

# Pinckney Dispatch.

Vol. XXXII

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Thursday, April 23, 1914

No. 17

## Local News

Florence Cook was in Howell last Saturday.

Helen Reason is visiting at Whitmore Lake.

Dr. Darling of Ann Arbor was in town Tuesday.

C. Lynch and family spent Saturday in Jackson.

Henry Isham is spending the week in Detroit.

Ethel Doyle spent the past week with relatives at Detroit.

Fred Read of Detroit spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mrs. A. H. Gilchrist and son spent the past week with relatives at Lansing.

Paul Miller and Eugene Dinkel left Wednesday morning for Alberta, Canada.

Harry Frost has discontinued his dray line on account of the high cost of living.

Wm. Bullis is moving this week to the George Hassencahl farm southwest of town.

Henry Rollison and wife of Howell visited friends and relatives here Monday.

Bert Reason has been appointed Street Commissioner for the village of Pinckney.

Missouri's failure to get a satisfactory state song encourages Illinois to worry along with, "How Dry I Am."

There must have been a lot of ugly women before the drug stores began selling all these first aids to the complexion.

About fifty couples were in attendance at the dancing party held here last Friday evening. A good time was reported by all.

Mrs. Walter Chapman and daughter of Pontiac spent the first of the week at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. M. Dolan.

The Seniors of the Pinckney H. S. will present the play, "The Bank Cashier", at the opera house Friday evening, May 1. A dance will follow the play. Read adv. on another page.

Mr. J. Stanger, piano tuner of Ann Arbor, will be in Pinckney the first part of May. Parties in the country wishing their pianos tuned should get up clubs of not less than four pianos in their neighborhood and he will come with a rig. Orders should be sent at the Dispatch office. adv.

Nearly one hundred of the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spears surprised them Monday evening in their new home on the Mowers farm. The evening was delightfully spent in playing various games and in social chat. The ladies served delicious refreshments which, it is needless to say, were more than enjoyed by the male portion of the crowd. Father Coyle in behalf of the assembled company presented Mr. and Mrs. Spears with a beautiful clock.

W. H. Knox of the Knox-Harris Packing Co. of Jackson was in town last Friday and paraded 5,000 feet of lumber from Wm. Kennedy & Son for the erection of the pickle station here. N. P. Mortenson has been engaged as local manager for the Pinckney station. Seed will be distributed to the farmers between the 10th and 15th of May.

## Gregory

Mr. and Mrs. Porter Shaw of Leoni spent Sunday at Eugene Gallup's.

Markus Ward and wife came from Ann Arbor Saturday in their new Reo car and spent Sunday at the home of Dan Wright.

Mrs. Fred Marshall was in Jackson last Monday.

Mrs. N. H. Bowen of Detroit is visiting friends here.

Old Oaken Bucket Drama was repeated here Saturday night. Proceeds about twenty-five dollars.

Elder Gow from Gaylord filled the pulpit here Sunday morning and evening.

Mesdames Marsh, Josie Howlett and L. Burden were in Jackson one day last week.

Mrs. George Marshall left Monday morning for Morley to attend the funeral of her uncle, Albert Griffin.

Elder B. F. Jacobs from Columbus, Ohio filled the pulpit at the Plainfield Presbyterian church Sunday morning and at Unadilla Sunday evening.

Mrs. Betsy Marshall spent Sunday in Leslie with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Johnson.

Mrs. Thomas Howlett is having an addition built on her house here in town and will move from the farm as soon as it is completed.

Charles Burden who has been quite sick is able to be around at this writing.

## Unadilla

Emmett Hadley has purchased a new Ford car.

Vet Bullis and wife visited her brother Frank in Jackson last week.

Mrs. Ed. May is suffering an attack of neuralgia.

A. J. Holmes entertained his Sunday School Class last Friday evening at his home.

Otis Webb and wife spent Sunday in West Putnam.

Miss Bertha Roepcke of Detroit is spending a week at her old home here.

The M. E. society held a very pleasant meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Williams last Wednesday.

Mrs. Noble Morrison visited Mrs. L. E. Clark last Wednesday.

Carmi Webb is repairing and remodeling his barn.

The Sewing Circle were pleasantly entertained at Miss Jennie Richmond's last Saturday.

R. B. Gorton transacted business in Chelsea Friday.

Mrs. Buddler sustained a severe fall last week.

Lorenzo Secor has commenced work for Alex Reed for the summer.

Housecleaning has commenced in this vicinity.

## J. Church

Graduate Optometrist, of Howell, Mich., will be in Pinckney, Thursday, May 14 at the Smith Restaurant. Mr. Church guarantees a perfect fit. All headaches caused by eye strain absolutely corrected. Consultation and examination free of charge.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Is the Housewife's Greatest Help.

WHAT so tempting to the laggard appetite as a light, flaky, fruit short cake or a delicate hot biscuit?

Royal makes the perfect short cake, biscuit and muffin, and improves the flavor and healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

It renders the biscuit, hot-bread and short cake more digestible and nutritious, at the same time making them more attractive and appetizing.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the preparation all the year round of perfect foods.

## South Isco

Martin Anderson and wife are the proud parents of a 10 lb. boy.

The L. A. S. met with Mrs. George Harford Wednesday last. A large crowd was in attendance.

Francis Secor is working for Mrs. W. S. Caskey at present.

Jay Barber, wife and daughter spent Sunday at the home of Joe Roberts.

Mrs. Orpha Watters spent Thursday with her parents near Plainfield.

Henry Redinger and family spent Sunday at the home of Fred Hoffa.

Mary Brogan of Howell visited at the home of Louis Monks last week.

## Don't Take It For Granted

that just because you are in business, everybody is aware of the fact. Your goods may be the finest in the market but they will remain on your shelves unless the people are told about them.

## ADVERTISE

if you want to move your merchandise. Reach the buyers in their homes through the columns of THIS PAPER and on every dollar expended you'll reap a handsome dividend.

## WANT COLUMN

### Rents, Real Estate, Found Lost, Wanted, Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN—On real estate security for outside parties. Inquire at Pinckney Exchange Bank. 1613\*

WOOL WANTED—T. Read. 161f

FOR SALE—Weanling pigs. Inquire of Jas. Roche, Pinckney. 1612

FOR SALE—2 sows with pigs by side Also 4 yr. old mare with foal 1513\* Frank Mackinder, Pinckney

FOR SALE—A stack of good bright corn-stalks. 1513\* G. W. Clark, Pinckney

FOR SALE—Some choice hay also a Poland China brood sow due in April. 1313 John Martin, Pinckney

FOR SALE—Good team of 6 and 7 year old Geldings. Either cash or time. 1713 Claude Reason, Pinckney

WANTED—Early and late seed potatoes. 1713\* Wm. Schrotzberger, Pinckney

FOUND—Gold bowed spectacles. Finder can have same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this ad.

FOR SALE—Crystal White Orpington Eggs for hatching purposes, from selected birds of finest quality. \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. 1614\* Orla Tyler, Pinckney, Mich. Route 1. Phone 20F22.

## SOMETHING NEW

### In Hot Air Furnaces

A pipeless and popular priced furnace for 5 to 8 room houses, also a wonderful store heater. No pipe to waste heat in. Everyone can now have the luxury of a furnace. Price in reach of all.

L. E. Richards  
Pinckney

## THIS WEEK

## MURPHY & JACKSON

are showing one of the largest lines of Ladies Oxfords, Black, Satin, Patent Leathers and Gun Metal Pumps ever shown in Pinckney at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$3.00

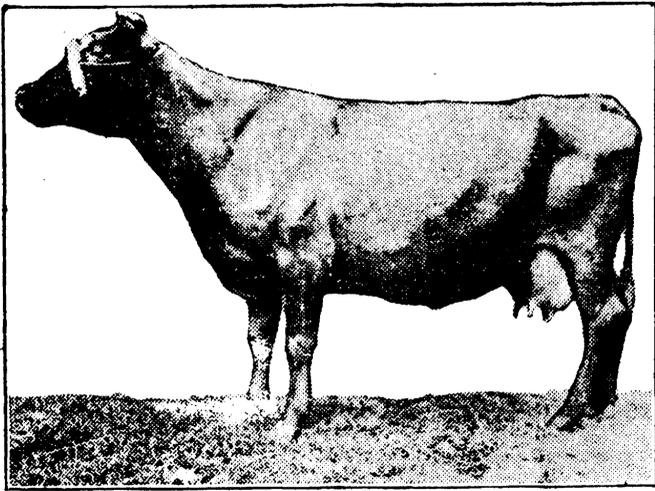
Latest styles in Mens Oxfords \$3.50

Large Line Mens Work Shoes  
Best Quality Lowest Prices

New Designs in Wash Goods Just Received

## Saturday Specials, For Cash Only

Beacon Light Coffee, 30c value for 25c  
25 lbs. H. & E. Sugar, 1 sack to each customer only, \$1.05  
Quaker Corn Flakes, regular price, 4 for 25c, our price 6 for 25c



The Source of the Bank Account.

## Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

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### WILL THE BANKERS REFORM?

Copenhagen, Denmark.—The American banker must reform. If he does not he will be up against it as are others who refuse to mend their ways. The American farmer cannot get money of American bankers upon terms suited to his needs. He is going to have the money from some source. If the banker will not give it to him he will organize a new kind of a bank, for you may rest assured that the American farmer is going to have an opportunity to borrow money upon some suitable basis. The Irish farmer can get money on favorable terms; the Belgian farmer co-operating with his neighbors does his own banking; in Germany the co-operative banks do a business that is astonishing in its volume; in Denmark it is easy to get money for buying a farm or for temporary investment in seeds, fertilizers or stock. The same is true of the farmer in Italy and France; even in benighted Russia farm credits are cared for by co-operative organizations.

Do the bankers of America think that the American farmer is going to consent to continue to be the only civilized agriculturist who has no adequate borrowing facilities. That is not the American way. What, then, can possibly prevent the formation of co-operative credit associations all over America? Nothing, except the presence of some institution that will do for the American farmer what co-operative credit is doing for the European farmer. If the American banker wishes to do the banking business of America so far as the farm is concerned, he and he alone can give the farmer this sort of an institution and thus make co-operative credit societies unnecessary. It is up to the banker.

#### Capital for Farming.

Formerly when an American farm could be acquired by living upon it, when horses and cows and implements were cheap, and when fertilizers, blooded stock, and special high-grade seeds were unknown, a young man with comparatively little capital could begin farming. Now considerable capital is as necessary to success in agriculture as it is in the manufacturing industries. Every wise farmer knows that money judiciously expended in better stock, better buildings, labor-saving machinery, proper fertilizers, and good seed will net large returns. But it takes money to do these things. Consequently there is a demand for loans.

In America the farmer can seldom get a loan on terms that meet his needs. In Ireland, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Denmark, France, Italy and elsewhere upon the continent the banks have forced the farmers to organize co-operative credit societies. In many instances the government also has aided the co-operative banks in obtaining money for loans. These societies are taking a safe, profitable business away from the bank. Now when it is too late the banks realize their mistake.

To buy a farm there are a number of different methods open to the Danish farmer. It must be remembered that in Denmark a farm is considered as having live stock and implements used in working the land inseparably attached to it, hence the purchase price to be paid includes all equipment necessary to the operation of the farm and all mortgages are secured by a pledge of this personal property as well as of the real estate.

If the would-be buyer has forty per cent. of the purchase price he may apply to a credit society for a long-time loan amounting to sixty per cent. of the value of the farm and all equipment and stock upon it. The loan may run from forty-five years to seventy-nine years. The borrower has his prospective purchase surveyed and assessed. He makes out a mortgage and delivers it to the co-operative society. This mortgage and hundreds of others like it are delivered to a trustee with a trust deed which pledges them as security for a series of bonds. The co-operative society guarantees the bonds also.

It is from the sale of these bonds that the co-operative society obtains its funds. These co-operative credit associations have in the beginning no capital whatsoever. Each is simply an agency whose functions are to see (1) that the real estate security offered is assessed at its true value; (2) that the title is clear; (3) that the mortgages are properly executed; (4) that they are grouped, pledged and deposited with the trustee; (5) that the trustee issues bonds; (6) that the land, buildings and equipment are properly cared for and their value is not permitted to deteriorate; (7) that the payments of principal and interest are promptly met.

#### Easy Repayment of Loans.

The farmer pays from four to six per cent. of the principal amount each year. This is not wholly interest, however, for it includes a small installment of principal, for the mortgages are all amortization mortgages. Payment of this fixed sum annually or semi-annually for the fixed period therefor automatically discharges the debt. A small amount out of each payment is also set aside for reserve for the co-operative society and for an expense account. It has been the universal experience, however, that the expense runs very low.

#### Still Easier for the Farm Laborer.

There are other forms of loans even more advantageous to the borrower, particularly if he is one of the poorer farm laborers. If such a laborer seeks to become a land owner on a small scale he may under certain conditions secure a loan for nine-tenths of the value of the proposed purchase, being required to advance only one-tenth of the purchase price in cash. The government furnished the funds for these loans. The conditions are (1) the borrower must have been engaged in agricultural labor for five years (women may take advantage of this law as well as men); (2) the land must not exceed ten acres in extent nor \$2,144 in value; (3) the borrower and prospective purchaser must agree to crop the farm in a certain manner, dividing it up into five or seven fields and following a certain rotation of crops, thus insuring continued productiveness and preventing deterioration of soil fertility. Under these mortgages the borrower pays three per cent. interest with no installments upon the principal for the first five years. Then he pays, in addition to the interest one per cent. upon two-fifths of the loan as an installment upon principal, doing this until the two-fifths of the loan is entirely discharged. Thereafter he pays an annual installment of one per cent. upon the three-fifths remaining of the principal, this being in addition to his three per cent. interest as before. The bonds may be issued upon unstamped paper and are free from tax.

Does the Danish farmer take advantage of these opportunities? Are the tenants becoming land owners? The facts are these: Denmark has 2,600,000 population, somewhat less than that of Chicago. It has about 500,000 families, including those in cities and villages as well as those in the rural regions. These co-operative credit societies have a membership of over 200,000; that is to say, two out of every five families in the entire country are represented in them. Largely as a result of this credit system ninety per cent. of the farmers of Denmark own their own land.

#### How Character Is Capitalized.

Obtaining a loan on personal security has been euphronously termed "capitalizing character." It is not an inept phrase since any farmer who has a good character, who is a sober, honest, industrious, intelligent, productive worker, has a capital that is considered a proper basis for credit and he can in fact capitalize his character. His character is in very truth under these conditions his capital. Here is the way it is done here in Denmark:

By the law enacted in 1898 the government is authorized to turn over to the credit association \$1,250,000, for which the associations account to the government at the rate of three per cent. per annum. This sum is placed at the disposal of the farmers' credit association in order that these associations may be ready to give small loans to their members. When any farmer finds it urgently necessary to secure a loan in order to meet expenses such as the payment of wages, the price of better seeds, or of artificial manures, or of feed for cattle, he makes application to one of these associations. In determining the amount of the loan to be granted to each man it is the theory that the earning capacity of the borrower should be taken into account. This is thought to be best indicated by the number of dairy cows which he owns. A member may thus obtain a loan to about \$13 per head of cattle fed and milked on the place. The loans must be repaid in from one to nine months. Interest must not, according to the original law exceed 4 1/2 per cent. per annum to the borrower.

#### Danish Bankers Have Reformed.

The fact that there are in Denmark many banks which are organized for the sole purpose of meeting the needs of the farmers has awakened the Danish banker to the fact that the rural credit is a big business which he cannot afford to ignore. Compared with the American banker the Danish banker most decidedly has reformed. He does meet the needs of the farmer in a manner which would surprise Americans. This is particularly true of the method in which he assists in financing co-operative associations. When the big Trifolium dairy association was formed, for example, it was done in this way: One hundred farmers, most of them owners of large farms, formed an organization for the manufacture of dairy products and for the further purpose of supplying milk to the city of Copenhagen. These one hundred farmers were the owners of something like 12,000 cows. While they individually had property, real and personal, they had no money which they wished to invest in a co-operative organization. They therefore sent their leaders to the bank to borrow the money. They simply asked the bank for a loan of \$125,000 on the note signed by these leaders. The bank did not require the other members of the association to sign the note, although by the terms of the agreement into which all had entered in the formation of the co-operative association all were liable, jointly and severally, for the debt contracted at the bank. As a matter of course the bank made the loan to these farmers at a low rate of interest.

#### Can Banks Supply Rural Credit?

I have said it is up to the banker to supply the American farmer with loans similar to those supplied to the European farmer. But there are those who say that the joint stock bank can never meet the farmers' needs as do co-operative credit societies and that co-operative credit will come in spite of all the bankers can do.

Dr. Charles McCarthy is of this number. He bases his conclusion on these grounds: First, no joint stock bank can afford to tie its money up for long-period loans as do the credit banks. These deposits are all short-time deposits. They have no way of hypothecating one series of loans in order to raise money for another series.

Second: No money-making concern can possibly serve the farmers as do co-operative credit societies whose sole aim is to aid the borrower and to protect his interests. But in agriculture a system of rural credit cannot be a substitute for brains and business sense and a marketing system. Unless the farmer produces a good product and sells it to advantage his farming will be a failure. Easy loans will only make it a bigger failure. Co-operative credit is important, but with it must come a better system of marketing either co-operative or otherwise, which will give the farmer more than half what is paid for the farm product. And so far as we can learn co-operative marketing is the system which will do this.

## KEEP EFFECT IN MIND

WALL DECORATION IS WORTHY OF MUCH THOUGHT.

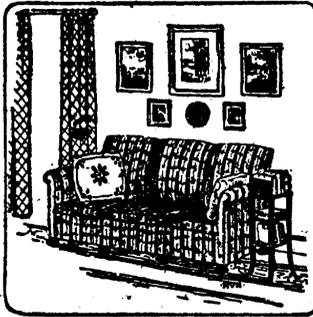
On the Proper Selection and Hanging of Pictures Depends Much of the Beauty of the Room—How Best to Display Them.

Very few people know how to hang pictures. This may seem a sweeping statement, but one has only to notice the different walls round about—perhaps in one's own home—and the sweep will be verified.

In some rooms in which I have been I could be almost sure the pictures had been hung by the participants in a donkey party, each picture being tacked at random by a sightless one, and by no means near the donkey!—here, there, everywhere, with no reference whatever to form, color, design, ornamentation, unity, but rather a proposition of so many pictures, so many bare walls, so many tacks, and up they go, with the result looking much so.

Now, while in most cases a plea could be made for more regularity, too much regularity (the wrong kind) is just as bad, writes Ethel Davis Seal in the Philadelphia North American. I remember once noticing the peculiar effect produced by a large picture and a small one exactly beneath it, repeated seven or eight times in one room, with no hope of a change in sight to relieve the monotony. It was as trying on the nerves as a constant striking on one key on the piano. Besides, it cast reflection on the originality of the picture hanger.

Even worse is the overworked diagonal placing of pictures. While this is occasionally good the occasion is only the exception which proves the rule, and I might almost say that you should never put one picture a little to one side beneath another picture. And this seems the favorite placing on the walls of most amateurs. If you "know that you don't know," do not be afraid to hang just one picture of fair size in whatever space you have under consideration and condense all the little pictures you feel you must have on one wall. This brings me to one of the serious faults to be found sometimes with the pictures themselves: they are too small and insignificant. This can, in some cases, be overcome by condensing them. With this idea in mind, glance at the arrangement of the pictures over the drawing of a davenport. Immediately one receives a pleasant impression caused by the harmony of design. The



six or more small pictures are grouped formally enough to form one unit, and one is not annoyed by a spotty hit-or-miss effect, which a more careless disposition of these same pictures would surely give. The space above the davenport might be correctly filled in other ways. The three lower pictures might be dispensed with, in which case the three larger ones should be lowered. Or one large picture could fill this whole space.

In gathering a number of pictures into a group some attention should be given to the subjects, and ridiculous combinations avoided. They need not all be landscapes, and they need

### LETTING OUT BABY CLOTHES

Matter That Should Be Kept in Mind When the Garments Are First Planned and Made.

In making frocks for the baby the "letting out" that will inevitably be found necessary in the course of a few months should always be provided for.

A double hem at the bottom is a great convenience to the busy mother who must do her own sewing. To make it, allow two or three inches more on the length of the garment than is needed for the ordinary wide hem.

Make this latter hem in the usual way, finishing it with a row of machine stitching; then turn it up on the under side until the frock is of the required length for immediate wearing and hem it on the machine with a rather large and loose stitch.

Then when the frock needs to be lengthened, there will be nothing to do but take out the temporary stitching, which is a very simple matter. (Garments may be prepared for future lengthening by having one or side

not all be figures, but in spirit they should not be incongruous. You will see exactly what I mean when I tell you that I once saw the picture of a little boy whom nobody loves and who is disconsolately considering going out in the garden to eat worms hanging directly under Hoffman's head of Christ.

### FINE THREE-PIECE COSTUME

In Style and Material This Is One of the Most Serviceable That Has Been Designed.

At almost any time of the year it would be difficult for a semi-smart three-piece costume, as shown here, to fall of service. The two shaped bouffants, or godets, as they are mostly termed, surmounting the slim, plain skirt, are afforded an original touch by the introduction of a square emplacement in front, stitched with the same small braided buttons as are



employed on the bodice. The latter is worn over a fine white linen shirt, that again reveals its presence in bouffant under-sleeves which emerge from the curtailed coat-sleeve. As shown, the coat is very loose and vague of outline; the fronts a mere incident, whereas the back takes a long point. And a fascinating finish would be imparted to the whole costume by lining this coat, and also the godets, with some bright contrasting silk, which could be accentuated in the belt.

#### Dainty but Durable Bamboo.

Novelties in bamboo furniture are among the desirable articles which a woman can pick up to help furnish her rooms. Aside from their being prettily decorated, they are strong and firm, built to withstand a great deal of hard usage. But their chief attraction lies in their remarkable lightness which enables the home-maker to move them from one end of a house to the other without any strained lifting. This is due largely to the almost imperceptible weight of their hollow bamboo frames, which are covered with the finest straw matting.

An extremely neat desk for a girl's boudoir shows large pink peonies scattered here and there over the surface of the matting. Book racks, bureaux, and all sorts of oddly shaped tables are also decorated to match.

tucks run in them by hand, to be let out as occasion may require.

If placed about midway of either the upper or lower arm, these tucks will be rather ornamental than otherwise, and their ultimate purpose will hardly be suspected.

#### Trains on Dancing Frocks.

The latest word that comes from Paris is that trains are to be worn once more with dancing frocks—and this from a city that is tango-mad. It seems, then, that the reign of the short-skirted dancing frock is about over. The trains are long, narrow, and pointed, and end in a silk-covered loop, attached by a cord, which hooks into a fold of the gown, to be invisible while the wearer sits or stands, and is slid over the wrist to catch up the train while dancing.

#### Novel Hairpins.

These are pairs of short hairpins, with heads of jade, lapis-lazuli and colored quartz that are attractive, and the jet headed pins are coming in again with the general revival of all sorts of jet ornaments.



**Pinckney Dispatch**

Entered at the Postoffice at Pinckney, Mich., as Second Class Matter

R. W. CAVERLY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Subscription, \$1. Per Year in Advance.

Advertising rates made known on application.  
 Cards of Thanks, fifty cents.  
 Resolutions of Condolence, one dollar.  
 Local Notices, in Local columns five cent per line per each insertion.  
 All matter intended to benefit the personal or business interest of any individual will be published at regular advertising rates.  
 Announcement of entertainments, etc., must be paid for at regular Local Notice rates.  
 Obituary and marriage notices are published free of charge.  
 Poetry must be paid for at the rate of five cents per line.

**PEOPLE YOU KNOW**

Mae Teeple is visiting relatives at Lansing.

Wm. Monks of Howell spent Sunday here.

Helen Dolan of Detroit is visiting her parents here.

Lilah Chubb of Howell visited friends here the week end.

Katherine Howard spent the first of the week in Ann Arbor.

Edward VanHorn spent Sunday with friends at White Oak.

Helen Howard of Ann Arbor visited her sister here the past week.

Sylvester O'Connor of Detroit spent Sunday with his mother Mrs. J. O'Connor.

Mrs. John Rane and daughter spent several days last week at the home of F. Reason.

Mrs. Ray Newcomb and daughter spent the past week with her mother Mrs. John Gardner.

Len Foskett and Andrew Parker purchased the Parker-Spencer garage at Howell last week and will continue that part of the business, while Henry Spencer becomes the sole proprietor of the machine shop in the basement of the garage.

The State Fair association has again made the same offer it did during the last two years regarding paying the expenses of a boy from each county to the state fair. Any boy between 14 and 18 years of age may compete. The county eighth grade examination counts one-half and an agricultural examination of 20 questions prepared by the fair management composes the other half of the test. The boy with the highest average is chosen.

One of the most difficult tasks in newspaper offices is getting the facts relative to births, deaths and marriages in the community. Many people take it for granted that when a person dies, the editor is familiar with every detail of the deceased and his activities, when as a fact he knows absolutely nothing about him, but he has to get his information from other sources, same as other persons would have to do. It is the same with regard to marriages or other more or less important happenings in the community. In almost every case the editor has to dig up particulars or to satisfy himself and the readers of his paper with a meager and inaccurate account. The average editor of a county paper has something like a million and a half of things to do and think about in a week and patrons can hardly over estimate how much he appreciates any effort they make in furnishing him the facts for news items, but they should be furnished at once and not wait a week or two to see if he will have it.

Fr. Coyle was a Jackson visitor Saturday.

Nellie Gardner spent last Thursday in Jackson.

Dr. C. L. Sigler was a Pontiac visitor last Thursday.

Chas. Teeple spent a couple of days last week in Detroit.

Mrs. Wm. Suydam of Detroit is visiting relatives here.

Ella Murphy of Chilson spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Carpenter were Howell visitors Friday.

Silas Swarthout transacted business in Howell last Thursday.

Marion Reason and wife spent a few days last week in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Swarthout were Hamburg visitors last Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Teeple and Mrs. M. Lavey were in Jackson last Thursday.

Mrs. H. B. Lynch of Jackson was in town last Thursday and Friday.

John McIntyre and wife of Howell were Pinckney visitors the latter part of last week.

Fred Grives and family of Stockbridge spent Sunday with friends and relatives here.

Gov. Ferris has issued a proclamation designating Friday, May 8, as Arbor and Bird Day.

Pinckney has a poet laureate. Well that's something new for Pinckney.-Stockbridge Brief Sunday.

Orla Tyler and wife of Pettysville are moving into the Lynch house on Howell street this week.

Mrs. J. Bowers was called to Stockbridge last Saturday by the death of her sister, Mrs. H. D. Rose.

Geo. Reason Jr. and wife of Detroit spent Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reason Sr.

Mrs. Floyd Jackson and son Harry spent one day last week with friends and relatives in Stockbridge.

Examination of applicants for first, second and third grade certificates will be held at the Howell High School building April 30 and May 1-2. Examination will begin at nine o'clock. Blue books will be used by third grade applicants, pink books by second and first grade.

Hugh G. Aldrich, Commissioner

Quite a number of our citizens met at the cemetery last Wednesday, to clean it up and elect officers for the ensuing year. Following are the names of the officers: President, Percy Swarthout; Vice President, J. J. Teeple; Second Vice President, Charles Henry; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Teeple; Secretary, Anna Frances.

At a meeting held Saturday it was decided that all owners of lots be taxed \$1.00 annually for the maintenance of the cemetery.

Backward, turn backward, on time in your flight, give us a girl with skirts not so tight; give us a girl, whose charms, many or few, are not exposed by too much peek-a-boo; give us a girl, no matter what age, who won't use the street for a vaudeville stage; give us a girl not too sharply in view; dress her in skirts the sun cannot shine thru. And give us the dances of days gone by, with plenty of clothes and steps not so high; put trkey trot capers and butter milk slides, hurdy-gurdy twists and wiggle-tail glides, and other such bunny-hugs all on a level as products of the devil, and let us rest our optics once more on the pure sweet woman of the days of yore. Yes, Time, turn backward and grant our request; for God's richest blessing, but not undressed.—Exchange.

The Best By First Prices

COME TO  
**Monks Bros.**  
 For Fresh Groceries

**Mens Hats and Caps**  
 The latest and nobbiest styles and designs

**Mens Trousers**  
 A very good assortment to choose from

**Mens Shoes**  
 Wear-U-Well, as the name implies are built for service and are guaranteed.

**Mens Tailored Suits**  
 Aft guaranteed. Our prices range from \$15. to \$32 and we have exceptional values at \$20.

**Connor's World Best Ice Cream**  
 tastes better than ever.

**Garden Seeds**  
 Both D. M. Ferry and Northrup, King & Co's. new seeds are now in stock and ready for your selection.

□ The Square Deal Grocery □

**Try a Liner Advertisement in the Dispatch**

**Farm Tools**

If you are in need of anything in this line come in and look over our stock as it is complete.

**Wagons and Carriages**

Of all kinds and prices. We know we can please you if you give us a chance, both as to price and quality.

**Good Goods**

We do not, and will not, carry inferior goods of any kind. Our motto is, "The best of everything at Right Prices". Call and see us.

**Teeple Hardware Company**  
 Pinckney, Mich.

*"Here We Have It!"*



**"The Best Medicine made for Kidney and Bladder Troubles."**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
 M. Mayer, 122 Weld St. says: "I suffered from a bad case of kidney trouble. I started using Foley Kidney Pills and their prompt effective action eased my pain, and put new life and strength into me. I am completely cured and feel better and stronger than I have for years."

Mrs. M. E. H. living at 4 Argyle Street, writes: "I have been bothered with kidney trouble and doctoring did not help my condition in the least. I gave Foley Kidney Pills a thorough trial and they have entirely relieved me of this long standing trouble. I can not recommend their use too highly."

**CONTAIN NO HABIT-FORMING DRUGS**  
**FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS**  
 For Backache, Rheumatism, Kidneys and Bladder.

For Sale By C. G. Meyer

**The Pinckney Exchange Bank**

Does a Conservative Banking Business. :: ::

3 per cent paid on all Time Deposits ;

Pinckney - Mich.

G. W. TEEPLE Prop



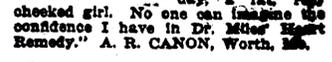
Your Portrait, as an Easter remembrance, will be most fitting to the occasion—will be appreciated by your friends as an evidence of your thoughtfulness.

Come in and look over the new line of folders.

**Daisie B. Chapell**  
 Stockbridge, Michigan

**Heart Disease Almost Fatal to Young Girl**

"My daughter, when thirteen years old, was stricken with heart trouble. She was so bad we had to place her bed near a window so she could get her breath. One doctor said, 'Poor child, she is likely to fall dead any time.' A friend told me Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy had cured her father, so I tried it, and she began to improve. She took a great many bottles, but she is now a fat, rosy girl."



The unbounded confidence Mr. Canon has in Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is shared by thousands of others who know its value from experience. Many heart disorders yield to treatment, if the treatment is right. If you are bothered with short breath, fainting spells, swelling of feet or ankles, pains about the heart and shoulder blades, palpitation, weak and hungry spells, you should begin using Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy at once. Profit by the experience of others while you may.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is sold and guaranteed by all druggists. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

M. P. SIGLER M. D. C. L. SIGLER M. D.

DRS. SIGLER & SIGLER,  
 Physicians and Surgeons.

All calls promptly attended to day or night. Office on Main Street.

PINCKNEY, MICH

# Beauty Lesson

No. 9

## Preparing the Hair at Night

The hair should never be fastened up tightly when retiring at night; this method is liable to injure the roots of the hair and cause it to fall out. The hair should be taken down and either brushed or combed in order that it may be well aired; it should then be loosely braided.

### MEYER'S DRUG STORE

The Nyal Store

Drugs, Wall Paper, Crockery, Cigars, Candy, Magazines, School Supplies, Books

Pinckney,

Mich.

### WEDGWOOD'S MASTERPIECE.

It is His Reproduction of the Famous Portland Vase.

Sir William Hamilton was an authority on Roman and Grecian antiquities. His fine collection of them and his great book on the subject prove that assertion. He wrote to Wedgwood about that much admired work of ancient art (the Barberini vase) in these terms: "Except the Apollo Belvedere, the Niobes and two or three others of the first class marbles, I do not believe that there are any monuments of antiquity existing that were executed by so great an artist." This is about the highest commendation that could be bestowed, and when we consider that such a work, so soaringly eminent, was successfully imitated by one of our own artist potters it is surely a ground for national gratification.

The original vase came into the possession of the noble Italian family of Barberini, hence its name. It was acquired by Byres, the antiquary, and then by Sir William Hamilton, who brought it to England in the year 1784. He, in turn, sold it to the Duchess of Portland. Her descendant, the fourth duke, deposited it in the British museum, owing to which fact it is best known to Englishmen as the Portland vase. It was lent by the duke to Wedgwood to make his copy from. The body of it had been much disputed, but he found that it was glass. He was not a glassblower, but had invented his wonderful jasperware by that time and decided his copy should be made of that substance. It was a tremendous task and took some three years in the modeling by Hackwood and others. The cost was never recouped by the subscriptions.

It is justly esteemed to have been Wedgwood's masterpiece. It has been reproduced by his successors and by other potters, but, of course, they have not the same market value as those made by the great Josiah himself.—W. Turner in Westminster Review.

#### Check Your April Cough

Thawing frost and April rains chill you to the very marrow, you catch cold—Head and lungs stuffed—You are feverish—Cough continually and feel miserable—You need Dr. King's New Discovery. It soothes inflamed and irritated throat, and lungs, stops cough, your head clears, fever leaves and you feel fine. Mr. J. T. Davis of Stickney Corner, Me., was cured of a dreadful cough after doctor's treatment and all remedies failed. Relief or money back. Pleasant—Children like it. Get a bottle to-day. 50c and \$1.00. Recommended by C. G. Meyer's the druggist. adv

#### Locating the Bar.

A grimy looking stranger entered a hotel. "Where's the bar?" he asked of Pat, who was standing at the door. "What kind of bar?" asked the latter.

"Why, refreshment bar, of course! What do you suppose I mean?"

"Well," drawled Pat, with a twinkle. "I didn't know but you might mean a bar of soap."—London Answers.

#### Keep Tennis Balls Dry.

Tennis balls can be preserved in usable shape for an indefinite length of time if they are kept absolutely dry. They lose their resiliency and become "dead" before they are worn out for the reason that dampness decomposes the rubber.—Popular Mechanics.

#### The Hard Knocks.

"This old world at best is only an anvil and life a sort of Plutonian blacksmith, that, with varying blows, strikes us into form. The blow that hurts us most may shape us best."

The head, like the stomach, is most easily infected with poison when it is empty.—Jean Paul Richter.

#### \$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. K. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

#### He That Keeps His Lawn Well.

Show me the man whose lawn is in good condition year by year and I will show you one whose wife did well to get him.

For let me tell you, friends and fellow travelers to the tomb, there are more sticks and bones, clothespins and crooked wires upon a lawn, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy. And he that cheerfully endures the slams upon the bread basket that the lawn mower hands him when its cutters clog possesses more than Christian fortitude—it mounts up to fifty-fifty.—Epigram Wood in Everybody's Magazine.

# SPECIALS

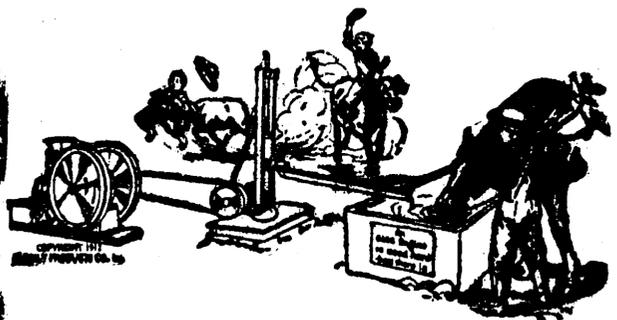
FOR

Saturday, April 25th, 1914

1 lb. best 30c Coffee	25c
Aurora Sauerkraut	10c
2 cans Red Salmon	25c
1 can Medium Pink Salmon	10c
All Outing Flannels	8½c
25 lbs. Sugar	\$1.10

ALL SALES CASH

## W. W. BARNARD



### The Old Way Was Hard Work But the Olds Way Is Play

WATERING stock was Hard work, with a capital "H", before the Rumely-Olds engine put play into the farm tasks—before the engines lightened the labors and gave the boys something to be interested in.

If you're not already running a Rumely-Olds, you'll be surprised at the many things you will find for it to do, and you can save money with it. We have one that just fits your farm—sizes 1½ to 65 h. p.



Drop in soon and see our Rumely-Olds Engines. Or let us know and we'll send a catalog to you.

We're here to serve you. Give us the chance.



## A. H. FLINTOFT,

Headquarters For

### General Hardware and Farm Machinery

New Perfection Oil Stoves and Heaters

A Five Year Guaranteed House Paint \$1.25 Per Gallon

Some Quality Interior Paints in All Colors

## Dinkel & Dunbar

Pinckney

Sale Bills Printed at the Dispatch Office at Right Prices.

## NOW SEE HERE

Isn't a dollar worth as much to you as it is to some \$1,000.000 company? If it is why don't you buy

### Purity Flour

and Save Money By Doing So Satisfaction Guaranteed

## THE HOYT BROS.

## Do You Want Ice?

We are prepared to furnish everyone with ice the coming season at right prices. Will deliver the same to your ice box.

### General Teaming and Draying...

We are always on the job in this line. What can we do for you? Prices are reasonable

## Stoves Stored FOR THE SUMMER

Call on or phone No. 53r3

## S. H. CARR, Pinckney, Mich.

### Baking Tests Prove Columbus Flour Satisfactory

Baking with Columbus Flour is really the only satisfactory way for you to test it.

And there is one thing about Columbus Flour—when you've once used it, you'll always want it. And you'll always like it, because Columbus Flour never changes.

Columbus Flour will help your daughter in her baking lessons.

Add Columbus Flour To Your Order Today.

If your grocer does not have Stott Flour write us, giving the names of the stores you have tried and we'll see that you are supplied.

David Stott Flour Mills, Inc. Detroit



## Monks Brothers, Pinckney Ayrault & Bollinger, Gregory

UNCLE SAM'S FORCE SENT TO AWE MEXICO

Washington.—Never before in the history of the nation has the strength of the navy been shown as it is in Mexican waters today.

The war strength which the United States now has or will have in Mexican waters within a few days with which to compel compliance with the demands of this government may be summarized as follows:

On East Coast. Battleships—15 Transport—1 Cruisers—4 Mine depot ship—1 Gunboats—2 Fuel ship—1 Destroyers—15 Hospital ship—1 Tender—1 Marine transport—1

On West Coast. Armored cruisers—3 Tender—1 Cruisers—2 Supply ship—1 Destroyers—5 Fuel ship—1 Gunboat—1

Men Available for Landing Purposes. On East Coast. Salors—5,000 Marines—2,500

On West Coast. Sailors—750 Marines—500 Addition marines have received orders to prepare for departure to Mexico.

This strength, if used for landing purposes, can be reinforced by troops, 15,000 of whom are along the border.

Details of the Fleet.

North Atlantic Fleet. Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander-in-chief.

Name. Displace- ment. Guns. Arkansas (flagship) 26,000 87 Second Division—Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, commander.

Battleships—South Carolina 16,000 34 Michigan 16,000 34 Louisiana 16,000 34 New Hampshire 16,000 46 Vermont 16,000 46 New Jersey 16,000 39 Tacoma (cruiser) 8,200 18 Nashville (gunboat) 1,870 8 Hancock (marine transp.) 8,500 8 Fuel ships—Vulcan 11,230 10 Jason 19,132 10 Orion 19,132 10 Nereus 19,000 10

Under Preparatory Orders. Third Division—Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commander.

Name. Displace- ment. Guns. Battleships—Rhode Island 14,948 40 Nebraska 14,948 40 Virginia 14,948 40 Georgia 14,948 40 Torpedo Flotilla—Capt. William S. Sims, commander.

Birmingham (cruiser) 3,760 10 Dixie (tender) 8,114 12 Destroyers—Third Division—Lieut. Commander William L. Littlefield, commander.

Henley 742 8 Dayton 742 8 Mayrant 742 8 McCall 742 8 Fourth Division—Lieut. Commander S. H. R. Doyle, commander.

Spaulding 742 8 Ammen 742 8 Burrows 742 8 Patterson 742 8 Tripp 742 8 Fifth Division—Lieut. Commander W. N. Jeffers, commanding.

Fanning 742 8 Beale 742 8 Jenkins 742 8 Jarvis 742 8 Joubert 742 8

Now at Vera Cruz.

First Division—Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, commander.

Name. Displace- ment. Guns. Florida 21,825 30 Prairie (transport) 6,820 12 San Francisco (mine depot ship) 4,083 12 Cyclops (fuel ship) 19,380 12 Solace (hospital ship) 5,700 12

Vessels at Tampico. Fourth Division—Rear Admiral Mayo, commander.

Battleships—Utah 21,825 30 Connecticut 16,000 46 Minnesota 16,000 46

Cruisers—Chester 3,760 10 Des Moines 3,200 18 Dolphin (gunboat) 1,488 6

Pacific Fleet. Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, commander-in-chief.

Name. Displace- ment. Guns. Armored Cruisers—Pittsburgh 13,650 40 Maryland 13,650 40

Torpedo Flotilla—Lieut. Commander E. H. Dodd, commander.

Eris (tender) 6,100 10 First Division—Lieut. M. K. Metcalf, commander.

Destroyers—Whipple 432 10 Paul Jones 432 9 Perry 432 9 Stewart 432 9 Truxton 432 10

Vessels at Acapulco. California (armored cruiser) 12,650 40 At Mazatlan: Raleigh (cruiser) 3,158 17

At Guaymas: New Orleans (cruiser) 1,490 18 Glacier (supply ship) 1,125 11 Justin (fuel ship) 4,600 11 At Topolobampo: Teatowns (gunboat) 1,710 14 Available in Case of Need. (On the Atlantic.) Battleships—Name. Displace- ment. Guns. Texas 37,000 51 New York 37,000 51 North Dakota 20,000 28 Delaware 20,000 28 Kansas 20,000 28

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED

Following is the official statement issued as representing the views of President Wilson and the administration on Mexico:

"In discussions in official circles in Washington of the present Mexican situation the following points have been very much dwelt upon:

"It has been pointed out that, in considering the present somewhat delicate situation in Mexico, the unpleasant incident at Tampico must not be thought of alone. For some time past the de facto government of Mexico has seemed to think mere apologies sufficient when the rights of American citizens or the dignity of the government of the United States were involved and has apparently made no attempt at either reparation or the effective correction of the serious derelictions of its civil and military officers.

Orderly Placed in Jail. "Immediately after the incident at Tampico an orderly from one of the ships of the United States in the harbor of Vera Cruz, who had been sent ashore to the post office for the ship's mail, and who was in uniform and who had the official mail bag on his back, was arrested and put into jail by the local authorities. He was subsequently released and a nominal punishment was inflicted upon the officer who arrested him, but it was significant that an orderly from the fleet of the United States was picked out from the many persons constantly going ashore on various errands, from the various ships in the harbor, representing several nations.

Official Dispatch Withheld. "Most serious of all, the officials in charge of the telegraph office at Mexico City presumed to withhold an official dispatch of the government of the United States to its embassy at Mexico City, until it should have been sent to the censor and his permission received to deliver it, and gave the dispatch into the hands of the charge d'affaires of the United States only upon his personal and emphatic demand, he having in the meantime learned through other channels that a dispatch had been sent him which he had not received.

United States Singled Out. "It cannot but strike anyone who has watched the course of events in Mexico as significant that untoward incidents such as these have not occurred in any case where representatives of other governments were concerned, but only in dealings with representatives of the United States, and that there has been no occasion for other governments to call attention to such matters or to ask for apologies. "These repeated offenses against the rights and dignity of the United States, offenses not duplicated with regard to the representatives of other governments, have necessarily made the impression that the government of the United States was singled out for manifestations of ill will and contempt."

THE INSULT FOR WHICH REPARATION IS DEMANDED

Thursday morning, April 9, a boat's crew of United States marines, in command of Assistant Paymaster Charles C. Copp, left the gunboat Dolphin for Tampico to get a fresh supply of gasoline.

The United States flag was flying from the stern of the whaleboat when it approached the landing in Tampico. For no assigned cause Assistant Paymaster Copp and his men were placed under arrest as they stepped ashore.

Surrounded by a detail of Mexican Federal troops they were marched up and down the principal streets of the city, and finally taken to the police station, where they were locked up.

One report of the affair says the United States flag was snatched from the stern of the whaleboat when the arrests were made and carried and subjected to the jeers and hisses of the anti-American populace.

There is no denial of the fact that the prisoners were made the subjects of an anti-American demonstration, though at the time of their arrest they had just stepped from a boat flying the United States flag, were wearing the uniform of the United States and were conducting themselves in an orderly manner.

After the Americans had been detained several hours, word of their arrest was carried to Rear Admiral Mayo, who demanded their immediate release.

The demand was complied with, but the only reparation made was a brief expression of regret for the alleged mistake.

The Difference. "In these days, when a man thinks he has won his ladylove, it is a case of hit or miss."

"In the primitive times when a man knocked down the girl he fancied, it was a case of hit and miss."

HUERTA DEFIES UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mexican Dictator Refuses to Salute Flag as Ordered by Pres. Wilson

TROOPS WILL PROCEED TO OCCUPY MEXICAN CITIES

Congress Authorizes President to Use Army and Navy for Forcible Occupation of Republic of Mexico.

Washington—Gen. Victoriano Huerta, provisional president of Mexico, flatly refused Sunday night to accede to the unconditional demands of the United States that he salute the American flag, and congress has authorized President Wilson to use armed forces to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

Negotiations with Huerta over the demand for a salute in reparation for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico on April 10, came to a close Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, the last hour given by President Wilson for a favorable response from the Mexican dictator. The final word of Huerta to Charge O'Shaughnessy was a refusal to comply unless the United States would guarantee in writing that his salute would be returned.

The crisis thus reached does not mean there will be a formal declaration of war, because the United States could not declare war against a government which it does not recognize. President Wilson has authority, however, to send the armed forces into Mexico, to seize first the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz and the railroad trestle leading from Vera Cruz toward Mexico City.

The president held a cabinet meeting Monday 10:30 o'clock, when the final arrangements for a pacific blockade of Mexican ports and other steps in the president's program were deliberated.

The breach that finally has come with Mexico will make it impossible, it was declared on high authority, for the United States to further protect foreigners in that republic and foreign governments have been notified of the situation in this regard.

Will Occupy Mexico.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, is under orders from the president to proceed to Galveston and Texas City to take command of the forces of occupation in the movement on Mexico. A very important distinction is drawn between an army for an invasion and an army for the occupation of Mexico. Mexico is not to be invaded. It is to be occupied and this movement is to be extended until Huerta comes to terms.

The first step will be the belligerent blockade of all the Mexican ports. Then Tampico and Vera Cruz, and it was learned some of the other Mexican ports, are to be occupied by a force of marines from the fleet. These ports will form advance bases for the army which, if the dictator does not come to terms, will follow. The army will also be sent into Mexico if the dictator permits the people in Mexico to commit any outrage against American and foreign citizens.

Gen. Wood Will Govern.

Under the command of Gen. Wood, the army will, if necessary, penetrate Mexico to Mexico City and on arriving at Mexico City, Gen. Wood in all probability will become military governor of Mexico, in addition to being the commander of the army of occupation and the blockading fleet. This will be the third time in the career of the former colonel of the Rough Riders that he has assumed this role. He was governor-general of Cuba and organized the existing government of the island; later he was sent to the Philippines, where he became the military governor of the islands.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

The 3-year-old son of Thomas H. Minniek was drowned in Pigeon river near Caseville. The body was recovered.

Mrs. C. J. Sterling, a prominent horticulturist, of Alma, has been elected honorary member of the Luther Burbank society of Santa Rosa, Cal.

After two weeks' work the Saginaw council has granted 101 of the 149 applications for saloon licenses for the coming year. The others were turned down.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 1,097; market dull; best steers and heifers, \$8; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$7.50@7.75; do 800 to 1,000, \$7@7.25; do that are fat, 500 to 700, \$6.50@6.90; choice fat cows, \$6@6.25; good fat cows, \$5.50@5.75; common cows, \$4.50@4.75; canners, \$3@4; choice heavy bulls, \$6.75@7.10; fair to good bologna bulls, \$6.25@6.50; stock bulls, \$5@6; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$6.75@7; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$6.25@6.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$6.50@7; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$6@6.25; stock heifers, \$5.50@5.75; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$65@90; common milkers, \$45@55. Veal calves: Receipts, 465; market 50c lower; best, \$9@9.50; others, \$6@8.50. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 3,407; best lambs, \$8.10@8.15; fair lambs, \$7@7.50; light to common lambs, \$6.50@7; yearlings, \$7.25; fair to good sheep, \$5.25@5.50; culls and common, \$4@5. Hogs: Receipts, 4,531; packers bought no hogs, bidding \$8.75 at close; several loads sold to outsiders at \$8.85@8.95 for good grades and \$8.75 for pigs.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market 15@25c higher; prime steers, \$9@9.40; best shipping steers, \$8.50@8.90; best 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$7.90@8.40; coarse and plain weighty steers, \$7.60@7.75; fancy yearlings, \$8.25@8.50; medium to good, \$7.50@7.70; choice handy steers, \$7.90@8.25; fair to good, \$7.65@7.90; extra good cows, \$1.75@7.50; best cows, \$6.15@6.40; butchers' cows, \$5@6.60; cutters, \$4.40@4.60; trimmers, \$4@4.35; best heifers, \$7.75@8; medium butcher heifers, \$6.50@7; light butcher heifers \$6@6.25; stock heifers, \$6@6.25; best feeding steers, \$7@7.25; fair to good, \$6.40@6.60; stock steers, \$6.25@6.75; light stock steers, \$5.75@6; extra good bulls, \$7.25@7.50; bologna bulls, \$6.25@6.50; stock bulls, \$5@6; milkers and springers, \$45@85.

Hogs: Receipts, 15,000; market 5@10c lower; heavy mixed and yorkers, \$9.25@9.50; yorkers, \$8.90@9.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,000; lambs 15c higher; sheep steady; wool lambs, \$8.75@8.85; clipped, \$7.50@7.60; yearlings, \$7.50@8; wethers, \$6.75@7; ewes, \$6.25@6.50.

Calves slow; tops, \$10; fair to good, \$8.50@9.50; grassers, \$6@7.50.

Grains Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, 99c; May opened without change at 99 1/2c, gained 1/4c, declined to 99 1/2c and closed at 99 7/8c; July opened at 88 1/2c, touched 88 3/4c and declined to 88 1/4c; No. 1 white, 98 1/2c.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 68 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car at 70 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 68 1/2c.

Oats—Standard, 3 cars at 42c; No. 3 white, 41c asked; No. 4 white, 1 car at 40 1/2c.

Rye—No. 1 Michigan, 69 1/2c; No. 2 Michigan, 68 1/2c; No. 2 western, 64 1/2c.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$1.88; April, \$2; May, \$2.02.

Cloverseed—Prime spot and April, \$7.45; sample red, 10 bags at \$6.75, 15 at \$7; prime alsike, \$9.85; sample alsike, 15 bags at \$8.

Timothy—Prime spot, 15 bags at \$2.20.

Alfalfa—Prime spot, \$7.50.

Hay—Carlots, track Detroit: No. 1 timothy, \$15.50@16; standard, \$14.50@15; No. 2 timothy, \$13@14; light mixed, \$14.50@15; No. 1 mixed, \$13@13.50; No. 1 clover, \$12.50@13; rye straw, \$8@8.50; wheat and oat straw, \$7@7.50 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots: Best patent, \$5.30; second patent, \$5; straight, \$4.75; spring patent, \$5.10; rye, \$4.40 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks jobbing lots: Bran, \$29; coarse middlings, \$28; fine middlings, \$30; cracked corn, \$30; coarse corameal, \$29; corn and oat chop, \$26.50 per ton.

General Markets.

Apples—Greene Red, \$6@6.50; Spy, \$5.50@6; Stewing, \$4.50@5; Baldwin, \$5.50@6; Ben Davis, \$4@4.50 per bbl.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10@10 1/2c; heavy, 9@9 1/2c per lb.

Tomatoes—Florida, \$2.75@3 per crate, 65@70c per basket.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey kiln-dried, \$1@1.10 per hamper.

New Potatoes—Bermuda, \$1.35 per bu and \$9.50 per bbl.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 13@13 1/2c; common, 11@11c per lb. Cabbage—\$2.50 per bbl, new \$2 per 100 lbs; in bulk, 2 1/2@3c per lb. Potatoes—In bulk, 65@67c per bu; in sacks, 70@72c per bu for carlots. Honey—Choice to heavy new white clover, 15@16c; amber, 16@17c; extracted, 6@7c per lb.

Michigan Brevities

Calumet.—It is estimated that applications for work have been made at offices of the mining companies by 2,500 men and probably 800 more have been given work. A thousand more will eventually be given work as places can be opened for them. Three hundred men, mostly those who were imported by the Western Federation of Miners before and during the strike, and men who have been refused work by the companies, have left the district, spreading to all parts of the country. The motion to quash the grand jury indictments against President Moyer, Vice-President Mahoney and other officers of the Western Federation of Miners, has failed. Chief Counsel Hilton for that organization, says they will return for trial without extradition.

East Lansing.—In spite of the fact that the seed laboratory of the state board of agriculture is hampered by lack of funds and has appealed to the attorney general for an interpretation of the law, the law relative to the making of seed analyses is being enforced, according to a statement of Ernest A. Bessey, expert in charge of the laboratory. "At the present time the reports are being sent out much faster than the samples are coming in so that the seed laboratory hopes, from now on, to send reports out in time to be used," said Mr. Bessey.

Houghton.—By order of Judge O'Brien, Harry L. Nellis, William Grimes and P. K. Kelly of Chicago, former Waddell-Mahon mine guards, brought here as witnesses in the Painesdale murder cases, were arrested charged with murder. John Huhta, now held in jail here and who was deposed as secretary of the local of the Western Federation of Miners of South Range, in which Painesdale is located, was reported at the time of his arrest to have confessed that the murders were the result of a plot by the federation.

Battle Creek.—Illinois generally, and Egypt in particular, was well represented at the biennial session of the Lake Union conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists, which convened at Battle Creek and will continue two weeks. The Illinois delegation is headed by Elder A. J. Clark of Springfield and includes E. F. Ferris, Taylorville; C. H. Bliss, Florida; J. E. Hanson and R. J. Nethery, Decatur; F. H. Johnson and Misses Nettie Eaton and Edith McClellan, Springfield; H. M. Kelley, Herrin, and C. F. Wert, Quincy.

Saginaw.—In the circuit court, John Schafer pleaded guilty to abandonment and was placed on probation. Edward Meyers pleaded guilty to the charge of false pretenses, having obtained \$50 from the mother of a companion on the pretext of getting the companion out of jail. Carl Peterson, charged with embezzlement, pleaded guilty. It is reported that he is wanted in Bay City, Flint, Grand Rapids, Port Huron and Pontiac for similar offenses.

Saginaw.—At a special meeting of the council the fight which has been going on for a number of years to reduce the number of saloons in Saginaw, was finally won and the number was cut to 101. Council has worked for two weeks sifting 101 names from 149 applications. A year ago the city voted to reduce to 101, but council refused to abide by this and reduced from 158 to 134, making in the last two years a reduction of 57 saloons.

St. Johns.—When Mrs. John Hattus of Pewamo reached home after a long walk from the home of Mrs. Samuel Parks, she found her four-months-old baby that she had carried all the way, dead in her arms. The infant is thought to have died of heart failure, although it was not known to have suffered from it. Mrs. Hattus did not know the child was dead until she prepared to put it back into its crib.

Lansing.—State Treasurer Haaren received a check for \$296,000 from the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in payment of its 1914 taxes. This is the first large corporation to pay. May 1 is the last day in which the corporations have to pay their taxes after which a penalty of one per cent a month will be added.

Saginaw.—Members of the Equitable Fraternal union, which is holding its state convention here, have elected the following delegates to attend the national convention in Flint in June: President J. Brown of St. Johns, Leonard Verdier of Grand Rapids and J. J. Penmore of Saginaw.

Coldwater.—Cassius Mierguina, an Italian, aged nineteen, employed at the plant of the Wolverine Portland Cement company, was killed. He was preparing to go into a cement bin. Losing his balance he fell 16 feet to a cement floor, breaking his neck.

# HOLTON OF THE NAVY

## A STORY OF THE FREEING OF CUBA

By Lawrence Perry  
 Author of "Dan Marlowe," "Prince of Chauffeurs," etc.  
 Illustrations by Elsworth Young



### SYNOPSIS.

Lieutenant Holton is detached from his command in the navy at the outset of the Spanish-American war and assigned to important secret service duty. While dining at a Washington hotel he detects a waiter in the act of robbing a beautiful young lady. She thanks him for his service and gives her name as Miss La Tossa, a Cuban patriot. Later he meets her at a ball. A secret service man warns Holton that the girl is a spy. Miss La Tossa leaves for her home in Cuba. Holton is ordered to follow her. They meet on the Tampa train. Miss La Tossa tells Holton she is a Cuban spy and expresses doubt regarding the sincerity of the United States. Holton is ordered to remain at Tampa to guard the troop transports. He saves the transports from destruction at the hands of dynamiters and reports to Admiral Sampson for further duty. Holton is sent to General Garcia's command in the guise of a newspaper correspondent to investigate Cuban plots against the American troops and to learn the plans of the Spanish navy. He detects a trusted Cuban leader in the work of fomenting trouble among the Cubans in the interests of the Spaniards. Holton is seized by friends of the spy and later ordered executed as a spy. He escapes and saves the American troops from falling into a Spanish ambush. He learns from General Garcia that the spy is Jose Cesnola, one of the most trusted leaders. Holton takes part in the battle at San Juan. Disguised as a Spanish soldier he enters Santiago, goes at night to the home of Miss La Tossa, where he overhears a discussion of the Spanish plans by leading army and navy commanders. He learns that the Spanish fleet will leave the harbor at Santiago on July 3. Holton escapes and arrives in sight of the American fleet in time to see the admiral's flagship sail away. A frantic signaling to him is answered by the Brooklyn. He warns Schley of the intentions of the Spanish fleet and witnesses the destruction and capture of the enemy's vessels. Holton learns that the Spanish fleet is declared that the war was instituted for the sole purpose of freeing Cuba. He learns that a meeting of disaffected Cubans is to be held that night to plot against the American army. He gives Miss La Tossa the president's message.

### CHAPTER XIV.

#### Shifting Triumphs.

Replying to Holton's warning that she must do nothing that would place her in a dangerous position, Miss La Tossa laughed.

"It is nothing, I can assure you," she averred. "This is really a small matter."

"Well," grumbled Holton, "I hope so, but I shall go with you."

"You shall not," she replied emphatically.

"But—"

"My dear Mr. Holton, there are no buts—you cannot, cannot, cannot come."

"This much I shall do," returned Holton with decision. "I shall accompany you to Sevilla and will remain hidden in a place where I can hear you call if you want me."

She laughed.

"My bold cavalier—her voice was gentle—so you shall. And if I want you I will call."

"Good!" Holton moved to his horse. "Shall we be going?"

At Sevilla, which consists of about three buildings, or rather did consist of three buildings in those warlike days of 1898, Ramon took the road to his camp, while Miss La Tossa, Holton, and Pierre urged their horses in the direction of the building whose roof the young Cuban had pointed out earlier in the evening.

Perhaps fifty yards from this structure rose a thick growth of bushes, and here Miss La Tossa halted.

"You will remain here, Mr. Holton," she said, "and Pierre will accompany me."

"You will call me if you need me?" asked Holton.

"Yes, truly. And in any event, I shall come to you here after I have spoken to my countrymen."

"All right. Good luck."

She kissed her hand gayly to him, or at least Holton so interpreted her gesture, but dimly seen in the darkness. He was quite certain that he kissed his hand to her.

Fastening his horse, he waited, listening, for perhaps ten minutes. But hearing nothing, his natural impatience asserted itself, and crawling out of the bushes he disobeyed the girl's injunctions by working his way nearer the building. He finally made quite certain that there was nothing on that side of it, and crawling to the corner he peered in. And here he saw things.

First there was a fire, and around it were gathered, he judged, about fifty Cuban officers and soldiers. Their faces were somber and their manner portentous. Near the fire stood Miss La Tossa talking animatedly to several officers, who were listening to her with bared heads and other marks of attention.

As she spoke, however, a man in the uniform of a captain rose and clapped his hands. The men to whom the girl was speaking withdrew their attention from her, and as a matter of fact she, herself, appeared to make no effort to hold them.

On the contrary, as soon as the officer clapped his hands, evidently preparatory to speaking, she walked away from the group and gave her entire attention to this man.

"Countrymen," he said, "I think we all recognize that in the event of the success of the Americans, Cuba will receive no benefit whatever. It will be a case merely of changing masters. And as for me, between the Spaniards, from whose stock we sprang, and the Americans, the Yankees, who are utterly alien, give me the Spaniards. We have already felt their heel; we know what their scorn is, and their contempt—the man was lashing himself to a fury—I, myself, was shouldered out of the trail by a young pig of an officer not five days ago, and when I drew my sword, a pig of a Yankee private knocked me down with his hand. Is this friendship? I ask you, brothers—is this what we were led to expect from our friends of the north, our saviors, our deliverers?"

"But, Juan," interrupted an elderly captain, "that is all personal. I myself have felt the contempt which the Americans feel for us, but I should be willing to suffer more than contempt for my country's freedom. I have already suffered, as you know, at the hands of our oppressors. Contempt is very mild and easily to be borne when our liberty is the reward for it. If you have nothing more than narratives of personal affronts to give us, I for one shall not be very much impressed."

"Bah!" The voice of the first speaker rose almost to a shriek. "I put my personal feelings above my patriotism! So you say! That—that was merely my beginning. Wait until I have finished and then let me hear your sneers, if sneers you have left."

"Well, well, go on, I am waiting," answered the older man.

"So," resumed the speaker, "we all know what this generous nation of Yankees, this nation so given to establishing freedom throughout the world, intends to do with the Philippine Islands. Their newspapers leave us no doubt as to that. Imperialism! That is the cry in the United States. They have received their



Near the Fire Stood Miss La Tossa.

taste of aggrandizement—and the taste is good. Have you been deaf to the talk about the American camp? What is the word you hear oftenest among their officers? I'll tell you: 'World-power!' That is what they say: 'World-power!'

A sort of low cry went the rounds of his hearers, and Holton could see that the speaker was bringing them one and all beneath his spell.

He sat down, looking gloomily at the ground, paying no attention to the round of hand-clapping that attended his peroration.

For a moment no one stirred. It appeared as though all were thinking, digesting the eloquence that had been poured into their ears. Then another man arose. Holton leaned forward with a gasp.

It was the spy, the waiter of the

New Willard, came tonight to place the capstone upon the spell he had been weaving among the officers of the Cuban army.

"Brothers," he began, "I came here tonight to counsel prudence, and, in fact, I do so counsel you now."

Holton's face filled with amazement. What was he getting at? In a few moments he found out.

"I do most earnestly counsel prudence," he continued. "There are things that must be borne. The soldiers of the United States have come here. Well, good. We brought them here. At least, so it would appear."

"Of course, we believe that these men were sent here because of the great yearning of the United States to see us a free, unshackled country. And so they have come down here to set us free, and then, having done so, to retire with a blessing, and to contemplate with pride the growth of the republic, free and untrammelled."

"So much we know. The Spaniards will be driven from the island, and then will these Americans turn to us and say, 'Behold, here is your country; take it and develop it, and make it great, and may God be with you.' So I say prudence."

"But, on the other hand, there are some of us who may possess well-formed doubts as to the truth of the beautiful word picture I have painted for you. Yes, there are many who doubt damnably. Has the United States ever been known to talk one way and act another? To those who know the political history of that great nation, I need say no more. To those who do not, I say that governmental policies in the United States are fickle jades, blown willy-nilly by the winds of public opinion—they are valueless as things to depend upon; they are trivial even to consider. And yet—he raised his hand to still a rising growl of voices—"and yet, still I counsel prudence."

"Why?" roared a hoarse voice from the darkness.

"Why? I can answer you simply. Because we are weak. We have been in the field fighting for several years. But we are not soldiers. At least, the Americans say so. You have heard them—One moment," as the murmur arose again. "Oh, no, we are not soldiers. But the Americans are. We know that. They are soldiers who have sold cloth and beans and sugar, and perchance may have sold guns! And so they are soldiers—soldiers that we do well to fear. So again I advise prudence, always prudence."

"If they leave us our country, good; but if they elect to retain it as another of their possessions, why, good, also. For what can we do? They will be kind to us. They will feed us so that we do not starve, and they will put trolley-cars—"

A fierce yell interrupted him, and, although he raised his hand, he could not again regain attention. Nor had he need to. He had done his work, and done it well.

One man arose, holding aloft a sword.

"My countrymen," he yelled, "if by tomorrow night I have not plunged this into the breast of five Americans, I shall plunge it into my own throat."

A wild cheer greeted his words. Then came a lull suddenly, as though the men were seeking outlet for their emotions. And Cesnola was there to give it to them.

He held out his hand. All eyes were fastened on him. The first word had fallen from his mouth when the voice of a woman, raised in thrilling cadence, wiped additional utterance from the spy's lips.

As Holton looked the girl sprang to the speaker's side and held out her hand. And as she stood thus, the naval officer never forgot the picture.

"My countrymen," she cried at length, "I have listened to all who have spoken, and I have observed you. I have wondered whether the fever has got into your brains, and whether you are children led hither and thither by the idle words of plotters."

Cesnola sprang in front of her and pushed her roughly aside.

"I resent this intrusion!" he shouted. "I resent the presence of this woman—"

What more he would have said may only be surmised, for the girl, her eyes blazing, turned to the audience, and, with finger quivering at the spy, she said:

"That man pushed me, my countrymen. Is there no one to avenge me?" Her voice was quiet, almost unemotional, and she looked calmly around the circle. It was plain to see she was beloved of these men; but it was equally plain that the spell of the spy's words lay about their minds in serpent coils. She paused.

"I see! Chivalry has departed from among us. I must myself wipe out this gross insult."

So saying, and before anyone could move, her riding-whip flashed in her hand, and she struck Cesnola a blinding blow across the face. From the sheer shock he went down as though hit by an ax. But he sprang to his feet on the instant, his face livid with rage, his hand upon a long hunting-knife.

In another second Holton would have been at the girl's side; but he—

volvers flashed in the hands of Cuban officers, and the deep voice of the elderly captain broke the stillness.

"Stop, Senor Cesnola. Remember who you are—and remember it well. We have listened to you, and now we will listen to the beautiful and spirited senorita."

Miss La Tossa smiled radiantly.

"Thank you," she replied. "I have no burst of eloquence to give you, men of Cuba. I say merely that you have been badly advised, misled, by those whose interest it is to mislead you. And, further, I do nothing more than this."

She flashed aloft President McKinley's dispatch, and then handed it to the Cuban captain, who read it and then in silence passed it around the circle. At length, as it was about to go into Cesnola's hands, Miss La Tossa intercepted the paper and extended it to an officer whom she knew.

"I do not wish this to pass into that man's hands," she said. "Will you read it to him, major?"

The officer complied, and then returned the dispatch to the girl with a bow.

"Gentlemen," cried the young woman, "can you ask more than that?"

A cheer—not a general cheer—but still fairly satisfactory in its strength, greeted her words. As it died out Cesnola stood forth, raising his hand. He regarded the girl malignantly.

"Let us know one thing," he snarled. "Where did you get that message? Are you—"

Miss La Tossa stamped her foot.

"Silence!" she cried. "To you I



"You Lie, You Hound."

shall not speak another word. If any gentleman"—she emphasized the term—"if any true Cuban"—this word she also emphasized—"wishes to question me, I will gladly respond."

"Well," replied an officer, "we ask you, then, to answer the statement just made by Senor Cesnola."

"It is easily answered," she returned quickly. "I am not in General Sraftner's confidence. He does not give to me his private messages—"

"And you received this, then—"

queried the officer.

"From an officer who possesses the confidence of General Sraftner not only, but of President McKinley."

"He is a Cuban officer?" suggested the questioner.

"He—"

"Ah!" Cesnola sprang forward. "Allow me to tell you who he is." Then, without heeding the girl's remonstrating voice, he ran on like a wild man:

"He is an American naval officer who has been spying among us throughout this campaign and before. You know I was in Washington and in Tampa before the Americans declared war, and you know much that I saw and heard there has proved of value to us."

"I declare to you that this man Holton was sent among us to disorganize us, and to prevent any effort on our part to throw off the American yoke once we saw it settling upon our necks. He was in Garcia's camp two days before the Americans landed, and he was there in the guise of a writer for an English newspaper. If he had not designs against us, why did he not appear in his true colors? Would not Garcia have received him?"

"After the battle of July 1st he was in Santiago. He was in this girl's house, unknown to her father, and he was assailing this girl with caresses—which she accepted until interrupted by her father's friends—then he leaped through a window, followed by a bullet from her father's pistol."

"You lie!" The voice fairly drowned out Cesnola's wild tirade; and as he recoiled from the unexpected interruption, Holton appeared from out of the darkness and stood in the firelight, pointing his finger at the spurious Cuban.

"You lie, you hound! You were the one who was in the house of this girl, and with you"—he turned and faced the officers—"were General Toral and Admiral Cervera. You have been telling these men who I am. Well, I'll tell them who I am.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## RECIPES WORTH WHILE

### DISHES THAT SHOULD HAVE PLACE IN HOUSEHOLD.

Roman Meat Pudding May Be Recommended as One of the Most Satisfactory Substantial Dainties—Giblet Sauce.

**Roman Meat Pudding.**—Boil half a cup of broken vermicelli in salted water for ten minutes. Drain. Mince fine any cold cooked meats such as chicken, veal, mutton or beef and add a cup of cold soup, gravy or soup stock. Season nicely, add one beaten egg, three tablespoonfuls of tomato sauce or thick tomato pulp and the vermicelli. Season with a tablespoonful each of minced onion and parsley, and more salt and pepper if necessary. Have ready some macaroni, boiled tender in salted water. It should be broken in three-inch lengths and about a pint of it prepared. Grease a plain mold or bread tin and line with the macaroni. Put in the prepared mince, cover closely with lid or tie in floured cloth and steam half an hour. Serve hot, with an ordinary white or cream sauce.

**Giblet Sauce.**—When the chicken is placed in oven to roast, prepare the giblets—heart, liver, gizzard, neck, tips of wings. The French, creole or Missouri cook also uses the head and feet, carefully cleaned and skinned—for they have a great deal of "goodness" in them and give body to the broth and sauce on account of the gelatin they contain. Break the bones of feet, head and wings and take only the four tender fillets from the gizzard, and do not cut the gizzard open at all, thus avoiding the contact of the meaty part and contents of the gizzard, unless, perchance, you are one of the very thrifty and provident housekeepers and have learned from some old mammy or Tante Zoe to preserve the lining of chicken gizzards for use in making your junkets. Be careful to remove the gall sack, without breaking, from the liver. Cover the giblets with cold water and cook them gently while the chicken roasts. When done, chop fine and return to the broth, in which they are cooked. Stir this into the brown gravy made in the pan after the chicken is dished up. If you want an extra touch to the gravy, chop six button mushrooms and six parboiled oysters and add to the gravy a few minutes before serving.

**Snow Pudding.**—This is a little troublesome, but is a very delicate and refreshing dessert, and especially suited for serving with a rich or heavy dinner. Soak a quarter of a box of gelatin in a quarter of a cup of cold water until soft. Then dissolve in a pint of boiling water, with a cup of sugar, adding the juice of one large or two small lemons. When sugar and gelatin dissolve, strain into a basin and chill as quickly as possible, stirring frequently until it is cold enough to begin to congeal; then whip to a stiff froth with egg whip or beater and fold in the whites of three eggs whipped to a stiff white foam. Pour into a pyramid-shaped mold or into custard cups, and set in a cold place until next day. This quantity will serve two meals for a small family. Turn out and pour a custard around it.

### Chicken and Potato-Croquettes.

Mix two cupfuls of mashed potatoes with two beaten egg yolks, season with salt and pepper and cook until mixture will leave the side of the pan, then set aside to cool. Mince a cupful of shredded chicken with half a cupful of blanched almonds, add seasoning and enough rich milk to hold ingredients together. Spread the potato mixture in flat cakes, fill the centers with the chicken mixture and roll into balls. Fry in deep fat after crumbling in the usual manner.

### Home-Made Sirup.

Put one cupful of granulated sugar into a frying pan or iron skillet and melt it without water, stirring constantly to keep from burning. When melted have ready one pint of boiling water and add it at once. The sugar will form a hard cake, but the water will run under it and keep it from burning. Now add one and one-half cupful of sugar and boil until the melted sugar is dissolved. This makes a golden brown sirup with a delicious flavor and costs much less than any cheap brand one can buy.

### Orange Fool.

Beat the juice of six oranges gradually into three eggs and two cupfuls of cream. Add sugar to taste and a little grated nutmeg. Stir in a double boiler over hot water until thick and then chill. Serve cold in tall stemmed glasses.

### Light Cake.

One cupful sugar, one heaping cupful flour, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda; sift three times; break two eggs into cup and fill with cream.

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**Legal Advertising**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the probate court for the county of Livingston. At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Howell in said county on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1914. Present: Hon. Eugene A. Stowe, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

MARY C. WESTON Deceased

Horace Palmer having filed in said court his account as Administrator of said estate, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof, it is ordered that the 8th day of May, A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Pinckney Dispatch a newspaper printed and circulating in said county.

EUGENE A. STOWE,  
Judge of Probate.

**Grand Trunk Time Table**

For the convenience of our readers

Trains East Trains West  
No. 44—8:59 a. m. No. 45—10:28 a. m.  
No. 46—4:49 p. m. No. 47—7:12 p. m.

**POLLUTED WATER.**

Cheap and Simple Method by Which It May Be Purified.

The best thing to do with polluted water is to keep it out of your mouth and wait until you can get some pure water. Of course a man might starve to death in some places following that advice, so here is the next best thing to do. Disinfect the dangerous water. Here is the way to do it.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of chloride of lime in a cupful of water, making sure that all lumps are thoroughly broken up, then add three more cupfuls of water. Stir the mixture well and allow to stand for a few seconds in order that any solid particles may settle.

This mixture, if kept in a tightly stoppered bottle, may be used for four or five days, when a new solution should be prepared. Add one teaspoonful of this milky looking solution to each two gallons of water to be purified and stir thoroughly in order that the weak chlorine solution will come in contact with all the bacteria which may be present. Allow this to stand for ten minutes. This will give approximately one-half part of free chlorine to 1,000,000 parts of water and will effectually destroy all typhoid and colon bacilli or other disease germs in the water. The water will be without taste or odor, and the trace of free chlorine will rapidly disappear. This method is one which is now recommended in the health literature of the country.

Water so disinfected is not dangerous so far as the chloride of lime is concerned if allowed to stand for ten or fifteen minutes after applying. The chief danger is that not enough disinfectant will be applied to render the water safe in all instances.

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"I was under a great strain nursing a relative through three month's sickness," writes Mrs. J. C. Van De Sande of Kirkland, Ill., and Electric Bitters kept me from breaking down. I will never be without it." Do you feel tired and worn out? No appetite and food won't digest? It isn't the spring weather. You need Electric Bitters. Start a month's treatment to-day; nothing better for stomach, liver and kidneys. The great spring tonic. Relief or money back. 50c and \$1.00. Recommended by C. G. Meyers, the druggist.

**Pithy Summing Up.**

The late Mayor Gaynor of New York, as all the world knows from his letters, was a subtle critic, and at a luncheon at the Century club, discussing a novelist who had begun well, but had degenerated into the lowest type of "best seller," Mayor Gaynor said:

"This scribbler's whole biography could be put into two questions and answered thus:

"How did he commence writing?"  
"With a wealth of thought."  
"And how has he continued?"  
"With a thought of wealth."—Washington Star.

**Upsetting the Salt Cup.**

In some parts of the world, particularly in Germany, it is still believed that the upsetting of the saltcellar is the direct act of Satan—"the peace disturber." And the habit of trying to avert any catastrophe which may happen by tossing a little of the salt over the shoulder is due to the belief that by so doing one hits the invisible Satan in the eye, which temporarily, at least, prevents his doing further mischief.

**Their Attachment.**

"Do animals possess the sentiment of affection?" asked the school teacher of the little girl.

"Yeth, ma'am; almost always."

"Good," said the teacher, "and now, turning to a little boy, 'tell me what animal has the greatest natural fondness for man.'"

The small boy considered carefully and finally answered, "Woman."—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Clears Complexion Removes Blemishes**

Why go through life embarrassed and disfigured with pimples, eruptions, blackheads, red rough skin, or suffering the tortures of eczema, itch, tetter, salt rheum? Just ask your druggist for Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. Follow the simple suggestions and your skin worries are over. Mild, soothing, effective. Excellent for babies and delicate, effective skin. Stops chapping. Always helps. Relief or money back. 50c Recommended by C. G. Meyers, the druggist.

**Taking a Tip.**

"Don't you think that a man forfeits his self respect by taking a tip?"

"Well, I never take one on the market that does not cause me to lose respect for my judgment."—Buffalo Express.

**Verbal Brand.**

"How do you manage to keep such a clean record with so many of your cranky relations?"

"Just use soft soap."—Baltimore American.

**Be Slow to Throw.**

After a man has thrown a rock he, nine times out of ten, wishes he had it back in his hand.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Marks of Social Distinction.**

"The Hugginses," said Sherlock Holmes, "are very popular with the wealthy classes."

"How do you know?" I queried, confident of a brilliant answer.

"Because there are so many grease spots on the pavement in front of their house."

"I don't see the point," said I.

"You auto," said Sherlock.—Newark News.

**Trouble Enough.**

"What's the trouble here?"

"The bellboys are on a strike."

"Want more pay, I suppose?"

"No. A man came in a little while ago and asked to have Wladislusz Szcubresz paged."—Exchange.

**A Diplomatic Decision.**

Two ladies contending for precedence at the court of Charles V. appealed to the monarch, who decided that the elder should go first. Disputes of that character never occurred thereafter.

**Wanted a Chance.**

"I thought you said when we were married that ours would be a life partnership," she said.

"So I did, my dear," he replied. "But I didn't insist on my being the silent partner."—Detroit Free Press.

**Right In His Line.**

"If I ever have to choose a disease," said Weary Walker, "I'll pick neurasthenia."

"Wot's good fer it, Weary?"

"Complete rest."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Good Advice.**

Keep your fears to yourself, but share your courage with others.—Robert L. Stevenson.

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**Linoleums Carpets and Rugs Mattings**

We are now showing the largest line of floor coverings ever shown in this vicinity. Carpets and Rugs in beautiful floral and oriental designs. Linoleums, Oilcloths and Mattings in the best patterns. We carry in stock a large assortment in all the following sizes.

Stair carpets, 22½ and 27 in. wide.  
Ingrain carpets, 1 yd. wide.  
Rugs, 27x54 in.; 36x72 in.; 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.; 6 ft. x 9 ft.; 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft.; 9 ft. x 9 ft.; 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.; 9 ft. x 12 ft.; 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft.; 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft.; 12 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.; 12 ft. x 15 ft.

Linoleums, 1 yard; 2 yard; 2½ yard; 3 and 4 yards wide.  
Inlaid Linoleum, 2 yards wide, (90c square yard.)  
Rubber Matting, 1 yard wide or made in mats.  
Veneering, for rug borders, 24 and 36 inches wide.

A great many Pinckney people have taken advantage of our low prices. Let us show you.

**Car fare paid on purchases of \$15. or over**

**W. J. DANCER & COMPANY**  
STOCKBRIDGE

**The Bank Cashier**

**A Sensational Melodrama in Four Acts**

**Presented Under Auspices of the Seniors of the Pinckney High School**

**OPERA HOUSE**

**PINCKNEY**

**Friday Evening, MAY 1st, '14**

**Specialties Between Acts**

**CAST OF CHARACTERS:**

Philip Templeton, alias Philip Brandon, The Bank Cashier..... WALTER REASON  
Paul Kington, A Paying Teller..... ALGER HALL  
Ichabod Slick { Lawyers, Detectives, Collectors, Etc. } R. W. GAVERLY  
Jacob Sharp { HAROLD SWARTHOUT  
Blinkey Baker, Poor but Romantic..... ED. VAN HORN  
Robert Sinclair, A Wealthy Farmer..... J. P. DOYLE  
Dennis O'Hara, One of the Finest..... ONA CAMPBELL  
Detective Lambert, Central Office..... BERNARD McCLUSKY  
Edith Sinclair, Daughter of Robert..... MISS HELEN MONKS  
Lucy, Her Maid..... MISS MAY KENNEDY  
Susan Goodwill, Who Means Well..... MISS JOIE DEVEREAUX  
Biddy McGuire, Who Scrubs Well..... MISS ALTA BULLIS

**Admission, 25c** Children, under twelve, 15c  
**Reserved Seats 10c extra, On Sale at Meyer's Drug Store**

**Dance Following the Play**  
**Music by Lillian Given's Six-Piece Orchestra of Ann Arbor**