John J. Gafill, 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 9th day of March, 1907, in Liber 173 of Mortgages, on pages 484 and 485. 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-four (44), forty-five (45), sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64) and sixty-six (66), of Merrill's Plat of the said 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 degrees (3°) east three (3) chains and sixteen and one-fifth (16 1-5) links, thence south eighty-seven degrees (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 south by lands formerly owned by E. 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 farmer 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

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

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 after the 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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UNCLE SAM'S MOST WONDERFUL YEAR FOR CROPS

ESTIMATED MONETARY YIELD ONE BILLION DOLLARS GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATION

WASHINGTON.—If America is waiting for good crops this year to bring about the dawn of prosperity greater than she ever has known before she will have her fondest hopes realized. The government's report of acreage and probable harvests shows beyond preadventure that the yields of grain and cotton will be big—some of them record crops. But bumper years in grain and corn and cotton frequently have brought low prices. It will not be so this year. Outside of America the harvests of the world will be smaller than usual. As a consequence the agriculturists in this country will receive a thousand millions of dollars more for the products of their fields than they ever realized in a single year before. The total value of the four great staples alone—wheat, oats, corn and cotton—will be greater this year by nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars than they have been in any year of this country's history.

Never before have the great corn fields of America yielded such bounteous harvests as they are going to this year. The government's estimate is nearly three and a quarter billion bushels—and nine times out of ten the government guesses considerably under the actual figures when all the records are made up. The biggest yield of corn that this country has ever known was in 1905, less than three billion bushels. The average price last year was a little more than 50 cents a bushel. Corn for December delivery is selling now at 65 cents a bushel. Figuring the value of the present crop this price would make its value total the staggering sum of more than two billions of dollars—2,000 millions of money. When the figures of the government's estimate of the bumper crop of corn came out the other afternoon there was a hush in one of the big Wall street grain brokerage offices. Then a man spoke up: "Great heavens! there isn't loose money enough in the world to corner that crop." Corn alone will make the American farmer, not far from $500,000,000 richer this year than he was last.

BUMPER CROPS SURE FOR BOTH COTTON AND WHEAT.

Take cotton, too. Last year's crop was 11,581,329 bales. The average price was a little under 10 cents a pound and its total value a little more than $579,000,000. The indicated crop this year, according to the government's experts' reports, will be at least 12,000,000 bales. It is likely from the present outlook that this crop will be marketed at not less than 13 cents a pound, $65 a bale, $780,000,000—over $200,000,000 more than last year with but a small increase in the yield.

The wheat crop this year will be at least 665,000,000 bushels, and experts say that it is not likely to fall below $1.10 a bushel for a long time to come. That means $732,000,000 worth of wheat will soon be on the way to the elevators. Last year's harvest was 660,000,000 bushels, and it brought $620,000,000, so the American wheat farmer will have $113,000,000 more to spend from that source than he did the year before.

The reason wheat is worth more than a dollar a bushel, which used to be a price that the farmers dreamed of, is not because the crop in this country is especially short. It is but a little below the record crop of 1906. But there has been a shortage in the wheat crop all over the world for the last two years, and it looks as if this year's yield was going to be scant also. Outside of America, Europe depends largely on the vast wheat fields of the Argentine for her bread. Thirty per cent. less wheat was sown there this year than last, and it is estimated that the yield will be 50,000,000 bushels less. All this benefits the American farmer.

The American farmer will get over $40,000,000 more for his crop of oats this year than he did last. In 1903 the yield was 789,000,000 bushels, and it sold for $321,000,000. This year's estimate is 963,000,000 bushels, which at the minimum price of 40 cents a bushel would bring in the huge sum of $385,000,000. Only about a million and a half bushels of oats are exported. Not all the rest goes to feed horses and cattle by any means. The 200,000 automobiles in this country have cut down the number of horses and the consumption of oats correspondingly. This decrease has been more than made up, however, by human beings eating more oats than they used to. Many of the cereal breakfast foods are made from oats, and their consumption in that way cuts a big figure.

To recapitulate the way the record runs in this year's increase in the value of the four great staples, so that the eye can take it in at a glance, here are the figures:

Cotton	$290,000,000
Cotton by-products	7,000,000
Corn	500,000,000
Oats	64,000,000
Wheat	109,000,000
Total	$960,000,000

Beside these the crops of hay, alfalfa, potatoes, tobacco and the other products of the soil are either no less or else far greater than usual. Experts estimate that the added wealth that these will stow away in the pockets of the American farmer this year will be not far from $100,000,000. Add this to the total of the three great cereals and cotton, and the total is a thousand millions of dollars—the vast sum by which the national wealth will be increased this year.

The farmer will not get it all. He will pay out vast sums for labor, for machinery with which to plant new crops, for new buildings in which to house them and his other belongings, for luxuries and comforts which he has gone without when crops were poor and prices low.

Getting the crops to market will bring the railroad and steamship lines a tremendous flood of added revenue over the leaner years. The farmer, no longer stores his grain in the fields as he used to years ago. He sends it first to the elevators that rear their huge bulk beside the railroad tracks. There he holds it until he gets the price he thinks it ought to bring. If he wants to borrow money meanwhile the slip of paper that the grain warehouse gives him is good collateral for all he wishes. Then when the flood of wheat and cotton moves eastward and southward to the ocean gateways, where the great ships are waiting to take it across the sea, more money is put into circulation, millions of it. Against this time when the endless trains will begin to journey to the grain ports on the lakes or to the cotton cities on the gulf the money for the moving of the crops is being pumped up now in the great financial centers of the country.

CONSUMPTION IS KEEPING UP WITH PRODUCTION.

America exports only about 2 per cent of her corn. She sends seven-twelfths of her raw cotton to foreign lands. The domestic consumption of corn is more than keeping pace with the huge increases in production. Millions of bushels go to feed and fatten the cattle and hogs whose beef and pork, grown on the western prairies and slaughtered in Chicago, feed the inhabitants of every corner of the globe. But one of the chief uses of corn has sprung up during the last decade and has grown into an immense industry. Millions and millions of bushels are made into glucose, which is the basis of sugar. Most of the candy that America eats is made from sugar that comes from corn. The people of this country are consuming it in other ways, too—ways that were unthought of a few years ago, when corn bread and muffins were all that came out of the bakers' ovens. An enormous number of breakfast foods are made out of corn today. Almost every month sees some new preparation of this sort. Instead of eating corn in some form once a week, as we used to do, we now consume hundreds of thousands of bushels every morning at breakfast, disguised by baking and sugaring so that most of its resemblance to its original form and taste has been lost.

The railroads of America spend in prosperous times nearly a billion and a quarter dollars a year in new equipment, in keeping the old in repair and for the vast quantity of supplies that they need. When the cars are full and there are none idle they buy freely. Factories of all sorts from one end of the country to the other work full time and overtime to supply their needs. New lines are built, opening up virgin territories and bringing them nearer to the markets. Wages are good and there is work for all.

EVER-GROWING MARKET FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

It is predicted that the price of cotton will not fall materially below 13 cents a pound for a long time to come. Cotton consumption is increasing faster than the lint is being raised. The steady increase in population all over the world, of course, makes an ever growing market. Many of the millions of China clothe themselves in cotton cloth whose fibres grow in the southern United States. The Hankow-Szechuen railroad that is now being financed by great European and American interests will open up territory in China that is larger in area than Germany and Switzerland combined. It has a poulation greater than that of all the United States, 125,000,000. Western Asia is being developed by a railroad extending from southeastern Europe to Bagdad and the Persian gulf. Hitherto this great territory has received its cotton goods by caravan from Aden and the Red sea. The opening up of these two great territories is among the things that are likely to keep the price of cotton up, no matter how much is raised during the next few years. Five years ago, when the government's cotton crop report estimating 12,162,000 bales was published, the price of cotton dropped to 6½ cents a pound. This year this same production is regarded as very moderate. Thirteen million five hundred thousand bales is the record crop.

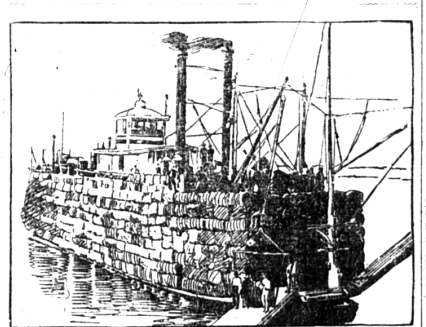
But the cotton fibre alone is not all that comes from the plant. Twenty-five years ago the farmers used to shovel the despised cotton seed into the bayous, bury it in the earth, try to burn it—anything to get rid of it. Now the cotton seed oil industry of this country is worth $100,000,000 annually, to say nothing of the other by-products, cake meal and hulls.

FAILURE OF OLIVE CROP GOOD THING FOR AMERICA.

Last year the European olive crop failed. The devout Moslems of Turkey and Asia Minor would not eat butter or lard. There was little olive oil to be had. They bought cotton seed oil by the shipload. Now they like it better than olive oil and they don't care whether that crop fails or not.

Every line of industry throughout the country feels the quickening impulse of good crops and good prices. It touches impartially the little sod house far out on the Dakota prairie and the palace of the millionaire on upper Fifth avenue. The auction hammer getting in new ties on the railroad feels it, the tollers in factories, the clerks in cities—there is no life so remote that it is not affected when the crops are abundant.

Ice cold sodas are excellent drinks for creating a thirst.



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IS MERELY A POPULAR MYTH.

Idea That Frogs Live for Centuries in Rocks Has Been Exploded by Scientists.

Something akin to a nine-day wonder, writes a correspondent, has been caused in the village of Leuchars by the discovery of a frog entombed in a boulder. Time and again have similar discoveries been made, and some startling theories have been propounded to explain the mystery. The most popular belief is that the animals were incarcerated ages ago, when the stones were in plastic form, and have remained in durance vile ever since. If this were the case, scientists would only have to study the frog to learn the secret of the elixir. Unfortunately, the problem of the alchemist cannot be thus easily solved. The explanation of the matter, however, is very simple. Frogs, like numerous other species, lie dormant during the winter months; doubtless last autumn the animal in question hopped "to some nook or cranny in the side of the boulder, hoping there to find a snug retreat from the rigors of winter. When disturbed by the blows of the hammer the frog jumped out into the open in a desperate attempt to escape from danger. Then the unsuspecting rustler comes to the conclusion that the animal has leaped from the heart of the boulder. Though greatly embellished by the imagination, there is a certain amount of truth in the frog legend. The late Dr. Buckland determined to get to the bottom of the matter. He scooped out holes in a number of soft sandstones and popped a live frog into each. He then sealed up the apertures with little glass windows and buried the stones in his garden, periodically digging them up and examining them. He found that the animals lived from six to nine months in this state, but by the end of that time all the frogs had gone to join the great majority. Thus was a popular fallacy exploded, but "a lie dies hard," and the legend is still very generally believed.

Fanning drives away the heat and brings more to the fanner.

PIRATE FLAG OVER CHURCH.

Manner of Its Removal Only Clue Good People Had As to How It Got There.

"The recent talk about smuggling at the port of New York and the recurring news references to the government's plans for stopping it have been making food for conversation and reminiscence in more than one pious community of our neighbors," said a week-ender back from the country. "One good story I heard in a community not a hundred miles from the metropolis brought home to me the lesson that in their modest way the fellows we call countrymen are about as clever in devising ways to make a little money now and then as their city brothers whom they sometimes denounce as wicked.

"This little community is on the coast, a coast much indented by arms of the sea. Smuggling in a quiet way became natural to some of the people; not that they defrauded the government of much duty—indeed they could plead the historic plea that their sin was 'such a little one.' But as living was and is cheap thereabout and it doesn't take much to constitute a fortune there, there came to be rich people in the town whose riches the gossips say came from smuggling. And some of these were members of one of the town churches.

"One day the town woke up to find a pirate's flag at the top of the steeple of this church. It had been nailed up there and nobody could get it down.

"The pirates or smugglers, if such there were, had grown old as well as respectable and religious, and nope could shinny up the steeple as they might once have gone up a mast. Finally the church offered a reward of $25 to anybody who would get the flag down.

"After a time a young blacksmith volunteered and won the money. And that was the only clue the church ever got as to how the flag got up there."—N. Y. Sun.

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