Royal Oak

Latest From Our Sister Village

George Dondero spent Sunday in Ann Arbor.

Miss Edna Thomas was a Detroit caller Thursday.

Mrs. Robert Watts has gone to Alpena for a vacation.

Miss Saida Hammond is visiting relatives in Canada.

Lucile Davis was of Pontiac friends one day last week.

Miss Dora Keller is attending summer school at Ypsilanti.

A. Thomas made a business trid to Birmingham last week.

Miss Edith Campbell has gone to the country for a little vacation.

Herman Meinke, of Detroit, called on relatives here last week.

W. G. Beck, of Oberlin, Ohio, spent the Fourth with relatives in town.

J. M. Keys and bride, of Ohio, are visiting at the home of Josiah Heavener.

Mrs. Alice Long, of Howell, was the guest of relatives here this week.

Leo Murray has a position in one of the large hotels at Point AuxBarques.

Mr. and Mrs. James Smith visited friends in Pontiac one day last week.

Jerry Sullivan, of Detroit, called on relatives and friends here last week.

Mrs. Nichols and George King were over from County Line to spend the Fourth.

West Sanders and Miss Millie Harmel, of Howell, are visiting friends here this week.

Miss Elizabeth Abbs, of Benton Harbor, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Curtis.

Mr. Hughes and family, of Detroit, have moved into Henry Backert's house on Washington avenue.

We hope our readers will excuse all short comings this week as the poor editor had to have a holiday.

Misses Lettie Russell and Grace Lawson attended the class day exercises at Leonard one day last week.

Mrs. King, of Detroit, called on Mrs. J. Welch and her aunt, Mrs. Bolger, of the Windyvale Farm, recently.

W. E. Tolles, of Potterville, has bought the meat market of Levanseler & Wooten and has taken full charge.

Mrs. Charles A. Hannett and her three children, of Washington, D. C., are visiting at the home of W. G. Hardy.

Thomas Linn has moved here from Cass Lake and occupies the Decker house on the corner of Eighth and Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McVicar were called to Harrow, Ont., Friday on account of the death of Mr. McVicar's sister.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church meets this Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Lee Campbell. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The article in last week's commencement news in regard to the class historian got a little mixed, It should have read Francis Heavener instead of Florence Heavener.

Friday afternoon, July 1, the Foreign Missionary society met in the church parlor. A most excellent program was given by the Little Light Bearers under the direction of Mrs. Lee Campbell, after which the ladies of the society served ice cream and cake. The little people look forward to this annual festival with much pleasure.

Members of Court Pride of the Oak No. 24 F. of A. Received word from the grand secretary that the supreme chief ranger, John F. Cosgrove, will be in Detroit July 11 at Germania hall, 820 Gratiot avenue. At this meeting we hope to have all our members present to show our appreciation by having a good attendance. Come one. Come all. Fred Puvogel, secretary.

Louis Erb, of Owosso, spent the Fourth with his parents.

Miss Gertie Nichols, of Northville, visited her sister, Mrs. R. Wright, Saturday.

Mrs. Albert Walker, of Detroit, was the guest of her brother, Wm. Wilson, over Sunday.

Several families from here spent the Fourth in W. D. Curtis' grove. Races and games of all kinds were indulged in.

Ray Janson, while on his way from St. Louis, Mo., to visit his parents at Rose City last week, stopped off here and made some of his old friends a pleasant call. Mr. Janson formerly resided here.

Died at the residence of her daughter, 996 Antoine street, Detroit, Sunday, July 3, Mrs. Fred Canney, aged 60 years. The funeral was held from the house Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Canney was the wife of Fred Canney, of this place but went to her daughter's in Detroit several months ago where she was taken sick. Mrs. Canney was well and favorably known here and enjoyed the love and respect of a host of friends. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved family in their great affliction.

Married at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey White, in this village, June 30, Miss Winnogen and Mr. Benjamin Geyer. Rev. John Mathews performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister Mary and the groom by his brother Elmer. The bride was prettily attired in white silk and carried white roses. The house was decorated in pink and white, roses and ferns predominating. At the close of the ceremony a wedding supper was served. Guests were present from Detroit, Pontiac, Holly, Birmingham, Clarkston, Bannister and Troy. The young people left for a short wedding trip to the bridegoom's parents at Bannister. They will be at home to their friends in Pontiac after July 16. The TRIBUNE extends congratulations and wishes the young people a long and successful voyage down the matrimonial sea.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

First State Savings Bank

At Birmingham, Michigan, at the close of business June 30, 1910, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, viz.		
Commercial Department		390,143 19
Savings Department	16,356 58	$112,499 77
Bonds, mortgages and securities, viz		
Savings Department	365,186 65	65,186 65
Furniture and fixtures		2,570 00
Expense, Cost	Savgs.	
Due from banks in reserve cities	$15,468 85	22,463 85
U. S. and National Bank currency	4,200 00 4,700 00	8,900 00
Gold coin	1,092 50	1,092 50
Silver dollars	1,012 60	1,012 60
Nickels and cents	115 58	115 58
Checks and other cash items		1,129 20
		$217,507 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000 00
Surplus fund	2,000 00
Undivided profits, net	833 49
Commercial deposits, subject to check	$31,478 56
Commercial certificates of deposit	67,241 01
Certified checks	600 00
Savings deposits (book accounts)	79,055 28
Savings certificates of deposit	13,148 81
	$217,507 15

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OAKLAND, ss. I, Thomas H. Cobb, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and correctly represents the true state of the several matters therein contained, as shown by the books of the Bank.

THOMAS H. COBB, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of July, 1910.

GUY L. WATKINS, Notary Public.

My commission expires May 11, 1912.

Correct—Attest:

FRANK HAGERMAN,
FRANK SCHLAACK,
FRANK FORD,
Directors.

ORDER FOR PUBLICATION—Probate of Will.

State of Michigan, the Probate Court for the County of Oakland. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate office in the City of Pontiac, in said county, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1910. Present, Hon. Edward D. Kinkead, Judge of Probate. In the matter of estate of

MILES A. DEWEY Deceased.

Fannie M. Shain having filed in said Court a petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, now on file in said Court, be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to Fannie M. Shain, or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 9th day of July, A. D. 1910, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Birmingham Eccentric, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

KLEBER P. ROCKWELL,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
FURMAN A. FREDENBURGH, Probate Clerk.
Jun17-Jul8

Effects Naval Speed.

It is well understood among naval men that the speed of a vessel is affected by the depth of the water, not merely in shallow places, but even in the deeper waterways.

STORIES OF CAMP AND WAR

CROSSED LONG BRIDGE FIRST

One of General Kearney's Men Relates Entertaining Tale of Events of Civil War.

Let me give the true statement of the first soldiers that crossed the long bridge in 1861. The writer was a member of Company A, Third New Jersey, a portion of the New Jersey brigade, credited with helping save Washington, writes Joseph Lawton, in National Tribune. Our regiment was the first to cross the long bridge on the night of May, 23, 1861, at about eleven o'clock and as we carried a company flag ours was the first flag to cross that bridge. A portion of this historic flag is still in Aaron Wilkes post room, at Trenton, in a glass case.

The passing over the bridge was witnessed by President Lincoln and General Scott. When we got to the bridge General Scott called Captain

In the Rear of the Enemy.

Joseph Yard to him, who was a close friend and had served under him in the Mexican war. The general gave orders to the captain to tell the men not to make any noise in going over the bridge. Our company was stationed at General Lee's home. Mrs. Lee was there at the time. At the end of the three months I reenlisted in Company B, Fourth New Jersey, for three years. The regiment was in General Kearney's brigade, and was in constant and active service. The effective service of our regiment was largely due to General Kearney, who constantly kept his men training, not only as to army discipline, but in target practise. It was the target practise that made the regiment so strong in battle, little ammunition being wasted. It gave it the power to cope with and defeat large numbers. At the battle of Gaines' Mill it was Corporal Joseph Lawton that went in front of the Fourth New Jersey. About three o'clock the regiment went into a most important position for the protection of the brigade. It was in front of General Longstreet's division. The enemy charged, but was driven back; then there was steady firing for awhile, when the enemy charged again, but was driven back with heavy loss. Then the enemy stopped firing. Major Birney asked me if I would go out and see why the enemy had stopped. I came back and told the major that the enemy was getting ready to march on our right and left in large numbers. I had before gone into the enemy's lines over the Chickahominy river. Captain Johnson of Company B and four men of my company and my brother are still living as witnesses of this statement. I saw what the regiment had done. The ground was covered with the dead and wounded, some places two deep. It was the target practise that made the regiment so effective. The major went after reinforcements. The Eleventh Pennsylvania came and went in our front. It was late in the day. The enemy soon charged on the Eleventh Pennsylvania, driving them back on us; we again facing another charge. It was then discovered that we were surrounded. We were compelled to surrender. The suffering in Libby prison and Belle island cannot be told. When exchanged we marched from Belle island to Harrison's Landing. The captain and men of the boats waiting to take us shed tears to see 3,000 half-starved prisoners. It was like being in Heaven to see friends and the old flag again. An officer came aboard and read a paper, saying that there was going to be another battle that would decide if the government should stand. The officer called for all who would try to carry a gun, and said the government will reward us, the wagons carry our knapsacks. Nearly all the Fourth New Jersey and many more of the other regiments shouldered guns. After marching for a few days we got to Crampton's Gap, September 14, 1862. Gen. Slocum talked to us as we were ready to lead the charge. He said he had seen the New Jersey when it was nearly a thousand strong, able men; now it had only a few hundred. He told us to keep in good heart, that the darkest hour was just before the break of day. We got the order and made the charge. We got to the stone wall at the foot of the gap, driving the enemy away and up in to the gap to the turn of the road; they made a stand there. I was with those who got on top of the cut and we drove the line back. In doing so we got the flash of two cannon in our faces with canister. It thinned our line. The enemy fled. Going a little way I saw that I was in the rear of the enemy, and looking down saw an officer encouraging his men. I saw Alfred Hoffman and got him to fire with me at the officer. The enemy saw their officer fall, and that they were getting a flank fire. They ran, but we got some of them. I believe that this was the turning point of the battle

WINE, WOMEN AND WAGES

By Rev. M. A. Matthews, D. D. Pastor of First Presbyterian Church Seattle, Wash.

In calling to your attention the perplexing problems included in the title of this sermon, you are, no doubt, willing to admit that it is impossible to give an exhaustive review of the underlying conditions and causes. If we are successful in making you think arrive at a conclusion and form a resolution, the sermon has accomplished its purpose. In fact, it is not the purpose of a sermon to relieve the audience of mental exercise. Its best work has been done when it creates an appetite for Bible study, investigation and honest thought; when it provokes the auditors to think and forces them to arrive at logical, sane, spiritual conclusions.

The work of this pulpit has always been done along that line. It does not try to inject hypodermic doses of encyclopedia into the audience. It leaves that work to superficial, alleged students. If in this sermon you can be provoked to think, to act and to do your Christian duty, every one will be satisfied.

Wine, women and wages have been, since the catastrophe in the Garden of Eden, very obstreperous subjects. No man pretends to know everything about them. In fact, one of them is very elusive, and perhaps will never be fully understood until she reaches Paradise regained. The more elusive she subject the more fascinating the study and the more exciting the pursuit of knowledge.

These three problems are ever with us, and will remain with us, and will continue to be serious problems until the end of the ages. Many ridiculous, foolish and harmful solutions remain unsolved. One is prone to think and believe the time has arrived for serious, sane, righteous efforts to be made at remedying the conditions now confronting us.

The harmful effects of intoxicating beverages have been apparent to students for the last 5,000 years.

Drunkenness is a crime against God, against man, against society, against the home, church and child. There is no excuse for it. There is no logical reason to sustain it. It has been tried and condemned before every bar of justice, before public opinion and by every thinking man who has ever lived or who now lives.

Drunkenness must cease. If the man who makes a beast of himself were the only one involved we might become cold hearted and cruel enough to say: "Let him drink himself to death, go to the dogs, and be devoured by the vultures." The man who makes a beast of himself, who destroys his life by strong drink, and who wallows in the gutter, perhaps, deserves no more consideration. However, he is not the only one involved. His family are to be considered, his children are to be pitied, society is to be protected, and posterity is to be prevented from inheriting his habits, tendencies and diseases.

Many remedies have been tried for drunkenness. The man who comes into this world cursed by heredity, with a tendency to drink, is to be pitied. He ought to have every effort made in his behalf that could possibly prevent him from following his inclinations to the drunkard's grave and to the drunkard's cell. It is impossible for a man who dies a drunkard to be saved. No drunkard who dies a drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God or receive the blessings, joys and citizenship of heaven. There are no drunkards in heaven. In order for a drunkard to be saved he must turn from his evil ways, give up his life of sin, accept Jesus Christ as his personal Savior, be regenerated by the Holy Spirit, and then he can be saved in this life and from himself, his appetites and his passions.

The man who deliberately contracts the habit of drunkenness deserves physical punishment, ostracism, and the infliction of every pain that will make him conscious of the wrong he is perpetrating against his family and society. There are men who deliberately get drunk because they love the effect, or because they desire to do certain things which they believe will be excused on account of drunkenness.

The whipping post would perhaps be effectual remedy for premeditated, deliberate drunkenness. The man who disregards his family and shows contempt for society by deliberately getting drunk ought to be stripped to the waist, tied to a public whipping post, and given 39 lashes on his naked back once a week for six months. If that remedy were applied, some of your "genteel drunks," who are destroying their families, dissipating their property, insulting society and damning young men would be immediately and effectually cured.

The idea of a man getting drunk, going home and insulting his family, abusing his little, helpless wife, terrorizing and cursing his little children, is repugnant to every thought. His poor, helpless wife and little children seem to be without remedy at the hands of your courts, because justice is administered by namby-pamby men who seem to be afraid to punish a genteel rascal. The whipping post ought to be established for wife beaters, professional drunks and men who disregard their duties to their families, their children and society.

Remember that I said I was deeply interested in and sorry for the man who is born a drunkard, and by inheritance was cursed with an appetite for demonized wine. Such a man, if he becomes a drunkard, ought to be tried for insanity and confined in an asylum for life. The man who is drunk is parallel with the man who is insane, and his condition is almost identical with certain forms of incurable insanity. Then, for the man you say is a helpless drunk, the asylum doors ought to swing open, and his family and society be relieved by putting him in the asylum and keeping him there for life.

They need no other rosary whose thread of life is strung with pearls of love and thought.—Persian.

DAILY DIET HINTS

By DR. T. A. ALLEN
Food Specialist.

TEA AND COFFEE RETARD DIGESTION.

Tea and coffee are injurious not only because they contain caffein and tannic acid, which injure the nervous system, but because they directly retard digestion. The fact that the appetite for these is so strong is, in itself, proof that they are injurious. It is not necessary to discontinue either suddenly, but to reduce its strength gradually, or to substitute cereal or banana coffee. Children should not be allowed to acquire the tea or coffee habit. When a warm drink is thought necessary, it is best to use lemonade. The idea that the various substitutes for coffee contain considerable nutriment is a mistake, for the cereals are roasted to such a degree as to destroy their nutritive value, but a flavored warm drink is often grateful, and cereal coffee is at least not injurious, and its use may well be encouraged.

FEMININE AMENITIES.

Grace—Maud has a very disagreeable habit of curling her lip when ever she sees me.

Helen—Curls her lip, does she? Well, that is more than she ever succeeded in doing with her hair.

IN THE "SUN-KISSED" WEST

More or Less Authentic Tale That Duly Impressed the Man from the East.

I was talking with a Dakotan the other day, said an eastern man. "Speaking of farms," he said, "we have some sizable farms out in Dakota. Yes, sir, I've seen a man on one of our big farms start out in the spring and plow a straight furrow till fall. Then he turned around and harvested back."

"Wonderful!" said I.

"On our Dakota farms," he went on, "it's the usual thing to send young married couples out to milk the cows. Their children bring back the milk."

"Wonderful!" I repeated.

"Once," he said, "I saw a Dakota farmer's family prostrated with grief. The women were weeping, the dogs were barking, the children were squalling, and the tears ran down the farmer's cheeks as he hitched up his 20-mule team and drove off."

"Where was he going?" said I.

"He was going half-way across the farm to feed the pigs."

"Did he ever get back?" I asked.

"It isn't time for him yet," was the reply.—The Housekeeper.

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From a physician of 13 years' experience in colleges, sanatoriums and general practice. Weak, nervous men regain your strength and vigor.

So great was my sympathy for weak men in the early years of my experience that I have made it a special study, and formulated two prescriptions, one for men under 50 and one for men over 50 years of age. In my declining years I want every man to have the benefit of my long years of careful study, research and long experience.

I am now 73 years old and as strong and vigorous as at 40 and the rest of my life will be spent in aiding suffering manhood. I realize that my time is short, but will do all in my power to aid each and every man who are helpless and seeking relief. I know there has been a great many disappointed when they thought relief in their grasp, but let me send you my free prescription and booklet of private lectures in men which is the result of study since I began lecturing to student classes, way back in '71. Since that time I have cured many cases that are now pleased to recommend me.

YOU NEED AID. Let me help you to regain your former standing among men. In short, let me assist you to be yourself once more.

If you are suffering from failing memory, lame back or weakened manhood or nervous difficulties, LET ME SEND YOU A RECIPE in a plain sealed envelope that you can use in your own home, way back in '71. Since that time I have cured many cases that are now pleased to recommend me.

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