

Chelsea Hardware Company

The Old Firm with a New Name

To be sure of getting hardware that is standard in quality and price, get it from us and we will guarantee that you will have no cause to regret your purchase.

Seasonable hardware including: Lawn Mowers, Garden tools, Oil, Gasoline and Gas Ranges, Screen Doors and Window Screens.

Our stock of farm tools includes: Spring and Peg Tooth Harrows; Walking and Riding Cultivators; the J. I. Case Plows and Corn Planters; Hoosier Grain Drills; Sterling Hay Loaders and Side Delivery Rakes; Deering Mowers and Binders. Harness and Strap Work.

Furniture too! Let us show you some of the newest pieces just received. Also bicycles and baby buggies.

A. B. CLARK, Pres. H. R. Schoenhals, Vice Pres. J. B. COLE, Sec'y WE are here to serve YOU

Better Value Less Money

USE

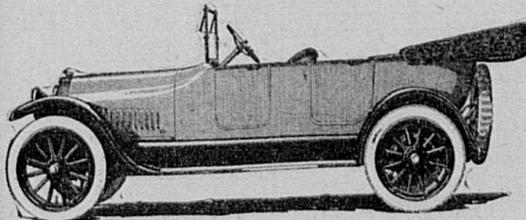


FLOUR

"BEST BY TEST"

Patent Bread Flour \$1.50 Per Sack \$1.55 Per Sack

Studebaker Established 1852



Studebaker Series "18" Cars

Both FOUR and SIX are equipped with the same big Safety-Insuring Brakes. They act on a 15-inch drum with 2 1/2-inch facings—more brake area per pound of weight than you find on other cars.

With four years' experience on the same basic design, with 250,000 cars in the hands of owners, Studebaker has perfected its system of brakes exactly as it has perfected and refined every other part of the car—into a perfect, smooth-working mechanism.

Leverages have been scientifically worked out, so that a touch of the Brake Pedal, or on the Emergency Brake lever, exerts great pressure on the Brake surfaces.

The Brakes are simply but perfectly equalized, so that the pressure on both wheels is exactly the same. No slipping of one wheel; no tendency to skid, due to unequal brake pressure; the instant stopping of the car in a straight line—thus your safety is insured to the maximum.

In short—good brakes on your car is perhaps really one of the most vital and necessary things in SAFE driving.

40-H. P., 7-Passenger FOUR \$ 985 50-H. P., 7-Passenger SIX 1250 Prices F. O. B. Detroit

LaVERNE E. READE, Agent Service at New Crescent Garage, Chelsea Agent for Mutual Automobile Insurance.

MORE DRAFT NUMBERS

Official List for Sharon, Freedom and Dexter Townships.

Supplementing the official list of selective draft numbers for Sylvan, Lyndon and Lima townships, the Tribune herewith publishes similar lists for Sharon, Freedom and Dexter townships, in which it circulates widely.

Young men of draft age should note the number opposite their names so that when the result of the drawing is published they can tell at a glance whether they have been included in the initial draft.

Sharon

- 3623 Bahnmiller, Albert George 3624 Bahnmiller, Cessmore Oscar 3625 Bauer, Edward Linard 3626 Bauer, Walter Philo 3627 Blumenauer, Theodore Carl 3628 Brand, Hiram Maxson 3629 Breitenwischer, Aaron H. 3630 Bruns, August John 3631 Bruns, Otto Louis 3632 Buss, Charles Philip 3633 Buss, Oscar Otto 3634 Buss, Reuben Benjamin 3635 Casterline, Andrew Ray 3636 Cattell, Clifford Leroy 3637 Chartrand, Stephen Joseph 3638 Curtis, Amos Charles 3639 Curtis, William Thomas 3640 Eisele, Julius Lawrence 3641 Feldkamp, Albert Aaron 3642 Feldkamp, Anton Tabor 3643 Feldkamp, Herbert John 3644 Feldkamp, Herbert Lester 3645 Feldkamp, Reuben Henry 3646 Freer, William Egbert 3647 Fredrick, Ray 3648 Frey, Julius Mathew 3649 Frey, Michael John 3650 Frey, William Fred 3651 Forner, Leo Peter 3652 Gardner, Albert Elsworth 3653 Gieske, Clyde George 3654 Hasley, Jacob Herman 3655 Hesselwerdt, John M. 3656 Hesselwerdt, Lewis Earl 3657 Hesselwerdt, Ray Allen 3658 Herman, Albert George 3659 Huesman, Clarence Henry 3660 Jacob, Emil Arthur 3661 Klose, Clarence Leroy 3662 Kulenkamp, Otto Emanuel 3663 Landwehr, Herman Fred 3664 Lammon, Harry Bates 3665 Lutz, Walter 3666 Mayer, Otto Edwin 3667 Middlemiss, George Hitzel 3668 Middlemiss, Russell Jay 3669 Mount, Arthur Harrison 3670 McClure, Orvel Ernest 3671 Schaffer, George 3672 Schaefer, Joseph 3673 Schaible, John Albert 3674 Schiller, Elmer Fred 3675 Smith, Mahlon Arthur 3676 Smith, Clinton Dewitt 3677 Smyth, George Hugh 3678 Strahle, Arthur Herman 3679 Trols, Elmer John 3680 Trols, Sidney Jacob 3681 Uphams, Fred Lambert 3682 Voegeding, Clarence B. 3683 Wacker, Arthur 3684 Wahr, Albert Fred 3685 Wahr, Ernest John 3686 Wahr, George Michael 3687 Wahr, Oscar Herman 3688 Walter, Alfred Frederick 3689 Widmayer, Roy Paul 3690 Widmayer, Wallace George 3691 Wellhoff, Albert Theodore

Freedom

- 3993 Albert, Otto Paul 3994 Altenbernt, Ernest 3995 Ams, Henry 3996 Bahnmiller, Martin George 3997 Bahnmiller, Oscar Albert 3998 Bahnmiller, Walter Edwin 3999 Berke, Elmer E. 4000 Beuerle, Walter Robert 4001 Benerle, Clarence W. 4002 Bollinger, Emanuel 4003 Burns, John Henry 4004 Davenport, Ray 4005 Detting, John Walter 4006 Detting, Roy 4007 Detting, Russell George 4008 Detting, Elmer Joe 4009 Dietle, Clarence Frederick 4010 Eisele, Elmer Henry 4011 Ernest, Christian F. 4012 Eschbach, Leone Garrison 4013 Esch, Gustave Henry 4014 Föhl, Jacob 4015 Fritz, William Paul 4016 Gephardt, Albert 4017 Grau, Arthur W. 4018 Haab, Emanuel Alfred 4019 Haab, Samuel Albert 4020 Haessler, Julius G. 4021 Hasenfuss, Jacob John 4022 Haas, Emanuel Fred 4023 Haab, Berthold Carl 4024 Haab, Julius Walter 4025 Haessler, Oscar 4026 Heinrich, Albert 4027 Heiber, Ernest Otto 4028 Heiber, Robert H. 4029 Heiber, Richard 4030 Heiber, Arthur Alwin 4031 Hohenberger, Lawrence 4032 Huber, John Emanuel 4033 Hutzel, Herman 4034 Jeddle, Otto 4035 Kalmbach, Albert 4036 Knöwse, George 4037 Klump, Matthew 4038 Kothe, Roland Eckhardt 4039 Koebbe, George Erwin 4040 Koengeter, Wilber Christian 4041 Kuebler, William F. 4042 Kuebler, Christ G. 4043 Kuebler, Paul 4044 Luckhardt, Walter Herman 4045 Lutz, Alfred Nathaniel 4046 Mann, Ralph George 4047 Niehaus, Alvin Frederick 4048 Reinold, Alfred Ernest 4049 Reno, William John 4050 Roller, Harold Frederick 4051 Schneider, Theodore W. 4052 Scherdt, Robert 4053 Schiller, Robert Carl 4054 Schaible, Rudolph Albert 4055 Schenk, Lee F. 4056 Schaible, Robert 4057 Schmeier, Rudolph 4058 Scherdt, Ernest Gottlieb

4059 Sheldon, Clark David

- 4060 Sott, Reuben William 4061 Stabler, Reuben Theodore 4062 Streiter, William F. 4063 Stabler, Oscar John 4064 Stolsteimer, Emanuel C. 4065 Schaible, Ernest 4066 Stolsteimer, Alvin George 4067 Tirb, Theodore Herman 4068 Traub, Edward 4069 Uphaus, Floyd Fred 4070 Uphaus, Ernest H. 4071 Uphaus, Arthur

Dexter Township

- 4365 Bell, Stanley L. 4366 Bird, Albert W. 4367 Boettger, Karl A. 4368 Burch, William B. 4369 Carpenter, Lindell L. 4370 Clark, Paul B. 4371 Cordell, James H. 4372 Dixon, Clarence R. 4373 Doody, Bernard J. 4374 Dixon, William B. 4375 Dissenroth, Ralph Henry 4376 Donner, Charles A. 4377 Donner, William Fred 4378 Duda, Ignatius 4379 Gauss, Reuben Joseph 4380 Haynes, Raymond L. 4381 Hankerd, William L. 4382 Hatfield, Hector S. 4383 Hall, Howard Edison 4384 Hadley, Ray 4385 Hopkins, Evi L. 4386 Howard, Casper E. 4387 Hudson, Herbert E. 4388 Huffins, William 4389 Howard, Frank W. 4390 Howard, Roy J. 4391 Howard, Roy J. 4392 Johnson, Harvey W. 4393 Lindemann, Reuben E. 4394 Lutz, Fred C. 4395 Ledwidge, William H. 4396 Lesser, John S. 4397 Lesser, Alvin W. 4398 Ledwidge, John C. 4399 Lesser, Ezra A. 4400 Martin, Frank Albert 4401 Pratt, John E. 4402 Pratt, Otmar Henry 4403 Reade, Emory I. 4404 Rilly, Daniel E. 4405 Riker, Dahne Adams 4406 Schirrer, Alfred A. 4407 Schley, Edward E. 4408 Sherwin, Louis D. 4409 VanHofe, William 4410 Watts, Floyd F. 4411 Walsh, Wallace 4412 Wetzel, Fred L. 4413 Wetzel, Roy E. 4414 Wheeler, Justin E. 4415 Wheeler, Ray Daniel 4416 Welly, John

SEVENTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY

Charles Steinbach, Veteran Harness Maker and Good Citizen, Has Pleasant Surprise.

Sunday, July 15, 1917, marked the seventy-third birthday of Charles Steinbach, and he was pleasantly surprised by his son, Henry A. Steinbach and family of Dexter.

Previously, it had been arranged that Mr. and Mrs. Steinbach should spend the day at their son's home in Dexter, but he stole a march on them by coming to Chelsea with his family Saturday evening.

Albert Steinbach, another son who recently enlisted in the Sixth Regiment of Engineers, arrived from Detroit in time for the fine fish dinner, which was served at noon; and later Mrs. Burr and Mr. Albert Litchfield of Dexter and George Steinbach and family were also added to the guests.

Mr. Steinbach received several fine presents and many letters of congratulation from those who were unable to be present.

LOUIS ALBER EXEMPTED.

Chief Deputy Sheriff William Esslinger, received advice Friday from J. Herbert Cole, special U. S. agent for the department of justice, located at Detroit, that Louis Alber, of Sharon, should be regarded as exempt from registry or the draft in May last.

County draft officials have had a great deal of correspondence on the matter and were informed that the affidavit of Alber's mother was sufficient to clear the young man. He has maintained all along he was too old for the draft.

The department of justice official requested county authorities to make the decision in Alber's case public.

HOWARD SAW SPUDS.

Howard Canfield was in Ann Arbor, Thursday, and while in the county seat town granted a Times-News reporter a brief interview which resulted in the following item in Friday's issue of the News:

Howard Canfield of Chelsea whose headquarters is Howell, Neb., was in the city yesterday greeting friends. He has recently traveled through the central western states and reports every nook and corner planted with potatoes. He believes potatoes will be plentiful next winter.

VILLAGE TAXES.

Village taxes can now be paid at any time at my store on East Middle street. 88tf M. A. Shaver, Treasurer.

POMONA GRANGE PICNIC

Will Be Held Saturday, July 21, at Lyndon Center.

The next meeting of Pomona grange will be with Eureka grange at the Lyndon town hall on Saturday, July 21st. A picnic dinner at noon will be a feature. The program follows:

- Business meeting at 10:30 a. m. Picnic dinner at noon. Canning demonstration by a speaker from Michigan Agricultural college. Song by all. Recitation—Miss Clara Riemen-schneider. Address—Miss Jennie Buell. Music—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hodges. Paper—Mrs. J. M. Spaulding. My Favorite Poems—Mrs. Belle Scotney. Solo—Franklin Jewell. The County Agent System—E. R. Twist.

Patriotic drill. Closing song. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in the grange and agriculture.

NEIGHBORHOOD BREVITIES

Interesting Items Clipped and Culled From Our Exchanges.

PERRY—A severe storm passed over this place Saturday morning about six o'clock. On the farm of L. W. Benjamin, six miles south of town, hail ruined 10 acres of beans, a fine garden and damaged the barley. Corn was also damaged.

TECUMSEH—A gang of 50 negroes landed in Tecumseh Wednesday. We understand they are working for the N. Y. Central railroad in construction work. They have three cars on the track down by the Water Works plant where they are housed and take their meals.—Herald.

POWLERVILLE—An electrical and rain storm, which passed about six miles north of this place early Saturday morning, damaged growing crops considerably. One barn was struck by lightning and badly damaged, but fortunately did not take fire.

MRS. LYDIA EHNS.

Mrs. Lydia Ehnis, 57 years of age, was stricken with apoplexy Sunday while riding home from services at the Scio German church and died several hours later at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Kaercher of Scio.

She is survived by one son, Herman, and one daughter, at whose home she died. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 10 o'clock, sun time, Wednesday morning. Church services will be held a half hour later. The Rev. Frederick Thrun will officiate.

A JOLT FOR A NEIGHBOR.

Howell, the county seat of Livingston county, has the roughest streets we have encountered anywhere. The main thoroughfare is beautifully paved with brick in the business section of town, but once one leaves the paved street he is confronted with a series of rough dirt streets that are a disgrace to that otherwise progressive community. There is plenty of gravel in that vicinity and it is time Howell used some on her residence streets.

WANTED, FOR SALE, TO RENT

Advertising under this heading, 5 cents per line for first insertion, 24 cents per line for each additional consecutive insertion. Minimum charge for first insertion, 15 cents. Special rate, 3 lines or less, 3 consecutive times, 25 cents.

LOST—Between Island Lake and Chelsea, satchel containing fishing tackle. Finder return to C. H. Diederich, 908 Francis St., Jackson, Mich. Reward. 892c

FOR SALE—100 head nice Red Durham feeding steers at 8 1/2c per pound. Leach & Downer. 297c

FOR SALE—Horse and good second-hand windows. Mrs. Mary Fish, Chelsea. 897c

FOR SALE—Modern five-room cottage. Owner will sacrifice for \$1,450 for quick sale. Address inquiry F. E. M. care Chelsea Tribune 887c

TORNADO INSURANCE—Agent for the old reliable Hastings Mutual Co. O. C. Burkhart, Farmers & Merchants bank, Chelsea. 867c

FOR SALE—New Kingston carburetor for Ford car; also nearly new Schebler carburetor for Flanders twin motorcycle. Ford Axtell, Chelsea. 847c

FOR SALE—Eight room modern residence, 519 McKinley St. Phone 42 for particulars. 817c

KEMPF COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

ESTABLISHED

1876

Capital, Surplus and Profits - \$100,000.00

Don't Be Afraid of Your Banker

When you want to talk over with us your money affairs, don't be afraid to come to the Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank. Remember we WANT to help you in every way we can. We will give you all the time to talk to us you wish—we will do all in our power to help you—sit down and figure out with you ways and means of helping you. The Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank really wants to help our home people. Why not take us at our word and call and see us?

CHELSEA - - - MICHIGAN

..Summer Goods..

WE OFFER

SIMMONS BLUE ENAMEL OIL STOVES

The Stove that is Hotter, Quicker and Cleaner. Also Oil Stove Ovens, all sizes and styles.

REFRIGERATORS

Galvanized and Enameled Lined in all sizes.

HAMMOCKS

A good assortment at very reasonable prices.

CROQUET SETS—All grades and prices.

Lawn Hose and Sprinklers, Nozzles and Couplings

Fly Nets and Blankets Sweat Pads—A few "Deer Hair" left

REMEMBER—Our Furniture Department includes a complete line of all kinds of Furniture

A SLIGHTLY USED SET OF CANVAS for McCormick Binder

At a Bargain Price.

Phone 66-W HINDELANG & FAHRNER Chelsea

When You Leave Your Car With Us It Is TURNED OUT RIGHT



None but SKILLED MECHANICS In Our Repair Department.

We KNOW EVERY PART of Every Car

We Are ALWAYS READY TO EQUIP YOUR MACHINE With the Latest Appliances.

Crescent Garage

A. R. Grant E. A. Tisch

F. STAFFAN & SON UNDERTAKERS

Established over fifty years Phone 201 CHELSEA, Mich.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DR. H. H. AVERY Graduate of U. of M. Member of 2d District Dental Society and Michigan State Dental Society. IN PRACTICE TWENTY YEARS

DR. H. M. ARMOUR Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist Succeeding Dr. L. A. Maze. Also general auctioneering. Phone No. 84, Chelsea, Mich. Residence, 119 West Middle street.

GEO. W. BECKWITH Fire Insurance Real Estate Dealer, Money to Loan Office, Hatch-Durand Block, upstairs, Chelsea, Michigan.

S. A. MAPES Funeral Director Calls answered promptly day or night Telephone No. 6.

C. C. LANE Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist Office at Martin's Livery Barn, Chelsea, Michigan.

CHELSEA CAMP No. 7338 M. W. A. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month. Insurance best by test. Herman J. Dancer, Clerk.

DETROIT UNITED LINES

Between Jackson, Chelsea, Ann Arbor Ypsilanti and Detroit.

Eastern Standard Time Limited Cars

For Detroit 8:45 a. m. and every two hours to 8:45 p. m. For Kalamazoo 9:11 a. m. and every two hours to 7:11 p. m. For Lansing 9:11 a. m.

Express Cars Eastbound—7:34 a. m. and every two hours to 8:34 p. m. Westbound—10:20 a. m. and every two hours to 8:20 p. m. Express cars make local stops west of Ann Arbor.

Local Cars Eastbound—6:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m. and 10:16 p. m. For Ypsilanti only, 12:51 a. m. Westbound—6:30 a. m., 8:20 a. m., 10:51 p. m. and 12:51 a. m. Cars connect at Ypsilanti for Saline and at Wayne for Plymouth and Northville.

Mr. Automobile Owner:

Are you insured against fire, theft and liability? The Citizens Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, carried the insurance and paid for the following automobiles by theft:

- Thos. D. Fitzgerald, of the Secretary of State's Office, Lansing \$335
Jerry Kastle, New Boston 300
Earl W. Tucker, Wyandotte 375
Benjamin C. Hilliker, Swartz Creek 320
Anton Keidis, Scottville 308
R. Barringer, Richland 275
Mutual Telephone Co., In-lay City 315
Frank S. Hagerman, Stevensville 425
Glen C. Gillespie, Prosecuting Attorney, Pontiac 300
Kirk Van Winkle, Lansing 325
W. H. Williamson, Oakland County 975

The above losses are paid from every part of the State. The wise man will insure in the Big Mutual. 25,000 policies issued, 350 claims paid, and \$70,000 of cash in bank.

Cost is only \$1.00 for policy and 25c per h. p.

See local agent or write

Citizens' Mutual Auto. Ins. Co., Howell, Mich.

to feel Fresh and Fit

—you must keep your stomach well, your liver active, the bowels regular, and your blood pure. Your physical condition depends on the health of these organs. When anything goes wrong

just take

a few doses of Beecham's Pills and avoid any serious illness. They are a fine corrective and tonic for the system, and a great help in maintaining good health. A single box will prove the remedial value of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

The Average Consumer.

"Who's this man who is telling me to eat the luxuries of the table so as to save the staples?"

"Why, what's the matter with you, man?"

"He's either got to give me the money to buy the fobsters with or tell me I'm one myself!"

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

A Grasping Mind.

"Eight hours work, eight hours rest, and eight hours recreation, you know," said the man who likes proverbs.

"Yes," replied the weary citizen. "Maybe sometime congress will be hurried up to pass a law looking out for the rest and the recreation."

Where to Stick.

"Sticky weather," said the boy, who was thinking of fishing.

"That's right," responded his dad. "Stick to business, son."

The pen is mightier than the sword but the sword doesn't leak all over your fingers.

After the Marine Is Tired Eyes

After the Marine Is Tired Eyes—Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eye—Styes—Blepharitis—Conjunctivitis—Morpheus—Blepharitis—Morpheus is a favorite treatment for styes that feel itchy and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as you can and you will be free from the trouble.

WILSON MAKES PLEA

PRESIDENT ASKS MANUFACTURERS AND MINE OWNERS TO BACK U. S. IN WAR.

TOLD TO FORGET PRICES

President Declares Victory or Defeat Depends on Prices—Denounces Dollar Patriots—Everyone Must Make Sacrifices.

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurance that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

The president's statement follows: "The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out.

Promises Just Price. "Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop.

Must Face the Facts. "We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together.

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these trying months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country.

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor.

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

Assails "Bribery." "I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to 'stimulate' production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—rewards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world.

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means.

"Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again, amidst peace and justice?"

"Do they mean that you will exact

Asphalt Found by Accident.

Asphalt, with which so many roads are paved, was found by accident. Many years ago, in Switzerland, natural rock asphalt was discovered, and for more than a century it was used for the purpose of extracting the rich stores of bitumen it contained.

Is Expected, at Least.

It is expected, at least, that we have to pay for it that we value the advice of a physician more than the advice of a friend.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is not patriotism at all.

Full Dollar's Worth. "Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist.

"Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war; let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuff they need.

"Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed, and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting.

Making War a Failure. "They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible.

"I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place.

"I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it.

"The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance.

Warning Is Sounded. "I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make.

"Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must, of course, command those things.

"I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding.

Must Have Same Prices.

"And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much a part of the government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the government and industrial purchases made by the managers of industries, and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country with all the industries that contribute to its life as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea.

Think Not of Self.

"We must make prices to the public the same as the prices to the government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man among us must personally face that reckoning along with her.

"The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind.

"I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

A Matter of Interest.

The Sick Doctor.—When I am dead I want a careful autopsy made. Observe the liver especially—it will interest me greatly to know what really is the matter with it.

Selfishness.

The word selfishness is said to be only 200 years old, but the thing it self dates back to the Garden of Eden when Adam tried to hide behind the skirts of Eve before she had any.—Florida Times-Union.

DR. GEO. MICHAELIS SUCCEEDS HOLLWEG

WAS UNDER SECRETARY OF FINANCE FOR PRUSSIA AND PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

WHOLE HOLLWEG CABINET FALLS

Kaiser Also Accepts Resignation of Gen. Von Stein, Prussian Minister of War.

London.—Kaiser Wilhelm has accepted the resignation of his imperial chancellor, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, and has appointed Dr. Georg Michaelis, under secretary of finance for Prussia and a privy councillor, in his place. An official German wireless dispatch with this information was announced by the British admiralty.

No further details were given. Undoubtedly, however, the whole Hollweg cabinet has fallen. Official confirmation was had earlier that the Prussian minister of war, General von Stein, had resigned and that his retirement had been approved by the Kaiser. The resignations of all the Prussian cabinet were formally tendered the Kaiser several days ago, when the German political situation became acute. The emperor delayed acceptance dispatches from Berlin mentioned that neither Minister of the Interior Helfferich, nor Minister of Instruction Solz, of the Prussian ministry, had been in attendance at recent meetings of that body, indicating their imperial master had dropped them from his official list of councillors.

Germany's censorship has concealed the full story of the political strife which has now culminated in the downfall of the empire's most astute statesman and the most powerful politician.

London.—The Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam, under date of July 13, says the Bavarian Kurier publishes what the Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung calls "an almost incredible and sensational revelation," to the effect that Professor Harnack, June 30, wrote, in a letter which he sent to Munich, an account of an interview he had had a few days previously with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, imperial German chancellor.

According to this account, the chancellor informed Professor Harnack that his views closely approximated those of Philip Scheidemann, Dr. Eduard David, Socialists, and Dr. Karl Heine, Social-Democrat, but he could not free himself entirely from the influences of the Conservatives, who must first be divided before he obtained a free hand for action.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said the great danger was from Germans who continued to believe in victory and added: "In the best case, it can only be a draw."

The reformists who precipitated the crisis originally marked Hollweg for destruction purely because of his individual refusal to acquiesce in their demands for wide electoral reforms and for a pledge that Germany's peace aims do not contemplate annexations. Then later dispatches reported that the Center party revolters and the radicals who joined with them to assume control in the reichstag were opposed to Hollweg's retirement, being fearful that his successor would be even less amenable to reform influences than Hollweg.

Dispatches received from Berlin, having been delayed by censor, emphasized that if Hollweg yielded to the reichstag's demands for parliamentary reform, there was no reason for him to resign on account of inability to agree with the parliament on the question of peace aims.

This would seem to indicate that Hollweg has flatly refused the parliamentary reform program.

Before receipts of the official confirmation of Hollweg's retirement the newspaper Germania was quoted in dispatches here as asserting his fall "was inevitable, since the Junkers, headed by the crown prince, were gaining the upper hand in the situation."

The Germania is the Center party's official organ. In this connection it was pointed out that the crown prince has been actively conferring for two or three days in Berlin, and that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Quartermaster General Ludendorff, the two arch-apostles of militarism, had been recalled to Berlin from the front, for the second time in a week.

Of collateral interest were dispatches from Switzerland indicating great unrest and uneasiness in Austria-Hungary due to the German internal strife coming at a time when Russia is powerfully smashing the Austrian lines.

Hesperia.—The bean weevil is working havoc in this locality. The work worm has hurt the onion crop.

Detroit.—Two deserters from the Thirty-third Michigan infantry regiment have been imprisoned. Fred La Quea, Co. K, an Indian cook, who deserted at Grayling Sept. 13, 1916, has been sentenced to serve 18 months at hard labor in Fort Leavenworth prison. Private Joseph Leppock, of Co. B, who left for 2 days without leave of absence, was sentenced to serve six months.

QUOTA TO BE DRAFTED IN EACH STATE

Allotment by states of quotas to be raised by selective draft for Uncle Sam's national army was announced by the war department.

The quotas assigned are on a basis of proportionate population of each state to the population of the nation as recently fixed by the census bureau. In the allotment each state is given credit for its total enlisted National Guard strength, plus the men enlisted in the regular army between April 2 and June 30, 1917.

The following table gives the war department allotment, gross quotas, net quotas and National Guard and regular army credits—the total of the latter two appearing in the final column of the table:

Table with columns: United States, Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Dist. of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico. Columns include Gross Quota, Net Quota, National Guard Enlisted April 2-June 30, Regular Army June 30, and Aggregate National Guard and Reg. Army.

WILSON ISSUES FORMAL DRAFT ORDER

Washington.—The government has notified each state of the number of men it will be called upon to furnish in the draft. This notification was contained in the formal order issued by the president calling for 687,000 men under the selective conscription law to make up the national army.

The only steps now remaining are distribution by the governors of state quotas among the local exemption districts and the great lottery, which probably will be held next week and which will establish the order in which registrants are to present themselves for service or exemption.

The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and National Guard to war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army.

Total to Be 1,262,985.

The total of these three forces will be 1,262,985 men.

Later another 500,000 will be called out, supplemented by sufficient men to make up losses and maintain reserve battalions.

Following is Secretary of War Baker's announcement of the order: "By virtue of the authority vested in him by an act of congress, entitled 'An Act to Authorize the President to Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 13, 1917, the president of the United States has ordered the aggregate number of 687,000 men to be raised by draft for the military service of the United States in order to bring to full strength the organizations of the regular army and the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the military service of the United States and to create the national army, and has caused said aggregate number to be apportioned to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia as set forth in the schedule hereto appended.

Must Apportion Quotas.

"The governor of each state and territory and the commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting for and by the direction of the president and in accordance with said act of congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, shall apportion the quota so apportioned to such state, territory or district and shall communi-

cate to each local board established in such state, territory or district notice of the net quota to be furnished by such board, and such net quotas shall thereupon be furnished by the respective local boards as required by said act of congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto."

In computing the number of men to be required from the various states the government put to the credit of each state every man it now has in the National Guard and every man it has contributed since April 1 as a war volunteer to the regular army.

Computation Method.

Pricing on the debit side of the ledger the national army of 600,000, the entire National Guard at war strength and the number of war volunteers needed on April 1 last, to bring the regulars up to the war strength, the grand total was apportioned according to population.

This gave a gross quota for each state, from which a net quota was computed by checking off the number of National Guardsmen available for federal service and the number of men given by the state to the regular army since April 1.

The apportionment was made on the basis of an estimated grand total for the United States and its possessions of 105,396,050 inhabitants.

This is a paper estimate, computed from registration returns, which comes within the law requiring distribution of quotas by population, but which equalizes in a great measure the burden that is to fall upon the 4,559 exemption districts.

Total of 1,152,985.

Each will furnish under this apportionment the men its total registration would indicate as a fair proportion, rather than the number the actual population of the district would indicate. The total of these gross quotas is 1,152,985 men.

Credit is given to the various states for a total of 465,985 voluntary enlistments in the National Guard and regulars, making the total net quota for all states 687,000 men.

Illinois, which was the first big state to fill its quota for the regular army, reduced its gross quota of 79,094 to 51,633.

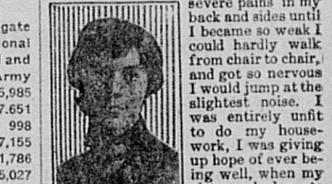
Youth is the period of probation for old age.

There. This swampy delta, with its countless creeks, hardly looks like a dwelling fit for man, yet here and there from those forests of mangrove, where one would think no human being could find a footing, emerges a dugout canoe propelled by scantly clad natives, who somewhere in these inaccessible recesses find a spot dry enough to set up their habitation.

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

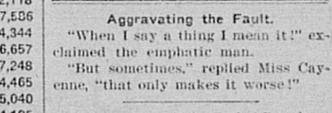
Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with



severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my household work, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. A. Kieso, 586 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in the United States is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.



Aggravating the Fault. "When I say a thing I mean it!" exclaimed the emphatic man. "But sometimes," replied Miss Cayenne, "that only makes it worse!"

The organizers of The Capital Petroleum Company have now contracted for the drilling of the first well on their 507-acre oil tract in Kansas. Stock now only 2 cents a share while it lasts, one-fifth cash, balance four monthly payments, or 5% discount for all cash. Make all remittances to The Securities Finance & Investment Co., Fiscal Agents, 329 Foster Bldg., Denver, Colo. Adv.

Hush Money.

Miss Eleanor Munro, niece of former Postmaster Bryson, had an interesting experience while acting as a member of the "flying squadron" of the Red Cross, says the Indianapolis News. Miss Munro was one of a machine load of workers canvassing the rural routes west of the city. At one home on the Maywood road, Miss Munro alighted and seeing several men in the carriage shed back of the house, proceeded in that direction, determined to make her appeal to the purse holding part of the family. Soon the other occupants of her machine heard sounds indicating some presumably humorous situation, and soon Miss Munro emerged from the shed and showed to her companions a double handful of bills and small change. "Six dollars," she exclaimed, laughingly, "and how do you suppose I got it? I ran into a keg of beer and a poker game, and in order to get rid of the posthaste, they gave me everything on the board."

Where Bright Men Congregate.

A census of Leavenworth prison develops that there is only one illiterate person out of several thousand confined therein. An ignorant person hasn't brains enough to get into a federal prison. He generally gets thirty days in jail.—San Antonio Light.

Not Necessarily.

"They must have led a hollow life, they must." "Who must?" "Those cavemen."

Instant Postum

A table drink that has taken the place of coffee in thousands of American homes.

"There's a Reason"



Delightful flavor Rich aroma Healthful Economical Sold by grocers everywhere.

The turkey buzzard is nearly as large as an eagle, dull black, soars almost constantly, often in large curves.

COULDN'T LIFT SIX MONTHS OLD BABY

Mrs. Hawkins Was So Weak Couldn't Move in Her Bed Without Help.

HAD SUFFERED TORTURE

Well and Strong Again After Taking Tanlac and Weighs More Than She Has in Over Eighteen Years.

"I was down in bed and couldn't raise my head or move without help and now I'm able to do all my household work, even to my cooking and garden work and I weigh more than I have in twenty years and have been taking Tanlac only about four weeks," said Mrs. Dollie Hawkins, 4906 Second avenue, South, Birmingham, Ala., recently.

"For years," continued Mrs. Hawkins, "I suffered with rheumatism and acute indigestion. The rheumatism got me down in bed and had me bound so hard and fast somebody had to move me about and the pain was terrible. I couldn't lift my six-months-old baby, and had to hire someone to wait on me and do my work. I was so nervous the least little thing dropping on the floor would startle me and my heart would almost stop beating. I couldn't eat any solid food at all and was in such run-down condition my baby fell off until it was just a little skeleton and fretted and cried all the time. No kind of medicine did me any good and I was getting worse all the time.

"If ever a medicine did wonders, Tanlac did it for me and my little baby. I felt better in just a few days after I began taking it. I have taken three bottles and I am not nervous in the least now and my sleep is fine and rests me. The awful rheumatic pains and misery is all gone. I can eat anything I want and my food not only gives me nourishment but my baby is as fat as a little pig and sits for hours at a time on a pallet and plays without a whimper. Tanlac has made a well woman of me and a fat, healthy baby out of my little sickly one, and I'm just so thankful for what Tanlac has done for me that I want everybody to know about this great medicine."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town. Adv.

Ready With Advice.

A grocer man was telling a customer about some woman who had fainted on the street. He rushed to the rescue, of course, and lifted her head from the ground.

"It's a wonder you hadn't killed her! Don't you know that her head should have been lower than her feet?"

The grocer accepted the information with the smile of one who likes cold douches, and went on about how a man stopped his automobile to take her to a hospital, and how they tried to revive her with ammonia.

"Worst thing you could have done! Don't you know that when the patient is unconscious you should never—" and so on, and so on.

Which shows how the poor dear doctors are going to suffer from every woman's training in R. C. first aid.

P. S.—Also the poor, dear undertakers.—Washington Star.

Druggist's Experience With Kidney Medicine

I have handled and sold Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for some time and have heard customers claim that it had produced very satisfactory results in different ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder. I have nothing but favorable reports at hand and my personal opinion is that there is not anything on the market that will equal Swamp-Root for disease of the kidneys, liver and bladder and I know of a physician who is a very strong believer in the merits of Swamp-Root. Very truly yours,

THE J. M. WATTS MERC. STORE, J. M. WATTS, Waterville, Miss.

Sept. 29, 1916.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Congratulations.

"I'm afraid my speech was not much of a success."

"Why," exclaimed Senator Sorghum, "I have called to congratulate you."

"People either went to sleep or walked out of the hall."

"Yes. But nobody threw anything at you."

CUTICURA COMPLEXIONS

Are Usually Remarkably Soft and Clear.—Trial Free.

Make Cuticura Soap your every-day toilet soap, and assist it now and then as needed by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal. Nothing better to make the complexion clear, scaly free from dandruff and hands soft and white.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

An injury to the tongue is more rapidly repaired by nature than any other part of the system

STATE NEWS

Cadillac—A fire starting from the dry kiln destroyed the stove mill of F. B. Dunham, Leota; loss, \$12,000.

Flint—Protection against bomb plots and fires of incendiary origin aimed at food supplies is planned here.

Greenville—When the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miers died in her arms, Mrs. Senora Collins was stricken with paralysis.

Port Huron—Capt. Deneau, who rescued several in the Eastland disaster, jumped into Black river from the Military street bridge to demonstrate a life preserver he just invented.

Owosso—Baxter Brown, local insurance and real estate dealer, and former local option speaker and organizer, was adjudged insane and taken to Ann Arbor for treatment.

Holland—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Van Eyck, of South Dakota, visiting at the home of Thos. Vanhulsen, crawled under a porch and ate poison. First aid treatment saved the child.

Flint—Howard De Frenn, a machinist at the Buick Motor Co. plant here, wiped his hands on a flag and he had to lock himself in the cashier's cage to escape injury from fellow workmen. He was arrested.

Charlevoix—Asa Mahoney, who escaped from the Ionia reformatory, fired 10 shots at Sheriff Mowack and his deputies when they met him on the road near here, while searching for him. None of the shots took effect. Mahoney escaped.

Redford—A company of state troops will be organized here.

Traverse City—Burglars are believed to have accidentally started a fire in the plant of the Gifford Electric Manufacturing Co. which did \$8,000 damage.

Cadillac—Toddling to a tub of water in the kitchen, the infant daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Roscoe Smith, Sherman, lost her balance and plunged into the water. She was discovered by her father, who saved her life by artificial respiration.

Traverse City—Local capital has been subscribed to erect a 125-room hotel at a cost of \$100,000. It will be planned so that the top three stories may be isolated in the winter, leaving the first and second floor to care for the winter transient business.

Flint—Jerry and Quad Gilmore and Emma Werner, Detroit Negroes, held for larceny, picked the turkey's pocket at the county jail, obtained keys for the cell block in which were 20 prisoners, many waiting trial on murder charges, and escaped.

Richmond—Charles Lindke, a business man of this place and Detroit, vice president of the Macomb County Savings bank at Lenox, and his wife and three children have been stricken with typhoid fever. The household went home ill of the same disease.

Helding—When a northbound Pere Marquette passenger train from Ionia struck an automobile driven by George C. Batson, of Ionia, near Orleans Center, completely demolishing the car, George C. Batson, of Ionia, and a three-year-old son of Mrs. O. C. Rasmussen, of Greenville, were killed and two Batson boys were seriously injured, while five other occupants of the car escaped with minor injuries.

Marshall—A special train was put on the Michigan Central railroad leading to Battle Creek to carry workmen to the cantonment at Harmonia.

Greenville—Dr. A. J. Bower of this city has enlisted as member of the staff of surgeons who will go with the Grand Rapids Red Cross hospital unit.

Coldwater—Mrs. Cynthia Bingham, 87 years old, died as the result of being run over by an automobile. This is Coldwater's first fatal automobile accident.

Flint—When his team became frightened at an automobile, Frank H. Hill, 62 years old, Genesee township, farmer, was thrown into a ditch and so badly injured he died.

Owosso—Mary Hornak, Bohemian, who traveled from Texas to Charlotte to marry, was jilted by her prospective husband, a fellow countryman, and arrived here penniless.

Benton Harbor—An experiment is being tried out here by planting a small plot to tobacco near a cigar company's factory. A. Kerr, who has charge of the prospective crop, believes he can successfully grow the curling leaf variety of tobacco. Benton farmers are watching developments.

Detroit—When he leaped from a northbound Baker street car window to wave to friends who were passing on Gratiot avenue, Henry Kisiel, 30 years old, of Grand avenue, Highland Park, was struck by a southbound car. He suffered a fracture of his skull and died soon after reaching Receiving hospital.

Stanton—Amo Carlson, 30 years old, of Boston, drowned in Clifford lake while swimming. He was visiting his uncle here.

Owosso—A new menace to the potato crop, no remedy for which is known here, has been found in this vicinity, and is doing much damage. It is a small worm that bores into the stalk of the vines. The worm is about an inch long and striped. It has already done much damage in this county. Specimens of the worm and its work have been sent to the Michigan Agricultural college.

IS AMERICA'S OLDEST BAND

Organized 86 Years Ago by "Dan" Repasz, It Has Gone Through One War and Is Ready for Another.

The granddaddy of all American brass bands, the Repasz band of Williamsport, has volunteered in a body for the war. It has applied to Col. John P. Wood, commander of Pennsylvania's cavalry regiment, and offers 80 sturdy musicians from which to select the finest of the fit for service in Europe. Girard writes in the Philadelphia Ledger.

There is no blot upon the claim that the Repasz is this country's oldest brass band. It was born 86 years ago and has been in continuous existence ever since.

"Dan" Repasz was the John Phillip Sousa of his day, a masterful musician, and a bully organizer.

There was only one brass instrument in the band when it began its great career, and it was played by Lawrence, who had been a soldier of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Repsz was not tied to local occasions and he made his debut upon the national stage at a whig convention in Baltimore when Henry Clay was nominated for president of the United States.

The Repasz band went through the civil war from start to finish, and as the band of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry it was at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. There it sounded out "Yankee Doodle" and "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," alternating with a confederate band which played the stirring airs of "Dixie."

It's a long, long way from the banks of the Susquehanna to the Rhine, but here's hoping that the old Repasz band makes the journey, and if it reaches Unter den Linden, I congratulate the Germans in advance for the music they will hear.

Degree of Heat.

It is important to know the degree of heat in the drier, and this cannot be determined very accurately except by using a thermometer. Inexpensive oven thermometers can be found on the market, or an ordinary chemical

Magic Coat for U-Boats.

A Chicago man has offered to the United States government a device which he says will make submarine chasers invisible at any distance more than fifty feet. It causes a ship to merge apparently with the water.

The device is what might be termed absurdly simple, but to an unscientific mind would appear to be effective for its purpose. A 14-foot boat moored 200 feet from shore was absolutely invisible to spectators, and boats sent out to hunt for it were unable to find it.

The inventor says he can equip a submarine with the same device which would make it invisible to airplanes.

Island With Bad Reputation.

Margarita, the mountainous island off the coast of Venezuela that Germany is said to have been seeking as a submarine base, has a reputation that ill matches its pleasing name. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and got its name from its pearl fisheries, for the Spanish word for pearl is the old Greek margarites. For generations it was the headquarters of the pirates—and especially of the slave traders—of the Spanish Main, and the prison of slaves who were awaiting transportation.—Youth's Companion.

Artificial Minerals.

In the Carnegie geophysical laboratory, Carnegie Institute, Washington, rocks and minerals are now being reproduced by artificial means. In order to do this work the laboratory requires a furnace which can heat to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit and a machine which can exert pressure to the extent of 100,000 pounds a square inch.

Some Etiquette.

"Speaking of etiquette, the summer schedule is now in effect."

"Hah?"

"In departing, say your farewells through the screen door. Don't hold it open."

No Need.

"If you want a comfort in the house, get one of the instantaneous heaters. It keeps the whole family in hot water all the time."

"Don't need it. My wife attends to that."

DETROIT MARKETS.

CATTLE—Best Steers 9.50 @ 10.50

Mixed Steers 8.00 @ 9.00

Light Butchers 7.50 @ 8.00

Best Cows 7.50 @ 8.00

Common Cows 5.75 @ 6.25

Best Heavy Bulls 7.50 @ 8.00

Stock Bulls 6.00 @ 6.50

CALVES—Best 14.00 @ 14.50

Common 7.00 @ 11.00

HOGS—Best 15.25 @ 15.50

Pigs 14.50 @ 14.75

SHEEP—Common 7.00 @ 8.00

Fair to good 8.00 @ 8.50

LAMBS—Best 15.00 @ 16.00

Light to Common 11.00 @ 12.00

DRESSED HOGS 18 @ 19

DRESSED CALVES 17 @ 18

Fancy 20 @ 21

LIVE POULTRY—(Lb.)

Broilers 32 @ 33

No. 1 Hens 20 @ 21

Ducks 22 @ 23

Spring ducks 26 @ 27

Geese 15 @ 16

Spring geese 19 @ 22

Turkeys 24 @ 25

CLOVER SEED 10.80

TIMOTHY SEED 3.60

WHEAT 2.20 @ 2.25

CORN 1.95 1/2 @ 1.87

OATS .79 @ 80 1/2

RYE 2.20

BEANS 8.25

HAY—No. 1 Tim 17.50 @ 18.00

Light Mixed 16.50 @ 17.00

No. 1 Clover 13.50 @ 14.00

POTATOES—(Bbl.) 7.75

BUTTER—Creamery 26

EGGS 34

METHODS OF DRYING

Three Ways Applicable in Making Dried Products.

SHRED OR CUT INTO SLICES

When Artificial Heat Is to Be Used, Freshly Cut Fruits and Vegetables Should Be Exposed First to Gentle Heat.

(From FARMERS' BULLETIN 841, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Three main ways of drying are applicable in the home manufacture of dried fruits and vegetables, namely, sun drying, drying by artificial heat, and drying by air blast. These, of course, may be combined. In general, most fruits or vegetables, to be dried quickly, must first be shredded or cut into slices, because many are too large to dry quickly or are covered with a skin, the purpose of which is to prevent drying out. When freshly cut fruits or vegetables are to be dried by means of artificial heat, they should be exposed first to gentle heat and later to the higher temperatures. If the air applied at the outset is of too high a temperature, the cut surfaces of the sliced fruits or vegetables become hard, or scorched, covering the juicy interior so that it will not dry out. Generally it is not desirable that the air temperature in drying should go above 140 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is better to keep it well below this point. Insects and insect eggs are killed by exposure to heat of this temperature.

Dried Green Peas.

with a sharp knife, taking care not to cut off pieces of the cob. Spread thinly on trays, and place in position to dry. Stir occasionally until dry.

(b) Boil or steam on the cob eight to ten minutes to set the milk. To improve flavor a teaspoonful of salt to a gallon of water may be used. Drain well and cut corn from cob, using a very sharp and flexible knife. Cut grains fine, only half way down to the cob, and scrape out the remainder of grain, being careful not to scrape off any of the chaff next to the cob. Dry from three to four hours at 110 degrees to 125 degrees Fahrenheit. When field corn is used, good plump roasting-ear stage is the proper degree of ripeness. A pound of dried corn per dozen ears is an average yield.

(c) The corn may be dried in the sun. Dry in oven ten to fifteen minutes, and finish drying in the sun. Sun drying, of course, is not satisfactory in moist weather.

Pack in cartons or boxes for a few days to "condition."

Lima Beans.

Lima beans can be shelled from the pod and dried. If gathered before maturity when young and tender, wash and blanch from five to ten minutes. Length of time for blanching depends upon size and maturity of beans. Re-

thermometer can be suspended in the drier. If a thermometer is not used, the greatest care should be given to the regulation of the heat. The temperature in the drier rises rather quickly and the product may scorch unless close attention is given. The reason sun drying is popularly believed to give fruits and vegetables a sweeter flavor lies probably in the fact that in the sun they never are scorched, whereas in the oven or over a stove scorching is likely to occur unless careful attention is given them.

Drying of certain products can be completed in some driers within two or three hours. The time required for drying vegetables varies. However, it can be determined easily by a little experience on the part of the person doing the drying. The material should be stirred or turned several times during the drying in order to secure a uniform product.

The ability to judge accurately as to when fruit has reached the proper condition for removal from drier can be gained only by experience. When sufficiently dried it should be so dry that it is impossible to press water out of the freshly cut ends of the pieces, and will not show any of the natural grain of the fruit on being broken, and yet not so dry that it will snap or crackle. It should be leathery and pliable.

Evaporation of Moisture.

When freshly cut fruits or vegetables are spread out they immediately begin to evaporate moisture into the air around them, and if in a closed

box will very soon saturate the air with moisture. This will slow down the rate of drying and lead to the formation of molds. If a current of dry air is blown over them continually, the water in them will evaporate steadily until they are dry and crisp. Certain products, especially raspberries, should not be dried hard, because if too much moisture is removed from them they will not resume their original form when soaked in water. On the other hand, the material must be dried sufficiently or it will not keep, but will mold. Too great stress cannot be laid upon this point. This does not mean that the product must be baked or scorched, but simply that it

move surface moisture and dry from three to three and one-half hours at same temperature as string beans.

Peppers.

(a) Peppers may be dried by splitting on one side, removing seed, drying in the air, and finishing the drying in the drier at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. A more satisfactory method is to place peppers in biscuit pan in oven and heat until skin blisters, or to steam peppers until skin softens, peel, split in half, take out seed, and dry at 110 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. In drying thick-fleshed peppers like the pimento, do not increase heat too quickly, but dry slowly and evenly.

(b) Small varieties of red peppers may be spread in the sun until wilted and the drying finished in the drier, or they may be dried entirely in the sun.

(c) Peppers often are dried whole. If they are large they can be strung on stout thread; if small, the whole plant can be hung up to dry.

Spinach and Parsley.

Spinach that is in prime condition of greens should be prepared by careful washing and removing the leaves from the roots. Spread the leaves on trays to dry thoroughly. Slicing will greatly facilitate drying.

Parsley should be treated in the same way as spinach.

Herbs.

Celery tops, parsley, mint, sage, and herbs of all kinds need not be blanched, but should be washed well and dried in the sun or in the drier. These are good for flavoring soups, purees, gravies, omelets, etc.

These Potato Strings Have Been Cooked, Passed Through Meat Grinder Used in Ordinary Homes.

thermometer can be suspended in the drier. If a thermometer is not used, the greatest care should be given to the regulation of the heat. The temperature in the drier rises rather quickly and the product may scorch unless close attention is given. The reason sun drying is popularly believed to give fruits and vegetables a sweeter flavor lies probably in the fact that in the sun they never are scorched, whereas in the oven or over a stove scorching is likely to occur unless careful attention is given them.

METHODS OF DRYING

Three Ways Applicable in Making Dried Products.

SHRED OR CUT INTO SLICES

When Artificial Heat Is to Be Used, Freshly Cut Fruits and Vegetables Should Be Exposed First to Gentle Heat.

(From FARMERS' BULLETIN 841, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Three main ways of drying are applicable in the home manufacture of dried fruits and vegetables, namely, sun drying, drying by artificial heat, and drying by air blast. These, of course, may be combined. In general, most fruits or vegetables, to be dried quickly, must first be shredded or cut into slices, because many are too large to dry quickly or are covered with a skin, the purpose of which is to prevent drying out. When freshly cut fruits or vegetables are to be dried by means of artificial heat, they should be exposed first to gentle heat and later to the higher temperatures. If the air applied at the outset is of too high a temperature, the cut surfaces of the sliced fruits or vegetables become hard, or scorched, covering the juicy interior so that it will not dry out. Generally it is not desirable that the air temperature in drying should go above 140 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is better to keep it well below this point. Insects and insect eggs are killed by exposure to heat of this temperature.

Dried Green Peas.

with a sharp knife, taking care not to cut off pieces of the cob. Spread thinly on trays, and place in position to dry. Stir occasionally until dry.

(b) Boil or steam on the cob eight to ten minutes to set the milk. To improve flavor a teaspoonful of salt to a gallon of water may be used. Drain well and cut corn from cob, using a very sharp and flexible knife. Cut grains fine, only half way down to the cob, and scrape out the remainder of grain, being careful not to scrape off any of the chaff next to the cob. Dry from three to four hours at 110 degrees to 125 degrees Fahrenheit. When field corn is used, good plump roasting-ear stage is the proper degree of ripeness. A pound of dried corn per dozen ears is an average yield.

(c) The corn may be dried in the sun. Dry in oven ten to fifteen minutes, and finish drying in the sun. Sun drying, of course, is not satisfactory in moist weather.

Pack in cartons or boxes for a few days to "condition."

Lima Beans.

Lima beans can be shelled from the pod and dried. If gathered before maturity when young and tender, wash and blanch from five to ten minutes. Length of time for blanching depends upon size and maturity of beans. Re-

thermometer can be suspended in the drier. If a thermometer is not used, the greatest care should be given to the regulation of the heat. The temperature in the drier rises rather quickly and the product may scorch unless close attention is given. The reason sun drying is popularly believed to give fruits and vegetables a sweeter flavor lies probably in the fact that in the sun they never are scorched, whereas in the oven or over a stove scorching is likely to occur unless careful attention is given them.

Drying of certain products can be completed in some driers within two or three hours. The time required for drying vegetables varies. However, it can be determined easily by a little experience on the part of the person doing the drying. The material should be stirred or turned several times during the drying in order to secure a uniform product.

The ability to judge accurately as to when fruit has reached the proper condition for removal from drier can be gained only by experience. When sufficiently dried it should be so dry that it is impossible to press water out of the freshly cut ends of the pieces, and will not show any of the natural grain of the fruit on being broken, and yet not so dry that it will snap or crackle. It should be leathery and pliable.

Evaporation of Moisture.

When freshly cut fruits or vegetables are spread out they immediately begin to evaporate moisture into the air around them, and if in a closed

box will very soon saturate the air with moisture. This will slow down the rate of drying and lead to the formation of molds. If a current of dry air is blown over them continually, the water in them will evaporate steadily until they are dry and crisp. Certain products, especially raspberries, should not be dried hard, because if too much moisture is removed from them they will not resume their original form when soaked in water. On the other hand, the material must be dried sufficiently or it will not keep, but will mold. Too great stress cannot be laid upon this point. This does not mean that the product must be baked or scorched, but simply that it

move surface moisture and dry from three to three and one-half hours at same temperature as string beans.

Peppers.

(a) Peppers may be dried by splitting on one side, removing seed, drying in the air, and finishing the drying in the drier at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. A more satisfactory method is to place peppers in biscuit pan in oven and heat until skin blisters, or to steam peppers until skin softens, peel, split in half, take out seed, and dry at 110 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. In drying thick-fleshed peppers like the pimento, do not increase heat too quickly, but dry slowly and evenly.

(b) Small varieties of red peppers may be spread in the sun until wilted and the drying finished in the drier, or they may be dried entirely in the sun.

(c) Peppers often are dried whole. If they are large they can be strung on stout thread; if small, the whole plant can be hung up to dry.

Spinach and Parsley.

Spinach that is in prime condition of greens should be prepared by careful washing and removing the leaves from the roots. Spread the leaves on trays to dry thoroughly. Slicing will greatly facilitate drying.

Parsley should be treated in the same way as spinach.

Herbs.

Celery tops, parsley, mint, sage, and herbs of all kinds need not be blanched, but should be washed well and dried in the sun or in the drier. These are good for flavoring soups, purees, gravies, omelets, etc.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hathorn In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK. Net Contents

**Mack & Co**  
ANN ARBOR.  
1857 Dry Goods, Furniture and Women's Fashions 1917  
Eastern Standard Time Used During Summer

**The Blue Tag Sale**

It is not easy to imagine the full range of real opportunities offered in this fine July event.

White Goods, Wash Goods, Silks, Dress Fabrics, Apparel, Millinery, Underwear, Furniture, Draperies, Rugs, Refrigerators, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Linens, Women's Footwear and many other seasonable varieties.

There are but few exceptions in our entire summer stock. The discounts average 10 per cent to 50 per cent below regular prices.

**Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner**

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Will you please tell me how to stop the heating of a motorcar engine? My engine heats when run about five or six miles and boils all the water out. When the water pump works well, could the trouble be in the magneto timer? If so, how should I set it?

The causes of overheating are so numerous that to attempt to locate your trouble with no more particulars than are given is rather difficult. The rule in locating the cause of trouble of this nature, however, is to go over every part of the ignition, cooling, lubrication and carburetion systems to locate any fault that could cause heating. One of the most frequent causes perhaps is the mistiming of the spark.

If the spark is in proper time your degree of advance in driving should be closely watched, remembering that economy and a cool engine depend upon as advanced a spark as it is possible to carry without knocking or loss of flexibility. The adjustment of your platinum points in both the circuit breaker and coil should be examined, remembering that the adjustment on these members should be as light as possible to avoid missing. Overheating is frequently caused by stiff vibrators, which consume a great deal of current, generate a large spark, but owing to the greatly increased volume the speed of such a current is slow, with the resultant lag, which acts as a retarded spark.

The condition of the cylinders both in the water jackets and the combustion chamber should be thoroughly investigated, every vestige of carbon being removed and sand, scale or other obstructions in the water jackets thoroughly cleaned out. The water passages should be gone over to locate any possible clogging here, as should the radiator. The pump should be examined to see that it is working properly. The circulation may be tested by disconnecting the outlet of the engine or radiator and introducing some aniline color, ink or dye into the radiator. The length of time required for it to reach the outlet and the degree of solution will indicate the speed and volume of circulation. With the engine warm the tubes of the radiator should be felt to find if any are clogged. If so they will be cool, even though full of water.

It being determined that the cooling system is in good order, the lubrication should next be investigated. The condition of all bearings and of the cylinders in respect to oiling should be carefully investigated. Sufficient oil should be fed to the cylinders to almost smoke. Carburetion is to be blamed last, in spite of the fact that it is a frequent offender, for the reason that most drivers find tinkering with this much abused part too easy. The adjustment of a carburetor should be very delicate and precise and should only be changed by a man who really understands the true function of the adjustments and has had sufficient experience to judge the results accurately. The rule in adjusting the carburetor for cooling troubles is that overheating, if the fact can be established that it has its seat nowhere else than in the carburetor, is caused by an overrich mixture.

**Doing Good.**

Few medicines have met with more favor or accomplished more good than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. John F. Jantzen, Delmeny, Sank, says of it, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy myself and in my family, and can recommend it as being an exceptionally fine preparation."—Adv.

**Strawberry Blancmange.**

One quart of milk, one-fourth cupful of sugar, one cupful of strawberry juice, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Heat milk to boiling point. Add sugar, strawberry juice and cornstarch which has been rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Cook until thick and pour into wet molds. When firm, turn out and garnish with whole strawberries and serve with sweetened whipped cream.

**THE CHELSEA TRIBUNE**  
Ford Axtell, Editor and Prop.  
Entered at the Postoffice at Chelsea, Michigan, as second-class matter.  
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Office, 102 Jackson street

The Chelsea Tribune is mailed to any address in the United States at \$1 the year, 50 cents for six months and 25 cents for three months.

Address all communications to the Tribune, Chelsea, Michigan.

**MONEY NOT TIED UP.**

Money invested in liberty bonds is in no way in the world "tied up." So far as the government is concerned the money paid in for these bonds, including that loaned our allies, is being and is to be spent in this country and therefore immediately paid back to the people for labor and products of the United States. So far from being "tied up" this money is in effect never withdrawn from circulation.

So far as the investor in the liberty loan bonds is concerned his money is not "tied up" since there is always a ready market for United States government bonds. Everybody knows this. As is shown by the subscription the demand for liberty loan bonds exceeded the supply by 50 per cent. This creates an immediate market for the liberty loan bonds. Another issue will be offered to the people the announcement of which will be made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in due course. The over subscription of the first issue is an indication of what may be expected for the second issue, which it is hoped will meet with a larger number of subscribers and a great sum subscribed.

**COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS**  
(Official)  
Council Rooms, Chelsea, July 16, 1917.  
Council met in regular session. Meeting called to order by President Lehman.

Present—Trustees Palmer, Mayer, Frymuth, Hirth. Absent—Dancer, Eppler.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The following bills were read by the clerk:

**General Fund.**

H. E. Cooper, 1 mo. salary	\$ 70.00
G. A. R. Decoration day	25.00
Dr. G. W. Palmer, health officer	77.00

**Street Fund.**

G. Backers, 4 weeks	\$ 40.00
Gil. Martin, 232 hours	46.40
J. A. Conlan, team labor	293.35
Frank Leach, 25 lbs. gravel	31.25
Scheneberg Bros., ditching	12.00
Chelsea Elevator Co., lumber, tile, cement	550.06

**Electric Light & Water Fund.**

Electric Light and Water Works Commission \$2,500.00

Moved by Frymuth, supported by Hirth, that the bills be allowed as read and orders drawn for same.

Yeas—Palmer, Mayer, Frymuth, Hirth. Nays—None. Carried.

Enter, Dancer.

The request of M. J. Dunkel for the establishing of curb line on Summit street, curbing to be built as desired at property owners expense, was laid on the table for investigation.

It was decided to gravel the road on the east corporation line in the vicinity of Henry Vickers place.

Moved by Palmer, supported by Dancer, that we adjourn. Carried. Warren R. Daniels, Clerk.

**THE MANURIAL INGREDIENTS OF FEEDS.**

[National Crop Improvement Service.] Nitrogen is the most important and most valuable fertilizing element supplied by feeds, and it is in this element that they show the greatest variation.

The Connecticut Experiment Station states that it was found that the average mixed fertilizer contained 2.95 per cent nitrogen and showed in a table that eighteen of fifty-two different feeds contained 3.33 per cent. Among this list is cottonseed and linseed meals, gluten seed, middlings, brewers' and distillers' products, and a few of the feed mixtures. It is obvious, therefore, that a wise selection of feeds enhances the value of the manure and consequently plays an important part in farm economy.

**SHAVERS' STUDIO.**

The studio will be open Saturday afternoon and evening, July 21, for the convenience of those who have work there.

8941 Mrs. E. E. Shaver.

**Are You One of Them?**

There are a great many people who would be very much benefited by taking Chamberlain's Tablets for a weak or disordered stomach. Are you one of them? Mrs. M. R. Seal, Baldwinville, N. Y., relates her experience in the use of these tablets: "I had a bad spell with my stomach about six months ago, and was troubled for two or three weeks with gas and severe pains in the pit of my stomach. Our druggist advised me to take Chamberlain's Tablets. I took a bottle home and the first dose relieved me wonderfully, and I kept on taking them until I was cured." These tablets do not relieve pain, but after the pain has been relieved may prevent its recurrence.—Adv.

**LOCAL BREVITIES**

Our Phone No. 190-W

Miss Milda Faist is clerking in Vogel & Wursters store.

Austin Palmer was home from Detroit for the week-end.

R. A. Sanborn has purchased L. P. Klein's Overland roadster.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hendrick spent Sunday at Pleasant lake.

Mrs. Anna Phelps of Dexter visited Mrs. C. E. Whitaker, Sunday.

Dr. F. L. Arner and wife of Dexter, visited Chelsea relatives Sunday.

Chas. Miller of Ithaca visited his mother, Mrs. George Miller, Sunday.

Robert Foster is visiting relatives and friends in Bannister and Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. Hugh T. McKune visited Mrs. William Remnant in Jackson, Saturday.

Myron Lighthall of Detroit visited his family at the home of James Cooke, Sunday.

Ignatius Howe and family of Jackson visited at the home of C. Klein, Sunday.

Miss Sophia Schatz visited her sister, Mrs. William Hayes, in Grass Lake, Sunday.

Mrs. J. E. McKune and Mrs. Chauncey Hummel were in Ann Arbor, Saturday.

John Dunley of Detroit spent the week-end at the home of Mrs. Catherine McCarthy.

Glesner Whitaker of Lapeer is spending two weeks with relatives in Chelsea and vicinity.

Mrs. N. S. Potter, Jr., and daughter Caroline, of Ann Arbor, were Chelsea visitors Saturday.

Miss Mary Haab is spending three weeks with her mother, Mrs. Christina Haab of Webster township.

Max Schoenhals was home from Howell, Sunday. He was accompanied by Harry Jackson of Pinckney.

Mrs. Evelyn Russel entertained several little friends at a birthday party at her home Friday afternoon.

Francis Lusty and wife of Jackson visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lusty of Lyndon, Sunday.

E. A. Schmidt and family of Cleveland, Ohio, spent Sunday with his brother, John Schmidt, Jr., and family.

William McQuillan and family of Howell and William Peck and family of Flint visited John Kelly and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Doud and Charles Spon, of Detroit, visited J. B. Hamilton of Lyndon, Saturday, and enjoyed a day's fishing.

Mrs. Barney McNaney and Mrs. Matthew Hankard of Lyndon visited their sister, Mrs. Thomas Ready of Munith, the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Donahue and son Emmet and Mr. and Mrs. Springer and Mr. Kaiser visited Miss Nellie Young, Saturday and Sunday.

Peter Gorman has purchased the residence of Dr. Bush on East Middle street, formerly occupied by Dr. Defendorf, and moved to his new home yesterday.

The Misses Eppie and Veronica Breitenbach and Miss Emma Beaugrand, of Jackson, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Steger at Cavanaugh lake over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Johnson and daughter Evelyn, of Howell, and Pauline Orth of Owosso, visited Mrs. Johnson's brother, Verne Fordyce, and at the home of Ford Axtell, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Jenne of Eaton Rapids and Mr. and Mrs. George Walworth of Hillsdale, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Walworth for several days, returned to their homes yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Walworth accompanying them for a few days' visit.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.  
Lucius County, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state of aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.

Miss Esther Hammond spent Saturday in Detroit.

Miss Katherine Eder has been visiting friends in Jackson for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Guerin spent Sunday in Lima with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McMillen.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Aue of Cincinnati, Ohio, were the guests of Miss Ella Barber, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fhimmons of Detroit were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Shepherd, Sunday.

Mrs. Olive Winslow left Saturday for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Williamston and White Oak.

Mrs. H. Willis, Jack Willis and Miss E. Markey spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Keen of Lima.

Howard Canfield, traveling salesman for the Newton-Haggerty Ladder Co., left today for a trip through the west.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hendricks and daughter, of Chicago, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Webster at Crooked lake.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Andrews of Detroit, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson and daughter and Charles Anderson, of Litchfield, visited Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Armour yesterday.

D. L. Rogers is taking a two weeks' vacation from his duties as assistant cashier in the Kempf Commercial & Savings bank.

Leone Graham and family and Mr. Bachman and family, of Detroit, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Graham, Sunday.

Leo Martin and family of Detroit are spending several weeks at the home of his brother, Frank Martin, on the Benton farm in Dexter township.

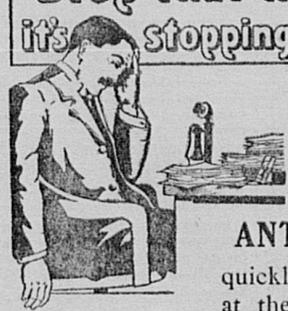
A union meeting of the M. E. church circles will be held Thursday afternoon, July 19th. Business of importance. Scrub lunch, Orient circle serving.

Mat Swikerath, who is a patient at St. Joseph hospital, Ann Arbor, is reported to be recovering slowly from a combined attack of pneumonia and pleurisy.

John Oesterle of Webberville, formerly of Sylvan township, was in Ann Arbor, Thursday, looking over the changes since he first saw the city. He came to Washtenaw county when he was 14 years old settling near Chelsea. Later he bought a farm in Livingston county and 34 years ago sold and settled near Webberville, then a pretty new town. He says that when he first saw Chelsea it was not much of a place.—Times-News.

One dollar pays for the Twice-A-Week Chelsea Tribune for one year—less than a cent an issue.

**"Stop that headache!  
It's stopping your work"**



Pain and Ill Health rob you of all your efficiency.

**DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS**

quickly relieve Pain, but at the same time, when over-work or nervousness is the cause,

**Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine** should be used to relieve the cause.

IF FIRST BOX, OR BOTTLE, FAILS TO BENEFIT YOU, YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

SEVERE HEADACHE.  
"I once had terrible headaches and feared La Grippe. I could not attend to my work. I took some of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and the pain was quickly gone. Then I started using Dr. Miles' Nervine and the trouble vanished completely and I felt well and active once more."  
HENRY FARNHAM,  
Spring Valley, Minn.

Miss Anna Rogers has returned from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Detroit. She was accompanied by her cousin, Miss Barbara Andrews.

Mrs. T. L. Thomson and daughters, Misses Janet and Elizabeth, of Torrington, Connecticut, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Morton, for several weeks.

Mrs. Guy Sprague and son Graham returned Friday from an extended visit at the home of Mr. Sprague's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Sprague of near Grand Rapids, who accompanied her home for a visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Graham.

**INSURANCE**

In some cases insurance is better than money in the bank. Think your case over then see F. H. BELSER  
South and Garfield Streets  
FIRE, ACCIDENT AND AUTOMOBILE

**-Shoes and Repairing-**

We have a line of good Work Shoes from \$2.50 to \$4.00. All leathers. Shoe repairing a specialty. The best oak leather used.

C. SCHMID & SON, West Middle Street

**The Purpose of an Advertisement**

is to serve your needs. It will help sell your goods—talk to the people you want to reach. An advertisement in this paper is a reference guide to those whose wants are worth supplying.

**GLASGOW BROTHERS**  
"Noted For Selling Good Goods Cheap." 129-135 E. Main St., JACKSON, Michigan

**OUR MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE**

Is Being Daily Taken Advantage of By Hundreds of Wise Shoppers

**DESPITE THE FACT** that the present costs on so many staples are very high, we are still offering much merchandise, particularly staples, at the old prices, because our immense stocks were bought early, many of them last fall, and under the much lower prices than at present. So while these goods last we are offering them at particularly attractive prices.

**Suits Are Especially Low-Priced**

Cottons, yard wide Sheetings, ready-made Sheets and Cases, Linens, Laces, Silks, Wash Goods, Lawns, Voiles, etc.

In short—every department is offering special inducements to the buyers during this month only.