

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 19

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

No. 2

New Era of Good Times

Prominent People Throughout County are Optimistic.

Old Doctor Optimism appears to have opened up his medicine case and administered huge doses of his famous panacea throughout the land according to press articles that are appearing daily in the city papers telling of this and that man-of-big business who, upon being interviewed, declares that the European turmoil will be the cause of unusual prosperity for this nation.

One of the most striking examples of private opinion as to the business outlook was shown in a speech by Mr. George Webster, general manager of the Lake Superior Iron & Chemical Co., at a recent dinner of the Marquette Commerce Club. His speech, the subject of which was "Start Something" as it appeared in the Marquette Chronicle is as follows:

"If the signs are right some of us are going to live long enough to see good times, the rest of us may be broke. If some of us are going to be broke, we might as well look on the sunny side and do business right up to the finish. To do this requires optimism. Any banker will tell you that the most optimistic person is the man who is all in, but presents himself to borrow money; everything is all right, his plans cannot fail—and there is a great deal more to this attitude than we realize, because if there is a scrap or fight in a man, that is the time it is developed.

"Any doctor will tell you that the patient for whose recovery he fears is the placid person who does not fight to get up and out. Someone has said: 'Twixt optimist and pessimist the difference is droll, the optimist the doughnut sees, the pessimist the hole.'

"Notwithstanding the terrible shadow the European war casts over the whole world, the fundamental position of the United States is sounder than it has been for years. No other country has the three great wealth attributes that we have, namely, wheat, corn and cotton, and the country has never had such crops of which to dispose than this year, and this irrespective of price."

"I believe that this country has been served with notice that it will no longer stand for such wholesale stock jobbing deals as have been perpetrated in the past, and for the future the so-called trusts shall proceed more upon the lines specially dwelt upon in their prospectuses, where they prove on paper the advantages and economics of doing business instead of grabbing and throttling business.

"The iron business and lumber business is starting. Enquiries are not orders certainly, but they are the fore-runners and they look good to us."

"The federal government has started the regional banks working. Those banks are not put there to help our bankers on a speculative basis, but to render elastic the fixed loans our bankers make. By so doing the credit or money released begins pressing for investment, and before long our esteemed bankers will be making things easier for the man with business tact and judgment, to do a day's work and keep that capital working. Confidence, however must first be inspired and restored and I believe that confidence today is being inspired.

"With politics and its effect upon business I have little to say, except this that I think it too much for us to expect that a few gentlemen elected to look after the business of Uncle Sam can be looked upon to lay down rules, termed laws, whereby business can be regulated. In so doing much of our respect for these and other laws has been alienated.

"The history of our business revolutions seems to be, that we jump from the bottom of the well clean out over the top of the pump, instead of climbing up gradually and coming out of the spout. Everyone here is looking for it to be repeated. Now if any of you gentlemen can say the date this talk start, and will say it we will all talk about it. I'll tell my friend on the left what my friend on the right said to me, and we'll keep on telling it, it will reach around this country, and in the language of the poet, 'Start Something.'

A great many college students burn the midnight oil—in automobiles.

After a week one may take the Christmas tree out and burn it, but alas! the rubber plant stays on forever!

PAYTON TWICE BANQUETED

Retiring County Official Given Receptions and Dinners.

In recognition of untiring and efficient service of D. S. Payton in the cause of the Masonic Temple construction, the building committee, of which Mr. Payton was a member, gave him and his family a complimentary dinner at the Temple Friday evening.

As these columns are being closed, (Wednesday night) Charlevoix citizens, outside of any society affiliation, are surrounding the banquet board at the Masonic Temple in honor of Mr. Payton. There is a program of speeches all of which will be interestingly personal in their nature.

Occasions have been rare when the departure of a citizen has called forth such spontaneous testimonials of regard as these events in honor of D. S. Payton. Northern Michigan knows him as a conspicuous and efficient factor in development work; Charlevoix county knows him as one of the ablest and most trust-worthy officials in the roster of forty five years of the county's existence; Charlevoix city knows him as a model citizen and good neighbor. Notwithstanding his heroic and valuable work as a director in the West Michigan Development Bureau, his watchfulness of his county's interests there and the laborious and exacting character of his official court house work, Mr. Payton has always found time to cheerfully co-operate with citizens of Charlevoix in local enterprises and social functions, in which he has always been seconded by his wife and daughter. These testimonials of regard are richly deserved. While Charlevoix sincerely regrets losing Mr. Payton and his family, there is gratification in the fact that Charlevoix county still retains them. Charlevoix Sentinel.

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms Monday evening, January 4, 1915.

Meeting was called to order by Mayor Cross. Present—Cross, Hudson and Graff. Absent—none.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion by Hudson, the following bills were allowed:

E. W. Giles, labor	\$ 3.50
Otis J. Smith, salary	25.00
State Bank of East Jordan, order of E. Light Co.	303.95
Henry Cook, salary	75.00
E. J. Iron Wks., installing boiler etc.	164.37
Mich. State Tel. Co., rentals	18.75
Enterprise Pub. Co., printing	28.54
J. A. Lancaster, repair work	2.15
G. A. Lisk, printing	16.10
E. J. Hose Co., Lanway barn fire	50.00
C. J. Malpass, oil glass	.50
R. Bingham, snow plowing	9.60
Jno. F. Kenny, coal, freight, etc.	34.19
J. H. Shults Co., tags for cemetery lots	3.04

On motion by Graff, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

ALMANACS

The almanac is a little book of jokes and weather prognostications. The best thing about them is that we do not have to read the jokes or believe in the weather indicated by them. Every home used to have a half dozen almanacs hung up by the kitchen stove, but now that he can buy our favorite magazine with a set of book cases thrown in for three dollars, the almanac is losing favor. Whenever people quit planting gardens and trimming their corns according to almanacs we'll have a more successful world to wonder around in.

THE WEEK IN HISTORY

Monday, 4—England declares war against Spain, 1762.

Tuesday, 5—Captain Smith captured by Indians, 1608.

Wednesday, 6—Charles I impeached for high treason, 1649.

Thursday, 7—Mary E. Wilkins, authoress, born, 1862.

Friday, 8—Battle of New Orleans, 1815.

Saturday, 9—Connecticut adopts constitution, 1788. First balloon ascension in America, 1793.

Sunday, 10—Dr. Laud beheaded on Tower Hill, 1645.

Thanks, Griff

Boyer City Publisher Gives The Herald a Bouquet.

Under suitable caption the Boyer Citizen, Will H. Griffin Editor, has the following nice things to say about The Herald man, which is thoroughly appreciated.

"If there is a publisher in the entire county who deserves the best wishes of the people, if hard work and stick-to-it means a single thing, it is Mr. Lisk of East Jordan. He has shown that he is made of the kind of stuff that will eventually spell success, if in his case, it has not completed the word long ago. Mr. Lisk, with more ambition than the average printer, has been printing The County Herald on a Washington hand press for several years. This may not mean a thing to the average person but to the man who knows what a Washington-hand press is it means work of the most strenuous sort. We dare say Mr. Lisk has developed sufficient arm-muscle to enable him to 'lick' the biggest and toughest of his delinquent subscribers in less than three seconds.

"The new press in question is exactly like the two-revolution Stonemetz press in this office. A high speed machine, built for the finest kind of work, and he has it equipped with a modern Kimball motor. IT WILL PRINT ANYTHING THAT THERE WILL EVER BE CALL FOR IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY. We congratulate you brother Lisk. This will enable you to enter a larger field. You have earned it by good hard work, and it should be appreciated by your community."

How Sweet.

How sweet 'twould be

To take a trip

And never have

To give a tip!

—Birmingham Age-Herald.

How sweet 'twould be

To take a dip

And never fear

The suit might rip!

—Youngstown Telegram.

How sweet 'twould be

To sail a ship

And on your break-

Fast hold your grip!

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

How sweet 'twould be

To wear a lid

That never in

The wind would skid!

—Yonkers Statesman.

How sweet, if all

Who owe us bills,

Would help replenish

Empty tills!

OUR MAIDENS

Consider the maiden, Lo, though the winds blow and chilleth, she wear eth upon her feet sandals that are low and hose that are silk And the neck of her gown existeth not. Yet she swear eth that she is as warm as toast: She goeth forth into the highways and she carrieth a party box, and therein are many strange things wherewith to calm sine her countenance. Puffs there are and the skin of the chamois and many pigments, white as the lilies of Hebron and red as the evening skies over Jordan. She maketh up where she listeth and careth not who observ eth, and though her lips become as pomegranates, yet she denieth that there is any color in the stuff. With gaze of reproof she telleth thee that it is as camphor ice and that it tincth not thee. And Behold! She putteth it over upon thee. She goeth forth at night and she tangoeth until the dawn is on the mountains and the morning breeze stirs the cedars, and she is not a bit tired. But when her mother begett her to go up unto the market place for a cubit of calico, Lo! she withered upon the vine. Wondrous are the ways of a maiden.—Eagle, White Cloud, Mich.

To Cure Warts.

Warts are a peculiar growth in the skin layers about which no one seems to know anything. It has lately been claimed that warts neglected may lead to malignant growths but this has not been sustained.

Treatment.—One of the best ways to get rid of warts is with the following formula: Salicylic acid, 2 grains; chrysarobin, 4 grains; ichthyol, 4 grains; wool-fat, 35 grains; petrolatum, 55 grains. Apply on wart with toothpick twice a day and keep bandaged.

"KNOCKERS" MAKE "RIVER OF DOUBT" SEEM LOCAL STREAM

By "OBSERVER."

The other day I saw a map showing Colonel Roosevelt's "River of Doubt." It was considerable relief to me to learn that it is definitely located in South America, for until I saw it on the map I was inclined to think it ran right through the middle of this town—as well as through a number of other places not far away that I could mention. Of course I don't say that everybody here is in the habit of taking daily dips in it, but most of us are inclined to yield to the temptation now and then.

This town, like every other place, has a few fellows that are always 'agin' every improvement that is proposed, no matter how beneficial it is. They are sure to say "It can't be done." They are suspicious of anybody that really wants to do anything for the public good, and if they can't find any other objection, they spread the report that somebody is "getting something out of it." They have no faith in anybody or anything and are very proud of it. That seems to be what makes life worth living for them. If one of these fellows should wake up some morning accidentally believing in something, he would sink back onto his pillow in a fright and send for a doctor. And such an unusual experience might really make him sick. Probably nobody would weep if it did.

What we need here, no matter how much of it we already have, is more confidence in ourselves and our opportunities—more "punch," to put it in slang. The croakers don't do us any good. You might think that in time they would get tired of bracing themselves and their mulish toes, pulling on the coattails of progress and being dragged forward in spite of themselves, but they don't seem to. No matter how far ahead you move them, they want to stick right there, in spite of the fact that they fought with all their might against being put there at all. The very people that made the town what it is, they call dreamers and do everything in their power to hamper them. Their favorite prophecy is, 'impossible' and their principal occupation is making their prediction come true. They seem to have wallowed around in the Rivers of Doubt until they are soaked full of it. If they could drown in it, I might think the stream of some real use.

The live citizen has to pull his own share of the load and those of the doubters besides. But of course they don't allow him any credit for it. No, they blame him for trying to do anything—whether he succeeds or fails, no matter how much benefit they get out of his efforts, themselves. When they think any good thing has been killed they are happy especially if they had a hand in the supposed killing, as they usually have. They never get wise that a good thing can't be killed.

We have some bad cases of this kind here. The only thing to be done about it, that I can think of, is for the rest of us to be as little like them as possible. Most of us might be a little more hopeful and public spirited than we are. Let the doubters splash around in their muddy old river and be happy.

Irl R. Hicks 1915 Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac, now ready, grows more popular and useful with each passing year. It is a fixed necessity in homes, shops and commercial establishments all over this continent. This famous and valuable year book on astronomy, storms, weather and earthquakes should be in every home and office. Professor Hicks completes this best issue of his great Almanac at the close of his seventieth year. The Almanac will be mailed for 35 cents. The Rev. Irl R. Hicks fine Magazine, Word and Works, is sent one year, with a copy of his Almanac, for only one dollar. Send for them to Word and Works Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. You will never regret your investment. Try it for 1915.

DEMAND FOR THE EFFICIENT

Alert, keen, clear headed, healthy men and woman are in demand. Modern business cannot use in office, factory or on the road, persons who are dull, lifeless, ineffect, half sick or tired. Keep in trim. Be in a condition that wards off disease. Foley Cathartic Tablets clean the system, keep the stomach sweet, liver active, and the bowels regular. Hites Drug Store.

LOUGHER LOSES JOB BY BOARD

Officially Removed From Office by Prison Board.

The removal of Rev. Edwin Lougher as chaplain of Jackson prison, because of alleged improper advances made by the preacher to the wife of a prison inmate, was confirmed Monday by the prison board of control. It was announced that the board did not consider the evidence but simply acted on the judgment of Warden Simpson, who demanded Lougher's resignation a week ago.

Lougher was not present and was not represented by counsel. When notified of the board's action, the ex-chaplain asked permission to state his case. This was granted.

LYRICAL LIES.

By Our Office Poet.

Honesty.
Whene'er I owe a man a bill
I worry all the time,
And sacrifice all luxuries
To save every dime.
I give up smoking, and my wife,
She cuts (or chops) my hair,
Because I cannot sleep until
With everyone I'm square.

Notice to Tax Payers

All persons liable for taxes in the City of East Jordan are hereby notified that the tax roll for the State, County, County Road and School District taxes for 1914, is now in my hands for collection, and the tax can be paid at my store in said city. If paid on or before Saturday, Jan. 9th, there is added no penalty, but on Jan. 10, 1915, 4 per cent penalty will be added to all unpaid taxes.
Dated Dec. 11, 1914.
C. C. MACK,
City Treasurer.

County Normal Notes.

Miss Himes received a letter from Mrs. Vern Houghtalin, formerly Miss Pearl Hurst of the class of 1909.

Mr. Fred Gregory visited Miss Edith Hale's school in the Nowland district.

Miss Ruby Hooker spent the Christmas holidays with friends and relatives in Evart.

Miss Himes met the Misses Isabel Knight and June Stafford, of the class of 1910, in Grand Rapids, while passing through that city. They have both completed the life course at Ypsilanti.

A picture, showing the display of the exhibits at a fair held in the Advance school, which drew premiums, and a letter were received from Mr. Ernest Peaslee, the teacher in that school.

Miss Rose Groenink spent the holidays with her parents near Ellsworth. Mr. Fred Gregory spent New Years with Mr. Ward Genett.

Miss Clare Thorsen spent Christmas at her home in East Jordan.

Saturday, Miss Cleo Thorne and Miss Clare Thorsen drove from their homes at East Jordan to Ellsworth to take a train for Charlevoix.

While on her return from her home in Normal, Ill., Miss Himes met Miss Hazel Holliday, a member of the class of 1909, who is teaching the third, fourth and fifth grades in the Ellsworth school. Miss Holliday helped train the children for the Christmas cantata given at the close of school.

While at her home in Bellaire, Miss Lillian Akins attended the class reunion of the Bellaire senior class of 1914.

Mr. Fred Gregory enjoyed a sleigh ride to the oyster supper given at Norwood.

Miss Rose Groenink attended the program given in the grange by her sister Dessie's school.

Miss Marie Lamiman spent the holidays at her home near Ellsworth.

The normal class has begun work on their alphabet charts.

Miss Cora Driggett and Mr. Fred Gregory attended the reunion of the class of 1914.

Along with our other New Year's resolutions the normal class has resolved to quit using slang. To impress the point more a box was placed on the desk in the front of the room and each one who uses any slang must pay a forfeit of one cent unless he immediately corrects it. It was amusing that Miss Himes, the principal of the normal was the first one to pay a forfeit.

CURRENT EVENTS

State Advocates Present Day Geography and History

Supt. Fred L. Keeler sends the following message to the boys and girls of Michigan: Boys and girls, do you know that the big war that is going on in Europe offers you a splendid educational opportunity? As you read the papers and magazines carefully you should have a good map of Europe, yes, and one of the world,—before you. You may learn much about geography by looking up every place mentioned and finding all that you can about it. You should try to study out the geographical, racial, historical and political causes of the only general European war since Napoleon Bonaparte raised such a rumpus. You will want to read all you can of the history of Europe. You will want to know about the Slavic, Teutonic, Latin and Anglo-Saxon races. You will want to know about the people and institutions of each nation and its strength on land and sea. Now will be a good time to find out about the trade route to India, Alsace and Lorraine, neutrality, reservists, contraband of war, the rules governing the capture of ships at sea, blockade, and other rules of warfare, and about many other subjects that are mentioned in the papers. You should be brought, to see how closely all parts of the world are now related and how the war affects the United States and how its influence extends even to your town or city. And you cannot fail to realize what an awful thing is war and how wasteful and foolish is such a horrible conflict.

Alas, How True.

Every town has a liar or two, a smart Alec, some pretty girls, more loafers than fit needs, a woman that tattles, an old fogey the town would be better off without, men who stand on the street corners and make remarks about women, the man who laughs the idiotic laugh every time he says anything, scores of men with the creases of their trousers worn smooth as glass, men who can tell you just how the foreign war question ought to be settled, foretell the weather and how to run other people's business all of whom have probably made dismal failures of their own.—Ex

Household Hints.

A large sponge placed in the bottom of the umbrella jar absorbs the water and protects the jar.

To renew the lustre on leather furniture apply the white of an egg with a sponge, allow to stand a minute, then polish with soft cloth.

To remove stains from knife handles and also to keep the ivory from turning yellow, rub the handles well with a cut lemon; afterward wash well in soap and water and dry immediately. This removes the stains and keeps the ivory a good color.

Here is a Southern housewife's method of cleaning brass. She mixes fine wood ashes with lemon juice to make a paste just thin enough to handle on a soft flannel cloth. With this paste she rubs the stained brass until it shines clean and untarnished.

Kitchen Kinks.

The juice of a half lemon squeezed into a teacupful of strong black coffee and drunk without sugar is very good for a sick headache.

To remove stains of any sort from the hands mix a little baking soda and powdered pumice stone together and moisten the mixture with peroxide of hydrogen until it is the consistency of cream. Rub the stained skin with this mixture.

For Sicilian cake, mix two or three ounces of cooked rice, two ounces of butter, six of grated cheese, one whole egg, and pepper and salt to taste. Steam this mixture in a buttered basin or mould for an hour and ten minutes, turn out and serve with tomato sauce.

LIFE INSURANCE REFUSED

Ever notice how closely life insurance examiners look for symptoms of kidney diseases? They do so because weakened kidneys lead to many forms of dreadful life-shortening afflictions. If you have any symptoms like pain in the back, frequent, scanty or painful action, tired feeling, aches and pains, get Foley Kidney Pills to-day.—Hites Drug Store.

THE BLUE BOMB

BY J. V. GIESY

"A Story Of Humor, Mystery, Romance, and Adventure"

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He came in sight of the beach and of a trim launch, into which several men seemed lifting an impassive figure. With a yell he leaped forward and charged down upon the group. One of them, standing a little apart, turned toward him. A dart of flame leaped out, and Gafford heard the whine of the bullet as it sped past. He lifted his own weapon and fired as he ran. His panting breath and his motion caused his shot to go wild. In the few instants since he had seen them, they had placed the burden they carried in the launch.

Now the man who had fired at his appearance leaped aboard. The launch moved forward, gained headway, and swept from the shore. Gafford reached the water's edge and paused breathless before the strip of widening water. By just that much he was again too late. Oshitu had made good his escape. From impulse rather than purpose, the man on the beach lifted his revolver and fired again after the speeding launch. In a way it was a defiance, a declaration of war to the last.

A moment later he began to retrace his steps. He had but one thought now—to get back to Kate and report his pitiful failure, and plan how he might still continue the pursuit. "God help her! God help her!" he panted as he ran across the island to where he had left the sampan. Surely the woman who had gone an unwilling captive on the launch of Oshitu had need of help.

He found his man waiting. For a moment he had feared that even he might have deserted. But no doubt he, too, had heard the pant of the launch's escape, and decided to wait for his passenger and collect his pay. Gafford boarded the sampan in silence, and courteously ordered the man back to the water-front.

A man of a lesser fiber would have been totally cast down. Gafford, on the other hand, seemed to himself to be turning to ice. The continued success which attended his enemy's efforts was rousing a deadly cold purpose of combat within him which nothing else could have done.

The fight, aside from all question of nations, was narrowing to a personal issue. This man had begun by wrecking his life prospects, soiling his name, driving him into exile, and to the very brink of the oblivion of the lost. Now once more he was flaunting his every effort. Tonight he had won by the narrow margin of a strip of water—but he had won. Deep in his soul, Gafford swore that the next time he would not win.

From now on he would take up the trail, and not pause until he had run him down. He had a triple purpose to urge him; the life of a nation, the honor of a pure woman, and his personal score. Each foot that the sampan crept back across the moon-silvered water seemed to put some of the steely reflection of the glinting rays into his soul. His face took on new lines of firmness while he sat and waited for his arrival at the beach.

The white yacht lay sleeping as they passed her. Not a soul aboard her dreamed that the girl who had come as her honored guest to this port had been abducted under their very eyes. Gafford scanned her closely, reading the lettered "Nantucket" upon her pointed bows. And it seemed to him that at that instant a new link in the chain of his endeavors was forged by Fate. He nodded slightly in approval of the thought which had waked, and began to plan anew.

Gradually the sampan moved up the harbor. The little fire of the boatmen winked from the beach. After a time they reached it, and Gafford sprang ashore. Without a glance he handed the astonished boatman a piece of gold. How much it was or how little he did not notice as he turned away.

The man burst into frantic avowals of undying gratitude and cut them suddenly short. The man he addressed was already racing along the beach in the direction of the quay.

"They are an odd people, these Americans," mused the boatman, "and I am certainly lucky beyond all my hopes. Here in my hand I hold much rice and fish, and the price of a fowl or two. All! The Gods are good."

Gafford in the mean time had reached the first street of shops, and still running, arrived at the House of Moon Faces. He entered and made his way back through the tea rooms, spied White Kate as he passed, and signed her to follow. Once in the seclusion of her rooms he turned upon her with a white face and lips that snarled.

"They have beaten us, Kate," he said harshly. "They got the girl. I was too late."

She handed him one from a package in the sleeve of her kimono, and he lit it while she dropped to a seat. "It's just as I told you," he went on. "I was too late. I always have been too late in my dealings with Oshitu; but, by the Lord, I'll catch up with him yet! That's what I want to talk with you about. I'm on his trail. I'll find him and his bombs and this girl. Think of her, Kate, kidnaped and dragged off by that yellow devil! Think what her fate must be." He ground his teeth in an access of rage and loathing disgust.

"I am thinking of her," said White Kate in a strange tone of voice. It seemed, indeed, as if she might be thinking of something or some one far away. "Well, what will you do next? Have you formed any plan?"

"Follow him, Kate. Just follow him. Follow them both until I get Oshitu, and destroy his menace to our country and save that girl. You're sure your information about the steward on the yacht was correct?"

"I think so, Gafford. What happened tonight would go to prove it."

"Right. Now, another question: could that geisha find out anything about where Oshitu is buried while he makes these bombs?"

"Not directly. Still, it may be that one remark will serve," said Kate. "She heard him tell Yamata to address him under the name of Hashimoto at Kobe. That would look as though he were somewhere in that region."

Gafford nodded. "And it would be made comment. Somewhere back of Kobe they could tuck a plant away in the hills. Kate, I think I had better go to Kobe tonight."

White Kate widened her eyes. "Go to Kobe tonight? How?" she gasped.

"In the Nantucket—McRae's yacht," Gafford replied.

Kate smiled. "They'd be likely to take you without McRae's orders or permission. You yourself said he was in Tokyo. Oshitu knew that when he chose his time to strike."

"I've an idea they'll take me all the same," said Gafford; "and there's something you've got to do. I want to be disguised."

"As what?" inquired Kate.

"As a Jap. If I'm going poking around the neighborhood of Kobe on Oshitu's trail I can't go as a white man, can I? You've got to make me up. You haven't forgotten the art since you left the stage, have you?"

White Kate shook her head. "I see," she said. "You'll want a coolie suit and not much else, except to have your skin painted. All right, Gafford; I still have my make-up outfit. I'll get it. Strip yourself to the waist."

Gafford nodded, rose and threw off his jacket and shirt. Meanwhile, White Kate knelt at a trunk and rummaged out an old stage make-up box, which she brought back to a stand and pushed to Gafford's side. She rolled back the sleeves of her kimono, preparatory to mixing a stain which should darken his skin; and suddenly Gafford cried out:

"Kate! What have you done to your arms?"

White Kate gave him a glance and a smile. "Nothing," she said. "But those bruises! You're black and blue to the shoulders! It looks as though some one had struck and maltreated you. What happened? Who did it? I want to know?"

"I'm glad you don't know," she smiled her response. "I didn't think you did—but I'm glad. I've more of the things on my body, Gafford. You tried to get out of the room the other day, and you nearly made it. I called for help, and it came just in time."

Gafford's eyes dilated in shocked horror. You mean—I did that—attacked you—made those marks? Kate! He clenched his hands and turned to pace the length of the room and back to her side. When he spoke again his voice was tense with emotion. "I'm sorry, Kate—more sorry than you can know. God! I must have sunk to the beast level to have done a thing like that. I never lifted my hand to a woman, yellow or brown or white, before, no matter what happened. I didn't think I ever would."

He put out a tentative finger and touched her arm. "Are they painful? But of course they are."

"Never mind it, boy," said the woman. "It wasn't you, Gafford—it was the thing we were both fighting. You didn't know what you were doing and I don't mind the bruises. They were won in a good cause. Oh, boy, I'm so glad to see you conquer! Don't say a word more about it. Come here and let me make you up."

He seated himself without a word, and she set to work sponging his skin with a brown stain. By and by he told her of the events of the evening—the trip to the Nippon, the pursuit to the island, and the escape of Oshitu with the girl.

"I suppose he'll run straight outside," he surmised, "and transfer her to a vessel or a coasting banca, or they may even run up the coast in the launch. They could do it. Anyway, I figure that Oshitu will take her with him, and Oshitu is evidently going to Kobe. The girl has spirit, and he won't find her an easy victim. It took several of them to put her in the launch, and from the way they handled her I imagine she was bound."

"For kid!" said White Kate as he paused.

She began working on his face, finished, and dropped down and rolled up the legs of his trousers; tinted his feet and legs from the knees, and

rose. She picked up a hand-glass and held it to him.

"Take a look at yourself," she invited. "Thank Heaven, Gafford, your hair is straight and black and your eyes brown. I think your hair had better be cut short."

Gafford looked at his changed self, while she plied a pair of scissors and a comb. He grinned at the new visage which looked back at him.

"You might add that the high cheek bones are an asset, too," he observed as he laid the glass down. "How long will this dye stuff last?"

"About three days if you don't wash," said Kate. "I'll give you a bottle of stain to take along."

Half an hour later he was ready. To all seeming he was nothing more than a coolie. Dozens of his fellows could be picked up any day on the waterfront or be seen playing their parts of bearers, drawers, rickshaws, rowers of sampans, beasts of burden on the wharves and lighters. Unlike them, he carried Yamata's revolver and a supply of cartridges, a small mirror, a strong knife, a bottle of stain, and a sponge, to which Kate now added a small chamois bag with a long string.

"What is it?" asked Gafford. "A charm?"

"The most potent of charms," she retorted. "It will open doors, prisons, secrets, and other things. It's money, boy."

"How much?"

"A thousand, Gafford."

"Dollars?"

"Yes."

A slow flush mounted in Gafford's cheeks under the stain, and he put down the bag.

"I can't take it, Kate," he protested. "I already owe you too much, anyway, both of money and other things. A man can't take money from a woman and keep his self-respect."

"But how are you going to get along without it?" she argued. "How are you going to Kobe? Oh, don't be silly, Gafford! Take the rotten stuff and turn it to some good."

"I'll get to Kobe all right," he assured her. "I've got a scheme."

"But I'm not giving it to you," she persisted. "I'm giving it to the fight for our country. You'll need funds to put this thing through. You're doing the work, running the risks, endangering your life. Won't you let me do my part? You don't mean to shut me out? It's my country as much as yours, Gafford, and it doesn't matter what I am or what I've done. I love it, Gafford—I love it as a person does something he can't ever have any more. Please, Gafford—she extended the bag toward him—"please buy. My part, Gafford—my part."

"But I don't need it. I can get money to put this over, I tell you. I'm sure of it, Kate. Why, McRae'd put up ten times what I'll need when he knows. I've an idea you've been saving that to go back to a white man's world with some time. You've spoken of such things to me—before this. I can't take that money from you, girl."

White Kate set her lips in purpose. Her face quivered for an instant, and then she spoke:

"We're wasting precious time. You haven't time to get word to McRae, let alone get money from him, Gafford. I told you once that perhaps I'd tell you what it was that brought me to this place—why I killed that man. I'm going to tell you now. Listen."

"In those days when you first knew me back home I had a sister. She was younger than I. Virgie we called her; her name was Virginia. She was just a living sunshine in those days. And because there are men who can't see a beautiful thing without wanting to possess and crush it, and because Virgie was a child in her faith in a promise, though a woman in years, the sunshine of her life went out. When it was too late she came to me and told me all about it. It was one night in my dressing room, after the show. There isn't any use telling about that scene. I took my little crushed baby sister in my arms and promised to stand by her. That night she died, Gafford—by her own hand."

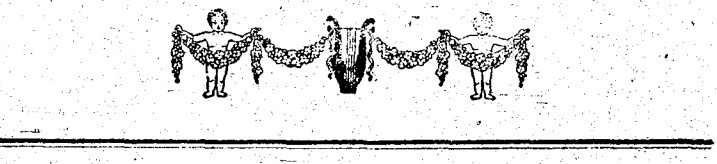
"From that time on I lived for revenge. She had told me the name of the man who had wronged her, and I made it a point to get into touch with him. I threw myself in his way, and after a time he took notice. I would all my acting in trying to fascinate him, and all the time I loathed him, hated him, meant to kill him when I could. Finally I yielded to his pleading and agreed to meet him in a certain place."

"I met him, Gafford, and I told him about my sister, and then I killed him, while he groveled on the floor like a dog and begged me not to shoot. They didn't find him for two days, and by then I was gone. I left the country, and I've drifted to this. Now, do you understand?"

A Profitable Michigan Apple Orchard



Many bushels of fine apples displayed at the recent Apple Shows came from the orchard of George W. Hopkins & Son at Bear Lake, Manistee County, Michigan. This firm has approximately one thousand acres under cultivation. Each season their peach and plum crops run into the thousands of bushels and they harvest from one to two thousand barrels of apples. Their yields of hay, corn, grain and potatoes are large, and the number of head of live stock turned off annually is in the hundreds.



Classified Want Ads.

This department will appear each week in this paper and also 50 or more Western Michigan weeklies, covering 27 counties of the Fruit and Potato belts. Think of it, your advertisement, properly classified, will go into over 50 different newspapers. The cost is six cents per word per insertion. FOUR INSERTIONS GIVEN FOR THE PRICE OF THREE. Cash with order. Remember this service takes you away from the congested district of the big cities and sends your message into the smaller cities, villages and rural communities. This is where you buy results, not merely space. Send today for list of papers and order blank UNITED WEEKLY PRESS ASSOCIATION, 55-63 Market Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

YOUNG MAN TO INTERVIEW AUTOMOBILE OWNERS. Only a hustler need apply. 417 Tusculum Bldg., Lansing, Mich. D-167

AGENTS—BUSINESS YOUR OWN \$17. Turn capital two or more times week. 11576 1/2 turn; winner; sell 25¢ repeats. Drake, Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill. D-136

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RE A DEFECTIVE. BRILLIANT OPPORTUNITY and future. Splendid income. Interesting work. We teach everything. Learn how. Booklet free. Walter J. Burns Detective Correspondence School, Burns Bldg., Dept. S., Detroit, Mich. D-132

Wanted SALESMEN for a new line of goods. Write for sample and terms. Myer's Factories, 124 W. State St., Indianapolis, Ind. A-138

FOR WOMEN LADIES, HAVE YOUR FURS REPAIRED and relined by experts. New sets made to order. Write and tell us what you want done and get our prices. M. Lindsay Co., 216 Cherry St., Grand Rapids, Mich. A-137

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES ARE YOU IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS? No matter what you have to sell, try our Classified Department for results. Goes into over 50 weekly newspapers in western Michigan. Six cents a word per insertion. One insertion, free with every order for three. Send for list of papers. United Weekly Press Association, 55-63 Market Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. A-135

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FOR SALE—PAYING SHOE STORE in college city southeastern Michigan. Excellent facilities unexcelled. \$7,000.00 stock. Would accept grocery or general stock as partial payment. "Shoes," c/o United Weekly Press Association, 55 Market Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. A-133

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE, BLACKSMITH and shoe shop in live city. Excellent good chance for auto garage; act quick as chance is open for live business man. F. S. Clegg, St. Louis, Mich. A-132

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HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM AND all skin and women. Rheumatism, Dislocation of the Blood and Nervous System. Briny Inn Co., Manistee, Mich. X-130

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LIVE STOCK FOR SALE FOR SALE—OXFORD AND SHROPSHIRE rams. Inquire of Edgar Parkhurst, Reed City, Mich. D-156

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEY HOGS—15 boars and 12 sows, April farrow, \$20 to \$25. 50 fall pigs. Can give pairs or trios, not less than 100. Write for catalogue. S. C. Stahlman, Cherry Lawn Farm, Shepherd, Mich. D-154

IF YOU HAVE ANY STOCK FOR SALE you can easily dispose of it by advertising in these columns. This department goes in not only this paper, but over 50 others in the West. The cost is 5¢ cents per word for each insertion. Four insertions for the price of three. Give your order to the publisher of this paper or else send it to The United Weekly Press Association, Grand Rapids, Mich. D-152

Try a Classified Want Ad.

Hon. A. L. Deuel



Early in the present campaign for the development of Western Michigan Hon. A. L. Deuel became interested in the work and has since given it much of his time and thought. He helped to organize Alfalfa Clubs in Emmet County last year.

8,000 ACRES, LARGE AND SMALL tracts, Pittsburg county farming, pasture, oil and gas land, \$5 to \$25 per acre. Write John Cavanaugh, McAlester, Oklahoma. H-137

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FARMERS, BROTHER FARMERS. Write quick, get your pick. The cheapest best lands of big crops are in sunny central Michigan. Long time, your terms, farmers prices too. Investigate now. Farmer Randall, Beaverton, Mich. A-138

POULTRY AND PET STOCK MY ENTIRE FLOCK OF PARTRIDGE Woodcock to be sold at once. Write for prices. E. R. A. Hunt, Lansing, Mich. D-137

YOUR CHOICE 10 GRAND BLACK Orpingtons or 13 fine Houdans for \$15. Dr. Parrish, Ovid, Mich. A-139

MISCELLANEOUS ACME WELDING COMPANY WILL REPAIR your broken automobile parts and broken castings of any description at reasonable prices. Only exclusive acetylene welders in this section. Grand Rapids, Mich. D-137

ALFALFA SEED, BEST SOUTH DAKOTA direct from growers, any quantity, sample and price on application. John Maxson, Buffalo Gap, South Dakota. D-136

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GOLDEN MAGIC OIL WILL CURE a cold quicker than anything else on earth by simply rubbing the throat and lungs thoroughly with it. Get it now. Sold by all druggists at 25c and 50c. D-135

LOT OF TRUNKS AND SUITCASES turned over to us to be sold before New Year. Good time to buy one at your own price. Trust Furniture Company, 702-704 S. Division Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich. A-135

U. W. P. A. 139

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.

Hong Ying Lo Co. (CHAN HOW) When you are in Grand Rapids remember you are welcome at our CHINESE-AMERICAN RESTAURANT. Where the best meals are served. Monroe Ave., Corner Pearl St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, 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 25 high class assorted post cards, and I will send you the Rat and Mice exterminator receipt FREE. Your money returned if you are not entirely satisfied. Address MILTON BOSS, 4421 147th Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

FORD STARTER Throw away your crank, start from the seat with a "SANDO" STARTER. Sturdy. Dishes from all climes. Positively guaranteed to start. Write SANDO STARTER CO., Rock Island, Ill.

JACK FROST CHILBLAIN OINTMENT WILL CHASE YOUR CHILBLAINS. Relief after first application. STOP SUFFERING ORDER TODAY SEND FIFTY CENTS FOR TRIAL SIZE. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Write name and address on envelope. JACK FROST MFG. CO., 80 Harvey Building, Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S. A. AGENTS WANTED

THE CHILDREN'S STORY TELLING CLUB

Essilyn Dale Nichols, Editor

1527-35 St., Rock Island, Ill.

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

Dear little Friends:—I am sure you will be delighted with the many nice letters we have for this week. Perhaps some of them will be written by some one you know; and THAT will be especially nice, won't it? I want you to be sure and send in HEAPS of letters every week—this means YOU, YOU and YOU—every single one of you. For your editor just loves to hear from the members of the Club, and also from all the little boys and girls who would like to become members. A card of membership will be sent to all new members. If YOU haven't received a card, write and tell me, and I will send you one right away. Our First Letter is from Lorena Smith, of Sheridan, Mich.

Dear Editor:—Please put this in the Club. The first story is true.

The Rabbits and the Cabbages.

How do you like Mary for a little girl's name? It is a plain name, but Mary was a nice little girl. She went to school every day, and when the holidays started her mother said she could have a small garden. There were vegetables of all kinds in it, and some especially fine cabbage.

The garden was near the edge of a bush where a great many rabbits could be seen. As they were very fond of cabbage they thought it would be fine fun to nibble at the large green heads. The grass was getting very dry and the bark on the trees was not so nice as earlier in the summer. So one night when it was bright moonlight three or four of them thought they would visit the garden. Next day Mary said: "Something has been in the garden." And each morning the garden grew worse until nearly all the cabbages were eaten.

There lived not far from Mary's home, a little boy named Willie. Willie was very fond of finding out secrets. So at night he went to the garden and there he found out who the thieves were. The next night he came back with a gun; one rabbit was shot, and the rest never came back after that.

Before this happened Mary would not walk to school with Willie, but when he saved the rest of her cabbages they became good friends. Neither went to school alone after the holidays were over.

Three Animals for You to Guess.
It lives in the fields,
And digs a deep hole;
They say it is blind,
And they call it a—?

It's quite fond of cheese,
And it lives in a house.
From this you will easily
Guess 'tis a—?

It leaps and it hops,
And it lives in a bog.
It's voice is a croak,
And we call it a—?

Yours lovingly,
Lorena Smith, Sheridan, Mich. R. 1.

Thank you, Dear, for the story and those cute "Guessing verses." Now who can send in the correct answers to these verses. Write again Lorena. Our second letter is from Gladys Batterbee, Lake Bluff, Ill.

Dear Editor:—I am a reader of the Children's Story Telling Club and thought I would write a story. Here it is:

I am a little girl eleven years old. I have one sister named Jessie nine years old, and two brothers: one seven named Earl, and one two years, named Winford. We have had to stay home from school since the first of October for little brother has been very ill with Infantile Paralysis. Little sister and I kept house for Papa and Brother, while little brother was sick. He is most well now but cannot walk yet, and mabe never will. But he did not die and we are all very happy to have him with us again and will be so thankful this Thanksgiving day. I will sign my name Gladys Batterbee.

P. S.—I think a good name for the Story that WE can name would be:

"Ponto the Peace-Maker." My sister Jessie thinks: "How Ponto Saved Fluffy From a Very Hard Beating."

Dearie—Your letter was beautiful, and I know you and your sister are fine little girls. I think you were both very smart indeed to keep house for Papa and Brother. Your editor is very glad, too, that little Brother got well, and we will all hope that he will grow strong enough to walk again. Those names were nice, Dears, and I hope you will take part in our next contest. Write again and often.

Our THIRD letter is from—Amelia Cook, Leota, Michigan.

Dear Editor:—I am a girl of eleven and will be twelve in January. I always like to read the letters and stories that are on the page that has the Children's Story Telling Club on. I am in the sixth grade. I have thought now of a name for that story you wanted us to name, and I hope I will receive the present. The name that I hope will be the prettiest is: "Fluffy, the Ball-Player." Now do not you like that name too? But I suppose you will receive so many nice names that you cannot tell which is the nicest. I have a brother nine years old, and another one six years old, and as sister four years old, and two twin sisters four months old; one has black hair and brown eyes—the other has light hair and blue eyes. My oldest brother's name is John Wilnot, and my next brother's name is Arnold Lee, and my youngest brother's name is Neal Russell, and my sister's name is Maggie Lillian Cook; and my twin sister's names are Arlie Carmelita (that is the black haired one's name), and the light haired one's name is Ina Merle. I hope to see this letter in the paper.

Your friend
Amelia Marion Cook.

I am very glad to print your letter, Amelia, and I hope you will write another one soon. You were quite right about the names, Dear, I did receive so many that it was VERY, VERY hard to tell which was best; and after all it was just what I thought, and somebody else might think entirely different. I think the name you sent in was a good one, and although it did not win the prize I thank you for sending it, and hope you will try in our next contest. Our FOURTH letter, which is all we have room for this week, is from Pauline Besette, Beryrton, Kansas.

Dear Editor:—I see all the other children are joining the club so I had better join it too. I just like to read the stories and will try to send in the name for that story. I have a few pets so I must tell you about them. We have one dog; he is black and white. We call him Dewey. We have two kittens and two old cats. One kitten is black and we call him Blacky. One is blue, but we haven't named that one. One of the old cats is blue and white; he is surely pretty. When Papa picks him up he turns over on his back. The mother to the kittens is blue. I have a banty hen; she is about eleven or twelve years old. I am twelve now. My birthday is the twenty-first of February. I live a mile from school. We have a nice teacher; she reads us stories and lets us do lots of such things. I am in the sixth and seventh grades this year. We live ten miles from Topeka on a twenty-acre farm. Mama takes the Casnovia Herald; it is her home paper. We have two pretty horses and one pretty colt and a Jersey cow. I have two brothers and four sisters, but they all live away from home. One of my sisters lives in Topeka. From your little friend, Pauline Besette.

Pauline Dear, thank you for such a nice letter. But there is one thing you forgot; that is the name for the story you meant to send. I looked and looked on every page but I could not find the name, so I guess you forgot to send it, Dear. But never mind, you will have a chance to win other prizes this year, so don't feel badly. But write another nice letter. Now good bye until next week.

cover level. It is necessary that all the cabbage be covered with brine at all times. Keep in a cool, dry cellar three weeks to a month. Remove the scum and see that the kraut is well covered with juice. When the weather is warm the kraut will cure in 16 to 18 days, when it is ready for use or for canning.

Suet Dumplings.

Take a cupful of grated bread, a cupful of sifted flour, a cupful of cleaned and shredded beef suet, three eggs, a cup of milk, a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Sift the flour and baking powder together, beat the eggs and then add them to the breadcrumbs, suet and milk. Have boiling milk ready and drop the dumplings into this. When they are cooked pour over them the cupful of milk called for in the recipe. If sweet dumplings are liked a cupful of sugar may be added to the ingredients of the dumplings.

Stew Dumplings.

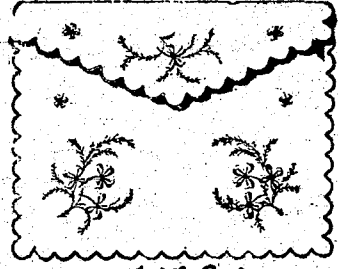
This recipe is said to provide an excellent dumpling for use in stews. Take one egg, one cupful of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonsful of baking powder. Add to these enough milk to make a batter. Drop into the stew by tablespoonfuls. Set the stew where it will boil. Cover the vessel and let it boil for ten or twelve minutes.

Cinnamon Cookies.

Two and a half cups flour, 3 cups oat flakes, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup melted butter, 2 cups sweet milk, 1 cup each of chopped nuts and raisins, 7 heaping teaspoonsful of cinnamon, 2 eggs, 1 level teaspoonful of baking soda, 1 heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix thoroughly in a bowl. Drop mixture on greased tin—each teaspoonful, three inches from the other, giving them room to spread. Bake 10 or 15 minutes in a hot oven. Watch carefully.—Edith M. Cooley, Sacramento, Cal.

Late Embroidery Designs

Prepared Especially for Our Paper



1795.—Night Dress Case.

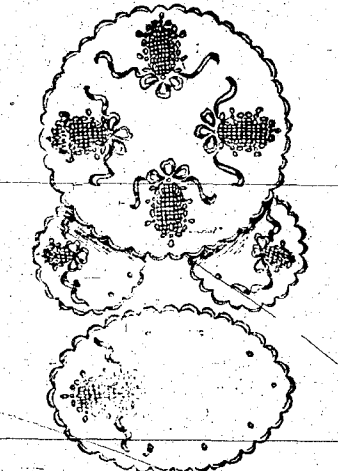
Size 18x30 inches.

This case would make a very pretty and useful gift. To be executed in solid or outline embroidery with buttonhole edge. Stamped on linen, 45c; perforated pattern, 25c.



205.—Home Sweet Home.

Beautiful tinted pillow top in natural colors on ecru art cloth, intended for outline embroidery. Price, 25c. Perforated pattern, including stamping preparation, 25c.



052.—Doilies.

A neat and simple seat for punch work and outline embroidery, consisting of one centerpiece, size 18x18 inches, one tray, size 15x18 inches and two doilies each 9x9 inches, the entire set stamped on union linen. Price, 60c.



069.—Corset Cover.

The handy needle worker will appreciate this dainty corset cover in daisy design, suitable for solid and eyelet embroidery with buttonhole edge. Stamped on fine quality nainsook, 45c; cotton for working, 25c; perforated pattern including all necessary stamping materials, 15c.

Our Fashion Department

Address all Pattern Orders to this Paper



1139

1130

1113

1129

1128

1126

9910

True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

Boiled Cabbage.

Remove the outer leaves from the cabbage, cut into halves if small head, into quarters if a large head, and remove the tough stalk. Allow to soak in cold water about 15 minutes before dropping into a vessel of boiling salted water to which you have added one-third teaspoon soda. In fact, all strong-flavored vegetables, such as turnips, onions, and cauliflower—should be cooked in a large amount of water and be cooked uncovered. This will prevent the disagreeable odor during cooking. Cook about 35 minutes or until tender, the time varying with the size of the cabbage. Remove from the water carefully, drain, season with salt, pepper, and butter, or a white sauce may be poured over the cabbage. Serve hot on a hot dish.

Stuffed Baked Cabbage.

Nine sausages, 1 onion, 1 inch red pepper pod, 1 square inch ham or a slice of bacon, 1 tomato, 1 head cabbage, salt and pepper. Remove outer leaves of cabbage, soak in cold water one-half hour. Scald the head and the large leaves in boiling salt water with one-third teaspoon soda for about 15 minutes. Make a stuffing of

the minced ham or bacon, the sausage, onion, and tomato. Mix well and season. Lift cabbage from water, drain well, and open carefully to the heart. Put in 2 or 3 tablespoons dressing, fold 2 or 3 leaves over this, then put in more dressing, and so on until cabbage is well stuffed. Place the outer leaves around the stuffed head, press together, and tie. Put into a buttered baking dish; pour over it 1 cup white sauce seasoned with red pepper and a little salt. Sprinkle top with buttered crumbs and bake until tender (about 15 to 25 minutes). Remove outer leaves; serve on a hot dish with the sauce.

Sauer Kraut or "CROUT"

Use 1 to 3 quarts salt to 20 gallons shredded slaw. Remove outside leaves and hard core of cabbage. Shred finely. Line the keg with the larger leaves on the bottom and sides as you fill it. Put in a 3-inch layer of shredded cabbage and sprinkle with 4 or 5 tablespoons salt. Continue to repeat this process, lining with the large leaves. Pound it all down well until the cask is full and covered with the brine. Cover with the large leaves and a board cover to fit inside the cask. Weight this cover down with heavy weight so it will keep the

1139. Girl's Dress with Long or Short Sleeve, and with Collar or in Round Neck Outline.

Blue cashmere with trimming of soutache braid is here shown. Brown or red serge with facings of striped or plaid woolen would also be effective. The waist portions are cut in one with the sleeves, and these may be in short or wrist length. The skirt is a three-piece model with a lap tuck at the center back. The pattern is splendid for all wash materials, such as galatea, kindergarten cloth, poplin, percale, gingham, seersucker and chambray. Also for velvet, silk, cloth or novelty woollens. It is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size.

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

1130-1129.

Ladies' Costume.

Mahogany satin and chiffon cloth were employed for this style, which consists of a long waisted back having bodice portions and cuffs of satin. A chemise of net embroidered in colors, forms an effective contrast. The tunic flares gracefully over the satin skirt. The design is picturesque and becoming. It comprises Ladies' Waist Pattern 1130, cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 1129, cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. This costume will develop nicely in serge, voile, thameuse, broadcloth, or crepe. In blue serge with pipings and facings of black satin, it will make a very fine dress for calling or afternoon wear. It requires 8 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

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

1128.

A Convenient Desirable Style.

Who will not appreciate a comfortable attractive apron model? It is dart fitted and has side seams, front and shoulder seams. It is suitable for percale, lawn, cambric, drill, sateen, gingham or muslin. The neck is cut low and the armhole deep and comfortable. In blue and white percale with machine stitching for a finish, or bound neatly with tape, this model will be durable and serviceable. It would also be nice in black sateen or alpaca, finished with feather stitching. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large, and requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

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

1113.

Ladies' "Cover All" Slumber or Lounging Robe.

For traveling or outdoor sleeping, this model will be found very convenient and comfortable. It is cut on kimono lines (having body and sleeve in one), and may be finished with or without the hood. Flannelette, flannel, cashmere, elderdown, domet or canton flannel, crepe, or blanket cloth are all well adapted for this style. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. As here shown, gray duckling fleece with a design in black and white was used. Cuffs, pockets and the underfacing on the hood are of gray satin. Elderdown in soft shades of pink, or blue will be pretty for this style, with a finish of crochet on the edges or binding with satin ribbon.

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

1126.

Ladies' House Dress in Raised or Normal Waistline.

White linen with collar, cuffs, and piping of Copenhagen blue is here shown. The style is good for percale, poplin, madras, gingham, chambray, flannel, cashmere or sateen. It may be developed in striped seersucker, galatea, serge or voile. The style would make a neat and serviceable dress for business wear, in blue and brown serge, with trimming of faille or poplin in self color. The waist has a long shoulder to which the sleeve section is joined. The front shoulder and outer sleeve seam are tucked stitched over the back portions. A neat cuff and comfortable collar form a very desirable finish. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 yards at its lower edge.

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

9910.

A Dainty Little Model, Girl's Apron.

This simple, practical garment may do duty as a dress or an apron. It has sufficient fullness, and is cut with body and sleeve in one. The fullness over the back is held in place with a belt. The design is good for percale, lawn, dimity, gingham, cambric, chambray or crossbar muslin. It may be trimmed as desired, and cut with round or square neck edge. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 1 1/2 yard of 36-inch material for a 6-year size.

1125.

A Jaunty Top Garment for the Young Miss.

Blue chinchilla, black velvet or brown broadcloth could be used for this style, with braid binding or trim-

ming for a finish. Double faced cloaking or novelty weaves in zibeline, plaids, and other cloakings are equally appropriate. The cape may be omitted. The fronts are lapped at the closing, and the garment is loose fitting and in sack shape. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 14-year size.

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



1114.

A Simple, and Becoming Dress.

Ladies House or Home Dress, with sleeve in either or two lengths, and with raised or normal waistline. Figured percale in black and white was used for this attractive and pleasing design. The waist is made with a group of tucks over the bust. The right front is shaped over the left in closing. The raglan sleeve, such a comfortable sleeve, may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The skirt is a three-piece model with plaited fullness at the back. A shaped collar trims the neck edge. Blue gingham, with collar and cuffs of white pique would be nice for this style, or gray and white seersucker, with trimming in self or contrasting color. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 yards of 40-inch material for a 38-inch size. The skirt measures 2 yards at its o-er edge.

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



1124.

A Pretty Evening or Dancing Frock. Evening Dress for Misses and Small Women.

Shadow lace over blue silk, with chiffon crepe in blue is here combined. The underwaist is of lace. It is cut low and with sleeve portions combined. The over blouse is shaped in points, which are caught over the sleeve and held in place by ribbon straps on the shoulders. The tunic is in two sections back and front. A girde of chiffon encircles the waist, and is draped low over the hips, forming sash ends at the center front. Pink charmeuse with creme net, or white satin with Duchess lace would also be good for this style. It is also nice for soft crepe and woolen, with combinations of lace or silk. A pretty inexpensive gown may be fashioned from this model, in albatross in any of the new evening shades, with a simple finish of ribbon frills or embroidery. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 6 yards of 40-inch material for a 17-year size. The skirt measures about 1 1/2 yards at the foot.

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

The most striking veillings are of very sheer black net, with bright colored spots—yellow, purple or green—here and there. Some of the summer dresses have yokes to their skirts. Heavy silk crepes adapt themselves peculiarly well to these styles. The Medici collar is growing in popularity for evening wraps. Cape collars and deep wraps also are much in vogue on the new models.

Preparing Soil For An Apple Orchard

Sufficient Proportion of Vegetable Matter is of Prime Importance

Rocky and rough land is frequently desirable for orcharding as smooth, easily tillable land, which helps to cut down the overhead cost. Some growers even claim that rock land is more desirable for fruit than that which is free from rocks, although we think this point would be difficult to prove.

Preparation of the soil: That soil is in best condition which contains the greatest amount of vegetable matter. The American farmer has been extremely prodigal in his management of soils. Newly cleared lands in a timber country are generally very rich in vegetable matter, and are in consequence in good condition for any orchard crop. Old lands, or lands newly broken in the arid districts, are nearly always deficient in vegetable matter. Old lands that have been in alfalfa, clover or any of the leguminous crops may be prepared for any orchard planting by simply deep plowing and harrowing.

Lands that are worn by continuous cropping with hoed or grain crops had best be planted to a leguminous crop before being utilized for an orchard. As it is essential to induce the roots of apple trees to penetrate deeply into the soil, deep plowing should be resorted to previous to planting the orchard.

In districts deficient in moisture, it is well to plow the ground in the fall, previous to setting trees. Where the slopes of the land are steep, or where the rainfall is considerable during the winter months, it is best not to plow until nearly time for setting the trees, as extensive washing of the soil will follow fall plowing.

Thorough preparation of land before setting orchard is just as essential for any other crop. Where very steep lands are to be planted to orchard and they are in clover or sod, it is sometimes desirable to plow strips 12 or 15 feet wide in order to prevent washing of the soil between the rows.

Pruning of Fruit Trees

Recognizing that the setting out of a fruit tree is for the purpose of getting fruit, all pruning is to be done with this in mind. Occasionally a fruit tree is set as much for ornament or for shade as for the fruit, calling, perhaps, for slightly different pruning than when grown for fruit alone; still, the treatment would not differ greatly, for no matter what the object of the planting, a tree of pleasing outline is called for.

All fruit trees demand a growth of young shoots annually if fruit is to be rendered by them, and such shoots follow good pruning and good soil. While dormant the cutting out entirely of old shoots, the cutting back of others, both with the aim to have new shoots follow them, is to be considered. And often as not there are too many shoots being carried for the best results, and a thinning out of such branches should be undertaken. When fruit trees have been neglected for years there are sure to be branches too close together, and which the tree would benefit by their removal; and now, before the leaves expand, is the time to do it. Those who have had their trees injured by scale to an extent that greatly retarded their vitality, and then by spraying them quite rejuvenated them, will have noticed that with restored health the shoots spring out from all over the tree, both where wanted and where not required. There will be many of these to be cut out, leaving them only where they are demanded. In the writer's experience it is well worth considering when pruning the leaves of the branches here and there to permit of easy climbing the trees. It can often be done, a branch left here and there and one cut away sometimes, that easy movements about the tree be provided.

Care of Peach Trees

The varieties of peach trees selected must be largely determined by the locality in which they are to be grown, as some varieties thrive better in some localities than others. If convenient to market in many cases the earlier varieties are the most profitable, provided, of course, they are of good quality; but with peaches, as with almost every variety of fruit, if an extra fine quality is grown, there is no difficulty in selling at a good price.

When grown more especially for home consumption select varieties that will give a supply through the longest season. Peaches are particularly a fresh fruit, and are best in season, and little or no effort is usually made to keep them any longer.

Peaches need a reasonably loose soil and will not thrive if grown in sod for any considerable length of time. The soil should be prepared in good tilth by plowing and harrowing.

Peaches are so often injured by severe cold freezing weather, that in a majority of cases spring planting is preferable to fall, but it is an item to make all the preparation possible in advance so that at the first favorable opportunity in the spring planting can be done.

To renew worn meadows without plowing it, give it a thorough harrowing, so that the carpet of sod is well torn to bits, then top-dress heavily, sow grass seed, and harrow and brush smooth. This is especially true of land that is shallow and stony and hard to plow, land that is full of knolls and hollows. The process levels and improves such surfaces.

IN PRAISE OF CATS.

The Most Individual and Self-Contained of Animals.

It is the final proof of the civilization of the French that they have learned to understand the cat. In no country, since the dog-loving Greeks overthrew the milder culture of Egypt, has she been a popular idol or extorted the reverence of crowds. But in France, at least, there is literary testimony in her favor, and the French intellect has bestowed upon the task of comprehending her talent and a devotion which we have squandered on the horse and dog. Balzac described the passion of one of Napoleon's veterans in Egypt for a leopardess, with a sureness of insight and a depth of feeling that proclaim him a devotee of the cat tribe. Gautier has been eloquent and fantastic about the cat. Loti has been tender and graceful, and his essay on the death of an aged cat has a sincerity and truth which are wanting in his sugared writing about Oriental women. A woman must put self aside who loves a cat; there is in all the range of sentiment no emotion so entirely disinterested. We have before us a small volume of minor verse which carries this distinguished tradition yet a little farther. It is a eulogy, relieved by humor and marked by what is rarer still, a nice and accurate study of cats. M. Alfred Ruffin not only loves cats; he loves them for the true reasons. He loves them for their grace and their elegance, reverences their self-sufficiency and their sublimity, accepts their egotism and feels a becoming awe at the concentration of diabolic vigor which can reveal itself, under the stress of passion, in the limbs of a feline Tom. He slings the mistress whom no praise can corrupt, the friend whose intimacy flatters no human vanity. He paints her amid rare vases and works of art, admiring herself more than any masterpiece. He delights to tell her of ravages among his precious china, and exclaims as he contemplates the sublimity of her indifference. "One might as well accuse the pyramids," he tells of the mingled prudence and courage with which she meets the perils of a street where every journey is an anabasis through barbarian lands. He dwells with a sane and restrained tenderness on the rare movements in her relations with her human servants when her tolerance warms into an almost maternal affection.

To respect the cat is the beginning of the aesthetic sense. At a stage of culture when utility governs all its judgments, mankind prefers the dog. Let it advance to a level at which it can admire an object of beauty with a disinterested passion, and it will venerate this egoist among animals, who suffices for himself. Only in the mouth of the egoist is egoism in others a matter of reproach. To the cultivated mind the cat has the charm of completeness, the satisfaction which makes a sonnet more than an epic, a fable more than a rhapsody. The ancients figured eternity as a snake biting its own tail. There will yet arise a philosopher who will conceive the Absolute as a gigantic and self-satisfied cat, purring as it clasps in a comfortable round its own perfections, and uttering as it purrs that line of Edmund Spenser's about the Cosmos—"It loved itself, because itself was fair."

There is, however, deeper reason, why the cat is, in the domestic hierarchy, a relatively unpopular animal. It is not content to stand aloof from all human activities; it views them with a disquieting disdain. It is the anchorite who makes our luxuries foolish, the anarchist who rebukes our organizations and our politics. The dog, within the limits of his understanding, must share in all we do, scratch when we dig and retrieve when we hunt. When his understanding fails him, he looks at us with a mute appeal for enlightenment, like some Galatea waiting for the breath of life. The cat in the same circumstances stares severely, winks one eye, and goes to sleep. More than the lilies of the field she rebukes us for our care for the morrow. The student, Faust in the old engravings had always a human skull among the vain instruments and the barren alphabets in his study. A cat blinking at midnight among your papers and books declares with more eloquence than any skull the vanity of knowledge and uselessness of striving. Mohammed, nursing a cat one day, was minded to rise upon some great errand of revelation and conquest. But, man of action though he was, he was oriental enough to value her passivity. He cut off the sleeve of his robe, and left her seated on it. There comes to those who love a cat a further questioning, which is the paralysis of all morality. Why, after all, should one rise at all, and what is worth the sacrifice of a sleeve? The cat enjoys the march of seasons, spins through space with the stars, and shares in her quietism the inevitable life of the universe. In all our hurrying, can we do more? She sits among creative work, the indolent spectator of our progress, blinking at our questions the malicious eyes of a sphinx. And the real secret of the sphinx, one suspects, was that she alone knew that there was no riddle to answer.—London Nation.

The increase in the value of farm property of \$8,000,000,000 between 1900 and 1907 is nearly nine times as great as the aggregate national banking capital of the United States.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD
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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

Importance of Proper Road Maintenance

There is no phase of the road problem more important than that of maintenance. The general impression that there are certain types of roads that are permanent is erroneous. No permanent road has ever been constructed or ever will be, according to the road specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The only things about a road that may be considered permanent are the grading, culverts and the bridges. Roads constructed by the most skillful highway engineers will soon be destroyed by the traffic, frost, rain and wind, unless they are properly maintained. But the life of these roads may be prolonged by systematic maintenance. A poor road will not only be improved by proper maintenance, but may become better in time than a good road without it.

The first and last commandment in earth road maintenance is to keep the surface well drained. To insure good drainage the ditches should be kept open, all obstructions removed and a smooth crown maintained. Except for very stony soil the road machine or scraper may be used very effectively for this work. The machine should be used once or twice a year, and the work should be done when the soil is damp so that it will pack and bake into a hard crust. Wide and shallow side ditches should be maintained with sufficient fall and capacity to dispose of surface water. These ditches can in most places be constructed and repaired with a road machine.

All vegetable matter such as sods and weeds should be kept out of the road, as they make a spongy surface which retains moisture. Clods are also objectionable, for they soon turn to dust or mud, and for that reason clods should never be worked when dry or hard. Boulders or loose stones are equally objectionable if a smooth surface is to be secured.

A split-log drag or some similar device is very useful in maintaining the surface after suitable ditches and cross section have once been secured. This drag can also be used to advantage on a gravel road as well as on an earth road. The principle involved in dragging is that clays and most heavy soils will puddle when wet and set very hard when dry. The little attention that the earth road needs must be given promptly and at the proper time if the best results are to be obtained. In dragging roads only a small amount of earth is moved, just enough to fill the ruts and depressions with a thin layer of plastic clay or earth, which packs very hard so that the next rain, instead of finding ruts, depressions and clods in which to collect, runs off, leaving the surface but little affected.

The drag should be light and should be drawn over the road at an angle of about 45 degrees. The driver should ride on the drag, and should not drive faster than a walk. One round trip, each trip straddling a wheel track, is usually sufficient to fill the ruts and smooth the surface. If necessary the road should be dragged after every bad spell of weather, when the soil is in proper condition to puddle well and still not adhere to the drag. If the roadbed is very bad it may be dragged when very wet and again when it begins to dry out. A few trips over the road will give the operator an idea as to the best time to drag. Drag at all seasons, but do not drag a dry road.

The slope or crown of an earth road should be about one inch to the foot. If the crown becomes too high it may be reduced by dragging toward the ditch instead of from it. If the drag cuts too much shorten the hitch and change your position on the drag. If it is necessary to protect the face of the drag with a strip of iron it should be placed flush with the edge of the drag, and not projecting. A cutting edge should be avoided, as the main object in dragging is to smear the damp soil into position.

Sicilian Tax Collector.

"For heaven's sake, excellency, give me a little more time before putting the bailiffs in."
"Are you ready to pay something on account?"
"Alas! Excellency, I have nothing—nothing at all."
"It's clear to me you have not made the least effort to pay."
"Ah, signor! Twenty times, at least, I have hidden at the side of the road with my gun, but not a living soul passed."

Runaway Hits Stick of Dynamite. SHEEPSIDE, N. J.—Edwin Holton and a team of horses hitched to a farm truck were severely injured and narrowly escaped being blown to atoms when the wagon, in crossing a field passed over a stick of dynamite left behind by laborers.

The rear wheel of the vehicle struck the explosive, causing the back of the wagon to be splintered and the driver thrown high in the air. The horses were cut and bruised.

Care of Machinery

The loss to farmers in not giving proper attention to the storing of machinery when not in use is very great. From the car windows good machinery can be seen standing in the fields where last used, exposed to rain, sleet and snow, to be damaged more in this way than from the wear of the harvest. To a certain extent it is carelessness, but the chief reason given is a lack of funds. This of course may be true, as it is cash outlay added to the cost of the machinery, but if a series of years is taken into consideration the saving of the machinery, and the saving of horse flesh by the machine running easier and working better, a machine shed will pay for itself in a very short time. It has been estimated that about one-half the loss in machinery is due to weather, or, in other words, by proper shelter the life of the machine will be doubled.

Although we have spoken of this subject before, the question evidently needs constant agitation. Perhaps a clearer idea of the loss the farmer sustains by not housing his implements may be had by our recalling part of a conversation we had with a prominent western farm implement maker. He said: "Don't talk too much in your paper about housing farm implements; we make big profits selling repairs."

It pays to go down to the city and work up a trade for the farm produce. Hunt up customers for the butter, eggs, apples, potatoes, cabbage and all such stuff. Have a regular market day when you can always be found there. Folks will expect you and depend on you. They will pay you cash and as good prices as they would have to pay at the store, because they get better weight and measure and fresher produce.

Back to First Principles.

"Hips, curves, embonpoint! Everything has had to go."
"Yes; woman is pretty near down to the original rib!"

The Old, Old Story.

"Don't chide me for carrying a revolver. This little gun saved my life once."
"How exciting. Tell me about it."
"I was starving and I pawned it."

SCHOOL NOTES

Miss Selma Anderson, teacher of the eighth grade, who has been ill at her home in Tustin for several weeks, will return Saturday to take up her work.

The Jordan River school now has an enrollment of 42, the largest for a long time.

Miss Johnson of the high school faculty was called to Big Rapids Saturday by the serious illness of her father.

The series of class basketball games has been played at the new gymnasium this week. The juniors defeated the freshman Wednesday evening by the score of 13 to 7. On Thursday the sophomores defeated the seniors, 14 to 10. The game for the school championship was played Friday evening.

Regular work in physical culture for the girls of the high school begun this week, in charge of Miss Coleman, principal of the high school. The class meets for a half-hour session twice each week. This work is required of all girls of the school.

Merle Crowell entered the high school Monday. He will take special work.

The Forum and Delphic Literary societies had excellent programs at their meeting Friday afternoon. Debates and dialogues were features of the program. The high school orchestra furnished music for the Forum society.

The first basketball game of the season will be played here by the local team with Harbor Springs next Friday evening Jan. 15. Harbor Springs has a strong team and the local boys are planning to give them a fast game.

The agricultural department has received from the M. A. C. a fine collection of grains and grasses, including about 25 varieties; also an assortment of 100 different kinds of seeds of the grains, vegetables and weeds of Michigan.

Plans are being made to provide hot water for the shower baths which were

installed in the high school several years ago.

Besides the ten pencil sharpeners which were purchased with the Fair premium money recently the teachers have ordered 8½ dozen pairs of dumbbells for use in the physical training work.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. T. Porter Bennett, Pastor.

10:30 "Strengthening the Fort" will be the evangelistic subject for the morning service. Will you be present? 11:45 Sunday School. Have you been enrolled yet? Over two-hundred were present last Sunday. Let us make it three-hundred before Easter.

7:00 "Why do the Wicked Live?" will be the theme for the evening service. Bring your friends. Large crowds have been in attendance this week. A number have been converted and the interest is growing.

The week night services will begin at 7:30. Good singing, wide-awake services.

Monday night Rev. W. F. Kendrick the district superintendent, will preach and conduct the Quarterly Conference. Do not miss hearing him.

Friday night Miss Harriet Alling of Japan will deliver an address. Be sure and come to every service next week. We need your cooperation and prayers.

Too many good resolutions die young. Kind words and bald heads never dye.

It looks like a perfectly good new year.

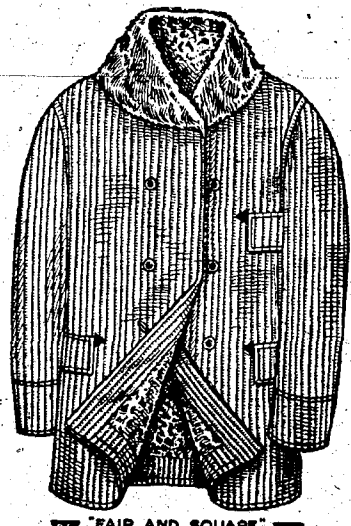
FOR MEN AND WOMAN

Backache? Feel tired? Not so spry as you used to be. Getting old? Many persons mistake kidney trouble for advancing age. Kidneys out of order make you feel old before your time. Foley Kidney Pills tone-up and invigorate the kidneys, banish backache, rid your blood of acids and poisons. Sold by Hites Drug Store.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

East Jordan Lumber Co.

HEADQUARTERS for Fur and Fur-lined Coats, Mackinaws, "Soo Wool." "Wisconsin Flannel" and Sheep Lined Coats, McKiblen, "Fair and Square" heavy work Pants, "Soo Wool" and Staley Underwear Union and two piece Sox, Rubbers, Mittens and everything for Cold Weather.



"FAIR AND SQUARE" MADE IN MILWAUKEE BY J. H. RICE & FRIEDMAN CO.

The Holidays and invoicing over we are ready for our regular business again. EVERYTHING FOR WINTER WEATHER, Comforts, Blankets, Wool and Outing. A \$6.50, \$6.00 or \$5.50 Wool Blanket, choice for \$5.00. Ready-made Dresses, ladies, at one-half off. Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Coats at a cut.

Wishing all of our friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

EAST JORDAN, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915

Annual Tax Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
County of Charlevoix.

The Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery.
In the matter of the petition of ORAMEL B. FULLER, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, for the sale of certain lands for taxes assessed thereon.

On reading and filing the petition of the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, praying for a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of land therein described, for the amounts therein specified, claimed to be due for taxes, interest and charges on each such parcel of land, and that such lands be sold for the amounts so claimed by the State of Michigan.

It is ordered that said petition will be brought on for hearing and decree at the February term of this Court, to be held at Charlevoix in the County of Charlevoix, State of Michigan, on the first day of February, A. D. 1915, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that all persons interested in such lands or any part thereof, desiring to contest the lien claimed thereon by the State of Michigan, for such taxes, interest and charges, or any part thereof, shall appear in said Court, and file with the clerk thereof, acting as register in chancery, their objections thereto on or before the first day of the term of this Court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest and charges thereon as determined by said decree, on the first Tuesday in May thereafter, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, or on the day or days subsequent thereto as may be necessary to complete the sale of said lands and of each and every parcel thereof, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at such convenient place as shall be selected by him at the county seat of the County of Charlevoix, State of Michigan; and that the sale then and there made will be a public sale, and each parcel described in the decree shall be separately exposed for sale for the total taxes, interest and charges, and the sale shall be made to the person paying the full amount charged against such parcel, and accepting a conveyance of the smallest undivided fee simple interest therein; or, if no person will pay the taxes and charges and take a conveyance of less than the entire thereof, then the whole parcel shall be offered and sold. If any parcel of land cannot be sold for taxes, interest and charges, such parcel shall be passed over for the time being, and shall, on the succeeding day, or before the close of the sale, be reoffered, and if, on such second offer, or during such sale, the same cannot be sold for the amount aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall bid off the same in the name of the State.

Witness the Hon. Frederick W. Mayne, Circuit Judge, and the seal of said Circuit Court of Charlevoix County, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1914.
FREDERICK W. MAYNE, Circuit Judge.

Countersigned,
RICHARD LEWIS, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery:

The petition of ORAMEL B. FULLER, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, respectfully shows that the list of lands hereinafter set forth and marked "Schedule A," contains a description of all the lands in said County of Charlevoix upon which taxes were assessed for the years mentioned therein, and which were returned as delinquent for non-payment of taxes, and which taxes have not been paid; together with the total amount of such taxes, with interest computed thereon to the time fixed for sale, and collection fee and expenses, as provided by law, extended against each of said parcels of land.

Your petitioner further shows to the Court that said lands were returned to the Auditor General under the provisions of Act 206 of the Public Acts of 1893, as delinquent for non-payment of said taxes for said years respectively, and that said taxes remain unpaid; except that lands included in said "Schedule A" for taxes of 1890 or prior years were returned to the Auditor General as delinquent for said taxes under the provisions of the general tax law in force prior to the passage of Act 200 of the Public Acts of 1891, and which taxes remain unpaid.

Your petitioner further shows that in all cases where lands are included in "Schedule A" as aforesaid for taxes of 1890 or of any prior year, said lands have not been sold for said taxes or have been heretofore sold for said delinquent taxes and the sale or sales so made have been set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction, or have been cancelled as provided by law.

Your petitioner further shows and avers that the taxes, interest, collection fee, and expenses, as set forth in said "Schedule A," are a valid lien on the several parcels of land described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows that the said taxes on said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year after they were returned as delinquent; and the said taxes not having been paid, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses, as computed and extended in said schedule against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in default of payment of the said several sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amounts due thereon, as provided by law, to pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.
Dated November 24th, 1914.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for
and in behalf of said State.

SCHEDULE A.

TAXES OF 1910.

TOWNSHIP 34 NORTH OF RANGE 7 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Amount Taxes.	Interest.	Collection Fee.	Charges.	Total.
n 1/2 of sw 1/4	36 80		19.99	10.00	.80	1.00	31.79

TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH OF RANGE 10 WEST.

ne 1/4 of nw 1/4	34 40		1.69	.85	.07	1.00	3.61
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TAXES OF 1912.

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

A piece of land beginning at a point 40 rods north of 1/2 post between sections 1 and 12, thence east 6 rods, thence south 7 rods, thence west 6 rods, thence north 7 rods on 1/2 line to place of beginning.

Section	26	79	.21	.03	1.00	2.03
Und 1/2 of lot 5	2 24	1.90	.49	.08	1.00	3.47
Und 1/2 of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	3 39.99	7.72	2.01	.31	1.00	11.04
Und 1/2 of w 1/2 of sw 1/4	3 80	4.19	1.09	.17	1.00	6.45
Und 1/2 of e 1/2 of ne 1/4	4 318.01	25.91	6.74	1.04	1.00	34.69
Und 1/2 of w 1/2 of ne 1/4	4 318.01	28.75	7.48	1.15	1.00	38.38
Und 1/2 of fractional	5 629.82	39.47	10.26	1.58	1.00	52.31
Und 1/2 of fractional	6 606.40	53.44	13.89	2.14	1.00	70.47
Und 1/2 of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	7 40	1.82	.47	.07	1.00	3.36
Und 1/2 of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	7 145.04	10.46	2.72	.42	1.00	14.60
ne 1/4 of se 1/4	7 40	8.21	2.13	.33	1.00	11.67
Und 1/2 of ne 1/4	9 160	8.44	2.19	.34	1.00	11.97
Und 1/2 of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4	9 80	6.66	1.73	.27	1.00	9.66
Und 1/2 of ne 1/4	9 160	7.79	2.03	.31	1.00	11.13

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

Section	10	79	.21	.03	1.00	2.03
e 1/2 of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	10 35	5.50	1.43	.22	1.00	8.15
Und 1/2 of sw 1/4 of ne 1/4	10 40	2.89	.54	.08	1.00	3.71
Und 1/2 of nw 1/4	10 160	10.82	2.81	.43	1.00	15.06
Und 1/2 of s 1/4	10 320	17.12	4.45	.68	1.00	23.25
Lot 1	10 35.41	13.19	3.43	.53	1.00	18.15
Und 1/2 of lot 3	11 26.15	1.36	.35	.05	1.00	2.76
Und 1/2 of w 1/2 of nw 1/4	12 80	1.36	.35	.05	1.00	2.76
Und 1/2 of w 1/2 of nw 1/4	12 160	8.52	2.22	.34	1.00	12.08
se 1/4 of se 1/4	13 40	15.51	4.03	.62	1.00	21.16
Und 1/2 of e 1/2 of se 1/4	14 77	6.08	1.58	.24	1.00	8.90
Und 1/2 of n 1/2 of nw 1/4	16 80	4.05	1.05	.16	1.00	6.26
ne 1/4 of ne 1/4	17 40	6.09	1.58	.24	1.00	8.91
se 1/4 of ne 1/4	17 40	6.09	1.58	.24	1.00	8.91
Und 1/2 of sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	17 40	2.02	.53	.08	1.00	3.63
Und 1/2 of n 1/2 of sw 1/4	22 40	1.42	.37	.05	1.00	2.85
Und 1/2 of lot 2	22 32.50	1.14	.30	.05	1.00	2.49
Und 1/2 of w 1/2 of sw 1/4	24 80	2.84	.74	.11	1.00	4.69
n 1/2 of s 1/4	29 160	23.14	6.02	.93	1.00	31.09

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

Section	10	40	5.34	1.39	.21	1.00	7.94
n 1/2 of se 1/4	10 61	16.91	4.40	.68	1.00	22.99	
sw 1/4 of se 1/4	18 153	38.67	10.05	1.55	1.00	51.27	
se 1/4 of ne 1/4	19 40	7.09	1.84	.28	1.00	10.21	
se 1/4 of ne 1/4	19 80	16.10	4.19	.64	1.00	21.98	
se 1/4 of ne 1/4	19 40	3.41	.89	.14	1.00	5.44	
sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	25 40	18.74	4.82	.75	1.00	25.38	

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

Section	29	40	6.83	1.78	.27	1.00	9.88
ne 1/4 of sw 1/4	29 40	6.83	1.78	.27	1.00	9.88	
w 1/2 of sw 1/4	29 80	34.14	8.88	1.37	1.00	45.39	
se 1/4 of sw 1/4	29 40	34.14	8.88	1.37	1.00	45.39	

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 5 WEST.

Section	2	80	7.29	1.90	.29	1.00	10.48
sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	5 40	3.75	.98	.15	1.00	5.88	
n 1/2 of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4	14 20	6.33	1.65	.25	1.00	9.23	
n 1/2 of ne 1/4	30 40	5.38	1.45	.24	1.00	8.77	
n 1/2 of ne 1/4	31 40	9.97	2.59	.40	1.00	13.96	
sw 1/4 of ne 1/4	31 40	3.99	1.04	.16	1.00	6.19	
n 1/2 of ne 1/4	36 80	17.66	4.59	.71	1.00	23.96	

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 5 WEST.

Commencing at south-east of section thence north on east line of said section 464 3-10 feet; thence west parallel to south line of said section 2034 feet to shore of Walloon Lake, thence southeasterly along shore of said lake 527 5-10 feet to south line of said section, thence east on south line of said section 1790 feet to place of beginning.

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 5 WEST.

Section	6	20.51	63.76	16.58	2.55	1.00	83.89
ne 1/4 of ne 1/4	10 160	8.01	2.08	.32	1.00	11.41	
n 1/2 of sw 1/4	11 40	4.01	1.04	.16	1.00	6.21	
s 1/2 of nw 1/4	15 80	3.99	1.04	.16	1.00	6.19	
sw 1/2 of nw 1/4	25 40	10.05	2.61	.40	1.00	14.06	
se 1/2 of nw 1/4	25 40	7.82	2.03	.31	1.00	11.16	
n 1/2 of sw 1/4	25 80	12.29	3.20	.49	1.00	16.98	
s 1/2 of se 1/4	26 80	13.38	3.48	.54	1.00	18.40	
n 1/2 of ne 1/4 and s 1/2 of s 1/2 of ne 1/4	28 120	17.79	4.63	.71	1.00	24.13	
s 1/2 of s 1/2 of ne 1/4	32 40	6.41	1.67	.26	1.00	9.34	
ne 1/2 of nw 1/4	34 40	5.15	1.34	.21	1.00	7.70	
sw 1/2 of nw 1/4	34 40	5.15	1.34	.21	1.00	7.70	
w 1/2 of ne 1/4	35 80	13.38	3.48	.54	1.00	18.40	
e 1/2 of w 1/2 of ne 1/4	36 40	4.47	1.16	.18	1.00	6.81	
w 1/2 of w 1/2 of ne 1/4	36 40	4.47	1.16	.18	1.00	6.81	
se 1/2 of sw 1/4	36 40	4.47	1.16	.18	1.00	6.81	
w 1/2 of se 1/4	36 80	8.93	2.32	.36	1.00	12.61	

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

Section	4	82.27	40.34	10.49	1.61	1.00	53.44
s 1/2 of nw 1/4 of nw 1/4	5 22.06	1.93	.50	.08	1.00	3.51	
s 1/2 of ne 1/4 of ne 1/4	6 22.29	3.03	.79	.12	1.00	4.94	
ne 1/4 of ne 1/4	10 40	10.31	2.68	.41	1.00	14.40	
ne 1/4 of ne 1/4	10 80	35.63	9.26	1.43	1.00	47.32	
se 1/4 of sw 1/4	10 40	12.91	3.36	.52	1.00	17.79	
ne 1/4 of sw 1/4	11 40	15.49	4.03	.62	1.00	21.14	
w 1/2 of sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	11 20	5.16	1.34	.21	1.00	7.71	
e 1/2 of ne 1/4	15 80	28.36	7.37	1.13	1.00	37.86	
s 1/2 of nw 1/4	19 63.99	7.29	1.90	.29	1.00	10.48	
s 1/2 of nw 1/4	30 40	32.34	8.41	1.29	1.00	43.04	

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

Section	9	40	4.65	1.21	.19	1.00	7.05
se 1/2 of sw 1/4	9 40	5.30	1.38	.21	1.00	7.89	

A piece of land 40 rods square in northeast corner of se 1/4 of nw 1/4.

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

Section	12	2.31	.60	.09	1.00	4.00
se 1/2 of nw 1/4 except piece 40 rods square in northeast corner	12 24.30	6.47	1.68	.26	1.00	9.41
sw 1/2 of sw 1/4	16 40	5.57	1.45	.22	1.00	8.24
se 1/2 of sw 1/4	16 40	5.57	1.45	.22	1.00	8.24
e 1/2 of ne 1/4 of sw 1/4	23 20	8.68	2.26	.35	1.00	12.29
w 1/2 of sw 1/4 of se 1/4	23 20	7.32	1.90	.29	1.00	10.51
s 1/2 of se 1/4 of nw 1/4	25 20	6.76	1.76	.27	1.00	9.79
ne 1/4 of sw 1/4	25 40	9.24	2.40	.37	1.00	13.01
n 1/2 of se 1/4	25 80	11.56	3.01	.46	1.00	16.03
e 1/2 of sw 1/4	31 80	24.21	6.28	.97	1.00	32.47

TOWNSHIP 34 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

Section	20	40	11.77	3.06	.47	1.00	16.30
nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	21 40	25.22	6.56	1.01	1.00	33.79	
sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	21 40	21.03	5.47	.84	1.00	28.34	
n 1/2 of n 1/2 of sw 1/4	28 40	20.61	5.36	.82	1.00	27.79	
nw 1/4	31 160	35.28	9.17	1.41	1.00	46.86	

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 7 WEST.

Section	5	40	6.28	1.63	.25	1.00	9.16
se 1/2 of se 1/4	6 40	16.15	4.20	.65	1.00	22.00	
sw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	7 50.93	9.79	2.55	.39	1.00	13.73	
ne 1/4 of sw 1/4	17 40	7.93	2.06	.32	1.00	11.31	

A parcel of land in southwest corner of se 1/4 of sw 1/4 bounded by a line commencing at a point 80 rods east of southwest corner, thence north 24 rods thence east 20 rods, thence south 24 rods, thence west 20 rods to place of beginning.

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 7 WEST.

Section	22	1.34	.35	.05	1.00	2.74
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A parcel of land commencing at a point on the northwest corner of ne 1/4 of se 1/4, thence east 28 rods, thence south 40 rods, thence west 28 rods, thence north 40 rods to place of beginning.

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 7 WEST.

Section	25	7	3.38	.88	.14	1.00	5.40
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4	29 40	9.94	2.58	.40	1.00	13.92	
nw 1/4 of nw 1/4 of nw 1/4	30 59.91	24.97	6.49	1.00	1.00	33.46	

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 7 WEST.

Section	30	34.74	14.25	3.71	.57	1.00	19.53
w 1/2 of se 1/4	35 80	17.83	4.64	.71	1.00	24.18	
se 1/2 of se 1/4	35 40	11.15	2.90	.45	1.00	15.50	

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 7 WEST.

All that part of w 1/2 of lot 3 lying between the highway and Pine Lake.

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 7 WEST.

CITY OF BOYNE CITY
Bailey's Addition

Table with columns: Block, Acres, Amount of Taxes, Interest, Collection Fee, Charges, Total. Includes sections like Bailey's Addition to Boyne, Section 35 Township 33 North of Range 6 West, and various lot listings with descriptions.

CITY OF BOYNE CITY
McIntire's Addition

Table with columns: Block, Acres, Amount of Taxes, Interest, Collection Fee, Charges, Total. Includes sections like May Meilors Addition, East side of Lewis Avenue, and various lot listings with descriptions.

CITY OF CHARLEVOIX
Township 34 North of Range 8 West

Table with columns: Block, Acres, Amount of Taxes, Interest, Collection Fee, Charges, Total. Includes sections like Clifford's Addition, Dixon's Addition, Lindsay Park Addition, and various lot listings with descriptions.

Briefs of the Week

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Lapeer, a daughter, Jan. 3rd.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bert L. Lorraine a son—Claude Ludden—Jan. 5th.

We close at 6:00 p. m. except on Saturdays and Pay Days.—M. E. Ashley & Co.

The State Farmers Institute for Charlevoix County is scheduled for Jan. 26 and 27th at Ironton.

Supervisors Spring, Smith and Bashaw were at Charlevoix this week attending a meeting of the board.

Hon. H. I. McMillan left first of the week for Lansing as Charlevoix County's representative in the State Legislature.

Henry Cook, our Chief of Police has been appointed under-sheriff by Charlevoix county's new Sheriff—Charles Novak.

Married Dec. 25th Miss Frances King to Philip Knapp, both of Houghton Lake, Mich. The bride formerly attended high school in our city and graduated last June.

A supplement to the Charlevoix County Herald appears with this issue which contains the Annual Tax Sales for Charlevoix County. Additional copies may be obtained at this office.

Mr. Theodore Conway and Miss Chloe Ostrander, both of East Jordan, were united in marriage by Rev. Quinton Walker at the home of Mrs. Parish on Antrim St. Thursday, Jan. 5th. The young people are very popular in their home town and have the best wishes of their friends. Charlevoix Sentinel.

Last Saturday the rural mail carriers began upon a month of counting all their ingoing and outgoing mail. Each kind will be tabulated by itself, and added to the counting will be the weighing and also keeping track of the postage, with a statement of what the postage was on and its amount. It is a work which requires much care, and will keep them very busy every day with extra work.

A well planned attempt of double suicide was frustrated Tuesday evening by Sheriff Novak and his deputy assisted by Dr. R. B. Armstrong. Richard Castle, wanted in Ohio for breaking his parole and who was to be taken to that state Wednesday morning, was granted the request to bid his wife farewell before making the journey and serving out his sentence. He was taken to the home of his father on Mason street, where his wife was stopping. Some time during the period they were together they each took a large dose ofaconite. As soon as the poison began to take effect they told what they done. Dr. Armstrong was summoned and soon had them out of danger. Castle fought against relief being given, stating he wanted to die as did also his wife. A letter was found, previously written, asking that they be buried together. Castle was taken to Ohio Wednesday morning, where he will complete a 15 year sentence.—Charlevoix Courier.

House To Rent—E. A. Lewis.

Your Money Comes Back To You

When you invest it in the quality diamonds that we carry. These gems are the most suitable gifts—rings, scarfpins, bracelets, pendants etc.

Guaranteed by Experts.

C. C. MACK
JEWELER

The White is King

For Sale by EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.

Mrs. J. L. Weisman is in Detroit this week.

John Porter left Monday for Bay City on business.

Mrs. Ora Bundy is visiting relatives at Mancelona.

Hilton Milford returned Tuesday from Springvale.

Miss Pearl Lewis returned to Mt. Pleasant Monday.

Wallace Merchant returned to school at Grand Rapids Monday.

Com'r Milford returned Friday from Norwood and Charlevoix.

Miss Lydia Cook is assisting at C. C. Macks for a short time.

Miss Maude Snook is confined to her home with appendicitis.

Mrs. Perry Snook joins her husband at Manistique this Saturday.

Miss Jennie Waterman returned to her studies at Alma, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Crossman are in Chicago on business this week.

Miss Margaret Hall of Charlevoix is assisting at the local telephone office.

Miss Audy Delaney of Boyne Falls visited friends in this city this week.

Frank Whittington and Verne Richards returned to Alma college Monday.

John Hawkins and family now occupy the P. Lanway residence on the West Side.

Mrs. Tesch of Marshall, Mich., is assisting at Clink and Williams Law office.

Miss Mary Weldy returned from Petoskey and is with Dr. and Mrs. Dicken.

Miss Anna Jamison and Miss Esther Porter returned to Oberlin college Tuesday.

Mrs. A. Cameron entertained the Whist Club on Wednesday afternoon at her home.

Miss Emily Shepperly of Mancelona visited her sister Mrs. John Dolezel this week.

Att'y Fitch is at Charlevoix this week attending the meeting of the board of Supervisors.

Morgan Lewis returned to Texas this week after a two weeks visit with his parents here.

Mrs. Freiberg and daughter, Miss Martha returned from southern Michigan, Saturday.

Miss Ethel Blake and Sophia Thorson returned to their studies at Ferris Institute Monday.

Cliff Evans returned from Grand Rapids, Tuesday, where he went for medical treatment.

Manager Clark of the Michigan State Telephone Co. was at Charlevoix on business Thursday.

R. T. Nicholls of Pueblo, Col., is visiting at the home of G. F. Chapman and family for some time.

Mrs. W. Stone leaves first of the week for a visit with her son and family at Minneapolis, Minn.

Rev. Ruehle was assisting at the revival meetings near Charlevoix last week and the fore part of this week.

Archie Menzies is assisting in the Spring Drug Store this week. He returns to his home near Gaylord, Monday.

Guy Graff of the Reid-Graff Plumbing Co. was a business visitor to Detroit the past week returning home Tuesday.

Miss Frederica Johnson leaves Saturday for her home at Big Rapids, called there by the dangerous illness of her father.

Miss Eva Waterman entertained some young lady friends Wednesday evening at her home in honor of Miss Mamie Churchill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Prior left Wednesday for Bay City. From there Mrs. Prior goes on to Toronto, Ont., where she will visit relatives.

The joint installation of the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs was held at their hall Tuesday evening. Oyster supper at the close; about one-hundred present.

The M. E. Ladies Aid will be entertained by Mrs. Arthur Ward at her home on Main St. Wednesday Jan. 13th at 2:30 p. m. sharp. Visitors welcome.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their regular monthly meeting Thursday Jan. 14, at 2:30 p. m. with Mrs. A. D. Grigsby. As this is the day set apart for prayer and preparation for National Prohibition, every member and everyone in sympathy with us are earnestly desired to be present. The officers for the ensuing year will also be elected. The meeting is held on Thursday on account of the Missionary meeting on Friday.

State Farmers Institute at Ironton—Jan. 26-27.

Miss Gertrude Grant returned from Belding, Saturday.

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

J. Leahy, the optometrist will be here again Jan. 20th.

Mrs. Phoebe Farmer returned from Charlevoix; Saturday.

Mrs. John Hocketad is visiting friends at Traverse City.

Miss Eva Lewis returned to Bad Axe Wednesday of this week.

Fred Holbeck of Lansing, is in the city this week on business.

Mrs. R. F. Steffes and children returned to Big Rapids Monday.

Henry Cummings shipped a car load of potatoes, Friday, to Chicago.

Miss Helen Peck returned to Elk Rapids latter part of last week.

Mrs. Fred Lanway of Chestonia visited Mrs. C. Taylor Wednesday.

Bert Reid left Tuesday for Rogers City where he has employment.

Mrs. G. A. Bell left Friday for Elk Rapids for a week's stay with relatives.

Mr. Barden and family of the West Side have moved to Grand Rapids this week.

Miss Selma Anderson returns this Saturday to resume her school work here.

Miss Margaret Geck returned Monday to resume studies at the Ferris Institute.

Miss Winnie Maddaugh is assisting in the East Jordan Lumber Co's Store as cashier.

Mrs. Ella E. Tillotson was in the city first of the week in the interest of the L. O. T. M. M.

E. A. Lewis and family returned to Atlantic City after a visit with relatives here the past week.

Mrs. Jack O'Connor of Boyne Falls is spending the week at home with her mother, Mrs. H. Keenholts.

Miss Lucy Menzies visited her sister, Mrs. Leroy Sherman and family over Sunday on her way to Ferris Institute.

M. Muma and wife returned from Grand Rapids, Monday where they have been visiting their son, Gus and family.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gibson left first of the week for Belmont, Mich., where they will remain the balance of the winter.

Mrs. Len Swafford and Mrs. Peter Lalond entertained the Mich. Mich. Club Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. S. Carr.

Miss Ethel Crowell entertained a number of her girl friends at her home Thursday evening in honor of Miss Mamie Churchill and Audie Delaney.

Mrs. M. Ruodock and grandchild, Margaret, left Monday for Boyne City after spending the holidays with her daughter, Mrs. Bert Fuller and family.

Mrs. Hooper Freshney and children who have been visiting at the home of her brother, Walter Hunsberger and family returned to Grand Rapids, Monday.

The W. F. M. S. will hold a meeting at the Methodist parsonage, Friday, Jan. 15th. Miss Harriet Alling, a lately returned missionary from Japan, will be present. Visitors welcome. Members please attend.

Smile smile—smile, just smile! Don't wail or sigh or moan or cry—It's not worth while. The road to luck is paved with pluck it may be many a mile. But you'll cover it quick if you've learned the trick to smile—just smile.

On Thursday, December 31st, 1914, Miss Ivy F. Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Edwards of Charlevoix and Ernest A. Robinson of Boyne City were happily united in marriage in the presence of a few intimate friends at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. John Redpath of Petoskey, an old and intimate friend of the family, officiated. The ceremony took place at 11 a. m., after which a sumptuous dinner was served. Shortly after this pleasant repast the happy couple left for Boyne City, where they will make their future home.

Robert Newson was born in Cambury Ontario, Sept. 17th, 1839, and died at East Jordan, Jan. 6th 1915, being past seventy-five years of age. He came to East Jordan two years ago from British Columbia. Six children are left, Lawrence of Canada, Mrs. Dollie Tuttle of Vandalia, Mich., William and Robert of Detroit, Mrs. Charles Beebe of East Jordan, Mrs. Wm. Washburn of Harbor Springs, and Mrs. Carrie Pell of Fort Wayne, Ind. A short service was conducted by Rev. T. Porter Bennett, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, on Friday morning. Interment at Boyne City.

Ward Peck returned to Ann Arbor, Saturday.

Complete instructions for making cement drain tile will be found on another page. The series of articles on concrete construction, which has been running in this paper every week has been very valuable to the farmer. These articles are written by experts and are on a par with any similar articles to be found in magazines.

A map of Russian Poland, where the Germans and Russian armies have been battling for months, is shown on another page, together with photographs of some buildings in France, which were bombed by German guns. The war maps and photographs shown from week to week in this paper are guaranteed to be authentic and as good as any shown in the largest dailies in the country.

A sleigh ride party consisting of the Misses Katherine Haire, Millicent Anderson, Ida Price, Margaret Dummond, Hazel Hart and Della Mater and Messrs. Alex Rowan, Harold Coates, Edwin Lewis, Clarke Haire, Ole B. R. Enge and Gail Batchellor drove to East Jordan New Years Eve to attend the dancing party given by the Metropole Orchestra of that city. A very pleasant occasion was reported.—Boyer City Bee.

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

WILSON-THOMPSON WEDDINGS AT CADILLAC

Popular Young People Surprise Their Friends.

Miss Genie Thompson, teacher in our public schools, and Att'y Dwight L. Wilson of this city, were united in marriage at the home of the brides sister, Mrs. John Maurer, at Cadillac, Tuesday evening Dec. 29th. Rev. Callen, pastor of the Methodist church there performed the ceremony.

Both Att'y and Mrs. Wilson have spent a number of years in our city and have a host of friends who wish them sincere happiness.

They returned home Thursday of last week and expect to start housekeeping in the near future in the Henry Winter's residence on North Main St.

I. O. O. F. Officers Installed.

Noble Grand—Charles Evans.
Vice Noble Grand—Mr. Durrand.
Sec'y—H. L. Dunson.
Finance Sec'y—Bert Donaldson.
Treas.—J. L. Bowen.
Warden—Ed. Sandal.
Conductor—Newton Jones.

Rebekah Officers Installed.

Noble Grand—Flora Dunson.
Vice Noble Grand—Nancy Smith.
Sec'y—Gertie LaValley.
Finance Keeper—Electa Light.
Treas.—Mrs. J. Shay.
Chancellor—Mrs. Porter Bennett.
Warden—Mrs. Dean.
Conductor—Mrs. Snook.

Sale of Red Cross Seals

The following is a report of the sale of the Red Cross Seals in this city during the holiday season.

W. C. Spring Drug Co.	158
E. J. Lumber Co.	100
A. J. Hite Drug Co.	100
C. C. Mack	36
Phyllis Weisman	200
Gertrude Hookstad.	106
Grace Giffin.	62
Myrtle Graves.	4
Total	765

The amount of \$7.65 has been sent to the state secretary of the National Anti tuberculosis Society, Carol F. Walton, Ann Arbor.

L. P. Holliday,
Local Agent.

Presbyterian Church Notes

Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor.

10:30 Divine worship as usual on Sunday morning and evening. A hearty welcome to all who come.

11:45 Sunday School.

6:15 Y. P. S. C. E. meets. All are invited to these interesting and useful meetings.

7:00 Evening service.

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday Jan 10.

8:00 a. m. Low mass. Holy Communion for the Junior and Senior Holy Name Societies.

10:30 a. m. High-mass.

7:30 p. m. Meeting of the Holy Name Societies, Sermon and Benediction.

There would be less need of New Year's resolutions if the headaches preceded the aches.

WEISMAN'S Big Annual

January Clearance Sale

is now on in full blast.

Genuine Bargains can be found in every department.

Come In and Investigate.

L. WEISMAN

EAST JORDAN, MICH.

ESTABLISHED 1880

BOLTS WANTED.

We want to buy a few hundred cords of four-foot bolts in soft elm, hemlock, spruce, pine and balsam, 6" and up in diameter, smooth, straight stock, all cut 49" long. Will buy same delivered on car on E. J. & S. R. R. or in our yard. EAST JORDAN, CABINET CO.

FIVE CENTS PROVES IT

A Generous Offer. Cut out this ad, enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial and lagrippe coughs; Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. For sale in your town by Hites Drug Store.

THE MISTRESS' OBJECTION.



"Mary, after the week is out I shan't need your services," the boarding house keeper told her cook; "your cooking doesn't suit me."
"But the boarders seem to like it, ma'am!"
"Yes. That's why I must get another cook."—The Bohemian.

Justifiable Assault.

"Tommy, I will have to whip you for fighting when I said you mustn't. What were you and Jimmy White quarreling about?"
"Why, mom, he said you were ten years older than his mother; and I told him he was a liar!"
"Well, Tommy, I don't approve of your fighting, but under the circumstances—Here's a quarter for you, and I'll ask your papa to take you to the moving-picture show to-night."

In Ireland.

First Bicycle Crank—No, I never carry an extra ounce of weight on my machine—not even a tool bag.
Second Ditto—But suppose you break down on the road, and have no tools?
First B. C.—Oh, that's easily arranged. I carry them in my pocket.—Tid-Bits.

Once Was Enough.

Magistrate (discharging prisoner)—Now, then, I would advise you to keep away from bad company.
Prisoner (feelingly)—Thank you, sir. You won't see me here again.

The Swiss government spends more on its commercial schools than for all other educational purposes put together.

"A Shine In Every Drop" 
Get a Can TO-DAY From Your Hardware or Grocery Dealer

Why burn money on New Years Eve? You will need it for some better purpose later on.

We have just received information that the First National Nurseries of Rochester, N. Y. wants lady or gentlemen representatives in this section to sell all kinds of Roses, Shrubs, Trees and Seeds. They inform us that without previous experience it is possible to make good wages every week. Any one out of employment write them for terms and enclose this notice.

WHAT SHE WANTED

"I want to stop my baby's cough," said a young mother Tuesday, "but I won't give him any harmful drugs." She bought Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It loosens the cough quickly, stimulates the mucus membranes and helps throw off the choking secretion, eases pain and gives the child normal rest. Hites Drug Store.

25 Post Cards 10 cents. Assorted

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

FAMILY STORY PAPER
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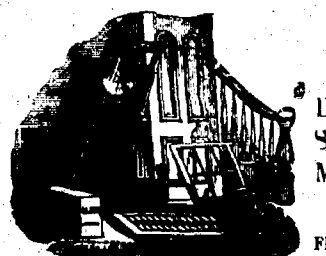
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JIM SMITH

Back-to-the-Lander's Success

CHAPTER VIII.

Sam, the White Nubbin.

As the two men came toward the house, Sam's giant form made Jim look small by comparison.

The Sand Farmer sat on the porch visiting with Margie while Mrs. Smith was getting supper under Mother's guidance.

"If you could have seen that giant a year ago," mused the Sand Farmer, "you would never have dreamed that so great a change in a human being could take place."

"What was the matter with him?" asked Margie.

"Just laziness," answered the Sand Farmer. "He spent most of his time at Mr. Brown's store telling how other men should conduct their business while his poor mother was doing most of his own work."

"He looks big enough to work," remarked Margie, "what has made the change?"

"The grace of God, I suppose," said the Sand Farmer, "but it was started by a story I told the brotherhood men one night at the church. They had made an effort to get all the 'heavy settlers' from the store to hear me but Sam was the only one that came."

"I should like to hear a story that could make such a change in a man," said Margie. "Will you tell it to me?"

And so the Sand Farmer began his story.

"It was at husking time," said the Sand Farmer, "when I was asked to speak to the men on Brotherhood. I have noticed that men do not like to be talked at but they are mighty quick to see themselves when the light is turned on if you don't say: 'This is you,' so the whole crowd knows it."

"Well, I picked out three big ears of corn and three small ones for my text, and after asking the men why they cultivated corn, and some leading questions to get them interested, I picked up the first ear and said: 'This gentleman was born in Boston. His ancestors came over in the Mayflower. He was educated in the eastern schools, and then went to Harvard. He entered his father's cotton-mill office to learn the business and became rich. One day a young man came to him and asked if he could borrow enough money to enable him to go to college and fit himself for a medical missionary, that he might help the poor sick people in China.'"

"This Boston man jumped to his feet and said: 'Young man, my fathers fought rather than pay a tax on tea and not one cent of my cash shall go to any heathen Chinese.' So the

young man left the office and went to work in a drygoods store.

"Picking up another ear I said: 'This gentleman was born in Ohio. His parents bought the land for a song and became prosperous farmers. They were refined and cultured people and sent their son to Yale, where he graduated with honors as a lawyer. Soon after he located in the little village near by to practice law. His parents died, leaving him the old farm. He paid little attention to the land, selling the grass for enough to pay the taxes.

"One day a well-digger asked permission to see if there was oil at the old farm. The lawyer was shrewd and while he did not believe there was any, he drew up a contract which greatly favored himself.

"A gusher was struck and the land became immensely valuable! The dollars rolled in by thousands, hundreds of thousands, and millions and this man became very rich.

"One day a young girl came to him asking if she might borrow enough money to enable her to gain an education, that she might teach the little children in the slums as a kindergarten.

"This millionaire said that he was busy and could not give her the time she wished, and besides, he was hard up then as he was buying a railroad and really could not spare a few hundred dollars.

"The men were beginning to get interested, and as I picked up the third ear which was a bouncing big one, a little bent, so as to make it look like an alderman, I said: 'This man was born in Chicago.' (No reflections, miss, I forgot that your father had held that honorable office. His parents were poor immigrants who came over the lakes before there was a railroad, and settled as gardeners in what is now the heart of the great city. They didn't count much on education and their boy got most of his money peddling cabbage in the village. One day he heard about gold in California and became a 'Forty-niner.' He struck it rich, as they used to say, and just about that time his parents died, leaving him the Chicago farm, and he held on to it until one foot was worth as much as a dozen sections of this land.

"One day a young man came to him and said that if he could borrow a little money he knew where he could buy a farm that would enable him to take his wife and children out of the city and become independent, and he could pay back the principal with interest in a few years.

(Continued next week)

Sugar Beet Growing In Emmet County



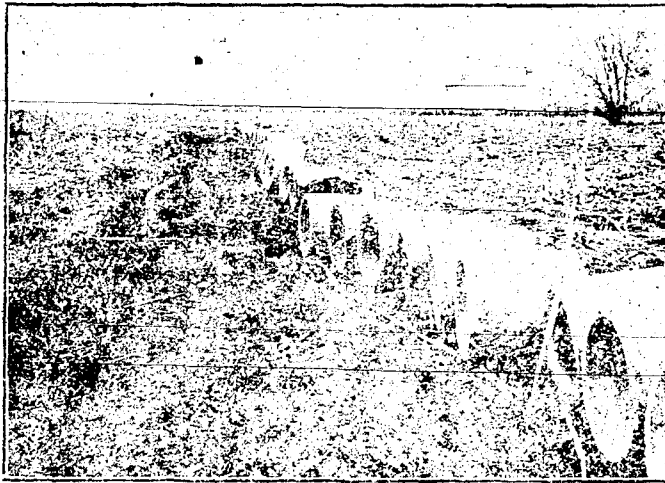
In 1911 better than 150,000 acres of Michigan's best farming lands were devoted to the growing of sugar beets and about 134,000 tons of beet sugar was made. The above view shows the beet sugar workers in the O'Reilly beet patch near Brutus in Emmet County.

Concrete Drain Tile

The constantly increasing value of farm land is compelling the farmer to utilize every available foot of his premises. Fields formerly swampy or under water are being drained and used. This has led to a constantly increasing demand for drain tile of all sizes.

The farmer, however, often finds it difficult to procure drain tile which will meet his needs. The ordinary clay tile has, in a majority of cases, to be shipped from some distant point with consequent loss due to transportation charges and breakage. To overcome this difficulty cement-concrete tile are now being made where used. The owner of the farm is often fortunate enough to have an ample supply of sand and gravel, either on his own land or nearby. These two comprise the bulk of the materials used in the manufacture of concrete tile. For the smaller sizes it is not necessary to have gravel, as only Portland cement and sand are used.

mixing board or platform. This platform should be made of boards carefully matched, in order that good tight joints will result. This will prevent any waste of cement and water from leaking through. A mixing platform 10 feet square will be large enough for all ordinary purposes. It is well to nail around the outside of the board a strip 1 inch in height, which will prevent the concrete from working over the edges. The tools necessary for mixing are generally at hand on all farms. They consist of shovels, rakes and hoes, and one or two water buckets. It is convenient to construct a bottomless measuring box for measuring the sand and gravel. The size of this box is determined by the proportions to be used. For a mixture of 1 part cement to 3 parts sand, the measuring box should contain 3 cubic feet. The sand and cement should be thoroughly mixed in the dry state, so that no streakiness or unevenness of color



Cement Tile Ready for Laying.

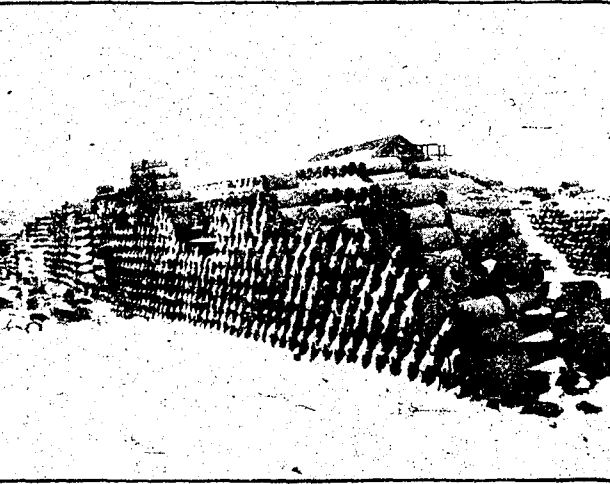
A Portland cement of any standard brand will be suitable. The sand should be clean and coarse, with the particles well graded from fine up to 1/4 inch in size. If gravel is used for very large pipes, it should be clean and also well graded in size, the pebbles running from 1/4 inch to 3/4 inch in diameter. When only cement and sand are used the concrete should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement to 2 1/2 or 3 parts sand, measuring these materials by volume. For measuring purposes it is safe to assume that 1 bag of cement is one cubic foot. In very large sizes of pipe where gravel can be used, the concrete should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement to 2 parts sand to 4 parts gravel. For most farmers a simple handmold for making pipe will be sufficient. These handmolds are inexpensive and turn out pipe quite rapidly when

can be seen. When this is accomplished the water should be added, taking care that too much is not applied at first. The mixture should then be turned and mixed until a paste of even consistency results. For use in tile work the concrete should not be too wet. It should be what is called a dry mix. This dry mix is used so that the fresh concrete will hold its shape when the molds are removed.

Making the Pipe.

Before starting to mix the concrete the molds should be set in place on a level and solidly supported board platform. In setting up the molds the directions contained in the printed matter accompanying them should be followed. The surfaces of the molds which come in contact with the concrete should be well oiled with a heavy lubricating oil, which will

prevent the fresh concrete from adhering to the iron. Deposit two or three inches of concrete in the molds and then commence the tamping. This tamping is accomplished by a long-handled tamper furnished with the molds, and so designed as to pass easily between the inner and outer mold. Continued depositing and tamping the concrete until the mold is full. Be careful to fill the mold gradually. If half filled with concrete at the start and then tamped this will not result in a strong and uniform pipe. The tamping should be done continuously from the time the first concrete is deposited until the mold is full. When the concrete reaches the top it should be struck off to a smooth even surface with a trowel or float.



Cement Tile Stored in the Open. Freezing Weather Does Not Affect Them.

properly operated. The molds consist of two cylinders of sheet iron, one set within the other. The inside cylinder is collapsible and the outside cylinder can be removed in sections. When hand-molds are used it is good practice to make up the tile during the winter, doing the mixing and placing of the concrete indoors, where there will be no danger of freezing. After the tile have become well hardened, say in about two weeks or one month, they can be placed outdoors until used. In this way the required number will be ready for laying by the time the frost is out of the ground.

Mixing the Concrete.

The first requisite for the proper mixing of concrete is a well-made

As soon as it is deposited and tamping is completed the molds can be removed. In doing this care should be taken to avoid jarring the fresh concrete, as this might result in the collapse of the pipe.

Curing the Pipe.

After the molds are removed the pipe should be allowed to rest undisturbed for 24 hours. They should then be kept wet by means of sprinkling or covering with burlap or rough cloth. Keep the covering moist. The pipe should not be allowed to dry out for at least one week. It will be found that this "curing" will add greatly to the strength and durability of the pipe. After thorough curing the pipe can be removed to the storage place. They should not be roughly handled, however, until one or two months of age. During the winter it is best to protect the tile from freezing temperature until one month after making. Hand-molds may be obtained for making either plain straight pipe or pipe with bell and spigot ends. Bell end pipe are somewhat more difficult to make. There are several machines on the market which run by power and which turn out tile in much large quantities than can be done with the small hand-molds. These machines are costly and would be necessary only where the quantity of pipe would be sufficiently large to warrant the extra expenditure.

In conclusion, success in this undertaking, as in every other form of concrete construction, depends upon the selection of proper materials and careful and thorough workmanship.

Side Lights on The War.

By Paul M. Leake

The Russians are constructing a new mobilization which will number 10,000,000 men, not including the troops of satellite governments, where no mobilization has been ordered.

Russian military authorities have given orders in Amsterdam for 5,000 massive sledge runners to be used in the transportation of heavy artillery.

Private Benfall of the British army embarked with the army August 13. At Arras he was with the thirteen platoon of his regiment, cut off, he joined the thirteenth ammunition corps, and later the thirteenth supply column. He was wounded and invalided home on October 13.

A Russian Red Cross attendant saw 50 frightened rabbits huddled together in a field over which shells from big guns were shrieking. Many of them died from fright.

One cigar and two cigarettes will hereafter be provided every Bavarian soldier in the field.

In a Belgian village recently the Mauser rifles of the civil guard were placed in a coffin, a "funeral" was held and the arms-buried to prevent their falling into the hands of the Germans.

For the first time in German history the iron cross has been bestowed

upon a Gypsy, Paul Diech, who distinguished himself for bravery upon the field at Dixmude.

"Don't forget to send the cigarettes you promised me," wrote an English soldier to his wife. "By the way," he added, "the Germans have just started to shell us so you may not have to send the smokes after all."

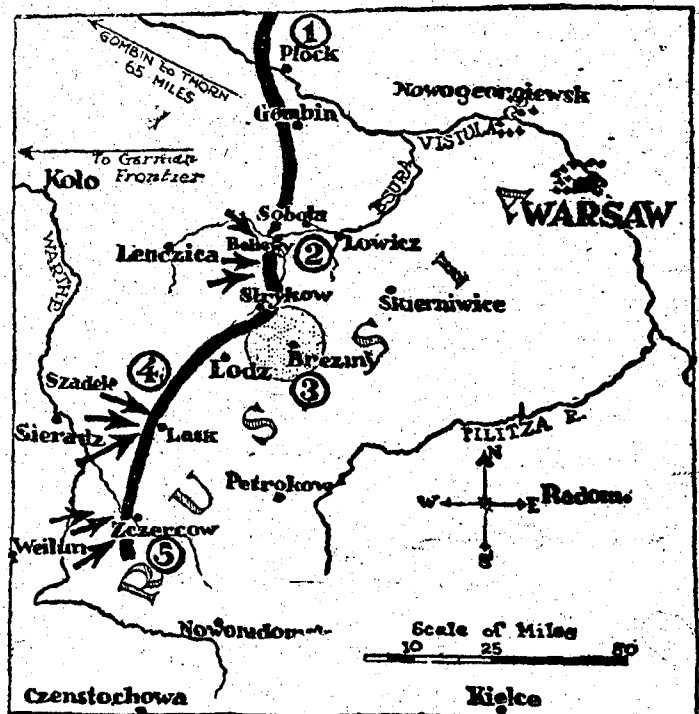
A French officer of democratic proclivities in disposing of his German prisoners, recently placed the privates in first class railroad coaches, non-commissioned officers in a second class coach and a very much peeved German general in a cattle car.

The Paris correspondent of the New York American reports the French army in the field numbers 3,000,000, against 2,250,000 German troops. Fully trained reserves of 3,000,000 under 30 years of age are in garrisons awaiting an offensive movement by the allies.

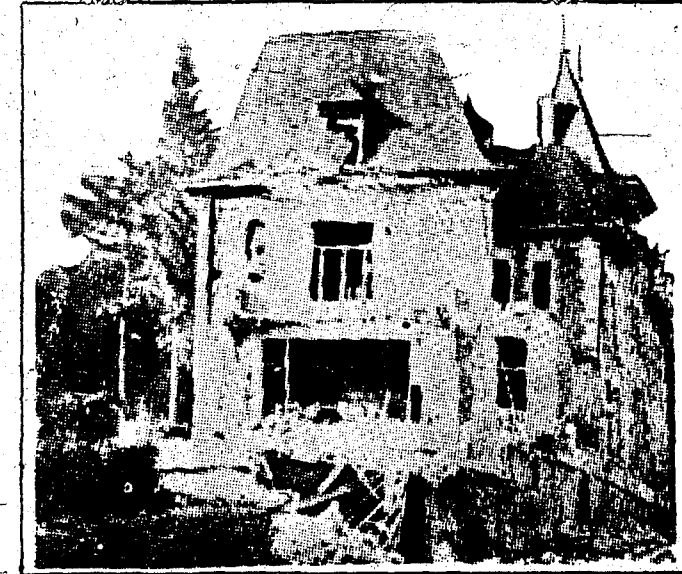
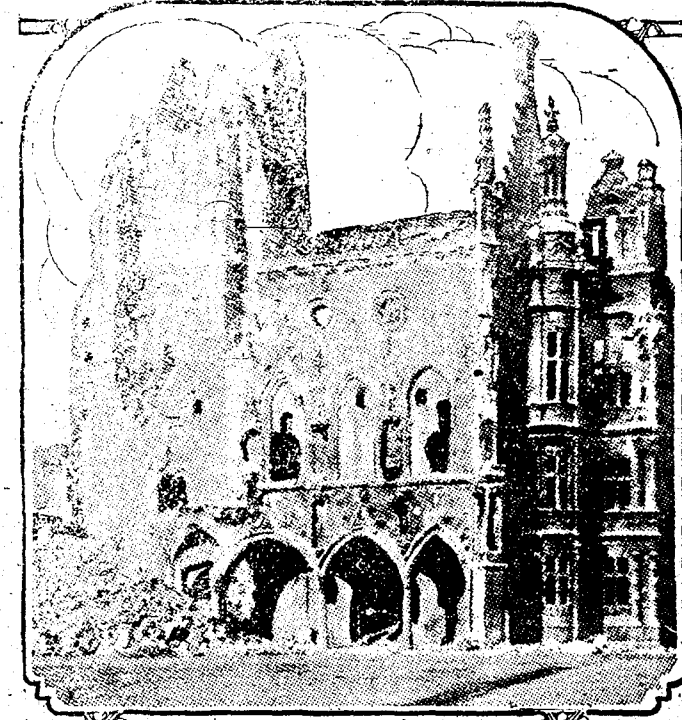
The Turkish government has prohibited for the duration of the war the payment of interest on mortgages, state and municipal loans, and dividends to subjects of enemy countries.

A private letter from London to a citizen of Salt Lake City, Utah, states that Lieut. Cornwallis West, secretary to Lord Kitchener, was detected rifling his superior officer's desk and was shot as a traitor.

WHERE FIGHTING IS HOT IN POLAND



SOME EFFECTS OF GERMAN GUNNERY



Top, ruins of Hotel de Ville at Arras; bottom, ruins of President Poincaré's house at Sampigny.

Michigan Varsity Athletes Strong For Temperance

A MOVEMENT AT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN THE PAST FEW YEARS TO ERADICATE THE EVILS THAT BRING DISCREDIT TO THE STUDENT HAS BROUGHT GREAT RESULTS TO STUDENT BODY.

Ann Arbor—Varsity athletes at the University of Michigan have, as a body taken a stand for temperance and clean living among students. This action has aroused wide-spread interest, not because college athletes are supposed to be unfriendly, or even indifferent, to the best ideals of student life and conduct, but because these campus leaders have elected to make a formal public declaration of their convictions. Prominent athletes for the most part, have been disposed, regardless of their personal beliefs and practices, to leave the solution of moral issues in college life to those persons and organizations whose particular business it is to attend to them. They have developed and conserved their own physical powers for the purpose of winning athletic contests. "Clean living for the game's sake" has been their motto. Michigan athletes, however, have undertaken to popularize a movement to eradicate those evils which bring discredit upon the individual student and upon the university. This movement has been making real progress during the past few years.

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uplift. Any practice that dissipates our energies and lowers our efficiency can mean only one thing—a lower standard of school work and athletics." Besides drinking, the athletes also condemn profanity, betting, and the use of cigarettes at student gatherings. They propose that the need of specific reforms be brought to the attention of all campus organizations for their endorsement. As one of the varsity captains expressed it: "This is not a Y. M. C. A. matter, but a matter of common sense." It is this wholesome spirit that will purge Michigan student life of irresponsible conduct, as well as those occasional uses that enable an individual or a small group of individuals to bring discredit upon the student body as a whole. And it is because the varsity athletes stand for temperance and moral rectitude that Michigan spirit comprehends something more than mere loyalty to the teams that win athletic victories.

"What The Press Can Do To Assist In The Development Of Michigan."

By A. C. CARTON,

Secretary Public Domain Commission and Commissioner of Immigration.

"Michigan is more independent than any of her sister states, and she is independent because of the variety of her resources. We could build a fence around the state of Michigan tomorrow and the people of Michigan could go on living for centuries without outside assistance. We could house and warm ourselves from our forests and subterranean fuel and feed ourselves with the products of our flocks and fields. We could build our railroads, telephone and telegraph lines from our iron and copper mines. Food and recreation could be furnished from our lakes and streams and woods, while our manufacturing industries could supply us with every luxury and necessity from an automobile to a clotheapin.

ESTABLISH FAITH IN MICHIGAN.

I think one of the first things the press will have to do is to establish faith among Michigan's own people by advising them to look over Michigan and Michigan's opportunities before they seek other climes for investments. Tell them that it is not necessary to go West to go into the apple raising business, for Michigan ranks second among apple producing states in the Union, with a crop valued at \$10,000,000; that it is unnecessary to go West to engage in the growing of beans because Michigan stands first with a crop of \$9,716,000, producing 47% of all the beans grown in the United States; that it is unnecessary to go West to grow potatoes, as Michigan stands second among all the states, with a crop valued at \$10,000,000, and that their money invested in a potato plantation in Northern Michigan will bring larger and surer returns than the same amount invested in a banana or pineapple plantation in South America or the islands of the sea; that we have outstripped Colorado as a beet sugar state, being second only to California; that we are fast becoming a great cattle country and experienced cattle men from the West are buying up Michigan lands for cattle ranches. Tell them that they do not even have to go to Washington, D. C. for a mint julep, as Michigan stands first in the production of mint, with a crop valued at \$200,000. Tell them that if we can retain the rank we have as a dairy state, as a cattle raising state, as a fruit raising state, and as a vegetable raising state, with only 51.5% of our area in farms and only 34.9% or about one-third, of our area under cultivation, the opportunity to lead all states in all things we produce will not be long in coming, when the chances to acquire good land at a reasonable price become generally known.

All this, in addition to the fact that the state is traversed from one end to the other by railroads, that she has the greatest shore line of any state in the Union, thus affording lake transportation, and that the people employed in our mines and factories furnish a home market for our products, makes Michigan one of the most desirable states in the Union in which to live."—Extracts from Address Delivered in Detroit at Annual Banquet of Press Association of Michigan, February 21, 1914.

Warden Oats Suggests New Game Laws In Report

Offers Plan to Reduce Accidents During Hunting Season and Urges Prompt Payment to Forest Fire Fighters.

Lansing—William R. Oates, state game and forestry warden in his annual report makes several recommendations for legislation. The most important of which is the passage of a buck law which, he asserts, would eliminate accidents in the north woods and do away with the slaughter of deer.

The state official says that hunters should be prohibited from killing any deer except bucks which have horns at least five inches in length.

Suggestions for Laws.

The warden makes the following suggestions for legislation: Prohibition of use of nets or spears in taking fish from inland waters. Prohibition of "sneak" boats and floating blinds. Removal of bounty on English sparrows to check boys from killing birds of all kinds. Licensing of cats the same as dogs. Increased salaries for forestry wardens. Prohibition of spring shooting. Warden Oates says:

"Besides the posting of fire warning signs in the forest district the department has distributed conservation literature throughout the state, and through its lecture bureau has reached more than 100,000 persons on fire prevention and wardenship of 'Wild Life.'"

The warden says that the legislature should make provision for prompt payment by the state of labor claims of township residents, volunteering or impressed in forest fire fighting, on certified voucher to substantiate a lien on such townships for its share of incurred expense.

November fire losses in the United States and Canada for 1914 have aggregated \$21,372,750 against \$15,207,000 last year.

The diamond mines of South Africa are closed and no shipments of gold have been made from there to Europe since the beginning of the war.

A new military biplane capable of lifting 3,000 pounds and of remaining in the air 25 hours was recently successfully tested at Milan, Italy. The machine carries a 125 millimeter gun, rises to a height of 6,500 feet and attains a speed of 75 miles an hour.

Michigan Spends \$50,000,000 In 13 Years On Highways

Lansing—Highway Commissioner Frank Rogers in his fifth biennial report of the highway department, tells of the growth and accomplishments of the department and points out its future needs. Since 1901 the townships of the state have spent \$40,135,897 for roads. The counties have spent \$1,894,907 and the state \$1,950,000 since 1901. The three branches have spent a total of \$49,940,805 in the past 13 years.

This does not include the sum used in 1914.

A change has taken place during the past year, due to the changes in the law by the last legislature. On July 1, 1914, 2,836½ miles of state road had been built and accepted by the state.

The state also built a number of bridges along the trunk line roads. The roads were built cheaply and well, the report says, the state saving about one-half in the cost of material.

The law does authorize the state to repair old bridges, and Rogers would like to see this law changed.

CURRENT EVENTS

By Paul M. Leake

President Wilson is said to be in favor of increasing the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members.

Practically all the plate glass factories throughout the country which closed down six weeks ago will resume operations immediately after January 1.

Reports from all sources indicate that general war relief funds in this country now total \$2,225,000.

The American Express company announces that it will have its agents act as commissionless middlemen and markets for overstocked farm producers.

Within the past 10 days the foreign trade commission through the London office has sent to Pittsburgh inquiries for 100,000 tons of steel products.

The earliest possible date given for the opening of the London Stock Exchange is January 5.

Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, American commercial attaché to the American embassy at Paris, estimates the European belligerents will lose the biggest part of their export trade amounting approximately to \$18,500,000 a year.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has let contracts for six destroyers at a total cost of \$4,636,000.

Martin Green, retired civil engineer of Worcester, Mass., has placed \$1,942,763 in trust to protect himself from alleged ill-treatment by members of his family.

The federal government has during the last five years paid a total of \$1,803,923 to government employees under the Federal Compensation act of 1908.

General Bliss, now in command of American troops on the Mexican border upon his promotion as chief of staff in March will be succeeded by Gen. Frederick Funston, who commanded the United States forces at Vera Cruz.

A committee of 100 Indians has asked President Wilson to appoint a commission to investigate Indian conditions and open the door of hope and progress to the red men.

To complete the New York barge canal \$25,000,000 in addition to the original appropriation of \$101,000,000 will be necessary.

The word "convict" referring to prisoners, will no longer be used at the Connecticut state prison at Hartford. The unfortunate will be designated as "inmates."

Members of the Society of Friends have protested to the government officials against capitalizing the well-known honesty of Quakers by using the term in selling whisky, cereals, stoves, etc.

The department of agriculture places farm values of important United States crops as of December 1 at \$4,945,852,000, as against \$4,966,497,000 a year ago.

Horses are now being sold by weight in Virginia, a Martinsburg firm recently purchased a pair of percheros for 10½ cents per pound. The pair weighed 2,135 pounds.

Receipts from Russia's spirit monopoly for September were \$852,070 as against \$36,298,215 in September, 1913. The government prohibition order is responsible for the decrease.

The public schools of Macon, Ga., have decided to employ a military instructor to drill all boy pupils numbering 11,000, and instruct them in the rudimentary rules of military life.

The Newfoundland schooner Laddie has visited the Belcher Isles, about 80 miles off the southwest coast of Hudson Bay. These islands have been long charted, but are little known. It is said the members of the Laddie's crew were the first white men to set foot on these islands in 150 years. The islands are barren, but full of wild foxes, arctic hares and geese.

The body of Gen. Christian Beyers, the Boer revolutionary leader, has been found at Vilege Kraal on the Val river, in which he sank while attempting to cross the stream with his followers.

Tokio papers discredit the rumor that in return for a \$200,000,000 loan China has granted J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, rights to exploit oil fields and iron mines in China.

The Austrian government has confiscated the entire oil production of Austria-Hungary. Surpluses in dealers hands will not last 10 days.

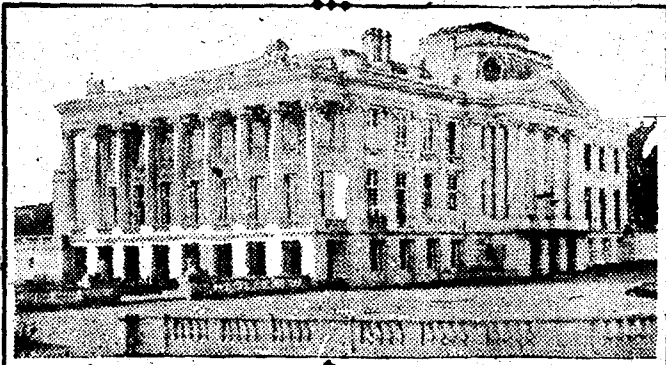
During August, September and October France imported 4,700,000 quintals (470,000 pounds) of wheat, 2,250,000 quintals of which were from the United States.

The production of gold in the United States for the calendar year 1913 is estimated by the Bureau of the Mint, in conjunction with the geological survey, at approximately 4,299,784 ounces, fine, having a value of \$38,884,400. The production of silver is estimated at 66,681,500 ounces, fine, having a commercial value of \$40,348,100. The industrial consumption in the United States during the year is estimated at \$37,501,831 of new gold, and 23,128,368 ounces, fine, of silver.

Since August 18, when the American ship registry law went into effect and up to the end of November, 91 ships built abroad were placed under the United States flag.

Prof. A. A. Michelson, winner of the Nobel prize for physical research in 1912, recently exhibited before the Natural Academy of Sciences at Chicago a bar of steel treated by new process, which he said might produce a metal of unlimited cohesion of which indestructible fortifications could be built.

U. S. WOMEN'S HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND HONORED BY VISIT OF QUEEN MARY



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Wednesday, Jan. 20th
will remain until Thursday noon
Home Office, Petoskey, Mich.

Dr. F. P. Ramsey
Physician and Surgeon.

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

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7:00 to 8:00 p. m.

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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.
And Evenings.

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

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

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SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
100-108 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

EVERYBODY CAN CANDLE EGGS
Uncle Sam's Colored Chart Will Help You Tell How Fresh They Are

To enable farmers and housewives to test eggs before a candle and tell accurately their condition before they are opened, the Department of Agriculture has just published a colored egg-candling chart. To give a true picture of the eggs, twelve impressions were necessary to produce this lithographed chart.

This chart shows the eggs in their natural size as they appear before a candle, and also as they look when open in a glass saucer. The pictures include an absolutely fresh egg, slightly stale eggs, decidedly stale eggs, eggs with yolks sticking to the shell, eggs where the chicken has developed so far that blood has been formed, moldy eggs, added eggs, and eggs with a green white.

Comparatively few housewives are aware that a green color in the white of eggs is due to the presence of billions and billions of a certain species of bacteria that make a green coloring matter. Eggs with this greenish tint, even though the yolks seem to be perfect, are not fit for food.

As long as the Department's supply lasts these charts will be furnished free upon application to the Editor and Chief, Division of Publications, Commercial shippers of eggs, however, should apply for Department Bulletin 51, a technical paper on testing by scientific methods not available to the average farmer. This bulletin includes the colored illustrations. This chart also will be found to be not merely of great service to the housewife wishing to test the eggs she is to serve to her own family, but also of commercial value to farmers, country merchants or egg shippers who wish to buy and handle eggs on an accurate quality basis.

The great spoilage of eggs in this country is due to bad handling, and is quite unnecessary. Part of the remedy is to teach everybody, from the farmer to the consumer, how to tell the quality of an egg without breaking the shell. The country buyers, the middlemen and the housewife judge of the quality of the inside of a cucumber or an eggplant, or any other vegetable, by the appearance of the outside and the firmness of its texture. It is not possible to tell the quality of an egg by looking at the shell, though it is safe to say that the eggs with shiny shells are apt to be aged. A fresh egg looks as though it had been dusted with a very fine powder; the "bloom," as the egg men say. But in order to know what is inside the shell the egg must be held in front of a strong light—such as an electric bulb furnishes—which comes through a hole about one and one-quarter inches in diameter. The room must be dark. When the egg is held close against the hole the bright light renders its contents visible, and the quality is indicated by the appearance of the yolk, the white, and the air space at the blunt end. There are many egg "candlers" on the market, but the housewife can easily make one for herself by cutting a hole in a small pasteboard box, which is slipped over an electric light bulb. If gas or an oil lamp is the source of light a tin box or can should be used.

Should Read the Following Letter—Mrs. Slack's Story About Her Child's Recovery Is Entirely Reliable.

Palmyra, Pa.—"Three years ago my little girl had black measles which left her with a chronic cough and so awfully thin you could count all her ribs, and she coughed so much she had no appetite. "Nothing we gave her seemed to help her at all until one day Mrs. Neibert told me how much good Vinol had done her little girl, so I decided to try it for my little one, and I had done her so much good she is hungry all the time, her cough is gone, she is stouter and more healthy in color and this is the first winter she has been able to play out in the snow, coughing and snow-falling without any ill effects."—Mrs. ALFRED SLACK, Palmyra, Pa.

We know Vinol will build up your little ones and make them healthy, strong and robust, therefore we ask parents of every frail and sickly child in this vicinity to try a bottle of Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil.

If we can induce you to try a bottle of Vinol as a body-builder and strength-giver for your child, and you do not find it is all we claim, we will return your money on demand.

W. C. SPRING DRUG CO.

THE FARMER HIT BACK.
Beat the Jollying Students in a Clash of Wits.

It is told of ex-President Hayes, that while attending school at Kenyon College, he was in the habit of taking daily walks into the country. These trips were shared by two intimate companions who were of a fun-loving disposition which frequently got them into trouble. On one occasion they met their match at repartee in an old farmer whom they met on the highway. The long white beard of the farmer gave him a patriarchal appearance, and while he was approaching the students they arranged to give him a "jollying." One of them doffed his hat with great reverence and respect as he said, "Good Morning, Father Abraham." The second saluted the farmer and said, "Good Morning, Father Isaac." Mr. Hayes, not to be outdone in affability and politeness, extended his hand as he said, "Good Morning, Father Jacob." Ignoring the outstretched hand of Mr. Hayes, the farmer replied, "Gentlemen, you are mistaken in the man. I am neither Abraham, Isaac nor Jacob, but Sam, the son of Kish, who was sent out to find his father's asses, and lo! here I have found them.

POSSIBLE, BUT—

Wife—In a battle of tongues a woman can hold her own.
Husband—Yes, p'raps she can; but she never does.—Tit-Bits.

The Happy Hour.
"You say the officer arrested you while you were quietly minding your own business?"
"Yes, your honor. He caught me suddenly by the coat collar and threatened to strike me with his club unless I accompanied him to the station house."
"You were quietly attending to your own business, making no noise or disturbance of any kind?"
"None whatever, sir."
"It seems very strange. What is your business?"
"I'm a burglar."—Tit-Bits.

MOTHERS OF DELICATE CHILDREN

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WOMAN AND HER HAT.
Skillful Engineering in Pinning It on—Troubles in Heavy Weather.

A fierce gust of wind that swooped down on a woman walking up Park row tore off her hat and sent it rolling like a cartwheel across the car tracks.

"Why don't that happen oftener?" a man who witnessed the spectacle asked of his sister.

"Because women pin their hats on so that they won't blow off," she said. "A woman wouldn't look very pretty running after her hat in the street, and so she takes precautions against losing it, and her precautions are elaborate."

"A man can jam his hat down tight on his head and make it stick, but a woman can't do that because she wears her hat on top of her head, where all she can do is to pin it on with those long hatpins through hat and hair."

"I have known a woman to use eight hatpins, making a sort of criss-cross, mutually bracing network of these long pins running through her hat and hair to keep her hat on straight and true. Some women use four hatpins. I use only three."

"But pins are a pretty precarious means of attachment. On a still day the pinned on hat goes all right and stays where a woman puts it, but on a windy day the woman has her troubles; you can take it from your sister that this is perfectly true."

"The wonder to me is that women pin their hats on to stay as well as they do; I can account for this only on the supposition that they must be natural engineers, instinctively skilled in the art of running their hatpins in such a manner that they will brace and hold effectually. For all that, though, the wind does play pranks with women's hats; brace them as securely as they may, it blows them down over their eyes and down over the back of their heads and twists them every which way."

"I came in myself this afternoon with my hat so skewed that a bow that should have shown at the front was now around at the side of my head; which was much as if the bow of your necktie which should appear under your chin, should work around to show under your ear."

"Is it any wonder, brother, that we hear women ask: 'Is my hat on straight?' Still for all her troubles in keeping it straight, a woman seldom loses her hat; she always looks out for that."—New York Sun.

Fate of Some Pins.
"It's an old question what becomes of all the pins, and I wouldn't undertake to tell what becomes of all of them; but," said a young woman who had just had her new spring coat fitted, "I can tell you what becomes of some of them."

"The fitter uses many pins in pinning up seams. She may carry about with her a big cushion stuck full of pins, handy to set at, or she may have a paper of pins hanging down from her belt; and when she fits she finds use for many pins."

"She pins and pins and pins, and sometimes in reaching for a pin or in pinning or in taking pins out she drops one of them. She doesn't stop to pick that pin up, for that would be a waste of time and effort; she simply lets that pin be where it fell and reaches to her cushion or the paper of pins that she carries for another; and so in the course of a day the floor of fitting rooms gets littered with pins."

"Then does somebody at the end of the day when they straighten things out pick up those pins and save them? No. It wouldn't pay. It would take time to pick them up, and time, labor, costs money. It is cheaper to buy new pins than it would be to pick and save these pins that have been dropped."

"So these dropped pins are not picked up, they are simply swept out with the rest of the litter, and that is the last of them. There must be hundreds of fitting rooms in New York and they would account for the disappearance of at least a few thousands of pins daily."—New York Sun.

Curious Condensations.
Last year Germany exported 552 large-size locomotives, 395 smaller ones up to ten tons each, seventy-one locomotive tenders and 3,604 tons of locomotive parts. The total value of all was about \$8,500,000.

During the progress of the Marseilles international electrical exposition regular communication will be maintained by wireless telegraph with a station on the top of Eiffel Tower and also with a Government station on the Mediterranean.

The dolcete, which is probably one of the newest musical instruments placed on the market, is a harp played on a keyboard similar to that of a piano. The lower half of the instrument somewhat resembles the piano and the upper portion is like an Italian harp.

Long is the list of waifs who have become famous. It includes Sir Henry M. Stanley, Queen Catharine the Good, Alexander Hamilton, Rosa Bonheur, Edgar Allen Poe, Rachel, Leonardo da Vinci and dates back as far as Moses. All these were homeless children.

Famous Silverware

Care should be exercised when selecting forks, spoons and fancy serving pieces to see that they bear the famous trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

which stamps them the genuine Rogers silver-plated ware. For over 65 years 1847 ROGERS BROS. silver has been first in the heart of the housekeeper because of its wearing quality, workmanship and design.

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "CL" showing all patterns.

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WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

Everyone knows that the market in FURS is low, but HARRY KLING will buy your stock and pay in spot cash the best prices obtainable anywhere.

Resolutions still intact?
A man can at least conceal the lavender socks he got for Xmas, but the yellow necktie—
Every time a man sows wild oats he gets a lot of innocent people to help him harvest the crop.

HOW TO CURE A LAGRIPPE COUGH
Lagrippe coughs demand instant treatment. They show a serious condition of the system and are weakening. Postmaster Collins, Barnegat, N. J., says: I took Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for a violent lagrippe cough that completely exhausted me, and less than half a bottle stopped the cough. Try it. Hites Drug Store.

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"Comfort"

The Shoe you speak of to your friends—the shoe you love to put on—the shoe you will buy again.

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Our big variety of Dorothy Dodd styles insures a fit for every foot that comes into this store.

WE CAN FIT YOU.

C. A. HUDSON

Frank Phillips
Tonsorial Artist.

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

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