

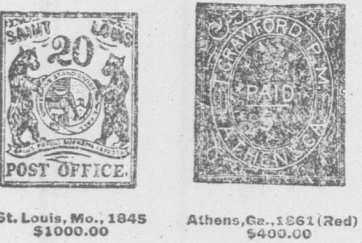
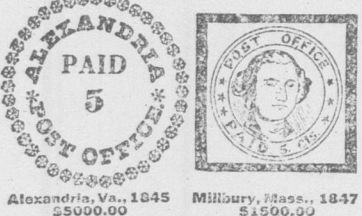
Search Your Attic For Old Stamps

Fortunes Have Been Found on Old Envelopes

Many old stamps, both U. S. and Confederate, are worth from \$50 to \$5,000. The hobby of stamp collecting is of far greater importance nowadays than in times past when it was generally considered as a pastime for schoolboys only. Today collectors eagerly seek out and pay huge prices for those stamps which are scarce to the point of being worth hundreds or even thousands of dollars. Last year in Paris at a stamp sale one stamp of British Guyana was sold for \$32,500—this being the highest price ever paid for a single stamp. People who make a bonfire of "grandfather's letters" do not realize they may be burning rare stamps, which if sold might make them rich.

Make a thorough search through attics and storerooms for old letters mailed from 1845 to 1870. Keep the letters if you wish, but send the envelopes (or faded letters) to Mr. Harold C. Brooks, Box 223, Marshall, Michigan. Mr. Brooks, who is mayor of his city, is a private collector and is said to pay better prices than a dealer. During the past twelve years he has paid thousands of dollars for envelopes bearing old stamps. He specializes in United States and Confederate stamps, but also collects Canadian and other foreign issues, provided they are on the original envelopes and mailed not later than 1870. Loose stamps he does not buy except very old issues unused or mounted collections formed before 1830. Revenue stamps such as found on old photographs, mortgages, deeds, etc. are not wanted. Other things like old coins, Confederate money, old relics, may have value, but he is not interested in these.

Shown below are illustrations of a few rare stamps and the amounts Mr. Brooks agrees to pay to anyone who may find them. Beside these are many others of equal value.



Beside the rarities, Mr. Brooks buys many of the commoner stamps, so nothing should be thrown away even though many stamps appear to be exact duplicates. Stamps should not be cut off as any stamp on the original envelope is worth more, collectors being interested in the postmark as well as the stamp. Nothing should be written on the face of the envelope. When making up a bunch of envelopes, be sure they are well wrapped and protected with cardboard to prevent their becoming wrinkled in transit. If you have reason to believe your envelopes are of special value send them by registered or insured mail. The advertising manager of this paper has known Mr. Brooks for many years, and you may place fullest confidence in his integrity. On receipt of envelopes he will examine them and report promptly their value. If they are not purchased, he guarantees to return them in good order.

If you have no old letters written during or before the Civil War, show this notice to your friends—especially those whose families have lived in the same house for several generations. Many old families, old banks and law firms still have stored away hundreds of letters, waiting either to be burned or sold for large sums. Before destroying such envelopes or folded letters investigate their value. Mr. Brooks' address is as follows:

HAROLD C. BROOKS,
Box 223, Marshall, Mich.

Good Printing

THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is no good. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery. Superior printing gives an impression of classiness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality. We produce only Quality Printing. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get just what you want—printing that impresses people with the good taste of the user. That is the only kind of printing that

Pays

E. R. Kurtz
Auctioneer

Phone No. 65, Ligonier.

Those desiring Christmas cards, call at Banner office and see an exceptionally fine line of samples to select from, or call phone 13 and a representative will call.

HAD FEW COMFORTS IN EARLY CHURCHES

Colonial Worshipers Made Little of Cold.

Eating together after the church services was a very common practice in thinly settled regions during Colonial days and it afforded a good opportunity for the gratification of the social instinct.

To Sheldon church in South Carolina there came seldom less than sixty or seventy carriages, but a neighbor planter was accustomed to entertain the whole assembly. Those of higher social position he invited to his own table, while common folk were provided for by his overseer at the planter's expense.

At great Quaker meetings a similar unstinted hospitality was dispensed by the wealthier Friends. In New England care was taken at first that every family should live so near to the meeting house that people could attend church without straining the fiber of the Fourth commandment. But when the common lands came to be more and more divided, and farms and out-hamlets were settled, people had to travel farther.

In the winter time the people from a distance spent the time between the two services by the fireside in the kitchen of the parsonage house, or in that of some neighbor who heaped up wood against the great back log to cheer the worshipers when they came chilled to the marrow from the frosty air of the meeting house.

The custom of building churches without appliances for warming them was very general, especially in the colonies north of Pennsylvania, and was no doubt brought from Europe; one may yet sit through service in fireless churches in Holland, Switzerland and elsewhere on the Continent.

In a climate so severe as that of New England it must have added much to the grizzly rigor of the religious observances. Judge Sewall records in his diary on a certain Sunday in January, 1685, when Boston harbor was covered with ice:

"This day is so cold that the sacramental bread is frozen pretty hard and rattles sadly as broken into the plates."

Though in most places, before the invention of stoves, no one ever dreamed of warming the building, yet measures were sometimes taken to mitigate the cold; the first church in Lynn, for example, was made to descend to low eaves on the side exposed to the northwest wind, and the floor sunk below the ground.

In New York in 1714 servants are described as carrying foot stoves to church for the use of their masters and mistresses, and foot stoves were likewise used in New England in the Eighteenth century.

In one Quaker meeting in Pennsylvania it was provided in 1699 that a fire should be kept in an upper room "for such as are weak through sickness, or age, or disease, to warm at, and come down again modestly."

But at a later period we find some of the Friends' meeting houses warmed with German stoves.

The southern parish churches were probably not generally warmed, but it was provided in a colonial parish, as far south as North Carolina, that the clerk and lay reader should also build fires wherever they were needed.

There were even some exceptional towns in New England that had iron stoves in their meeting houses as early as 1730, though most of them resisted the improvement until after the beginning of the Nineteenth century.

Turks Make Poor Farmers

In the New world frontiers do not mean much. In eastern Europe they do. Perhaps the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier offers the most striking example of the difference between races. Leaving Svilengrad, a Bulgarian frontier town, one motors out past rolling fields of wheat and maize. Then all of a sudden a broken-down ramshackle thatched hut indicates that one has entered Turkey. What a change! For miles in front and around there is undulating barren country quite uncultivated. The Turkish frontier guards live in a state of absolute primitiveness, their main nourishment being black bread and coffee. Turkey in Europe was never thickly populated but the lack of any kind of agricultural implements, coupled with the natural indolence of the Turk, goes to make a state of little relieved desolation.

Unconvincing

Sir John Lavery, the famous painter, tells a story about an old Scottish gardener in the employ of a friend of his, who went one day to an exhibition of pictures in London. Among them was one labeled "The Fall." The gardener surveyed this so intently that his employer was moved to ask him his opinion of it.

"I think no great things of it," was the reply.

"Why, sir, Eve is tempting Adam with an apple of a variety that was known until about twenty years ago."

Why, Indeed!

When Jones came home one evening his wife met him at the gate and exclaimed, "It's lovely evening. Let's get up a picnic!" Jones looked hopefully at the sky, but there was not a cloud in sight coming to his rescue. "What do you say?" persisted Mrs. Jones. The poor man was tired, the evening was warm, but he had to say something. He said, "Why get up a picnic? We haven't any enemies."

Rattlesnake Bite Fatal.
John V. Felthouse, 77 years old, a former resident of Elkhart, died at his home near Largo, Fla., shortly after he had been bitten by a rattlesnake.

Pay your Banner Subscription NOW

Signs are Being Distributed.

An attractive Indiana outline mark, bearing appropriate warnings to motorists, is the new style of road signs officially adopted by the Hoosier Automobile Association of northern Indiana. Approximately 500 of the new signs, which comprises the first shipment of the road markers, was received last week in South Bend at the association's headquarters.

The signs, which are of heavy galvanized iron, and 18x27 inches in size, are painted red, white and blue. Six different types of warning notices were included in the shipment.

Ligonier Girl Honored.

Miss Dorothy Slabaugh and Miss Dorothy Clarke, of Ligonier, are members of a committee of fifteen girls named to make arrangements for the midwest convention of Women's Self Government Associations to be held at Indiana University in April, according to Miss Huelda Davis, of Muncie, president of the local W. S. G. A. Miss Slabaugh has been appointed chairman of the decoration committee and Miss Clarke will act as chairman of the reception committee.

Armistice Proclamation.

Suspension of all activities in the state for a period of two minutes, beginning at 11 a.m., was urged by Gov. Jackson in his armistice day proclamation.

The proclamation urged all schools, industries and public organizations to conduct suitable ceremonies.

Mrs. George Pincheon who submitted to an operation in Goshen hospital has returned home.

Nappanee Boy is Hurt.

Farrell Miller, fourteen years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Omos Miller, of Nappanee, was seriously injured Saturday afternoon while playing with an explosive of some kind. The boy was playing near his home when the accident occurred. Little is known of the accident, except that the boy had some kind of an explosive in a glass bottle.

The boy's right thumb was torn off, his right hand was badly mangled, his face cut, and his right leg and foot were cut and injured. Pieces of glass were taken from the wounds.

Dan Stump Makes a Call.

Daniel Stump of Washington township, Noble county, was a caller at the News-Times on Thursday. Mr. Stump was county commissioner for Noble county as a democrat and left a record for honest dealings that could be followed by his successors regardless of party and the county would profit. Mr. Stump has two sons, leading attorneys in the state, one in Auburn, the other in Indianapolis. Both sons received their early training on the old farm in Washington township.—Goshen News-Times.

Bank Book Found.

A deposit book of the Sparta State bank, of Cromwell, bearing the name of Jay Stults was found on the street Tuesday and brought to the Banner office.

May Lose Eyesight.

Charles Polk 11 of Rochester probably will lose the sight of his right eye. A match fired from an air rifle by a playmate struck the youth in the eye.

South Shore Improvements.

Many improvements and cottages are being added on the South Shore at Lake Wawasee. Guy Dausman of Goshen is building a cottage on the old Lake View hotel site just next to the Waco pavilion and Mattie Kayser owner and manager of the Tavern formerly Brunjes Park is making extensive improvements on his hotel. All cottagers residing in the stretch of land between the Tavern and the Burke cottage now have sea walls many of them being built this fall. Among those putting in the new walls are L. H. Brakes, John Blough, Fred Dresch, Joe Phillips, C. M. Baker, Joe B. Workman John Brunjes.

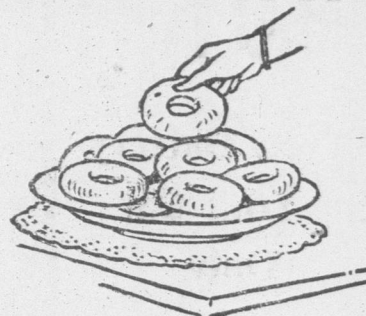
Killed While Hunting.

H. W. McKowen 15 of Fort Wayne was instantly killed while hunting ten miles north of that city Saturday. A charge of shot from a shotgun entered McKowen's head. The gun had slipped from the hands of Russel Straub 16 as he was attempting to regain his balance when his foot slipped on icy ground. The gun fell against a tree and was discharged.

One the Movies Missed.

Scell Rowe 22 of Elkhart suffered but slight injuries in one of the most spectacular automobile accidents ever staged there. Rowe failed to make a turn at a street corner and the car shot across a lawn, hurdled a retaining wall standing two feet above the surface of the lawn dropped with a splintering crash 16 feet.

The ladies of the Burr Oak church will conduct a bake sale at the Jet White Groceria Saturday forenoon November 7th.



Doughnuts, biscuits,
waffles, pies,
Hot bread every day,
Give the family some
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Made the Davis way.

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If you invest in only 10 shares of this Preferred Stock you would

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We Maintain a Resale Department for the benefit of local stockholders who may wish to sell their shares.

This Stock is Fully Paid and Non-Assessable and is redeemable at the option of the Company at \$110.00 and dividend per share.

Your Dividend Money is Paid By Check. You have no coupons or ownership certificates to make out. Your name is registered on our books and your dividends come to you through the mail.

This Stock is Cumulative, therefore the Company must pay the dividends in full before any dividends can be paid on the Common Stock.

This Stock is Preferred as to dividends over the Common Stock. It is also preferred as to assets in case of liquidation, to the extent of \$100.00 and dividends per share.