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Arrives Kankakee - - - 8:30 a. m.
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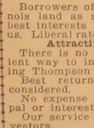

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He—I can tell a woman's age no matter how old she is.

She—What a brute you must be!

FINE FOURTH.

Largest Crowd Ever in Dwight Celebrate Early and Late.

It would seem as if last Friday, July 4th, was made to order. Even the night before the weather man commenced to be good and sent little breezes of fresh air all around, and those who were not kept awake by the unearthly cannon firecrackers and other explosions, even to a lot of loud mouths, got some refreshing sleep. In the morning a gentle breeze came from the southwest. While there was no particular danger from the cold, that breeze did seem like a cold wave as compared with the very sultry weather for the past two or three weeks.

The boys commenced to line up Thursday night and kept up firing all night, and the next morning at the break of day the exercises were ushered in by a national salute.

For days the K. P. committees had been working for success not only for themselves, but to please and satisfy the public generally. Renfrew Park was arranged for the comfort of all, and the exercises took place there except the ball game at the ball park. The committee composed of J. B. Hayes, W. H. Martin, J. E. Garrett, A. J. Diefenbach and C. H. Thompson handled matters very satisfactorily and the crowd seemed to be not only well satisfied but happy.

The people commenced to come early and by nine o'clock the streets were well filled with people. They came every way but the great evidence of prosperity for the past few years was the large number of automobiles to be seen and heard and we might say smelled. But they also came in carriages and a few walked in. It was a jolly crowd. The older people seemed to enjoy it fine and the young people had the time of their lives. They all enjoyed the fine music by the Dwight Band; the ball games; the dances; the vaudeville; the sports; the races and even many hung around the games of chance, trying to pick up expenses.

The fireworks at night were good and the crowd seemed well pleased.

The result of the sports and games at Renfrew Park were as follows:

Base Ball Game—Steichen's Colts, 9; Pickups, 7.

Boys' Race (under 14 years)—1st, $2.00, John Boal; 2nd, $1.00, James Roadway; 3rd, 50c, Arthur Hahn.

Girls' Race—1st, $2.00, Frances Eyer; 2nd, $1.00, Frances Humbert; 3rd, 50c, Anna Drew.

Three-legged Race—1st, $3.00, Bud Connant and Leslie Fay; 2nd, $2.00 Donald Nelson and Arnold Struffe; 3rd, $1.00, Arthur Hahn and John Moloney.

Three-legged Race—1st, $2.00, Gilbert Worby and John Moloney; 2nd, $1.00, Russel Jensen and Eddie Christisan; 3rd, 50c, Victor Erickson and Donald Nelson.

Egg Race—1st, $2.00, Eddie Dickler; 2nd, $1.00, Arnold Struffe; 3rd, 50c, A. Humbert.

Egg Race—1st, $2.00, Leslie Fay; 2nd, $1.00, John Verdin; 3rd, 50c, A. Humbert.

Potato Race—1st, $2.00, Tommy Thompson; 2nd, $1.00, John Anheart; 3rd, 50c, Joe Music.

Young Ladies' Race—1st, $3.00 Rebecca Taylor; 2nd, $2.00 Viola Pierce; 3rd, $1.00, Susan Connant.

Fat Man's Race—1st, $3.00, Otto Metzke; 2nd, $2.00, William Duffy; 3rd, $1.00, Edward Chalmers.

Five Mile Motorcycle Race—1st, $10, Leroy Bergman, time 8 min. 30 sec.; 2nd, $5.00, Frederseer, time 10 min. 10 sec.; 3rd, $2.50, Amel Eskeson, time 10 min. 35 sec.; 4th, Olslager, time 11 min. 7 sec.

Two Mile Bicycle Race—1st, $2.50, Gerald Hood; 2nd, $1.50, Carl Flack; 3rd, $1.00, Fred Graham.

Free for All Foot Race—1st, $5.00, Cleghorn; 2nd, $3.00, Carl Jensen; 3rd, $2.00, Harry Haynes.

100 yd. Dash—1st, $2.00, John Nolan; 2nd, $1.00, Vitzsthume; 3rd, 50c, George Worby.

Knights of Pythias Free for All Foot Race—1st, $3.00, R. E. Davis; 2nd, $2.00, V. Burdo; 3rd, $1.00, Ame Orr.

Automobile Barrel Race—1st, $10.00, John Weber, time, first trial, 1 min. 32 sec., second, 1 min. 28 sec; 2nd, $5.00, Fred Zabel, first trial, 1 min, 33 sec., second, 1 min. 30 sec.; 3rd, $2.50, Thorwald Tostesen, first trial, 1 min, 34 sec., second, same; 4th, Henry Hager, first, knocked barrel down, second, 1 min. 35 sec.

Soccer Foot Ball Game—Braidwood, 1; Braceville, 1.

Water Fight—Peter Smith and Martin Thompson against Otto Metzke and Theo. Thompson resulted in a draw, the purse of $13.00 was evenly divided.

Wrestling Match—Kid Anderson threw Kid Archer, of Chicago, two falls in twenty minutes.

Cyclone Nelson and Tzelle, of Braceville, wrestled for thirty-five minutes without a fall.

NOTES.

At one time there were automobiles along Franklin street from the C., I. & S. station to Waupansie street on the west side, and from the station to North street on the east side of the street. There were also many on the south and west side of the park. This did not include half of them because at the same time the ball game was being played at the ball park and that was well filled with machines and lots of them were buzzing around town.

The business houses were generally decorated. On west street there were large flags floating from the Livingston, The Keeley Co., Frank L. Smith's, the First National Bank and Postoffice. The other business houses were well covered with flags, bunting and red, white and blue prevailed on all sides.

Many private residences and lawns were handsomely decorated and were admired.

The gingerbread brigade was all in line.

The Dwight Band certainly deserve great praise.

The weather didn't seem to cut much figure with the dancers. They "let 'er go" just the same.

It rained two or three times, but one wouldn't know it five minutes afterwards.

Friday is our lucky day.

Come again, people, the town is yours.

It was thought by many to be the largest crowd ever in Dwight; a feather in the caps of the K. P.'s.

Not an accident—to speak of.

Many brought their dinners in baskets and ate under shade trees in the different parks while others visited restaurants and hotels. There were also a number of family gatherings who enjoyed dinner on their lawns at home.

Resolved, That Renfrew Park is the only place to hold a celebration.

The swings, teeter-boards and chutes certainly were kept busy.

The K. P.'s wish to thank all who assisted in making the celebration such a grand success.

F. L. Smiths Win Two Games.

July 4th a large crowd of fans witnessed the game at West Side Park between the F. L. Smiths and Cabery Defenders. The home boys, although outhit by their opponents, won by a score of 5 to 2. J. Walsh, of Campus, pitched for the Defenders and had our boys guessing all the time.

J. Naas started things for the Defenders with a hit. Breneisa out on a drive to Higgins. W. Naas whiffed and Mickelson and Boyer took care of J. Miller. The Smiths were out in order in their half. The Defenders were unable to score in the second. In their half of the second the home team scored one run. Gutel was safe on an error and scored on some bad pegging by the visitors. In the third the home boys scored another. Nielson walked, stole second and scored on Kern's single. Another was added in the fifth on a two bagger by Burns and an error by Brown, the visiting catcher. Two more were added in the sixth on two hits and two errors.

The Cabery boys scored two runs in the eighth on J. Miller's three base wallop and singles by Brown, J. Walsh and C. Adams; a fast double play by Kern and Boyer ending the inning.

Following is the score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
F. L. Smiths.	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	*	5	4	3
Cabery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	5

FRANK L. SMITHS

	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nielson, ss	2	1	0	7	1
Kern, 2b	1	1	5	2	1
Boyer, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Flood, c	0	1	9	0	0
Gutel, 3b	1	0	0	2	1
Higgins, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Burns, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Mickelson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Donahue, cf	0	0	0	0	0
	5	4	27	13	3

CABERY DEFENDERS.

	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Naas, ss	0	1	1	1	0
Breneisa, lf	0	0	0	0	0
W. Naas, 2b	0	0	1	2	1
J. Miller, 1b	1	2	8	0	0
Brown, c	1	2	13	1	2
J. Walsh, p	0	2	0	3	0
C. Adams, 3b	0	1	0	2	1
N. Adams, cf	0	0	1	0	1
Clayton, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, rf	0	0	0	0	0
	2	8	24	9	5

Two base hit—Burns. Three base hit—J. Miller. Base on balls—Off Walsh, 1; off Mickelson, 1. Struck out—By Walsh, 11; by Mickelson, 9. Double play—Kern to Boyer.

Mickelson pitched a nice game and in only one inning, the eighth, was he in any trouble.

Sunday, July 6th, the F. L. Smiths added another to the games won column by defeating the Streator Reds in a one sided game. The Reds were short several of their regular players and the substitutes were either suffering from stage fright or they were poor ball players.

J. Flood was on the mound for Dwight and pitched a good game. The visitors only scoring in two innings. The first score came in the third on an error, stolen base and a single. The second and last was made in the seventh, when Higgins walked, went to second on Maher's out at first and scored on Jardine's single.

The home team scored in every inning but the first and third. Errors by the visitors and some timely hits running the totals up to 13. The F. L. Smiths had their batting clothes on, Lannon connecting for two singles, Kern two two-baggers and a single, Boyer a three-bagger, home run and single, Gutel two singles, Burns had one to his credit, Donahue one and F. Flood a single and home run.

Following is the score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
F. L. Smiths.	0	2	0	1	3	1	3	3	*	13	14	1
Streator	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	6

FRANK L. SMITHS.

	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lannon, cf	2	2	0	0	0
Kern, 2b	3	3	1	4	1
Boyer, 1b	2	3	14	0	0
Gutel, 3b	0	2	1	2	0
Nielson, ss	1	0	1	3	0
Burns, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Donahue, cf	1	1	0	0	0
F. Flood, c	1	2	10	2	0
J. Flood, p	1	0	0	5	0
	13	14	27	16	1

STREATOR REDS.

	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kelly, 2b	1	1	2	6	2
Grogan, ss	0	1	0	3	1
Dawson, c	0	1	7	1	1
Johnson, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Higgins, p	1	1	0	4	0
Mamer, cf	0	0	1	1	1
James, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Jardine, 3b	0	1	3	1	1
Ballord, rf	0	0	0	0	0
	2	5	16	24	6

Two base hits—Kern (2). Three base hit—Boyer. Home runs—Boyer, Flood. Struck out—By Flood, 10; by Higgins, 6. Base on balls—Off Higgins, 1; off Flood, 2.

Sunday, July 13, South Wilmington Signals vs. Frank L. Smiths at West Side Park.

ALARM CLOCK OF NO AVAIL

Timepiece Did Its Duty, but Sound Simply Brought Familiar Phrase from Sleepy Operator.

In the telephone office there was one girl who was always late in the morning.

Time and again the local manager requested her to be more punctual; but her tardiness still continued, until he was moved to use desperate methods.

"Now, Miss ———," said he as he came to her exchange board one morning carrying a package in his hands, "I have a little scheme that I hope will induce you to arrive at the office in time. I have bought this fine alarm clock for you. Please promise me that you will make proper use of it."

The young woman promised, and the first night set the alarm at the required hour for rising the next morning.

At the indicated hour the clock set up a tremendous whirring, loud enough to awaken the whole house. But the sleepy little lassie turned over in bed, and said in her sweetest tone:

"Line's engaged; call again, please."
—Tit-Bits.

Living Mud.

In China during the rainy season the amount of mud in certain maritime provinces is incredible and appalling. It is, in fact, as much as two, three and even four feet deep. Tourists say that to see wagons and men and animals pushing through this brown and viscous mud is as ugly a sight as can well be imagined.

But there's a sight more horrible still—the sight of the living mud. Sometimes, as you stand on the edge of one of these awful expanses, the mud begins to move. It rises up and down. It forms itself into strange mounds. It is like a great cauldron of witches' stew. As you puzzle over the ugly spectacle the hideous forms of a dozen land crabs, coated thick with mud, emerge near you. A dozen more toil painfully forth on your right, another dozen on your left. And then you understand. This cauldron of moving, living mud is due to thousands of great land crabs wallowing in its depths.

Resuscitation After Hanging.

Resuscitation after haging, as the Southwark Coroner remarked, is not uncommon. In 1705 a housebreaker named Smith was hung up at Tyburn. A reprieve came after he had been suspended for a quarter of an hour, and he was taken down, bled, and revived. One William Duell, duly hanged in London in 1740, was taken to Surgeons' Hall to be anatomized, but came to life again, and was transported. At Cork a man hanged in January, 1767, for a street robbery, was immediately after hurried to a surgery, where an incision was made in his windpipe, and he recovered and went to the theater the same evening. And after Fauntleroy, the banker and forger, was executed in 1824, there was a widespread rumor that he had escaped death by the insertion in his throat of a silver tube which prevented strangulation, and that on being restored to consciousness he went abroad and lived for many years.—London Chronicle.

Dogs and Music.

Dogs as a rule like music. But it must be remembered that their acutely developed nervous system, which renders them such faithful watchers, also makes keen and high pitched sounds extremely painful to them. Thus the high notes of a trumpet or even of a violin are torturing to a dog, who will howl under the infliction. On the other hand, soft medium tones undoubtedly give many dogs pleasure. Cats, also, like many other animals, are fond of music. But no animals appear to suffer so much from keen, harsh sounds as dogs, and more in smooth, soft harmonies. A soothing "diapason movement" is the kind of music most agreeable to the intelligent dog.

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

SEVENTH ARTICLE—THE DAIRY HERD.

By HENRY E. ALVORD, C. E., Former Chief of Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE pursuit of dairy farming depends for its success upon certain fundamental conditions. First, the owner of the business himself, or otherwise the agent or manager who has the immediate control and personal direction of the work, must have a natural fondness for animals, prompting to generous and kind treatment, as well as good judgment in selection, breeding and care. It is not sufficient that he should be a horseman or fond of cattle in general. For best results he should have a special liking for the dairy cow over and above all other animals. Second, the cattle must be good of their kind and of a variety suited to the work. Third, the farm should be specially adapted to the branch of husbandry in view. A good dairy farm is pretty certain to be good for general farming, but many good farms in general are not suited to dairying. The dairy farm should be carefully selected, all the requirements of the business being well considered. Yet many disadvantages so far as the farm is concerned may be successfully overcome by the skillful dairyman, and dairying in some form is profitably conducted without any farm, so that this condition, important as it is, cannot be regarded as essential. Fourth, it is well to study the character of the accessible markets and the means of communication. Location and the line of dairying to be followed may be largely controlled by the markets. In some cases the markets form an essential condition, but modern facilities for transportation make the location of the dairy farm with relation to its markets comparatively unimportant.

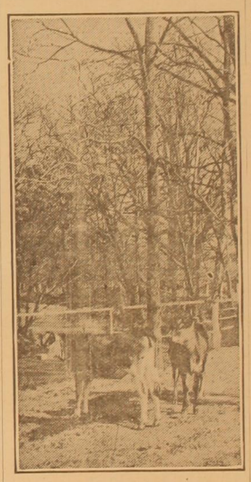

Photo by Tennessee experiment station.

JERSEY CALVES.

Like almost all other occupations at the present day, dairying has become divided into several distinct and special lines. These differ mainly as to the form of product and the manner of disposing of it. Milk or cream may be produced for delivery to consumers, and this delivery may be direct or indirect. The same products may be delivered to a factory for manufacture into butter or cheese, or the milk product of the herd may be worked up at home and there converted into butter or cheese. The prudent dairyman should first consider which line of business he will pursue. In so doing he must have regard for all his circumstances—the location, markets, farm, buildings, water and ice supply, the labor at his command—and his own preference and prospects for profit.

Some dairymen prefer a "general purpose cow," which is a member of a specially developed milk producing family from one of the beef grades or grades of such stock. An animal is thus secured which has a large frame, is easily kept in good flesh and fattens soon when not milking heavily. Such a one also has large calves, profitable for veal or for growing as steers. Even if such animals are not so productive while in the dairy their meat making proclivities may make up for it. There are two or three of the established breeds of cattle which claim to possess combined qualities for meat and milk. On the other hand, many dairymen (including the writer) prefer cattle of the distinct class or type especially adapted to dairy purposes alone. This class includes various families and breeds, all having the marked characteristics which distinguish the milk producer. Owners of such cows expect them to be so profitable as milkers that their beef producing quality and the final disposition of their carcasses may be entirely ignored, and the calves, except so far as wanted to raise for the dairy, are given little consideration. Which of these lines of policy should be pursued every dairyman must determine for himself.

Some dairy cattle are noted for the quantity of milk they produce, others for the high quality or richness of their milk, which means they are good butter producers. Some combine quantity and quality.

There are cows of active habits which forage well on a wide range of scanty, pasture and will profitably work up the coarser kinds of food in winter. There are others which have proved their capacity for making good returns when more closely confined and subjected to high feeding. Some cows give a great flow of milk for a comparatively short season, and others are noted for an even, steady yield of milk the year through. As a rule, the different dairy characteristics named pertain to different breeds, so that every dairyman is likely to find some one breed of dairy cattle better suited to his wants than any other. There is no special cheesemaking cow. The best butter cow is also the best for cheese. This fact has been demonstrated beyond dispute.

There are two very different ways of forming a dairy herd and of maintaining its size and quality. It may be done by buying or by breeding, and these two methods may be combined.

The purchasing plan is practiced to a considerable extent by those who produce milk for town and city supply. In a few cases it has been known to be successful where the work of the herd was to make butter. Applied in its extreme form, cows are bought when matured and at their prime, judged almost exclusively by their milk yield, are highly fed, so as to keep steadily gaining in flesh, and are sold, usually to the butcher, as soon as they cease to be profitable as milkers. The bull may be of any kind so long as he gets the cows in calf, as the calves are of value only as causing "fresh" cows and are disposed of as soon as possible. The first modification of this system is to keep extra good cows for several seasons and the next to raise heifers from some of the best milkers to replenish the herd. This way of making up a herd and keeping good its numbers requires abundant capital and rare judgment in buying and in selling. It cannot be recommended to one lacking experience, and even the shrewd buyer runs great risk of introducing disease.

The other extreme is to begin with a few well selected animals as a foundation and gradually build up the herd to the size desired by judicious breeding and natural increase. This method takes time, and time which may be money, but it is by far the safer and more satisfactory in its results.

A desirable combination in starting is to buy the number of cows desired and good animals of the sort determined in advance. If one's means will permit include a few superior cows and a first class bull at any rate. Let the cows selected be such as have had two calves and perhaps three, so that they may be judged by their own development and yet be young enough to improve and be in full profit for some years. With a herd thus formed begin at once the work of improvement by breeding and selection. Sell promptly any cow which proves unsatisfactory and replace her by the best increase of the herd, or purchase occasionally an animal which will raise the average quality.

A dairyman can hardly be advised to buy at once a full stock of pure bred cattle of any breed if his sole object and dependence for profit is to be the dairy product of the herd. Such a venture will necessitate large investment and should include the breeding of registered animals, for sale as remunerative prices, as a part of the business. Well bred and well selected grade cows of the line of blood desired seem to be the most profitable animals for the practical dairyman or at least the best to begin with. If enterprising and progressive the owner will hardly be content with grades only. He may begin with only his bull pure bred. Presently he will want a registered cow to match, then one or two more.

The bull is constantly referred to as "the head" of the herd, and that trite saying, "The bull is half the herd," should never be forgotten. The grade dam may be selected and largely relied upon to give size, form, constitution and capacity of production to her heifer calf. Its dairy quality, the inbred power to increase the richness of milk, is derived from the pure bred sire. One cow may prove a poor dam or fail to breed and still give profit in milk. Such a loss is comparatively trivial and the fault easily corrected. But if the bull fails or proves a poor sire the entire increase of a year may be lost. In getting a bull get the best, or at least approach that standard as nearly as possible. A common error among dairymen is to use immature bulls and to dispose of good ones before their merit as sires has been fairly proved. Bull calves are cheap, and young bulls are considered much easier to handle. But it is good advice to the buyer to purchase a bull of some age, whose progeny proves his value as a breeder, rather than a calf of exceptional pedigree, and to the owner, having a sire of proved excellence, to keep him and use him for years or as long as he shows himself potent and prepotent. Of course the question of too close inbreeding is not forgotten and must not be overlooked by the breeder. The writer is a thorough believer in the use of mature bulls of known value as sires.

The chief objection made to bulls of some age is that they are likely to be vicious and dangerous. But the great majority of bulls of all the dairy breeds can be handled without serious trouble if properly reared and managed.