

TAWAS HERAḶD.

TAWAS CITY.
LEN J. PATTERSON,
Editor and Proprietor.
Ean, as Second Class Mail Matter
subscription Price st.00 Per Year, if Paid in
SPBCIAL NOTICB:
Notice is herebry given that John B. King, is
the authorized collector and solicitor for the the authorized collector and solicitor for the
HERAD. Mr. King will call on those in arreas
and we hope that he will receive courteous and we hope that he will receive courteous
treatment and the cash. He is also authorized to receive news

How many people realize that the Boer war has lasted four months and that it was only a day or two ago that mighty Britian was able to invade the territory of her tiny foe

The Porto Rican tarriff bill was passed by congress Wednesday by a vote of 172 to 161 . This was the a 15 per cent duty expiring in two years.

Count Castrllane propose to sue the editor of the Figaro for libe!, and after collecting his judgment than kil ture business instince of a follower o Jay Gould.

The Turkish minister at Washington has requesed the newspaper men nol to refer to has womes kind in the papers. In Turkey no one even
speaks to a married man of his wife speaks to a married man of his wife
What a pity that Roberts didn't live in Turker?

## of Michigan's

ressmen voted for the Porto Rical tarriff bill, not because they though it was right, but because the trust wanted the bill passed. They will much explaining to do to their constituents.

The developments in the Carnegie suit makes it clear that vs overnment should $q$ o into the manu acture of armor plate on its orm account, rather than recede from its determinntion nut to pay over $\$ 300$ per'ton for armor for its ships.

The aineteenth century will leav behind a great legacy of mysteries which it could not solve, and which probaly will remain mysteries to the end of time. The most notable of these are to be recalled in detail in the April Ladies' Home Journal in an article on "The Mysteries of the Century." Each one set whole world agog with excitement and speculation in its day, but has faded almost completely from the mind of the

- Investigation of the causes, effects fires in the West, will be carried on this summer in Washington, Oregun, California, Arzona, New Mexico,
Utah, Colorado, W yoming, Montana Idaho, South Dakota. Besides field Idaho, South Dakota. Besides field
study, designed chiefly to discover means of preventing the evil, the Division is making a historic record of all important fires which have occurred in the United Siates since 1854. Although yet incomplete, this indi-
cates that the annual recorded loss cates that the annual recorded loss by forest burnings in the United States is, at the very lowest is $\$ 20,000$
000 . It 000 . It will probably ran far above this sum, as the Pacific coast. States haye been partially examined. Ac-
counts of over 5,500 disatrous fires have been obtained in the seventeen States already examined. Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have suffered the mest severely. These records are taken chiefly from newspapers, and where it has been possible to compare them with the figures of practical lumberman, it has been found that the tendency of the press is to underestimate the damage.

Poor Old Kentuckey
Man born in the mountains of Ken tucky is of feuddays and full of virus
He fisheth, fiddleth, cusseth and He fisheth,

GRONJE SURRENDERS

After a Magnificent Stand Eleven Days

Dispatchs from London announcer he unconditional surrender or
Cronje and his 3,000 Boer soldiel
Tuesdar morning. For eleven day this smal' army held Lord Ruberts one, witi 110 heavy cannon, in check one. with 10 heavy cannon, in check
at Paardeberg, thereby giving the at Paardeberg, thereby giving the
Bore army an opportunity to coulBore army an opportunity to con-
centrate their forces on the Transvaa centrate their forces on the Transvaa campaign. The Detroit Tribune of Wednesday says: Three thousand, perhaps 4000 men agamst 40,000 men and 110 field cuns. That is the story of the unequal combat that was waged for 10 days on the bank of the Modder river aboye
Paardeberg, and such a contest could Paardeberg, and such a contest could
nean only annihilation or surrender neean only annihilation or surrender
for the inferior force. Yesterday for the inferior force. Yesterday
morning Gen. Cronje and his little murning Gen. Cronje and his
band of heroes gave themelves into the hands of that chivalrous and knightly soldier, Lord Roberts, "1 alone of the British generals in South
Atrica is worthy of the victory. Atrica is worthy of the victory
Against a force that outnumbered Against a force that outnumbered
him 10 to 1 , possibly 15 to 1 , with little ammunition and evidently no on serviceable artillery. Cronje held his position until the burghers could concentrate their scattered forces above Bloemfontein, and again attempt to block the way of the British advance into the Transvaal. Nothinspiring than the exploits of this inspiring than the exploits of this
little army during the last two weeks. Its herosm is worthy of comparisou with that of the Spartans at Thermopylae, with the stand of the "Old pylae, with the stand of the "OId
Guard" at Waterloo, with the charge of French cuirassiers at Worth Morally Gen. Cronje has achieved victory that places him among t
herues of all tume. Practieally has sustained a defeat that mean much to the Buer cause. The Euglish could have afforded to suffer a disaster such as has overtake the grim
ole burgher -solder. The inspiration ole burgher -solder. The inspiration
of such a display of heroism would of such a display of heroism would Boers are differedtly situted. Men are men with them, and a vacant place in the ranks cannot be filled. Least of all could they afford to spare a Cronje who alone was worth a dill lang ways from Paardeberg to Pretoria, and the route is filled with obcome; but the surrender of Cronje

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## Each township and ward will entitled to one delegate for each

 otes, or fraction of 25 or mBy order of county committee. By order of county committee.
M. Murpiy, L. J. Patterson, Secretary. Chairman.

Teachers Attention.
Reqular examinations for certifica s of all grades will be held in Tawa City, March 29-30 and Aug 16.1 Special examinations for the grant will be held June 21st aud 22nd and and Ausable respectively if request d by a sufficient nember to warran xpense of holding same.
J. A. Campaell,

Conmissiuner.
C. M. Jansky

Examiners.
What's Your Face Worth?
Sometimes a forcune, but never, i ou have a sallow complexion, a jau riced look, moth patches and blotches n the skin, all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complex ion. Only 2ve, at G. S. Darl
and J. E. Dillon's drug stores.

> He Fooled The Surgeons. All doctors told Renick Hamilton, West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from rectal fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the World. Surest pile cure on
earth, 25 c a bex, at G. S. Darling's and J. E. Dillon's drug stores.
Mrs. Calvin Zimmerman, Miles-

A GREAT WESTERN CROP. mill
ani.
rich Ache: Alfalfa is our best soil enyrom greater depths than it seems crop plant grown in Kansas. Kansas famer should grow alfalfa if cossible, yet we find but little of it rown in eastern Kansas.
Alfaina will not grow on wet land
or where rock comes near the surface It is easiest grown where the subsoil is ich and porous, but good crops have een harvested many years in succesion on land underlald with as tough
and hard subsoils as there are in the tate. A successful alfalfa grower of wide experience said that any land which will produce good corn regularly and on which cottonwood trees do well good alralla land. This is a rairly In easter
ears of cultivation and a good rainall, the land is weedy. The usual experience is as follows: Ground thor ughly prepared in the spring, see
mmediately put in, a good stand and rapid early growth; in September a field with some alfalfa and a perfect
tand of foxtail; next spring no alfalfa stand of foxtall; next spring no alfalfa or only half a stand. As a rule, we have found that the Kaccessful aifaifa growers in easter ground a year before sowing the seed. They plant the land intended for alfalia in corn or some other cultivated
crop. They keep the land free from weeds. The ollowing spring oats or some other crop that can be taken off early is put
in, and as soon as this crop is harzested the ground is immediately plowed harrowed or cultivated about once in every ten days untll the faitt rains
come. The harrowing has a double effect. It keeps a constant succession
of weeds starting, only to be destroyof weeds starting, only to be destroy-
ed, and it causes a rapid formation in ed, and it causes a rapid formation in
the soil of the nitrogen compounds esthe soil of the nitrogen compoupus es-
sential to the growth of the young alsential to the growt in August or early
falfa plants. Late in in September, as early as the ground has been well wet, the alfalfa is sown.
It may be put in broadcast. It may be put in broadcast. A bette
way is to mix equal quantities by and crossdrill, sowing half the seed each way. If the season is favorable,
the growth of the alfalfa will be good through the fall, and a good hay crop
will be secured the following year. If will be secured the following year. I
the ground does not get thoroughly wet in the fall, do not sow, but sow
the following spring and after the alfalfa gets four to slx inches high cut every ten days or two weeks, whether er set as high as possible.
A crop of soy beans raised for seed is better than a grain crop to raise just
before seeding to alfalfa. The beans if before seeding to alfalfa. The beans ir
planted early can be taken off in time to sow the alfalfa, and the alfalía can
be put in without plowing the ground. Alfalfa does not want a nurse crop. It does not want to be put in loose, fresh-
ly plowed ground. The ground should ly plowed ground. The ground should
become settled after plowing and just the surface made loose before planting. Deep plowing and thorough harrowing
are needed, but the ground should setare needed, but the ground should set-
tle before seeding. Alfalfa should not the pastured for the first two years. We have found many farmers who have failed with alfalfa who have cut it for hay just as they would clover-
after the field had passed full bloom. after the field had passed full bloom.
In some cases this alone is sufficient to In some cases this alone is sumbient to
ruin the crop. Alfalfa should be cut in early bloon., and it is better to make the first cutting in the spring before two-thirds of the plants come in bloom. On the college farm in a dry season
have seen the first crop gut when have seen the first crop eut when at
this stage, followed by a heavier secthis stage, followed by a heavier sec-
ond crop and a good third crop, while that left to be cut like clover was not ready much before the second cutting of the early cut and yielded no hay aft-
er the first cutting.-H. M. Cottrell, Kansas Experiment Station.

The Leaf Miner In Sugar Beet..
There are a number of insects that
are troublesome to sugar beets in Euare troublesome to sugar beets in Europe, and it is probably only a matter
of time when we shall get some of of
them. The Michigan station has been
on the alert to detect any such troubles, but thus far seems to have found injurres trom but one insect, the sugar

sugar beet leafaf miner.

*     *         * ** *


## C. I. PIRewill \& Sillis.

TAWIS CITY, MICH.

Now is the time to do your spring sewing. We have just received a fine line of

## Ginghams, <br> Percales, <br> Prints, Elc.

Dress Goods in endless variety. Also an elegant line of Dress Trimmings.

## In Shoes and Rubbers

We can give you any-
thing you want and
still at old prices. Al-
though goods are
rapidly advancing.
Our Ladies' Columbia
$\$ 3$ Shoe is a dandy.
Our Stock of Gents' Furnishing is complete in every way.

Don't forget that we carry the Largest and most Complete Stock of Groceries in the city.

Also Agents for Flint Wagons and Buggies.

## C. H. Prawil \& Sume



> Uniformity in butter making course the nuiformity to be d rred is that it shall be uniformity good, but we would rather make
a butter that scored ninety every churning that
> from eighty five to. ninety-five of the great ditifentios wit attempts to export butter for the better class of trade appears be that it opens up so unevenly Sometimes like the little girl who the middle of her forehead, it is very, very good, and at other it is horrid, and they do say that taken abroad last fall was found unsalable and was bronght back to be made over into axle grease or "deviled" butter. The grea in making market butter is that it makes a fairly uniform qualit in most cuses, ind it can quare fore go in on large orders that could not be filled with any de gree of uniformity at all if dair gree of uniformity at
> The dairy butter maker should especially aim at uniformity. H should make as good. .n anclea hear alibe no posible If he ba near alike as possib. The ha o send it tor a cty maskethe can hen find one com. grocer to handie it, and the will soon find one place line of demand for it-a thing b could not do if it did not main an a practically uniform quality find a privte trado for his find a private trade for his mak he can hold it year in and
out if it is always alike, out if it is always alike,
though it does not happen exactly gilt-edged. sumer gets used to it and pref it. The uniformity extend to color and appearance, for in articles like butter pleasing the eye goes a long way toward sat isfying the customer. We know one private butter maker who makes a very good articleandit in quality, only he obstinately refus es to use butter color. The sult is that in color his butter just what the feed and the season bappend to make it, instead of butter color all the year around. If he would make it right and always place it in private hands at does, no one beeomes attached to it, so to speak, wanting it in pre Homestead.

## the valle uf red clover.

Farmers have three great sources of fertility. They are the arr above the farm, the soil
and the subsoil below it. Thous ands only make use of the soil They draw on that steadily until the available plant food is exhauing is not profitable. They fail to realize that they might get plant food from the arr and subsoil, to keep their soil productive by growing clover once in three to Corn, wheat, potatoes, oats, tim othy, etc., cannot get plant foo from the air and but little from the deep subsoil. They were not built that way. Clover can do this, and properly managed it potatoes' wheat, etc., that should follow in the rotation. The renewing, the land feeding crop Clover also helps about furnisning humus which is so important in several ways. Clover is all because it will enable him to grow large crops without much will help keep up the fertility the now rich Western farm. will increase the yield fifty per cent or more on many prairie farms that ar
It is first-class for cows, growing
young stock, sheep, etc. Of
course, you con

UTILIZING FARM MANURES.
It is generally understood th all fertilizing elements must dissolve before they become plan $y$ decomposed they become i the compest heap, the more quick y rains and dews will pissolve them after they are applied to the soil. My plan of caring for farm manures is to make three bins by placing posts eight feet apart and siding up with boards. The size of these bine will be determined by the amount of waste Board up the first and second bins three feet high. The third bin I make larger than the othere as it must hold the entire output of compost until it is distributed. To prevent waste of the liquid thick layer of dry muck, peat or marsh sod over the bottom of the bins. This will act as an absor put in a layer of too much troubl put in a layer of coarse grass o
straw instead. Bin No. 1 is to re ceive all fresh manures, night pings from thous, ashes, drop pings from poultry houses and
pig pens, old shoes oones and trash of all kinds. Make bin 1 a general dumping ground for
everything which can possible be ntilized, such as dish water and wash water, unless you have hogs
and prefer to give this last to them. See that the stable ma-
nure and rubbish are thoroughly nure and rubbish are thoroughly
mixed in bin No. 1. By thus incorporating all the trash with the stable manure yo'r prevent its
heating too rapidly, or burning. Sprinkle lime, or better, sulphate of potash, over all. This will hasten decomposition. Keep all the bins that contain anything coarse grass to prevent the ammonia escaping
Forls over contents of bin N 1 a httle eyery three or four days
to thoroughly mix coarse with fine and in three or four days after bin No. 1 is full fork it over fill bin No. 1 again. When bin No. 2 into bin No. 3 , and repeat the process with bin No.1. Every plant that grows in garden or
field has a taste for food peculiar to itself. The old shoes, bones and even the dead cat thrown ino bin No. 1 and mixed with the other compost will find its way
into the little rootlets of some Whant.
While this method does not make a complete fertilizer for any cellent general fertilizer. We are much to apt to think of worn-out articles as dead. An
article serves as long and well aticle serves as long and well
as it can in one form and then gencrates only to allow the individual particles to come to gether in some new and often higher

## THRIFTY SHEEP

The shepherd who aspires to be successful as such leans that in raising sheep after the birth of the lambs is to keep them thrifty, healthy, strong and full of life ye learns that while breeding fulness and profitableness of the tock care and feeding are of ambs wer importance. If the lambs were delivered under favorable cireumstances and by good healthy ewes there is ample reageat care and feeding they will of exhausti
this it will


THE BEST LAND YOU
Don't worry because you have wet piece of land on your farm he chances are that it is by al dads the most valuable tract of may be most cconomically and advantageously drained, and the tackle it. The richest lands in Europe are the reclaimed farms North sea in Holland. deemed peat bogs of Minnesota give fields of inexhazastible fertiliwill grow 80 bushels of corn to the acre when drained. The we which a settler would heve ed to death in an early have star ditched and reclaimed, are richer and more productive than those of the historic delta of the Nile Give us bogs before gratel knolls, black before limestone ridges, a black gumbo before a light
loam. Wet lands are invariably good grass lands. Where grass will grow stock will thrive, and
feeding for eggs.
We well know that in all branho take advantage of are those ties and get the benefit of a raise in price. We can well afford to
incur the expense of $\$ 2$ in place of $\$ 1$ where the chances for pro potaltrymen who buy feed at good prices to feed when eggs are high complain of receiving no eggs to change the food by giving a good-
ly supply of meat once a day. A pound will supply twelve, fowls,
and if kept warm they will nearly always lay under a meat diet. A
good plan is to chop a pound of meat and add to it a quart of beans after they have been well
borled and thicken the mass with ground oats until it is like dough. reed this once a day to about
thirty hens, with corn in the evenng , and see if they don't lay in Wisconcin Agriculturis

## TIMELY HINTS

Plan for planting
Is your garden well drained? The unthrifty plants is a nu Ra
lips.
Tree and flower catalogues ar educators.
"Little Cheerful" stands fo e cigar plant.
A lighteo lamp may save plants m frost-bites.

The studious gardener is the cessful gardene
One plant you can hardly vater: A blooming hyacinth
A paper night-cap may pervent ome sever night.
Lettuce in frames need plent air whenever the temperature at the thawing point or above

