John J. Gaffil, Attorney, Detroit, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Mortgage sale under the power of sale contained in mortgage, Albert P. Jacobs and Grace W. Jacobs, his wife, of the Village of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, mortgagors, and Whitehead & Mitchell, a co-partnership, of the Village of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, mortgagees. The mortgage bears date March 2, 1907, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Oakland county, Michigan, on the 6th day of March, 1907, in Liber 179 of Mortgages, on pages 428 and 429. The mortgagees hereby declare that the principal and interest is now due and the amount due at date hereof is the sum of four thousand six hundred and seventy-one and 50-100 dollars ($4,671.50). The mortgaged premises are situated in the Village of Birmingham, County of Oakland, State of Michigan, and are described as follows: Lots numbered forty-three (43), forty-five (45), sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64) and sixty-six (66), of Merrill Plat of the Old Village of Birmingham, Michigan, according to the plat thereof as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county aforesaid. Also the following described lands: (1) Lot numbered fifty-seven (57), according to the Willitts Plat, so called, containing 2.44 acres of land; (2) a piece of lot numbered fifty-nine (59), according to said Willitts Plat, lying west of lot fifty-seven (57), and running so far west as to contain two (2) acres of land; (3) a parcel of land commencing twenty-two (22) chains and eighty (80) links west of the quarter post between sections twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26), in town two (2) north, range ten (10) east, Oakland county, Michigan, thence north three degrees (3°) west three (3) chains and sixteen and one-fifth (16 1-5) links, thence south three (3°) east three (3) chains and sixteen and one-fifth (16 1-5) links, thence south eighty-seven degree (87°) west three (3) chains and sixteen and one-fifth (16 1-5) links to the place of beginning, containing one (1) square acre of land; (4) a piece of land bounded north by lands formerly owned by ——Harmon, east by lands formerly by Edwin Baldwin, south by Maple Avenue, and west by lands formerly owned by E. Harmon. All of said lands latterly described being the former residence and the grounds appurtenant thereto belonging and occupied by Horace A. Randall, now deceased. This land, with the appurtenances, will be sold at the Saginaw-Street entrance to the Oakland County Court House at Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Oakland is held) on Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, costs and expense of sale, and the attorney fee provided for in said mortgage and by law.

Dated May 10, 1909.

WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL,
Mortgagees.

JOHN J. GAFILL, JR., Attorney for Mortgagees, 310 Wayne County Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. may14-aug6

Elmer K. 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 Bancroft, deceased. Upon due proof by affidavit that Joseph Bancroft and Joseph Bancroft 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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INCOME AND OUTGO

How Revenues of the Nation Are Collected and Spent

IMMENSE SUM EXPENDED YEARLY

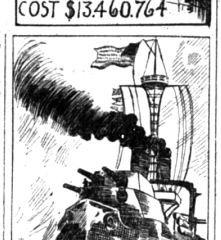
It Takes an Enormous Sum to Run the United States Government for One Year--War and Navy Departments Are Especially Costly to Taxpayers--Some Figures

FROM CUSTOMS $286,113,230

FROM CONSULAR FEES $5,222,994.93

FROM TOBACCO $49,862,752

FOR AGRICULTURE COST $13,460,764



FOR THE NAVY $118,037,097

FOR U.S COURTS $9093846

WASHINGTON.—In view of the fact that congress has been struggling with the question of raising millions of dollars of additional revenue for the next fiscal year so that when June 30, 1910, rolls around there will be no staggering deficit of $50,000,000, more or less, to meet such as will have to be met at the end of the present fiscal year two months hence, a resume of just exactly what it costs to run the United States government in one year, together with some facts concerning the existing sources of revenue is interesting.

The only basis of such information, if detailed and accurate figures are to be given, is obviously to be found in the reports covering the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1908. In that year the receipts and disbursements of the government were as follows:

Receipts from all sources (exclusive of postal)	$601,126,118.53
Disbursements (exclusive of postal)	659,196,319.68
Deficit (exclusive of postal)	58,070,201.15

The two great sources of income are, of course, the customs duties and the internal revenue taxes. For that fiscal year the government received $286,113,230.29 in customs duties and $251,711,126.70 in internal revenue taxes. Thus more than five-sixths of the total revenue is received from these two sources.

An analysis of the internal revenue receipts shows that $146,158,807 was received from the tax on spirits, $49,862,754 from the tax on tobacco, and $50,897,617 from the tax on fermented liquors. The tax on oleomargarine netted $954,304, and the small tax of two cents a pack on playing cards brought in $459,680.

Other Sources of Revenue.

The other sources of governmental revenue are of great number and infinite variety, although the amounts derived are comparatively small.

In the last fiscal year the sale of public lands netted $9,731,560, and the profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc., amounted to $11,223,356.62. These are the two large items of income after customs, duties and internal revenue taxes.

The District of Columbia turned into the United States treasury the sum of $6,062,970.96, which represents one-half of the amount appropriated by congress for the maintenance of this District government. Under the system which prevails the United States pays one-half of the cost of the District government. The amount paid by the District includes all amounts raised from taxation, license fees, etc.

Fees of all sorts, including consular, letters patent, etc., brought into the treasury the sum of $5,222,994.92. There was received from the immigration fund the sum of $3,388,894.57. The Central Pacific railroad indebtedness was partly liquidated by the payment of $5,098,227.41, and the federal tax on national banks brought in $2,888,721.19.

There were numerous other items which were classed under the general head of "miscellaneous receipts." They included $1,177,752.70, which was a payment of interest by the Pacific railways; $1,329,791, received from the sales of government property; $871,979, received from judicial fees, fines, etc., in the federal courts; $607,004, received from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., and a host of other items, running down to one for $12,864, which was the amount received from the proceeds of town sites in the reclamation service.

How the Money Is Paid Out.

The disbursements of the government for the last fiscal year may be bulked under the following general headings:

Civil establishment	$175,429,068
Military establishment, including Panama canal	225,840,452
Naval establishment	116,827,967
Pensions	142,887,467
Indian service	14,259,755
Interest on the public debt	21,425,128

The general heading "civil establishment" covers the cost of maintaining the three great branches of the government, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

During the last fiscal year there was disbursed for the maintenance of the legislative branch of the government the sum of $15,758,886. This includes the salaries and mileage of senators and representatives, the general salary account of both the lower and upper houses, the cost of maintaining the library of congress, the botanic garden, and the capitol, and the maintenance and cost of operating the government printing office. This last item is about one-half of this general appropriation, the amount disbursed on its account during the year having been $6,294,810.

Salaries of High Officials.

The amount disbursed for the executive department proper, that is to say, for the salaries of the president and vice-president, for the salaries and contingent expenses of the executive office, and for the salaries and expenses of the civil service commission, was $404,522.

Under the general heading of executive disbursements are included the disbursements for the maintenance of all the great executive departments of the government, including the war and navy departments, but not including the cost of either the military or naval establishments.

The state department required the expenditure of $2,715,562 to pay salaries and expenses of its officials resident in the United States and the demands of our foreign intercourse.

The treasury department, with all its varied activities, expended $64,201,226. This includes the cost of the maintenance of the departmental offices, of the mints and assay offices, of the territorial governments, of the internal revenue service, of the revenue cutter service, of the public health and marine hospital service, of the life saving service, of the bureau of printing and engraving, of the inter-state commerce commission, of the national museum, and of the Smithsonian institution, not to mention a host of other less inconsequential lines of activity.

For the Army and Navy.

The war department expended $2,180,436 on salaries and office expenses, and on the maintenance of public buildings and grounds. The navy department spent $743,156 on salaries and office expenses.

The department of the interior spent $25,475,412. In addition to salaries and office expenses this was expended for the public lands service, the geological survey, the colleges of agriculture, the reclamation fund, and a number of other fields of federal activity over which this department exercises supervision.

The department of agriculture spent $13,460,764 for salaries and office expenses, for meat inspection, for the forest service, for the purchases of seeds, for the experiments of plant industry and the cotton boll-weevil investigations, for the agricultural experiment stations, and for the weather bureau.

The department of commerce and labor expended $14,850,228. This includes salaries and office expenses, and the cost of maintaining the bureau of labor, the bureau of standards, the census bureau, the coast and geodetic survey, the lighthouse establishment, the bureau of fisheries, the steamboat inspection service, and the immigration service.

It cost $9,093,846 to run the judicial department. This went for the salaries of judges, district attorneys, marshals, clerks, etc.; the fees of jurors and clerks of courts, the support of prisoners, and the miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts. Thus expenses of the judicial branch of the government are really included in the disbursements for this department.

Military Establishment.

The more important items of expense which go to make up the $175,840,452 expended on the military establishment during the year were as follows: Pay department, $32,982,600; quartermaster's department, $35,671,035; Panama canal, $38,003,425; improving rivers, $19,513,880; improving harbors, $10,643,768; ordnance department, $11,456,861; subsistence department, $6,439,915; engineer department, $4,568,593; National Home for Disabled Soldiers, $3,945,098; Military academy, $1,602,185; military posts, $1,913,635; medical department, $4,455,816; encampment and maneuvers army and militia, $1,014,196.

The principal items included in the naval establishment disbursements of $118,037,097 were: Increase of the navy, $27,468,655; pay of the navy $25,492,613; bureau of equipment, $10,8,617,939; bureau of construction and 376; bureau of supplies and accounts, $8,617,930; bureau of construction and repair, $7,192,521; bureau of yards and docks, $5,772,537; bureau of steam engineering, $5,549,153; marine corps, $5,595,253; bureau of navigation, $3,742,246; Naval academy, $980,623.

The following detailed items will give some general idea of the principal expenditures made for the Indian service, the total amount for the year being $4,115,540; fulfilling treaty obligations, $2,163,390; trust funds, $2,498,897; current and contingent expenses, $855,686; miscellaneous expenses, $2,258,857.

Tomb of Ancient Engineer

The Italian Egyptologist, M. Shiaparelli, in the course of recent excavations in the Valley of the Queens, discovered intact the tomb of the engineer Kha, architect of the mighty buildings at Thebes, and of his wife, Mirit. The tomb contained two huge sarcophagi, with a mummy in each, and also a large number of objects of domestic use, buried, according to Egyptian custom, with the dead, and including furniture, utensils, tools, clothes and ornaments of linen, jewels, etc. From an inscription on a papyrus, over 16 yards long, found in the tomb, it appeared that husband and wife had died within a few days of each other and were buried together. Among the most interesting objects in the tomb were the numerous boxes containing the wardrobe and articles of toilette of the young wife. Mirit had carried with her to the grave a dozen boxes, some of which contained clothing, of the finest material, carefully folded; others had in them combs, powder boxes, vases and nicknacks.—Scientific American.

Handing in His Decision.

"Well, Sir," began the budding novelist, who had come to see about his manuscript, "I suppose you have by this time finished my latest effort, and—"

"Pardon me, young man," broke in the editor, "I confess I have not. I commenced it, but it was such an effort I couldn't finish it."

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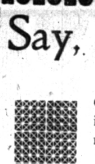

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WORRY THAT SHORTENS LIFE.

Habit of Taking Things Too Seriously Is One to Be Avoided by the Wise Man.

A great many people worry unconsciously, says O. S. Marden, in Success Magazine. They don't understand why they are so tired in the morning, why their sleep was so disturbed and troubled.

This mental disturbance is often caused by the habit of taking things too seriously, carrying too great a weight of responsibility. Everywhere we see people who take life too seriously, carrying too great a weight of responsibility. Everywhere we see people who take life too seriously. Most of us are like the motorman, who not only starts and stops the car and tries to keep from running over people but also feels tremendous anxiety and responsibility about the motive power.

One of the most helpful lessons life can impart is that which shows us how to do our work as well as it can be done and then let Principle take care of the result. How often have we been amazed to find things come out much better than we anticipated; to find that the great unseen Power that governs our lives through a wilderness of trial and tribulation into the open has guided our life ship through the fogs of difficulties and of sorrow, through storms of hardships and losses, safely into port.

The pilot does not lose heart when he cannot see his way. He turns to that mysterious compass which sees as plainly in the fog, and guides as faithfully in the tempests, as when the sea is like glass. We are in touch with a Power greater than any compass, greater than any pilot, a Power that can extricate us from the most desperate situation.

Still Much Unoccupied Land.

United States land areas still unappropriated and unreserved in 1908 were 754,855,000 acres, of which 268,022,000 acres were in Alaska, 61,177,000 in Nevada, 46,532,000 in Montana, 44,778,000 in New Mexico and 42,769,000 in Arizona.

LEAD LIVES OF LONELINESS.

Even the "Successful" Criminal Realizes That He Can Have No True Friends.

Criminologists speak of the braggart vanity of the criminal. It is true of erotic offenders, perhaps. But the thief will tell of the number of times he has foiled the police merely by way of self-justification. He admits the prejudice that he was a fool ever to become a criminal, and he recounts his triumphs only to indicate to you that, at least, he is not an absolute idiot.

Also criminologists point out the childish vanity of the criminal who bedecks his person with jewels when he is prosperous. In this the criminal is no vainer than his honest brother. But jewels are about the only sort of property that he can safely possess, as was the case with the Jews in the old days when they were the driven race. The criminal may not with any safety become a bank depositor, and he is usually too much of a spendthrift to carry a roll of cash; but he finds that if he is arrested and can show some handsome diamond ornaments and a valuable watch, he will have no difficulty in securing a good lawyer and a bondsman, and will have a fighting chance for acquittal at his trial.

But always, be it understood, the crook is peering into the windows of the house of respectability with wistful eyes. "Al" Adams, with more than a million dollars earned from his despicable policy gambling, which robbed children of their pennies and caused starvation in tenement homes, found himself an enforced hermit in a crowded city. Even his family did not live with him. In a suite of rooms at the Ansonia, with a Japanese servant who had no personal feeling for him, the man lived alone. He craved human association. Sometimes he got it on false pretenses from chance acquaintances. But he would shortly be identified, and again there was only utter loneliness for him. He shot himself dead.—Charles Somerville, in Everybody's.

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