

HONOR IS GIVEN TO FATHER SAVAGE

Title of Monsignor is Bestowed Upon
Him and Parishoners Present
Purse of \$13,000.

In Detroit, Wednesday morning, the golden jubilee celebration of the ordination to the priesthood of Dean James Savage was held at Most Holy Trinity church, Sixth and Porter streets. Fifty years ago Father Savage, just ordained, was sent to minister to the people of Trinity parish in the smaller church which stood at the same corner on which the present Trinity church stands. The accumulation of years brought to the esteemed priest the title of Dean, and now with the completion of his five decades of service, he left the sacred portals Wednesday in the royal purple robes which mark his elevation as a domestic prelate of the household of the Pope and with the title of Monsignor, which goes with it.

Monsignor Savage was born in this vicinity and has many relatives and friends in Chelsea and its environs who rejoice in the great honor bestowed upon one of their kin. Regarding the venerable priest, the Detroit Free Press said:

"The years have furrowed the cheeks of the jubilarian, his hair is thinned and whitened with his 77 years, but in as firm a voice as when he first chanted the mass prayers 50 years ago, he sang his jubilee mass, Wednesday. The same missal which

Rt. Rev. Savage used for his first mass in Chelsea and which was used for his twenty-fifth, silver jubilee, was used again on this occasion. As a preliminary to the ceremonies, Rt. Rev. Michael Gallagher invested him with the official robes of his new dignity and he also preached the sermon at the mass."

A dinner for the visiting clergy and for the 25 members of the special committee of the laity, headed by John A. Russell, which had the celebration in charge, was held at the Elks temple, following the religious services. At its conclusion Mr. Russell, in the name of the entire parish, presented Monsignor Savage with the Dean Savage Jubilee Fund of \$13,000.

To each one entering the church was presented a souvenir of the affair in the shape of a picture of the esteemed pastor, under which was inscribed the following simple tribute from the Dean:

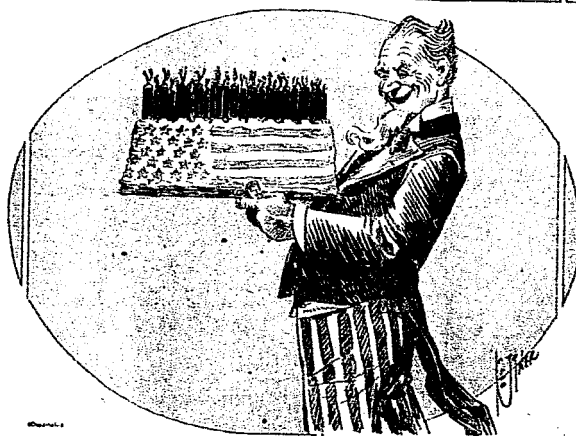
"My priesthood has been spent here among three generations of my people. After fifty years of service the most vivid impression that is with me today is the great kindness with which my ministrations have been received by this people whom I have been called upon to serve."

"On this day of my golden jubilee my prayers are for them, men, women and children alike, not forgetting those who have passed to their reward."

(Signed) "James Savage."
July 2, 1919."

Try a Tribune "sure-shot" liner ad.

The 143rd Anniversary.



PROBATE COURT BUSY

Recent Report Shows a Total of 700 Petitions Handled During Year.

During the past year a total of 742 petitions of various kinds have been filed with the judge of probate, Emory E. Leland, and handled through his office. Of this number, 190 were petitions involving juveniles.

The figures prepared Wednesday by the probate office show that 182 petitions for administrators were filed between June 1918, and June 1919, representing that many estates in the county. Petitions for the probate of wills numbered 81 in the past twelve months period and petitions for the care of afflicted adults were received to the number of 114 while feeble-minded cases were listed at only three for the year.

Sixty-seven guardians for minor children were appointed during the year. Guardians for incompetents were appointed in 16 cases, and 22 adoptions were recorded during the same period.

Four persons, whose patronymics did not suit them, for diverse reasons, were given authority to change to more acceptable names.

There were 47 insane cases for which petitions were made for entry into state institutions and four such petitions in the case of epileptics.

A total of nine petitions to determine the heirs in estates in which such questions arose, were filed and hearings held while two petitions for the establishment of drains in the county were received.

The juvenile cases in which petitions were received, numbered 190.

Matters in which delinquent children appear were 20. Dependent children cases were 13, afflicted children 123.

Juveniles sent to state institutions for corrective treatment and detention numbered six boys to Lansing, two girls to Adrian and five children to Coldwater.

Twelve mother's pensions were allowed during the past year, and the total funds allowed for such purposes was nearly expended. Ten thousand dollars a year is the amount set aside for this use.

WATERLOO ITEMS.

Mrs. Clara Croman Rowe was born in Waterloo township, April 13, 1861, and died at her home in Lyndon, June 27, 1919, after an eighteen months illness from cancer. The immediate members of her family were present when she passed away.

She was a member of the U. B. church of Waterloo and of the Eastern star of Chelsea.

Mrs. Rowe was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Croman and her entire life had been spent in this vicinity. She was united in marriage with Clarence A. Rowe, January 10, 1883, and to them were born four children, Susie, the eldest having passed away July 10, 1907. There are left to mourn their loss, her husband, one daughter, Mrs. Harry Foster of Lyndon, two sons, George of Jackson, and Floyd, who has just returned from service in France, two sisters and two brothers.

The funeral was held Sunday afternoon from the U. B. church.

Mrs. Jennie Aue of Cincinnati is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rothman.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Reeman and Mrs. Orson Reeman motored to Jackson, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Walz are the parents of a little daughter, born Tuesday, June 24, 1919.

George Reeman and George Artz have new silos.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellsworth and Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Stockbridge, spent Sunday at Orson Reeman's.

SUNDAY EVENING MUSICAL.

Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock the following musical program will be given by Mr. James Hamilton of the University School of Music, said to be Michigan's greatest tenor, and Mrs. Rockwell Kempton, organist; Prelude, Scherzo, 5th Sonata, Guilmant.

Mrs. Kempton; devotional service by the pastor; (a) solo, recitative—With Overflowing Heart, air—The Soft Southern Breeze, Barnby, (b) All in the April Evening, Diack, (c) By the Waters of Babylon, Howell, Mr. Hamilton; offertory, pastoral, Rheinberger.

Mrs. Kempton; solo, (a) Berceuse (from Jocelyn), Godard, (b) Elegie, Massenet, Mr. Hamilton; organ, At Twilight, Buck, Mrs. Kempton; solo, (a) God Be With Our Boys Tonight, Sanderson, (b) Christ In Flanders, Ward-Stephens, Mr. Hamilton; grand chorus, Guilmant, Mrs. Rockwell; hymn, America, congregation; postlude.

GOODYEAR-LEEKE REUNION.

The ninth annual Goodyear-Leeke reunion was held at Clear lake Wednesday, June 25th. About 70 relatives and friends enjoyed a bountiful dinner under the family tent. The afternoon was spent in visiting, boat riding and other sports.

Officers were re-elected for the coming year as follows: President, E. A. Croman; vice-president, Orville Gorton; secretary, M. Mae Riethmiller; treasurer, Fred Howlett.

The next reunion will be held at Portage lake the last of June, 1920.

The oldest attending the reunion was Mrs. Melinda Artz of Munith, aged 77, and the youngest was Kenneth Riethmiller, aged four months.

During the past year there have been four deaths, four births and one marriage.

BURGLARS AT BROOKLYN.

Thieves Tuesday night robbed the store of the William North Clothing company of Brooklyn of men's clothing valued at \$2,500 to \$3,000. Only the better class of men's suits and silk shirts were taken so it is surmised that experienced men were implicated in the job. The goods were taken away in automobiles, as shown by tracks at the rear of the store. A similar job was pulled off in Stockbridge about 10 days ago when the Dancor store was robbed.

IN THE CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. P. W. Dierberger, Pastor. Subject Sunday morning, "A Place for Christ." Reception to new members and communion service. Sunday school at 11:15 a. m. Beginning Sunday, July 6th, the kindergarten, which has been conducted during church, will be discontinued, but children are expected to attend Sunday school at the usual hour.

METHODIST

Rev. Harvey G. Pearce, Pastor. Subject Sunday morning, "Loyalty." Sunday school at 11:15. Epworth league at 6:30. Subject Sunday evening, "Austria-Hungary."

CATHOLIC

Rev. Henry VanDyke, Rector. Low Mass at 8 a. m. High Mass at 10 a. m. Baptism at 11 a. m. Mass on week days at 8 a. m.

ST. PAUL'S

A. A. Schoen, Pastor. English service at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 11:15.

BAPTIST.

Sunday school at 11:15 a. m.

NEIGHBORHOOD ITEMS

Brevities of Interest to Tribune Readers From Nearby Towns and Localities.

HOWELL—Having completed the studio scenes for the production of "Miss 13" by Lloyd Lonergan, in New York, the producing company of the Howell Motion Picture Corporation has come on from New York and commenced work here—Reporter.

DEXTER—An automobile belonging to Robert Meyers was stolen in Ann Arbor, Sunday. Orville Bellaire and George Coombs, the latter from Saline, have been arrested, charged with the theft. Bellaire is an old offender and three years ago was deported. His home is in Chatham, Ont.

YPSILANTI—At a meeting of the city council Monday evening it was voted to raise the gas rates 20 cents per thousand in order to meet the cost of maintenance and the cost of making gas. The board of public works was authorized to make necessary improvements not to exceed \$20,000.

FRANCISCO—Members of the Draper school of Summit—near Vandereock lake—in 1868, were delightfully entertained Monday by Mrs. Ida Draper. Thirty-eight were present, the guests including the husbands, some of these also being classmates. Mrs. Joseph Ferguson, who was the teacher of the class at that time, was present also and at 71 is still an active member of the society. She is a resident of Leoni.

HOWELL—A boy, a cement block, hammer and a hand full of No. 22 cartridges furnished the stage setting for what may be a fatal accident. Eugene, son of city marshal George Pearson, picked up a hand full of cartridges at the lake and brought them home. Mrs. Pearson heard three or four fire-crackers, as she supposed, and then she heard a cry. The ball hit Eugene on the breast bone. The wound bled profusely but whether the bullet penetrated the body or not is still uncertain.—Republican.

BODIES WERE MIXED.

The body of James Scott was buried Tuesday in an Ypsilanti cemetery. His daughter, Miss Stella Scott, went to Ann Arbor and picked out her father's body from among a number there. Miss Scott had her father supposedly buried on June 7th, last, and acting on a "hunch" that the body was not her father's, she had it exhumed last week and found that instead of her father, who was past 80 years of age, the coffin contained the body of a foreigner about 40 years of age.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS

Five cents per line first time, 2½ cents per line each consecutive time. Minimum charge 15 cents. TRY A LINER AD when you have a want, or something for sale, to rent, lost, found, etc. The cost is trifling.

FOR SALE—New milch cow and calf. Arthur Young, phone 206-F4, Chelsea. 8411

HAY FOR SALE—12 acres fine timothy hay, on the ground, James Killam, phone 147-F30. 8312

WANTED—To buy 5 or 6 room house in Chelsea. Inquire J. O. care Tribune. 8316

AUCTION SALE household goods at 116 Dewey Ave., Chelsea, Sat., July 5th, 1:30 p. m., bedsteads, tables, chairs, rug, range, etc. T. Constable. 8312

FOR SALE—Ford delivery car, closed body; or exchange for pleasure car. Dickenson, 734 So. Main St. 8312

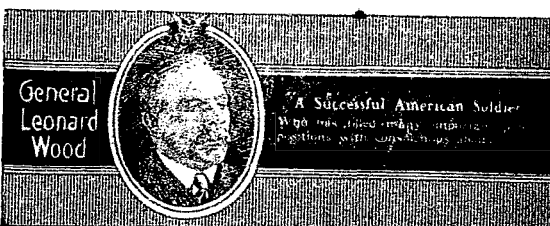
WANTED—Two young ladies about 25 and 35 years of age, who have had some experience in dry goods or department store work, and a man who has had experience in selling goods and window trimming. Just the right parties would find themselves in responsible positions by the time we get into our enlarged store, now being built. Glasgow Bros., Jackson, Michigan. 8312

FOR SALE—25 White Leghorn hens. E. J. Whipple, Chelsea. 8213

WANTED—Man who wants year-around job without any "lost time," one not afraid of work. Inquire Supt. Elec. Light & Water Works Com., Chelsea. 8111

FOR SALE—Old newspapers for wrapping, shelves, etc. Large bundle only five cents at the Tribune office.

WANTED—People in this vicinity who have any legal printing required in the settlement of estates, etc., to have it sent to the Chelsea Tribune. The rates are universal in such matters, and to have your notices appear in this paper it is only necessary to ask the probate judge to send them to the Chelsea Tribune.



THE WONDERFUL CAREER of General Leonard Wood offers a striking example of the heights which may be attained by any ambitious young American.

GENERAL WOOD HAD NO SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, still he rose to the forefront of our entire military establishment.

HE EARLY DISCOVERED that the way to SUCCESS was to PREPARE for SUCCESS.

Start today to prepare for your success. Open a savings account at this strong bank. It will grow with almost unbelievable rapidity provided you add to it regularly.

We pay a high rate of interest and provide absolute safety as to principal.

Careful, Conscientious Service.

NOTHING TO SELL BUT SERVICE
KEMPFF COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$100,000

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STARTERS

WE are now able to take orders for Ford car fully equipped with electric starter and lights. Get your order in now for car to be delivered in August. : : : :

Palmer Motor Sales Co.

CHELSEA STEAM LAUNDRY

opened under new management on

Monday, June 30th, 1919

in the same location as formerly, 109 N. Main St.

We Are Prepared To Do Family Washings

and will call for the same at any time. Delivery within three days

J. JOHNSTON & SONS.

Call Telephone 61

HOLMES & WALKER

Now Is the Time You Want Haying Tools

■ We have the leading makes—the John Deere, Keystone and Clean Sweep Loaders and Side Rakes.

■ Mowers—the McCormick and Deering.

■ Binders—the McCormick and John Deere.

■ Twine—the Plymouth and McCormick.

FIRST CLASS PLUMBING AND TIN SHOP

HOLMES & WALKER

"We Always Treat You Right"

Saturday Specials

July 5th

Armour's Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs - 23c
Hershey's Cocoa, 1-2 pound can - 19c
Jap Rose Soap 8c
Honey Cookies with icing, per doz. 14c
Old Tavern Early June Peas, can - 15c
Sardines per can 7c

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Don't Forget to Renew
That Subscription

F. STAFFAN & SON
UNDERTAKERS

Established over fifty years

Phone 201 CHELSEA, Mich

She Did Her "Bit."
First Helen—Have you done your bit?
Second Helen—Well, I should chuck! Ought to see the fine trench I made in the vegetable garden next door—People's Home Journal.

In Dire Need.
"Hubby, I need clothes."
"Do you really?"
"Yes, sir, I do. I'm getting so I take it so personal every time the rag man comes down our street."

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We send money by return mail and hold goods for ten days for senders approval of our price. Mail merchandise direct to.

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Don't be a wage earner any longer. Get into business for yourself. Earn \$10,000 to \$20,000 yearly in the tire repair business. In slack times, the fastest growing business in the auto field.

RELIABLE TIRE REPAIR SCHOOL.
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DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

We can sell it or exchange it for city property—it is so easy for quick action.

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FARM AND REAL ESTATE
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Opposite Postoffice

Will pay highest prices for general stock of shoes, dry goods and clothing.

MELON & MOHR
18 MONTCLAM W.
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FORD PARTS, LOW PRICES

Auto shafts with gear, 32; ring gears, 15; differential cases, 10; rear axle shafts, 10; front axle shafts, 10; 1916 radiators, \$10 and up. In fact, most all Ford parts at half-price. Everything guaranteed. See Mr. W. C. Grand River, Cherry 4157.

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We handle a full line of second hand parts and accessories for all makes of cars also a good stock of slightly used tires. A call will convince you our prices are right.

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Bring in your last seasons garments and we will transform them into the latest styles. Expert fitting, popular prices. New suits made.

RADIATORS

Bought, sold, exchanged and repaired. See the new honeycomb radiator for the Ford. A liberal allowance made on your old one.

Eagle Radiator Repair Co.
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Seat covers and tops recovered and repaired. Also curtains a specialty. First class work guaranteed.

Olsen Auto Top Co.
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CHEAPEST AND BEST

For suburban moving order your vans of

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By my Non-Surgical Method. No knife, chloroform, or detention from your daily duties. Piles, Prolapse, Hemorrhoids, Itching, Bleeding or any disease of the rectum, except cancer. My Method is original. My own. No other Physician CAN USE IT. I have used it for 20 years, without a failure. Others can imitate, but imitations don't last long. I have been in my present office for 12 years. My patients can tell the results. When I tell you my method is safe, sure and painless, you may rely on it, always. There are more people suffering from rectal diseases, and other troubles resulting therefrom, than few people imagine, and every one of them can be made well and happy if they would not rely on treatment that is often useless. Unless the CAUSE OF RECTAL DISEASES IS REMOVED ENTIRELY operations and other treatments FAIL. I treat as many people who have had operations, as those who have not. That proves it. If you are a sufferer, come in and have a private talk with me, it won't cost you anything to talk, unless you talk too long, and I will give you some reliable advice, and TREATMENT THAT WILL GIVE YOU PEACE AND COMFORT IF YOU DESIRE, AT A PRICE REASONABLE—ALWAYS for the results produced, and you may arrange payments as will suit your financial condition. I am as anxious to make you well, as you want to be—that is my BUSINESS. I advertise because I have SOMETHING to advertise. I have nothing to sell by mail—Ad.

C. C. McVOY, M. D.
Non-Surgical Treatment Rectal Diseases.
55 BROADWAY, DETROIT.
Established private office, 12 years.

Jacqueline of Golden River

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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UNDER THE MOUNTAIN.

Paul Hewlett, loitering at night in Madison square, New York, is approached by an Eskimo dog. He follows the dog to a gambling house and meets the animal's mistress coming out with a large amount of money. She is beautiful and in distress and he follows her. After protecting her from two assassins he takes her in charge, and puts her in his own room for the rest of the night. He returns a little later to find a murdered man in his room and Jacqueline dazed, with her memory gone. He decides to protect Jacqueline, gets rid of the body and prepares to take her to Quebec in a search for her home. Simon Leroux, searching for Jacqueline for some friendly purpose, finds them, but Hewlett evades him. Hewlett calls the girl his sister. In Quebec he learns that she is the daughter of a recluse in the hills, Charles Duchaine. Pare Antoine tells Hewlett Jacqueline is married and tries to take her away. Jacqueline is spirited away and Hewlett is knocked out, but both escape and arrive at St. Boniface. On their sled journey to Chateau Duchaine their dogs are poisoned and Hewlett goes snowblind. Jacqueline recovers her memory and leaves Hewlett. Pare Antoine rescues Hewlett from death in the snow. He says Jacqueline is the wife of Louis d'Epervier, nephew of Charles Duchaine.

CHAPTER X—Continued.

"M. Duchaine has been a recluse for many years," he said, "and of late his mind has become affected. It is said that he was implicated in the troubles of 1877, and that, fearing arrest, he fled here and built this chateau in this desolate region, where he would be safe from pursuit. Solitude has made a hermit of him and taken him out of touch with the world of today."

"I believe that Leroux has discovered coal on his property, and by threatening him with arrest has gained a complete ascendancy over the weak-minded old man. However, the fact remains that his daughter was married by me to M. d'Epervier some ten or twelve days ago at the chateau."

"My duties took me to Quebec. There I learned that Mme. d'Epervier had fled on the night of her marriage, and that her husband was in pursuit of her. Again it was told me that she was living at the Chateau Frontenac with another man. It was not for me to question whether she loved her husband but to do my duty."

"I appealed to you. You refused to listen to my appeal. You threatened me, monsieur. And you denied my priesthood. I shall not help you in the pursuit of her. M. Hewlett, for you are entrusted solely by love for the wife of another man. Is that not so?" he asked, bending over me with a penetrating look in his blue eyes.

"Yes, it is so. But I shall go to the chateau," I answered.

Pare Antoine rose up.

"You will find food here," he said, "and if you wish to take exercise there are snowshoes. Try to find the chateau—do what you please; but remember that if you lose your way I shall not be here to save you. I shall return from my mission in a week and be ready to conduct you to St. Boniface. And now, monsieur, since we understand each other, I shall prepare the supper."

I swallowed a few mouthfuls of food and fell asleep soon afterward. In the morning when I awoke the cabin was empty.

I spent the next two days recovering my strength, and on the third found myself able to leave the hut for a short tramp.

I found one of the pistols in the hut, and to the pocket of my fur coat were a couple of cartridges which I had overlooked. The rest I had fired away in my delirium.

The cabin was situated in a valley, around which high hills clustered. Strapping on the snowshoes I set to work to climb a lofty peak which stood at no great distance.

I must have turned off at a slight angle which took me some distance out of my course, for my progress was suddenly arrested by a mighty wall of rock, a sheer precipice that seemed to descend perpendicularly into the valley underneath. Somewhere a torrent was roaring like a miniature Niagara.

I stopped to stare in admiration. Far below me the narrow valley had widened into a smooth, snow-covered surface of a lake.

And on a point of land projecting from the bottom of that mighty wall I saw the chateau!

It could have been nothing else. It was a splendid building—not larger than the house of a country gentleman, perhaps, and made of hewn logs; but the rude splendor of it against that icy, rocky background transfixed me with wonder.

On each side of the chateau a cataract plunged, yelling itself in an opacity of mist, tinted with all the spectral hues by the rays of the westerling sun.

Why, that position was impregnable! Behind it the sheer precipice, up which not even a bird could walk;

the impassable lake before it, and the torrent on either side!

But—how had M. Charles Duchaine gained entrance there?

There seemed to be no entrance. And yet the chateau stood before my eyes, no dream but very real indeed.

Before I reached the hut again I had formulated my plan. I would start at dawn, or earlier, and work around these mountains, a circuit of perhaps twenty miles, approaching the chateau by the edge of the lake. I concluded that there must exist a ridge of narrow bench between the whirlpool and the castle, though it was invisible from above, and that the entrance would disclose itself to me in the course of my journey.

Although the sun was well above the horizon when I awoke I started out on the fourth morning eager to achieve the entrance to the chateau.

First I plodded back to the two mountains which guarded the approach to the valley, then worked round along the flank of the ridge of peaks, searching for an entrance. The further I went, however, the higher and more precipitous became the mountains.

There was no visible entrance to that mountain lake on any side, and to descend that sheer, ice-coated precipice was an impossibility.

It was long after nightfall when I reached the cabin again, exhausted and dispirited.

I awoke too late on the fifth morning, and I was too stiff to make much of a journey. I climbed to the edge of the glacier once again in the hope of discovering an approach. I examined every foot of the ground with meticulous care.

But wherever I approached the edge the same wall of rock ran down vertically for some three hundred feet, veneered with ice and wrapped in a perpetual blinding spray.

I was within three hundred feet of Jacqueline's home and yet as far away as though leagues divided us. I looked down at the chateau and



He Neither Heard Nor Saw Me.

ground my teeth and swore that I would win to her. But all the rest of that day went in fruitless searching.

This was to be my last night in the cabin. I could not return, not though I were perishing in the snows.

Happily my eyes were now entirely well, and my hands, though chapped and roughened from the frosts, had suffered no permanent injury. So I started out with grim resolution on the sixth morning, when the dawn was only a red streak on the horizon and the stars still lit my way.

As I stood, rather weary, balancing myself upon my snowshoes, I heard a wolf's howl quite near to me. Raising my head I saw no wolf but an Eskimo dog—the very dog I had encountered in New York—Jacqueline's dog!

CHAPTER XI.

Under the Mountains.

The dog was standing on a rock at the base of the hill immediately before me—and calling. I almost thought that it was calling me.

I took a few steps toward it, and it disappeared immediately, as though alarmed—apparently into the heart of the mountain.

When I reached the spot where it had been it was nowhere to be seen. And the footprints ran toward a tiny hole no bigger than the entrance to a fox's lair—and ended there.

At this spot an enormous bowlder lay, almost concealing the burrow. I put my shoulder against it—in the hope of dislodging it sufficiently to enable me to see into the cavity. To my astonishment, at the first touch it rolled into a new position, disclosing a wide natural tunnel in the mountain-side, through which a sleigh might have passed easily!

I saw at once the explanation. The bowlder was a rocking stone. It

must have fallen at some time from the top of the arch, and happened to be so poised that at a touch it could be swung into one of two positions, alternately disclosing and concealing the tunnel in the cliff wall.

I stepped within, and, striking a match, perceived that I was standing inside a vast cave—a vaulted chamber, that ran apparently straight into the heart of the mountains.

The interior was completely dark. At intervals I struck matches with me, but the road always ran clear and straight ahead, and I could even guide myself by the ruts in the ground.

I advanced cautiously until the light grew quite bright; I saw the tunnel end in front of me, and emerged into an open space in the heart of the hills.

I glanced at my watch. It seemed that I had been traveling for an interminable time, but it was barely eleven o'clock. I felt drowsy, and somehow, before I was aware of any fatigue, I was asleep.

It was three o'clock when I awoke, and at first, as always since my journey began, I could not remember where I was. And, as always, it was the thought of Jacqueline that recalled me to my surroundings.

I sprang to my feet and made hasty preparations to resume my journey.

In the first cave that I explored I found a stock of provisions—flour and canned meats and snatches—snugly stored away safe from the damp and snow. Near by were picks and shovels and three very reputable blankets, with a miscellany of materials suggestive of the camping party's outfit.

I might have been more surprised than I was, but my thoughts were all centered on Jacqueline, and the waning of the light showed me that the sun must be well down in the sky. I must go on at once if I were to reach the chateau that night.

As I proceeded I kept looking to the left to endeavor to locate the narrow passage into which I had strayed, but it must have been the merest opening in the wall, so small that only a miracle of chance had led me into it, for I saw nothing but the straight passage before me.

Presently I began to hear a murmur of water in the distance and then a faint flicker of light.

The thunder of the cataracts filled my ears. A fine spray, like a garment of filmy silk, obscured my clearer vision; but through and beyond it, between two torrents that salted above like crystal bows, I saw the chateau before me.

CHAPTER XII.

The Roulette Wheel.

The building stood far back beneath the overhanging ledge and seemed to be secured against the living rock. It was evident that there was no other approach except the tunnel through which I had come, for all around the land that turbulent whirlpool raved where the two cataracts contended for the mastery of the waters.

It was almost dark now and growing bitterly cold. I felt in my pocket for my pistol and loaded it with the two cartridges that alone remained of the lot I had brought with me. Then I advanced stealthily until I stood beneath the cataract; and here I found the spray no longer drenched me. I came upon a door in the dark wing and, turning the handle noiselessly, found myself inside the chateau. And at once my ears were filled with yells and coarse laughter in men's and women's voices.

As my eyes became accustomed to my surroundings I perceived that I was standing near the foot of an uncarpeted wooden stairway. There was a dark room with an open door immediately in front of me, and another at the farther end of the passage, from beneath which a glimmer of light issued, and it was from this room that the sounds of laughter and music came.

I turned to the left, and advancing I suddenly found myself face to face with Philippe Leroux.

He was seated at a table in a room writing, and I came right upon the door before I was aware of it. I saw his thin face with the little upturned mustache and the cold sneer about the mouth; and I think I should have shot him if he had looked up. But he neither heard nor saw me but wrote steadily, and I crept back from the door.

Hewlett meets Duchaine and Jacqueline and Leroux and learns many things.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Proverb Refuted.

"There is no fool like an old fool." "I don't know. There's the young fool that marries an old fool."

Common sense is not so common after all.



How to Care for Gloves.

There are right and wrong ways of putting on gloves. The right way does not injure them; the wrong way weakens and tears the skin or fabric in a very short time. Black kid gloves should be kept in paraffin or oiled paper. A black glove is a white skin painted. This paint will harden and dry if not properly cared for. All gloves should be kept away from salt or damp air as much as possible. They should be kept dry, but away from heat. Time and great care should be taken in putting them on the first time, so that the seams may not be stretched.

Mending the Gloves.

Use cotton thread for mending the gloves, as silk thread will cut the kid. Do not use the over and over stitch, as it always shows so plainly. Take a stitch on one side of the seam and then a stitch on the opposite side, and draw them together. This keeps the regular seam intact and conceals the fact that the glove is mended.

To Keep Evening Gloves Clean. To keep evening gloves clean in a street car or train draw a pair of loose white silk or lisle gloves over the kid. The outer gloves may be easily drawn off and slipped into muff or pocket.

Cut off the hand part of long gloves.

The arm part is perfectly good. Take it to a glove factory, and have a short pair of gloves, that match in color, sewed on the arm part, or you can do it yourself, using a feather or embroidery stitch.

Many Designs for Fall.

The extreme novelties that are being featured in the fall clothing lines should, in the opinion of manufacturers' representatives, prove somewhat puzzling to the retailer called upon to make a selection. It was pointed out that, after a dearth of variety during the war, the change to extreme styles may turn out very disappointing. With the manufacturers already urging the retail trade to be quick about their selections and order plenty of merchandise the retailer faces a difficult situation. He must decide on what he wants from a multitude of new and novel designs.

Handkerchiefs.

Colored linen handkerchiefs in the conventional shades of lavender, pink, yellow and blue, show a drawwork band set in a little from the hemstitched hem. These handkerchiefs are especially dainty and any woman who likes colored handkerchiefs would be sure to find them attractive.

Gowns for Summer Afternoons



There is a fashion for wearing an overslip of silk or satin that admits of several overdresses to one underslip. It is most convenient and economical, because, with one or two underslips, one may achieve a variety of toilettes that will do duty for afternoon and evening wear. Satin slips in black, navy blue, dark brown, or gray prove their adaptability to overdresses of printed georgette, voile and similar fabrics and slips of plain or shot tulle in light colors make the lovely foundations used in lace, net and all the other light colored sheer dress stuffs. Besides being useful for long overdresses the dark slips are worn with hip-length and knee-length blouses or smocks.

The last arrivals in afternoon frocks could not ask for better representation than the two that speak so well for the season's styles in the picture above. Nearly all of them have soft slashes or easy girdles at the waist line and there are many very dainty laces used over the light colored slips. Voiles and nets and crisp organdie are lovely over them and seem to add distinction to their dainty charm when worn over black slips. One of these lace dresses over a tulle slip is shown at the left of the two models in the picture. The mesh and the cluster of blossoms set in the front of it are both in the same color as the underslip. There is a fair play of blossoms at the front of the girdle. They indicate that their loveliness inspired the color of the frock.

A printed georgette in a dark color with light tan figures is shown in the model at the right. Georgette much like this has been shown since the beginning of the season and never mingling with greater success than in this gown. There is a vest of moult ribbon set together with needlework and full ruchings of ribbon used in bands about the sleeves at the end of panels and

around the bottom of the overdress. It would be hard to pick out a combination of color for this frock more cool and elegant looking than blue and tan, but there is no doubt it will be elegant in any of the season's popular colors.

Julie Bonville

Of Good Quality.

More clothing retailers than ever before, it was stated by the representative of a leading clothing house, have decided not to wait for salesmen to get to them but have put in their initial orders for fall merchandise, says the New York Times. The result of this desire to get their orders in early has so far made the volume of fall business done better than in any previous season. Prices have had no effect in curtailing orders, and the one idea of the retail trade seems to be to get quality. Many of them have mentioned that the wholesale trade has shown good judgment in making high standards of goods and workmanship of first consideration this season, and they say that this policy is in line with conditions that they have found.

Mats for Sport Wear.

A smart sport hat that is being introduced by millinery manufacturers is made of a combination of heavy batavia cloth and milan hemp. The cloth is treated with stiffening and is stretched firmly over the top of a large sailor or mushroom shape. Manila color is used in conjunction with facings of different hues. Tiltan, jay blue, henna and navy are effectively combined with the shade of the cloth. Novelty ribbons to match the facings are used as bands, and are finished with bows, cockades and short ends which lie flat on the upper brim.

See Page 1

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30x34	12.75	14.50	2.25
32x34 1/2	15.75	16.50	2.50
32x36	18.00	19.50	2.75
32x4	20.00	21.50	3.40
32x4 1/2	22.00	23.00	3.75
34x4 1/2	22.50	23.50	3.90
34x4 3/4	23.00	24.00	4.00
36x4 1/2	31.00	32.50	4.45
36x4 3/4	31.50	33.00	4.60
38x4 1/2	35.00	37.50	5.00
42x5	36.00	38.00	5.50

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Eastern "Mad-Stones."

In eastern countries rabies is treated by the "tabasheer," or some other form of what are indifferently called "snake stones," or "madstones," and which are believed to be a specific for all forms of poisonous bites or wounds. "Tabasheer" is a porous, stony secretion found in the stalks of bamboo. It was used in Persia so long ago as the tenth century, and is carefully described by the French traveler Tavernier, who visited India in the seventeenth century.

Grateful Employment.

Suffering is not necessarily a blessing in disguise. Sometimes it is simply an undisguised evil, an evil that we have no right to be carrying about with us. Self-denial for its own sake is only a foolish refusal of pleasures that we might thankfully enjoy. Courage and faith when trouble comes are no more our duty than is grateful enjoyment of our blessings when the days are bright.

Italian Philosopher-Martyr.

February 17 is the anniversary of the burning in Rome, in 1600, of the Italian philosopher, Giordano Bruno. He was subjected to continual and terrible persecution for seven years prior to his death, in the hope that he would recant. In 1889 a monument was erected to him under papal protection at the place where he perished at the stake.

Daily Thought.

What's gone and what's past help should be put to rest.—Shakespeare.

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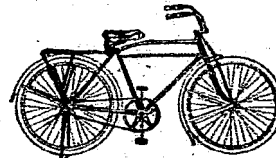
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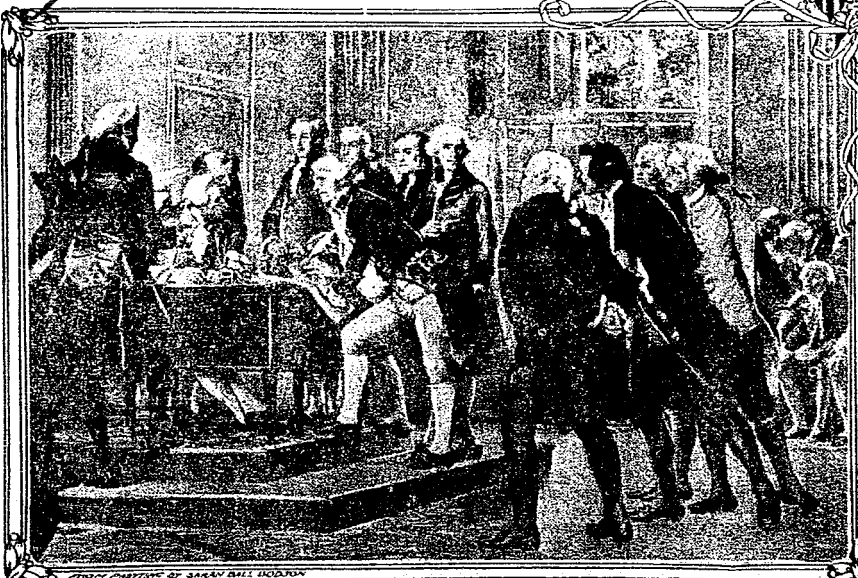
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The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
BENJAMIN HARRISON JOHN ADAMS THOMAS JEFFERSON BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ROBERT LIVINGSTON LEWIS MORRIS SAMUEL ADAMS JOHN HANCOCK JOSEPH EASTLETT ROGER SHEPMAN PHILIP LIVINGSTON

THOMAS JEFFERSON wrote the Declaration of Independence. And congress signed it. And the Liberty Bell rang forth the glad tidings, proclaiming liberty in the land. And George Washington began to fight the British.

This is about the way the average schoolboy—not to say some older Americans—thinks the Declaration of Independence came into existence. The independence of the United States of America was secured and the Fourth of July became a national holiday.

While some of the details concerning the Declaration of Independence will always be a matter of argument among historians, the sequence of events is clear and runs like this:

Fighting between the Americans and the British began April 19, 1775, at Lexington. Even after the fighting was on it was some time before the movement for independence gained much headway in the public mind. February 13, 1776, a committee appointed to prepare an address to the country presented its report to congress. This report reads in part:

"We have been used of carrying on the war for the purpose of establishing an empire. We disavow the intention. We declare that what we aimed at and what we are entrusted by you to pursue is the defense and re-establishment of the constitutional rights of the colonies."

It was not until June 7, 1776, that Richard Henry Lee of Virginia introduced a resolution which was to become only less familiar than the Declaration itself. This resolution contained the famous sentence: "That these United States are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be dissolved."

This resolution was debated many times by congress. The chief speakers for separation were John Adams, Sherman, Samuel Adams; Roger Sherman, Oliver O'Connell, Richard Henry Lee and George Wythe. John Dickinson of Pennsylvania led the opposition for delay, prominent among his followers being John Jay, James Wilson, James Duane, Edward Rutledge and Robert R. Livingston, but it was evident from the beginning that they were in the minority.

To save time a committee was appointed on June 11 to frame the Declaration of Independence. Strange to say, Richard Henry Lee, who was the father of the resolution, and by parliamentary right should have had the chairmanship of the committee, was left out of it. The reasons for this omission have been variously explained. It is a fact that he was absent when the committee was named, having been called home by the illness of his wife.

The five members were Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut and Robert R. Livingston of New York. All five were prominent in the congress and in national affairs. Roger Sherman is unique in American history as a signer of the four great documents: the Articles of Association, the Declaration of Independence,

the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution—all of which he was instrumental in preparing.

The committee elected Jefferson chairman and instructed him to make a draft of a declaration. The committee submitted its first draft June 28.

July 2 the congress adopted the resolution presented by Lee and resolved to take further consideration on the morrow. On the third the committee had not finished its labors, but on July 4 it presented a completed draft to the body, and after a long debate, which continued until the night, the congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. After the committee of the whole had debated the paper for hours Benjamin Harrison reported to congress that the Declaration of Independence had been agreed to by the committee of the whole. The paper was again read and ordered printed.

The Declaration was committed to the printer, Dunlap, immediately, and the broadside was ready on the following day, July 5, when it received the signatures of John Hancock and of Charles Thomson, president and secretary of congress, respectively, authenticating the copy to be forwarded to the governments of the thirteen states. The signatures were followed by the words: "By Order and in behalf of the Congress."

Copies of the broadside were sent to the various states and to the commanding officers of the continental troops. It is not certain that each of these bore the signatures of the president and the secretary.

On July 19 it was ordered that the Declaration "passed on the fourth, should be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and style of 'The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,' and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of congress."

On August 2 the journal records that "The Declaration of Independence, being engrossed, and compared at the table, was signed by the members."

As to the signatures to the Declaration, a volume might be written. The common understanding is that the fifty-five men whose names are appended were present in congress on July 4, 1776, and assenting to the Declaration. This understanding is far from the truth.

Signatures appear on the document of men who were not members of the congress at the time the Declaration was agreed on. It has been suggested that the proper interpretation of the orders of congress to have the document signed by every member, was intended to include those who became members about this time.

But Henry Wisner of New York, who voted for independence, did not sign, and Robert Morris, who did not cast his vote for the Declaration, did. Wisner was absent in New York on August 2 to attend the provincial congress, to which he had been elected, and evidently never had an opportunity to affix his signature to the document.

There was a reason for the delay in appending the signatures apart from the time necessary to have the document engrossed. It was intended to have the Declaration go out to the world as the unanimous declaration of all the colonies, and on July Fourth,

1776, the delegates from New York felt some diffidence in voting, as they had no instructions. Wisner, however, did cast a vote in favor of independence, and before August 2 New York had instructed her delegation to agree to the Declaration.

There was a hearty response when it became known that signatures were to be appended to the document. Samuel Chase of Maryland was absent from congress on July 4 and the next day he wrote from Annapolis to John Adams, "How shall I transmit to posterity that I gave my assent?" On the ninth Adams replied, "As soon as an American seal is prepared I conjecture the Declaration will be subscribed to by all the members, which will give you the opportunity you wish for of transmitting your name among the votaries of independence."

Elbridge Gerry of New York had to leave Philadelphia two weeks after the Declaration had been adopted, and he wrote to John and to Samuel Adams, "Pray subscribe for me ye Declaration of Independence if ye same is to be signed as proposed. I think we ought to have ye privilege when necessarily absent of voting and signing by proxy."

Of the signers who did not vote for the Declaration because they were not members at that time William Williams of Connecticut was not elected until July 11; Itash, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross of Pennsylvania were not elected until July 20. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, as well as Chase, was attending a meeting of the Maryland convention on July 4. George Wythe of Virginia on the same day was chairman of the committee of the whole of the Virginia convention, and Richard Henry Lee was in the convention, having been compelled to return from Philadelphia on account of sickness in his family, having left on June 13. William Hooper of North Carolina was absent from Philadelphia at least as late as July 8. Yet all of these members signed the Declaration, although some of them. It has been shown, were not even members at that time, and four members were absent.

Thomas McLane of Delaware was the last to sign and did not do so until five years after the adoption of the Declaration and at a time when the war virtually was at an end. It was through no fault of McLane. His name was omitted from the printed copy in the journal.

The popular, traditional idea of the signing of the Declaration of Independence presents it as a graceful and formal function taking place July 4, 1776, in a large, handsomely furnished chamber in Independence hall, Philadelphia. To give the necessary touch of vivacity to the picture there is the scene of the small boy darting from the door as the last signer sets his autograph to the parchment and dashing down the street, calling to his grandfather to "Ring! Oh, ring for liberty!"

As a matter of fact the Declaration of Independence was signed behind locked doors. The city was not breathlessly awaiting the event outside, nor did the Liberty Bell peal forth on that day the triumphant note of freedom.

From these facts it appears that the "Fourth of July" might with good reason have fallen upon either July 2 or August 2 instead of upon July 4.

FOR BETTER ROADS

CHANGE IDEAS ON HIGHWAYS

Non-Motoring Public No Longer Regards Good Roads as Speedways for Fortunate Neighbors.

The public's conception of "good roads" has undergone a radical change in the last two years.

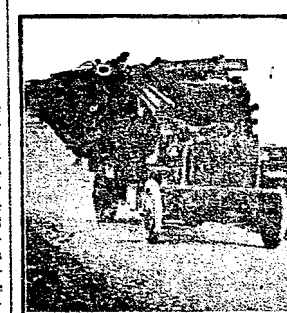
Prior to the entry of the United States into the world war, the non-motoring American public, more often than not, thought good roads were advocated chiefly for the benefit of their more fortunate neighbors who owned and drove their own motor cars, writes E. A. Williams, Jr., president of a large motor truck company. They were inclined to regard good roads laws as class legislation and were unwilling for the most part to lend either financial or moral support to the construction and upkeep of something from which they derived no direct benefits so far as they could see.

The war merely hastened what leaders of the industry had foreseen for several years; it furnished the setting and the conditions which enabled the truck to establish itself as a factor in the economic life of the country.

The non-motoring public no longer looks upon good roads as "speedways" for the motoring "aristocracy." It has come to realize that motor trucks are essential as transportation factors, and that good roads are necessary to the efficient operation of trucks. Its vision has been broadened; it sees the advantages and benefits which accrue from a combination of these factors—benefits which have a direct bearing upon the economic conditions of the community.

It sees the farm brought, one might say, to the very table of the consumer; it sees an ultimate decrease in food prices; and, those who pause to consider the matter further, see the ever expanding range of possibilities of the truck and its ally, good roads.

With the universal recognition and adoption of the motor truck the public's conception of how roads should be built also has undergone a change. Heretofore there has been a vast difference between the average man's idea of good roads and that of the experienced engineer. The average man was content to build for the present; the engineer, as a result of past and not altogether satisfactory experience,



Motor Truck Carrying Big Load Over Improved Road.

ence, knows and has known the importance of building for the future as well as the present.

The first thing a railroad does after obtaining a right-of-way, as everyone knows, is to build a roadbed and lay tracks. That roadbed is put in to stay. The track, which corresponds to the surface of the highway, is built of the most substantial and practical material to be had.

The railroad officials, however, do not expect this roadbed and track to last forever without attention. Long ago they learned that the only way to assure safety and durability is to anticipate depreciation and make constant repairs.

That is just what we are coming to in road building. For years it has been customary for county engineers to direct such operations but for the most part their work has been hampered by lack of funds, and inadequate force or by limited legislation and more or less red tape. There are some states in which farmers are still working out their road tax by the day, hauling gravel or stone in a more or less haphazard fashion for the construction of roads; upon their efforts and those of a limited force of hired workers depends the maintenance of the community's highways.

From these facts it appears that the "Fourth of July" might with good reason have fallen upon either July 2 or August 2 instead of upon July 4.

Thousands of soldiers coming back to civil life with a preference for outdoor work will find employment in building highways in their home states. Reports from state highway departments of eleven states say that 43,300 men will be employed on their roads this year and that soldiers will be given the preference.

Kenosha, Wis.—H. L. Stein says he is the owner of the smallest dog in the world. This distinction for Kenosha came with the advent of a toy black-and-tan puppy which tipped the scales at two ounces. The mother dog and another pup died and the lightweight champion survivor is taking his nourishment from an eye-dropper.

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Drop in some time this week and have us explain our system for real Painless Dentistry.

FOR FOLKS NEEDING NEW TEETH, we offer a special for July—A FULL UPPER OR LOWER SET made of best Gold Dust, Rubber and S. S. White Teeth. Price \$10.00. Regular price, \$15.00.



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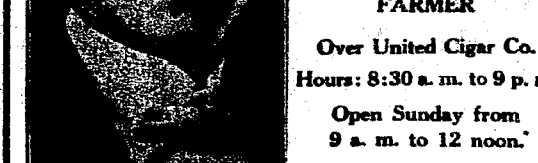
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Come up and make us a visit. We are always glad to show you around. Naturally we are proud of the office.

Examinations free.

You know "cleanliness is next to Godliness", so why not start with your mouth? You'll be surprised how much better you will feel.

FIND WORK FOR EX-SOLDIERS

Eleven States Plan Vital Highway Improvements This Summer—Fighters Preferred.

Thousands of soldiers coming back to civil life with a preference for outdoor work will find employment in building highways in their home states. Reports from state highway departments of eleven states say that 43,300 men will be employed on their roads this year and that soldiers will be given the preference.

First Aero Mail Service.

The first regular aero mail service in the world was started by the United States government, May 15, 1918, between New York and Washington. The actual flying time made was three hours and twenty minutes, including a six minutes' stop for refueling at Philadelphia. At that time the fastest railroad train record between the two cities was five hours. The airmail time has since been reduced to two hours and thirty minutes.

First Post Office in Maine.

In 1776 the first post office in Maine was established at Kennebec, Portland and Bath. The mails were carried by horse, on foot or on horseback and the average week's mail did not amount to five letters at each office. The rate was high, 6%, 12%, 18%, 23 and 37% cents, according to the distance the letter had to be carried, and double the rate when the letter was one more than one sheet of paper.

