Patterson & Patterson, Solicitors for Complainant, Pontiac, Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, IN THE CIRCUIT Court for the County of Oakland. In Chancery. Lynn D. Halsted, complainant, vs. Unknown heirs of Chesley Blake, unknown heirs of Dennis Fitzpatrick, unknown heirs of Lewis Fitzpatrick, unknown heirs of Elijah S. Fish, unknown heirs of Fanny Fish, unknown heirs of Fanny E. Fish, unknown heirs of Fanny S. Fish, and unknown heirs of Mary Fitzpatrick, defendants. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Oakland, in Chancery, May 19, 1909. It satisfactorily appearing to the Court, by the affidavit of Lynn D. Halsted on file, that Chesley Blake, Dennis Fitzpatrick, Lewis Fitzpatrick, Elijah S. Fish, Fanny Fish, Fanny E. Fish, Fanny S. Fish and Mary Fitzpatrick are dead; that the names, residences and whereabouts of their heirs-at-law are unknown. On motion of Patterson & Patterson, solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that the unknown heirs of Chesley Blake, unknown heirs of Dennis Fitzpatrick, unknown heirs of Lewis Fitzpatrick, unknown heirs of Elijah S. Fish, unknown heirs of Fanny Fish, unknown heirs of Fanny E. Fish, unknown heirs of Fanny S. Fish and unknown heirs of Mary Fitzpatrick cause their appearance to be entered therein within six months and one day from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance that they cause their answer to complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served upon said complainant's solicitors within twenty days after serving on them of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said defendants. It is further ordered that within twenty days from the date hereof that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Birmingham Eccentric, a newspaper published and circulating in the County of Oakland, and that such publication be continued once in each week for six successive weeks, or that they cause a copy of this order to be personally served upon said defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

Dated Pontiac, Michigan, May 19, 1909.

GEORGE W. SMITH,
Circuit Judge.

PATTERSON & PATTERSON, Solicitors for Complainant, Pontiac, Michigan. may20-july9

Elmer R. and Charles P. Webster, Attorneys-at-Law, Pontiac.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—SUIT PENDING IN the Circuit Court for the County of Oakland. In Chancery.

Rufus Schermerhorn, complainant, vs. The Unknown Heirs of Joseph Bancroft and Joseph Bencroft, defendants. Upon due proof by affidavit that Joseph Bancroft and Joseph Bencroft are dead, and that the names, residences and whereabouts of their heirs are unknown, on motion of Elmer R. and Charles P. Webster, solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that said defendants enter their appearance and answer the bill of complaint in said cause within six months and one day from date of this order, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed against said defendants; and further, that within twenty days from the date hereof this order be published in the Birmingham Eccentric, a newspaper printed and published in said county, and that said publication be continued once each week for six successive weeks, or that a copy of this order be served on said unknown defendants at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.—Dated June 14, 1909.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Circuit Judge.

ELMER R. & CHARLES P. WEBSTER, Solicitors for Complainant. Business address: Pontiac, Michigan. jun25-aug6

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Go out of the home town for a Suit of Clothes or an Overcoat—it is needless.

I have a larger shop now in the Ford Block, and am ready to serve all who may patronize me promptly and with satisfaction.

Clothing cleaned and pressed at a moderate price.

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Artistic Decorating and Finishing

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COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of John Hulbert, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Kleber P. Rockwell, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oakland, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims against said estate, and four months from the 2d day of June, A. D. 1909, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present them to us for examination and adjustment, notice is hereby given that we will meet on the 2d day of August, 1909, and on the 2d day of October, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each day, at the First State Savings Bank, in the Village of Birmingham, in said county, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting said claims.

EUGENE BROOKS,
THOMAS H. COBB,
Commissioners.

jun11-july9

Detroit United Lines

Birmingham Time Table

Cars leave Birmingham for Detroit at 5:25 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until 7:56 p. m.; then hourly until 10:55 p. m. Passengers in last car changing at Royal Oak to south-bound car of Flint Division. This car also connects with north-bound Flint Division cars for Rochester.

Cars leave Birmingham for Pontiac at 6:30 a. m., 7:00 a. m. and half-hourly thereafter until 8:30 p. m.; then hourly until 12:01 a. m.

Cars leave Detroit or Birmingham at 6:30 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until 7:00 p. m.; then hourly until 11:00 p. m. This car awaiting the close of the theatres.

On Sundays the first car out of Detroit is 7:00 a. m.

For Flint Division change at Royal Oak.

NOTE.—EXTRA SERVICE SATURDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, and ALL SUNDAY.

302

Nice little farm of 63 acres, about a mile from the electric, and 1½ miles from Birmingham. Rolling country, beautiful view, 4 acres orchard, fine maples, pretty little brook, excellent gravel; 6-room house just finished, fine new barn with accommodations for 20 cows, horses and sheep, ample hay room, good new stables, 40 acres plow land, 20 acres timber—and a trifle over $100 per acre will buy it. Glad to show you any time, and if you don't buy you will not be scolded a little bit. Worth looking at anyhow.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

NATION'S TREASURE HOUSE AT WASHINGTON

Mammoth Steel Vault That Holds the Surplus Wealth of Uncle Sam

WHEN congress passed the emergency currency act last May authorizing the controller of currency to have printed emergency currency to the value of one-half of the amount of government bonds owned by the national banks throughout the country, a condition was created—and a very serious condition—which nobody realized so fully as Watson W. Eldridge, chief of the division of issues under the currency bureau. For this vast sum, about $496,000,000, was to be placed in his hands for safe keeping, as is all the national bank currency.

At the time of the passage of this act there was on hand in the vaults on the second floor of the Treasury building in Washington about $200,000,000 of national banknotes, as a "working stock." This quantity of paper money was about all that these two vaults would hold. So when the bureau of printing and engraving, after sending out a C. O. D. summons for all the expert engravers in the country to come to Washington and aid in altering the steel plates, to comply with the new law, began to send the emergency currency in drayloads to Mr. Eldridge, that trusted guardian of the nation's wealth began to spend the most uneasy nights in all his 40 years' service in the treasury department and 20 years in his present position.

The money continued to pour in, not in thousands and hundreds of thousands, but in millions. It was the most unwelcome money ever unloaded upon a man working for a salary.

New Vault Made Necessary.

When things reached a crisis an order was given for a vault to hold this emergency currency, a vault which would make all previously manufactured safes look like pocket savings banks, for the new structure of steel was to be thin shells between inconceivable, wealth and thieves who were ready to break in and steal, and the corruption of fire, earthquakes, and devastation of any other character. It must be a vault, so the treasury officials specified, capable of holding the vastest sum of money ever stored in one place, one hundred millions.

The order was given and the architects set to work. To-day the vault stands completed, as witnesses the accompanying illustration, but at first which the government has followed to be taken of this vault. Those are stored in the steel pigeonholes a little more than 3,000,000,000 of paper notes and the remaining millions are being stored away as fast as they can be counted in the big offices above the level of the street.

The new vault, which was built at a cost of $45,000, is a two-story structure, furnished with steel racks, which closely resemble safety deposit box racks. The interior walls are of Harveyized steel, half an inch thick, and the whole vault is incased in masonry and cement more than two feet thick. But beneath the masonry and the shell of steel lies the chief protection of the vault against burglars—a mat of closely woven steel wires. Now, each of these wires is charged with electricity, so that when one of them is touched with an awl or a bit or a dynamite pump an alarm is instantly set off in an adjoining building, where watchmen are constantly on guard. And to make sure that this electrical apparatus is working properly there is a "buzzer" which goes off every 15 minutes inside the vault. If the warning apparatus is not working properly this buzzer will be thrown out of commission and the watchmen will be immediately notified.

Cannot Tamper with Cables.

"But what if the cables connecting the vault with the watchmen's room should be cut?" Mr. Eldridge was asked. The reply was that any tampering with the cable would have the same effect upon the alarm system as if the vault itself had been attacked.

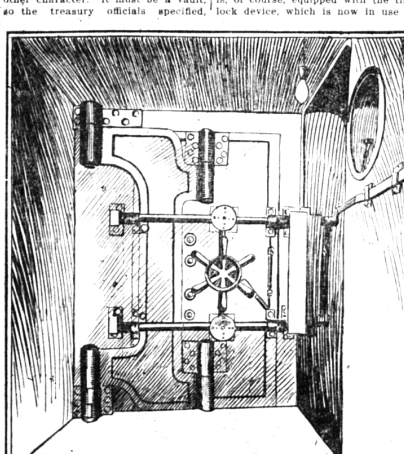
This enormous vault, whose roof is on a level with the pavement, has a perfect system of ventilation by great driving and suction fans, which are turned on when the vault is opened, so that the air is fresh and cool at all times. It is lighted by electricity, the lighting plug being put in place only after the vault door is opened.

One of the marvels of the vault is the vault door, a complicated mass of gray steel weighing seven tons, but so wonderfully balanced on ball-bearing hinges that it can be opened without effort. It has four combinations, and no one man in the employ of the government knows them. Two men know two of them, and two others the remaining two, so that in order to unlock the money chamber at least two persons must be present. The door is, of course, equipped with the time lock device, which is now in use on all first-class safes. But even entrance through the vault door sets off the alarm in the watchmen's room. It is necessary, therefore, to supply the watchmen's department with a schedule showing at what hour the vault will be opened and at what hour it will be closed. The vault, according to [illegible] must not be opened [illegible] morning, and it [illegible] relieve every night.

Elevator.

[illegible] way to reach the vault is [illegible] by hydraulic elevator, which is protected by an iron door, opening almost at the elbow of the chief of the division of issues, who keeps the key in his desk. This elevator car was barely large enough to carry Mr. Eldridge, the newspaper man, and a photographer down to the vault. It is operated by the old-fashioned rope-pulling device and is the most prosaic road to millions imaginable.

On June 18, the morning on which the photograph from which we got the illustration was taken, the vault contained $309,199,910, in the following denominations: $77,516,660 in fives, $210,011,200 in tens and twenties, $6,256,200 in tens, and $15,415,750 in fifties and one hundreds. The money is printed in sheets, four bills to the sheet and 1,000 sheets to the package. There were nearly 9,000,000 sheets, or 8,797 packages to store away. The actual value represented in this amount of printed paper is only $429,850. In estimating this value of the printed paper the government figures that each package weighs 14 pounds, and the paper is purchased at 43 cents per pound. The balance is for the printing and the handling of the bills, which are counted 53 times before being stored away.

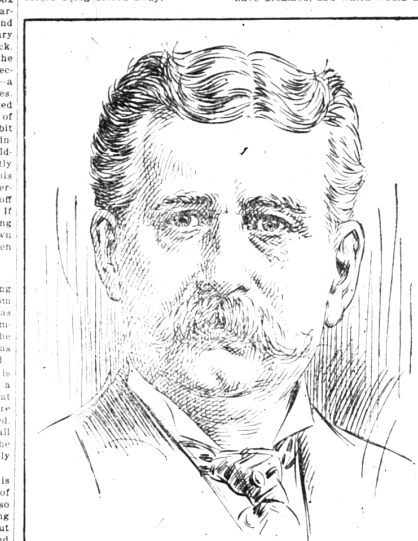


The Door to the Vault—Its Weight Is Seven Tons.

Treasury Department Suggested

all paper on which banknotes were printed should be resized after printing. Mr. Eldridge was the aggressive factor in this particular reform, and it is to him that the present pleasing appearance of our paper money is due.

Prior to the completion of the new vault the emergency currency was stored in the basement of the Union Trust Company, at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, N. W. The first few millions that were received were placed in a large iron vault, but when carloads of money began to arrive this vault with a capacity of a mere forty millions soon overflowed, and then this enormous wealth was stacked on the floor in ordinary wooden boxes, which any hatchet could have knocked to smithereens. This seemed an awful risk for the government to take, but there was nothing else to be done. A tiny dynamite cartridge discharged in a little areaway in the rear of the bank building would have blown a hole in the cellar walls that would have bared to view wealth of which Solomon "in all his glory" could not have dreamed, and which would have made haughty Croesus green with envy. In order to meet this danger the government employed ten extra watchman, who patrolled the streets and alleys in the neighborhood of the Union Trust building for nine months, day and night. These watchmen were only dropped from the pay roll of the treasury on May 10, when the new vault was turned over to the government by the contractors.



Watson W. Eldridge, Custodian of Seven Hundred Millions of Dollars.

Twenty years ago this vast amount of printed bills would have been utterly worthless until each bill had been signed by the president and the cashier of the bank in whose name it was issued, but in the nineties congress passed a law making the notes legal as soon as placed in circulation, thus adding materially to Mr. Eldridge's cares, whose duty it then became to handle money, not in the making, but the perfected cash. Now, as soon as the bills are entered upon the ledgers of the treasury as being shipped to a bank, they are considered money. The express companies handling these shipments are bonded for $500,000, and in case of loss or robbery the company is held responsible for the loss. It was only a short time ago that a shipment of $40,000 to the Pacific coast was stolen in transit, and the express company was forced to give a check for the full amount. The treasury is to-day redeeming some of these stolen banknotes without question, although some of them bear no signature at all, while others bear the forged signatures of the president of that bank and of the cashier. The express company was never able to recover more than $15,000 of the stolen bills. It had to lose the rest.

Deserves Thanks of Nation.

The crispness and durability of our present day banknotes are due largely to the efforts of Mr. Eldridge, the guardian of the Jumbo among vaults. Many years ago congress passed a law authorizing the issue of treasury notes, and the bill required that these notes be put in circulation within 30 days. It was a rush job. The paper on which money is printed has to be dampened before it takes the impression of the hand press, so that when it comes out it is not sized (covered with glossy surface as the result of a bath in a glutinous substance). These treasury notes were issued just as they came from the press. As a result the fibers soon began to break through the surface of the paper, and as each bit of fiber dropped from the bill the ink began to fade, so that within two weeks after the first bill was issued the treasury had to begin to redeem the tattered notes and issue new ones. It was then that a committee appointed to examine into methods of the treasury department suggested that

Forced Change in Steel Plates.

But the division of issue was not the only branch of the government which found itself extremely busy after the passage of the emergency currency act. The steel plates for every national bank in the country had to be altered. To the legend on the face of the banknotes and at the top, "Secured by bonds of the United States," there had to be added a third line, "Or other securities." In order to add these three words every plate had to be softened, the extra words engraved, and then the whole plate retempered. Each of these banknote plates, which costs $75, will print 30,000 bills, then the impressions begin to get dull, and the plate has to be softened, the dies recut, and the plate tempered again, after which about 10,000 more impressions can be taken. The plates are then destroyed and new ones made.

To-day Mr. Eldridge sleeps easy. "Let your notes come in as fast as you can make them," is his message to the head of the bureau of engraving and printing. "Rush the notes over until we have a stock of 700,000,000, 200,000,000 to remain in the upper vaults for current needs of the banks and 500,000,000 to rest secure in the vault beneath the treasury, guarded by its walls of steel and stone and by its network of wires which never sleep."

Bread from Fish Roe.

Peasants in the eastern regions of Russia make bread from fish roe. At the present time, owing to the hard season, there is what they term in that country a "little famine;" consequently the peasants are making bread from the roe of fresh water fish, with which the rivers abound. The process of making "fish flour" differs little from the ordinary one. The roe is dried and ground, and cooked in the usual fashion.

SMITH : BROS.

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Lumber, Cement, Etc. Hominy or White Meal, Winter Wheat Bran and Baled Hay in stock. Ground Tennessee Phosphate Rock.

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Our Safe Deposit Boxes are made to hand out to the renter over the counter, the renter the only one having keys to the box. ALL LOCKS ARE DIFFERENT.

They are kept in our fire-proof vault in safes with combination locks. They rent for $1.00 per year. Over 300 now rented. Try one for a year.

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ARE YOU SAVING

Your Cash Register Checks? If not, you are losing a good cash discount. You know how much it costs for supplies each week or month. Well, I remember that every time you buy $10 worth here you get a discount of 2½ per cent—provided YOU SAVE YOUR TICKETS.

Furthermore, buy in any quantity, at any time; but save your tickets and you get the discount. Don't say "I don't understand," but "ask the man."

Remember, my line covers Drugs, Groceries, Paints, Oils, etc., and you'll be surprised how fast the checks count up.

Charles J. Shain

PRESCRIPTION PHARMACIST

Drugs and Groceries

New Styles SHOES!

Men's Ralston, $4.00

Men's Packard $3.50-$4

Gunmetal Calf, Vici Kid, Patent Colt, Kangaroo and Wine and Tan Russia Calf

LADIES' SHOES

New Wavetop Welt, button or lace, in Patents, Gunmetal Calf and Tan Russia Calf,

$3.00 TO $4.00

H. B. MERRITT

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CHOOSE WISELY . . .

when you buy a SEWING MACHINE. You'll find all sorts and kinds at corresponding prices. But if you want a reputable serviceable Machine, then take the

. WHITE .

27 years experience has enabled us to bring out a HANDSOME, SYMMETRICAL and WELL-BUILT PRODUCT, combining in its make-up all the good points found on high grade machines and others that are exclusively WHITE—for instance, our *TENSION INDICATOR*, a device that shows the tension at a glance, and we have others that appeal to careful buyers. All-Drop Heads have Automatic Lift and beautiful Swell Front, Golden Oak Woodwork. Vibrator and Rotary Shuttle Styles.

OUR ELEGANT H. T. CATALOGUES GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, FREE.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, O.

For Sale by WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., [illegible] Mich.

GIVES A POPULAR SERVICE.

Safe to Assume Time Is Not Far Distant When News Telephone Will Be in General Use.

One needs but to look a little way into the future to see the news telephone installed in every city. It has been in successful operation in Budapest for several years, where it is owned and managed by a private corporation, whereas the regular telephone system is owned by the government.

In Budapest the annual subscription is $7.31, paid quarterly in advance, entitling the subscriber to two receivers and the full service of news, music, etc., the subscriber to pay the expense of installation and removal, generally about $8.50. The service begins at 8:55 a. m., when a buzzing noise, loud enough to be heard across a large room and lasting for 15 seconds, announces the correct time. At 9:30 the day's program of important events is announced; that is to say, the ceremonies, lectures, plays, races, etc. At ten and 11 o'clock stock quotations and general news items are given. At noon comes a second announcement of the correct time, followed by parliamentary news and general items of interest. At 12:45 stock quotations from the local, Vienna and Berlin exchanges and general news. At two o'clock more parliamentary and general news, and at three p. m. the closing prices of stocks, meteorological forecast, local personals and small items, and in winter the condition of the various skating places. At four p. m. court and miscellaneous news. From 4:30 to 6:30 military music from one of the great cafes or gardens. In the evening the subscriber may choose between the royal opera or one of the theaters, and later music by one of the orchestras. This program is sufficiently varied to satisfy the desires of all classes of subscribers and in general the service seems to give the utmost satisfaction.—Electro News.

Man and the Boy.

A man wants an automobile, but a boy is perfectly satisfied with an automobile horn.—Topeka Capital.

VARIOUS USES FOR KEROSENE.

In a General Way the Oil Is One of the Best Cleansers That Can Be Employed.

Every day almost we are finding out new uses for simple things—and few furnish better material than kerosene. The latest is that it will clean a clock perfectly. "Place a piece of cotton saturated with kerosene in the bottom of a clock and shut it up four days," says an exchange. "At the end of that time the cotton will be black with dirt and the work done." A clock which had been silent for a number of years and defied the attempts of the best machinist of the family was given the test. So skeptical were we that it was forgotten until a week had elapsed. The cotton was not much soiled—which only decreased our faith. But the clock was wound, started, and has gone merrily ever since.

A neighbor claimed that she cleaned one of the small clocks which have no way of opening up the works by soaking it in kerosene. Whether the fumes of the kerosene would be equally successful with a watch and yet not injure it in any way is yet to be seen.

If a machine of any sort has become gummed and needs cleaning, kerosene will do the work quickly and thoroughly. A lubricating oil should be added after the dirt is removed.

If a screw has rusted in and refuses to turn, pour a little kerosene around it, let it stand for a few moments and try again.

To remove machine grease from the hands, wash in kerosene and then in soap and warm water. Kerosene is excellent for cleaning wash basins, bathtubs, etc. It will cut grease every time, but should be used sparingly on paint.

Each a Complement of the Other.

Yet, as the great Ruskin said: "We are foolish in speaking of the superiority of one sex to the other. Each has what the other has not; each completes the other. They are in nothing alike, and yet the happiness and perfection of both depends on each other and what the other can give."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. Lillian J. Courts,

Osteopathic Physician,

Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy Kirksville, Mo. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Examinations free. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Suite 10, Davis Block, Pontiac, Mich. Oakland phone.

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PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.