

Pinckney Dispatch

Vol. XXXIII

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Thursday, January 28, 1915

Mrs. Michael Dolan

Ellen Sloan was born in Keel-
 county, Down, Ireland on
 March 16, 1845 and died at her
 home in this village on January
 20, 1915, aged 69 years, 10 months
 and 3 days. Ellen Sloan became
 the wife of Michael Dolan at Dex-
 ter, Washtenaw county, Mich., on
 October 11, 1869 and lived in Dex-
 ter until the following July, when
 they moved to Pinckney where
 they have resided for the past 44
 years.

She is survived by her husband,
 Michael Dolan, and seven child-
 ren as follows: Mrs. Neil Mc-
 Clear of Gregory, Mrs. Montie
 Nowlin of Akron, Ohio, Mrs.
 Chas. Ashley of Detroit, Mrs.
 Walter Chapman of Pontiac, Frank
 and Tom Dolan of Detroit and
 Miss Helen of Pinckney, one
 brother and sister and thirteen
 grandchildren and a host of friends
 to mourn their loss. She was a
 faithful wife, a loving mother and
 a kind neighbor and will be sadly
 missed by all who knew her.

The funeral was held at St.
 Mary's church, Pinckney on Sat-
 urday, January 23 and interment
 made in the Pinckney Catholic
 cemetery. Rev. Fr. Commerford
 of Flint and Rev. Fr. Haley of
 Dexter assisted Rev. Fr. Coyle.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our heart-
 felt thanks to our friends and
 neighbors for their many kind-
 nesses and for the sympathy ex-
 tended to us in our recent bereave-
 ment, the loss of our dear wife
 and mother. We also wish to ex-
 press our thanks for the many
 beautiful floral offerings.

Michael Dolan
 Mrs. N. T. McClear
 Mrs. Montie Nowlin
 Mrs. Chas. Ashley
 Mr. Tom Dolan
 Mrs. Walter Chapman
 Miss Helen Dolan
 Mr. Frank Dolan

Currency Discount.

One per cent exchange now is
 being charged on Canadian col-
 lections. The usual rate of one-
 tenth of 1 per cent. Canadian
 currency which usually goes at
 par now is subject to a discount of
 1 per cent. The Canadian bankers
 fixed these rates against United
 States' collections and currency
 and the bankers on this side of
 the line have retaliated with sim-
 ilar rates against the Canadians.
 The Detroit Clearing House
 association took the lead in the
 retaliatory movement. The ex-
 change rate on collections will
 not have any great effect in this
 place, but it will be an important
 item along the border and espe-
 cially in Detroit. The discount
 on the Canadian currency will
 have the effect of driving Canad-
 ian money out of United States
 circulation.

I. Church

Graduate Optometrist, of How-
 ell, Mich., will be in Pinckney,
 Saturday, Feb. 6th. at the Smith
 Restaurant. Mr. Church guaran-
 tees a perfect fit. All headaches
 caused by eye strain absolutely
 corrected. Consultation and ex-
 amination free of charge. adv.

Edna Darrow was the guest of
 Lucy Glenn Saturday.

Dangerous Gas

Forms in Silos

A recent fatal accident in Ohio
 calls attention to a danger to farmers
 which cannot be too widely circulated.
 Since 1876, when the first American
 silo was built by Dr. Hanley Miles,
 this method of preserving forage for
 livestock has been generally adopted.
 Although the department of agricul-
 ture has frequently called attention
 to the danger of carbon dioxide gas
 accumulating in silos under certain
 conditions, no fatalities have been re-
 ported heretofore. On the morning
 of September 19, four workmen on
 the farm of the Athens (Ohio) State
 hospital, ascended the ladder on the
 outside of a silo to an open door
 about 12 feet from the top and jump-
 ed down one after another onto the
 silage, the top of which was about
 six feet below the door. About five
 minutes after, two other workmen
 following them found them uncon-
 scious. Although a large force of
 workmen were immediately sum-
 moned and the bodies of the four men
 removed at once through a lower
 door, the physicians of the hospital
 who were at once on the ground were
 unable to resuscitate any of the four
 men. Evidently the carbon dioxide
 gas was accumulated during the
 night, filling the silo up to the level
 of the door and forming a layer of
 carbon dioxide gas six feet deep.
 Such accidents, says the Journal of
 the American Medical Association,
 might easily be repeated on any
 modern farm. Agriculture journals
 should call the attention of the farm-
 ers to this danger and should urge
 that silos be carefully ventilated
 before being entered.

Our Rural Schools

The most vital institution in the
 country is the school. It is not only
 the educational center for the com-
 munity, but in many cases is the
 social and cultural center as well.
 The school, in many instances, de-
 cides whether or not the child be-
 comes dissatisfied with country life;
 it gives the child those ideals which
 are to guide his future. Right now,
 many farmers are asking themselves
 and their neighbors this question,
 "Is our school really doing its job?"
 In other words, the farmers of the
 future are going to demand higher
 and better things of this fundamen-
 tal institution. In fact, they are al-
 ready demanding more efficiency in
 the school.

The new movement has been rec-
 ognized by the Michigan Agricul-
 tural College in its plan to hold a
 Conference for Rural Leaders in
 connection with its Summer Session
 next July. Lectures, discussions,
 etc., will be given along practical
 lines for all interested in rural prob-
 lems. A special bulletin gives de-
 tailed information and can be had
 upon application.

To Town Knockers

Don't loaf on the streets and tell
 strangers that the town is dead. It
 is not. The trouble is not that of a
 dead town, but of dead energies of
 too many of its people. Show that
 you are alive by moving lively, on
 the alert by improving your oppor-
 tunities, and getting there because
 you are in the lead of the procession.

Old Pioneer Goes

George Hicks, aged 90 years,
 died at his home in Pinckney on
 Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 1:30 a.
 m. - Chicago news week.



*Don't worry I will
 soon be well. My
 medicines came from
 the right
 Drug Store*

We have made OUR drug store the RIGHT drug
 store by using CARE in everything we do. We pre-
 pare our compounds with care; we fill prescriptions
 with care; we select our toilet articles and every-
 thing we place in our drug store with care.

The CARE we use makes our drug store the
 RIGHT drug store for you.

We give you what you ASK for

C. G. MEYER

Pinckney, Mich.

Phone 55r3

WE SELL PATENT MEDICINES

-BUT-

Do not recommend them. When
 you are sick call in a doctor and
 bring your prescription to this store
 where you are sure of receiving the
 purest drugs, at a nominal price and
 your prescription will be compounded
 with the utmost care, assuring you
 the best possible results.

In the treatment of disease so much
 depends on the purity and potency of
 the drugs. After the doctor has
 diagnosed your case, then it is up to
 the drugs to do the rest.

We buy all important drugs in small
 quantities, thereby assuring you of
 fresh stock at all times. That is why
 our business has increased every year
 since we have been here.

The doctors rely upon us, the people
 rely upon us, and YOU SHOULD
 RELY UPON US.

Let our drug store be your drug store.

THE Nyal Quality Drug STORE

Local News

Ross Read spent Saturday in
 Detroit.

Sheriff Wimbles was in town
 Tuesday.

Thomas Sheban was a Howell
 visitor Saturday.

Casimer Clinton of Detroit is
 visiting in Pinckney.

John Bennett of Dexter was in
 Pinckney Tuesday.

Wm. White and Guy Blair were
 Detroit visitors recently.

Miss Iva Chapel has returned
 home from a visit with Detroit
 relatives.

Charles Stanard of Dexter was
 in Pinckney Tuesday and Wed-
 nesday.

The ice harvest is about over in
 this section. A horse broke through
 the ice at Lakeland recently and
 although hauled out died soon af-
 terwards.

Card of Thanks

We take this opportunity to
 thank our friends and neighbors
 who so kindly and ably assisted
 us at the time of our recent dis-
 aster.

Mrs. E. E. Crane
 Mr. George Crane
 Mr. and Mrs. Art. LaRowe

Speech.

Speak not at all in any wise till you
 have somewhat to speak. Care not
 for the reward of your speaking, but
 simply and with undivided mind for
 the truth of your speaking.—Carlyle.

Courage.

We can't help admiring the courage
 of an old maid who makes a suitor pro-
 pose twice before accepting him, al-
 though she knows he's her last chance.
 —Birmingham Age-Herald.

Ominous.

"Yes, I am going to run for office."
 "Your friends seem pleased."
 "So do my enemies. And that looks
 kind of ominous, don't you think?"—
 Louisville Courier-Journal.

South Isosco

Miss Luella Caskey of Plain-
 field is visiting at Wm. Caskey's.

The L. A. S. met with Mr. and
 Mrs. H. Miller last Wednesday
 with a large attendance.

Mrs. Charles Harrington and
 Edith Griddling of Webberville
 spent the past week at the home
 of Joe Roberts.

Mrs. Martin Anderson and Lu-
 ella Caskey called at L. T. Lam-
 borne's Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruttmann at-
 tended the auto show in Detroit
 last Thursday.

Mrs. C. Harrington and Gladys
 Roberts spent Saturday at M. C.
 Dunn's.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry vis-
 ited at the home of W. Pyper at
 Unadilla Tuesday.

Murphy & Jackson's

Annual Inventory Sale is Now On in
 Full Blast

See our large bills for full particulars of this great price cutting sale

We Must Have Cash

To get it means a great sacrifice of profits. Trade at our store for cash and
 save dollars

Saturday and Monday

Last two days of this great sale. Our stock must be reduced.

Get our prices for cash and save dollars

OUR GROCERY PRICES LEADS THEM ALL

COMPLETE SYSTEM OF HOGGING OFF CROPS



Healthy Sow and Litter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The familiar practice of hogging off crops has been developed by experts in the United States department of agriculture into a scientific system of farm management which, it is said, will minimize, in those sections and those farms to which it is adapted, the cost of harvest labor.

Reduced to its simplest terms this system, which is described in full in Farmers' Bulletin No. 614, "A Corn Belt System of Farming Which Saves Harvest Labor by Hogging Down Crops," consists of a four or five-year rotation of corn, clover, rye and a mixture of clover and timothy one or two years. A farm managed on this system should consist of four or five fields of from 20 to 40 acres each, and it is desirable that all the fields should be of approximately the same size. Farms should be laid out in accordance with the following plan:

- 1. Corn—First year to be hogged off.
2. Corn—Second year to be cut and rye sown.
3. Rye and Young Clover—Hogged off and pastured.
4. Clover and Timothy—Hog pastured.
5. Timothy and Clover—For hay or pasture.

Above is plan of a farm run on a five-year rotation. In field No. 1 the first year corn is grown and hogged off as soon as it is ripe. This is generally from September 1 to September 10. When the corn is cultivated for the last time, it is usually desirable to sow soy beans or rape, in order that the hogs may have pasturage while gathering the corn, and also because such a crop supplies valuable humus which can be turned back into the soil. In the following spring this field is prepared for second-year corn and becomes field No. 2 in the illustration.

Field No. 2 is, as we have seen, devoted to second year corn, which is not hogged off but harvested by hand. Here rye is sown in the fall. Under favorable conditions this can be done while the corn is still standing, but if necessary it is not too late after the corn has been cut and shocked. Rye may be sown much later than wheat, and this is one of its great advantages in a rotation such as is now being described.

Field No. 3 is devoted to rye throughout the entire season. In the spring it is pastured by the hogs as long as it is palatable, affording excellent pasturage, especially for young hogs and brood sows. When the rye becomes tough and the hogs cease to relish it, they should be removed and not returned to the field until two weeks after the rye has ripened. They should then be allowed to gather the entire crop and to graze upon the young clover that has come up with it.

Field No. 4 is devoted entirely to hog pasture. When clover and timothy are planted together, the hogs graze principally on the clover and leave most of the timothy to be cut for hay. In the five-year rotation, however, field No. 5 is depended upon to furnish the principal supply of hay for the horses and cows.

There should be some surplus and this, of course, can be sold. Late in the fall the field is plowed for first year corn, and in the following spring it takes its place in the rotation as field No. 1.

Under such a system hogs furnish the principal income. They are turned in on the rye as early as possible in the spring and there they remain as long as the pasture is tender, although the brood sows should be taken to other inclosures as soon as the spring pigs can be weaned, and there bred for fall litters. Early in May when the rye probably ceases to afford good pasture the hogs are turned into field No. 4, devoted to first-year clover and timothy. With the addition of a reasonably liberal corn ration they feed on this until the middle of July, or two weeks after the rye has ripened, when they are turned back into the rye field and allowed to hog it all down without other feed. By the time the rye is harvested, the corn in field No. 1 is ready for the hogs. If none of the stock is sold before, the hogs will gather all the corn by November 1. In this way with practically no labor and very little attention the entire herd is furnished with pasture and grain feed throughout the entire spring, summer and fall. In addition, there is the corn from field No. 2, which is harvested and not hogged down, and the surplus hay from fields No. 4 and 5.

Under this system, the only time when outside labor is indispensable is during the hay harvest. On a farm of a hundred acres it is not probable that this will amount to more than ten days' hired labor, which is certainly much less than is required by the systems of farm management in more general use. As for the cash income, it may be said that roughly speaking rye ultimately brings the same returns, whether it is hogged down or cut and threshed and sold. In the latter case, however, there is all the cost of labor to be considered. To save this, is the main object of the system described.

Test Before Tilling.

If you are not sure as to whether tile draining will pay or not, try the work out on a few wet places about the farm that most seriously interfere with your work in the field, when the other portions are ready to be worked. In this manner you can determine for yourself how it works out on your own farm. It costs a lot of money to put in a complete system of tile drainage and a man ought to know what he is doing before he puts in his good money.

Value of the Cow.

Feed, shelter and care make the good cow give an account of herself. The good cow does two things at once. She builds up the farm and fattens the bank account.

MIDLINGS FOR YOUNG PIGS

If Rye Can Be Purchased for Less Money Than Wheat It Will Be to Advantage to Feed Them.

Chemical analyses indicate that there is nearly 75 per cent more fat and slightly more protein in wheat middlings than in rye middlings, although feeding tests show that wheat middlings are but very little better than rye middlings. Feeding tests have shown that pigs fed on rye middlings are quite likely to go off feed, which is not so common an occurrence with wheat middlings. With prices the same, wheat middlings would be the better feed, but if rye middlings can be purchased for somewhat less than the other, it will be to the feeder's advantage to use them.

One Bad Habit.

The dairyman who cleans his barn before milking and leaves the milk in the barn all night reminds us of the man who washes his fingers in the glass of water and then drinks the water.

DAIRY NOTES

Bad hay or fodder should never be fed to the cow.
Always provide the cow with a good bed to lie on. Be a good friend to your cows.
Water with the chill taken out is best for the milk cow. Put a heater in the tank.
The reason many cows kick is because they have been kicked first. Ever think about that?
The way to produce milk profitably is to have cows bred for that purpose. Do not try to make a cow do two things at the same time.
Fertile farms are necessary if permanent agriculture is to be established and the dairy cow offers the simplest and best possible means of securing these fertile soils.

Common Specimens.
Knicker—Is Jones a tired business man?
Bocker—No, he is a tired lack-of-business man.

Adept.
"Do you play golf?"
"No, but I dress it and talk it perfectly."
It's better to be up and doing than it is to be down and done.

Christmas Grist.
Michigan has an antiprofanity law, which makes it a misdemeanor to swear in the presence of a woman. It does not, however, forbid a man to swear at their presents.—Judge.

Red Cross Ball Blue, made in America, therefore the best, delights the housewife. All good grocers. Adv.

Its Unpleasant Suggestion.
"My friend, the real estate agent, thought he had landed a big political agent as a tenant for a desirable property, but, unfortunately, he scared him off."
"How?"
"By inadvertently mentioning it had exposures all around."

Advertisement for Certain-teed Roofing. Features a large graphic of a roof and text: 'A real guarantee on roofing! A useless risk is to buy roofing not guaranteed by a responsible concern. When you buy our roofing you get the written guarantee of the world's largest manufacturer of roofing and building papers.' Lists roofing products like 1-ply, 2-ply, and 3-ply guaranteed for 5, 10, and 15 years respectively. General Roofing Manufacturing Company.

Advertisement for John Salzer Seed Co. 'BIG MONEY IN ONIONS!!' In 1914 an acre Salzer's Cabbage brought \$250; an acre Onions, \$300. Special Entree notice Collection for 1915. When Oldson surveyed his heirs at Keokuk, he selected out 200 QUALITY men to win his great victory. So later for forty years he has been selecting, improving and originating new Vegetable varieties, until to-day his list contains only the cream, the very very best! Only QUALITY SEEDS! We do want you to test them and know gladly mail you, for 10c postage, our Big Seed Catalogue Free, with one generous package each: Phila. First Early Cabbage; May 1st Cabbage; Early Cucumber; All Summer Long Lettuce; A Mixtura of Onions; Jersey Radish. All six packages for but 10c, contains enough seed to supply you with rich, juicy vegetables, and lots and lots of them, during the early spring and summer. Read the Red River Potato King's Romance in Salzer's Catalogue. JOHN SALZER SEED CO. BOX 702, LA CROSSE, WIS.

His Fatal Mistake.
"My poor brother," said the retired bank burglar, "made a mistake in the selection of a vocation and finally starved to death."
"That was tough," rejoined the ex-porch climber. "By the way, what was his line?"
"He made a specialty of snatching purses from lady shoppers," answered the other with a deep, broad sigh.

TENDER SENSITIVE SKINS
Quickly Soothed by Cuticura. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap. Many comforting things these fragrant super-creamy emollients may do for the skin, scalp, hair and hands and do it quickly, effectively and economically. Also for the toilet, bath and nursery. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Claim Prophecy Fulfilled.
A conference of Bible students held recently at Keswick, N. J., revived an ancient prophecy concerning Egypt, the literal fulfillment of which, they asserted, has been borne out in history. The prophecy is found in Ezekiel 29:13-15 and 30:12. Part of it reads as follows: "It shall be the basest of kingdoms, neither shall it exalt itself any more above the nations, for I shall diminish them that they shall no more rule over the nations... and there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt; and I will put a fear in the land of Egypt." Since this prophecy was written, said one of the speakers, Egypt has been ruled by the Babylonians, the Romans and the Turks, and now it has passed under the absolute sway of England. Yet Egypt once was the greatest and richest of the world's nations.

Why They Were Attentive.
A clergyman preaching in a country church for the first time was delighted to find the congregation very attentive and told the vergor so after the service. The vergor replied: "Lor' bless you, sir, we was all looking for you to disappear."
"Why, what do you mean?" said the clergyman.
"Well, sir, you see, the pulpit is rotten, and hasn't been preached in this ten year or more."

It's an Ill Wind, Etc.
"Poor Mr. Hennyneck!" exclaimed Brownson, sympathetically. "It wasn't enough that his wife should own and operate him, body and soul, Mrs. Hennyneck has now joined the suffragettes."
"Don't breathe a word," replied Smithson, "but Hennyneck is tickled to death. His wife speaks at all the outdoor meetings and is so hoarse when she gets home that she can't raise her voice above a whisper."—Pack.

Highbrows.
She—Didn't you think the people at Mrs. Gander's reception were all extremely dull?
"Yes, but you know it was another day."—Life.

Old-Fashioned.
"You said she is old-fashioned?"
"Oa, hopelessly so. She is still making a collection of picture post-cards!"

LOGIC AS HE UNDERSTOOD IT
Arthur Could Marshal Many Good Reasons Why He Should Not Attend School.

As young Arthur was now six, his parents decided that it was time he went to school. Arthur had other views on the subject, and these views were in direct opposition to those held by the older people. In short, Arthur refused pointblank to go within a mile and a half of any school.

Father threatened dire punishment; mother held out a dreary prospect of jamless meals, even grandmother—the most kindly of mortals and a great friend of Arthur's—even she deserted him and talked about discontinuing the weekly bag of sweets. This was a great blow to the young rebel, but he stuck to his guns. At last grandmother decided to make one last effort to soften his heart.

"Now, Arthur dear, why can't you be a nice, sensible boy and go to school like the other children?" she asked.
"I'll tell you why, grandma," he retorted, indignantly. "I can't read and I can't write; I can't draw and I can't sing! So what's the good of me going to school, I should like to know."

Extreme Measures.
Knicker—Is Jones on the water wagon?
Bocker—He has gone in deeper than that, he is on a submarine.

A broken heart is more easily mended than a love-cracked brain.

The only safe bet on a woman's age is that she is older than she thinks she looks.

The First Case.
"Where do you suppose the expression 'not in it' arose?"
"Probably with Adam and Eve."

American Indians.
There are about 125,000 Indians in the Dominion of Canada. In the United States the Indians number 305,000, more than a third of them being in the state of Oklahoma.

Never Grows Up.
"It's rather discouraging to own a runabout," said the ambitious motorist.
"Why so?" asked the man who travels by trolley.
"No matter how long you keep it, there isn't the slightest possibility of its ever increasing in size."

British Tactics.
Officer—How did he get into that condition?
Private—He captured a bottle of whiskey, sir.
Officer—Yes, yes; but how did he manage to do that?
Private—I think he must 'ave surrounded it, sir.—London Sketch.

Regrets.
"I can't help regretting those tips I scattered through Europe," said the man who likes to travel.
"They weren't so much, were they?"
"They may not have represented a great sum. But if I had known they were to be squandered on this war, I wouldn't have given up a nickel."

Advertisement for Grape-Nuts. 'Above Everything Else a well-fed brain and nervous system are essential to success. Brain workers especially need food in the morning that will not overload the stomach. Much depends on the start one gets each day, as to mental vigor and how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand. He can't be alert and have a clear-working brain and steady nerves on a heavy breakfast which requires a lot of vital energy in digesting it. Grape-Nuts FOOD—made of whole wheat and barley, contains in a most appetizing, easy and quickly digestible form, the Food Elements required by Nature in nourishing brain and nerve cells. There's true nourishment in Grape-Nuts, and "There's a Reason" Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Bath, Conn., Middle.

Pinckney Dispatch

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W. W. CAVERLY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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Advertising rates made known on application. Cards of Thanks, fifty cents. Resolutions of Condolence, one dollar. Local Notices, in Local column five cents per line per each insertion.



Fred Artz of Detroit spent Sunday with friends here.

E. G. Carpenter and wife were Howell visitors last week.

Ed. Breningstall spent a few days last week in Jackson.

Orla Tyler and wife are visiting relatives in Milford.

Mrs. Agnes Harris is visiting relatives at Eaton Rapids.

Bert Munsell and wife of near Ann Arbor spent Monday here.

J. C. Dunn was an over Sunday guest of relatives at Port Huron.

Mrs. F. G. Jackson visited relatives in Detroit the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Henry House of Barryton, Mich., was a guest of Mrs. T. Read a few days last week.

Special meetings are being held in the M. E. church this week and will continue next week also.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henley of Jackson and Erwin and Lela Monks of Lansing spent Sunday at the home of John Monks.

Mrs. A. H. Gilchrist and son Winston were over Sunday guests at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. Book of near Gregory.

Is the chimney on your home in good repair? Defective chimneys caused 598 fires in this state last year with a loss of \$239,590.

A Republican caucus will be held at the village hall in Pinckney on Saturday, January 30, for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the county convention, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

Congressman Samuel W. Smith has introduced a bill which enables persons living upon rural routes to obtain books from city and town libraries free of charge. The Smith bill provides that books may be supplied from the public libraries to persons living on the regular routes postage free.

The polishing of stoves in itself is an innocent household duty but when, in performing that duty, spirit stove polishing fluids containing a large portion of benzine are used, the labor brings with it great danger from fire.

Mrs. T. Read was a Detroit visitor or one day last week.

Claude Monks of St Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, M. D., is visiting his parents here.

Mrs. J. A. Cadwell of Chelsea, a former resident of this place, left last week for St Petersburg, Florida where she will spend the remainder of the winter.

The box social, given under the auspices of the Sophomores, at the home of Prof. J. P. Doyle last Friday evening was well attended and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all. Proceeds \$13.00.

D. E. Overman who has been repairing watches etc., at C. G. Meyer's store for the past few weeks, leaves Pinckney this week. He has not yet decided as to where he will locate.

Bert Munsell of Ann Arbor has bought the livery business of Will Dunning and will take possession in a few weeks. Myron Dunning will move on his fathers farm south of town and Will will remain in town.

Our friends will please note that the special offer by which the Detroit Tribune was secured a year for one dollar, in connection with the Dispatch, is to be withdrawn January 31. Those interested should act at once.

Henry Evers, who has been on the farm known as the Wheeler Martin farm, for the past several years will move to the Silas Swarthout farm which he has leased for the coming year. Hiram Miller who has been working the Swarthout place will move to the farm owned by Elmer Braley, near Plainfield.

The editor of the Rochester Clarion read about the editor of an exchange who picked up a Winchester rifle to return to its owner, and when he stepped out onto the street all his delinquent subscribers thinking he was after them, insisted he take a dollar or two on subscription, and now the Clarion man wants to borrow a gun.—South Lyon Herald.

Alderman Wm. McKeighan of Flint, who was one of the speakers at the Catholic picnic here last August, was on trial in Flint circuit court at the January session and was acquitted after the jury had been out but twenty minutes. The offense was an alleged violation of the local option law. Mr. McKeighan was the Democratic candidate for state senator and was defeated by G. A. Barnes at the election last fall.

At the annual meeting of the Livingston County Mutual Telephone Co. held in Howell last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Fred Kuhn, Fowlerville; Vice Pres., John Hiltom, Brighton; Secy., Frank H. Lare, Howell; Treas., George H. Newman, Fowlerville. Directors, Silas Swarthout, Putnam; G. L. Adams, Fowlerville; Wm. Bamber, Ocoola; Frank E. Bidwell, Brighton. The annual report of secretary Lare was approved. It shows the total receipts of the company for the year to be \$22,814.79 and the items for which it has been expended. It also gives the following statistics: Miles of pole line built, 11. Miles of circuit built, 44. Miles of line replaced, 25. Shares of stock cancelled, 2. Number of stockholders, 426. Renters added, 82. Total renters, 1,098. Number of telephones in use, 1,534. Miles of circuit, 1,225. There was much discussion from the members as regards the best plan to adopt to increase the earnings. Some favored placing all phones on the rental plan. Others opposed it. A vote being taken, resulted in continuing the present plan.

Percy Mortenson spent last week in Detroit.

A Prosser of Brighton transacted here Tuesday.

Clyde Darrow is visiting friends in Hopkins, Mich.

Flintoft & Read have received a car load of 1915 model Overlands.

W. C. Hendee & Son shipped a pure bred Holstein male calf to parties in Gladwin, Mich., Wednesday.

The clear days have caused the fish to bite and quite a number of Pike have been taken from the lakes recently.

Miss Ellen Fitzsimmons who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fitzsimmons, returned to Howell last week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Gardner of Stockbridge, January 23, a daughter. Mrs. Gardner was formerly Florence Sprout.

Miss Bernice and Master Forrest Isham of Plainfield are spending a few weeks with their grandmother, Mrs. E. G. Fish.

The Columbian Dramatic Club of St. Mary's church will put on the play, "The Private Secretary", at the Pinckney opera house during the forepart of February.

Regular meeting of Pinckney Chapter No. 145, O. E. S., Friday evening, January 29, at 7:30 sharp. Initiation entertainment by the 4th division and refreshments by the 3rd.

Mrs. A. M. Utley made a trip to Traverse City and vicinity the first of the week to find a location to move her stock. She expects to be moved by the first of March or before.

Those from out of town who were in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. M. Dolan, Saturday, were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. N. T. McClear and daughters Florence and Maude of Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Montie Nowlin of Akron, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chapman and daughter Evelyn of Pontiac, Frank Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ashley and daughters Frankie and Marion and Tom Dolan of Detroit, Miss Ann and O. Sloan of Scio, Martha, James, Robert and Ambrose Sloan, Mrs. Kate Doyle and Mrs. Julia Capeles of Jackson, Mrs. Frank Lemen, Ed. Dolan, Pat Sloan and Dan Quish and wife of Dexter, Mrs. Frank Dolan and son Tom of Detroit.

When the editor of a country paper starts in on Monday morning to get up something for his paper in the way of interesting local news and finds, after nosing around that nothing has happened in the town or community that he can write up, and nobody gives in any personals or local news, and every fellow he talks to says "I don't know a thing," and his liver is not working just right and he feels as though he had just as soon loop the loop with Lincoln Beachy as to go to work, that's the time he would like to turn the job over to the "Smart Aleck" who thinks he could get up a better paper and not half try.

Rural mail carriers are happy over the fact that the post office appropriation bill which passed the house of representatives fixes their salaries at \$1200 per year on all routes exceeding 24 miles in length. A similar provision in a former bill gave the post office department the power to fix the amount within \$1200 and the rate was determined upon the amount of mail handled. The senate will doubtless pass the house provision as action in that body has been favorable to the carriers. The proposal to let the work to bidders was stricken from the bill.

Friends of Mrs. Margaret Kearney who has been living at Jefferson, S. D., for some time will be pleased to hear that she has so far recovered her health that she expects to return to Pinckney to reside in the spring. Her daughter, Mrs. Kate Brown will accompany her.

Early last Saturday evening the old Sprout homestead which is situated about three miles west of Pinckney, caught fire from a defective chimney and burned to the ground. The house was owned by Mrs. Ennice Crane, who with her son George, lived in part of it, the other part being occupied by Arthur LaBowe and family. The fire was discovered by Mrs. LaRowe in the second story of their part of the house but had gained such a start that it was impossible to extinguish. Only the furniture on the first floor was saved. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Local 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 5th day of January, A. D. 1915. Present, Hon. Eugene A. Stowe, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of CYRUS BENNETT, Deceased.

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 15th day of January A. D. 1915. Present, Hon. Eugene A. Stowe, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of ROBERT EDWARD, Deceased.

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 19th day of January, A. D. 1915. Present: Hon. Eugene A. Stowe, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of MARY L. SPROUT, Deceased.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c. Scientific American.

PATENTS D. SWIFT & CO. PATENT LAWYERS, 303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Arabic Letters. Every letter in Arabic has four readings, and some letters have twenty-five separate forms. So it is possible for the printer to have to deal with a hundred different forms of a single letter.

The Pinckney Exchange Bank Does a Conservative Banking Business. 3 per cent paid on all Time Deposits. Pinckney Mich. G. W. TEEPLE Prop

Take One Pain Pill, then Take it Easy. For Neuralgia, nothing is better than Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Used by thousands for a generation.

Your Portrait A Gift That Money Can't Buy To friends and kinsfolk, your portrait will carry a message of thoughtfulness that is next to a personal visit. Daisie B. Chapell Stockbridge, Michigan. Monuments If you are contemplating getting a monument, marker, or anything for the cemetery, see or write S. S. PLATT HOWELL, MICH. No Agents. Save Their Commission Bell Phone 190

Prices Greatly Reduced On

10 Styles of
...Mens Suits....

Prices \$15.25, 16.25, 17.25, 18.25, 19.25

The above prices are for 3 piece suits. 2 piece suits \$1. less

Mens Trousers

Prices \$4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 6.25

These are all guaranteed pure wool and the above prices will not last long as there are only a few yards left of each sample. The tailoring is by Ed. V. Price & Co., Chicago.

Call and get our Saturday Grocery Specials

W. W. BARNARD

WHEN YOU
COME TO
TOWN



Best Place
In Town For
Hardware

FOR THE
FARM

You Can't
Beat Our
Low Prices

Mr. Farmer, in JUSTICE to YOURSELF, plan to buy your tools, nails, farming implements, household utensils, knives, etc., here. You'll get the VERY BEST at CHEAPEST PRICES. Our store is a MONEY SAVER. We send by PARCEL POST.

Teepie Hardware Company

The Best Cooks Use MONARCH

and
**PURITY
FLOUR**

That is all
THE HOYT BROS.

Special Prices Before Inventory

All Street and Stable Blankets at Greatly Reduced Prices

We now have on display samples of team and single harness for Spring at right prices

Cut prices on furniture up to February 1st

Call and get our prices before buying elsewhere

Dinkel & Dunbar

Pinckney, Mich.

Scenes in the Average Cemetery

Take a walk in the average cemetery and you will pass the resting place of the man who blew into the muzzle of a gun to see if it was loaded. A little further down the slope is a crank who tried to show how close he could stand to a moving train while it passed. In strolling about you will see the monument of the hired girl who tried to start the fire with kerosine, and a grass-covered knoll of the boy who put a cob under the mule's tail. That tall shaft over a man who blew the gas casts a shadow over the boy who tried to get onto a moving train. Side by side the pretty creature who always had her corset laced on the last hole and the intelligent idiot who rode a bicycle nine miles in ten minutes sleeps unmolested. At repose is a doctor who took a dose of his own medicine. There with a top of a shoe box driven over his head is a rich old man who married a young wife. Away over there reposes a boy who went fishing on Sunday and a woman who kept strychnine powders in the cupboard. The man who stood in front of the mowing machine to oil the cycle is quiet now and lies besides the careless brakeman who fed himself into the 70-ton engine.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarah that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarah Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. adv.
Take Hall's family Pills for constipation.

From a Governor's Viewpoint

Arthur Copper, Governor
elect of Kansas says:

"In Missouri one farmer in 100 owns an automobile," he said, "while in Kansas one farmer in five has a car. Missouri has 4,000 saloons into which its people pay \$80,000,000 a year. Missouri has but \$20 per capita in the savings banks. Kansas, with 2,250,000 less population, has more than \$100 per capita and \$600 for every family within its borders in the savings banks. Missouri has millions of dollars invested in breweries and saloons, but Kansas lent \$50,000,000 to New York in the panic of 1907, while Missouri declined to lend a penny. Missouri's wealth has been going into saloons and breweries to an alarming extent. Kansas wealth has been going into silos and banks, into safe homes, into educational institutions, into town improvements."

Hon. George R. Carlson, who became the governor of Colorado, January 1, is a strong advocate of prohibition and declares he will see to it that the new prohibition law in Colorado is enforced to the letter.

The extension to Rhode Island women of the right to vote for president was advocated by Governor Beckman in his inaugural address January 5. "In the interest of plain justice and of sound political principles," he said, "I recommend the passage of such an act."—adv.

Stop The Child's Colds They Often Cause Seriously

Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough are children's ailments which need immediate attention. The after-effects are often most serious. Don't take the risk—you don't have to. Dr. King's New Discovery checks the Cold, soothes the Cough, allays the Inflammation, kills the Germ and allows Nature to do the healing work. 50c. at your drug store. Buy a bottle to-day.

Farmers' Institute

The Farmers' Institute was held at the Pinckney opera house last Saturday and was attended by a large crowd of interested people. While the whole program could not be carried out as it had been previously arranged, the parts that were given proved extremely interesting.

Jerry Spaulding, the state speaker, gave several fine talks. Others who spoke in a pleasing manner were E. N. Ball, county president, and W. C. Hendee. Besides these discussions, entertainment was provided in the way of an instrumental duet by Miss Blanche Martin and Mrs. Villa Richards and three recitations by Lucy Glenn, Lorenzo Lavey and Muriel McClear. Both music and recitations were much appreciated by the audience. As a whole the institute was very successful and enjoyable.

Children's Coughs—Childrens Cold's Both are Serious

When one of your little ones shows symptoms of an approaching Cold, give it Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey at once. It acts quickly, and prevents the Cold growing worse. Very healing—soothes the Lungs, loosens the mucous, strengthens the system. It's guaranteed. Buy a bottle to-day.
Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Sores.

Some of Them Will

Administer in a small town, who probably had the usual difficulty in getting his salary after he had worked hard to earn it, just before making a change to another field addressed his congregation as follows: "Dear friends, you don't love me because you don't pay my salary. You don't love one another because there are no weddings, and God doesn't love you because nobody does. Now brethren I have been appointed chaplain of the penitentiary in this state and this will be my last Sunday among you, I will preach from the text, 'I go to prepare a place for you,' after which the choir will sing 'Meet Me There.'

Many Disorders Come From The Liver

Are you sometimes at odds with yourself and with the world? Do you wonder what is your trouble? True you may be eating regularly and sleeping well. Yet something is the matter. Constipation, Headache, Nervousness and Bilious Spells indicate a sluggish Liver. The tried remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 25c. at your Druggist. Bucklen's Arnica Salve for skin Eruptions.

North Hamburg

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney of Reading were guests at the home of Clyde Hinkle the past week.

Erwin Nash and Orville Nash and family were Wednesday evening visitors at the home of Mr. Gitrie.

Jas. Burroughs and wife were Brighton visitors Friday.

Try This For Neuralgia

Thousands of people keep on suffering with Neuralgia because they do not know what to do for it. Neuralgia is a pain in the nerves. What you want to do is to soothe the nerve itself. Apply Sloan's Liniment to the surface over the painful part—do not rub it in. Sloan's Liniment penetrates very quickly to the sore, irritated nerve and allays the inflammation. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggist and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Stiffness and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

Notice

This is the time of the year when I realize most keenly the large amount due me on account. Will those owing me, kindly act on the suggestion that the amount due will be most acceptable to me that I may get the wherewithal to pay my own bills that are insistent at this time of the year.

W. W. Barnard.

If you are constipated begin to ease Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets.

A GROUP SCARE

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound
Quickly Masters It.

GROUP SCARES YOU. That loud, hoarse snore, that choking and gasping for breath, that labored breathing, have only too often foretold fatal results. Luckily the part who have FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND in the house, for you can be sure that the first doses will master the croup.



"I'll get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and stop being scared of croup."

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND soothes the thick mucus and cleans away the phlegm. It opens up and eases the air passages, stops the straining cough, and gives quiet breathing and peaceful sleep.

No wonder a man in Texas walked 10 miles to a drug store to get FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND.

P. H. GINN, Middleton, Ga., says: "I always give my children FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND and in every instance they get quick relief and are soon sleeping soundly. Every good druggist is glad to sell FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND for all croup, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and the grippe coughs, and other throat and lung trouble. It satisfies every user, it helps children and grown persons, and it never contains opiates. In 25c, 50c, \$1.00 sizes.

★★★ EVERY USER IS A FRIEND.

For Sale by C. G. Meyer

We're Opposed to Mail Order Concerns Because—

They have never contributed a cent to furthering the interests of our town—

Every cent received by them from this community is a direct loss to our merchants.

In almost every case their prices can be met right here, without delay in receiving goods and the possibility of mistakes in filling orders.

But—

The natural human trait is to buy where goods are cheapest. Local price is usually made up in the game of life as played today.

Therefore

Mr. Merchant and Retailer here, meet your competition with their own weapons—advertising.

Advertise!

The local field is yours. All you need do is to send your ad to the opportunity offered. An advertisement in this paper will carry your message into hundreds of homes in the community. It is the most medium of killing your greatest competitor. A space this size won't cost much. Come in and see us about it.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

R. F. 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 St.

PINCKNEY -- MICHIGAN

Grand Trunk Time Table

For the convenience of our readers

Trains East Trains West

No. 10—10:30 a. m. No. 11—10:30 a. m.

No. 12—1:45 p. m. No. 13—1:45 p. m.

APPROPRIATION BILL IS PASSED

MILITARY BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT GETS \$101,000,000 FROM CONGRESS.

ARMY PLANS REJECTED

Rep. Gardner Loses By Big Majority in Fight for Enlargement of Nations Military Equipment.

Washington—After two days of debate on the general state of the national defenses, the house Friday night passed without a roll call, the army appropriation bill, carrying \$101,000,000.

Advocates of immediate strengthening of the military establishment fought to the last for additional appropriations, but their efforts met with no encouragement from either democratic or republican leaders. The last roll call on a motion by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, to recommit the bill with instructions to report back an amendment carrying \$1,000,000 for aviation, was defeated, 253 to 34.

An amendment offered by Representative Deitrick, of Massachusetts, and adopted practically without opposition, would prohibit the use of stop-watches and other "speering-up" devices in connection with so-called scientific management systems in army arsenals and shops. Representatives of union labor have been fighting for this prohibition for several years, and bills similar to the Deitrick amendment and applying to all government shops, including navy yards, are pending before committees.

The house also adopted an amendment by Representative Tavenner, of Illinois, to require that all of the munitions of war provided for in the bill shall be manufactured in government plants.

The bill, which carries funds for the maintenance of all branches of the army during the coming fiscal year, includes \$300,000 for the purchase of 25 aeroplanes, and \$50,000 for an armored motor car. These items, and efforts to add to them, furnished texts for long discussions on the use of the aeroplane and armored motor car in the European war. The appropriation for the purchase of field artillery material was increased from \$25,000 to \$170,000.

Survey Shows Small Earnings.
East Lansing—The farm survey completed recently in Newaygo county by O. P. Reed, a member of the farm management staff of the Michigan Agricultural college, indicates that the average farmer is making less than his hired man. The average labor income on 98 farms studied in Newaygo was just \$262 annually per farmer. The study of conditions in Newaygo county was made with a view to inducing farmers to systematize their business by showing them figures gathered by actual investigation of the agricultural industry.

County Treasurers Are Organized.
Kalamazoo—At a meeting held in this city by 50 county treasurers, an organization known as the Michigan Association of County Treasurers was perfected. The officers are: Eugene F. Smith, Kent county, president; G. H. Beach, St. Clair county, vice president; George Lawrence, Kalamazoo county, secretary-treasurer. It is believed that legislation beneficial to county treasurers could be secured if they have organization. It will be made a permanent body and meet each January in Lansing.

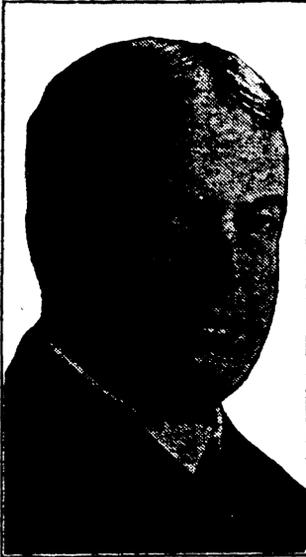
Judge Stuart Is Dead.
Grand Rapids—Judge W. J. Stuart, of the local superior court, died suddenly in his home here Wednesday afternoon, following an acute attack of heart disease last night. His health has been impaired for more than a year.

Judge Stuart was 70 years of age. He had been prominent in political and business affairs of the city for many years, having served as mayor and prosecuting attorney prior to his election to the judgeship. The judge is survived by a widow.

NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.

The total value of the real estate holdings and equipment of the University of Michigan is placed at \$5,000,000.00 in an inventory filed with the board of regents at its monthly meeting Thursday. Real estate is valued at \$4,000,000.00; buildings at \$1,200,000.00, and equipment and supplies at \$1,000,000.00.

CONGRESSMAN LOSES FIGHT FOR BIG ARMY



A. P. GARDNER.

Washington—Representative Gardner from Massachusetts was leader of the forces who favored enlarging and improving our national defenses and who were beaten in the house of representatives by a large majority.

PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society to Meet in Muskegon in February.

Muskegon—The program for the midwinter meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical society, to be held at Muskegon Feb. 17 and 18, has been announced by Charles Moore of Detroit, secretary of the society.

At the opening day, Lawton T. Hemans, of Mason, state railroad commissioner and member of the state historical commission, will give a paper on "Steven T. Mason." Mrs. Munger, president of the Michigan Audubon society, will discuss "Birds of Michigan." Indians from Oceana county will give pioneer reminiscences and exhibit products of their tribe's handiwork. In the evening William L. Jenks, Port Huron, president of the state historical commission, will deliver an address, and former Congressman Gerrit J. Diekmann, of Holland, will discuss "Holland Settlement in Michigan." Raymond Wyr, director of the Hackley Art gallery, Muskegon, will speak on "The Hackley Art Gallery and Its Founders."

On the second day addresses will be given by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Frank A. O'Brien, of Kalamazoo; Mrs. Wm. Waite, of Ann Arbor, regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Ryerson library, Grand Rapids. In the afternoon C. M. Burton, Detroit, will discuss the Burton library, and John Russell will give "The History of Michigan Water Powers."

Women's Congress at M. A. C.
East Lansing—A woman's congress will be one of the features of Farmers' week at M. A. C. during the first week of March, when the college will be turned over to agriculturists. The congress will be under the direction of the home economics department of the college, and its work will be devoted to the discussion of problems relating to the lightening of the household burdens of Michigan housewives. Dates set for the congress are March 5 and 6, though the whole week will be given over to a special one-week school or institute for women.

U. S. Cruiser Is Damaged.
On Board U. S. S. San Diego, La Paz, Mexico, by wireless via San Diego, Cal.—Four men were killed and nine seriously injured Thursday afternoon on board the armored cruiser San Diego when a boiler tube blew out after a steaming trial of four hours had been completed. Immediately after the accident the cruiser left for Guaymas, where she arrived at 3 o'clock (Friday) morning.

The San Diego is the flagship of the Pacific fleet and is in command of Capt. Ashley H. Robertson.

ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

Mary Crossland, 13 years of age, has confessed to the police and federal agents at Saginaw, that she stole a money order for \$15 from a mail box near her home on December 21, cashed it and bought Christmas presents.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH IN SUNDAY FIGHT

English Report Claims Victory in North Sea Battle

BLUECHER GOES DOWN AND TWO OTHERS ARE DAMAGED

Vessel Lost Carried 885 Officers and Men and Cost Six and One-Half Million Dollars, and Had Speed of 26 Knots.

London—The German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk and two German battle cruisers were seriously damaged in a running fight in the North sea Sunday with British battle cruisers and a destroyer flotilla, pitted against a similar fleet of German warships, believed to have been attempting a second raid on English coast towns. No British ships were lost.

The British fleet of cruisers, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, and flotilla, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, were on patrol duty when the German fleet was sighted early in the morning, steaming westward, presumably in the neighborhood of Helgoland, although the statement of the admiralty dismisses the location by saying the German ships were "apparently making for the English coast."

The German warships, on sighting the enemy, turned homeward at high speed, and the British started in pursuit. The engagement began at 9:30 o'clock, and the Bluecher capsized and went down shortly after 1 o'clock. The pursuit was abandoned on reaching waters where there was danger to the Britons from German mines and submarines.

A battle also occurred between the light cruisers and destroyers accompanying the bigger ships, but the result of this engagement has not yet reached the admiralty. The British were superior in ships engaged, weight of armament and speed, and the flight of the German ships into the mine and submarine infested field possibly saved them from further losses.

So far as is known here, 123 men of the Bluecher's 885 have been rescued.

All the vessels named by the British official press bureau as having taken part in the naval engagement, except the Bluecher, are battle cruisers, all heavily armed and capable of great speed.

The Bluecher, which was sunk, was an armored cruiser 489 feet long, with a displacement of 15,550 tons. Her complement was 885 officers and men. She was built at Kiel in 1908, at a cost of \$6,500,000. Her speed was a little more than 26 knots an hour.

The Bluecher carried 12 8.2 inch, eight 6-inch guns and 16 24-pounders. She also was equipped with three torpedo tubes.

The Derfflinger is a 28,000-ton ship which was completed July 14, of last year. She is armed with eight 12-inch and 12 6-inch guns, and 13 24-pounders, and has in addition five torpedo tubes. There is no record available of her speed.

Chinese and Austrians Deported.
Sault Ste. Marie—Li Lee, the Chinaman who recently was smuggled from the Canadian Soo into the United States at this point, has been deported and is now on his way to China. Jung Lee, who was held as a witness in the case and helped the immigration authorities to clean up the smugglers who were operating here, has been given a year to remain in the United States. He must then return to China.

The three Austrians who entered the United States without permission have been returned to Canada and will be closely watched by the authorities. Mate Jakic, who was acquitted on the charge of having smuggled the Austrians across, must return to Austria as soon as war conditions permit such a move.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRE

Phoenix, Ariz.—Thomas A. Flynn, United States district attorney for Arizona, named W. J. Bryson, Jr., of Tucson, Saturday as his assistant. The salary is \$2,000 a year.

Rome.—George R. Page, director of the Commercial bank here, who is a cousin of Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador to Italy, has gone to London, to replace the director of the bank there, who has been arrested there on suspicion of being a German spy.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 636; market dull; best heavy steers, \$7.50@8; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7@7.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$6.25@6.75; handy light butchers, \$6@6.50; best cows, \$5.50@6; butcher cows, \$4.75@5.25; common cows, \$4.25@4.50; canners, \$3@4; best heavy bulls, \$6.25@6.50; bologna bulls, \$5.25@6; stock bulls, \$4.50@5.

Veal calves: Receipts, 213; market steady; best, \$10@10.50; others, \$7@9.50.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 3,063; market for sheep strong; one extra fancy bunch of lights brought \$5.40; lambs steady; several loads of the late arrivals left over; best lambs, \$7.85@7.90; fair lambs, \$7@7.35; light to common lambs, \$6.50@7; heavy lambs, \$6.75@7; fair to good sheep, \$4.50@5.40; culls and common, \$3@4.

Hogs: Receipts, 5,532; market 15@20c lower than Tuesday; few extra fancy sold at \$6.90, but bulk of sales were at \$6.25.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 3,600; market opened steady to 10c higher, closed weak with the advances all lost; choice to prime steers, \$8.50@8.85; fair to good, \$7.75@8.25; plain, \$7.25@7.50; choice heavy butcher steers, \$8@8.25; fair to good, \$7.50@7.75; best handy, \$7.75@8; common to good, \$6.25@7.50; yearlings, \$7.75@8.75; prime heifers, \$7.25@7.50; best butcher heifers, \$7@7.35; common to good, \$6@6.75; best fat cows, \$6.25@6.60; good butcher cows, \$5.50@6; medium to good, \$4.75@5.50; cutters, \$4.25@4.50; canners, \$3.75@4; best bulls, \$6.75@7; butchering bulls, \$6@6.50; sausage bulls, \$5.50@6; light bulls, \$4.75@5.25.

Hogs: Receipts, 21,000; market 25 cents higher; heavy, \$7.10@7.25; mediums, \$7.15@7.30; yorkers, \$7.25@7.40; pigs, \$7.25@7.35.

Sheep: Receipts, 19,000; lambs 15@25c lower; sheep steady; top lambs, \$8@8.15; yearling, \$6.50@7; wethers, \$6@6.25; ewes, \$5@5.50.

Calves. Receipts, 800; market steady; \$11.50@12; fair to good, \$9.50@11; grassers, \$4@4.50.

Grains, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat: Cash No. 2 red, \$1.42; May opened with a loss of 1-3c at \$1.42, touched \$1.41, moved up to \$1.44, declined to \$1.43 1-2 and closed at \$1.45; July opened at \$1.28, lost 1-2c, advanced to \$1.29 1-2, declined to \$1.29 and closed at \$1.30; No. 1 white, \$1.39.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 73 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car at 74c, 5 at 74 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 73 1-2c.

Oats—Standard, 2 cars at 54 1-2c, 2 at 55c, closing at 55 1-2c; No. 3 white, 1 car at 54c, later quoted at 55c; No. 4 white, 54c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, \$1.18.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and January shipment, \$2.95; February, \$3.05; May, \$3.25.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, \$9.50; March, \$9.65; sample red, 25 bags at \$9, 18 at \$8.75, 12 at \$8.50, 9 at \$8; prime alsike, \$9.30; sample alsike, 10 bags at \$7.50, 5 at \$8.

Timothy—Prime spot, \$3.40.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; standard timothy, \$15@15.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14@14.50; No. 1 mixed, \$13@13.50; No. 2 mixed, \$10@12; light mixed, \$15@15.50; No. 1 clover, \$13@13.50; No. 2 clover, \$10@12; rye straw, \$7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, \$7@7.50 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 lb. jobbing lots: Best patent, \$7.30; second patent, \$7.10; straight, \$6.50; spring patent, \$7.50; rye flour, \$6.50 per bbl. Feed—in 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$26; standard middlings, \$28; fine middlings, \$32; coarse cornmeal, \$20; cracked corn, \$34; corn and oat chop, \$27 per ton.

General Markets.

Apples—Jonathan, \$3@3.50; Baldwin, \$2.50@2.75; Greening, \$2.75@3; Spy, \$3@3.25; Steele Red, \$3.50; Ben Davis, \$1.50@2 per bbl.; Western apples, \$1.50@1.70 per box; No. 2, 40¢ per bushel.

Cabbages—\$1.75 per bbl.

Rabbits—\$1.25 per doz.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8 1-3c; heavy, 7@7 1-3c per lb.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 13c; heavy hens, 12c; No. 2 hens, 8c; old roosters, 8@10c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 12@13c; turkeys, 16@17c per pound.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 12@13 1-3c; common, 9@10c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey hills-dried, \$1.50@1.60; hamper, \$1.60.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 20@25c per lb; Florida, \$4@4.50 per crate and 90c per basket.

Honey—Choice to fancy new, white comb, 16@16; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 8@9c per lb.

TALK ON WESTERN CANADA

Facts Don't Lie—Western Canada Is Full of Facts—Here Are Three of Them.

1. C. T. Moore, Underhill, Man. Came from Bruce County, Ontario, 1882, with a capital of \$2.00. Home-steaded quarter section. Now owns 2,800 acres for which he paid average of \$20.00—worth today \$40.00 per acre.

2. James Steel, Battleford, Saskatchewan. Came from Perthshire, Scotland, 1904. His fare advanced to bring himself and family to Canada. Took up homestead, which he sold later \$25.00 per acre, buying 1,000 acres at \$15.00 per acre. Has been very successful in mixed farming. Values land now at \$40.00 per acre, and is worth \$60.00. "If I had remained in the Old Country my gray hairs would have been a passport to the poor house," he says.

3. H. J. Smith, Clover Bar, Alberta. Came from North Michigan, 1893, without capital. Now farming 800 acres, valued at \$200 per acre. Purchased originally at \$15.00 per acre. Engaged in mixed farming. Cows average him \$150.00 a year.

All this talk about the exploitation of labor by capital, class distinction, living wage, high cost of living, and so forth, doesn't hold the slightest interest for the Canadian farmer. Why? Because he has proved that you can't begin too poor to become rich in Canada; that free homesteads preclude the possibility of being robbed of freedom and independence; that the high cost of living can't hurt the man who grows most of his own necessities; that his labor brings reward in exact and just proportion to time and intelligence invested.

If those who whine at urban conditions would give a little time to investigating those suburban, they would likely spy a clear way out of their difficulties. For the first step, drop a card to any Canadian Government Agent.—Advertisement.

CHILDREN IN THE SICKROOM

Writer Is of Opinion They Should Be Kept From Visiting Their Afflicted Playmates.

Children can do their little playmates no conceivable good by visiting or staying near them when they are sick, and they run serious risk both of contracting the disease themselves and of spreading it to others of their playmates, is the assertion of a writer in Good Housekeeping Magazine. In view of this I think we should really hesitate about teaching this "visiting the sick and afflicted" form of altruism to children before they are of an age to be able to make any practical application of it without involving themselves and the community in serious danger out of all proportion to any possible compensating return. We would not dream of teaching a child of seven that he should rush into a burning building to empty the contents of his toy bucket upon the flames. Infinitely his most useful service is to spread the alarm, to shout at the top of his voice to the nearest grownup that he can find, to run and tell the policeman, or carry the word to the nearest fire station or firebox. So it should be with those deadliest configurations which take toll of humanity—fever and pestilence.

Heroic Savers of Life.

If one could behold the scope of the work of the life-savers in a single glance he could see that these 2,000 men meet at a thousand stations on dark and lonely shores and exchange brass checks and bring these brass checks with them on their return to their life stations as evidence that they had patrolled the coast. Never has one of these faithful servants failed to come back promptly with the check of the patrol, unless he was halted by a case of distress, and even then his fellow patrol comes on to meet him. Scores of men give their lives to the devouring sea to save life and millions of property. There are now 200 stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States. There are men in the service that have saved as many as 100 lives and literally every man in the service has been an actor in one or more of its 18,000 heroic stories. In 1912 rescue service was rendered to 1,671 vessels, carrying 6,500 passengers, the total value of these vessels and their cargoes being \$11,000,000,000.

No Place for Fido. Mrs. Nurdour (angrily)—I want you to keep your dog out of my house; it's full of flea.

Mrs. Naylor—Your house is? Honey! I certainly don't let Fido go in there again.—Boston Evening Transcript.

It is better to tell the bleeding wounds of truth than possible.

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green
Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes
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SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a veiled woman who has gained entrance through the gates of the high double barriers surrounding the place. The woman has disappeared but the judge is found in a cataleptic state. Bela, his servant, appears in a dying condition and prevents entrance to a secret door. Bela dies. The judge awakes. Miss Weeks explains to him what has occurred during his seizure. He secretly discovers the whereabouts of the veiled woman. She proves to be the widow of a man tried before the judge and electrocuted for murder years before. Her daughter is engaged to the judge's son, from whom he is estranged, but the murder is between the lovers. She plans to clear her husband's memory and asks the judge's aid. Alone in her room Deborah Scoville reads the newspaper clippings telling the story of the murder of Algernon Etheridge by John Scoville in Dark Hollow, twelve years before.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

"Ah, Judge Ostrander," she exclaimed in a hasty but not ungraceful greeting, "you are very punctual. I was not looking for you yet." Then, as she noted the gloom under which he was laboring, she continued with real feeling, "Indeed, I appreciate this sacrifice you have made to my wishes. It was asking a great deal of you to come here; but I saw no other way of making my point clear. Come over here, Peggy, and build me a little house out of these stones. You don't mind the child, do you, judge?" She may offer a diversion if our retreat is invaded.

The gesture of disavowal which he made was courteous but insincere. He did mind the child, but he could not explain why; besides, he must overcome such folly.

"Now," she continued as she rejoined him on the place where he had taken his stand, "I will ask you to go back with me to the hour when John Scoville left the tavern on that fatal day. I am not now on oath, but I might as well be for any slip I shall make in the exact truth. I was making pies in the kitchen, when some one came running in to say that Reuther had strayed away from the front yard. And here I found her, sir, right in the heart of these ruins. She was playing with stones just as Peggy dear is doing now. Greatly relieved, I was taking her away when I thought I heard John calling. Stepping up to the edge close behind where you are standing, sir—yes, there, where you get such a broad outlook up and down the ravine—I glanced in the direction from which I had heard his call—just wait a moment, sir; I want to know the exact time."

Stopping, she pulled out her watch and looked at it; while he, faltering up to the verge which she had pointed out, followed her movements with strange intensity as she went on to say in explanation of her act:

"The time is important, on account of a certain demonstration I am anxious to make. Now if you will lean a little forward and look where I am pointing, you will notice at the turn of the stream a spot of ground more open than the rest. Please keep your eyes on that spot, for it was there I saw at this very hour twelve years ago the shadow of an approaching figure; and it is there you will presently see one similar, if the boy I have tried to interest in this experiment does not fall me. Now, now, sir! We should see his shadow before we see him. Oh, I hope the underbrush and trees have not grown up too thick! I tried to thin them out today. Are you watching, sir?"

He seemed to be, but she dared not turn to look. Both figures leaned, intent, and in another moment she had gripped his arm and clung there.

"Did you see?" she whispered. "Don't mind the boy; it's the shadow I wanted you to notice. Did you observe anything marked about it?"

She had drawn him back into the ruins. They were standing in that one secluded corner under the rambles gable, and she was gazing up at him very earnestly. "Tell me, judge," she entreated as he made no effort to answer.

With a hurried mottling of his lips, he met her look and responded, with a slight emphasis:

"The boy held a stick. I should say that he was whittling it."

"Ah!" Her tone was triumphant. "That was what I told him to do. Did you see anything else?"

with a decided peak in front. My husband wore such a cap—the only one I know of in town. What more did I need as proof that it was his shadow I saw?"

"And wasn't it?"

"Judge Ostrander, I never thought differently till after the trial—till after this earth closed over my poor husband's remains. This was why I could say nothing in his defense—why I did not believe him when he declared that he had left his stick behind him when he ran up the bluff after Reuther. But later, when it was all over, when the disgrace of his death and the necessity of seeking a home elsewhere drove me into selling the tavern and all its effects, I found something which changed my mind in this regard, and made me confident that I had done my husband a great injustice."

"You found? What do you mean by that? What could you have found?"

"His peaked cap lying in a corner of the garret. He had not worn it that day; for when he came back to be hustled off again by the crowd he was without hat of any kind, and he never returned again to his home—you know that, judge. I had seen the shadow of some other man approaching Dark Hollow. Whose, I am in this town now to find out."

Judge Ostrander was a man of keen perception, quick to grasp an idea, quick to form an opinion. But his mind acted slowly tonight. Deborah Scoville wondered at the blankness of his gaze and the slow way in which he seemed to take in this astounding fact.

At last he found voice and with it gave some evidence of his usual acumen.

"Madam, a shadow is an uncertain foundation on which to build such an edifice as you plan. A dozen men might have come down that path with or without sticks before Mr. Etheridge reached the bridge and fell a victim to the assault which laid him low."

"I thought the time was pretty clearly settled by the hour he left your house. The sun had not set when he turned your corner on his way home. So several people said who saw him. Besides—"

"Yes; there is a 'besides.' I'm sure of it."

"I saw the tall figure of a man, whom I afterwards made sure was Mr. Etheridge, coming down Factory road on his way to the bridge when I turned about to get Reuther."

"All of which you suppressed at the trial."

"I was not questioned on this point, sir."

"Madam"—he was standing very near to her now, hemming her as it were into that decaying corner—"I should have a very much higher opinion of your candor if you told me the whole story."

"I have, sir."

His hands rose, one to the right-hand wall, the other to the left, and remained there with their palms resting heavily against the rotting plaster. She was more than ever hemmed in; but, though she felt a trifle frightened at his aspect, which certainly was not usual, she faced him without shrinking and in very evident surprise.

"It seems too slight a fact to mention, and, indeed, I had forgotten it till you pressed me, but after we had passed the gates and were well out on the highway, I found that Reuther had left her little pall behind her here, and we came back and got it. Did you mean that, sir?"

"I meant nothing; but I felt sure you had not told all you could about that fatal tea-siganture. You came back. It is quite a walk from the road. The man whose shadow you saw must have reached the bridge by this time. What did you see then or—hear?"

"Nothing. Absolutely nothing, judge. I was intent on finding the baby's pall, and having found it I hurried back home all the faster."

"And tragedy was going on or was just completed, in plain sight from this gap?"

"I have no doubt, sir; and if I had looked, possibly John might have been saved."

The silence following this was broken by a crash and a little cry. Peggy's house had tumbled down.

The small incident was a relief. Both assumed more natural postures. "So the shadow is your great and only point," remarked the judge.

"I shall not doubt, Judge Ostrander."

"You are going to pursue this Jack-o'-lantern?"

"I am determined to. If you deny me aid and advice I shall seek another counselor. John's name must be vindicated."

He gave her a look, turned and glanced down at the child piling stones on stone and whimpering just a little when they fell.

"Watch that baby for a while," he remarked, "and you will learn the lesson of most human endeavor. Madam, I have a proposition to make you. You cannot wish to remain at the inn, nor can you be long happy separated from your daughter. I have lost Bela. I do not know how, nor would I be willing, to replace him by another servant. I need a housekeeper; some one devoted to my interests and who will not ask me to change my habits too materially. Will you accept the position, if I add as an inducement my desire to have Reuther also as an inmate of my home? This does not mean that I countenance or in any way anticipate her union with my son. I do not; but any other advantages she may desire she shall have. I will not be strict with her."

Deborah Scoville was never more taken aback in her life. The recluse opening his doors to two women! The man of mystery flinging aside the reticences of years to harbor an innocence which he refused to let weigh against the claims of a son he had seen fit to banish from his heart and home!

"You may take time to think of it," he continued, as he watched the confused emotions change from moment to moment the character of her mo-



"If You Deny Me I Shall Seek Another Counselor."

ble features. "I shall not have my affairs adjusted for such a change before a week. If you accept I shall be very grateful. If you decline I shall close up my two rear gates, and go into solitary seclusion. I can cook a meal if I have to."

And she saw that he would do it; saw and wondered still more.

"I shall have to write to Reuther," she murmured. "How soon do you want my decision?"

"In four days."

"I am too disturbed to thank you, judge. Should—should we have to keep the gates locked?"

"No. But you would have to keep out unwelcome intruders. And the rights of my library will have to be respected. In all other regards I should wish, under these new circumstances, to live as other people live. I have been very lonely these past twelve years."

"I will think about it."

"And you may make note of these two conditions: Oliver's name is not to be mentioned in my hearing, and you and Reuther are to be known by your real names."

"You would—"

"Yes, madam. No secrecy is to be maintained in future as to your identity or my reasons for desiring you in my house. I need a housekeeper and you please me. That you have a past to forget and Reuther a disappointment to overcome gives additional point to the arrangement."

Her answer was:

"I cannot take back what I have said about my determined purpose." In repeating this she looked up at him astounded.

He smiled. She remembered that smile long after the interview was over and only its memory remained.

Dearest Mother:

Where could we go that disagree would not follow us? Let us then accept the judge's offer. I am the more inclined to do this because of the fact that I hope that some day he may come to care for me and allow me to make life a little brighter for him. The fact that for some mysterious reason he feels himself out of sympathy with his son, may prove a bond of sympathy between us. I am cut off from all company

with Oliver. Between us also a wall is raised. Do not mind that tear-drop, mamma. It is the last.

Kisses for my comforter. Come soon.—REUTHER.

Over this letter Deborah Scoville sat for two hours, then she rang for Mrs. Yardley.

The maid who answered her summons surveyed her in amazement. It was the first time that she had seen her uncovered face.

Mrs. Yardley was not long in coming up.

"Mrs. Averill—" she began, in a kind of fuster, as she met her strange guest's quiet eye.

But she got no further. That guest had a correction to make.

"My name is not Averill," she protested. "You must excuse the temporary deception. It is Scoville. I once occupied your present position in this house."

Mrs. Yardley had heard all about the Scovilles; and, while a flush rose to her cheeks, her eyes snapped with sudden interest.

"Ah!" came in quick exclamation, followed, however, by an apologetic cough and the somewhat forced and conventional remark: "You find the place changed, no doubt?"

"Very much so, and for the better, Mrs. Yardley." Then, with a straightforward meeting of the other's eye, she quietly added, "I am going to live with Judge Ostrander, Mrs. Yardley—keep house for him, myself and daughter. His man is dead and he feels very helpless. I hope that I shall be able to make him comfortable."

Mrs. Yardley's face was a study. In all her life she had never heard news that surprised her more. In another moment she had accepted the situation, like the very sensible woman she was, and Mrs. Scoville had the satisfaction of seeing the promise of real friendly support in the smile with which Mrs. Yardley remarked:

"It's a good thing for you and a very good thing for the judge. It may shake him out of his habit of seclusion. If it does, you will be the city's benefactor. Good luck to you, madam. And you have a daughter, you say?"

After Mrs. Yardley's departure Mrs. Scoville, as she now expected herself to be called, sat for a long time brooding. There was one thing more to be accomplished. She set about it that evening.

Veiled, but in black now, she went into town. Getting down at the corner of Colburn avenue and Perry street, she walked a short distance on Perry, then rang the bell of an attractive-looking house of moderate dimensions. Being admitted, she asked to see Mr. Black, and for an hour sat in close conversation with him. Then she took a trolley car which carried her into the suburbs. When she alighted, it was unusually late for a woman to be out alone; but she had very little physical fear, and walked on steadily enough for a block or two till she came to a corner, where a high fence loomed forbiddingly between her and a house so dark that it was impossible to distinguish between its chimneys and the encompassing trees.

Was she quite alone in the seemingly quiet street? She could hear no one, see no one. A lamp burned in front of Miss Weeks' small house, but the road it illumined, the one running down to the ravine, showed only darkened houses.

She had left the corner and was passing the gate of the Ostrander homestead, when she heard, coming from some distant point within, a low and peculiar sound which held her immovable for a moment, then sent her on shuddering.

It was the sound of hammering.

Hearing this sound and locating it where she did, she remembered, with a quick inner disturbance, that the judge's house held a secret; a secret of such import to its owner that the dying Bela had sought to preserve it at the cost of his life.

Oh, she had heard all about that! The gossip at Claymore inn had been great, and nothing had been spared her curiosity. There was something in this house which it behooved the judge to secrete from sight yet more completely before her own and Reuther's entrance, and he was at work upon it now, hammering with his own hand while other persons slept! No wonder she edged her way along the fence with a shrinking, yet persistent, step. She was circling her future home and that house held a mystery.

As she groped her way along, she had ample opportunity to hear again the intermittent sounds of the hammer, and to note that they reached their maximum at a point where the ell of the judge's study approached the fences.

Rat-tat-tat; rat-tat-tat. She hated the sound even while she whispered to herself:

"It is just some household matter he is at work upon—re-hanging pictures or putting up shelves. It can be nothing else."

Yet on laying her ear to the fence she felt her sinister fears return; and, with shuddering glances into a darkness which told her nothing, she added in fearful whisper to herself:

"What am I taking Reuther into! I wish I knew. I wish I knew."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

MEN OF LAW AT A PREMIUM

Legal Lights Were Comrades in Misfortune of Man Who Was Inveigled Into Card Game.

"One of the boys put me on to a little game," said the dry goods drummer, "and I went around to see what it was like. There was about thirty respectable looking people in the room, and one of them was trying to teach me the value of the cards when the police broke in and made a clean sweep of everybody. Next morning when arraigned at the police court I wanted a lawyer, and there was a general laugh in the court when his honor replied with a smile:

"I don't know where you'll get one. There are several in town, but all are in the pen with you!"

"It was so," continued the drummer, "and things might have gone hard with us had it not been for the fact that the judge was there, too, but had just stepped out as the raid was made. Nothing was said about it, of course, but he let us off with a fine of \$2 each and a lot of fatherly advice."

A GLASS OF SALTS WILL END KIDNEY-BACKACHE

Says Drugs Excite Kidneys and Recommends Only Salts, Particularly if Bladder Bothers You.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.—Adv.

Never in Doubt What to Do Next. Mary Jane, a child of five, "just loved" to attend the meetings of a West side church society with her mother, particularly so because it meant luncheon away from home. One afternoon at one of these meetings the minister was vociferously explaining the needs of the church and plans to secure aid, which seemed fruitless. In despair he exclaimed: "What shall we do next?"

There was a thoughtful silence, then suddenly a small voice piped out: "Let's eat!"—Kansas City Star.

Stead. "How long did your wife stay away?" "Ten dresses." "Oh?" "I mean ten days. She carried only ten dresses."

ROLL OF CIVILIZATION MET BY FARMER

ENTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of the nation's payroll. When industry says its bill it must make a slight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around \$12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toll he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,365,000,000; mining, \$655,000,000; banks, \$200,000,000; mercantile \$3,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off the employees of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately \$2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$320,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth \$610,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth \$440,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants, etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmer for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employees.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the management of the business, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance, of whatever character, cut out. We will question the full crew bill as

illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system; and we recognize that such a system is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our law-makers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state, and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of the last annual convention of our State Union, opposing the passage of the so-called 'full-crew' bill before the thirty-third legislature of Texas."

The farmers of Missouri in the last election, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off of all statute books where it appears and no legislature of this nation should pass such a law or similar legislation which requires unnecessary expenditures.

The same rule applies to all regulatory measures which increase the expenses of industry without giving corresponding benefits to the public. There is oftentimes a body of men assembled at legislatures—and they have a right to be there—who, in their zeal for rendering their fellow-associates a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bow their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, while making a record for themselves, rub the skin off the shoulders of the farmer by urging the legislature to lay another burden upon his heavy load and under the lash of "be it enacted" goad him on to pull and surge at the traces of civilization, no matter how he may sweat, foam and gall at the task. When legislatures "cut a melon" for labor they hand the farmer a lemon.

The farmers of the United States are not financially able to carry "dead heads" on their payrolls. Our own hired hands are not paid unless we have something for them to do and we are not willing to carry the hired help of dependent industries unless there is work for them. We must therefore insist upon the most rigid economy.

Legislative House-Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a lull in business, we want all legislative bodies to take an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all extravagant and useless laws. A good house-cleaning is needed and economies can be instituted here and there that will patch the clothes of indigent children, rest tired mothers and lift mortgages from despondent homes. Unnecessary workmen taken off and useless expenses chopped down all along the line will add to the prosperity of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and clothe the world.

If any of these industries have surplus employes we can use them on the farm. We have no regular schedule of wages, but we pay good farm hands on an average of \$1.50 per day of thirteen hours when they board themselves; work usually runs about nine months of the year and the three months dead time, they can do the chores for their board. If they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily obtainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to \$516.00; the cost of operation is \$340.00; leaving the farmer \$176 per annum to live on and educate his family.

There is no occasion for the legislatures making a position for surplus employes of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul commences with the spirit of nature the back to the farm movement prevails.

There are two kinds of farmers. One tries to take all the advice he hears and the other won't take any at all.

THE CHURCH AS A SOCIAL CENTER

A Broader Sphere for Religion—New Field for the Rural Church.

By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The social duty of the rural church is as much a part of its obligations as its spiritual side. In expressing its social interest, the modern rural church does not hesitate to claim that it is expressing a true religious instinct and the old-time idea that the social instincts should be starved while the spiritual nature was overfed with solid theological food, is fast giving way to a broader interpretation of the functions of true religion. We take our place in the succession of those who have sought to make the world a fit habitation for the children of man when we seek to study and understand the social duty of the rural church. The true christian religion is essentially social—its tenets of faith being love and brotherhood and fellowship. While following after righteousness, the church must challenge and seek to reform that social order in which moral life is expressed. While cherishing ideals of service, the rural church which attains the fullest measure of success is that which enriches as many lives as it can touch, and in no way can the church come in as close contact with its members as through the avenue of social functions.

The country town and the rural community need a social center. The church need offer no apology for its ambition to fill this need in the community, if an understanding of its mission brings this purpose into clear consciousness. The structure of a rural community is exceedingly complex; it contains many social groups, each of which has its own center, but there are many localities which have but one church and although such a church cannot command the interest of all the people, it is relieved from the embarrassment of religiously divided communities.

Social Needs Imperative.

The average country boy and girl have very little opportunity for real enjoyment, and have, as a rule, a vague conception of the meaning of pleasure and recreation. It is to fill this void in the lives of country youth that the rural church has risen to the necessity of providing entertainment, as well as instruction, to its membership among the young. The children and young people of the church should meet when religion is not even mentioned. It has been found safest for them to meet frequently under the direction and care of the church. To send them into the world with no social training exposes them to grave perils and to try to keep them out of the world with no social privileges is sheer folly. There is a social nature to both old and young, but the social requirements of the young are imperative. The church must provide directly or indirectly some modern equivalent for the husking bee, the quilting bee and the singing schools of the old days. In one way or another the social instincts of our young people must have opportunity for expression, which may take the form of clubs, parties, picnics or other forms of amusement. One thing is certain, and that is that the church cannot take away the dance, the card party and the theatre unless it can offer in its place a satisfying substitute in the form of more pleasing recreation.

Universal Instinct for Play.

In providing for enjoyment the church uses one of the greatest methods by which human society has developed. Association is never secure until it is pleasurable; in play the instinctive aversion of one person for another is overcome and the social mood is fostered. Play is the chief educational agency in rural communities and in the play-day of human childhood social sympathy and social habits are evolved. As individuals come together in social gatherings their viewpoint is broadened, their ideals are lifted and finally they constitute a cultured and refined society. It is plain, therefore, that the church which aims at a perfected society must use in a refined and elevated way the essential factors in social evolution and must avail itself of the universal instinct for play. If the church surrounds itself with social functions which appeal to the young among its membership, it will fill a large part of the lamentable gap in rural pleasures and will reap the richest reward by promoting a higher and better type of manhood and womanhood.

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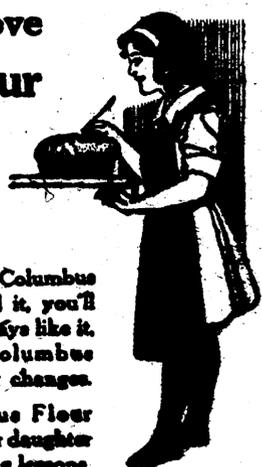
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A machine known as the United States tide predicting machine No. 2 and which is in daily operation in the United States geodetic survey at Washington, makes mathematical calculations which would otherwise require 100 persons to do.

Its work is nothing less than the predicting of the times and heights of high and low tides a year in advance. Its mechanism is of brass and steel, its house a huge mahogany and glass case and its tender one observer, who turns a crank and copies off on paper the reading of several dials and later removes from the machine a roll of paper on which is plotted the tidal curve for the particular spot along the coast the tides of which have been predicted.

Every year the United States issues a book of tide tables, primarily for the use of its navy and, secondly, for the use of all who go down to the sea in ships. This book of tide tables gives the time to the minute and the height of the nearest tenth of a foot of every high and low tide during the year for seventy of the world's seaports, and by means of an auxiliary table the same information for 3,000 other places.—Scientific American.

The Way It Worked.

Scruggins—Well, do you still belong to the High Thinking cult? Nutley—Now! While I was busy repeating "health, wealth, success," the fellow just below me grabbed my job.—Puck

One Thing Settled.

"I understand Jones has just fallen into a little money."
"That so? Besides buying a car, what do you suppose he will do with it?"—Detroit Free Press.

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