

# A DETROIT BUILDER.

## HE TELLS A REMARKABLE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

### CAME TO DETROIT ABOUT FORTY YEARS AGO.

#### Levi Eley's Experience Worthy Serious Attention.

(From the Detroit Evening News.)

Away out Gratiot a case, far from the din and turmoil of the business center, there are many attractive homes. The interesting streets are wide, clean and lined by large leafy trees, and the people who live there are typical of the city, in every respect. There are many pretty residences, but none more inviting in its lines and home-like comfort than that of Mr. Levi Eley, the well-known builder and contractor, at 11111 Grand street, just on Grand. Mr. Eley is a old resident of Detroit, having moved here about forty years ago. He has erected hundreds of houses in different parts of the city, and points with pride to his buildings as the New City, the Michigan and the Grand, in which he displays his ability as a builder.

"I have seen Detroit grow from a village to a city," he says, "and yesterday, in conversation with the writer, 'and I don't think there are many towns in America today that will in point of beauty, I know a better body of the city, and as a result of it, the only thing that has happened in the last few years is that it has grown into a city.'"

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# HARVESTING FODDER.

## HOW TO CUT AND CURE THE CORN FODDER CROP.

### Be Sure to Have a Sharp Knife, to Begin With, and After It Has Wilted Well Have It Shocked in Great Rows—Farm Notes.

#### Care for Fodder.

The latter part of August or the first part of September, the first crop of corn fodder should be harvested. Take the corn knife, have it sharp, and at the fodder and lay it in good, straight bundles to wilt. It will take one day for the top portion to wilt, then turn it over and let the underside wilt. The third day it should be shocked, and this is the way it should be done. Two hands are required. Let each man gather a good-sized armful of stalks, and with the butt of the arm, on the ground, and with a sharp hand, wilted corn fodder one third of the way up, now set from six to eight stalks round this shock, and then tie as before. Each shock should contain from 50 to 70 pounds of fodder. Set the rows of shocks in straight lines. If the corn fodder is weak and will not stand upright, strike a good size stake where the shock is to stand and shake round it, then tie tightly in the middle and near the top. This fodder should not be moved, but left in the field until wanted. It will keep excellent all winter, and be found just as green and sweet when fed as when first gathered. This is the Baltimore American editor's favorite method of curing fodder corn or feeding to milk cows, and after an experience of over twenty years he knows that it is a good one.

If the shocks are properly set, they will not blow down or fall over. If any should fall down, they should be immediately set up and properly tied. Corn fodder should never be placed in the barn unless set upright. As it is sure to mould under the hands. Always haul the fodder down from the field. It is one of the very best feeds for cows one can grow. From four to six tons can be raised to the acre. If cured as described above, it can be grown and harvested for less than 10¢ per acre, making the cost about \$2 per ton.

Estimating an Animal's Weight.

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# THE HIGHEST AWARD.

## Royal Baking Powder in Strength and Value 20 Per Cent above its Nearest Competitor.

### The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfect uniformity—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various state and industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

#### At the recent World's Fair the examination for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department of Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by the department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, and which had been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited at the Fair, the next highest strength has been exhibited but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found to be 20 per cent greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 41 per cent above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy, and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sales of all other baking powders combined.

The best peans are perfectly round, the next best are pear-shaped, and egg shaped ones are considered most inferior.

Sorrow is sometimes God's cure for selfishness.

The Bible does not command anybody to love a hypocrite.

To go into temptation is to run a wilding race with the devil.

The enamel of the teeth contains over 35 per cent of calcareous matter.

Cotton thread is generally used to sew knit goods, as it does not so readily take the knit as silk thread.

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face is lit with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid Laxative Syrup of Figs.

Doubts are like bats; they can only live in the dark.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from an eye trouble. Used Ely's Cream Balm and to my surprise was cured. Terrible headache, from which I had never suffered before.—W. J. Fitzhugh, Lot Major U. S. Vol and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passes, cures Hay Fever and Rheumatism, Relieves the Sore Throat, the Membrane from colds, it restores the sense of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is absorbable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS. HERB, 56 Warren St., New York.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.

Buy our 10-cent bottle and see how it works. It is the only medicine that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. It is the only medicine that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. It is the only medicine that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

Mrs. E. LARNED of Massachusetts writes to "American Gardening" that if you insert a branch of the common pine into the middle of a current or gooseberry bush, the current worm will not go into it, or if they do, a remedy there, they will leave, as does. This remedy, she says, is far better than helioberis. It will also prevent the second brood appearing as they otherwise sometimes do.

# A LAW PASSED IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD III AND STILL UPON THE ENGLISH STATUTE BOOKS PROHIBITS THE SERVING OF A DINNER OF MORE THAN TWO COURSES TO ANY ONE, EXCEPT ON HOLIDAYS.

## Some ladies do not go well together. For example, a New York undertaker displays in his window beside a spinning wheel a placard announcing in great block letters, "Apartments To Let."

### The first speech from the throne of England to parliament was delivered by Henry II in 1107.

#### Subsidiary Paving.

CALVERT, NEB., Aug. 29, 1894.

EDITOR BEEZEE:

Dear Sir:—I herewith submit a short report concerning "sub-soil plowing" in this county.

About the 15th of this month I visited Geneva, Fillmore County, Neb., for the purpose of personally investigating what had been done there by the nursery firm of Younger Bros. & Co., who have been sub soil plowing for two years past.

I was shown the rye that had been raised on sub soil plowed ground, which made 35 bushels per acre, and the oats which yielded 40 and upwards per acre, also the corn, which at the time I was there, did not show the drought at all, and was at least a foot higher than the corn planted near by on ordinary plowing. To be brief I will say that I was so "taken" with the idea that I bought a sub-soil plow as soon as I got to Council Bluffs and shipped it home for use on my farm as soon as it rains.

I will say further that I am satisfied that if we farmers would sub-soil our ground, and only one-half as much land the results would be much more satisfactory in every way, particularly for the reason that if our land is stirred to a depth of from 14 to 18 inches, we would seldom feel the effects of drought after the ground has once been wet down to the bottom of the furrow—as our soil will hold the moisture "like a sponge" and we always get rain enough to flush a crop under such conditions.

From the fact which it will be noticed that the difference in the yield of various crops harvested from ground that was sub-soil plowed last fall was 3 to 3 1/2 times as great as was the yield from land adjoining and in the same cultivated in the ordinary way.

Extract from the report made on July 14th by Messrs. Younger Bros. & Co., of Geneva, Neb., to the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Sec'y of Agriculture, and I heartily endorse every word in their report, and I believe that if all the farmers—especially those who occupy the high table lands—of Western Nebraska would practice sub-soil cultivation, it would revolutionize farming in this part of the state, as it has done in Fillmore County, so far as trial.

"After preparing the ground by sub-soil plowing in the fall of 1892, the crop of 1893 consisting of corn and potatoes. Corn that year being only a very moderate crop in this vicinity (maximum 40 bushels per acre and the average not to exceed 20 bushels per acre) we harvested a crop of 75 bushels per acre in a strip of ground that had been sub-soiled. The potato crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the result of our experiment was a very good crop—about 125 bushels per acre.

"This season (1894) the crop consisted of rye, oats, corn and potatoes. Rye harvested indicates a yield of 35 bushels per acre, while rye in an adjoining field—the same seed, planted and harvested will yield 10 bushels per acre.

"Oats on land sub-soil plowed in fall of 1893 will yield 40 to 45 bushels per acre; oats on land sub-soil plowed in the fall of 1892 will yield 30 to 35 bushels per acre (the average crop under the adverse conditions that prevailed.) In each instance the seed, soil and planting was identically the same.

Very truly,  
M. W. NESMITH,  
(Wauneta, Neb., Breeze, Sep. 6, 1894.)

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Dr. J. S. D. Detroit, Mich. Want some

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