

S FOR CURES SCROFULA, BLOOD POISON, S THE CURES CANCER, ECZEMA, TETTER, S BLOOD

CLEAN HOUSE.

Geo. Wyman & Co. clean house twice a year, July and January. Some people clean house every month, some clean house every week. We have heard of some people who clean house every day. We have heard of people who wash their eggs before boiling them. But we have a general cleaning in July—that is to say, we get out all the odds and ends and broken lines, and make a price on them to close out. If we did not it would not be long before our whole store would be filled with odds and ends.

We find side tracked a lot of summer silks we set out at 64c per yard, a lot of lawns that did not move at 8c or 6c so we make them 4c.

Quite a pile of figured, stripe and fancy printed ducks that did not sell well for 12 1/2c, we make them 6 1/2c.

Here is a lot of prints, good standard 6c quality, for some reason no one wanted them, so we make them 3 1/2c, and another lot at 3c.

Also a lot of Irish laws that were made to sell for 12 1/2c, white ground, figured and stripes, so we guess 8c will sell them.

We offer Misses' and Ladies' Oxford Shoes in tan and black for \$1.25 that is half price or less. If we can fit you out of the lot they will please you.

We set out a lot of ladies' calico wrappers at 50c, also ladies' black striped skirts at \$1.00.

A lot of ladies' cloth capes at \$1.50.

We have marked down a great variety of stuff to close.

COME AND SEE US.

GEO. WYMAN & CO.

South Bend, Ind.

We close our store every evening at 6 o'clock, except Saturday.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

The American Newspaper Directory for 1895 records to the Bureau the largest circulation of any weekly publication in Berrien County.

R. G. Horr of Michigan and W. H. Harvey ("Corn") of Chicago are engaged in a ten day's debate, at Chicago, on the financial question.

Sunday's rain was a veritable God-send to the suffering people of the Upper peninsula, coming as it did to quench the forest fires.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. was held at Boston last week, closing Monday evening of this week. The meetings eclipsed all former conventions, both in numbers and in interest manifested, and too much cannot be said of the good results of such gatherings.

At a special meeting of the Common Council of Allegan, Friday night, it was decided to hold a special election, July 23, to sound the temper of the people as to bonding the town for \$7,000 to buy steam pumps for the water works, the water-power being insufficient to run them and give fire protection.

Over the Chicago Mail.

George De Haven, general passenger agent of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad and Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad, and widely known in railroad circles, has accepted the managing editorship of the Chicago Mail, and entered upon his new duties Monday. He began life as a clerk in a Philadelphia furniture store, was for four years a clerk in the general ticket office of the Pennsylvania railroad, in Philadelphia, then took charge of the advertising department. In 1884 he went to Baltimore as district passenger agent of the Erie railroad, with headquarters at New York. He accepted the general passenger agency of the Chicago & West Michigan in 1890, and is famous for his originality in advertising. Chief Clerk Louis Fuller of the passenger department has been appointed acting general passenger agent in Mr. De Haven's place.

Wages have been increased ten percent by the Pullman Car Co.

Walter Bonney, son of James Bonney, a photographer of South Bend, disappeared in August, 1894, while on a trip through Kansas for a commission house. He remitted collections to the amount of \$300, and next day, leaving his valise behind, started on a side trip. Since that time no trace of him has been discovered, although diligent search was made. It is believed Bonney was murdered for the money he was supposed to have in his possession. The unused portion of his mileage book was found in a scalper's office at Denver.

M. P. A. Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Press Association closed, at the Hotel Benton, at Benton Harbor, on Wednesday afternoon, with the election of the following officers:

President, Chas. S. Osborn, Sault Ste Marie News.

Vice President, T. G. Stevenson, Marshall Statesman.

Secretary, E. O. Dewey, Owens Times.

Treasurer, L. B. Slusser, Mancelona Herald.

Historian, Byron Semehorh.

Delegates to National Editorial Association, Fred Slocum, Caro Advertiser; Ben Barker, Reed City Citizen; L. E. Slusser, Mancelona Herald; A. L. Bemis, Carson City Gazette; S. C. Rowland, Hillsdale Standard.

The Mancelona Herald was awarded the prize for the best printed newspaper, there being five competitors, and the prize for the best sample of job work was awarded to Mrs. T. S. Applegate, of the Adrian Times.

The sentiment of the Association, as expressed at this annual meeting, was in favor of holding the annual election and business meeting in mid-winter, and a committee was appointed to revise the constitution, and report at the next meeting.

At the close of the meeting, the various members of the Association, accompanied by their wives or other members of their families, embarked the Graham and Morton line steamer, City of Louisville, for Chicago, and their annual meeting was a matter of the past.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Obituary.

Mr. James Smith, father of Howard F. Smith of Lake street, died on Monday of this week, at the home of R. A. De Mont, Orange county, Indiana. The remains were brought to this place on Tuesday afternoon, and Rev. O. J. Roberts conducted the funeral services on Wednesday morning, from the residence of Howard F. Smith. Mr. Roberts chose his text from Eccl. 12:7, and the interment took place at Baker-town cemetery.

James Smith, the deceased, was born Aug. 25, 1804, in Delaware county, N. Y. He was married to Sarah E. Carroll, Feb. 16, 1837, and moved to Michigan in the year 1848. Six children were born to them, one dying in infancy. Jan. 28, 1840, his wife passed to the spirit world, leaving five small children, motherless. He married, in April, 1853, Mrs. Mary De Mont, a woman of great character and superior judgment, who was all that wife and mother could be. She departed this life, Dec. 23, 1884, deeply regretted.

One son, the eldest, died May 22, 1862, aged 22 years, while defending the flag. Mrs. Mary E. Borden, a daughter, died April 7, 1894, aged 52 years. Three children remain to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate father, Mr. H. F. Smith, Mrs. Huldah Hamilton and Mrs. De Bert Bliss, all of this vicinity. Also, R. A. De Mont, Mrs. Havens and George F. De Mont, children of his second wife.

Mr. Smith was well-known in this vicinity, having lived here many years. More especially known by the older inhabitants. For many years his home has been at the home of Mr. R. A. De Mont, Orange county, Ind., where he closed his eyes in death, July 15, 1895, aged 80 years, 10 months and 10 days.

PERSONAL.

Frank A. Treat was in town Tuesday.

John R. Bishop is in Detroit this week.

George Searls was in St. Joseph last Friday.

John L. Beardsley spent Sunday and Monday in Kalamazoo.

G. H. Richards of Minneapolis is visiting relatives in town Sunday.

Walter Hall of Kalamazoo visited friends in town Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah B. Smith as at home from the Adrian school.

Miss Winifred Noble returned home from Chicago Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Nellie Miller has returned from a two week's stay at Fox Lake, Wis.

W. P. Hatch has gone east on business, and will be absent several weeks.

Mrs. Annie Glover and Mrs. B. Miles were in South Bend on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Congdon of Hartford are visiting her father, H. G. Holliday.

Rev. W. A. Koehler and family visit, Rev. Geo. Johnson, at St. Joseph this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dodd and children of Coloma are visiting in Buchanan this week.

Mr. J. A. Pritts, who was formerly general passenger agent here, is now located at Rochester, Ind.

Mr. Victor Slayton, of the Grand Rapids Democrat, spent Sunday at the home of Dr. Henderson.

Mrs. Wm. Van Ness and children returned yesterday from a visit with friends in Warsaw, Ind.

Miss Ida DeArmond and Miss Mabel Gish have returned to Buchanan for a few days.—South Bend Tribune.

Mr. John Weckesser of Dayton, Ohio, arrived Monday evening for a visit with his sister, Mrs. John Morris.

Misses Pearl Pray and Adah Kingery were at Benton Springs yesterday. Miss Pray remained for a visit with friends.

Mrs. Dr. J. C. Snyder and children, from Ohio, are visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. A. M. Bainton on River street.

Mrs. Ella Tieche, who has been visiting relatives in Buchanan the past month, has returned to her home in Monie, Ind.

Miss Gertrude Dean of Three Rivers, who has been the guest of Miss Janina Deaton for the past two weeks, returned home Monday evening.

I. C. Shaffer and wife of Buchanan came yesterday. Mr. Shaffer is having his grain, on the Kingsbury farm, threshed.—Cassopolis Vigilant.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Evans of Chicago, and a party of friends, are enjoying four week's camping out, at Pleasant Lake, near Leslie, Mich.

Miss Agnes Morley, on her way home, to Dattil, New Mexico, is visiting Miss Winifred Higbee. Miss Morley is the sole representative of New Mexico at the University.

NEW TROY.

Rained Sunday evening and did lots of good. Will help corn and potatoes. The threshing machines all hum, but the yield is slim.

The dredge will start this week. We have been figuring on ditch, highway schedule, court house, and several other taxes, and conclude it will be about one hundred and four per cent.

We have a grocery war on now—New Troy vs. Sawyer—it originated with the mail carriers. The new man took hold, and the old one don't want to let go. So there is express to and from Sawyer. One carries free, and the other free and gives a cigar and a bar of soap.

The raspberries are all gone. They were a short crop. The drought hurt them badly.

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Albert Northop and family of Niles are visiting here.

Oats nearly ripe, and hay out and sacked. Used twenty-five pound flour sacks.

BENTON HARBOR.

The first Michigan crop report for July, issued July 9, is very discouraging. All crops have suffered from frost and drought, and the yield of wheat is likely to be seven bushels to the acre lower than the average during the past eight years. Up to the present time, corn looks well, oats promise 61 per cent of an average crop, meadows and pastures were never in a worse condition, apples will not exceed one-third of an average crop, and peaches not over five-eighths.

The Spencer, Barnes & Stuart furniture factory began work Monday with a full force of hands, after having been closed a few days for repairs.

The Big Four tracks, on Water street, are being moved near the pavement for the purpose of making more yard room.

The first peaches of the season were shipped, Friday night, over the Graham & Morton line.

A new gang of stone cutters have taken the place of the striking cutters, on the Court House.

The drought is injuring the gardens and corn. The berries are drying on the bushes.

BOSTON, Monday, July 15, 1895.

Perhaps a letter from the "Hub" might prove of interest to the readers of the Record nearly a thousand miles away. First the incidents of our journey. It was uneventful across our own state, which showed evidences of drought all the way. As soon as we crossed into Canada, however, we saw there had been plenty of rain and the crops were very fine especially the corn which was by far the best we saw anywhere.

We had a slight accident at St. Thomas, Canada, caused by the carelessness of a switchman, which disturbed our nerves for the rest of the night, but no one seriously. There was employment however for a large force of glaziers next day. It was daylight when we reached Syracuse, so we caught a glimpse of the big salt works there. Then on to Utica from which point we followed the beautiful Mohawk, till we reached it at Albany, meanwhile catching occasional glimpses of canal boats gliding slowly along and looking like a relic of the past. York State is very hilly and our train of thirteen coaches was so heavy that a small engine called a "pusher" was put on behind to help us up the grade.

We changed cars at Albany and then two engines were required to draw us up and around the beautiful Berkshire Hills of western Massachusetts. Here the scenery is especially beautiful, to one whose eyes have been accustomed to the level surface of Michigan and Ohio. On we sped, down grade now, till we crossed the clear waters of the Connecticut river at Springfield. Here a band of Christian Endeavorers serenaded us, as we left the depot by singing "As we march to Boston."

The accommodations became poorer, the farther east we went, till on the Boston & Albany train there was no water at all, only an attendant came in with a dish resembling a teakettle with two spoons, from which he filled two cups and watered the thirsty travellers. We reached Boston at 6:00 p. m. and by the aid of the Christian Endeavor bureau of information are directed how to find our lodgings. It is estimated that there are 5,000 to 7,000 strangers in the city most of whom are Christian Endeavorers and they have received a most cordial welcome. Even the two old cemeteries in the heart of the city, King's Chapel and the Old Granary, which contain the graves of many noted people, among them the venerable Mother Goose, have been enclosed from the public, from time immemorial almost, are now opened in their honor and many Bostonians are taking advantage of this their first opportunity of visiting them.

Lizzie Jarden, famous for having been on trial for the murder of her parents, is attending the convention. Some think she should have been placarded, so people would know what a celebrity they were looking at. The decorations throughout the city are very profuse and elaborate; everything is red and white, the C. E. colors. Even a saloon-keeper displayed a sign "Christian Endeavor punch." A policeman stepped in and told him he had better take it down. He thought not, but when he was informed that it might interfere with his getting a license next year, he changed his mind and removed it. There are two immense tents pitched on Boston Common called Tent Williston and Tent Endeavor that will seat 10,000 people each, and Mechanic's building has the largest seating capacity in the city, but these are inadequate to hold the crowds, and overflow meetings are held in various places. We have not attended as yet, preferring to give the delegates a chance. Across the way are the public gardens, where is the statue of George Washington, life size, seated upon a horse. We have seen many other interesting objects at a distance, such as the State House, Old South Church and Bunker Hill Monument, but are waiting till the crowds have left the city before

making a more thorough inspection. We had a reminder of home the other day, when we saw a Studebaker sprinkler doing duty on the streets of this staid old city. There is much more that is quaint and interesting that we will report for another time.

A Partial Statement.

In Attorney Gore's address of welcome before the members of the Michigan Press Association, on last Tuesday night, was given a partial statement of the business done at Benton Harbor and St. Joseph during the year 1894, which undoubtedly is worthy of special mention. The press men of the state on the lake were wide awake, moving places, but the figures as given below were carefully noted by not a few, and awakened no little comment: During the year of 1894 there were shipped from the Twin Cities 4,500 pounds of cement, 1,000 tons of paper, 1,000,000 packages of miscellaneous fruits, 500,000 baskets of peaches, 50,000 boxes of apples, 1,000,000 packages of grapes, 4,000 tons miscellaneous freight. There was received 2,000 tons iron and iron ore, 30,000,000 feet of lumber, 350,000 barrels of flour, and \$400,000 worth of merchandise in packages. Eleven hundred vessels cleared and entered. These shipments had an aggregate value of \$2,415,000, and all receipts were of the value of \$2,995,000.

R. G. Dinn & Co's Weekly says: A business flood so strong and rapid that the conservative fear it may do harm, is out of season in July. But the seasons this year lap over and crowd each other. May frosts and froights, it is now evident, kept back much business that would naturally have been finished before mid-summer, and the delayed culmination of one season got in the way of the beginning another on time. But the volume of business, however it may be measured, is remarkably large for the month, even in a good year. Clearing House exchanges for two weeks have been \$400,000 greater than last year and 6 per cent larger than in 1892. In that year July payments were naturally 15 per cent less than in May, but this year are considerably larger than in May, and are expected to be about 20 per cent larger than in 1892. In that year July payments were naturally 15 per cent less than in May, but this year are considerably larger than in May, and are expected to be about 20 per cent larger than in 1892. In that year July payments were naturally 15 per cent less than in May, but this year are considerably larger than in May, and are expected to be about 20 per cent larger than in 1892.

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NEWS BRIEFS.

The Michigan Woman's Press Association held its meeting at Lansing June 13 and elected the following officers: President, Miss Emma E. Bower, Ann Arbor; Vice President, Mrs. M. E. C. Bates, Traverse City; Recording Secretary, Miss Kate E. Ward, Lansing; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Florence A. Chase, Grand Rapids; Treasurer, Miss Florence Brooks, Jackson.

Prof. Mark W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, has been removed by the President. There has been friction between Prof. Harrington, who is a holding-over official of the department, and Secretary Morton, his official chief, for some time. On the 19th of last month, according to the statement which Mr. Harrington now for the first time makes public, the President requested his resignation, "because of personal interests," as Prof. Harrington phrases it. He declined and the President directed his removal, to take effect with the beginning of the new year, July 1. Willis L. Moore of Chicago, a local forecaster of the weather bureau, was appointed to succeed Prof. Mark W. Harrington as chief of the weather bureau.

Mrs. Catherine O'Leary, owner of the fractions cow in a barn in the rear of No. 137 Dekoven street, at Chicago, on a memorable day in October, 1871, kicked over a lamp and started a blaze which cost Chicago \$100,000,000, died Wednesday night of pneumonia. She received the last sacraments and passed away peacefully. She has always been very averse to saying anything concerning the fire.

At 6 o'clock, 4th of July evening, while 300 of the population of Bristol, Ind., were gathered on a bridge, over the St. Joseph river, and watching a tub race, 100 feet of the sidewalk of the bridge went down, carrying with it about 100 persons. The town was immediately crazed with excitement, and in a short time, by almost superhuman efforts, the victims were all removed from the water. The physicians throughout the surrounding country were summoned, and the injured were cared for as well as circumstances would permit. No one was killed, but several will die from injuries received, and over seventy-five people were more or less severely injured.

Tommy and His Aunt Mary Dismiss the Fourth.

Did you ever hear about the dispute between Jeffrey Carrol and Charles Carroll that had when they came to write and sign the Declaration of Independence?

"No," said Tommy, wondering what his Aunt Mary meant by this. "They had quite a little tiff. Jeffrey, you see, wanted it written on a typewriter, and—"

"But, Aunt, the typewriter wasn't invented then."

"That's just what Charles Carroll of Carrollton told him. But Jeffrey insisted on calling in the janitor, and having it invented while they waited. Poorly educated man, Charles Carroll, writing said Jeffrey, 'But my fountain-pen won't work today; you know how it is with these fountain-pens—some days ink will shoot out of them like water out of a garden hose, and other times you can't get it out with a corkscrew.'"

"Why didn't Charles Carroll of Carrollton tell Jeffrey that fountain-pens weren't invented either?" asked Tommy.

"I don't think he knew it. A great many people then thought that fountain-pens were invented. And then they talked a long time, and Thomas Carroll succeeded in convincing Jeffrey that he should give up his fountain-pen and get a quill pen, and with sand to dry the ink with, instead of blotting paper, because the man who had promised to invent the blotting paper had joined the British and fought the British. So you see, Tommy, the man that wrote and signed the Declaration of Independence had his troubles. But you ought to be thankful that they did it in July instead of January."

Tommy thought a moment, and then said, "Yes, I am; but if they'd done it about six months earlier it would have given us a holiday while there was school, and I think that's a pretty good thing for holidays."—Harp's Round Table.

We produced, in 1893, 1,619,496,130 bushels of corn.

GREAT JULY CLEARING SALE.

It is our policy to close out every reasonable goods with the season, and to accomplish this for the Summer of 1895 we shall not only sacrifice profits, but in many instances a part of the actual cost on all remaining Summer Goods.

This Sale Begins Saturday, July 13th.

- DRESS GOODS.**
- All Colored Cashmeres, } 25 per cent off
 - All Colored Henriettes, } 25 per cent off
 - All Colored Serges, } 33 1/2 per cent off
 - All Novelty Suitings, } 33 1/2 per cent off
 - All Printed Chino Silks, } 100
 - Balance of Wash Silks, } 100
 - 15c Printed Pique, } 100
 - 12 1/2c Printed Dimity, } 100
 - 15c Solid Colored Satteens, } 11c
 - 15c Zephyr Ginghams, } 100
 - 25c Imported Scotch Zephyrs, } 100
- WHITE GOODS.**
- Check and Stripe Dimity, } 25 per cent off
 - Check and Plain Pique, } 25 per cent off
 - Dotted Swiss and Mull, } 25 per cent off
- SHIRT WAISTS.**
- All 63c and 75c Waists at 50c
 - All \$1.00 Waists at 75c
 - All \$1.25 and \$1.50 Waists at 100c
 - All \$2.00 and \$2.50 Waists at 150c
 - A few fine \$4.50 Swivel Silk Waists at 3.00
- LACES.**
- Point de Irland, Van Dyke, Orientals, &c., at just about one half price, to close.
- BRUSSELS CARPET**
- Do you want a new Carpet? Here is your chance. All of our Brussels reduced from 7 1/2 to 15c per yard.
- MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.**
- Just received a new line of the above that will be sold at less price than the material would cost you.
 - Elegant line of Night Gowns at 40, 60, 70 and 80c
 - Skirts at 25c to 100c
 - Drawers 10c to 50c
 - Corset Covers 15c to 40c
- KNIT UNDERWEAR.**
- Extra fine Peruvian Ribbed Vests, 35c quality, for 25c
 - Swiss ribbed short sleeves or sleeveless Vests, regular 25c goods for 15c
 - \$1.50 fine All Wool Jersey Ribbed Vests, just the thing for early Fall wear. White and colored. 1.00
- LACE CURTAINS.**
- Nottingham Lace, 3 yards long, worth \$1.00, for 50c
 - Nottingham Lace, 3 yards long, worth \$1.25, for 50c
 - Nottingham Lace, 3 1/2 yards long extra width, worth \$1.50, for 50c
 - Point De Esprit, 3 1/2 yards long, cheap at \$2.25, for 50c
 - Point De Esprit, 3 1/2 yards long. A bargain at \$3.00, for 50c
 - Irish Point, new designs, 3 1/2 yds. long, worth \$0.50, for 50c
- LADIES' CAPES.**
- Now is the time to buy for your choice of 25 per cent.
- SHOES.**
- We have sorted out all odds and ends in Slippers and Oxfords, worth from \$1.25 to \$3.50. YOUR CHOICE \$1.00.
- EMBROIDERIES.**
- At such extremely low prices that we can't afford to keep remnants, and therefore shall sell them in strips of 4 1/2 yards only.

IN OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Prices will simply be no object this month. Our aim is to sell off every Suit, and to this end every piece of Summer Goods is marked down to the lowest notch. We have divided all Men's Suits in three lots and will sell them as follows:

- LOT 1.** Men's Suits, Sacks and Frocks, that sold at \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50. Your Choice for \$5 95
- LOT 2.** Men's Nobby Suits in Imported Cheviots, the very latest out in fine suiting. Our former price \$10.00. Closing Price \$7.50
- LOT 3.** This list contains the very finest Cheviots, Fancy Clay Worsted, &c., in Sacks and Frocks. Former price \$12.50, \$13.50 up to \$18.00. Your Choice \$9.90
- Boys' and Children's Suits, Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, 25 per cent off.

B. R. DESENBERG & BRO.,
THE ONE PRICE DOUBLE STORE.

LITERARY NOTES.

One of the last verses ever written by Robert Louis Stevenson is in reference to the portrait of himself which hangs in the parlour of his home. The lines which follow are from the poem, and are inimitable in their way. The portrait declared by Stevenson himself to be the best ever painted of him. In the same number of the *Century* is a beautiful study of Stevenson by Mrs. Burton Harrison makes a serious study of Stevenson's life and work. The *Century* has reduced to ten cents per copy, and as a consequence, notwithstanding the large edition, it is "out of print" on the third day of publication.

The great number of the *Dial* contains a large variety of interesting matter suitable for the season. Ladies who have deferred completing their summer wardrobe will be pleased with this number, for the styles were never more timely and appropriate. A special article is devoted to dressing for evening, and another to bathing and swimming, with illustrations of the latest fashions in costumes. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's article on "The Etiquette of Letter Writing," bears the stamp of authority, and will be helpful to anyone who reads it, and the paper of Art Redwooder in the *Employment Series* will give an excellent account of the most important things the housewife should know. There is also an excellent article on the "Tea Table," and the "Tea Table." The housekeeper will find some new recipes in *Seasonable Cookery*, and much that will be helpful to make her work easier. Things the Housewife Should Know. There is also an excellent article on the "Tea Table," and the "Tea Table." The housekeeper will find some new recipes in *Seasonable Cookery*, and much that will be helpful to make her work easier. Things the Housewife Should Know. There is also an excellent article on the "Tea Table," and the "Tea Table." The housekeeper will find some new recipes in *Seasonable Cookery*, and much that will be helpful to make her work easier.

DO YOU Want Money? or a Home? Want Work? or a Farm? Want to open a store in a thriving town? Want to raise live stock? Want to know how to buy improved farms in a well-settled region without paying cash? Particulars and publications sent free by F. I. Whittey, St. Paul, Minn. June 7th.

We raised in the Carolinas and Georgia 125,500,434 pounds of rice.

At the Office you may have a sudden bilious attack or a headache when it is impossible to find you leave your work. If you have a box of *Wash Tablets* in your desk a tablet taken at the first symptom will relieve you.

The parents of this country are blessed with 22,447,392 children.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Bils, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. A pleasant laxative. All Druggists.

In 1894, 7,272,211 bales of cotton were raised and packed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a Child, she clung to Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE BICYCLE MEET.

Two Big Days of Sport at Battle Creek.

ON JULY 22nd AND 23rd.

Giants on the Wheel to Struggle for Victory.—The Fastest Riders in the World to Contest.

The annual State Bicycle Tournament will be held at Battle Creek, July 22 and 23. It will be the greatest event in sporting circles that this state has ever witnessed. The biggest bicycle meet that has ever been held in this part of the country. It means the gathering together of the world's greatest riders on the bicycle, and the breaking of all known records. On these two days giants on the wheel will battle with each other for supremacy and victory. It will be a struggle to be king. The winner will gain fame for himself and the machine he rides. All the stars in the racing world will be there and the contests will be the hottest ever entered into in this part of the country. Four of the races are for Michigan championships and are open to riders in this state only. The other events are open to riders in other states in their classes. More men will face the tape at these races than have ever shown up on any race track before.



H. H. MADDOX.

The racing world was started a few days ago when it was announced that H. H. Maddox, of the Sterling racing team had broken the world's ten mile record in New York, making the most incredible time of 21:39.25. This probably was the hottest race ever rode on a track in this country. There were six starters, representing six of the fastest men on the bike in the world. The pace was set by a tandem and a quad. The two fastest tandem men of today pushed the double machine over the course and four men equally as good were mounted on the quad. The pace set was so hot that the tandem and quad changed off, but the riders who were trying to break the world's record hung on and crowded the pace makers. At the end of the seventh mile the men gradually dropped off until only three were left. These were Maddox, Sims and Baker finishing in the order named. The race makes Maddox the fastest ten mile rider in the world. The slowest mile was ridden in 2:13. The time made equals the speed of a locomotive. It was a race that will go down in history. All of the fast men who entered this race will be at Battle Creek at the big meet. The riders who break the race will place King Michael Dirminger in his attempt to break the Michigan records at Battle Creek. Maddox was one of the first men to enter the race there. Another feature of the tournament will be the great ride for life by Sid Black, the king of trick riders, who will ride down a sixty-foot ladder on a single-buggy wheel. The road race is Monday morning, July 22, and will be participated in by some 200 riders. The track events start at 1 o'clock sharp each day. Special trains will be run to handle the crowds.

HOW TO REMEMBER.
Advice to Those Wishing to Commit Songs or Music to Memory.
"I wish you would teach me how to commit to memory the songs I want to sing," said an amateur musician to a friend. "I have never been able to commit any music to memory—at least have never done so—and I think it would be of use to me if I could."
"The process is not a difficult one," was the reply. "I have always found it easy to remember songs and poems by the following way: Write on a card the first and last words of the song, and then, in long time ago. Take any popular song. 'The Last Rose of Summer,' for example. It is a good plan to read it over and get the sentiment of the verse, which comprehends the idea of loneliness, the fading away of beauty, the mind, and the lack of sympathy in sadness. The rose is blooming alone. Its companions are faded and gone. No flower or kindred is nigh to share its pleasures or answer to its sighs. This is the groundwork—the skeleton, so to speak—of the verse. Impress this firmly on the mind, and then familiarize the thought with the sentiment. Imagine the garden with the one rose and faded leaves all around. Once this is fixed in the memory it is comparatively easy to fill in the remainder of the words. This is one of the simplest and surest way of committing the words of a song to memory.
"With most people memorizing the air of the song is much easier, and this is done by humming again and again, referring to the music whenever there is any question. It is important to learn an air correctly at first, for when a mistake is made at the outset one is most certain to blunder at the same place over and over."
—New York Ledger.

THE SALESMAN. (holding up a vellum book brochure) "The price of this book is \$10.
"My Nephew—Nonsense! You can't impose upon me in that way. Why, a minute ago you offered me a book twice the size for \$1.50.—Chicago Record.

THE WOMAN'S BIBLE.
We have read some of the passages of the commentary prepared for the "woman's Bible" by that very accomplished American woman and biblical student, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. They are a great deal more satisfactory than the comments upon the same texts that we have read in other and more pretentious commentaries. Mrs. Stanton's interpretative remarks are often shrewd and sensible. They could perhaps sometimes be rendered more acceptable to the critical mind by the assistance of a rabbi well versed in the Hebrew.—New York Sun.

THE CANADIAN.
"Blessed if I ain't a regular Tribby," muttered the man in the crowd before being called out by a dozen policemen. "I've got my eye on my feet."—Boston Transcript.

TURNER AND HIS GUN

DOUBLE-LECK, THE COWBOY, AND HIS MODEST RECORD CLAIM.

How He Showed His Distinctive For a Horseman Who Rode at a Trot—Finally His Spirit Was Conquered by a Mild Mannered Soldier With a Winchester.

Now and then a "bad man" tries to cultivate something which he mistakes for humor. One of these devotees of levity used to hunt the cattle range of western Wyoming every fall and spring he appeared in Dodge City at the general "roundup." Every time he came to town he left some proof of a facetious mind, and was very sure of being talked about by every idle man and most of the busy ones who remained when the rush was over.

His name was Eck Turner, though Dodge City will best remember him by the title "Double-L-Eck," the duplicated capital being Leonard & Longhorn's brand, and the being the initials of his first rider. In fact, Turner might have been foreman if he had cared for the position, for he could ride well, and there were few more expert with the rope and probably none who could bear fatigue and hardship more patiently than he.

But the trouble was he wanted recompense for the dull life of a cowboy. He didn't care for money. Any wages going were acceptable to him. But when the cattle got rounded up and there was half a day's escape from the tedium of labor Eck resented his fine. And he always went into town and had it.

Now, a foreman cannot do these things. He must stay by the herd all the time, preserve a clear head and firm place in the saddle. He is the representative of the owner—the custodian of much wealth—and dissipation is not to be thought of.

One of Eck Turner's pet bits of humor was to pick out people whose appearance displeased him and shoot just near enough to them to express his sentiment. He particularly liked to pick out housemen by on the trot. It was in a cowboy country, and cowboys galloped, whether or not they were in a hurry.

And if the rider had a habit of "rising" in the stirrups, his conventional trot was often a rather lumpy and violent one. So that when he rode down Main street one day and saw a rather well dressed man go by trotting and "rising" with the motion of his horse Eck called general attention to the spectacle.

A police officer was riding across the main street in the police car. The defendant was trotting along, vulgar language, battery, disturbing the peace, drunkenness and resisting an officer.

"You put the handcuffs on this man, didn't you?" asked the attorney for the defense.

"Yes, sir."
"Why did you do that? Was he resisting or attempting to escape at that time?"

"No, sir."
"He was walking along quietly enough, wasn't he?"

"Yes."
"Then why did you handcuff him?"

"He was using vulgar language."
"But why did you put those things on his wrists?"

"I couldn't put them on his mouth."
"What did he do then?"

"He tried to run."
"And what did you do?"

"I broke his jaw for him."
"Why did you break his jaw?"

"Well, I couldn't break his leg, could I?"

"Then, as I understand it, you put handcuffs on him to keep him from using vulgar language and broke his jaw to keep him from running?"

"Yes, sir; that's right; that's what I did."
"Did the handcuffs stop his vulgar language?"

"That's what they did."
"How?"

"Well, he's deaf and dumb, and he couldn't hear his fingers."
"Did breaking his jaw stop his running?"

"Yes, sir. When he came to he was where he couldn't run."—San Francisco Post.

THE FISH'S BALLOON.
A Mystery That Scientists Have Not Yet Been Able to Solve.

Naturalists long ago studied the composition of the gas contained in the swimming bladder of fishes and discovered that it was composed of the same constituents of the air—namely, oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic acid. But these constituents are not mingled in the fish's balloon in the same proportions as they are in the atmosphere, and besides their proportions do not remain always the same. The gas is often found to contain hardly any oxygen; at other times oxygen constitutes nine-tenths of the whole contents.

The variation in the quantity of oxygen is somewhat mysterious, and naturalists have offered several different suggestions as to the cause of it. Some think the fish may be able to control the quantity of oxygen in its bladder by its own will. Biot, a distinguished French naturalist, thought he had solved the problem by discovering that the fish, when it is in the air, that lived at great depths and smaller in those that lived near the surface of the sea.

But quite recently new observations made from the Prince of Monaco's yacht, the *Princesse Alice*, have shown that Biot was mistaken and that the deep dwelling fish carry no more oxygen in proportion than do those living in shallow water. Some of the fish whose swimming bladders were examined by the naturalist were taken from a depth of no less than a mile.

They were compared with fish which seldom descend below 200 feet in depth and with others which prefer a depth of about 500 or 600 feet, and all had nearly the same proportion of oxygen to air in their swimming bladders.

The variations mentioned above seem therefore to depend upon some other cause than the depth of the fish's dwelling place.

It is these unsettled questions that offer to young naturalists some of the most brilliant opportunities for distinction. There is a great mistake to suppose that there does not remain a plenty of room for discovery in science.—Youth's Companion.

WHY HE SHOOK THE CHILD.
A man riding in a Broad street omnibus the other day, with a small child in his arms, was the object of many frowns from the other passengers, because he persisted in vigorously shaking the little tot. The mother, who was sitting next to him, begged him to stop shaking the child, but he would not have any effect except to make her cry the harder. The women in the bus glared at the man and said mean things about him to each other. The mother was so angry that she slapped the man occasionally and swore immoderately. The father wore a worried look, and the baby continued to cry. Occasionally it would stop, and its head would nod sleepily. Then the father would shake the youngster vigorously, waking it up and starting it crying again.

Finally a woman, who had been nervously watching the unnatural father, walked over and asked him why he was mistreating the youngster. "Why," said he, "I've got to shake her to keep her from falling asleep. I've got to shake her, and if she goes to sleep she'll die." Just then the bus stopped at Broad and Thompson, and the father and child got off and entered the Children's hospital.—Philadelphia Record.

A GREAT BLOWHOLE.

The Singular Rock Formation on the Australian Coast.

One of the most pleasant as well as famous tourist resorts in New South Wales is the beautiful coast some 70 miles south of Sydney. The center of this district is Kiama, a picturesque and thriving town surrounded by rich agricultural country, and which has been built upon an old igneous flow of basalt. The coast is a series of crystal-lined into large columns of which is popularly called "blowholes." This formation is seen to perfection on the west coast of Scotland and north of Ireland at St. Fingal's cave and other places. The Kiama coast is so named because of the ruggid appearance of the coast in these places can form a good idea of the appearance of the New South Wales coast at this point. Kiama, unlike other tourist resorts, can be thoroughly enjoyed in a single day. The Kiama coast, and those who visit the town, when a good gale is blowing have an opportunity of witnessing a sight the like of which does not exist elsewhere on our globe.

The famous "Blowhole" here situated, in the middle of a rocky headland running out into the sea, is a truly marvellous sight. With each successive breaker the ocean spray is sent shooting up into the air sometimes as high as from 300 to 400 feet, descending in a drenching shower and accompanied by a rumbling roar of steamy water, which can be heard for many miles around.

This "Blowhole" is a singular natural phenomenon, and consists of a perpendicular hole, nearly circular, with a diameter of about ten yards across, and has the appearance of being the crater of an extinct volcano. This is connected with the ocean by a cave about 100 yards in length, the seaward opening of which is in all respects similar to St. Fingal's cave on the west coast of Scotland, and some perpendicular basaltic columns forming the roof of the cave.

On a fine day the water is calm, and the waves are low, and the sea is blue, and the sky is clear, and the sun is shining, and the air is fresh, and the water is cool, and the sand is soft, and the rocks are smooth, and the cliffs are steep, and the mountains are high, and the valleys are deep, and the rivers are swift, and the streams are clear, and the lakes are still, and the ponds are shallow, and the fields are green, and the woods are thick, and the meadows are wide, and the pastures are rich, and the farms are prosperous, and the towns are thriving, and the cities are grand, and the kingdoms are powerful, and the empires are mighty, and the world is full of life and joy.

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FARM AND GARDEN

NEW METHOD OF IRRIGATION.

A Simple Plan of Using Ties For Irrigating Small Areas.

Too much cannot be said about the importance of a constant water supply for the farmer. It is one of the most important factors in the production of a crop. The farmer who has a good water supply will be able to grow a larger crop than the farmer who does not. The farmer who has a good water supply will be able to grow a larger crop than the farmer who does not.

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CHINESE BUG INFESTION.

A Paper read before the Board of Agriculture of Kansas Chancellor Snow of the University of Kansas reports his work during the season of 1894. It will be remembered that to him is ascribed the credit of first introducing fungous diseases for the destruction of the Chinese bug. Eight thousand packages of the insect were sent out direct to individual farmers in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. In addition 44 auxiliary distributing stations were established in as many different counties in Kansas and Missouri, from which it is estimated that upward of 15,000 farmers were supplied. From the reports received it would appear that in about 60 per cent of the cases where infection was used it proved successful. The season was very much against the success of the fungus, however, because of the extreme drought, moisture being one of the conditions necessary to the rapid propagation of fungous growth, either upon vegetation or upon insects.

It is worthy of note that in the south third of Kansas, where in 1893 the Chinese bug was particularly destructive to the wheat crop, the Chinese bug of the infection were sent during that season, the pest scarcely appeared in 1894. In 1894, for the first time since the bug began, the Chinese bug appeared plentifully in the immediate vicinity of the University of Kansas. The insect is, of course, a pest, and it is to be hoped that the Chinese bug will be kept under control by the use of the fungus.

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