

es on— WOMAN KNOWS' Shop at PACKERS

The BEST MEATS at LOW PRICES!

Jewel Shortening	lb.	10½c
Sliced Bacon	lb.	24c
Bacon Squares	lb.	17½c
Smoked Picnics	lb.	17½c
Leg of Veal—Milk-Fed, Sno-White	lb.	17½c

Sugar Cured, Fine Quality
Armour's Sugar Cured, Cell. Wrapped
Sugar Cured, 5 to 7 Lb. Av.

CHICKENS 23c

Strictly Fresh Dressed

Boiling Beef	Fresh, Lean	lb.	10c	Smoked Roulettes	Sugar Cured	lb.	25c
Ground Beef	Fresh	lb.	10c	Ring Bologna	Grade 1	lb.	10c
Cube Steaks	Quality Best	lb.	18½c	Herring	Strictly Fresh Caught	4 lbs.	15c
Pork Roast	Picnic Cut	lb.	15½c	Fillet	of Haddock	lb.	12c
Thuringer Summer Sausage or Bear Salami		lb.	19c				

PORK LOIN ROAST	rib-end	19½c
SHOULDER CUTS	VEAL CHOPS	17½c
	snow-white, choice	lb.

PORK & BEANS

lb. cello. pkg. 49c
lb. cello. pkg. 25c
... large pkg. 19c
... 2½-lb. pkg. 12c
... large pkg. 10c
... 2 bars 9c
... 3 bars 13c
... lb. can 8c
... Noodles, pkg. 6c
... 2 pkgs. 29c
... 2-lb. pkg. 16c
... qt. bottle 19c
... bottles, 3 for 25c
... quart jar 29c
... sweet mixed
... quart 26c
... 4-lb. pkg. 10c
... per roll, 9c

VEGETABLE DEPT.

HOME GROWN
CARROTS or BEETS 2 bunches 9c
FRESH GARDEN
SPINACH 3 lbs. 10c
ORANGES California Sunlit Seedless 2 doz. 35c
PINEAPPLES Large, Ripe 2 for 19c
FOR CANNING, PER DOZEN, \$1.10
BANANAS Golden Ripe 4 lbs. 19c

DAIRY DEPT.

COTTAGE CHEESE Fresh Churned 2 lbs. 11c
NUT OLEO lb. 11c
BORDEN'S CHEESE Chateau or Chateau Piminto, ½-lb. pkg. 2 for 25c
PHILADELPHIA CREAM CHEESE 2 pkgs. 15c
BLUE CHEESE Roquefort Style lb. 39c

PACKERS OUTLETS

Grand River at Seven Mile Road

21645 GRAND RIVER—IN REDFORD BUSINESS SECTION



"Pure" Cane

Granulated SUGAR

5 Pound Bag 26c

Salerno

SALTINES or GRAHAMS

Pound Pkg. 15c

Majestic

SODA CRACKERS

2 lb. pkg. 15c

Majestic

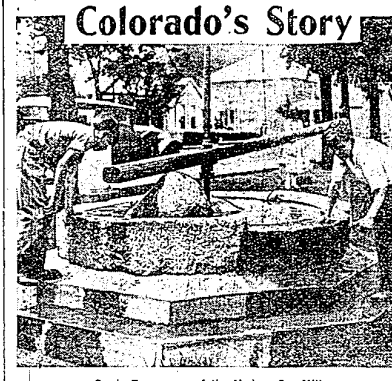
GRAHAMS

2 lb. pkg. 19c

FIG BARS OR GINGER SNAPS

Per Lb. 10c

Plenty of Free Parking Space For Everybody!



Grade Forerunner of the Modern Ore Mill.

Colorado's Story

By National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

The story of Colorado's swift development in the short space of one lifetime is crisscrossed with romance, tragedy, and high adventures with stories of good fortune and ill, as are few chapters in the national chronicle.

One day the region was raw, virtually untouched by civilization. The next, almost, men were starting to make a state out of this mountain air and dusty sagebrush flats; were selling town lots at auction; issuing newspapers; building homes, churches, saloons, and theaters; organizing stagecoach companies; talking politics!

The stage probably had never been better set during American history than during 1830 for a rush to new lands. The country was in the middle of a great financial depression. Tens of thousands of others were barely making livings and were restless.

Then the news of gold discoveries in the Pikes Peak country sifted back East—not the true facts, but exaggerated and distorted accounts. Before the winter snows had melted, long lines of travelers were in motion, converging on the frontier towns nearest the Pikes Peak country—Leadville, Lawrence, Nebraska City.

What a mad scramble it became, that mass marching to find the rainbow's end! Over the boundless prairie west of the mountains it spread, with scarcely a break from the Missouri to the Rockies. Sturdy covered wagons, some with three yokes of oxen, light wagons drawn by horses and mules, horseback riders; men and women on foot trundling loaded packtrails; other pedestrians with knapsacks; some reckless souls with nothing but the clothes they wore—all poured on toward the Promised Land. "Pikes Peak or Bust" was blazoned on many a wagon in the motley train. Some of these were to meet disaster, but the majority were to find gold in the river sands, and to return in a few months with only a sense of humor left, the old slogan marked out and below a laconic new one: "Busted, by Gosh!"

Pikes Peak Digging.

Before the discouraged return stampede to the East could run its course, there came news of really substantial gold discoveries in various places in the new land, and a new and bigger gold rush. Where 10,000 had gone before, now probably 100,000 crossed the plains.

The Colorado mountains, it seemed, might be America's last frontier, and Americans turned toward them as children troop to a street parade. They overran the existing towns, built new ones, clambered into the mountains, started claims, or jumped them, dug, panned riotously, fought, organized vigilante committees and courts, and began, faintly at first, but determinedly, to lay out the rough edges of the frontier into a civilized community.

So began the Pikes Peak Digging; a group of communities that was to spread over a great area and to become 17 years later the Centennial state.

Mauville, Colorado is something of an anomaly. Across it marches North America's mightiest mountain range, with a series of peaks and ridges that Uncle Sam's greatest group of lofty peaks. Among these mountains rise some of the country's major rivers. Yet at no point does the rugged, almost stark Colorado's boundaries. Its straight lines of meridians and parallels, hurdling all natural geographic features, actually bear a closer resemblance to Greenwich, England, and the Equator than they do to the Rocky mountains or the Colorado river.

The eastern two-thirds of the state is a plain country, a continuation of the gently undulating and always rather dry prairies of western Kansas and Nebraska.

Approach from the west and you find that Utah carries over into the extreme western part of Colorado as Kansas and its neighbors do on the east. Dry plains alternate with tablelands, their rocky slopes clad with scrubby bushes.

Central Area of Colorado.

The great central area, where the earth has been thrust skyward, is the region of glittering gold to which Colorado owes its birth as a state. If you would plunge into this old Colorado of pioneer gold-mining days, drive west from Denver on paved roads, over the foothills, and on Clear creek for 25 miles. There, strung out in a canyon, you will find Idaho Springs, famous as "the town that is three miles long and three blocks wide." Look up to cliffs that will become more and more familiar as you poke about the mountains: holes torn in the hillsides with steeply sloping dumps outside, as though huge animals had dug holes, scratching the debris out behind them. A few are mere prospect holes, where some treasure-seeker guessed wrong. Others are portals of long tunnels. There are steep-roofed mills, some abandoned, some preserved for a better day.

But push deeper into the pioneer country. Turn up Virginia canyon and over a tremendous ridge to Central City and Black Hawk, the cradle of the Colorado mining industry. Here, at the "Gregory Digging," the first gold was dug from veins, the first crude ore-crusher was evolved, the first steam quartz mill was erected. It was the miner's laboratory. Steam, fire, chemicals were tried in the battle to pry precious gold from worthless rock; and finally, in 1857, the first experimental smelter was set up.

Central City was a lusty town in those days, vying with Denver itself until after Colorado became a state. At one time both United States senators and the state's single member of the house of representatives hailed from the little mountain town. It has never become a ghost town, like many of the early mining camps, but at times in recent years it has seemed to have at least one foot in the grave.

Gold still has a fetish in Colorado, as it has in all other parts of the world where it might be laid for the imagination, but it has played a mighty part in the state's life.

Gold Still the Magic Word.

Colorado has manifold interests and diverse activities now, but she hasn't deserted the old love. Talk for half an hour to any substantial Coloradoan west of the one hundred and fifth meridian and inevitably the magic word "gold" will creep into the conversation. Through a new crest, a newly discovered vein, a new process, perhaps only a new personality whose genius for management is taking hold of a seemingly worthless property and making it pay instead of loss in gold is continually kept alive.

Panning from the gravels and sands of streams was the earliest method of gold recovery practiced in Colorado, and it has been in most of the world's gold fields. Then, in the mountains, prospectors found the weathered veins of ore from which the golden grains had been washed, and Colorado's second chapter in gold recovery started.

The third phase came when the hard, unweathered veins were followed into the rocky hearts of the mountains. It was then that Colorado gold mining ceased to be a one-man possibility. Much capital was required. Companies took hold; complicated treating plants were erected, and finally the era of smelters was ushered in.

Colorado has entered the fourth stage of gold mining now, and it is a typical modern American stage. Because of more efficient organization, better machinery, and more careful management, mining companies today are able to make money from ore so low in grade that a generation ago it was of no more value for mining than the top soil of an Iowa corn farm.

As you explore Colorado's mountain region, rich alike in gold and superb scenery, you find excellent motor roads penetrating the roughest terrain. The state's mountain highway system has opened up this region of tumbled peaks only in recent years. Twenty years ago the state's "summer land" consisted almost exclusively of the foothill country and the eastern slopes of the front range.

Now, with four excellent main highways crossing the Continental divide and with a network of minor roads and trails available, increasing numbers of the holiday crowds are pushing into the back country, where the fishing is better, where the highways are less crowded, and where, if one wishes to penetrate still farther, he can leave civilization behind and live for a time in an unspoiled wilderness.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS

Regular meeting of the City Commission of Farmington held June 1, 1936.

Commissioners present: Gildemeister, Oldenberg, Hamlin, Nacker and Hatten.

Called to order by Mayor Warner at 8:30 p. m. Minutes of the meeting Mr. May 4 and May 25 read and approved.

The following bills were read:

Standard Oil Co., gas	7.01
Fire Equipment Co., Detroit	
Fireman's charges	21.00
Olis Jensen, April	4.40
Jacob Oil Corp., gas	1.31
Consumers Power Co., air compressor	13.50
International Harvester Co. Repairs to "Road Hog"	15.52
Mich. Mutual Liability Co. Firemen Insurance	212.66
Manning & Locklin, sand	5.00
Mich. Bell Telephone Co. Police Booth service	11.95
Mich. Bell Telephone Co. Clerk's office service	4.18
Pontiac General Hospital, Bernhard Meyer case	8.00
Dickerson Hardware, Idaho	2.05
Lapham Oil Co., gas, etc.	27.59

Motion made by Hatten seconded by Nacker that bills be paid as read carried.

Mr. Darling of Detroit spoke to the Commission in regard to the audit of the City Books. Motions made by Gildemeister seconded by Oldenberg that Mr. Darling be hired to audit the books. Carried.

The budget for 1936-37 was discussed and voted upon item by item. Motion made by Hatten seconded by Gildemeister that the following budget be adopted, carried. All ayes:

Annual City of Farmington Budget 1936-1937

Bond Sinking Fund	\$ 4,075.00
Int. on 4½ Bonds	2,102.50
Int. on 4½ Bonds	5,000.00
Detroit Edison, lights	3,000.00
Detroit Edison, power	1,500.00
Sidewalks	600.00
Streets	3,000.00
Sewers	1,000.00
Water Department	1,000.00
Buildings	1,500.00
Library Books	100.00
Librarian	130.00
Fire Department, upkeep	400.00
Cemeteries	200.00
Audit of Books	150.00
City Bldg. Lights & fuel	300.00
General Fund	4,000.00
Commissioners' Mayor's salary	325.00
Supt. of Public Works	1,400.00
Asst. Supt. of Pub. Works	
house rent & fuel	1,040.00
Health Officer, Yearly salary	75.00
Police Dept., watchman	1,100.00
Police Booth, expense	100.00
Police Officers, safety	
School, street & Farmington Rd., 10 mos.	400.00
City Clerk	300.00
City Assessor	300.00
City Treasurer	60.00
Town Hall Janitor	120.00
Welfare	1,300.00
Machinery Replacement and New Machinery	1,000.00
	\$32,653.50
Estimated Amount of Revenue	
Other than Tax Levy 1936-1937	
Water Collections	\$ 7,000.00
Licenses	675.00
Delinquent Taxes	2,900.00
Estimated Bal. on hand June 30, 1936	3,400.00
	\$13,075.00

Balance to be Raised by City Tax Levy \$19,588.50

Signed May 25, 1936
Howard M. Warner Mayor.
N. H. Power, Clerk.

Motion made by Hatten seconded by Nacker that the rate for 1936-37 be \$15.00 per thousand. Carried. All ayes.

City Assessor Hogle stated the valuation of the City of Farmington is as follows:

Real Estate	\$1,002,255.00
Personal	290,933.00
Bank Stock	5,922.00
TOTAL	\$1,299,110.00

Bills Paid by the Clerk

May	
Det. Edison Light	22.56
Arthur Lamb, school treas.	50.08
William C. Maas, salary	54.16
Harvey Blough, salary	39.16
David Cairns, labor	43.60
William Spallier, labor	21.20
Glen Green, labor	31.20
Ernest Schweim, labor	13.20
Horace Durham, labor	41.67
Emergency Welfare, ¾ of April & May Bill	185.00
June	
William C. Maas, salary	54.17
Harvey Blough, salary	39.17
Glen Green, labor	45.20
David Cairns, labor	46.80
William Spallier, labor	41.67
Fred Stammen, salary	10.00
George Gildemeister, salary	55.00
N. H. Power, salary	25.00
James L. Hogle, salary	25.00
Charles Walling, salary	20.00
Norman Barron's salary	20.00
Emergency Welfare Relief Commission, April and May billing	185.00

Captain: "If this storm continues I shall have to leave to."

Ensign: "What a horrid way of putting it!"