, 75 cents; perforated pattern, 25 cents.



1835—A Dainty Holly Design for an Oblong Pin Cushion. The Holly design may be worked in solid or outline embroidery and

both sides (two parts are given with this design), buttonhole stitched on the edge and laced together with ribbon, run through worked eyelets. Stamped on linen, 35c; perforated pattern, 25c.



Designs for Borders. No. 554A, 4 2-4 inches wide; No. 554B, 3 1-4 inches wide; No. 554C, 1 3-4 inches wide; No. 554D, 1 1-2 inches wide; No. 554E, 1 1-4 inches wide; No. 554F, 3-4 inches wide; No. 554G, 1 1-2 inches wide; No. 554H, 1 3-4 inches wide. Perforated pattern of designs 554A and 554B, 15 cents each. Perforated patterns of all other designs, 10 cents each.

Education For The Home

"Send all the information you can to these mothers. We are 15 miles from a doctor. So many women die." "Many women in this district live 50 to 100 miles from a physician." "We are 40 miles from town and need help for ourselves and our children." "We are 28 miles from the nearest postoffice. We need help."

Appeals like these received by the Bureau of Education from thousands of women throughout the United States in the past year indicate the need which mothers, especially in remote rural districts, feel for advice in the care and training of their children. In recognition of these needs the home-education division of the Bureau of Education has been established. Its objects are: "To help parents in the home education of their children with reference to health, games, and play, early mental development, and formation of moral habits; to interest boys and girls who have left school and are still at home by directing their home reading and study; and to further the education of the parents in the home."

To help accomplish this the Bureau of Education co-operates with the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' associations, with a view to reaching as many homes as possible. A series of bulletins on home educational problems has been prepared and parents desiring advice in child nurture and home-making may receive it from the bureau. As a basis for further work the home-education division has obtained a carefully selected list of women in all parts of the United States to co-operate in extension of opportunities

to all parents for education in home-making. County superintendents of schools were asked to furnish the names of women in their communities who could be depended upon for a certain amount of initiative and leadership. Through the efforts of the 1,593 women thus selected and from other sources the bureau has been furnished with nearly 40,000 names of mothers who feel the need of information on the care and home training of children, and it is with these 40,000 mothers that a beginning has been made.

The bulk of the requests are for help in the problems of home-making and care of the children. The mothers ask the bureau for help in choosing literature, in reading courses for themselves and for their children. They ask for bulletins on "home matters," material for home study for boys and girls, literature on moral training, books suitable to children who have completed the common school course, methods of bringing together the home and the school, suggestions for forming sewing and cooking classes, and information necessary for organizing parent-teacher associations.

Some of the states, through packet libraries and by other means, are reaching these people who are without access to the usual sources of information, but in most localities no effort is made to reach the mothers themselves with the facts that are essential to the sound development of the children and the home. It is in this field that the home-education division plans to do its work, not by interference with local conditions, but as a clearing house of information for state and local authorities.

Our Fashion Department

Address all Pattern Orders to this Paper



1031. A New Model for Early Fall. This attractive model, as here shown, was made of blue broadcloth, with trimmings of checked woolen. The style is unique in its shaping. The raglan shoulder is lengthened by a sleeve section, that is finished with a broad cuff. A rolling collar completes the neck edge. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 3 5-8 yards of 44-inch material for an 18-year size.

9741. Child's Rompers in High or Round Neck Edge. This design with its practical closing at lower edge is suitable for gingham, chambray, lawn, percale, galatea, flannel or flannelette. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 years. It requires 2 1-4 yards of 36-inch material for a 3-year size.

1037. A Very Attractive and Pretty Style. Costume for Misses and Small Women, consisting of a surplice waist, with or without tunic, and a two-piece skirt. The waist with short or wrist-length sleeves. Figured crepe in a new shade of green is here depicted, with frillings of old gold mesaline on the edges of cuffs and collar. The waist is made with a chemise at the low neck outline. The surplice closing is becoming and youthful. The tunic shows graceful plaits in panel style. The short sleeve is finished with a neat cuff. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 6 yards of 44-inch material for a 17-year size.

1033-1028. A Good Combination for Home or Business Wear. Separate waists and skirts are more popular than ever, and add greatly to the variety of the wardrobe. The combination here shown comprises Ladies' Waist 1033, and Ladies' Skirt 1028. The skirt is cut with the new flare shape at the sides. The waist has full fronts, joined to yoke portions that are combined with the back and sleeve. A neat collar and vest portions are attractive features of this model. The sleeve is stylish in wrist length with a hand cuff, or in short length finished with a shaped cuff. The Waist Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, and requires 2 3-4 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. It is good for silk, velvet, corduroy, madras, lawn, linen or batiste, ratine or crepe. The skirt may be of the same material or checked or plaid, woolen or of serge. The skirt is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure, and requires 3 3-8 yards of 44-inch material for a 24-inch size. It measures 2 yards at its lower edge.

9730. Ladies' House Dress. Lawn, percale, dimity, gingham, segrsucker, chambray, galatea or cashmere may be used for this design. The waist is made with Gibson shoulder plaits, and coat closing. The sleeve is finished with a hand cuff. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. It requires 5 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

1021. Ladies' One-Piece Apron. Here is an apron that is not only simple and practical, but becoming as well. It is fitted to the figure under the arm by darts, and the skirt portion is ample enough to protect the dress worn underneath. The back portion is extended to form straps that cross at the center and fasten over the shoulders in front. Gingham, linen, percale, or alpaca are all suitable for this garment. The pattern is cut in 8 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 3 3-8 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

9797. Child's Night Drawers. Suitable for domet or canton flannel, muslin, cambric, nainsook, or muslin. The garment will be found very desirable, as it affords protection and covering and is most comfortable. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size.

1037. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1033-1028. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

9730. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c FOR EACH pattern in silver, or stamps.

1021. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

9797. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents 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.

The European Crisis

By Omar W. Russell, Casnovia.

Just at the time when the great an of peace was possibly at the turning point, and the nations were seemingly on friendly terms, the world's press gave notice to the world of the dispute between Austria and Serbia. Soon the Austrian guns began to shell Belgrade, and the opening conflict of the present European crisis was at hand.

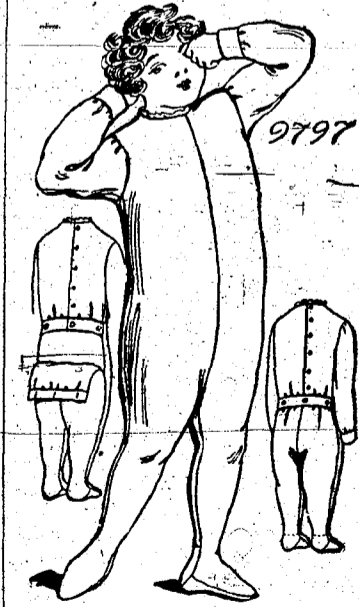
Within only a few days after the first bloodshed had been east, the world was staggered by the proclamation of war from nearly all Europe. Germany had taken sides with Austria, while Russia, Great Britain, France and Belgium had been the opposing foes. Germany with her millions of soldiers and her modern guns pressed on from all sides, although under the pressing fire of the opposing foe she soon conquered Belgium. Then still holding the thoughts of old, when she conquered France, she started her soldiers toward Paris

with the intention of a repetition of the old feat.

At the same time the Russian army was slowly pressing through the Prussian frontier working gradually toward Berlin.

Servia, aided by the Russians along the north boundary, have been slowly conquering Austria, but although the war started in this territory the great crisis of the whole conflict lies in the north.

As we let our minds pass over the map of Europe and see the magnitude of the nations involved, and then compare the statistics showing the strength of the various armies, we wonder how Germany can stand up under the fire of France, Great Britain, Russia and Belgium combined. Germany possesses the best trained army in the world. She is the possessor of the ablest generals and also has the honor of first choice of many of the greatest guns for heavy warfare. With this balance of power



9797. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A WISE CHILD.
Once upon a time there was a Little Boy who had been taught to use Tact and Diplomacy whenever they would at least do just as well as the plain, unpleasant Truth. Moved by his commendable Spirit, he walked into the Parlor one day while his Mother was entertaining a Company, and cried out before them all:
"Oh, Mamma! The Cook has shot Papa! Come here, quick!"
This, without interpretation, may seem to have been brutal Unequivocality rather than diplomatic Ambiguity, but when it is understood that in reality it was the Man of the House who had shot the Cook, it will at once be seen that the Lad rose to the Emergency like a Hero, and softened the Blow with marvelous Perspicacity in one so Young.
Moral: From this we should Learn that the Worst in generally yet to Come.—Puck.

DIDN'T WEAR 'EM.
Jimmie giggled when the teacher read the story of the Roman who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast.
"You do not doubt a trained swimmer could do that, do you, James?"
"No, sir," answered Jimmie, "but I wondered why he didn't make it four and get back to the side his clothes were on."—From Success Magazine.

GOOD REASON.
"What made that fellow grab his hat and get out in such a hurry?" asked the restaurant proprietor.
"He ordered hash," answered the waitress.
"Well?"
"And when I went back in the kitchen to give the order to the cook I accidentally stepped on the cat's tail and he yowled like he was being killed—that's why."

PROBLEM.
Knicker—It is said that you can be well educated with a five-foot bookshelf.
Flatter—What would you get out of a folding-bed that looked like a bookcase?—Puck.

WHY HE STUDIED.
"My boy," said the head of the firm, "I've noticed that you have a great head for figures, although you don't seem to be able to spell or write at all. How does it happen?"
"I studied arithmetic," replied the office boy, "because I wanted to know how to figure de 'tatin averages."—Chicago Record-Herald.

HE WAS SLOW.
He loved the girl in silence,
As people do in books.
For she had "mon"
And he had none
And wasn't much for looks.

At last he broke the silence,
The answer wasn't no.
In fact, she said
When they were wed;
"You certainly was slow."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

IN SOME DISTRICTS.
"Having the roads watched, eh?"
"Yes."
"Anything especially dangerous at large?"
"Oh, no. We're expecting our congressman back any day now."—Exchange.

A MIND OF ACCURACY.
Marion—That is a wonderfully studious and conscientious young man.
Myrtle—Yes, terribly so. He insisted on hunting up a botanist to make sure that the plant he found me standing under was really a mistletoe.—Syracuse Herald.

SISTERLY SERVICE.
She could not wed me, but she said
"I'll be your sister to the end!"
That night before I went to bed,
I sent my socks for her to mend,
—Bobbie Babble.

DAWN OF A SCHEME.
"Why not have our store physician keep busy between whistles?"
"As to how?"
"Offer bargain operations in appendicitis. Only one to a customer, of course."—Exchange.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD
G. A. Lisk, Publisher
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
Entered at the postoffice at East Jordan, Michigan, as second class mail matter.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF EAST JORDAN. TAKE NOTICE.

At the general election to be held on the third day of November, A. D. 1914, there will be submitted to the electors of the City of East Jordan certain amendments to the City Charter of the City of East Jordan. The sections amended are sections 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 19, 22 and 23 of Chapter III and they are amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER III. REGISTRATION, NOMINATION AND ELECTION.

REGISTRATION.
Section 1. The supervisors of each of the three wards of said city shall constitute the board of registration therein, except as herein otherwise provided. If by reason of the change of the election district, or the division of the city into two or more election districts, or otherwise, it becomes necessary to increase the number of registration boards of the city, the commission shall appoint a board of registration for such additional district: Provided, that the supervisor for each ward shall be a member of the registration board for the election district in which he resides and the commission shall appoint one or more members for such boards of registration as may be necessary to complete a board of two or more members. The compensation for the members of the board of registration shall be \$2.00 per day.

Section 2. When changes shall be made in any election district, or when a new ward shall be formed in whole or in part from the territory of other wards, or when a ward shall be divided into voting districts, the boards of registration of the respective wards or voting districts affected by the change, shall meet previous to the time prescribed by law for giving notice of their sessions preceding the next election, and the name of each registered elector known to have been transferred by such change from one ward or voting district to a new ward or voting district, or from one voting district to another, shall be copied into the register of the ward or voting district to which the transfer was made, and be stricken from the register of the ward or voting district from which the elector was transferred by the change.

Section 4. The entire city shall constitute one election district: Provided, that the city commission may divide the city into two or more election districts by ordinance or resolution. The said boards shall register all electors by wards in separate books for each ward. No person shall be permitted to vote at any primary or city election unless he shall be a registered and qualified elector of said city: Provided, however, that any qualified elector may be registered and be eligible to vote at any primary, or any general city election, if he shall appear in person before the city clerk and take the oath required as to qualifications for registration and request that his name be registered therein. The inspectors shall register any person who shall on any primary or city election day appear and make oath or affirmation to the effect that he is a qualified elector of said city, or when they personally know him to be such. Any person registered on any primary or election day as prescribed herein shall be entitled to vote at said primary or city election and at any succeeding election without other registration. There shall be no other registration except that prescribed by the general election laws of the State of Michigan.

NOMINATION.
Section 10. Upon said ballots the names of the candidates shall be arranged for the several offices in accordance with the provisions of the general primary laws governing the arrangement of names of candidates on primary ballots for state and county officers. The names of the candidates for mayor shall first be placed on the primary ballot with a square at the left of each name and immediately above, the words "vote for one."
Following these names, likewise arranged, shall appear the names of the candidates for commissioner, likewise arranged, with the square at the left of each name and immediately above, the words "vote for one."
Following these names, likewise arranged, shall appear the names of the candidates for Justice of the Peace with a square at the left of each name and immediately above, the words "vote for one": Provided, however, that in case there be but two candidates for any said office, said candidates shall be deemed to have been duly nominated and their names shall not be made to appear upon said primary ballot, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue to such candidates certificates

of nomination. Provided further, that in case there shall be but two candidates for each and all of the city offices to be nominated at said primary election, then it shall not be necessary to hold said primary election for the nomination of said candidates, and it shall be the duty of the city clerk to issue to each of said candidates certificates of nomination and said primary election shall not be held except when necessary to nominate county or state officers pursuant to the laws of the State of Michigan.

Section 13. Having caused said ballots to be printed the said city clerk shall cause to be delivered at the polling places a number of ballots equal to at least twice the number of votes cast at the last general municipal election for the office of mayor. The persons who are qualified to vote at the general municipal elections shall be qualified to vote at such primary election and challenges can be made by not more than two persons to be appointed at the time of opening the polls by the inspectors of election; and the law applicable to challenges at a general municipal election shall be applicable to challenges made at such primary election.

The board of election inspectors shall, immediately upon the closing of the polls, count the ballots and ascertain the number of votes cast in such precinct for each of the candidates and make return thereof to the city clerk, upon proper blanks to be furnished by the said city clerk, within twenty-four hours of the closing of the polls. The said board of election inspectors shall immediately upon completing the count of said ballots publicly declare the result thereof. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for mayor shall be the candidates, and the only candidates, whose names shall be placed upon the ballot for mayor at the next municipal election, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for commissioner, and no others, shall be placed upon the ballot as candidates for commissioner at such municipal election. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for Justice of the Peace, and no others, shall be placed upon the ballot as candidates for Justice of the Peace at such municipal election.

Section 14. Candidates for the office of supervisor and constables in the several wards shall be nominated and elected in the manner provided by the general laws of the State for the nomination and election of such officers. A separate ballot shall be prepared by the city clerk for each ward for the election of such officers and such ballot shall conform to the requirements of the general laws of the State. Supervisors and constables shall be elected by wards and no elector shall be permitted to vote for such officers except for candidates from his own ward.

ELECTION.
Section 19. The inhabitants of the city having the qualifications of electors under the constitution of the state, and no others, shall be electors therein, and every elector shall vote in the election district where he shall have lived during the twenty days next preceding the day of election. The residence of any elector not being a house holder shall be deemed to be in the election district in which is located his regular place of business.

Section 22. The inspectors of election shall be composed of the supervisors of each of the wards of said city, the city clerk and the Justice of the Peace whose office shall soonest expire, and if at the opening of the polls at any election any of the inspectors shall not be present or perform the duties of such inspectors, or shall be disqualified from the performance of said duties, the electors present at any such election precinct may choose viva voce such number of electors as with the inspector or inspectors present shall constitute a board equal to the number fixed by this charter, and such electors so chosen shall be inspectors of that election during the continuance thereof. Each inspector shall receive \$2.00 per day as compensation. Additional inspectors may also be chosen viva voce at the time of holding any election, whenever in the judgment of the inspectors present the same shall be deemed necessary.

Section 23. The inspectors of election shall choose one of their number chairman of the board and the city clerk shall act as clerk of the election and another of said board shall be designated to act as second clerk and such electors shall take the constitutional oath of office which oath may be administered by an inspector.

The form in which such proposed amendments to said City Charter will be submitted on the ballot is as follows:
For the amendment of Sections 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 19, 22 and 23 of Chapter III of the City Charter of the City of East Jordan, relative to the registration of electors and the nomination and election of City Officers. YES []
For the amendment of Sections 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 19, 22, and 23 of Chapter III of the City Charter of the City of East Jordan, relative to the registration of electors and the nomination and

election of City Officers. NO []
Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1914, by at least a three-fifths majority of the members of said commission, by a ye and nay vote as follows:
Ayes—Hudson and Graff.
Nays—None.
Dated September 28th, 1914.
OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

We are the only people that are carrying a regular line of Trunks, Suitcases and Grips.—EMPEY BROS.
Firestone Tires, Tubes and Auto Supplies for sale by E. E. Hall, East Jordan. Phone No. 28.

It's a Pleasure to Carry



our Bread and Cake and we carry it for the benefit of the eating community. We receive daily compliments about our Bread and Cake and deserve them because we do our utmost to please patrons. We are extremely careful in our clean, model bakery, and we use only the purest of materials in making our bread, rolls and cake. But we do not charge you for our carefulness.

R. N. SPENCE

1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"

Silver Of Proven Quality
Rich design and refined beauty in knives, forks, spoons and fancy serving pieces are not attributes of solid silverware alone. The skill born of long experience has produced in the famous 1847 ROGERS BROS. silver plate effects in pattern and design which make its name for beauty second only to its reputation for quality—"Silver Plate that Wears."
Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "CL," showing all patterns.
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.,
Successor to Mellden Britannia Co.
MERIDEN, CONN.

St. Joseph's Church
Rev. Timothy Kroboth.
Sunday Oct. 4.
10.30 a. m. High mass.
7.30 p. m. Devotion and Benediction.

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 catalogs and premium list. Enclose 10c stamps for return postage etc.
FAMILY STORY PAPER
24-26 Vandewater Street
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EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

Put Yourself on our list of satisfied customers.

Satisfied? Yes! Every "Palmer Garment" wearer shows their satisfaction by continuing to purchase these garments



The PALMER Garment

contains in its makeup the ripe experience of over half a century. Our list of customers grows larger each year because the "Palmer Garment" grows better. The "Palmer Garment" represents the best combination of style, fit, quality and value that you can obtain anywhere—and you can choose the exact garment you need because we provide the variety.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

Its Time To Plant a Tree
We are prepared to furnish you Shade Trees of any description. Lawns Graded and put in first class condition. Sodding a specialty
Wm. Tate
East Jordan, R. F. D. 4

OVER 66 YEARS EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents and Inventions. Order agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year four months \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Washington, D. C.

Briefs of the Week

Sheriff Robbins was in our city Saturday last.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Preston a son, Thursday.

Pros. Atty Fitch was at Charlevoix this week attending Circuit Court.

There were 31 births and 14 deaths at Charlevoix County during the past month.

National Peace Day will be observed by the various churches in our city tomorrow (Sunday.)

H. I. McMillian returned Thursday evening from Kalamazoo where he attended the Republican State Convention as delegate from this county.

Chris and Fenton Bulow left here Thursday for Springville where they will enter the Cobb and Mitchell store which James Milford recently took charge of.

Mrs. A. H. Kimball and Estella Sherman are at Saginaw this week attending the State Convention of Pythian Sisters, the former as delegate for the local lodge.

Boys and Girls, readers of the Herald have you joined the Children's Story Telling Club? If not write the editor of that department and tell her you would like to join.

STRAYED—A cow which W. R. Barnett had just purchased, broke away from a herd last Friday night, and strayed. Will finder kindly notify Mr. Barnett at East Jordan.

"Old Store Boxes and Concrete," is the title of an article on another page of the Herald, which gives some handy things that can be constructed from old store boxes and concrete.

Amber Muma, who violated his parole issued by Judge Wayne some time ago, was sentenced by the Judge and taken to Ionia, Tuesday, by Sheriff Robbins, to serve a six-months sentence.

In a runaway accident on State st, last Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. John Vrondam of Wilson township, were thrown from their buggy, each receiving a broken left arm, besides numerous bruises. The vehicle was smashed.

On our state news page is an article on selecting seed corn, which we trust will appeal to our farm readers, to the extent, that the suggestion offered will be carried out and the profit by so doing will be a greater yield of corn in this section for 1915.

Quite a number from here attended both the Gaylord and Bellaire fairs this week. Reports brought back were that the fairs were remarkably successful in both attendance and exhibits. At Bellaire, Thursday one of the best airplane flights ever given in this region was staged.

Jimmie Barclay, the nine year old son of Frank Barclay, living near Horton Bay, has lost the sight of his right eye. He was running about the house Sunday with a butcher knife when he tripped and fell. The knife pierced the right eye ball splinting it in such a manner as to destroy the sight forever. Boyne Citizen.

Jewelry of High Degree

Rings, Necklaces and Scarf Pins, Ornaments in Silver and Gold.

"Experience be a jewel," wrote Shakespeare, and he was a philosopher as well as a playwright. Your experiences in purchasing anything in our line will be jewels. Our wares are exactly what they are represented to be.

C. C. MACK
JEWELER

Mr. Farcott of Boyne City was here on business Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Prior returned from Kalamazoo Saturday last.

Mrs. W. H. Peck was at Bay City last week visiting friends.

Miss Zeffie Stoy of Muskegon is visiting relatives here this week.

Mrs. Clark Barrie is visiting relatives at Hart, Mich., for a short time.

C. A. Erabant and D. E. Goodman drove to Gaylord on Wednesday.

Sam Courney and family of Frederic spent Sunday with Wm. Boudries.

Atty and Mrs. E. N. Clink and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt drove to Petoskey, Friday.

Mrs. A. Cameron and son are visiting relatives at Ontario for a few weeks.

Mrs. Harry Sloan and children left Monday to join her husband at Sidney, Ohio.

Mrs. Geo. Ward of the west side went to Deward, Tuesday for a few days visit.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cross who were in Grand Rapids, last week returned Friday evening.

George Burt of Beaverton, who has been in our city for some time, returned home Tuesday.

R. T. McDonald and family were among those from here that attended the Bellaire fair, this week.

Mrs. Ernest Hansen left Tuesday for Greenville where she will join her husband who has employment there.

Mrs. John Dolezel and daughter, Josephine, returned Saturday after a weeks visit with Mancelona relatives.

Mrs. Lasira Kenyon leaves this week for Mackinac Island, where she will visit her son and family for some weeks.

Bert Price is here from Charlotte for a visit with his family. Mrs. Price expects to return with him the coming week.

Miss Mary Hunter returned to Detroit last of the week after two weeks visit with her brother and other friends.

The Womens Improvement Club will hold their first meeting for the year at the home of Mrs. Howard Porter Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Mrs. Ed. Baehaw and daughter Hazel returned to Pellston, Tuesday after two weeks visit with Mr. and Mrs. James Bashaw.

The catholic ladies are having a bake sale this afternoon in John Lalonde's building. You are cordially invited to pay them a visit.

Mrs. Sam Courney and children of Frederic returned home Tuesday, after spending Sunday with her brother, Wm. Bodrie and family.

W. G. Fortune has gone to Nampa, Idaho, to visit his daughter, Mrs. Stanford and Miss Margaret. He expects to remain for some time.

C. S. Grigsby the oldest son of the family, made a short visit at the parsonage at the beginning of the week. It was a kind of "home run".

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gibson returned home from Bellaire, Tuesday evening where they have been making an extended visit with their daughter.

Mrs. John Benford and daughter who have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cross, returned to their home at Mt. Pleasant last week.

Contractor Harry S. Price was home from Greenville this week, returning again, Thursday. He expects to complete construction work on the dam there this week.

Fruit! Have you put up enough fruit for your winter's needs? If not then visit the fruit booth at the catholic ladies bazaar Oct. 21 and 22. They will have fruit of all kinds.

Mr. and Mrs. John Momberger returned from Grand Rapids last week where they attended the state convention of Superintendents of Poor of Keepers of County Infirmarys.

The Ladies Auxillary of the L. D. S. church will give a box and fish pond Social Tuesday Oct. 6th at the home of Mrs. L. Dudley on the West side. Ladies bring boxes; Gents bring money. Every body welcome.

We are offering, this week, in our embroidery department, some new designs for borders and a centerpiece leaf design. We endeavor to give you each week the latest designs from a large fashion house in New York City.

Mrs. W. P. Squier and children with Miss Cassie Winters left Monday for Ft. Worth, Texas. Miss Cassie expects to remain south during the winter. Her many friends hope her complete recovery by the change of climate.

Mr. Pierce of Cadillac was in our city Monday, on business.

S. A. Bush and wife were East Jordan callers on Monday.

B. E. Waterman was a Traverse City business visitor Friday.

Atty D. L. Wilson was a Charlevoix business visitor, Wednesday.

Children's Coats at Special Prices next week only at M. E. Ashley & Co.

Regular business meeting of Sororians hive Monday Oct. 5th at K. P. hall.

Mrs. A. W. Clark and children are visiting their relatives at Petoskey this week.

John Getty and family are moving their household here from Boyne City this week.

Empey Bros. are closing out their BABY CARRIAGES and GOCARTS at actual cost.

Special prices on Children's Coats 2 to 16 years all next week at M. E. Ashley & Co.

The quarterly WATER TAX is now due and payable at City Treas. Mack's office.

The M. E. Ladies' Aid will meet with Mrs. A. E. Alexander next Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Waterman, with an auto load of friends, attended the Gaylord fair, Wednesday.

Your FALL SEWING—take it Mrs. L. C. Barlow at M. E. Ashley & Co. Store and receive satisfaction.

M. Kowalska returned from Manistec on Wednesday. He was accompanied by his granddaughter Mrs. Otto Bruggman and daughter.

DOWN AND OUT.

Carl Brickert sat huddled on a cold park bench, near the edge of the lake. He was down and out. His thin, pale face, blue lips and wild, brilliant eyes, his frayed clothes and tattered shoes, voiced aloud to anyone who gazed upon him, his pitiable condition. The frosty lap of the waves on the beach beckoned him insidiously. One plunge and the struggle, the heart-breaking attempt to keep body and soul together, would all be over.

He glanced around cautiously through the increasing darkness. Save for another man, apparently in about as bad shape as himself, some distance from him, there was no one about. Brickert rose from his seat, his bones aching with the cold and hunger, and approached the lake. As he neared the water he gave another glance at the other man and was surprised to see that he was hurrying toward him. Fearful that his attempt upon his own life might be frustrated, Brickert tore toward the lake. He raced out upon a little pier, which extended into the lake, with the intention of plunging into deep water. When almost at the end of the pier he heard the pursuing man call to him, and he involuntarily stopped.

"Hey," came the voice, harsh and rather weak. "Don't do that!" Brickert turned angrily on the newcomer and saw a man, almost as emaciated and forlorn looking as himself.

"Who are you?" Brickert cried, and started to plunge.

The other man caught him. Brickert struggled violently. He was somewhat bigger than the man, but did not fight with the desperation the other displayed. There was something frantic in the way he heaved and fought. Weak he undoubtedly was, cold and probably nearly starved, but still frenzy imparted a strength to his muscles which finally forced Brickert to the floor of the pier. Then, while the man sat on Brickert's chest, the two had a brief breathing spell.

"What—what do you want?" Brickert gasped. "I haven't got anything—I haven't done anything. What do you want? Who are you?"

"Never mind who I am," gasped the other. "I know what you want to do—you want to kill yourself and I'm not going to let you do it!" he cried with a set face and deep purpose mirrored in his eyes.

"Why not?" questioned Brickert. "What's it to you whether or not I kill myself?"

"Never mind," repeated the other. "His words were cut short, for, with a sudden, unexpected movement, Brickert threw the man off and dashed for the edge of the pier. Again the other man caught him, and for awhile they fought desperately in the darkness. Their weakened constitutions, however, were soon tired by the struggle, and finally they desisted and sat side by side on the pier. Then Brickert spoke up:

"You needn't try to stop me any longer," he said. "This fight—this struggle, has made me see that I can still scrap. I may be down and out, but I'm going to struggle to the end."

"Slip it there, old fellow," said the other. "I was in the same boat when I saw you about to kill yourself. I was going to do the same thing. I thought I'd have one good fight before I followed you, and now, like you, I'm going to keep on scrapping to the end."

The couple struggled to their feet and, arm in arm, they staggered weakly through the park toward a big electric light, which announced an ugly brick building as a "Salvation Army Citadel."

Presbyterian Church Notes

Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor.

Public worship in the morning at 10:30. In the evening at 7:00 and during the winter months.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after morning service. All members of the church should make a special effort to attend.

Sunday School at 11:45. The superintendent will be glad to see all in their places and ready to begin at that hour.

Y. P. S. C. E. has entered on a new beginning. All young people are urged to come and enjoy this praise service, and, note the time, 6:15 for the next six months.

10:30 "The Gift of Peace" will be the theme that the pastor will take for the morning service in connection with "The day of Prayer for Peace." Let us worship together and pray God to hasten the end of the war.

11:45 Sunday School. Will you try and be with us at the Sunday School?

6:15 Epworth League Service, Mrs. Mable Gay, Leader.

7:00 "Vision of Life" will be the evening subject. Good singing, a live service. A welcome awaits you.

A Lame Back—Kidney Trouble Causes It. And it will give you even worse if not checked. Mrs. H. T. Strayge, Gainesville, Ga., was fairly down on her back with kidney trouble and inflamed bladder. She says: "I took Foley Kidney Pills and now my back is stronger than in years and both kidney and bladder troubles are entirely gone."

Day Work or Washing Wanted—Inquire of Miss Kake, first door north of Eagle House, West Side.

FATHER AND SON. "What do you figure is the result of a college education?" "The young man learns to yell for the money, and the old man to whistle for it!"—Puck.

"How nice and warm it always seems to be in your flat. You must have your janitor bribed." "No. The woman who lives on the floor below is a cold-air crank who quarrels with him every day because he keeps her nearly roasted."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Christian Science Church Notes. Christian Science Society hold services at their meeting place on North Main-st, west side, second door south of Division-st, Sunday morning at 10:30; Subject of lesson "Unreality."

Sunday School at 12:00 m. Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30. Reading room in the same place open every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 4.

All are cordially invited to attend the services and visit the reading room.

Keeps Your Liver Healthily Active. A man in Kentucky just told a friend that Foley Cathartic Tablets were the most wonderful medicine that ever entered his system. Said he would not be without them. Neither would you if you had ever tried them. A thoroughly cleansing cathartic for chronic constipation or for an occasional purge.—Hites Drug Store.

COMING TO EAST JORDAN UNITED DOCTORS, Specialist WILL BE AT TAYLOR'S INN.

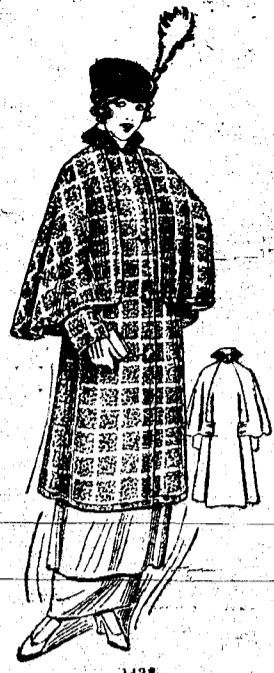
Wednesday October 7, 1914. One Day Only. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Remarkable Success of these Talented Physicians in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Offer their Services Free of Charge. The United Doctors, licensed by the State of Michigan, are experts in the treatment of diseases of the blood, liver, stomach, intestines, skin, nerves, heart, spleen, kidneys or bladder, diabetes, bed-wetting, rheumatism, sciatica, tape worm, leg ulcers, appendicitis, gall stones, goitre, piles, etc., without operation, and are too well known in this locality to need further mention.

Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Call and see them.

Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

We have added to our stock of Ladies' Coats, the celebrated "Elite" line which, with the "La Vogue" gives us a double chance to suit the most particular tastes in style, quality and price. We invite you to call and see these garments as our prices, styles and qualities will suit you.



L. WEISMAN

Grand Gift Distribution

Beautiful Chests of Rogers Silverware to be Given Away By the Home Merchants Advertising Club

Patronize the Merchants whose names appear below and receive a Cash Sale Contest Ticket with every 25c purchase. Each Contest Ticket entitles the holder to record one guess, when properly filled out and deposited at the

TEMPLE THEATRE

These Firms Will Give You Tickets

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| STATE BANK OF EAST JORDAN | H. C. BLOUNT & CO., BAZAAR |
| E. L. BURDICK, GROCERIES | KITSMAN'S RESTURANT, and Billiard Parlor |
| WHITE STAR BAKERY | W. C. SPRING DRUG CO. "Rexall Store" |
| STROEBEL BROS., HARDARE | FREIBERG, TAILORING |
| C. H. WHITTING, FURNITURE | CHAS. A. HUDSON, Pioneer Shoe Man |
| M. E. ASHLEY, & CO., DRY GOODS, Ladies Furnishings, Millinery, Notions | M. S. BERGER, CIGAR MFRG. |
| ELECTRIC ART STUDIO | C. C. MACK, "THE JEWELER" |

Contestants must write their name and number guessed on each and every contest ticket and deposit them in ballot box at above theatre. The first firm listed above will give away a chest of Rogers Silverware

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 5.

The three exposed figures of the number of this chest of Silver can be seen at any of the firms listed above. The second firm listed will give away a chest of Silver the week following above date. The third firm a chest the next week and so on, until the list is depleted.

The depositor of the first ticket found which supplies correctly the three missing figures, or the depositor of the first ticket found coming nearest to correctly supplying them—will receive a chest of this Silverware Absolutely Free.

Every chest of Silver is numbered—three figures of which will be exposed, so be sure to get the new exposed figures each week. Begin now to deposit your tickets for the first chest of Silver.

To Sew and Sew Right Use the Rotary 'WHITE'

For Sale by EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.



The Sand Farm Dept.

Conducted By

The Sand Farmer

Mail Suggestions and Inquiries to

Louis P. Haight, Muskegon, Mich.

The "Sand Farmer" was glad to see so many of his friends at the Greater Michigan Fair, and while he did not have the opportunity of shaking hands with all, the many who did introduce themselves made him feel as though he has many friends, and in future stories he will try to explain more at length some of the problems of the "Sand Farm." He was glad to see so many interested in raising sheep, and will be glad to cooperate in making the sheep industry more profitable by carding the wool into bats for bed comforters, spinning it into yarn for home knitting, or knitting up the yarn into stockings, mittens, leggings and socks at the knitting mills, for those who want the best of all-wool goods, and who are helping to develop the Michigan lands by keeping sheep.

If those having sheep for sale, and those wishing to buy, will let the "Sand Farmer" know the stock they have on hand, or the kind of stock they wish to purchase, he will be glad to try to bring these two classes of farmers together, without charge, if a two-cent postage stamp is enclosed for a reply.

Many have asked that the lecture which the "Sand Farmer" gave at the fair might appear in print, and although he never said the same things twice alike, and many of the lectures were made more interesting by questions asked, the following is a condensed report for the benefit of those who were unable to attend, and the lectures will give them some idea of the "pine barren" exhibit.

The first department represented the 17,000,000 acres of waste land in the state of Michigan, and the large map at the end of the hall showed that the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maryland could be placed on these lands lying north of Grand Rapids, and not cover the entire territory. These states have a population of nearly 5,000,000 people, and could these lands be placed under cultivation, where they produced but \$10 per acre, they would add \$170,000,000 to Michigan's wealth each year, or more than all the assets of the banks of Michigan. The vastness of this work can hardly be comprehended, and it is a man's job, whoever that man may be, who will attempt to bring these waste lands under cultivation, to feed the millions who will soon be dependent upon them for food.

The first section had the large pine stumps which are blasted with dynamite at the Haight Farm, and then pulled out with a traction engine, but instead of being piled and burned, as is the case in many parts of the state, they are saved and cut up into kindling wood, to be sold to the city friends, who like to watch them burn in their grate fires, and the "Sand Farmer" tried to impress upon his hearers that they had better keep their stumps piled than to burn them up in a few years buy wood.

There were also the oak stumps, which were explained by the second exhibit, showing the three methods that have been employed to get rid of them: the first by cutting them off 18 inches above the ground and pulling them with a winch, or traction engine; the second, by cutting them off close to the ground and depending upon them to die—which they will not do, but will produce 20 per cent where there was but one the year before. Both of these methods were regarded as the wrong way, while the right way was shown by the stumps being cut close to the ground, and the bark peeled off a little way underground, so that there were no eyes to start new sprouts. One stroke of the axe partially split the trunk, and made a place for the water to settle, and the fungi to gather, which help to decay the stump.

The ground was then plowed as best it could be, as illustrated in the third exhibit, where the roots of the brakes, huckleberries and willows, with the wild opening grass, showed a rough sod which must be overcome and decayed before this land can be tilled.

Here the "Sand Farmer" explained the three great causes for the Michigan "pine barrens": First, the fires which have run over them and burned out all of the humus which had been deposited on these lands for centuries, leaving little but sand and acid on the surface. He also explained how this acid had been deposited by the pine needles, which had dropped on the soil for many years, and he said that he could take the pine needles from the pine trees near by, and by steeping them in boiling water he could produce a decoction which when poured upon the roots of a living plant would kill it. He also called attention to the fact that nothing would grow in a pine forest, although

the underbrush might be thick in a hardwood forest where the shade was equally as dense.

The third great cause in many places, is the iron hard-pan which underlies much of this soil, and which must be broken up to permit the capillary waters to come up from below, and the surface waters to go down.

The three main operations in reclaiming these waste lands are therefore: First, to neutralize the acid in the surface soil; second, to restore the humus, or decayed vegetable matter; third, to break up the hard-pan so as to produce drainage and allow the plant food below the hard-pan to come to the surface through the alfalfa roots.

The next exhibit showed how this land is disced in order to get enough earth on the surface in which to plant the vetch and rye which are used as the first crop, because both plants will grow on acid soil, live through the winter, catch the nitrates which otherwise would escape from the soil during the fall months, prevent the sand from blowing, and add humus, while the vetch adds a quantity of nitrogen to the soil. At this seeding 1,000 pounds of ground limestone is scattered over the surface to help neutralize the soil, and supply sufficient lime for the growing plants.

The next exhibit was named: "Rolling, the most important process on the Sand Farm," and the "Sand Farmer" laid special stress upon rolling, stating that many farmers had come to him saying that their vetch and rye had been a failure the year before. They had plowed, disced and seeded properly, but had failed to roll the land, and as it was explained, the air passages formed by turning under the brush and tough sod, dried up the young roots of the plants as soon as they reached them. The "Sand Farmer" said that unless the ground was rolled so as to re-establish the capillary action of the waters beneath the surface, the other operations might as well be omitted.

Before this land was rolled it was seeded to vetch and rye, and the next exhibit showed this crop growing.

The exhibit following showed the difference between the land treated with lime and phosphates and the land untreated. The untreated land had rye about 18 to 20 inches high, with little spindling stalks, and small heads, while on the treated land the rye was five to six feet tall, and the heads well filled. The difference in the crop was very noticeable, while the "Sand Farmer" said that the difference in the price was only about \$6, and the land was getting ready to do business.

All were astonished when the "Sand Farmer" walked into the next exhibit, to learn that this first crop yielding about 15 bushels of rye, and from one to four bushels of vetch seed per acre, was disced into the soil, and none of it taken off from the land. The exhibit was labeled: "The first deposit in the sand bank," and the "Sand Farmer" stated that checks could not be drawn upon any bank until a deposit had been made, and the man who attempted to take everything out of this soil the first three years, was simply wending his way to the poorhouse, and the trouble with the development of these "pine barrens" was that their cheap original price attracted the poor man who did not have enough capital to enable him to live the first three years, that he might turn under his crops to add the lime and phosphate necessary to make the clovers and alfalfa add the nitrogen from the air, and that these lands were not cheap at \$1 an acre unless the purchaser had means to develop them, which would require about \$50 per acre but after they had reached this point they would produce bushel for bushel, and dollar for dollar with Dakota or any of the corn states, but he warned his hearers not to purchase these lands on contracts when he said: "You might better buy one acre of good land if you must produce your living the first year, than to take 100 acres of this land as a gift and attempt to develop it without capital."

The next exhibit showed the difference between the native and South African rye, one seed of which produced this year 55 stalks having an average of 72 kernels per head.

This exhibit ended the first section and the "Sand Farmer" stated that we were now ready to begin farming by seeding sweet clover, red clover, and alfalfa, after we had taken off the crop of South African rye. The sweet clover was to help inoculate the alfalfa and produce the first crop of hay. He laid special stress upon the sweet clover, which he said was worth as much as alfalfa for hay if cut before it was 22 inches high, and urged all of his hearers to try a piece.

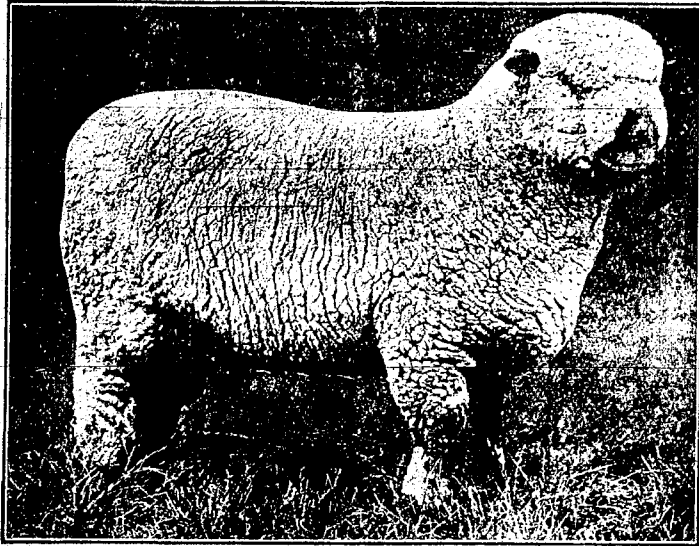
economical in some sections. Where sheep raising cannot be made a specialty, it is often desirable to keep the lambs to be finished in winter quarters. Under such management the lambs of breeds of intermediate size are not likely to be above the best selling weight when sold. This plan, however, involves the need of adopting methods to avoid trouble from stomach worms in summer and fall.

In weight, length, and fineness of fleece the Shropshire ranks very high and the proceeds of the wool are a very important part of the income from the flock. In breeding for a valuable fleece along with mutton qualities the Shropshire breeders prefer sheep that are well woolled over the poll, down below the eyes, and on the ears. This along with the shape of the head, and color of face and

legs, serves as a distinguishing feature. The head is ordinarily wide between the eyes and ears, short, breezy looking, and varies in color from brown to almost black, the legs where not woolled showing the same color.


Aside from the head the Shropshire type calls for a very attractive smoothness and compactness of body set upon short legs. This type can be recognized whether the wool is long or short, trimmed or untrimmed, by standing some distance off and studying the outlines and appearance of the animal before endeavoring to examine points of detail.

The breeders' association for this breed is American Shropshire Registry Association, Miss Julia M. Wade, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.



A SHROPSHIRE RAM.

This illustration shows the desirable face and leg covering and appearance of fleece, but the animal is not as compact in form as is usually preferred.



Poultry Department

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

Spade or plow up the runs and sow oats. This will provide green picking for the fowls, keep them healthy, busy and laying.

On account of the high prices of feed stuff you should not keep anything but the best birds. Sell off the culls and thus reduce your feed bill.

Vermin and filth are always found together, therefore it pays and pays big to keep everything clean about the poultry houses and yards.

The pullet that matures naturally and gets good growth before beginning to lay, is more likely to be a good layer of good eggs.

If you have some poultry buildings to construct, you had better build them this month, as they will then have plenty of time to dry out before winter.

Rye sown in the fall provides green pasture for the fowls during the winter and early spring when all other vegetation is dead. Sow a patch of rye if possible this fall.

No matter how long they have been breeding poultry they do not all raise prize winners, so don't be discouraged if there are some culls from these high priced eggs or from that breeding pen you purchased last spring.

There is nothing better than dry earth to use on the dropping boards. Cover the boards and this permits the droppings to be cleaned off easily and the earth added to the droppings does not lessen the value of them.

Sort out your promising prize winners now and a little extra care and attention will well repay you. You can handle them and they become better acquainted to the use they will get in the show room.

Dr. Geo. B. Edwards, a writer in Poultry Fancier, says: "It is not necessary that fowls have unlimited range, nor extensive run. But there are two essentials without which there can be no success. A proper amount of exercise and cleanliness. You may keep your birds working in litter all the year through, or you may spade up their runs and make them work for a living there. At any rate they must be made to work for their daily bread, for thus saith the natural law."

Prof. A. F. Rolf of the Oklahoma agricultural college in speaking about marketing eggs, says: "Good business judgment is necessary to secure the best prices in marketing poultry and eggs. In the first place, one should find the markets and ascertain what they desire. If the market will pay more for eggs which are uniform in size and color (and nearly every market will do this), the person would not show good business judgment in keeping mongrel chickens. Mongrels will not produce uniform, marketable products. Keep a pure breed."

If the housekeeper will keep a vessel filled with Indian meal on the kitchen work table, she can add relish to the chicken mash; and make the washer who has once tried this on a

sier by throwing in a handful of meal as the utensil is emptied of its contents and rubbing the meal around briskly with the hand. Any dishwasher who has once tried this on a greasy kettle will never forget it, even though she has no chickens to eat the meal. Any food that has stuck to the sides or bottom of the vessel in cooking can be easily removed in this way, and there is scarcely anything possible to be cooked that will not be relished in the chicken yard. This is also a saving of material that usually goes down the sink.

After collecting the eggs for two or three days from a large number of hens, place them together and examine them closely. They will appear of different sizes, colors, and shapes. Now assort them in different lots, and note the great change that has appeared. Each lot will be somewhat uniform, and will also be more attractive, while before they were assorted they possessed no advantages in appearance over eggs that may not be so fresh or desirable. The way to secure high prices is to improve the appearance. Attractiveness is an important feature in selling, and applies to eggs as well as to anything else. Uniformity of size and color may be secured by assorting the eggs and selling each lot separately, which will induce a great deal higher price.

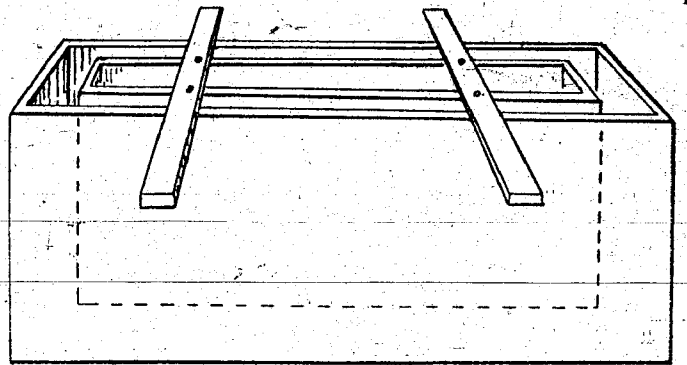
D. E. Salmon, D. V. M. in United States department of agriculture bulletin, says: "Limberneck is in reality not a disease but is a symptom of several diseases which are characterized by a paralysis of the muscles of the neck, which makes it impossible for the bird to raise its head from the ground. This condition is due to the absorption of poisons from the intestines, which act upon the nervous system and cause paralysis. It is generally associated with indigestion, or the eating of moldy grain or putrid meat or with intestinal worms. The best treatment is to give a full dose of purgative medicine; that is, 50 or 60 grains of Epsom salts or three or four teaspoonfuls of castor oil for a grown fowl. Often the birds will be cured within 24 hours, and in case they are not better within three or four days it is not advisable to keep them."

Alfred R. Lee, of the United States animal husbandry division, gives a good whitewash receipt and for the benefit of our many readers, who are looking for something good we print it. "Whitewash is the cheapest of all paints and may be used either for exterior or interior surfaces. It can be made by slaking about 10 pounds of quicklime in a pail with two gallons of water, covering the pail with cloth or burlap and allowing it to slake for one hour. Water is then added to bring the whitewash to a consistency which may be applied readily. A weatherproof whitewash for exterior surfaces may be made as follows: (1) Slake one bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water, (2) dissolve two pounds of common salt and one pound of sulphate of zinc in two gallons of boiling water; pour (2) into (1), then add two gallons of skim milk and mix thoroughly. Whitewash is spread lightly over the surface with a broad brush."

Old Store Boxes And Concrete

The accompanying drawing is designed to represent two store boxes, one smaller than the other. The wooden strips nailed across the top of the inside or smaller box keep it suspended a few inches above the bottom of the larger box. These two boxes are forms for certain simple things to be made in concrete. The smaller

pointing them with cement mortar. By the use of a dense and impervious concrete, reinforced as described above, but especially at the corners, the forms will answer for a small tank or watering trough. Where tanks are to be placed in exposed situations subject to freezing, it would be well to slope the inside form by making it a little smaller at the bot-



This Drawing Shows How the Store Boxes Should be Assembled After a Layer of Concrete is Placed in the Larger Box.

box is suspended in the manner described in order that it may not sink into the fresh concrete when the bottom layer is put into the larger box. After this first or bottom layer of concrete is placed, the space between the sides and ends of the two boxes is filled with concrete and the result will be a box of concrete of the dimensions represented by this space. If great strength is required, wire or small steel rods may be imbedded in the concrete as it is built up, which will reinforce it to the degree that it will be very much stronger than plain concrete. On the other hand, if a porous concrete is required, that is to say one which will admit moisture, it may be made of cinders with the quantity of cement and sand somewhat reduced. This is known as a lean mixture.

Keeping in mind that the size and shape of the boxes will be governed by the size and shape of the thing required, the following are some of the conveniences that may be turned out in leisure moments:

With these simple forms it is possible to make flower boxes of practically any size. It is also feasible to decorate them by imbedding tiles in the concrete. Having selected the tiles, fasten to the inside of the outer form or box, blocks of wood a little larger than the size of the tiles, attaching these to the forms by driving nails from the outside, penetrating the wood just sufficiently to keep the blocks in place so that the nails may be easily withdrawn. After the concrete has set and the forms are removed the wooden blocks representing the tiles can be withdrawn from the depression and made secure by

tom than at the top, thus providing an inclined interior surface upon which the ice will tend to slide upward, thereby preventing the destruction of the tank. It is said, however, that the placing of a stick in an upright position in a receptacle of this character will prevent it from bursting in cold weather.

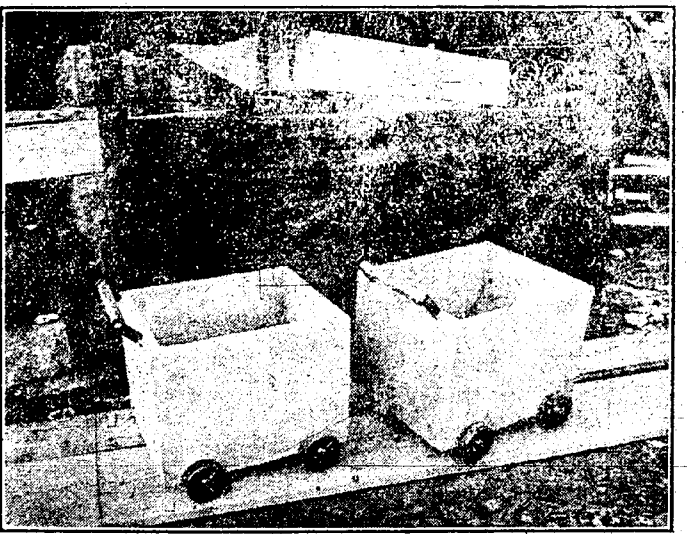
With pipe openings established, these box forms are available for the construction of a kitchen sink or slop drain, as well as a drain for an outside pump or faucet.

Made in narrow sizes they could be used for making receptacles in which to sprout seeds, merely placing a pane of glass over the top.

They would be convenient to use around the poultry house for example, for hens nests, for they could be easily disinfected by subjecting them to fire. If the boxes were of fairly good size and nails were inserted in the concrete along the upper edge before the material set, the box could be turned on its side and wire netting attached to the nails, thus making it serve as a small coop. Concrete boxes could also be used for sprouting oats, thus giving green food for chickens in the winter season. It would merely be necessary to put the boxes in a warm cellar, spread over the bottom two or three inches of oats and sprout the latter by adding a sufficient quantity of water, as is done with wooden boxes.

Such receptacles would make excellent refuse boxes and if quite large would be very convenient for small storage purposes, indoors or out.

Transferred to the barn, they would prove to be convenient for the mixing of feed, especially where water is used, as concrete improves in strength when subjected to moisture.



SMALL BOXES MADE OF INDESTRUCTIBLE CONCRETE.

The maker of the boxes shown has enlarged upon the original idea by adding wheels and handles, thus making them portable. These are feed boxes.

It would not be a difficult matter to establish them in the horse or cow stalls, for mangers or small watering troughs.

In using old boxes in the manner described it must be understood that the chief object in view is to do the work as cheaply as possible. In a majority of cases, unless the boxes were perfectly smooth and oiled or soaped before the concrete is put in, it would be necessary to destroy them in removing them from the concrete.

If the builder cares to go into more expensive forms, such as can be used over and over again, the same structural methods would be used in the case of well-made forms provided with hinges and locking devices to facilitate their removal and repeated use.

A satisfactory mixture for work of this kind would be a concrete composed of one part Portland cement, two parts sand and four parts stone or gravel. When placed in the forms it should be thoroughly tamped and worked from side to side with a flat paddle. This will bring the richer mortar to the sides of the form, making a smoother surface than would otherwise result. The concrete should be of "sloppy wet" consistency. It should be protected from the hot sun and wind and kept in the forms several days, after which it should be sprinkled twice a day, or, if the object is small, immersed in water for the period of a week.

The purpose in using concrete is to have an everlasting and decay-proof material which may be employed for indefinite purposes.



C. C. Jensen, whose farm is near Pentwater, Western Michigan, harvested 2,065 1/2 bushels of wheat from the above pictured field of 51 acres. This is a return of 40 1/2 bushels to the acre. The ground was thoroughly worked after a crop of peas had been taken to the canning factory and was then sown to wheat. The grain was tall and heavy and the harvest figures prove the great producing power of the soil. The best average yield per acre for wheat in the United States is 15.5 bushels for the year 1910.

BREEDS OF SHEEP FOR THE FARM

By F. R. MARSHALL

U. S. Animal Husbandry Division

A SERIES OF ARTICLES FROM FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 576

The Shropshire. The Shropshire is the most widely known and bred of the "down" breeds in America. In body it is interme-

diate between Southdown and larger breeds. The lambs reach common market weight later than the larger breeds and slower gains may be most

Autumn The Best Time To Select Seed Corn

Farmer Gathering His Own Seed Corn Should Make it a Special Task.

Washington, D. C.—Autumn is the time to prepare for a profitable corn crop the following season. At this time the seed is most abundant and a very best can be obtained before it has been in any way reduced in vitality. Many let the opportunity pass, expecting to purchase their seed corn in the spring, but the Department of Agriculture's specialist in charge of corn investigations advises that the autumn is the best time to select good seed.

The best place for the farmer to obtain seed corn is from fields on his own farm, or in his neighborhood, that were planted with a variety which has generally proved most

successful in that locality. Of course, if a community has an experienced and honest corn breeder on whom it may rely, the seed corn may be obtained from him.

The corn breeder who has demonstrated year after year the superiority of his corn will demand a special price for his superior seed. Such corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders have improved cattle. He has used special methods that farmers generally have not time to apply. Five dollars a bushel is not too much to pay and will be a profitable bargain for both parties.

What Constitutes Good Seed Corn?
By far too many consider seed good simply because it will grow. The first cases, seed must be:

(1) Well adapted to the seasonal and soil conditions where it is to be planted.
(2) Grown on productive pieces of a productive variety.
(3) Well matured, and preserved from ripening time until planting time in a manner that will retain its full vigor.

The importance of the three requirements just enumerated has been demonstrated experimentally by the department's office of corn investigations. The results given briefly, as enumerated, are as follows:

(1) For a series of five years, twelve well-bred varieties were tested in ten northern states, equivalent lots of seed being used in each state. Varieties that produced most in some states were among the poorest in others.

(2) Seed ears taken from the highest yielding rows of ear-to-ear breeding plots have repeatedly produced better than seed ears taken from poorer yielding rows. Seed ears from the best producing stalks found in a general field produced more than seed ears taken without consideration of the productiveness of the parent stalks.

(3) Four bushels of ears were divided into two equal parts, one part being well taken care of and the other placed in a barn as corn is ordinarily cribbed. The well-preserved seed gave a yield on poor soil 12 per cent higher than the poorly preserved and 27 per cent higher on fertile soil, notwithstanding the fact that both lots of seed germinated equally well.

Seed Corn Gathering Should Be Special Task.

As corn-ripening time approaches, business and select an abundance of seed corn. The process is too important to be conducted haphazardly. When selecting seed ears give the previous year's crop the first consideration. Get the best that can be had and preserve it well, and your increased yields will return you more profit than any other work you can do on your farm.

Before the ears are selected, the stalks standing in the field should be examined as they grow, as soon as the ears are in the last half grown stage, as the crop ripens, go through the field with seed-picking bags and pick the ears from the stalks that have produced the most grain, without having any special advantages, such as space, moisture, or fertility. Avoid the large ears on stalks standing singly with an unusual amount of space around them. Preference should be given the plants that have produced most heavily in competition with a full stand of less productive plants.

In all localities the inherent tendency of the plant to produce heavily of sound, dry, shelled corn is of most importance.

Late-maturing plants with ears which are heavy because of an excessive amount of sap should be ignored. Sapiness greatly increases the weight, and is likely to destroy the quality. In many sections this fact is not sufficiently appreciated.

In the central and southern states, all other things being equal, short

thick stalks are preferable. Short stalks are not so easily blown down and permit thicker planting. Thick stalks are not so easily broken down and in general are more productive than slender ones.

The tendency for corn to produce suckers is hereditary. Other things being equal, seed should be taken from stalks that have no suckers.

The same day seed corn is gathered the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is free circulation of air, and placed in such a manner that the ears do not touch each other. Good seed is often ruined because it is thought dry enough when gathered and the precaution mentioned is considered unnecessary. Many farmers believe that their autumns are so dry that such care is superfluous. Seed corn in every locality gathered at ripening time will be benefited by drying, as suggested. If left in the husk long after ripening it may sprout or mildew during warm, wet weather or become infested with weevils.

The vitality of seed is often reduced by leaving it in a sack or in a pile for even a day after gathering. During warm weather, with some moisture in the ears and kernels, the ears heat or mildew in a remarkably short time.

The Department of Agriculture has a bulletin that gives in detail the best manner of treatment for corn after it is gathered. The bulletin also describes how seed corn should be stored during the winter and tests of the germination of seed corn. The bulletin may be had free by those who request Farmers' Bulletin No. 435, on "Seed Corn," from the Department's Division of Publication, Washington, D. C.

TUBERCULOSIS FOES TO

MEET IN MUSKOGON

Muskogon, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, director of the medical department of the University of Michigan, Jane Aldman of Hall House, Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris, ex-Gov. Chase S. Osborn, Dr. J. H. Kellogg and Lieut. Gov. John Q. Rose are among the speakers of the eighth annual convention of the Michigan Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis. The delegates from all parts of Michigan will assemble here October 27 for a two days' session.

PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND WILL BREAK RECORD IN 1915

Lansing—The record is expected to be broken by the primary school fund for 1915. The fund already has a good start and, according to the state treasurer's report, there is \$241,000 in now. Of this amount \$25,000 is from the Ann Arbor railroad. The payment of that amount by the railroad clears up the company's taxes for 1912 with the exception of \$21,000, which under the agreement with the state will be forthcoming before long. The company is still shy \$159,000 for 1913, which will begin coming in soon.

MICHIGAN MAIL CLERKS

APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE

Washington—The following Michigan railway mail clerks have been appointed: Paul E. Dangel, Bay City; W. L. Place, West Branch; J. M. Madore, Port Huron; H. D. Love, Traverse City; G. L. Reed, Gaiher; Leon Millingham, Chesaning; F. A. Gaskill, Hastings; L. H. Duffey, Detroit; F. B. Bachellder, Grand Rapids; Harry Kolwood, Battle Creek; H. J. Frederick, Ann Arbor; F. G. Lesty, Britton; E. W. Johnson, Cassopolis; L. Casey, Mt. Pleasant; E. I. Loveland, Detroit; W. A. Pratt, Grand Rapids; L. R. Bowen, Lowell; J. L. Addy, Detroit; S. W. Marsh, Jackson; E. H. Davis, Lathrop; L. W. Garlick, Abbottsford; C. B. Hurd, Roseconium; C. A. Shepherd, Lake Odessa; C. R. Parish, Mason.

FLAN POTATO CONGRESS

Meeting of Growers and Buyers at Menominee.

Lairium—A potato congress for northern Michigan, which is being hosted by the commercial clubs of the Upper Peninsula, is to be held in Menominee October 21 and 22. The primary object of the congress is to bring together the growers and the buyers. Potato buyers from all parts of the central states are being invited. From this congress an exhibit will be gathered to be sent to the national potato congress at Grand Rapids in December. The Northern Michigan potato crop will this year be much larger than was anticipated and will be the biggest in the history of Northern Michigan. Milwaukee and Chicago get the bulk of the Northern Michigan grown potatoes.

and that for this purpose shelter should be provided.

8. Those using the barrel package should uniformly grade and pack the crop in compliance with the Sulzer law and brand in accordance with its provisions. For the purpose of creating a feeling of confidence among dealers and consumers.

4. Inferior grades should be eliminated from the green fruit markets, not only for the reason that the demand for such grades will be very limited, but also because their presence in the markets will undoubtedly hamper profitable disposition of the better fruit.

5. All apple growers, operators, dealers and associations should early arrive at an estimate of true values in order to secure a quick movement. It is explained that if arbitrarily high prices rule in the beginning of the season, the crop will not pass readily into consumption, but that on the other hand, abnormal accumulation and congestion will occur throughout the channels of trade, with disastrous results to all concerned.

6. Only standard varieties well packed should be placed in cold storage for the reason that prices likely to rule in the late fall and early winter, as the inevitable result of liberal offerings of common storage stock, will probably limit the demand for cold storage apples until midwinter.

7. An effort should be made to fully supply small towns by direct sales in order to secure a more uniform distribution and avoid congesting the large markets. Attention is called to the practice in some sections of growers who go with cars of apples to poorly supplied towns and sell on the track. Growers or dealers who desire to use this system should apply to the town and railway authorities for information as to regulations controlling such sales, and if conditions should justify shipping, the arrival of the car should be preceded by judicious advertising.

8. Growers who live in communities where co-operative organizations are operated should do all possible to strengthen these exchanges. It is asserted that the disloyalty of members is the chief element of failure in co-operative enterprises, and growers are strongly urged to support their association as the best way to satisfactory distribution.

Those who grade, pack and brand their barrels in accordance with provisions of the Sulzer law should be more successful in making quick and satisfactory sales than otherwise. When apples are packed in a standard barrel as established by Section 1 of the Sulzer law, and are plainly and conspicuously marked as containing one barrel of apples of one of the standard grades described in Section 2, such a statement if true would constitute a satisfactory compliance with the net weight provisions of the food and drug act. Other than the packages of interstate interstate commerce, must be marked to comply with the net weight amendment to show the quantity of the contents, either by weight or by dry measure or by numerical count. A statement of net weight must be printed on the side of the barrel, expressed in the average diameter in inches to be a statement of quantity.

With respect to Europe, the Office of Markets urges exporters to carefully watch the movement and assure themselves of steamer space and a demand on the other side before making shipments. Latest announcements of steamship companies are to the effect that fairly regular schedules will be maintained between America and the United Kingdom.

American apple shippers are advised to stimulate the demand and increase their shipments to Latin America and the Orient. It is suggested that by co-operating with the Department of Commerce, extension of trade in this respect can be accomplished. Inquiries relating to these countries should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. Shippers are urged to apply to the superintendent of documents for the following publications, issued by that bureau, which may be secured at the prices shown: Special agents' series, No. 62, 30 cents; No. 72, 10 cents; and No. 81, 25 cents; special consular reports, No. 62, 10 cents; and tariff series, No. 19a, 5 cents. Remittances should be in cash or by money order. Stamps are not accepted. Attention is called to an announcement of the Department of Commerce that it will aid in every practicable way.

For the benefit of those who may not be disposed to exercise special care in handling the crop, on the grounds that it will not be worth while, the Office of Markets suggests it as probably being true of this year that not only proper handling but also great diligence will be required for effecting satisfactory distribution.

SHORT STATE STORIES

Mt. Clemens—At a special election here a new charter, including the commission form of government, was defeated by 194 votes.

Ray City—Thomas Tamy, 22, and Alden Gerard, 19, were captured by Patrolman Fox as they were robbing the Gariepy drug store. Both men were armed, but were caught before they had opportunity to use their weapons. The police say they have confessed to having perpetrated several burglaries of stores.

Port Huron—It was announced at Sarnia that the officials of the Imperial Oil company would contribute \$15,000 to the Canadian war fund. The refinery of the company is at Sarnia and it is a branch of the Standard Oil company.

Ray City—George O'Brien, 31, went to his mother's home and in the presence of his mother and brother drank poison. He died before physicians could arrive. O'Brien was dependent.

Kalamazoo—Alderman Albert Ten-Busschen must fight a suit for \$10,000 which was started against him by Mrs. Eugene White, who claims the alderman ran down her daughter, Bessie, with his auto. She alleges that the girl was so badly injured she will be a cripple for life.

Standish—Fred Sever, Jr., was awakened by a commotion in his chicken coop and on investigation discovered a big wild cat among the fowls. His dog made a dive for the cat, but was torn open by a blow of its claws. Before Sever could get a gun the wild cat was gone.

There Was an Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe—



But, So Do You

That is, you live in your shoes about two-thirds of the time. How important, then, that your shoes be right, right in quality, right in comfort, right in price.

Rouge Rex Shoes Are Right

We tan the leather and make the shoes. We know what goes into them. They are made for a particular service—the needs of the man who works. They give you comfort and wear and at the right price.

The best costs the least in the long run. Cheapest means poorer.

Look for This Trade-Mark on the Sole of Every Shoe



Ask your dealer for No. 4300 hereafter, when Jersey franchise with a lot of wear in it. If you do not know where to get them, write Dept. 2 and we will tell you.

Hirth-Krause Company
Hide to Shoe Tanners and Shoe Manufacturers
Grand Rapids, Michigan

RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Safe, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it post paid for only 25 cents.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. Send me 25 cents for 20 high class assorted post cards, and I will send you the Rat and Mice exterminator FREE. Your money returned if you are not entirely satisfied. Address

MILTON BOSS
4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

ARE YOU USING Hansen Type

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

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(Chan Hoy)
The Greatest Chinese and American Restaurant in the State.
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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

PRICE LIST OF Coffee and Tea

By Parcel Post. Postage paid.
3 lb Kent Club Coffee..... \$1.00
3 1/2 lb Fulton Park Coffee..... 1.00
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2 lb Tea, 60c quality..... 1.00
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1 lb Cocoa..... .25
1 lb Baking Powder..... .25

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Your opportunity is now. Educate for Business and Secure a Splendid Position. 24 Students were placed in Stead positions during past 182 days. Does it not pay to attend The Best?

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Welded by expert factory men. All work guaranteed. Special attention given P. P. orders. WEST MICHIGAN MACHINE & TOOL CO. L.D. 231-233 Tonia Ave., N. W. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gillett's Antiseptic Remedy

FOR Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura, Catarrh of the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and Headaches Caused by Laryngitis. Price per bottle 25 cents. 2 Boxes 50 cents. 4 Boxes \$1.00. Stamps or silver.

GILLETTE CHEMICAL CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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WELL MADE POTATO CRATES, BUILT FOR CAR AT CHARLOTTE. Fenn Mfg. Co. CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN.

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.

TAKE THE CHICAGO

Connections with Railroads at GRAND RAPIDS, HOLLAND, BENTON HARBOR & ST. JOSEPH.
Leave Holland 9:00 P. M. daily; Chicago 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; Sunday, 10:00 P. M. Leave Chicago 7 P. M. daily, running via St. Joseph, except on Saturdays, when the steamer runs to Holland direct. One way, \$2.00; round trip, \$3.75.
From Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Central Deck boats leave 10 P. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Sunday, 11 P. M.; no steamer on Saturdays; leave Chicago, 9:30 A. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday, 11:30 P. M. Leave Chicago 7 P. M. daily, except Saturday. One way, 50c; round trip, \$1.50. All Steamers Equipped with Wireless Telegraph.
THE GRAHAM & MORTON TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Chicago Illinois. Docks foot of Wabash Avenue.



The above pictured peach tree in the fruit farm of William Rossegue, South Custer, Mason County, Western Michigan, produced two and one-half bushels of peaches which sold at \$2 a bushel. This tree is but a fair average of the others in the same orchard.

2,832 Deaths In Michigan During Month Of July

Reports to the Department of State Show Less Deaths During July Than Preceding Month.

Lansing—There were 2,832 deaths reported to the department of state, as having occurred during the month of July. This number corresponds to an annual death rate of 11.1 per 1,000 estimated population. In addition to the above there were 249 stillbirths returned as deaths. A decrease of 84 deaths is noted as compared with the month immediately preceding.

By ages there were 557 deaths of infants under one year of age; 150 deaths of children aged one to four year, both inclusive; 850 deaths of elderly persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 170; other forms of tuberculosis, 47; typhoid fever, 28; diphtheria, 21; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 11; whooping cough, 20; pneumonia, 62; diarrhoea, enteritis under two years, 175; meningitis, 29; influenza, 2; septicemia, 5; cancer, 192; violence, 225. In addition to the above there were four deaths from tetanus, one from smallpox, one from poliomyelitis and one from pellagra.

As compared with the month immediately preceding, an increase is noted in the number of deaths returned from other tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diarrhoea, and cancer. A slight decrease is noted in the number of deaths returned from tuberculosis of the lungs, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, meningitis, influenza, and violence.

The different state institutions (hospitals and asylums) reported deaths as follows: Traverse City, 9; Kalamazoo, 28; Soldiers' Home, 11; Lapeer, 4; Newberry, 3; Pontiac, 3; Ann Arbor, 20; Wayne County House, 31.

There were 6,142 births reported to the department as having occurred during the month of July. This number corresponds to an annual birth rate of 24.2 per 1,000 estimated population. An increase of 472 births is

noted as compared with the month immediately preceding. In addition to the above there were 194 stillbirths returned as births, but not included in the above total.

MARKETING THE APPLE CROP

Timely Advice From the Office of Markets to Growers and Dealers.

(Summary of report in Agricultural Outlook.)

Washington, D. C.—According to the Office of Markets, Department of Agriculture, present indications are that the commercial apple crop of the United States is much larger this year than last, but less than that of 1912 by several million barrels. However, it is estimated in the current number of the Agricultural Outlook of the department that the problem of distribution will prove to be more complex than two years ago, owing to certain conditions resulting from the European war.

Attention is called to the small quantity of American apples—less than 2,000,000 barrels—taken by Europe in normal times. Both the growers and dealers are urged to view the situation with optimism and to prepare for the disposal of Europe's usual portion in other ways. It is suggested that with judicious handling the demand at home may be increased and the commercial crop marketed with relatively fair success to all. As to just what constitutes judicious handling, the Office of Markets makes the following suggestions:

1. Growers should pick the fruit in uniform condition, gathering the trees only for what is ready to come off, repeating the process until the crop is harvested. The advantage is to secure a longer time for distribution and to prevent the pack from representing extreme stages of maturity ranging from ripe to green.

2. When picked the fruit should be handled from orchard to cars in such a way as to prevent deterioration, care being exercised to protect the apples from the elements. It is explained that under proper conditions fruit which is picked today should not be packed until tomorrow

GLASSES FITTED
CONSULT
J. LEAHY
Optometrist
Expert on Eye Strain

Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, and all other symptoms of Eye Strain cured.

Crossed Eyes Straightened Without an Operation.

Fitting Children's Eyes a Specialty. Difficult Cases Solicited.

Glasses Guaranteed to Fit.

Offices with Drs. Vardon & Parks
Wednesday, Oct. 14th
will remain two days.

Dr. F. P. Ramsey
Physician and Surgeon.

Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.

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East Jordan, Mich.
Phone No. 196.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

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

JORDAN COURT No. 131
TRIBE OF BEN HUR.

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

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Cures Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
140-150 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

John Bascomb's Dreams

John Bascomb leaned back in his chair and stared in the flames.

Eight years before Arthur Dare died and left his motherless girl in John's care. The only will produced at the time bequeathed Dare's fortune to his daughter, to be held in trust by John until her 21st birthday. The dying man had given John a sealed package, extorting from him a promise that it should not be opened until John's guardianship ended.

Now the time had come. Muriel was 21 yesterday, and tonight John had broken the seal and read the document. It proved to be a will of later date than the one executed eight years before, and it stipulated that Arthur Dare's fortune was to be equally divided between John Bascomb and Muriel Dare upon one condition—that they unite in marriage. The refusal of either party to comply meant the forfeit of the refractory one's portion to the other.

John fell to dreaming as he gazed into the fire, and his dreams were sweet. They carried him forward to a night a few years hence. Just such a night as this it was, with winter coming on. Ah, winter! After all, it was the coziest season of the year. And hark! there was the sound of children's laughter and the patter of tiny feet. And then a woman's voice, wondrously sweet, crooned a lulla-by, soft and low, soft and low. Ah! it was good to be alive; life was so full, so complete, so satisfying.

John sighed. They would be very happy, Muriel and he. He felt sure that he could make Muriel happy. Of course, there was the difference in their ages—20 years. But love could bridge such a trifling matter as 20 years. Muriel had no other attachment; John felt sure of that. There was young Gleason; he had felt somewhat uneasy about him. But that didn't amount to anything, just a boy and a girl affair.

The portiere clicked and John started from his reverie and turned. Muriel had entered the room—Muriel dressed all in white, with the freighting tinge of the bronze of her hair to copper and deepening the color of lip and cheek. John's heart gave a mighty throb and he caught his breath sharply. He started to rise, but Muriel hurried forward and pressed him back.

"Don't get up, guardian," she said softly; "I came to have a little chat with you." She seated herself on the broad arm of his chair and rested her arm lightly across his shoulders. John trembled and would have caught her in his arms, but something in her eyes checked him. "Oh, guardian," she continued, "I am very happy. Frank—Mr. Gleason—spoke to me last night. He is coming to see you tonight. You will be kind to him, guardian?"

A red mist swam before John's eyes. His hands clutched the "last will and testament" of Arthur Dare so tightly that the stiff parchment crumpled with a sharp, crackling sound. His lips moved as if to speak, but no sound came from them.

"Guardian," whispered the girl, startled by his silence, "say that you approve of him."

The pleading of her voice restored John's self-control. He turned and looked into her eyes.

"You are sure of yourself, Muriel?" he asked. "You love him very much?"

"Oh, guardian," she exclaimed, her face deliciously rosy. "I can't tell you how much. You—you wouldn't understand."

John smiled ruefully. No, perhaps, he would not understand.

"Frank is a good fellow," he said, in matter of fact tones. "He comes of good family. Yes, I think I can say that I approve."

The girl's arm tightened about his shoulders.

"And you will see him?" she asked. "I hear Thompkins admitting him now."

"No, I think not tonight. I shall be busy. I have something important. Tomorrow, perhaps. Yes, tell him to see me tomorrow."

"As you think best, dear. And—and will you give me your blessing, guardian?"

John drew her face down to his and kissed her, and there was none of the lover in his kiss. Rather it was a kiss such as he would give a child—one of those children that had sweetened his dream.

"God bless you, dear," he whispered hoarsely. "God bless you and guard you always."

When she was gone John sat for a long time dreaming a new dream, and it was full of the hopelessness of the long, interminable years to come—years of emptiness and desolation. Then he became conscious of the fact that he still held Arthur Dare's will in his hand. Perhaps with that as a lever—John banished the thought before it had fairly taken shape. He tore the document into small pieces and thrust them into the fire. The flames leaped as the paper burned, then died down till only the embers glowed. A sudden gust of wind rattled a shower of dirt against the window-pane.

"Winter is coming," sighed John; "the long, cold, dreary winter."

He sank back wearily in his chair. His hand dropped down and rested on the head of the dog, who licked his wrist as if in sympathy.—Elizabeth W. Gerritson.

LITTLE LAUGHS

THE KISS.
Upon her mouth it lay,
Her red lips blushing thro' it!
A pout—and it had blown away!
I simply had to do it.—Smart Set.

LEARNS DIFFERENCE.
Mrs. Muggins—When a girl has married she is apt to think her troubles are over.
Mrs. Buggins—Yes, she doesn't seem to realize that things can go amiss with a Mrs.—Philadelphia Record.

VERY CLIPPER.
The world is very old and gray,
As bards have sung;
But spruces up in such a way,
As to seem young.—Pittsburg Post.

HAPPY DAYS OF YORE.
Hudson had just landed.
"And I wasn't treated like a convict, either," he boasted.
"Thus we learn it was before the days of the United States customs inspector."—New York Sun.

SOCIETY TACTICS.
"I suppose the deacons in your church pass the plate?"
"Yes, they even go so far as to cut it absolutely dead. I've never yet seen any of them put in a seat."—Puck.

TAKING TIME.
"Not going to write letters during your last day?"
"I must finish this one," declared the girl. "This is the letter I started my fiancé last June."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOOLISHNESS.
A little fool of seventeen wed a rich fool of sixty-five winters.
"Because she was nobody's fool," quoth the worldly wise.
But presently there happened along a poor fellow of twenty, and the little fool, being such a fool, became his.
Whereupon everybody's folly was apparent, and made the usual amount of talk.—Puck.

WILL SOON BE SEASONABLE.
The coal stove is a cheery thing
I will admit;
And round it on long winter nights
We like to sit.
But still the furnace, king of all,
I'm glad to crown,
You never have to put one up,
Or take one down.—Exchange.

AUTUMN.
The melancholy days have come,
They do it every year,
The days we listen, helpless, dumb,
Yet feign a willing ear
To all their valiant lights with fish.
(The latter get away.)
That they may choke, we sit and wish
And most devoutly pray.—Ham

AS USUAL.
"She seems to be in an awful hurry."
"She is. She promised to meet her husband at 3 o'clock, and it's nearly 5 now."—Detroit Free Press.

AN AUTHOR'S DREAM.
"It must be fine to be under contract to write exclusively for a big magazine."
"And to have all the other magazines clamoring for your work, eh?"
"Just so. Think of the satisfaction of sending 'em a printed refusal slip."—Pittsburg Post.

UP-TO-DATE ACCIDENT.
"I was fined \$100 and costs this morning," said the owner of the aeroplane, sadly.
"What for?" queried his friend.
"My chauffeur lost control of the machine and it bumped into and smashed some fellow's air castle," answered the high flyer.—Chicago News.

FINE REVENGE.
When we read about men writing poetry in prison we can't help but admire the ingenuity of their revenge.—Puck.

EDUCATIONAL.
Just you learn to say—no,
Young man, and then,
You won't always be saying
"Never again."—Pittsburg Post.

EFFECT OF OPPOSITION.
"Do you think her father influenced her to marry you?"
"Unquestionably. She would never even listen to me until after he forbade me calling on her."—Exchange.

"What part of my book did you most enjoy?" asked the authoress as she brushed her hair over her ears. And after a moment's reflection Miss Cayenne answered: "The cover design."—Washington Star.

A MEMORY NOW.
Many of the "flower pot" hats worn this summer reach almost to the shoulders and completely hide the head.—Fashion Note.

BUSINESS METHODS.
A woman's notion of making her husband's money go as far as possible is to trot all over the shopping district with it, but bring none of it home.—Puck.

Mrs. Gramercy—"I want a nice hall rug why don't you get one of those tiger skins with the real head on it?" Mrs. Gayboy—"I never could use one of those things in my hall. You don't know how imaginative my husband is every time he comes in late."—Brooklyn Life.

WHO'S WHO? AN UNSOLVED PUZZLE

Guessing Contest Begun When Fathers Wed Second Time.

A MISSOURIAN CONUNDRUM

Each Takes Daughter of the Other as His Wife and Arrival of Babies Mixes It More.

Hollister, Mo.—When Joe Walling married Joe Roucherfeld's daughter ten years ago and Joe Roucherfeld married Joe Walling's daughter, and Joe No. 1 became the son-in-law and father-in-law of Joe No. 2, and Joe No. 2 assumed the same relationship to Joe No. 1, they did not know that in time they would create a problem in relationship that would be a conundrum to the citizens of that part of Taney County, Mo., and the north part of Boone County, Ark., that border on the White River along the State line. The stranger to that part of the country invariably leaves in an unsettled state of mind, and when people in that section want to make a pun or propound a conundrum, they do not ask, "How old is Ann?" but "What relation is Hosey Walling to Anne Roucherfeld?"

Both of the Joes are old settlers in the White River country of the Ozarks. They took up life's burdens on adjoining farms near the Mayberry Ferry on the White, married, and raised families. Life moved along peacefully and in all serenity. Then Joe No. 1 lost his wife. Joe No. 2 consoled him, and Joe No. 2's wife did what she could to help Joe No. 1 raise his children up in cleanliness and propriety. Then a calamity happened. Joe No. 2's wife died and both Joes and both sets of children had to hustle for themselves and do the best they could. As the year rolled by, however, the two older girls grew to maturity and relieved the situation.

Between the fathers the loss of their wives, their respective virtues and their ability as helpmates was a favorite topic of conversation and cemented a strong bond of friendship and sympathy between them. On hot days Joe No. 1 would linger at the end of a row while plowing until Joe No. 2 would finish his row and pull his team to a halt near by.

RETURNS FROM 22-YEAR EXILE

Priest Leaves Northern Wilds for European Visit.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada—Rev. Father Gouy, superior of St. Isidore Mission at Fort Smith, stopped here on his way to Europe after a voluntary exile of twenty-two years among the Cree Indians living north of the sixtieth parallel of latitude. He is on his way to Nantes, France, where he will visit his aged parents. Then he will go to Rome for an audience with the Pope before returning to the McKenzie River District.

FIND BULLET 200 YEARS OLD

Lead Ball Probably Fired in Indian War Imbedded in Tree.

Portland, Maine—Deeply imbedded in the solid trunk of a tree in Deering's Oaks, where it probably had rested for about two hundred and twenty-five years, a bullet was disclosed when Harman Swanson, an employee of the park department, felled the tree. Examination of the bullet showed that it is a kind used more than two centuries ago, and it probably was fired in the Indian battle of Sept. 28, 1689.

LIZARD IN STOMACH FIVE YEARS

Man Cured When Live Reptile Is Extracted.

Wallace, Idaho.—Dr. O. Garay of Kellogg, Idaho, recently extracted a lizard from the stomach of William Boyle of this town, who has been ill for five years. Doctors had diagnosed his ailment as stomach trouble, gall stones, liver trouble and Bright's disease. The lizard was four inches long and alive. It is thought it hatched from an egg which had been swallowed in drinking water. Boyle is recovering.

PIG'S BITE FATAL TO FARMER

Slight Wound Causes Death Within a Few Hours.

Benville, Ark.—While he was carrying a 2-months-old pig home, after purchasing it from a neighbor, James Stallard was bitten by the little porker. The wound was only a slight one in the arm but that night blood poisoning set in and Stallard died soon thereafter.

Catches 3 Fish on One Hook

Tenaha, Texas—James Pate of this town had the unique experience of catching three catfish on one hook recently, but only one the largest, furnished him with food. The first fish to bite was a small one. Then a large one came along and swallowed the first catch, and was snagged too. The third was about twelve inches long and it gulped the two fish on the line. When Pate dragged in his catch he found the larger fish on the hook and the heads of the two others were hanging on the line just above the shark of the hook.

Guess I would have had a whole string had I stayed away long enough,

said Pate in telling of it.

CITY TREASURER'S NOTICE

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.

Dizzy Head, Fluttering Heart, Floating Specks.

These are signs of kidney and bladder trouble. You'll have headaches too, backaches and be tired all over. Don't wait longer, but take Foley Kidney Pills at once. Your miserable sick feeling will be gone. You will sleep well, eat well and grow strong and active again. Try them.—Hites Drug Store.

House to RENT—Inquire of E. A. Lewis.

This is the Stove Polish YOU Should Use

It's different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

Black Silk Stove Polish

Makes a brilliant, silvery polish that does not rub off or dust off, and it shines fast four times as long as ordinary stove polish. Used on simple stoves and on the radiators and grocery coolers. An extra special quality. Use it on your cook stove, your parlor stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer is authorized to refund your money. Write for Black Silk Stove Polish. Made in liquid or paste—one quality.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works
Sterling, Illinois

Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on grades, radiators, stove pipes—Prevents rusting. Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It has no equal for use on automobiles.

"A Shine in Every Drop"

Get your FALL UNDERWEAR at M. E. Ashley & Co. store. Fit, quality the best.

Dorothy Dodd
SHOES

Have You a Dorothy Dodd Foot?

That means a foot without an ache or pain. It means a neat, trim, stylish foot.

We are making more feet comfortable and fashionable every day. We fit them scientifically and with the idea of making a customer rather than a sale.

CHAS. A. HUDSON
PIONEER SHOE DEALER

In Your Quest For the Best Buy

CHALLENGE FLOUR

Sold by the City Feed Store

STATE STREET Phone No. 125

EAST JORDAN CABINET CO.
B. E. WATERMAN, Manager.

Custom Planing Mill

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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

FINISHED LUMBER, FRAMES, CASINGS

to sell the most remarkable bargain in the magazine world this year.

Men EVERYBODY'S \$1.50
Women DELINEATOR \$1.50

Both \$2

Total, \$3.00 To one person on each order. Salaries run up to \$25.00 per month, depending on the number of orders. This work can be done in your spare time, and need not conflict with your present duties. No investment or previous experience necessary. We furnish full equipment free.

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