

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—
FINE CUSTOM MADE
CLOTHING.

1-4 OFF FOR 30 DAYS,
FOR CASH ONLY

All accounts must be settled
immediately, as we must have
money.

Call and See Bargains.

W. TRENBETH,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

IT
NECESSARILY
FOLLOWS

that long experience in buying
and judging the value of furniture
enables us to meet your wants
wisely and well. We've mastered
our business. So experience and
care have brought us a stock this
season that will more than please
you. Come and see.

GEO. B. RICHARDS,
AT THE OLD
FURNITURE STORE.

Rich in the flavor of ripe fruit.
And cold and sparkling—made fully to suit
a fastidious taste. What else can be said?
Save that such soda don't go the head.

THAT DESCRIBES THE
Ice Cold Soda
—AT—
LOUGH'S.

Have You Tried It Yet?

FRESH
STOCK OF
FRAGRANT
PERFUMERY.
Dr. E. S. DODD & SON

Druggists and Booksellers,
Endeavor to buy perfumery to suit the
many tastes, and we have just put in our
case this week a very select line of odors.
We keep Toilet Waters, Colognes, Powders
and Soap. Shall be glad to show you.
Remember,
DODD'S SARSAPARILLA, 75 CENTS,
is still curing people of "that tired feeling."

Having bought the interest
of Louis Wehrle in the firm of
Boardman & Wehrle, I would
like to express my thanks for
a past liberal patronage. Shall
try by good goods at fair prices
to merit the same in the future.
L. D. BOARDMAN.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.
FARM AND VILLAGE PROPERTY

Also, one very desirable business lot on
Day's Avenue.

THOS. LLOYD
BUCHANAN.

SHINGLES.

CULVER & MONRO.

In addition to a complete stock of Lumber,
have a fine and large stock of Shingles
at from 75 cents per thousand up.
At the Old Weisgerber Mill,
BUCHANAN, MICH.

For a Good Shave or Hair Cut

GO TO
WALTER HOBART'S BARBER SHOP,
Front St., second door east of Roe's hardware.
ALSO AGENCY FOR STAR LAUNDRY.

D. N. SWIFT D. D. S.,
Graduate of Dental Department University
of Michigan.
Office, Treat & Redden block. Successor to S.
Outlander.
GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

COAL.

I handle the celebrated Lackawanna
and Lehigh hard coal, and Jackson
hill Domestic Lump soft coal, Black-
smith coal. Orders may be left at
Runner's drugstore, J. A. STEELE.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1895.

Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich.,
as second-class matter.
The American Newspaper Directory for 1895 ac-
cords to the Record the largest circulation of any
weekly published in Berrien County.

Buchanan Markets.
Hay—\$8 @ \$8 per ton.
Lard—100.
Salt, retail—\$1.00
Flour—\$3.60 @ \$4.00 per bbl., retail.
Honey—120.
Live poultry—@ 10c.
Butter—120.
Eggs—100.
Wheat—65c.
Oats—50c.
Corn, 50c.
Clover Seed—
Rye, 55c.
Beans—\$1.30 @ 1.50.
Live Hogs—47c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Our friends who have appreciated
our efforts to run a newspaper on a
business basis, will begin to reap a
substantial benefit as the result of
their co-operation with us. Beginning
with May 1, we shall make a re-
duction in the subscription price of
the Record, making the price only
one dollar a year in advance. All
subscriptions will be discontinued up-
on the expiration of same, as in the
past. Send in your subscriptions and
take advantage of our liberal rate.

Geo. Wyman & Co will clean house
during July. See their advertisement.

Ti. McCracken had a thumb dislo-
cated, Saturday, while playing ball.

N. Hamilton has placed a neat wire
fence around his Oak street residence
and lot.

The famous Buchanan "Reds" will
cross bats with Berrien Springs at Ber-
rien Springs tomorrow.

Sunday evening Emma Weaver fell
from her wheel and sprained her ankle
severely.

Carl Topping, a young lad of Niles,
was drowned yesterday afternoon in
the flume near the pulp mill in that
city.

A number of our citizens witnessed
the laying of the corner stone of the
new Court house, at St. Joseph, on In-
dependence Day.

Mr. Levi Redden reports that he has
purchased 8000 pounds of wool this
season. This is a smaller amount than
usual.

Fred Nimitz, who came from Chicago
recently to visit his parents at
Bridgman, became demented, five days
ago, and at 8 o'clock in the morning
disappeared. His body was found, late
Wednesday on the beach at St. Joseph.

Supervisor Alexander Halliday of
Stevensville had \$50 in cash, a package
valuable papers and his gold cuff but-
tons stolen from his room in the Lake
view hotel, St. Joseph, last Thursday.

The only accident here on the Fourth
occurred to Stephen Arney. While
running with the hose company he fell
and the hose cart ran over his ankle
causing an injury that will lay him up
for some time.

The Y. P. C. U. and Sunday school
of the U. B. church, picked, at
"America" yesterday. All had such
an enjoyable time, that it was an unan-
imous vote that they meet at the same
place next July.

Mrs. Geo. Fowler, the mother of
Archie and Revel Fowler of this place,
died at the home of her daughter in
Niles, Sunday afternoon. Her funeral
occurred from the M. E. church in Niles
on Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. F. H. Berlick has purchased of
Rough Bros. the lot just south of the
old hotel building, on Main street, and
will immediately erect a two-story
brick building 24 by 40 feet, for busi-
ness purposes.

James R. Garfield, son of the murder
ed President, James A. Garfield, has
been nominated as a candidate for
State Senator, from the same district in
Ohio that first elected his father to the
position, in 1859.

A very pleasant lawn social was
given by the ladies of the Presbyterian
church, at the home of W. P. Hatch
on Moccasin avenue, Tuesday evening.
The music was fine, the refreshments
all that could be desired and attend-
ance large.

In a conversation with a Record
representative, Manager Tom T. Farley
of the Edgars expressed himself as
much pleased with their visit to Bu-
chanan, and stated that Burton had
made a very favorable impression
among the members of his club and
they hoped to come again.

List of letters remaining uncalled for
in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich.,
for the week ending July 8, 1895.
Miss Edna Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. Bid-
well, Mr. Peter Orlor, Mr. Frank
Wright, Mr. Norman C. Stiles, Mr.
Wm. Bernhard.
Call for letters advertised.
JOHN C. DICK, P. M.

The members of the Edgars seemed
loth to leave our beautiful town. They
had intended leaving on the 4 p m
train but did not go until 8:15 p m
on Friday. Thursday evening they drove
around town and serenaded a number
of our citizens, as well as the editor of
the Record. On Friday morning they
drove out to Clear Lake and were
charmed with its beauty. They left
for Chicago in the afternoon as they
had a game arranged for Saturday.
This week they played at Petoskey on
Monday, Charlevoix on Wednesday, and
are to play Traverse City Thursday and
Friday, and Manistique Saturday.

The celebration at Buchanan, was
very much of a success. Twenty-five
of our people were there and report a
very enjoyable time. All speak very
highly of the Buchanan fire depart-
ment.—Dowagiac Times.

Church Notes.

Rev. F. C. Berger has been confined
to his home for a week with malaria
fever, but thinks he will be ready for
duty again by next Sunday.

Subject for next Sunday morning, at
the Advent Christian church, "Is the
Decalogue binding on us?" No ser-
vices in the evening.

Subject at the Christian church on
Sunday morning, "Help those women."
For evening, see program of entertain-
ment.

The Niles Star says that Kompass &
Stoll of this place recently purchased
eight acres of land from Mrs. N. Gell-
macher on North Front street in that
city and in a short time will erect a
fine brick factory, where furniture
of every description will be manufac-
tured.

Manager Stephens is endeavoring to
arrange a series of games with the
Benton Harbor base ball club and the
Buchanan Blues. The first game to
be played at Benton Harbor prior to,
and a return game to be played at Bu-
chanan, the day of the Young People's
picnic at Buchanan.

Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Wells, in honor
of their grandchildren, Misses Kittie,
Ethel, Blanche and Master George
Wells, entertained, at their home on
Front street, Saturday afternoon, their
former teachers, Mrs. Fast, Misses
Hanley, Grover, Simmons, Williams
and Beardsley. All had a delightful
time.

The Junior Prohibition League met
in the Larger Hope church, last Tues-
day evening. An excellent program
was rendered, of which the address by
Chas. Shook deserves special mention.
An entertainment is in preparation to
be given in Niles soon. Further an-
nouncement later.

A narrow escape from fire occurred
last Friday night. A roof of one of
the houses near the railway was dis-
covered to be on fire, by Mr. Lewis
Lano. No alarm was deemed neces-
sary, and the blaze was put out with a
garden hose. It is supposed to have
caught from sparks falling on the roof
from a passing locomotive.

The Watervliet Review is the latest
visitor to our exchange table, and as we
pick up the sheet we think we recog-
nize an old friend under a new name,
and as a consequence we are not sur-
prised to find that R. W. Bird is the
manager and that it is published by
the Bird Publishing Co. May the Re-
view be a success in every way.

Friday afternoon a fight occurred at
Stevensville, in which there were
a number of participants, and revolvers
were drawn. Albert Gramms was shot
in the stomach, and is in a serious con-
dition. William C. Luckner, George
Jobin, Charles Phillips, John Busby
and August Gramms were arrested
and taken to the St. Joseph jail to
stand trial for attempt at murder.

Real Estate Transfers.

Sally M. Curtis to Martha A. Boone,
lot 7 Ross & Alexander's addition to
the village of Buchanan, \$800.

William A. Womer to Peter Womer,
140-185 acres in s 17 t 8 r 17; 00 acres
in s 7 t 8 r 17; 30 acres s 7 t 8 r 17, all
in Bertrand township, \$18,000.

Michael B. House and wife to Laura
A. Holmes, lot 6 in the village of Ba-
roda, \$50.

Much interest was manifested on
Wednesday night at the arrival of the
members of famous Edgars of Chicago,
and when they arrived at the hotel
there was quite a number of base ball
enthusiasts assembled to look over
the team. The members of the team
created a very favorable impression
and during their entire stay in town
showed themselves gentlemen in every
sense of the word.

The base ball management is trying
to arrange a ball game between the
Kalamazoo League team and the Chi-
cago Edgars for July 27. If this game
can be arranged it will give our people
a chance to see one of the finest games
that could possibly be arranged. We
all know that the Edgars are fine play-
ers and the Kalamazoo team holds first
place in the Michigan State League.
We hope this game can be arranged to
be played on our grounds. Particulars
will be given next week.

Crystal Springs is a beautiful mini-
ature city in the woods. It has all
modern improvements, water works
distributing cold water from its won-
derful springs to all parts of the
grounds, also playing fountains, fish
ponds, winding paths, shady avenues,
sprinkled streets, beautiful cottages,
hotel, eating stands, groceries, provi-
sions—in short, every convenience of
the city, yet far away in the forest
amidst its dense shade, Camp Meet-
ing, August 2-12. Epworth League
Rally Day, August 7.

Obituary.

Clara Belle Farling was born in Bu-
chanan, Mich., June 26, 1859, and died
July 8, 1895, aged 6 years and 11 days.

Clara was a regular attendant at the
Evangelical Sunday school where her
sweet face will now be missed. The
funeral was held from the Evangelical
church on Wednesday at 10 a. m., Rev
Geo. Johnson, the former pastor, now
of St. Joseph, officiating, assisted by
Revs. W. A. Koehler and F. C. Berger.
The remains were interred in the cem-
etery at the Portage Prairie church.

Mr. S. N. Smith of Minneapolis spent
the Fourth with his sister, Mrs. J. L.
Richards. Mr. Smith has invented an
electric motor and rudder for row
boats, and has engaged the service of
Mr. Brooks, a practical engineer, to
perfect and construct a motor. Mr.
Brooks was here the 4th, and returned
to Chicago to get material and suitable
tool, etc., for the work, which will be
done at Benj. Fields.

Clairvoyant Examinations Free.

The first and most important thing
for the proper understanding of
factual treatment of chronic or lin-
gering diseases of any kind, is its thor-
ough examination and free diagnosis.
You can secure this with a full ex-
planation of the cause, nature and extent
of your disorder free of charge by en-
closing a lock of hair, with name and
age, to Dr. E. F. Butterfield, Syracuse,
N. Y.
—ado. July 4 mo.

BUCHANAN CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY!

Base Ball, Bicycle Races, Big Crowd,
and Fireworks.

July 4, 1895, was a great day in our
wide awake village of Buchanan, for
it was on that date that our citizens
held the big celebration for which they
had worked, and planned for several
weeks past. As a matter of fact, some
of the younger element of our town
could not wait until that date and were
so brimful of patriotism that it
bubbled over, and they commenced
their celebration on Wednesday night.
Thursday morning dawned bright
and fair, and early in the day teams
could be seen coming in every direc-
tion with merry people, bent on enjoy-
ing a good time and participating in
our celebration. Every train discharg-
ed a goodly number of passengers, all
of which helped to swell the crowd
upon our streets.

The parade took place at 9:30 in the
morning, headed by the Niles band,
and the entire fine department looked
fine and made a good showing. After
the parade, the band marched to The
Earl hotel, where the Chicago Edgars
and the Buchanan Blues were in readi-
ness, and all were escorted to the new
base ball park, where the two clubs
were to cross bats. As the base ball
games were of interest, we give a full
account of the games in detail in an-
other column.

In the afternoon the band took pos-
sion on a platform erected on Front
street, opposite Main street, and at 1
o'clock the sports of the afternoon
began:

The first event was a hose contest,
or an exhibition drill of the fire depart-
ment, which was well done by the
members of both Hose and Hook &
Ladder companies.

The next event was a bicycle race;
distance, two miles, and the course
was as given in last week's Record.
There were but two entries, A. Ander-
son of New Carlisle, Ind., Joel Bak-
er of Chicago. The race was won by
Anderson, in 6.03.

In the 100 yard foot race, there were
some six or eight entries, and the race
was won by Bert Bailey in 11 1-5, with
C. M. Niles, 2d and L. D. Stevens 3d.

There were no entries in the water
race, and the committee changed this
event to a 50 yard dash for boys under
15 years. There were quite a number
of entries, and the race was won by
Frank Devin in 7 seconds; B. Mont-
gomery, 2d and Geo. Riley, 3d.

In the pie eating contest, the first
prize was won by a lad named Pearson,
with Jopson, 2d.

All then repaired to the ball ground
to witness the afternoon game between
the Edgars and Buchanan Blues.

In the evening a band concert was
given, after which the fireworks were
set off. The committee changed their
decision of Wednesday morning, and
the display was made from the Bank
building, corner of Front and Main
streets, and the display was a very credi-
table one, lasting nearly two hours.

At the conclusion of the fireworks,
many lingered on the streets as if
loth to depart for home, but finally one
after another left for home, and in a
little while our celebration was a
thing of the past.

Program of the 21st anniversary of
the B. W. B. M. of the Christian church,
Sunday evening, July 14:
Devotional exercises.
Song, by Junior Endeavors.
Reading—A plea for the heathen.
Duet—Ever with Thee.
Recitation—The great famine cry.
Address—Why, the C. W. B. M., by
Mrs. McColey.
Song—Sing the sweet story, by the Jun-
iors.
Recitation—Nellie's gift, or the two
mitts.
Song—God be with you.

Marriage Licenses.

John B. Nicholson, 38, Elmira, N. Y.;
Mabel A. Bernard, 24, Benton Harbor.
Carl H. Lindstrom, 33, Chicago; J. T.
Anderson, 33, Rockford, Ill.
Vesley Burge, 23, Niles; May Rossman,
18, same.
Frederick A. Alcock, 24, Three Oaks;
Mary J. Bauer, 22, same.
Brooks W. Beathrow, 45, Union Pier;
Elizabeth Anderson, 31, Chicago.
W. E. Brown, 35, Niles; Bertha Brod-
beck, 25, Wexlar.
Walter H. Stanley, 23, Leesburg, Ind.;
Nettie M. Armstrong, 25, same.
Fred Wilson, 32, Cooper; Ethel B.
White, 16, Benton Harbor.
George Klingaman, 38, Chicago; Bertha
Foster, 21, same.
Paul Schultz, 25, St. Louis, Mo.; Er-
nest Radewald, 24, Niles.
Arthur West, 20, Bainbridge; Mary
Green, 17, Bainbridge.
David Golley, 26, Buchanan; Elizabeth
Hupprine, 30, Berrien.

It is astonishing how cheaply good
books may be purchased now. The
Chicago Record is giving away books
for a coupon and 4 cents each, but
Otis Bros. go them one better, and sell
the same class of works for 4 cents
without the coupon. They have 150
different titles.

We wish to extend our heartfelt
thanks to the friends and neighbors
who so kindly assisted us during the
sickness and at the death of our little
Clara, and also to the singers.
CLARA A. FARLING
AND FAMILY.

All laundry left with me two months
will be sold for charges.
July 10, 1895.
LEE SOON.

See our five-cent Paper assortment.
BINNS, Opp. Hotel.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other danger-
ous substance.
N. Y.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ARRIVED! TREAT & REDDEN'S Decorated Semi-Porcelain Ware

—THE FINEST LINE OF—
EVER SHOWN IN THE CITY.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Old Line Patterns at Cost.

THE
BEST WHITE BACK PAPER
6c PER ROLL.
A Nice Trimmed Hat
FOR 50c.
SPRING CAPES,
—AT—
YOUR OWN PRICE.
C. H. BAKER.

Books for 4 Cents Each,

AT
OTIS BROS.
Including the 20c, 25c and 30c books of the famous "Sea
Side Library.

Over 150 Different Titles.

Now is your time to get good reading for the cost of the paper.

This is only one of the many bargains
we have.

Second door east of Bank.

W. H. Keller, Justice of the Peace
and Insurance Agent. Office over
Lough's jewelry store, Buchanan, Mich.
See our ten-cent Paper assortment.
BINNS, Opp. Hotel.

Call at the MAIN STREET MARKET
for all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.
See our Bill Books.
BINNS, Opp. Hotel.

FOUND.
A bay horse with white star in fore-
head strayed into my pasture. The
owner can have same upon proving
property and paying charges.
T. R. MCCUE,
Moccasin Mound Farm.

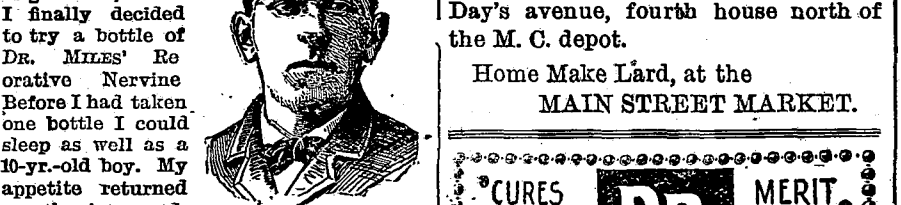
Ladies, see our Pocket Books.
BINNS, Opp. Hotel.
Choice cuts of all kinds at reduced
prices, at
MAIN STREET MARKET.

Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."
Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens
the weak, builds up the broken
down constitution, and permanently
cures every kind of nervous disease.

"About one year ago I was afflicted
with nervousness, sleeplessness,
creeping sensations in my legs,
slight palpitation of my heart,
distracting confusion of the mind,
serious loss of appetite and memory.
I felt as though I was sinking,
and I completely lost my appetite
and felt my vitality wearing out.
I was weak, irritable and tired,
my weight was reduced to 160 lbs.
In fact I was no good on earth."
A friend brought
me Dr. Miles' book,
"How and Start-
ling Facts," and
I finally decided
to try a bottle of
DR. MILES' Ner-
vine. Before I had taken
one bottle I could
sleep as well as a
10-year-old boy. My
appetite returned
greatly increased.
When I had taken the sixth bottle
my weight increased to 170 lbs.
The sensation in my legs was gone;
my nervous system completely
restored. My memory was fully restored.
My brain seemed clearer than ever.
I felt as good as any man on earth.
Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is
a great medicine. I assure you."
Augusta, Me. WALTER B. BURBANK.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive
guarantee that the first bottle will benefit.
All druggists sell it at 25c, 50c, or \$1.00 per bottle.
By mail, send 10c. receipt of price
to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
Restores Health



ALL BLOOD
DISEASES
CURED
DR. MERIT
MIXER'S
FAMOUS
C. & S. S.
FOR THE BLOOD
50 PLEAS-
ANT TO
THE TASTE
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

THERE ARE OTHERS,
But We Are Yours to Save Money.
IF YOU WANT
SHOES
Call and examine our goods.
CARMER & CARMER.
32 FRONT ST., BUCHANAN.

CAN I INTEREST YOU IN
WARM WEATHER GOODS?
I am showing large and attractive lines in Silk Mitts,
Umbrellas, Parasols, Gauze Underwear, Laces, Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fans, Challies, Dimities, Percales,
Sateens, White Goods, Ribbons, Mosquito Nets, Prints, Ging-
hams, etc.
FULL LINE OF STAPLES
Always on hand at lowest prices. Come and see me. It will
pay you.
S. P. HIGH.

WE SELL
BINDER TWINE,
Machine Oil,
D. M. Osborne Binders and
Mowers,
Oil and Gasoline Stoves,
At prices always right.

TREAT & MARBLE

Leave orders for
BINDER
TWINE
WITH
E. S. ROE.

PURE MANILLA,
600 feet to the lb. 6 1-4c.
Quality guaranteed

WALL PAPER.
Fine new line 1895 styles. Do your
papering early, while paper hanging is
cheap. See latest patterns at
RUNNER'S

A Stands for Advertising.
B Stands for Business.
C Stands for Come, Come,
See my new store full of Seasonable
Goods.

No Old Stock.
Screen Doors and Wire Cloth, Culti-
vators, Gasoline Stoves, Oils, Paints,
Bug Poison, Tinware, Bolts, Bars or
Brackets. If I haven't what you want
I'll order it by telegraph.
A first-class tinner will put on eave
troughs or roofing, and do repairing.

J. Godfrey, New Store, Front St.

ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



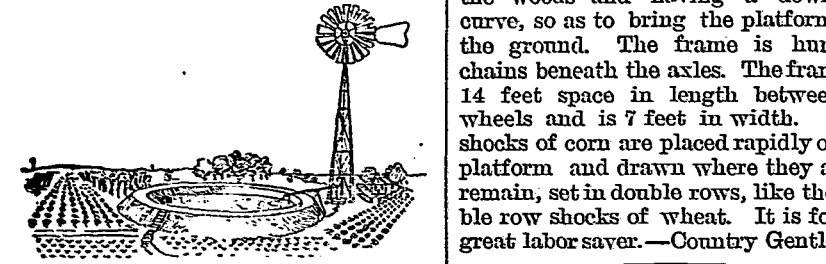
WINDMILLS ON THE FARM.

Comparative Cheapness of This Power For Pumping Water—Steel Mills.

The fact that in some sections of the country nearly every farm has its windmill indicates the popularity of this power for elevating water. It is true that the wind cannot be depended upon to work the mill for more than six or eight hours a day on an average, and that sometimes entire days must pass when there is not enough air in motion to turn the mill. This, to be sure, is a serious fault, while partial if not entire destruction of the mill may result from a high wind, but against this we must place the comparative cheapness of this power, both as far as the first expense is concerned as well as the cost of running it.

Although the purpose for which wind engines are best adapted is the pumping of water as it can be stored in tanks or reservoirs for use when there is not sufficient motion in the air to turn the mill, they have other uses to which they are fairly well adapted, such as the grinding of grain, the cutting of wood and the running of light machinery of various kinds. Pump an abundance of water for use in the kitchen and for the stock and also sufficient for watering a small lawn and garden. Unless some better method of elevating water is available, no farmer who has a windmill should be without its windmill and pump.

One of the most serious objections to windmills is that in high winds they



WINDMILL AT WORK.

often suffer serious damage, the wheel in some cases being blown down, while in others the entire mill is blown down. To be a success a mill must be strong enough to withstand any ordinary wind, and at the same time be light and so easy running that it will turn in a light wind. Windmills as made in this country are getting beyond the experimental stage.

The old form of Dutch windmill generally had four large and wide sails, but the early American forms used mills with wheels carrying a large number of narrow wooden sails. This is the form that is in most common use perhaps today, but with the low price of iron and steel the narrow wooden sails have in some of the newer forms of mills given place to a smaller number of iron wings. There is growing a demand for windmills which are made with single, double or triple motion, as is desired. When the wind is light, the single motion may not be able to turn, while the double or triple motion mill can do a large amount of work. As to the quality of the American windmills, they are generally of the best, and will generally be best to get a geared mill.

Work In the Potato Field.

Constant and thorough cultivation from the time Irish potatoes are uniformly through the ground until the tops are too large to admit of working among the rows without injury to the plants has been the general practice of all successful growers of the potato, and especially of those who produced the great prize crops in the American Agriculturist competition. The crops in these prize competitions were cultivated or hoed upon an average three times. Cultivation was continuous, throughout the life of the plants, and in many cases it was possible to work among the rows without injury to the tops.

The first cultivations were with horse implements, generally with shallow cutters at first and deeper subsequently. Six inches is regarded as deep culture, and after that a deeper culture of three inches as shallow. As the growth of the tops increased, the only cultivation on the prize crops was with the hand hoe, great care being taken to lay in no way bend down, disturb or injure the tops.

Both flat culture and hilling up were practiced, with no marked difference of evidence in favor of either system. Both gave large yields, but have many advocates, both are employed. Generally, however, level culture is regarded as the better practice. In a very recent trial, the hilling system may possibly give better results, according to American Agriculturist.

Comly Honey For Market.

It is important that the first lot of sections be put on the market, for, if they are not, the amount of honey secured from any given colony will be greatly reduced. If put on too early, the brood is apt to be chilled or breeding retarded. If put on too late, the bees will have begun making preparations to swarm, and after they are done it is very hard to get them to begin work in the sections.

In preparing honey for market the first thing necessary is to see that it is carefully sorted. Then it should be thoroughly cleaned and put in white crates. Another very important thing is that the crates should be the same all through—that is, the honey should all be just what it appears to be on the face of it.

The growing of potatoes in Michigan for home consumption and a surplus for export western states has long been a large factor in agricultural operations.

HOW AND WHEN TO IRRIGATE.

As Told by Lute Wilcox of Colorado In The American Agriculturist.

So much depends upon the proper application of water that irrigation is often a failure because of a lack of attention to this part of the work. Evenness of distribution at the proper time is very important. Generally speaking, all ditches in the temperate zone should be ready to receive water by May 30. The first water is turned upon the pasture, meadow or orchard. Let the water run until the ground is thoroughly wet and soft as deep as it was plowed, then let the water out of the ditch a little farther on, continuing until the field is all irrigated.

Every crop tells when it wants water. The grasses, clovers and small grains have a language which cannot be mistaken. Whenever their green color becomes very dark and sickly turn on the water. When corn makes its leaves become curled in the morning. Salinity needs but little if any water after it is well under way. Carrots cannot bear an irrigation by flooding after they are half grown; if covered with water the crowns decay. All species of the

ROADS ON PRAIRIE SOIL.

Mixture of Sand and Loam With Good Drainage Gives Excellent Results.

Professor J. B. Turner of Illinois, who has spent over 60 years in observing and experimenting with Illinois soils, says it would not cost one-tenth as much to make and use good roads in Illinois as in the hilly, rocky and swampy country of New England if the people could agree to go about the business on some scientific and common sense plan. The essential point is that the roads of Illinois are to be put on the surface soil in such condition of dryness that it will pack and not poach (i. e., break or work up in ruts) under the wheels of vehicles and the hoofs of animals.

No granite, pumice stone or gravel can make as good a foundation for a road as our ordinary soil when kept dry and packed.



NOT UNCOMMON.

(From L. A. W. Bulletin.)

Enough to pack beneath the superimposed weight, and no sort of drainage except free and open tile drainage can secure that result, as every farmer can learn by driving over his tile drained land. He will find that it begins to pack first directly over the drain, and later as he recedes from it.

To make the upper foot of the roadbed sufficiently hard to support the impact of hoofs and wheels without poaching, some sort of paving or pounded stone or coarse gravel is resorted to. If laid upon an artificially constructed roadbed, as is done in cities, it is excellent, but on the prairie, where other conditions obtain, these accessories are not as useful as common sand, mixed with the ordinary surface soil, for the sand will pack under travel only when it is thoroughly wet, our soils only when they are almost dry.

A plain mixture of the two, therefore, probably in about the proportion of one-half of each, will pack solidly together and make the upper foot of the roadbed sufficiently hard and solid when resting on an underdrained foundation. Sand or coal ashes, or any fine substance that will pack when it is dry, mixed with the ordinary soils, is far better for this purpose than coarse gravel or broken stone. For this material, when once well intermixed, rising and falling with the soil, will stay with it, whereas the coarse gravel, when the surface sinks lower and lower, if the ground is very soft, until it disappears altogether.

GOOD DRAINAGE ESSENTIAL.

Nearly All Soils Make Fair Roadways When Kept Dry.

I have noticed this simple fact in all the regions where I have traveled or of which I have read, from Canada to Texas, both east and west of the Rocky mountains, and in all sorts of soil, both adobe and prairie. Whenever you strike a piece of good road in the wet and rainy season you may be sure of two facts: (1) That it is thoroughly drained either by elevation or by tile drainage;—by natural underlying gravel beds, and (2) that its surface is mixed with sand to such an extent that it will pack and not poach under vehicles and animals.

In Nebraska, for instance, over all its hundreds of miles gravel naturally underdrained by gravel beds, wherever there is enough sand in the soil to pack on the surface no additional work of man can make better roads. The same rule will apply to all the mud and loam soils of the prairie, and to the drained portions of the city of Minneapolis, in spite of the heavy loads of lumber and grain drawn over them. The same was true of the city of Santa Barbara, on the Pacific coast, as I have said before, and it is true in all my own stockyards and gateways, where in the season for hauling in the crops the wagons would sink to the axles and the men nearly to the tops of their boots. At first we tried to secure relief by means of broken stone and coarse gravel, but in the wet places, soon sank to the axle, and the gravel was washed out of sight. But good drainage and an admixture of sand with the soil removed the difficulty. I think all who try the experiment will find that good drainage, either natural or artificial, with a sufficient admixture of sand in the soil, whether naturally or artificially secured, is the prime and only necessary condition to insure good roads.—Professor J. B. Turner.

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE.

"I know of no better way than to increase the road tax. First make the main roads good so they will last, by gravelling them, doing what you can each year with a reasonable tax levy such as the people are able to pay, and then extend the good roads to the crossroads, and the private roads, and so see the advantages of good roads to commence building small pieces at a time, and then it will not be long before they will all be willing to pay more taxes, so that all might enjoy the benefits of good roads."—Cor. Good Roads.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR OTTAWA.

Ottawa is crying for better roads, claiming to have suffered the loss of much trade because the cities of Utica and LaSalle could be reached in better shape.—Streator (Ill.) Free Press.

AN AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

If wood is \$8 a cord, how much can a farmer make during the season when it is taken for horses to haul an empty wagon?—L. A. W. Bulletin.

IN THE POTATO FIELD.

Experiments have been reported at the Wisconsin station, showing the distance apart to plant potatoes is the greatest yield. The distance of the rows remained the same, while the variations were between the hills. The check row system with hills 38 inches apart each was compared against the distance of 19 inches apart, and with the conclusion that there was no loss with the hills the long distance apart. It will take a long time to convince American potato planters of the reliance of such conclusions, says Maine Farmer.

ON THE COUNTRY ROAD.

It is to be regretted that chinch bugs are found in great numbers over large areas of the country.

Many prefer to cut timothy just after the blossoms have gone off.

Millions of good hay cut just after it has been cut.

The Minnesota legislature seems to have been interested in agricultural education. Appropriations of \$60,000 were made for the school of agriculture of the state university.

Fashion Changes.

Mrs. Style—I want a hat, but it must be in the latest style.

Shopman—Kindly take a chair, madam, and wait a few minutes. My fashion is just changing.—London Tit-Bits.

CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST.

It Was Acquired From The British By Force of Arms.

In 1776 the independence was declared, the United States included only the 13 original states on the seaboard. With the exception of a few hunters, there were no white men west of the Alleghany mountains, and there was not even an American trader in the west. The first white man who had since made the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. All this region north of the Ohio river then formed a part of the province of Quebec. It was a wilderness of forests and prairies, teeming with game and inhabited by many warlike tribes of Indians.

Here and there through it were dotted quaint little towns of French creoles, the most important being Detroit, Vincennes, on the Wabash, and Kaskaskia and Cahokia, on the Illinois. These French villages were ruled by British officers commanding small bodies of regular soldiers or Tory rangers and crole partisans. The towns were completely in the power of the British government. One of the American states and actual possession of a foot of property in the Northwestern territory.

The northwest was acquired at the time of the Revolution only by armed conquest, and if it had not been so acquired it would have remained a part of the British Dominion of Canada.

The man to whom this conquest was due was a famous backwoods leader, a mighty hunter, a noted Indian fighter—George Rogers Clark. He was a very stout, middle-aged man, with blue eyes, of a good Virginia family, who, early in his youth, embarked on the adventurous career of a backwoods surveyor, exactly as Washington and so many other young Virginians of spirit did at that time. He traveled to Kentucky, and then to the Ohio river, where he was employed by Boone and lived there for a year, either at the stations or camping by himself in the woods, surveying, hunting and making war against the Indians like any other backwoods hunter. But all the time he was bent on vaster schemes than were dreamed of by the men around him. He had his eyes on the Northwest territory and became convinced that with a small force of resolute backwoods men he could conquer the Ohio United States. When he went back to Virginia, Governor Patrick Henry entered heartily into Clark's schemes and gave him authority to fit out a force for his purpose.—Theodore Roosevelt in St. Nicholas.

WOMEN IN FRANCE.

They Are Not Only the Stronger but the Better Half In That Country.

Women are the stronger as well as the better half of France. They do everything but build houses. The best inspection in the French custom house is a woman. She is in the house, in the street, in the market, and she can do anything but build a house without opening a lock. She is naturally amiable and slow to anger, but voo to the foreigner or countryman who provokes her ire.

There is no sadder spectacle in the republic of France than the wretched polishers, who doze under the sheds of the markets and quay, one eye shut and t'other fixed on the bookbox over their heads, patiently waiting for trade. They ask 5 cents and accept 2 cents for their wretched polish.

Thiers, the blackest town in France, the women sit outside of the grimy little machine shops mending scissor blades and polishing knife and scissor handles. The stream that turns the 10,000 little mill wheels is blacker than the water in the streets, and the women never burn without belching the toilers and their devoted lifelong apprentices are sometimes Malay and sometimes Mongolian, but seldom Caucasian in color.

So long ago a college woman went down to Thiers to teach school for the winter. The promise of \$20 pupils was a temptation, but on reaching the colony of soot begrimed and smoke stained men she found that the position was not what it seemed. She was expected to furnish the fuel for the winter.—Philadelphia Times.

SWEET PEAS.

Whether sweet peas can be successfully planted in this country depends very much on latitude, says Gardener and Forester. In the southern states flat planting is a necessity, for this is the only way to give the plants a cool soil in which to make a strong, early root growth. Coming further north, still more care must be taken in the planting of the peas, for the soil is much warmer and the danger of frost is much greater. In the north, the peas are planted in a trench, and the soil is covered with a layer of straw or manure to keep them cool.

The English organs of the day had in general no pedal board, and it is probably owing to this fact more than to anything else that Handel's published organ music is so light, and even ephemeral in style as compared with Bach's; that he needed the organ, as Spitta truly observes, merely like a larger, and more powerful harpsichord. Without the aid of the pedal it would be rather difficult to do otherwise, and the English organ of the day was in every respect a much lighter instrument than the German organ of the day.

A Substitute For Gold.

The French technical paper, The Journal of Metallurgy, has just published a new amalgam has been discovered which is a wonderful substitute for gold. It consists of 94 parts of copper to six parts of antimony. The copper is melted and the antimony is then added. Once the two metals are sufficiently fused together, the amalgam is ready for use. It is added to increase the density of the material. The product can be drawn, wrought and soldered just like gold, which it almost exactly resembles on being polished. Even when exposed to the action of acids, it remains perfectly unchanged, and it presents its color. The cost of making it is about a shilling a pound avoirdupois.

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ABOUT INDIAN MONKEYS.

The Method They Employ When Robbing a Cornfield.

It is still an article of faith, not only in India but in all the countries where monkeys go in packs, that they have a king, laws and language of course. Saving the first item and duly limiting the others, the belief is sound no doubt. But Ibn Batuta tells us, on the authority of a person who was in India, that the king lives in state. Two noblemen always attend him with rods in their hands and cools serve him on their knees.

The king has a train of "armed" followers. When a subject is caught, he contrives to send a message to the sovereign, who forthwith dispatches an army, and when they come to the town they pull down the houses and beat the people, and their armies, it is said, are many. This is not quite so ridiculous as it looks, for the sacred apes that frequent an Indian village will readily gather to invade an injury, and it is a common practice with them to destroy the huts when angered.

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THE RUSSIAN KNOT.

A BRUTAL PUNISHMENT INFLICTED IN THE CZAR'S DOMAINS.

Chain That Is Used In Some Respects Has Been Abolished—The Use of the Cruciform Instrument Described by a Political Exile Who Has Suffered In Siberia.

One never knows for certain how much of the knot is left in modern Russia. The telegraph wire still at times carries the horrid whizz of it from remote Siberia, and only the other day I saw mention in news from St. Petersburg of a new imperial ukase, abolishing the use of the knot for the punishment of offenses committed by the peasantry, which has hitherto been completely at the mercy of the local judges in this respect. "I was under the impression that the 'knot judges' had been deposed for good for 20 years or more, but the sender of this message adds that 'statistics were submitted to the czar, showing that in ten years 8,000 persons, mostly guilty of thefts of produce, had died after punishment with the knot.'

Granted the infliction of the knot, the 8,000 deaths are easily believed. The instrument itself, supposing this report to be true, evidently dies harder than its victims. But even