The Azores

SUGAR CONTROL SAVED MILLIONS

American Consumer Profited by $180,000,000—French Situation Helped.

HOME PRICE HELD AT 9 CENTS.

This Nation's Sugar Supply Reduced to Seventy Per Cent. of Normal. Java Stocks Unavailable.

Sugar control has saved the American public $180,000,000, Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, declared the other day.

He pointed out that sugar was selling for 11 cents a pound last August and that it would have advanced to 20 cents a pound, with the world shortage as a stimulus, had not the food administration secured the co-operation of the refiners and wholesalers and fixed a sugar price that today enables housewives to buy sugar at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound.

"Every 1 cent raise in sugar from September 1 to January 1 means $18,000,000 to the American consumer," Mr. Hoover said. "Numbers of gentlemen will tell you that 20 cent sugar would have prevailed and the public robbed of $180,000,000 this year if we had not taken these actions." Later Mr. Hoover called attention to the fact that uncontrolled sugar advanced to 35 cents a pound during the Civil War.

France Got Our Sugar.

Today the American public has been allotted 70 per cent. of its normal supply. Before the war the average annual household consumption here was 55 pounds a person. In England the annual consumption during the war is 24 pounds, and in France each person is allotted a little over one pound a month.

"In August the French government found itself unable to maintain even this ration," Mr. Hoover declared. "An appeal was made to America. France needed 100,000 tons. We agreed to fill this demand and up to December had shipped 85,426 tons. In the meantime an appeal was made to the American public to reduce its sugar consumption, and requests were made to distributors to supply the confectionary and sweet drinks trade with 50 per cent. of normal supply. This has been generally followed, although such regulations were voluntary, as the food administration had no authority to impose them."

Domestic Price is 8½ to 9 Cents.

Retail grocers throughout the country are supposed to take a profit of no more than 50 cents a hundred—half a cent a pound—on sugar. By reason of food administration regulations, binding refiners and wholesalers, the retailer is able today to buy sugar at from 8 to 8½ cents a pound. This enables him to sell to the housewife at 8½ to 9 cents a pound.

There have been some violations of the sugar rulings, Mr. Hoover said recently: "Sales of sugar from 16 to 20 cents per pound have been reported and followed up vigorously and stopped and is evidence itself of the prices at which consumers would have been mulct had we not intervened. We have forfeited wholesalers' licenses in aggravated cases, and we have issued warnings to first offenders in a great many instances through our local administrators."

Effect on Military Situation.

American sugar stocks could be filled to normal very soon if ships could be sent to Java, where 250,000 tons of sugar is waiting for shipment. But the shipping situation is so acute that the nation cannot spare the eleven ships needed to transport this sugar. It would take the boats one year to haul 250,000 tons. In the same time they could be used for transporting 200,000 soldiers to France.

The food administration believes that the American public will diminish its sugar consumption by 10 or 15 per cent, when it is made clear that such sugar saving is a patriotic act and when it is understood that there are plenty of sweeteners available to take the place of sugar, such as honey or corn syrup.

Why Shortage Exists.

The three great sugar producing centers of the world are Germany, the West and East Indies. German sugar is, of course, used at home. The East Indian sugar is unavailable because of the ship shortage.

While U boats made big inroads on the world's shipping, France and Italy ceased to be self sustaining in sugar manufacture. England in the meantime was cut off from German sugar—1,000,000 tons a year—because of the war. The result has been that the allied nations have been forced to turn to America and the West Indies for their sugar.

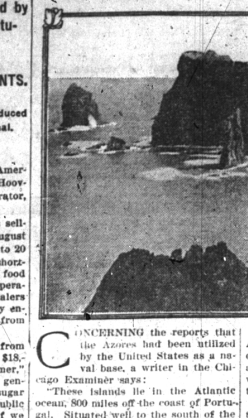
EVADE RIGID FOOD CONTROL.

Food Is Bought in Germany Surreptitiously in Violation of Autocratic Rulings.

Even the autocratic food control of Germany has been powerless to prevent surreptitious sales, according to semi-official reports reaching the United States food administration. Illegal sales of butter are being made in Germany at prices ranging from $1.75 to $2.25 a pound. Eggs sold contrary to the German food regulations are bringing 10 to 15 cents apiece, according to these reports. And bacon or ham is bringing from $2.25 to $3.25 a pound.

Cleanliness.

Twice or thrice now have we been reminded that "cleanliness is next to godliness" is from John Wesley and not from the Bible; and every time we vow we will not make the mistake again. So to impress it upon our mind we looked it up in Wesley's works. It occurs in his "Several Conversations," addressed mostly to ministers, which he advises ministers to read. The phrase in which is the quotation referred to reads: "Let every where to summer prudence and cleanliness be joined to godliness."—Ohio State Journal.



CONCERNING the reports that the Azores had been utilized by the United States as a naval base, a writer in the Chicago Examiner says:

"These islands lie in the Atlantic ocean, 800 miles off the coast of Portugal. Situated well to the south of the main transatlantic ship routes to England and France, they afford an admirable rendezvous for our patrolling fleets and a convenient port for assembling military stores and troops. Such a base for ships to prevent the wholesale destruction of navigation and for the protection of neutral as well as allied shipping should be as welcome to Portugal as to the other allied countries.

"Powerful wireless stations on the islands keep in touch with shipping on the Atlantic and, located as they are so close to the trade routes between this country and southern Europe, it is quite probable that the islands have been rendered safe from U-boat attacks and that our allies are using them as a base of operations.

"O Observador, Lisbon, has constantly advocated the creation of naval policing and protecting stations in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. In urging this course of action, in a recent issue, it states: 'None would be more important in point of geographical position and natural resources than a naval repairing, furnishing and protecting station in the Azores or Western islands and, if necessary, for a relay point for American forces crossing the Atlantic. Some understanding already ought to have been had between Portugal, England and America.'

Harbor Facilities Not Very Good.

"The Azores occupy an area of 922 square miles. The archipelago comprises nine islands, of which the chief are St. Michael, in the Southeastern group; Terceira, Graciosa, Saint George, Fayal and Pico, in the Central group. In 1911 the population of the islands was 242,613, mainly of Portuguese origin.

"The islands at present do not afford the best of harbor facilities. Those, however, that may be available have potential possibilities that should not greatly tax the ingenuity of our engineers.

"One of the best harbors is at Angra, on the island of Terceira. However, the islands afford other advantages that would make them an excellent base. The climate is mild and snow seldom seen. The temperature is never higher than 86 degrees. Angra is the only city on Terceira, and has 12,000 population. It affords many diversions and its inhabitants of every class are notably deferential and hospitable. Here there are three social clubs, an athletic club and a lawn tennis association.

"The deepest, and some claim the safest, anchorage is at Vellas, between Pico and St. George. It is known as St. George's channel. The natives of St. George are chiefly occupied in raising cattle and manufacturing cheese for export.

Pico and Fayal.

"On Pico, across the channel, is the symmetrical, cone-shaped peak, rising to a height of 7,865 feet above sea level. The climate here is unrivaled. It is said to be one of the healthiest spots in the world, absolutely free from marshes or stagnant water.

"Fayal is perhaps best known to American tourists. Here the first Azorean and fourth consulate of the United States was established in 1806. Here the first American residence was built by John R. Rabney, the first consul. The harbor at Horta, Fayal, is the most spacious in the Azores. By improving the breakwater here an excellent port would be afforded to vessels of our fleet. At Horta are anchored eleven submarine cables with a total capacity, stations for the English, American and other companies.

"As a relay point for troops the Azores would meet almost every requirement. The climate is equable; access easy, abundant streams for water supply; fertile soil and within two days' sailing of the continent.

"That the Azoreans would give our troops and ships a cordial welcome is unquestioned. Friendly relations between the United States and the Azoreans date back to the War of 1812 when the Armstrong was beached on the island.

"During the Civil war the Tuscarora and Kearsarge were stationed there, and when the latter went forth for the naval duel that resulted in the sinking of the Alabama, the Confederate privateer, at Cherbourg, more than 100 Azoreans were members of the crews of the two Union ships. Today there are many pensioners on the islands, veterans who served under Sherman, Grant, Sheridan and Howard.

Beautiful Sea and Sky Effects.

S. G. W. Benjamin says: "No part of the Atlantic is more prolific in the wonders of the sea than the Azores. The inexhaustible diversity of the cloud scenery of those islands I have never seen approached except at Madeira, combining the effects of sea and land clouds.

"At sea the impression of distance is conveyed as never on land, because no hills nor mountains intervene to interrupt the view of the most distant cloud strata, and no clouds are so full of suggestive form, of representations of dreamland as those far-off, low-lying, vapory forms, constant along the dim offing, picturing phantom towers and oriental domes clustered on the edges of precipices flanked by ice-clad peaks and overhung by groves of palms. Off Pico, one evening, I saw in the sky horsemen chasing a stag and, as they faded away, a triumphal march of knights in gilded armor moved slowly and majestically westward. No effort of fancy was required to distinguish all these groups with perfect distinctness.

"One of the finest effects at sea is mirage, which is confined to no one part of the ocean, although the conditions that produce it do not always seem thoroughly explained by saying that it is due to refraction. To see the shore raised above the water and hovering mysteriously in the air, reflected in another sea of its own, is a sight that the most threadbare familiarity can never make less wonderful."

If a Friend Has Hurt You.

"I know very well what it is to be disappointed in a friend, writes Anne McCall, in the Woman's Home Companion, but I know, too—because I have made a practice of looking facts in the face—that the bitter resentment and tragic disappointment we feel in such a case are often centered in ourselves; our self-esteem has been wounded, or we have been proved mistaken, or we wanted this one friend to devote herself exclusively to us. And it is for some such unworthy thing as this that we are willing to break our hearts! But not if we are in the habit of looking honestly for reasons and causes. Once we learn to do that, how the old bitterness and weakness, and failures slip away. Once we know the real cause of a thing that is distressing or unworthy, how much easier is the correction of it!

BIG HERDS GONE

World War Wastes Europe's Meat Supply.

American Stock Raisers Co-operate With Food Administration in Conservation Measures.

It is probable that Europe for many years after the war will look to a great extent to America for its meat supply.

Europe's herds are dwindling under war's demands faster than they can be replenished.

When the German armies retired from occupied portions of France and Belgium approximately 1,800,000 head of cattle were appropriated. This addition virtually safeguarded Germany from cattle shortage other nations now suffer.

In England some 2,400,000 acres of grass lands have by compulsory measures been forced into grain production, thus reducing pasturage and hay lands. A declining scale of maximum meat prices for live cattle was ordained in England, as follows: For September, $17.76 per hundred pounds; October, $17.28; November and December, $16.08, and for January, $14.40. The evident intent of this measure was to drive the beef animals into market as soon as possible.

According to official French figures, the cattle of France have decreased to a total of 12,341,900 as compared with 14,807,000 in 1913. Today, due to lack of forage principally, France is producing only one gallon of milk where before the war two and one-half gallons were produced.

Meantime the United States food administration has taken steps to conserve our flocks and herds and to increase their numbers. The stock breeders of this country show a disposition to co-operate with the government in this.

For many years it has been a practice among many of the dairy people of this country to kill male calves at birth and in many instances the females if not needed to replenish their herds rather than go to the expense of maturing them into veal. The high prices of meat caused the virtual discontinuance of this killing. Another encouraging fact is 75 per cent. of calves killed for veal this year were males.

Somebody has very aptly said that the wars of the world have been won with grease, meaning that bacon and lard have been as essential to success in war as powder, which is true.

The hogs of Europe have been very greatly sacrificed to present day needs. This makes the American burden all the more heavy and makes doubly essential an increased pork production in this nation. In fully grain is now forbidden to be fed to hogs. In Denmark under a recent order one-fourth of the hogs were ordered to be killed. It is estimated that one-half have now been killed.

SEIZURE OF HOUSEWIVES' FOOD STOCKS IMPOSSIBLE

The government has never considered any plan of seizing foodstuffs owned by householders. Nor is there any point of this kind suggested for the future.

In spite of this fact, the United States food administration has been obliged repeatedly to issue official denials of rumors that the government intends commandering preserves and canned goods put up in American homes.

These rumors were originated partly by pro-German propagandists and partly by conscienceless grafters, who sought to profit through buying from misinformed housewives.

The year 1918 will see home canning and preserving practiced on greater scale than ever before in the nation's history, officials in Washington believe. And they are assuring all patriotic housewives that foods so saved are theirs, and theirs alone.

NUTRITIOUS CORN BREAD.

One New York hotel has arranged a thoroughly patriotic corn bread recipe. It combines cornmeal with rye flour, both of which are being very signed in greater quantities this year in order to release wheat flour for the allied nations. This recipe fills a large pan—16 by 22 inches—and contains the following ingredients: Over night sour milk, four ounces butter substitute, ten ounces light syrup or honey, three eggs, pinch salt, two pounds cornmeal, one pound rye flour and two ounces baking powder.

The butter and syrup are thoroughly mixed. Then add the eggs gradually, pour in the milk, then add the rye flour mixed with the cornmeal and baking powder. Bake in a hot oven.

Population of Denmark.

The latest Danish census shows the little kingdom to have 2,920,000 inhabitants, an increase of 163,000 souls in the five years since the previous census. The distribution ratio is seventy-five inhabitants to the square kilometer. The Copenhagen Frederiksberg county contains 605,000 inhabitants—i. e., more than one-fifth of the total population. The seventy-four other cities number 604,000 people. Rustic population 1,711,000. The three principal cities besides Copenhagen are: Aarhus, 66,000; Odense, 43,000, and Aalborg, 38,000.

GREAT EAGLE OF STONEWORK

Quartz Rock Bird, Work of Indians, Measures 120 Feet From Tip to Tip of Wings.

Conflicting stories are told concerning a large stonework eagle which is situated on the broad top of a stony rain-gullied hill in middle Georgia. The one point that seems to be certain, observes a writer, is that the Indians left the eagle as a legacy to the state. A hundred years from now it will probably be found lying on its back, with outspread wings and tail, even as it lies today. For it is made of quartz rock so cunningly placed that it would require a pick in a strong man's hands to displace any one of them. The rocks lap and overlap in such a manner as to represent feathers. No cement holds them in position, and the stones vary in size, weighing from half a pound to three or four pounds. The image rests on a very firm foundation, for the stonework extends several feet into the ground.

Guard parties (also, treasure-seeking vandals dug into the breast of the eagle; but the work done have proved too laborious, for the diggers gave up before they had reached the bottom layer of overlapping stones.

Rough but fairly accurate measurements of the bird show the length of the eagle from the middle of the tail to the head to be 102 feet, and from tip to tip of outspread wings 120 feet. The length of the beak is 10 feet, and the height of the body at the center of the breast is 10 feet. The eagle lies with its head to the west.

Tradition does not give any satisfactory explanation of the age or the meaning of the great stone mound. It may have had religious significance to the Red men who built it, and it may be the burial place of some great chief. It is a most mysterious and interesting prehistoric monument.

Kicking.

"A mule should be a warnin' against kickin'."

"In what way, sah?"

"De hettah he does it de more unpopular he gits."

Thinks It's Graft.

Time was when the ambitious young man or woman who wanted a job in this city entered himself or herself with a wad of recommendations from the family minister and set out to triumph over the trials and perils of a great city. Or, at least, they did it that way in books says the New York Times. Now, however, they have apparently found a more effective way, and one which is causing more than one manufacturer or wholesaler in this city to scratch his head and ponder over a new form of "graft." The scheme now is to come here armed with letters from the largest buyers the home town or city affords, the latter generally being willing to write them in the hope of capturing the family trade. Then it is up to the victim in this city to decide whether he wants to employ someone he doesn't need or run the risk of losing a account. It is said that quite a few garment models are getting their jobs in this way.

One hour of the present is worth two in the future and a hundred in the past.

He—Let's play some kissing game. She—Why bother with the game?—Puck.

The Siberian railway is the longest in the world. Its total length is 9,785 miles.

This is the Stove Polish YOU Should Use

BLACK SILK STOVE POLISH

IT'S different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

Black Silk Stove Polish

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust off, and the shine lasts four times as long as ordinary stove polish. Used on sample stoves and sold by hardware and grocery dealers.

All we ask is a trial. Use it on your cook stove, your parlor stove or your heating stove. If you don't find it the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer is authorized to refund your money. Insist on Black Silk Stove Polish. Made in liquid or paste—use quality.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works
Sterling, Illinois

The Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on grates, radiators, stove-pipes. Prevents rusting. Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It has no equal for these purposes.

A Shine in Every Drop

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 8th day of January, A. D. 1918. Present, Hon. Leon Stockwell, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of

THOMAS DICKINSON, Deceased.

Mary Dickinson, administrix of said estate having filed in said Court a petition praying for the examination and allowance of her final account, determination of the heirs of said deceased, distribution of the assets of said estate, and the allowance of said administrix.

It is ordered that the 30 day of February, A. D. 1918, at 10 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.

ROSS STOCKWELL,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
GEORGE A. BROWN, Probate Register.
11-23jan

Detroit United Lines

Birmingham Time Table

Eastern Standard Time.

South-bound—Express Service—5:20 a. m., 6:15 a. m., and every 40 minutes to 6:55 p. m.; then local service 7:35 p. m., and every 40 minutes to 10:55 p. m., then 11:55 p. m.

South-bound—Locals—4:55 a. m., 5:25 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 5:55 a. m., 6:05 a. m., 6:35 a. m., 6:35 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 7:25 a. m., 7:50 a. m., and every 40 minuter to 6:30 p. m.

North-bound—Express Service—7:14 a. m. and every 40 minutes to 8:34 p. m. Local Service, every 40 minutes 9:12 p. m. to 12:42 a. m.

FLINT DIVISION

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Sayre H. Harger and his wife, Lillian E. Harger, and Leonard A. Harger and his wife, Jennie B. Harger of Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan, to Daniel L. Davis of Pontiac, Michigan, dated the 8th day of October, A. D. 1915, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Oakland, and State of Michigan, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1915, at 11:30 o'clock, A. M., said day, in Liber 296 of Mortgages, on page 548, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest, the sum of Seventeen Hundred (1917) four and thirty-one cents ($1734.31) and an attorney fee of forty dollars ($40.00) as provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M., the undersigned will sell at the eastern front door of the Court House, in the City of Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Oakland is held) sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those certain pieces of parcels of land known and described as follows, to wit: All in Town Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan, as follows: The Northeast fractional one-fourth (1/4) of Section Thirty (30) excepting therefrom the following described piece of parcel of land, beginning at the Northeast corner of said Section Thirty (30), thence Westerly on the North line of said Section forty-two (42) rods, thence Southerly to the North line of the Detroit and Howell Plank Road, thence Northeasterly on the Northline of the said Detroit and Howell Plank Road to the point of intersection with the North section line of said section, subject to the rights of the said Detroit and Howell Plank Road Company, the land intended to be conveyed containing one hundred fifty-four (154) acres more or less.—Dated Pontiac, Mich., Jan. 8, 1918.—

D. L. DAVIS, Mortgagee.
MANLY D. DAVIS, Attorney for Mortgagee, 601 Majestic Building, Detroit, Michigan.
18 Jan—12 apr.

To Our Customers and the Public:

On and after January 1, 1918, we ask you to save the ticket you get with each purchase. When you have saved $5.00 worth of these tickets, return to us and receive 25c in trade; $10.00 worth, 50 cents in trade.

Buy where price and quality counts—not quantity.

Yours for business,

Our Cash Market
110 SOUTH WOODWARD AVENUE
Phone 244
We also maintain a delivery. All orders sent C. O. D.

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It always makes good coffee.
SECOND—
It is always ready—and is quick.
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Hold first place in the esteem of

The Musical Public

Steinway, Knabe,
Grinnell Bros. [own make],
Sohmer, Vose, Sterling, Shoninger,
and other celebrated makes of our line.

Their fame has been won through surpassing excellence. Years of service have proven their splendid quality beyond all question—and, in choice of an instrument of established high standing—a Piano known to all who see it in your home as embodying superior worth, there's surely greatest pleasure in ownership!

Learn our prices and terms—you'll find it easy to own one of these leading makes!

Grinnell Bros.
Exclusive Michigan Representatives
Pontiac Store 73 N. Saginaw St.

No. 78.

An Ordinance, Regulating the Adoption and Approval of Plats in the Village of Birmingham.

The Village of Birmingham ordains:

Section 1.—That hereafter no plats of subdivisions of lands and premises within the corporate limits of this village shall be approved by the village Council or the Village Commission until it shall have been satisfactorily made to appear to said Council or Commission:

A.—That the proprietor or proprietors of such proposed plat shall have caused all the streets, alleys and public ways shown thereon to be properly graded and graveled and made fit for public travel under the supervision of the Street Commissioner or the Village Manager and his opinion that such work has been satisfactorily done shall have been reported in writing to the Council or Commission.

B.—That said plat conforms as nearly as may be to the general plan and scheme of streets, alleys and public ways existing in said village.

C.—That an abstract of title showing title to the streets, alleys and other public ways shown on such proposed plat be in the proprietor or proprietors of the lands sought to be so platted, free of all liens and incumbrances, shall have been furnished to the Council or Commission and shall have been approved by the village attorney.

D.—That a true and correct copy of such plat shall have been furnished to the Council or Commission for its files.

E.—That proper drainage sewers and water mains have been laid in such streets alleys or other public ways in accordance with specifications and plans furnished by the Street Commissioner or the Village Manager and in a manner meeting with his approval which he shall report in writing to the Council or Commission.

Section 2.—That if, in the opinion of the Council or Commission, it shall be impracticable to presently do the acts provided to be performed in sub-sections "A" and "E" of paragraph 1 of this ordinance, the council or commission may approve such proposed plat or plats provided, however, that the proprietor or proprietors thereof shall first have given to the council or commission a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of such acts within such time and with such penalty and sureties as may be prescribed by the council or commission.

Section 3.—This ordinance shall take effect 20 days from date.

Section 4.—All ordinances and parts thereof in any way conflicting the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Made and passed by the village council of the Village of Birmingham on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1918.

THOS. E. HARRIS, Village Clerk.
W. D. CLISBE, President.

ORDER FOR PUBLICATION—Determination of Heirs.

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 14th day of January, A. D. 1918. Present, Hon. Ross Stockwell, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

JAMES C. RAINEY, Deceased.

Carrie M. Satterlee, daughter-in-law, having filed in said Court a petition praying that said Court adjudicate and determine who were at the time of death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

It is ordered that the 9th day of February, A. D. 1918, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby assigned 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.

ROSS STOCKWELL,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
GEORGE A. BROWN, Probate Register.
18jan-1feb

ORDER APPOINTING TIME FOR ADJUSTING 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 15th day of January, 1918. Present, Hon. Ross Stockwell, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

SOPHIA C. BURNS, Deceased.

Charles J. Shain, administrator, having filed an oath of said estate, 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 27th day of May, 1918, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be and is hereby appointed for the examination and adjustment of said claims and demands against deceased.

ROSS STOCKWELL,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate
GEORGE A. BROWN, Probate Register.
25jan-8feb

Everybody who reads magazines buys newspapers, but everybody who reads newspapers doesn't buy magazines.

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Here's the medium to reach the people of this community.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Stops the cough and heals lungs