

Complies with the pure food laws of every state

Calumet Baking Powder

HEALTHY ECONOMY

Calumet is made of the finest materials possible to select, and makes light, airy, digestible breads, cakes, cookies, pastries, biscuits, etc. It is recommended by leading physicians and chemists.

Calumet is always guaranteed a good baking powder, there is no waste of material. Calumet is absolutely perfect. It will keep longer than any other baking powder on the market and has more raising power.

Calumet is a carefully and scientifically prepared product. The ingredients are absolutely perfect. It is absolutely pure. It is the only baking powder of its kind in the world. It is the only one that is guaranteed to give you the best results.

\$1,000.00

given for any substance injurious to health found in Calumet

MAY LET FORTUNE SLIP



John Armstrong Chanler, descendant of John Jacob Chanler, brother of the lieutenant governor of New York, Columbia, '53, chum of the late Stanford White, art patron, and quondam husband of Anette Rivers, the author of "The Quiet or the Dead," goes about free and untrammelled in 45 states of the union. In the forty-sixth state, New York, where property interests of a million dollars in value are held in his name, his presence would be the signal for quick descent by the legal authorities and incarceration in Bloomingdale insane asylum. To regain the right to that safely and to recover the property, which is now administered by a committee, he has instituted suit in New York state. He must appear in person, but he says he would rather give up his million-dollar estate than be returned to an asylum.

When Chanler was 28 years of age he took in marriage Annie Rivers, who stood at the height of her public fame by her daring novel, "The Quiet or the Dead." The hero of the story, Jack Dering, was Chanler. Married life to the couple was happy for a time. Then came the divorce, which Chanler did not resist. Mr. Chanler shortly afterward married Pierre Troubetzkoy, a member of the Russian nobility. Then came Chanler's commitment to the Bloomingdale asylum. Finally he escaped and went to Lynchburg, Va., where he remained for some time. His identity was discovered. In Virginia the law declared him sane and fully capable of taking care of his own business. Not so in New York, however. The trustee refused to recognize the Virginia decree.

Mr. Chanler is a devoted horseman and a close student. His divorced wife, the Princess Troubetzkoy, was in a private sanatorium for some time, under treatment for a complaint similar to that alleged against Mr. Chanler.

CLAIMS GREAT DISCOVERY



Rudolph M. Hunter of Philadelphia claims to have discovered the secret for which mankind has been seeking vainly since the days of the ancient Egyptians, that of the transmutation of the base metals into gold. What the process is he alone knows; for even to his sons he has confided only a part of it. It is his intention that the secret shall remain in his own family. If Mr. Hunter's claim be justified, and he is recognized as a responsible man with a wonderful inventive genius, he will demoralize the currency systems of all the countries in the world; they will have to find a new metal as the basis of their currency, for if gold is produced in large quantities it will depreciate in value more than even silver has done. It will be no more valuable than copper.

Mr. Hunter is referred to in the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography as an inventor of high standing in the world of electric development, a man whose patents are numbered by the hundreds and date back into the '70s, although he is only 34 years of age. The trolley car of today was invented by him in all material respects in 1881.

In 1883 he brought out the first smokeless powder and carried on successful experiments in this country and France. In 1885 he invented the alternating system of electrical transmission. In 1888 he developed the direct method of generation of electricity from slow or cold combustion of carbon. He has been active in the automobile industry and controls 70 important patents.

DEFENDER OF PRESIDENT



Senator Samuel H. Piles of Washington is one of President Roosevelt's strongest supporters. He thinks it a shame the president who has had the battleships he wants. Mr. Piles fears that the rate he represents will prove so attractive to the orientals that they will swarm in by thousands and that the effort to keep the Pacific along a white man's country will sooner or later involve this country in war with Japan. He has visions in the night of a Japanese fleet sailing up Puget sound and Japanese soldiers fortifying the passes of the Rocky mountains and overturning all the countries between them and the Pacific ocean. To avoid this terrible possibility he would have the coast guarded with battleships.

It is only natural that there should be something of the free-trader in Senator Piles, for he was born in Kentucky. The family was very wealthy and hundreds of slaves joined in the celebration when he was born. At the age of 18 he went over that part of the country and the Piles family was reduced almost to beggary. Something they did not even have enough to eat. They continued, however, to give their boy an education. He went through college, graduating when he was only 19. His troubles were not over yet, however, for Kansas, where he settled, did not prove a remunerative field. He next tried Arizona, but that also proved disappointing. Then he settled in Washington, took root there and grew up with the country. He is now one of the ablest lawyers in his section of the country.

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BIRMINGHAM MICHIGAN

EXCAVATION

REMARKABLE WORK OF AMERICAN PROFESSORS IN AFRICA.

EXCAVATORS BENDING OVER THE LAW OF ONE OF OUR ANCESTRAL EGYPTIANS

Professor Osborn and Mr. Farnham in the Feuiji, Odon Valley

PROFESSOR OSBORN AND MR. FARNHAM IN THE FEUIJI, ODON VALLEY

Ever since the discovery of remains of prehistoric animals in the Fayum desert in 1901 made North Africa the storm center of paleontological men of science have been seeking to exhaust the secrets of that region, and to solve the problems of origin which the Fayum fossils suggested. In 1905 Mr. Beadell, accompanied by Dr. Andrews of the British museum, had proved that Africa, apart from being a continent parasitic upon Europe, was a partly dependent, but chiefly independent center of a highly varied life. The animals which subsequently wandered into Europe, but of animals belonging to types hitherto unknown. Before the work of Dr. Andrews had been even begun, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History had proposed that the second stage of the evolution of the elephant. A week later, the skull of a Moevrium (the head of Lake Moevri) came to light, and Mr. Osborn knew that he had found the representative of the first distinctive stage in the evolution of the elephant.

Twenty-seven species of land animals were discovered by the Egyptian survey, and no less than seven animals were discovered by the American expedition. These include the giant A. sinotheres, the smaller and larger central elephants, the large and small rock-oxes, and certain pig-like animals. With two exceptions, all these animals were short-footed and slow-moving, and they had a pair of front teeth as large as tusks, probably for defense against the actively ranging carnivora of the period. The A. sinotheres were one exception, and defended themselves by sharp-pointed horns. Two million years ago the Mediterranean bordered on Egypt, Libya, and was inhabited by whales which have been found in every part of the Fayum region. These creatures were extraordinarily long and snake-like, and were far more slender in body than any existing whale. Another discovery made in Egypt was the remains which go to prove that the Siwalik fossils, representing an aquatic offshoot from the very stock which gave rise to the elephant. This kinship was surmised by Dr. Huxley long before Darwin, and it has now been confirmed by the extraordinary resemblance between the most ancient sea cow, the Ethowm, and the most ancient of the elephants, the Moevrium.

The scene of the researches, El Fayum, a name derived from the ancient Egyptian word "Fayum," meaning "the lake," lies 50 miles south-west of Cairo, and is the fertile alluvial bottom of a great natural depression, or basin, enclosed by the Nile settlements, which has modern for ages into a large natural lake of late geological times, and subsequently into the more contracted Lake Moevri of the Ptolemies.

The trackless lake named Birket Qum which bounds the Fayum to the north-west is the vestigial remnant of these two great sheets of fresh water. It lies 220 feet below sea level, and receives such a meager overflow from the vast irrigation system of the Fayum plains that it is constantly diminishing in extent and increasing in salinity.

The rich historical associations of the northern oases of these include the irrigation works of Amenemhat I., 2200 B. C. They cover the rise and fall of many a city, and many a Roman city, now represented by the ruins known as Dime and Moshin But far back of this period of man, the discoveries of the excavated locality shores of these same lakes reveal the presence of a world of life so ancient that the pyramids seem as of yesterday.

In the District of Columbia, there are about 320,000 people in the District of Columbia, over 60,000 of whom live in the city of Washington (which now has no legal existence, being merged in the district of Columbia), in a large number of small towns and villages scattered over the hills and valleys of the territory. About one-third of the population is colored, the largest number of colored people gathered in any place in the world; about one-fourth of the population is very poor—poorer than most poor people elsewhere in the United States.

Save Your Money in a New Country

The Pacific Coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway now under construction, opens to the settler thousands of acres of excellent agricultural land. The new country in Adams, Hettinger, and Bowman Counties, North Dakota, and Butte County, South Dakota, is now reached by the new track. The soil is a dark loam with clay subsoil, and produces in abundance wheat, oats, barley, flax, flax, corn and potatoes. The land is well adapted to farming, good water is found in a depth from twenty to fifty feet, and the whole country is underlaid with lignite coal that crops along the streams, and in most cases can be had for the digging.

The climate is healthful, the air is dry and invigorating, and the percentage of sunny days is high. Outdoor work can be done almost every day in the year. Rainfall is amply sufficient to raise the crops. Regular mail service has been established, the roads are good, rural telephones traverse the country, and automobiles are in common use. The deeded land in this district sells for from \$10 to \$15 per acre. There are many instances this year where the crop equaled in value the cost of the land.

In Butte County, South Dakota, there is considerable government land open for homestead entry. Government land offices are maintained at Lennox, Hettinger and Bowman, where filings and final proofs may be made. All of these towns are on the new line of the

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

In Montana, the new railroad traverses good farming land. It has been demonstrated that big crops of grain may be raised. Along the Yellowstone and Mussellberr rivers, the water is used for irrigation, and phenomenal yields of alfalfa, sugar beets, and grain, are always certain. In the Judith Basin near Livingston, Montana, is one of the most remarkable sections to be found on the new line. Under natural rainfall, the famous bench lands produced this year an average of 35 bushels of hard wheat to the acre, and the price was 94 cents per bushel. The basin contains about 1500 square miles and is sparsely settled. Some government land still remains open for settlement. A government land office is maintained at Livingston. In Fergus County, outside the Judith Basin, is one of the greatest stock countries in the world, and good ranches can be purchased at a reasonable figure.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. has established an immigration department for the purpose of assisting in the settlement and development of the new lands now being opened. Pamphlets descriptive of its resources will be forwarded free on request.

F. A. MILLER General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO
GEO. B. HAYNES Immigration Agent, 95 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO

A California man failed for 42 days and then ate clam broth. One might naturally think that he would have taken food.

As seven men in Missouri have been sent to jail for peonage, it is evident, even to hostile critics, that the government is in earnest in its intention to break up slavery in this country. When reform measures get set on as the jails they should be taken seriously.

A dispatch says that Prince Vladimir Sergeevitch Kutzoff and his wife, Warwara Transovskaja Kutzoff of Russia, have returned to their native city. Note to printers: Please send the letters back in the alphabet after using.

THE CHURCHES.

ST. JAMES' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL. Sunday services—Morning Prayer, 10:45. Evening Prayer, 7:00. Sunday school at 11:30. Communion on the second Sunday in each month. St. James' Episcopal Church, 220 N. 1st St.

METHODIST. Rev. W. A. Kishantah. Pastor. Sabbath services—Preaching at 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 11 a. m. Monday school at 11:30 a. m. Epworth League devotional meeting at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Official Board meets first Monday evening of every month. Ladies' Aid Society meets first Monday evening of every month. All standard time. All are welcome to these services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. W. H. Jameson, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath services at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Standard time. Sunday school at 10:00 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. John W. Good. Pastoral services held on standard time. Birmingham—Sunday services at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Standard time. Sunday school at 10:00 a. m. Ladies' Aid Society, 413 Broadway, 2 p. m. Dr. M. J. Stewart, 21 Saturday, 1 p. m. Friday—Preaching 9:30 a. m. Sunday school 10:00 a. m. Young people, 7 p. m. Ladies' M. Society, 1st. Friday at 10 a. m. Come, worship with us.

BAPTIST—Rev. R. A. Rapson, Acting Pastor. All services standard time. Morning service at 10:00 a. m. Sunday school at 11:00 a. m. B. Y. U. meeting 8:00 p. m. Evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society, 1st. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. P. U. business meeting 1st. Tuesday of the month. A cordial welcome to every one at all the services.

Are You Going to Paint?

Then you're the man to whom I am talking. Don't use inferior grades of Paint or Varnish. It takes as much time and labor to put on the poor grade as it does the best. The only difference, therefore, in cost is a few cents a gallon on 10 or 15 gallons of Paint.

Use only the best material and your buildings will not only always look well, but will be thoroughly protected—the prime feature in painting. The "Best" means ROGERS' QUALITY, proven not in words, but in wearing and spreading quality. When you find the name "ROGERS" on your Paint or Varnish can you may rest assured you have the best that choice material and skilled labor can produce. Manufactured by the Detroit White Lead Works, and handled exclusively in Birmingham by

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DRUGS AND GROCERIES

The Grand Trunk R'y System Will give another SUNDAY EXCURSION MAY 31

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP BIRMINGHAM

Battle Creek	\$1.75
Bay City and Saginaw	1.55
Grand Rapids	\$2.15
Holly	\$1.00
Ironia	\$1.75
Lansing	\$1.25
Owosso	\$1.25

Tickets will be good going and returning only on advertised Sunday excursion train on day of sale. Baggage will not be checked on excursion trains. Call at Station for particulars.

M. T. CRANE, Agent.