









W. TRENBETH, Merchant Tailor, CLOTHS, SUITINGS, Pants Goods, An Inspection is Solicited. BUCHANAN, MICH.

COMING DOWN TOWN THIS WEEK? CUTTING DOWN PRICES ON FURNITURE. Wm. Van Meter, OPPOSITE HOTEL.

CALL AND SEE UMBRELLAS. We have something new that will please you. Learn my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW CARPET. Come and see my line. H. B. DUNCAN, Dry Goods, Notions. S. OSTRANDER.

DENTIST. Beautify and cleanse your teeth by using Dr. Ostrander's Glycerine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

Business is Good OLD Furniture Store. COMPLETE STOCK. Lowest Possible Prices. GEO. RICHARDS.

Pure Paris Green, London Purple, White Hellebore, Insect Powder, Brimstone, Blue Vitriol, Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son's, HAVE YOU TRIED DOWAGIAC SUPERLATIVE FLOUR, FOR SALE ONLY BY J. F. CROTHER.

Keep Your Eye on This Space AND DON'T LOSE IT. YOU ARE INTERESTED. MORRIS' THE FAIR, DEALER IN ALMOST EVERYTHING. BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN.

Church Notes. Mr. John Graham had a narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident, on Saturday last. He was holding his horse and had the garden hose in his other hand. The water from the hose accidentally struck the horse, causing him to jump, and as the halter strap in some way was wound around his finger it was nearly pulled from his hand.

M. & S. CROWL, AMERICAN CLOTHIERS. Money Moves the World. Cash Talks and Low Prices Speak Louder Than Words. FACTS, SOLID FACTS. M. & S. CROWL, AMERICAN CLOTHIERS, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, NILES, MCH.

Hotel Guests. KEEP OUT THE WET. A BIG BARGAIN. JOHN W. BEISTLE. Is the agent for White and New Home Sewing Machines, in Buchanan. Needles and Oil. Office with Henry Lough. Baled Straw, at KENTS.

Citizen's National Bank, NILES, MICH. CONDENSED STATEMENT MAY 4, 1894. Loans \$127642.74, U. S. Bonds and Premiums 56000.00, Real Estate 16000.00, Cash \$199642.74.

S. P. HIGH. Dress Goods, Trimmings, Silks and Laces. UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. Investigation Convicted.

First State Savings Bank NILES, MICH. We issue interest bearing Certificates of Deposit, but payable on demand if needed. GEO. W. ROUGH, President. L. E. WOOD, Vice President. W. S. SINCLAIR, Cashier.

REMEMBER THE DATE. JUNE 16. We are going to close out our Millinery Stock at greatly reduced rates. Prices That Will Surprise You.

C. H. BAKER. WALL PAPER. BARMORE'S. If you are after the Biggest Bargains in Dry Goods this week come to Grossman's. UMBRELLAS! 500 Silk Umbrellas, paragon frame and wear resisting, the \$1.30 quality for .89c.



# FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

## REARING DOMESTIC TURKEYS.

Simple Directions by Which This May Be Done With Profit.

A turkey will prove an admirable sitter frequently. But our young domestic turkey hens are uncertain and inconstant at times. For this reason the Cochon or Brahma hen is better for the foster mother of turkey poults, at least in the early season.

If the hen turkey be used, she will cover more eggs and perhaps bring up her brood as well as the other, but if the attempt be made to get the poults out very early in the spring common hens will prove the handiest and safest for turkey raising.

Several turkeys should be set at the same time, so that the chicks of two may be cared for by one mother. One turkey will take care of 30 young with as much ease as she manages half of that number. The hen that is released from maternal cares will very soon lay again and hatch a second clutch. In setting the hens they should not be near to those that are to hatch later. They will sometimes abandon their nests to help with the turkey that is hatching near them. When the poults appear, they should be left with the mother hen to attend to invariably. They are exceedingly delicate when first hatched and must not be handled. This is the time when the poults will best take care of themselves if left severely alone, be it remembered.

From this time forward they may have all the clattered mill they will eat, and the eggs and bread crumbs may be discontinued. The corn should be left cooked cornmeal, increasing the proportion of this each week as the younglings grow older and able to bear it. Giving nothing but grain, either whole or ground, from the shell, will kill sixteen turkeys of every brood. After 2 months old the young ones may be set at liberty and allowed to follow the roamings of the hen mother. It is well at first not to let them out too early in the morning, while the dew is upon the grass. This chilly wet dew may mean the end of the turkey. They will gather in the pastures and fields during their daily wanderings fully one-half of all the sustenance they need. Feed them in the morning before they start away, and at night they will eat heartily of the grain they have received, and all of them will "come home to roost" at evening. Accustom them to this daily good cheer at nightfall, and they will always be on hand seasonably to partake of your hospitable bounty.

From June to September they will be the main take care of themselves and benefit the farm by the havoc they make among the insects. They will "shoot the red" at about 3 months or less, and after this their early molt is ready at 4 months old they will grow well, if well, and come to maturity in good season.

In regard to Harrows.

The Colorado Field and Farm says on the subject of harrows: It has been found that the rolling cutters, especially those termed cutaway harrows, move the soil deepest and loosen it most, and the cutaway harrows draw the easiest and class that penetrates deeply. The spring toothed harrows draw moderately fine to an average depth and fill to an average depth, but leave the soil with an uneven bottom and more compact than the cutaway, while on newly prepared ground they are superficial in their action on plowed ground, run easy, but compress the soil more than any other class and are therefore better adapted to loose soils and for putting in seeds than to do the tillage work of soil sifting for crops. When depth of cutting, ease of draft, covering of bottom or the top of the matted soil and loss of soil are considered, the cutaway type of harrows is the best of the several classes of tillage tools used for the preparation of the average soil for crops. It is believed that the work of this class of harrows should always be supplemented by the smoothing harrow.

## POULTRY YARDS.

How to Fence the Chickens In and Keep Them Safe.

After trying various kinds of fencing for a yard a Virginia correspondent of American Cultivator writes that she has settled on poultry netting as combining all the desirable qualities with few drawbacks. She describes her yard as follows:

My yard, in which I had as many as 337 chickens of various ages at one time, was 60 feet long by 15 feet wide. It is best to have a foot wide plank at the bottom all around, as small sized chicks can get through two inch square netting. Last winter I had no divisions in my yard, so to prevent little chickens from being crowded out and run over by big chicks I had to resort to various devices—small netting runs in front of coops, and some other things. Last winter I had this big yard subdivided into 10 yards by fences of cheesecloth tacked to a wide plank at the bottom and to a two inch wide strip at the top, with a gate made of the cheesecloth tacked on a frame in each division so that I can easily pass from one to the other.

This dividing of broods does away with all necessity of wire covered runs in front of coops to keep the big chicks from trampling the others, and when chicks get large and the mother hen is taken from them they crowd out or crowd and consequent smothering.

Each small yard is 6 feet wide by 15 feet long, which is a very good sized run for 30 to 40 chicks.

Wherever there are chickens there are hawks, and when they catch one, one fowl a day they diminish the profits considerably, as the early chickens net me over 50 cents each. So, to prevent their ravages, I had poles about 6 feet high from the surface of the ground planted all along through the middle of the yard and fastened to the wall with a rope from one pole to another at the top. Over this rope I threw twine, which I tied to the top of the netting fence on each side, the twine being about six inches apart, thus forming a kind of ceiling of twine shape like the roof of a house. Of course this did not obstruct the sunshine, but it kept off all hawks. I saw one make two attempts one evening, darting down to catch a chicken, but it struck the twine and came back and I was not hurt.

A permanent yard one might use light wire.

My yard is on the sunny side of a hill, which is all right in dry weather, but when it is wet it is very slippery, so I shall have to plant a row of poles, and also a walk in front of coops, extending the whole length of the yard, being made in short lengths to fit each small yard. The gates, of course, must be opposite each other, so that one can step from one walk to another. These walks will only prevent one smothering, but keep the feet dry while walking.

## LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

For Green Manuring and For Feeding.

Results Gained at Different Stations.

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Green manuring improves the physical properties of the soil by making the soil more porous and adding to its supply of humus. It brings up the dormant plant food from deep down in the soil and deposits it near the surface. Green manuring with buckwheat, Hungarian grass and other leguminous plants adds practically nothing to the soil which was not there before, except a mass of vegetable matter which decays and goes to form humus. Green manuring with clovers, peas, beans, lupines, etc. (leguminous crops), actually enriches the soil in nitrogen drawn from the air. It is the cheapest means of manuring the soil with nitrogen.

That animals as well as plants require nitrogen for food. By feeding the crops of clover, cowpeas, etc., only about one-fourth of the fertilizing materials of the crop is lost if the manure is properly cared for. The leguminous crop is best utilized when it is fed to the animals and the manure saved and applied to the soil. The greatest profit is thus secured, and nearly the same fertility is maintained as in green manuring.

For removing worm or barren soils, and for maintaining the fertility of the barnyard manure is not properly cared for, green manuring with such leguminous crops as cow peas, clovers and lupines is recommended. A dressing of potash and phosphates will usually be sufficient for the green manuring crop.

## THE SYSTEM OF SOILING OR FEEDING GREEN CROPS IN THE BARN IN PLACE OF PASTURE.

The system of soiling or feeding green crops in the barn in place of pasture enables a larger number of animals to be kept on a given area of land, and the manure to be more completely saved. For this purpose leguminous crops are extremely valuable. Hay from leguminous crops is about twice as rich in protein as hay from grasses. Leguminous crops yield larger crops of hay to the acre than grasses. The production of food materials on an acre, especially protein, is several times larger with leguminous crops.

It allowed to ripen, the seed of the cow pea and soja bean furnishes an extremely rich concentrated feed which can be ground and fed in place of expensive commercial feeds. The straw remaining may be fed as coarse fodder, for it is richer than ordinary hay. Grow more leguminous crops. They furnish the cheapest food for stock and the best for manure. The straw of these crops is so rich that it is better than any other substance necessary for plants and animals alike, which costs in the form of fertilizers and feeding stuffs from 15 to 25 cents a pound.

According to the census report, Illinois owns more horses than any other state in the Union, the number being 1,335,379. The census also shows that there are 1,313,079; then Texas, 1,026,003; Missouri, 940,401; Kansas, 930,305; and Ohio, 880,677. Iowa stands at the head of the list of states in the value of her live stock, which is \$296,436,242; Indiana, \$248,180,451; Nebraska, \$188,701,173; Kansas, \$128,068,305; New York, \$124,523,965; Ohio, \$116,181,690; Texas, \$102,932,503.

Iowa is also the greatest hog state in the Union. The census reports that there are 3,366,779; Illinois next with 5,925,818; Missouri, 4,907,432; Kansas, 4,022,933; Nebraska, 3,815,647; Indiana, 3,320,817; and Ohio, 3,275,922. Although Iowa has the largest number of live stock, New York produces the most milk. Iowa is second; then come Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin. New York also leads the list of the butter makers of the Union; Pennsylvania is second; next in order are Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas.

## Live Stock Report.

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## Experiments With Oats.

The Minnesota station reports the lessons to be drawn from one experiment, so far as a single trial can be relied upon, are that the more compact variety makes our seed bed and lower part of the furrow slice and the more perfect the shallow "dust blanket" the better we can save what moisture is in the soil and apply it to the use of the growing crop at the time of need. The soil is stooled when it needs most water. By the time the grain has got past the germinating and stooling period the capillary action which was interrupted by the plow has resumed operation and is ready to supply moisture from below. This is a "dust blanket" which is really a benefit to dry soils, it can readily be seen that a "blanket" three inches deep in which to deposit seed may be a detriment.

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# BREVET

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Miss Annie Whiteman carries the mail between Oriskany and Warren, Or.

It is said that Samuel Hutchinson of Prescott, Wash., is the tallest man on the Pacific slope. He is 7 feet 2 1/2 inches high.

A woman has been made church warden in England. She is the Dowager Countess of Devon, and her parish is Hador, near Drogheda.

Among the noted women connected with the woman's suffrage movement in New York are Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen Gould.

Miss Alice Mandelich of New York, who is the fiancée of the rich Mr. John Rockefeller, is a very rich girl. Her engagement ring is set with diamonds and sapphires.

Miss Ilona Eibenschütz, the young pianist, now in London, is only 22 years of age. She was born in Buda-Pesth and made her debut in Vienna before she was 6.

Theodore Westmark, a Scandinavian, has been publicly elected to the legislature in Paris, and Mr. Stanley also human flesh in Africa merely to satisfy a morbid curiosity.

Of the late Martha G. Kimball, who first suggested Decoration day, George W. Childs once remarked, "She has done more good deeds and said more kind words than any woman I have ever known."

Hon. Alexander H. Rice of Boston, who served in four successive congresses, is 76 years of age and sat in the house while Galusha Grow wielded the gavel. He has also served in the Senate and three congresses of Massachusetts.

Albert W. Paine, Esq., of Bangor, Me., has been in active practice of the law since 1853 and is believed to be the oldest lawyer in continuous practice in New England. He has pleaded in all the courts of the supreme court of the United States.

An important but unassuming official has quitted English public life. This is George Brown, the speaker's train bearer. For 30 years Mr. Brown has filled the post, being on duty 14 hours daily, and now he is compelled to retire because of overwork.

## TURF PHILOSOPHY.

A weak spot in the harness may cause your death.

A colt should show what it is made of by the time it is 1 year old.

The gamest horse that lives will give it up unless in good condition.

If you can't afford to develop your stock, you can't afford to breed.

Pacers are in more demand than trotters in some localities. And why shouldn't they be?

Pay your stable boys good wages and employ only the very best. It will pay you well.

Freight rates are bothering the owners of riding stables more this year than entrance fees.

Not all men are good judges of speed. Three minute trotter under the watch makes just about 3:75.

It is good economy to protect horses from cold rains by rubber blankets, for they need protection as much as men.

Let every horse stand on his own merits. The proper care and the "survival of the fittest" will prevail in the end.

Clean grand stands, fitted with chairs, will greatly help to bring ladies to the races, and where the ladies go the men will follow.

The satisfaction of having colts easily handled, gentle and approachable pays well for the trouble of taking considerable pains to have them docile.—Turf, Field and Farm.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

He is wise who knows when to hold his peace.

Pleasure is far sweeter as a recreation than a business.

Real knowledge can be acquired only by slow degrees.

Truth is to be sought only by slow and painful progress.

What you dislike in another take care to correct in yourself.

## LIGHTNING RODS OUSTED.

A Connecticut Agent Says the Barbed Wire Fence Has Done the Trick.

An Ansonia lightning rod agent has returned from Bunker Hill, a little hamlet several miles up the Naugatuck valley, in the Delaware river at Philadelphia two years ago for the export of coal.

The Kansas City Elevated railway has practically passed into the hands of the Metropolitan Street Railway company by the purchase of a majority of its bonds.

Railway building and railway traveling are greatly increasing in India. Four hundred and eighty miles of new railroads were built during the year ending March 31, 1893, making the total mileage up to that date 20,293.

All cars on the Southern Pacific are to be illuminated by Pintsch light, a plant for the manufacture of the gas having been erected at West Oakland, Cal. It is the first plant of the kind built in California. Another one will be built at Los Angeles.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

Germany has on an average 437 doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants.

It would require 12,000 cholera microbes to form a procession an inch long.

Typing machines were invented in 1849, but it was not until the past few years that they came into general use.

The Japanese method of lacquering is said to be at least 3,000 years old. Pieces made 10 centuries ago are still exhibited.

Experiments show that a person speaking in the open air can be heard about equally as well at a distance of 100 feet in front, 75 at each side and 30 behind.

Roanoke Island was the scene of the first settlement in 1585 of English men in America; of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first native North Carolinian, and of the baptism of Manteo, the friendly Indian chief.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The greater portion of divorced people in France are between 40 and 50 years of age.

Aristotle said that the proper age for marriage was 37 for a man and 18 for a woman.

Twenty-two states forbid by law the marriage of stepchildren with their step-parents.

The minimum age fixed for marriage in Spain was 30 for a man and 20 for a woman.

The increase in the price of food during the last 10 years has not resulted in an increase in the proportion of marriages.

An Indiana applicant testified that "my wife would not walk with me on Sundays and pulled a taut of hair out of my head."

The laws of most of our states appear to show that the responsibility for the marriage contract rests on the parties themselves.

In 20 years prior to 1886 the United Kingdom had 6,587 divorces; Russia, 21,976; France, 37,110; Germany, 98,819; Italy, 258,323; the United States, 328,716.

Insurance statistics have shown that in England if the wife dies first the husband survives nine years, while if the husband dies first the wife survives 11 years.

In California a defendant husband was adjudged guilty of cruelty because he did not provide water at his house; neither would he repair the house to make it comfortable.

By Roman law a married man having three children was entitled to a better seat in the theater than less fortunate

## THE INCREASE OF DIVORCE IN THIS COUNTRY.

is without parallel. In Texas during the 10 years from 1870 to 1880 the increase was 510 per cent. In 1880, 10,000 divorces were granted in Texas.

For this purpose leguminous crops are extremely valuable. Hay from leguminous crops is about twice as rich in protein as hay from grasses. Leguminous crops yield larger crops of hay to the acre than grasses. The production of food materials on an acre, especially protein, is several times larger with leguminous crops.

It allowed to ripen, the seed of the cow pea and soja bean furnishes an extremely rich concentrated feed which can be ground and fed in place of expensive commercial feeds. The straw remaining may be fed as coarse fodder, for it is richer than ordinary hay. Grow more leguminous crops. They furnish the cheapest food for stock and the best for manure. The straw of these crops is so rich that it is better than any other substance necessary for plants and animals alike, which costs in the form of fertilizers and feeding stuffs from 15 to 25 cents a pound.

According to the census report, Illinois owns more horses than any other state in the Union, the number being 1,335,379. The census also shows that there are 1,313,079; then Texas, 1,026,003; Missouri, 940,401; Kansas, 930,305; and Ohio, 880,677. Iowa stands at the head of the list of states in the value of her live stock, which is \$296,436,242; Indiana, \$248,180,451; Nebraska, \$188,701,173; Kansas, \$128,068,305; New York, \$124,523,965; Ohio, \$116,181,690; Texas, \$102,932,503.

Iowa is also the greatest hog state in the Union. The census reports that there are 3,366,779; Illinois next with 5,925,818; Missouri, 4,907,432; Kansas, 4,022,933; Nebraska, 3,815,647; Indiana, 3,320,817; and Ohio, 3,275,922. Although Iowa has the largest number of live stock, New York produces the most milk. Iowa is second; then come Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin. New York also leads the list of the butter makers of the Union; Pennsylvania is second; next in order are Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas.

## STAGE GLINTS.

Joachim, the violinist, is losing his ear and played out of tune at a recent concert.

"Miss Helvett," after a three years' run in Paris, changed theaters and has started in fresh.

Edward Foy will be the star next season of a piece of nonsense called "Of the Earth," that he wrote in partnership with John D. Gilbert.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury enjoys the distinction of owing about \$100,000. Before she was married she was known as Dollo Ester, high kick.