NOTICE!

As we are making house deliveries in Birmingham now, there is no reason why all should not avail themselves of our below-all-competition prices on good

Furniture, Stoves, Rugs Etc., Etc.

Your dealer may not tell you so, but all the city dealers know that my prices are away below all others.

Other dealers have asked me to raise my prices, but I have not done so. Easy terms.

Oak Heaters, **$3.98.**

Six-hole high-grade cast Ranges, **$18.90.**

Two carloads of Stoves and Ranges going at like prices.

D. K. SMITH

ROYAL OAK

Detroit United Lines

Birmingham Time Table

Eastern Standard Time.

SOUTH-BOUND — Limited — 6:36 a. m.

Locals—5:00 a. m., 5:15 a. m., 5:30 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 5:45 a. m., 5:55 a. m., 6:00 a. m., 6:15 a. m., 6:25 a. m., 6:30 a. m., 6:35 a. m., 6:55 a. m., 7:00 a. m. 7:10 a. m., 7:15 a. m., and every 15 minutes to 6:45 p. m., 7:05 p. m., half-hourly to 10:55 p. m., 11:55 p. m.

North-bound Locals—5:45 a. m., and every 15 minutes to 9:15 p. m., 9:35 p. m., 9:55 p. m. and every 30 minutes to 12:55 a. m.

Special service Saturday and Sunday. Limiteds do not run Saturday afternoons nor Sundays.

FLINT DIVISION

Change at Royal Oak for Rochester, Oxford, Flint, Romeo and Imlay City. Through limited cars for Flint, Saginaw and Bay City at 8:12 a. m. and every two hours to 8:12 p. m.

ORDER APPOINTING TIME FOR HEARING CLAIMS.

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 16th day of December, A. D. 1916. Present, Hon. Kleber P. Rockwell, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

ANTHONY BILKOVSKY, Deceased.

Charles Bilkovsky executor of the will of said deceased, having filed in said Court a petition praying that the time for the presentation of claims against said estate be limited and that a time and place be appointed to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against said deceased, by and before said Court.

It is ordered that four months from this date be allowed for creditors to present claims against said estate. It is further ordered that the 21st day of April, 1917, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be and is hereby appointed for the examination and adjustment of all claims and demands against said deceased.

KLEBER P. ROCKWELL,
Judge of Probate.

A true copy.
JUDSON A. FREDENBURGH, Probate Clerk.
23dec-5jan

ORDER FOR PUBLICATION.—General.

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 18th day of December A. D. 1916. Present, Hon. Kleber P. Rockwell, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

WILLIAM PALLISTER, Deceased.

Detroit Trust Company, Trustee under the will of said deceased, having filed in said Court its third annual account, together with a petition praying for the examination and allowance of the same,

It is ordered that the 12th day of January, A. D. 1917, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. 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.
JUDSON A. FREDENBURGH, Register of Probate.
23dec-5jan

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Notice of special assessment for the Main Trunk Sewer, beginning at the intersection of Woodward Avenue with Frank Street, and running west to the River House.

TO ALL THOSE INTERESTED:

Take notice that the roll for special assessment heretofore made by the Board of Assessors for the purpose of defraying that part of the cost which the Village Council determined should be paid and borne by special assessment for the construction of the Main Sanitary Sewer from the intersection of Frank Street with Woodward Avenue to the River House, of said village, are now on file at my office for public inspection. Notice is hereby given that the Village Council will meet at the Council Rooms with the Board of Assessors of said village on Monday, the 8th day January, A. D. 1917, at 8 o'clock p. m., to review said assessment, at which time and place opportunity will be given to persons interested to be heard.

THOMAS E. HARRIS,
Dated November 11, 1916. Clerk.

ORDER APPOINTING TIME FOR HEARING CLAIMS

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 18th day of December, A. D. 1916. Present, Hon. Kleber P. Rockwell, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

ELLEN J. CHATFIELD, Deceased.

Jay Chatfield, executor of the will of said deceased, having filed in said Court a petition praying that the time for the presentation of claims against said estate be limited, and that a time and place be appointed to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against said deceased by and before said Court.

It is ordered that four months from this date be allowed for creditors to present claims against said estate. It is further ordered that the 21st day of April, 1917, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for the examination and adjustment of all claims and demands against said deceased.

KLEBER P. ROCKWELL,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
JUDSON A. FREDENBURGH, Register of Probate.
23dec-5jan

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM MICHIGAN

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this association for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of all other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held pursuant to the by-laws of the association, at the banking house of the association, in the Village of Birmingham, Michigan, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1917, at 1:00 p. m. (central standard time). The polls for the election of officers will be open from 1:00 p. m. until 2:00 p. m.

A. WHITEHEAD, President.
Birmingham, Michigan, December 4, 1916.
23dec-5jan

Canny Edinburgh City Fathers.

Edinburgh owns several meadows, snap in the heart of the city. These fields are put to good use. In the spring they are hay fields, the crops selling for very respectable sums, too, each year. After the hay harvest is over Edinburgh lets out the meadows for other purposes connected with cattle and farming and adds a bit more to the money thus acquired by the canny Scotch rulers of the town.

PITCAIRN WOMEN SAID TO BE IN NEED OF CLOTHES

Sea Captain Gives Interesting Information About Little Dot in Pacific.

SELDOM TOUCHED BY SHIPS

An Abundance of Food Is Raised on the Island, but Nothing From Which Clothes Can Be Made—People Speak English, Are Honest and Religious.

New York.—Miss Flora McFlinsey of Madison square, who really and truly had nothing to wear, was indeed in sad plight, but her plight was not nearly so sad as is that of the Pitcairn island ladies, according to the report brought to this city by the ship Port Hardy, which arrived via London a few days ago.

The Port Hardy plies between New York and Australia, returning by way of London, and is commanded by Captain Griffiths. He had visited Pitcairn island in 1891 and, having a desire to revisit it, touched there on his last voyage out, in June of this year. The island, a mere speck in the vast expanse of the Pacific ocean, lies about half way between the western extremity of the Panama canal and New Zealand.

The island is a rocky promontory rising from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the sea level. It is about two and a half miles long and one mile wide. It is well wooded and covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation. The sides are sheer rock cliffs and there is no harbor or anchorage for ships, though a bight in the coast line is known as Bounty bay. The Port Hardy, though nominally touching, did not anchor, but merely "lay to" off shore. That was a sufficient invitation to a number of the islanders, men, women and children, to come aboard. The inhabitants, 100 in round numbers, were amply supplied with food, but badly in need of clothing, especially the women, who have nothing with which to make dresses. Their sisters of Murray Hill will recognize that as a really trying situation. The fact is that an abundance of food is raised on the island, but nothing from which clothing may be made. As the island has no trade with anywhere and ships seldom touch there, the Pitcairn women have been reduced to the pitiful necessity of fashioning their dresses from the cast-off garments of men. So they have sent a moving appeal by Captain Griffiths to their more fortunate sisters of New York for serviceable dressmaking material. They also need thread, needles and some other articles such as writing paper, pencils, slates for school children, paraffin oil, soap and nails, all of which the captain has promised to take back to them if they are given to him.

Speak Good English.

Concerning the people of Pitcairn, Captain Griffiths said that the women were dusky-hued, like their Tahitian maternal ancestors, but the men have more of the European coloring. They speak no other language than English, and excellent English, too. They were strictly honest and exceedingly religious. In religion they are Seventh Day Adventists. Their religious ideas appear to have been derived from Alexander Smith, one of the original settlers, who afterward changed his name to John Adams and endeavored to atone for his multiguous conduct by educating and civilizing the rising generation. There is one church and one schoolhouse on the island and the children seem to be well instructed.

So far as Captain Griffiths knows, the only animals on the island are goats, though pigs are mentioned by earlier visitors. Fruits, especially oranges of large size and excellent quality, are abundant. Breadfruit, yams, potatoes and sugar cane are also grown. About the only industry besides agriculture is the manufacture of straw hats from native straw.

The only vessel regularly visiting the island is a seaman's missionary schooner from San Francisco, which touches there about once in six months. The islanders are now, however, trying to build a schooner themselves for trading purposes, and to that end were helped by Captain Griffiths with 200 pounds of nails and a bale of oakum, which he happened to be able to spare. He says the islanders have a great admiration for America.

The story of Pitcairn island is one of the strangest in history. The island was discovered by Carteret in 1767 and named by him after one of his officers, but it was not again visited by Europeans until it was taken possession of by some of the Bounty mutineers. William Bligh, an English naval officer, who had made the circumnavigating voyage under Captain Cook, was sent out in December, 1787, to Tahiti, in command of the ship Bounty, to collect breadfruit trees for transplanting in the West Indies. The Bounty arrived at Tahiti in October, 1788, and remained there six months, collecting the plants. With more than 1,000 plants aboard she set sail for Jamaica, April 4, 1789. Bligh was a tyrannical officer and the men under him had been captivated by the easy life in Tahiti. On April 28 they mutinied, cast Bligh and 18 other men adrift in the ship's launch and sailed back to Tahiti. Bligh and his companions reached the island of Timor on the fourteenth of June, after sailing 3,000 nautical miles in an open boat and suffering dreadful privations.

Mutineers Made Merry.

Meanwhile the mutineers made merry for a while at Tahiti, but Fletcher Christian, their leader, fearing pursuit, decided to seek a more secure refuge. However, some of the mutineers refused to follow him, so Christian, with eight of his shipmates, six Tahitian men and 12 Tahitian women, sailed for Pitcairn island, where they arrived and settled in 1790, after burning the Bounty. Christian was justified in anticipating pursuit. In time Tahiti was visited by another British man-of-war under Captain Edwards in search of the mutineers. Fourteen of the sixteen who remained in Tahiti were captured, and three of them were executed in September, 1792.

Of Christian and his company no trace was discovered until 1808, when Captain Folger, an American skipper, touched at Pitcairn island and found their survivors and descendants living there. In the meantime all of the mutineers except Alexander Smith, all of the Tahitian men and several of the women had died of disease or violence. After being informed of Captain Folger's discovery, the British government took no steps in the matter until 1814, when in September, H. M. S. Britain touched at the island and found old Smith, or Adams, still alive, commanding the respect and admiration of the whole little colony by his exemplary conduct and fatherly care of them.

The settlers there were visited again by British ships in 1825 and 1830, and the later visitors confirmed the testimony of the earlier as to their exemplary conduct. In 1831 they deemed their population—only 87—too great for the island, and at their request many were transported by the British government to Tahiti. But, shocked by the morals of their Tahitian relatives and friends, after a nine-months' sojourn they returned to the island at their own expense. In 1839 they besought Captain Elliott of H. M. S. Fly, who visited them, to be taken under the protection of the British government because of annoyances from the lawless crews of whalers who occasionally visited them.

Taken Over by British.

Captain Elliott accordingly took possession of the island in the name of Queen Victoria, gave them a Union Jack and recognized their self-elected magistrate. They were frequently visited by English ships until 1855, when, again deeming their numbers too great for the island, they petitioned the British government to grant them the larger and more productive Norfolk island, to which they were removed in 1856. In 1859, two families, numbering 17 persons, returned to Pitcairn island, and the present inhabitants are descended from those.

An officer of the British ship Opal, which visited the island in 1870, wrote as follows: "We just left a place of great interest, namely Pitcairn island. After a 20-days' passage from San Francisco we sighted the island at 8 a. m. on the 2nd of July and at ten o'clock anchored off Bounty bay—the first time a man-of-war has anchored there for about twenty years, it being customary to steam off and on the island while communicating with it.

"Immediately on our arrival," he wrote, "the islanders launched a boat through the surf, and came off with a quantity of fruit for us. The chief magistrate, whose name is McCoy, came on board, as did also some of the Youngs and Christians. I say advisedly some of them, for it is very difficult to find out who is who on the island, they all being Youngs, Christians, McCoys or Warrens, although a fashion is coming in vogue—owing to the confusion caused by there being only about five names between 93 persons—of individuals assuming names. Thus one of the Christians has taken the name of Downes, and is bringing up a family under that cognomen, while another has assumed the name of Selwyn. If this continues into a few generations it will be hard to trace their connection with the original names of the Bounty."

SHE SMOKES IN THE STREET; PUT IN JAIL

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Margaret Wilda, thirty-eight years old, was arrested the other night when a policeman saw her smoking a cigarette on the street. The policeman told Mrs. Wilda her act was a breach of the peace. She refused to put the cigarette out and was held in jail overnight. She told Magistrate Tracey in the morning she had quarreled with her husband and smoked on the street "for spite." The magistrate discharged her.

Says Woman Kidnaped Him.

Bayonne, N. J.—"She kidnaped me" was the plea of Peter A. Walsk when arraigned on complaint of Emil Demeral, his neighbor, who charged that Walsk had eloped with Mrs. Demeral.

Has Mania for Kissing Men.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Miss Mary Kirschon, a nurse, who has a mania for kissing men, has been committed to the state hospital for the insane.

EXCHANGE CIVIL CAPTIVES

British and Germans Over Forty-Five Years Old to Be Freed After Protracted Negotiations.

London.—After protracted negotiations through the medium of the United States arrangements have been made for the exchange of German and British civilian prisoners over forty-five years old. About 4,000 Germans are interned in the United Kingdom and 700 British civilians are interned in Germany. Whether the prisoners will reach their respective homes depends on the success of the admiralty in finding a neutral steamship on which to make the exchange.

Preparations are being made to break up the camps for Germans on the Isle of Man and those established for British civilian prisoners in Germany. Only 2,200 of the Germans interned in the United Kingdom expressed a desire to return to Germany. If the opportunity offered many would prefer to go to America.

87 YEARS IN ONE FAMILY

One of the life stories of faithful servants unearthed by a prize-winning contest in Washington is that of Teresa Harper, who was born a slave near Waldorf, Charles county, Md., and who is known to have performed service for the Boarman family for 87 years. She is probably ten years older than that. George Clifford Boarman, sixty-one years old, her present "master," she threatens with a spanking in case he ventures on a wet street without his rubbers. Teresa has done very little work for the household for several years, but is supported by the family in every comfort.

PERFECTS A NEW STABILIZER

Orville Wright Expects to Make Flying Safe as Automobiling Through Novel Principle.

Dayton, O.—The airplane made as safe as the automobile—that is the dream of Orville Wright, who, with his brother Wilbur, now dead, gave man dominion over the air a decade and a half ago. That dream is said to have become a reality with his new stabilizer, for which patents are to be applied for within a few weeks.

Never prone to talk much, Orville Wright is even more reticent than usual on the topic of his latest inventions. With patents not obtained, naturally he will not divulge secrets until it is assured that he will reap the rewards of the service. On the question of what it will do, however, he is not so secretive. He believes aircraft will be as safely and easily piloted as the most humble "flivver."

His new stabilizer substantially reflects the gyroscope heretofore always deemed necessary as a fundamental. Instead it enters the domain of electricity. By a unique arrangement of batteries, augmented by a pendulum swinging in a liquid bath and a minor propeller placed almost directly over the pilot's head, absolute, unswerving, automatic stability is said to be maintained.

Following a series of experimental flights Mr. Wright said:

"I am more than satisfied with its work now. All I had to do was to steer the machine. The stabilizer gave me a perfect balance during the entire flight. It did all the 'banking' on the turns and righted the machine on every dip."

When asked if the new stabilizer was in any way similar to the one patented some time ago, he replied that the first device was not to be compared to the new one.

WOMEN ARE NEVER FRIENDS?

New York Professor Announces Research Shows the "Term Is Masculine Only."

New York.—Charles Gray Shaw, professor of philosophy at New York university, has devoted considerable time and effort in research work on the problem of "Can a woman be a friend, and, if not, why not?" Today he made public the results of his study.

"She cannot be a friend," Professor Shaw announces, "for, although the word is given in both genders, the fact alone is masculine. The reason for this state of unfriendliness in woman is that to be a friend a clear-cut personality and a disinterested outlook on life are required. Woman lacks both of these. Woman is never a friend because she is never an individual, and to be an individual one must stand alone. Woman is a planet—a satellite—well adapted to revolving around some center, but not organized so as to stand alone.

"Men's clubs, of which they are so proud, are combinations made for killing time and fostering laziness. On the other hand, the woman's club is an attempt to generate feminine friendship. It is a hothouse for tender plants."

Sweet Tooth His Undoing.

Belleville, Ill.—A stick of candy dropped in front of a safe in Myers' grocery after it had been rifled of $50.00 proved the undoing of Victor Wilbur, age eleven, who lives next door. The lad of the sweet tooth had hidden the loot in his father's barn.

Sues Widow for Heart Balm.

Jersey City, N. J.—Declaring she proposed to him, and then avoided the alter, William Schroeder, age thirty-five, a widower, has sued Mrs. Rose Sola, age fifty, a wealthy widow, for $4,000 heart balm.

"Gas the Fly."

New York.—"Swat the fly" will now make way for "gas 'em." Beaumont Alexander of London, demonstrating a newly invented poison gas, killed a big cage full of flies with one little spray of the secret compound.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

GIRAFFE'S BIRTHDAY.

"It was Gyp Giraffe's birthday," said Daddy, "and the Keeper of the Zoo said he would give a birthday party.

"All the Animals seemed to know that the Keeper had something in store for them. He was around them a good deal all the morning, and he took special pains to see that their Coats were well Brushed, and that they had good baths and scrubs.

"'We must all look well today,' said the Keeper, 'for it is Gyp Giraffe's Birthday, and he is to have a Party.'

"When afternoon came what should the Animals see coming into the Animal House, but a great many Children. There were Boys and there were Girls. And there were a few Grown-Ups.

"The Keeper led the way, saying, 'Here are my Fine Animals.' The Animals stood up very straight at that and said, 'Thank-you!'

"You should have heard them say it! Each Animal spoke at the same time, and each one had his own special way of saying, 'Thank-you!'

"The Lions roared in great, loud Voices, 'Thank-you!'

"The Tigers roared in their wild way, 'Thank-you!'

"The Bears, the Zebras, the Kangaroos, the Hippopotamus Family, the Rhinoceros Family and the Leopards all called out, 'Thank-you!'.

"The Children laughed with glee! They were not in the least frightened, for the Keeper had said that the Animals were most polite and would probably speak to their guests. Only, he had said, their different ways of speaking sometimes sounded rather frightful.

Wearing a Bow Around His Neck.

"The Children stopped in front of the Giraffe's cage. There was Gyp wearing a beautiful pink bow around his neck. It was around only a part of his neck—even though it was a very, very wide ribbon. For the Keeper had not been able to find any ribbon wide enough to cover the Giraffe's whole neck.

"'It's a lucky thing,' said the Keeper, 'that Gyp doesn't have to wear collars! Think of the collars that would have to be made for him!'

"Next to Gyp—in the cage alongside, was his Mother looking very proud and happy.

"'Many happy returns of the day,' said the Children. 'How old is he?' they asked the Keeper.

"'He is one year old,' he replied.

"At that all the Children burst out laughing. 'To think,' they said, 'that a great, tall, famous Creature like that is only one year old!'

"Gyp and his Mother didn't seem to know just what the Children were laughing at, but they looked very much pleased. Gyp bowed his head out between the bars and reached his Mother's cage. She put her head out too, and they kissed each other and rubbed their heads together.

"'Dear old Mother,' Gyp was saying, and his Mother was answering, 'My fine Son Gyp!'

"'We must have the party,' said the Keeper. 'There is special food today for Gyp and his Mother, and also for every Animal. And there was even some Ice Cream for the Children, as the Keeper had asked the Children he knew loved Animals and were interested in all they were doing.

"'For the Giraffes he had hay and vegetables. There was also some grain and meal, and mulberry leaves, for which he had made a special trip to get.

"'The Giraffes love mulberry leaves almost better than anything else and when Gyp saw what he was going to have as it was being put into his cage, he waved his great long Neck about and looked so Happy!

"'And, of course, after the Giraffes had Milk. For they much prefer Milk to water! And, of course, this was a Birthday Party, and they must have their favorite dishes.

"'The other Animals got many Goodies they were especially fond of—and every Animal and Child at the Keeper's Party—everyone had just the right thing.

"'When it was time for all the Children and Grown-Ups to leave, and time for the Animals to go to bed, the Giraffes began bending with their heads—their long necks bent toward the ground and then went back up again.

"'What are they doing?' asked the Children.

"'They are making bows of thank-you's,' said the Keeper.'"

Importance of Schools.

A man writing to his son, said: "It is important to know people, and it is important to be worth knowing. School gives you a chance for both these details—a variety of people to know and a large variety of ways to make yourself worth knowing."

Willie Was Wise.

"Why did you reply so loud for a pony, Willie?" asked his sister. "God isn't deaf." "No," replied Willie, "but papa can't hear very well."

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WHITEHEAD AND STANDART

Weights in Germany.

Germany uses the metric system of weights and measures, but with German names. The system of weights may best be compared with ours by noting that one kilogram, which equals 1,000 grams, is equal to 2.2046 pounds.

Kettle That Really Sings.

A Japanese inventor has provided an iron kettle which bursts into song the moment the kettle begins to boil. The sounds are produced by steam bubbles striking against musical metallic bars, just above the water.