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## LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

of all kinds is complete and of good quality. We are always pleased to see our old customers as well as make new ones. Come in whether you wish to buy or not.

### Gull River Lumber Co.

Cooperstown, North Dakota.

## The First National Bank of Cooperstown.

Capital \$25,000. Surplus & Profit \$6,500.

Banking in all its branches.  
Farm Loans promptly taken care of.

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## THE STATE BANK

OF COOPERSTOWN.

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## THE ONLY IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS IN AMERICA

That mark notes they take in red ink, "This note taken in payment for a stallion," consequently making the note non-transferable.

We make a specialty of **PERCHERON STALLIONS** that are **SURE BREEDERS.**

We have a shipment of Percheron Stallions that for *Size, Quality, Substance and Style* cannot be excelled in the Northwest. We intend to sell these horses at live and let live prices. We intend to fully guarantee them and stand by the guarantee. We consider that every stallion sold this year that turns out well, will make us three customers next year, and conduct our business accordingly. We can sell you a first-class **PERCHERON STALLION** and wait for our pay until he earns it. Our prices are as low as possible, consistent with the quality of stock and the breadth of our guarantee. Write for illustrations, prices and particulars.

**BRIGGS & DELANCY, VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA.**

Valley City is 50 miles west of Fargo, on the N. P. and Soo railways.

### Poisoning Gophers.

(By E. F. LADD.)

Frequent inquiries are received at the Experiment Station asking how best to employ strychnine for poisoning gophers.

The amount of damage to farm crops by these little pests is very great. It is estimated that in 1901 the damage to the alfalfa-growers of Kansas from the ravages of the pocket gopher was \$500,000. Grass, small grains, corn, vegetables, etc., suffer largely from gophers. Their damage is of twofold character in that they not only destroy the growing grain but throw up little mounds of dirt in the fields to interfere with cutting the crops. The gophers also tramp down and destroy each season a large amount of grain and it may be safely said that it North Dakota the damage to farm crops in the aggregate is greater than the estimated damage to the alfalfa-growers of Kansas.

The early spring is the breeding season and gophers are very prolific, sometimes producing as many as ten or eleven young in a single litter; therefore, the destruction of one female gopher at this season, means as much as many killed later in the season.

Many complaints are made that strychnin does not seem to destroy many of the gophers, in some instances where it has been employed. There may be two reasons for this. The strychnin is not soluble to any great extent even in hot water and gophers eat but little food at one time. To successfully destroy these pests the poison should be present in the food in considerable quantity and the strychnin should be soluble and in a form or mass acceptable to the animal to be poisoned.

Strychnin is readily soluble in hot acidulated water and we recommend the following method:

Bring one quart of vinegar to boiling, add one ounce of strychnin, stir with a stick until fully dissolved and then add six quarts of hot water. Pour this on twenty pounds of wheat or corn and allow to stand for about eighteen hours or until the solution is entirely absorbed, but the mass must be frequently stirred vigorously so that it will become uniformly saturated with the poison. The grain should now be spread out to dry, where it can not be reached by animals or children, for you have a highly poisonous grain.

Now dissolve six pounds of sugar in six quarts of water and boil until one gallon remains and then allow to cool. When cold add one tablespoon of anis oil (can be had at any drug store.) You now have a thick syrup which should be poured over the nearly dry poisoned grain and the whole stirred so as to cover each grain with a layer of syrup. Allow the grain to thoroughly dry, stirring so as to prevent its sticking in a mass. The odor of anis oil is very attractive to the gopher and each kernel should contain enough poison to destroy one gopher. This sugar coated grain can be used at any time, but great care should be taken to prevent any possible poisoning of birds or animals. A little of this grain buried near each gopher burrow will be pretty sure to attract and destroy its victim.

### COMING!

#### The McHenry Dramatic Club Here April 17th.

The McHenry Dramatic Club will present the three-act melo-drama entitled "Tompkin's Hired Man" at the Cooperstown Opera House, tomorrow (Friday) evening, April 17th. Popular prices. Tickets on sale at usual place.

#### Makes a Clean Sweep.

There's nothing like doing a thing thoroughly. Of all the Salves you ever heard of, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best. It sweeps away and cures Burns, Sores, Bruises, Cuts, Boils, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions and Piles. It's only 25c, and guaranteed to give satisfaction by H. H. Bateman, druggist.

If you need some garden seeds call on Lieut.-Gov. Bartlett. He has some free.

#### DUMAS AND HIS BARBER.

Origin of the Practice of Speculating in Theater Tickets.

The practice of speculating in theater tickets, strange as it may appear, was started by the elder Dumas. He patronized a Paris barber named Porcher, and one day this worthy while shaving the novelist asked him why he did not sell the tickets given him by the managers of the theaters where his plays were produced.

"To whom could I sell them?" asked the author of the "Three Musketeers." "Why, to me, if you like," replied Porcher. "And what would you do with them?" asked Dumas. "That's my business," replied the barber, continuing to lather the browned face of the famous story teller.

"But I give you tickets whenever you ask for them," said Dumas. "Ah! One or two are not sufficient for my purpose," responded Porcher. "I must have all your tickets, and every day too." And you will pay for them?" said the dramatist. "Cash," was the simple yet practical reply.

Dumas at that moment was very badly in need of money, so he at once concluded the bargain. Porcher, who shortly after this gave up shaving and cutting hair, made similar bargains with other authors and quickly became rich.

#### The Difference.

He was a man who was making \$50 a week and was having luncheon with his fiancée in an uptown restaurant. The lady ordered chicken salad, followed by black coffee and wafers. The man, who could have afforded everything on the bill and not felt a hole in his pocketbook, had consomme and Little Neck clams and drank water. The waiter got 10 cents.

A clerk who was kept busy earning his salary of \$18 took his sweetheart to an expensive seaside resort. It took twenty minutes to decide what they wanted to eat. Finally the order came, heaped high up on a large tray.

"At the lady's place the waiter deposited roast beef, mashed potatoes, chicken croquettes, with peas, a salad of lettuce and potatoes and a cup of coffee.

The man, wondering how he could get a winter overcoat, ate a porterhouse steak, with mushrooms, fried potatoes, green corn and coffee.

For dessert they had ice cream and fancy cakes, with more coffee. The waiter got a quarter.—New York Herald.

#### A Quaint Old Custom.

A London shop assistant says: "It is my duty every night to go out to the rear of the premises and fire off an old flintlock pistol. This curious custom dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century. Our shop, now in a crowded north London district, was in those old days practically in the country, and it was the custom of the then proprietor, who was a timid, eccentric man, to fire a pistol off every night to let the world be burglar know he was armed and prepared for him. Thinking his custom such a good one, seeing that his shop was never attempted, he stated in his will that the custom should be continued, which has always been carried out, although, of course, we do it now merely to keep up a quaint old custom."

#### A Thoughtful Man.

M. M. Austin, of Winchester, Ind., knew what to do in the hour of need. His wife has such an unusual case of stomach and liver trouble, physicians could not help her. He thought of and tried Dr. King's New Life Pills and she got relief at once and was finally cured. Only 25c, at H. H. Bateman's drug store.

#### Farm for Rent.

North half of section 18, town 145, range 63.

O. T. FISKE,  
Cooperstown, N. D.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COOPERSTOWN.

AT COOPERSTOWN, in the state of North Dakota, at the close of business April 9th, 1903.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 14,655 27
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	186 42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	10,000 00
Banking-house furniture and fixtures	878 16
Due from state banks and bankers	14,178 60
Due from approved reserve agents	33,373 28
Checks and other cash items	21 56
Notes of other national banks	325 00
Fractional paper currency nickels, cents	87 10
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank viz:	
Specie	\$ 10,628 00
Legal-tender notes	300 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (per cent of circulation)	500 00
Total	218,903 78

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	3,500 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	435 45
National bank notes outstanding	10,000 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	5,175 83
Individual deposits subject to check	10,228 66
Demand certificates of deposit	375 55
Time certificates of deposit	6,825 26
Total	218,903 78

State of North Dakota, ss.  
County of Griggs, ss.  
I, Iver Udgard, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

IVER UDGARD, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1903.

WILLIAM GLASS,  
Notary Public, Griggs Co., N. D.

Correct Attest:  
GEO. H. CONDY,  
HALVOR P. HAMMER,  
PETER E. NELSON. } Directors.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THE STATE BANK OF COOPERSTOWN.

AT COOPERSTOWN, in the state of North Dakota, at the close of business Apr. 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$5,445 43
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	49 22
Warrants, stock, tax certificates, claims, etc.	378 09
Furniture and fixtures	1,125 00
Other real estate	1,272 45
Due from other banks	15,451 17
Checks and other cash items	299 17
Cash	5,064 47
Total	27,005 10

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$10,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,886 57
Individual deposits, subject to check	4,238 33
Demand certificates of deposit	4,517 45
Time certificates of deposit	18,482 20
Certified checks	350 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	63 60
Total	27,005 10

State of North Dakota, ss.  
County of Griggs, ss.

I, A. Garborg, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. GARBORG, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1903.

SEVAL FRISWOLD,  
Notary Public.

My notary commission expires Feb. 7, 1905.  
Correct Attest:  
JOHN SYVERSON,  
C. J. LUCKER, } Directors.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HANNAFORD STATE BANK

AT HANNAFORD, in the state of North Dakota, at the close of business April 9th, 1903.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 2,043 37
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	23 78
Banking-house furniture and fixtures	1,871 18
Due from other banks	\$ 2,282 89
Checks and other cash items	279 34
Cash	1,619 64
Total	8,350 17

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 10,000 00
Surplus fund	100 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	240 79
Individual deposit subject to check	\$ 1,718 18
Demand certificates of deposit	4,943 20
Time certificates of deposit	1,080 00
Due to other banks	23,161 38
Total	33,502 17

State of North Dakota, ss.  
County of Griggs, ss.

I, H. A. Langlie, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. A. LANGLIE, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1903.

A. M. SINGLAIR,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires May 7, 1904.  
Correct Attest:  
N. G. EGGEN,  
H. A. LANGLIE,  
A. M. SINGLAIR. } Directors.

### Flour \$2.00.

Why pay \$2.25 for flour when you can buy a better article for \$2.00. Ask your grocer about it.

W. MARQUARDT.

### MISSISSIPPI ROUSTABOUTS.

They Are T. . . . . of Leisure.

The black steamboat roustabout of the Mississippi is as much part and parcel of the river as is the water and quite as necessary. There is an impression that the roustabout is a much abused individual, an inclination to class him along with the slavlike circus hand. This is wholly wrong. The roustabout is traveler, nomad, auto-crat, man of leisure. He is little seen on the upper river, but in St. Louis, Memphis and Orleans there are enough of him to man five times as many boats as touch at those ports. Yet lower river packets have trouble in shipping full crews of the blacks. They are compelled to ship for each trip separately, because it does not please the rouster to take more than one trip in a month. The balance of the time he plays gentleman of affluence. On the Memphis levee I listened to a group of the brawny fellows as they lolled within the shade of a freight pile. Not one was there who had not visited at some time every point in the Mississippi valley at which the steamboat calls. They were equally at home in Pittsburg or Orleans, Little Rock or Chattanooga.

In summer the rousters are fairly willing to work, though they exercise fine discrimination in the matter of boats, but in the fall, when steamers are plentiful and labor scarce, they become exceeding coy. They do not gather around the hiring mate then. He has to come to them. They regard coldly the average monthly wage, \$40. They ask for \$60 and even for \$90, and they get it. If they hold a grudge against the mate of a boat, they demand his discharge and get that too.

But the moment, summer or winter, that the roustabout steps upon a steamer's forecastle his hours of ease are gone. He works day and night, a sort of work no white man could stand for even twelve hours. He sleeps at odd minutes between landings sprawled on deck or cotton bale. He wears shirt—usually—trousers and shoes and finds them burdensome. He lays aside his powers of sight and reasoning, retains only ears and muscles and becomes a powerful machine, answering to the slightest inclination of a mate's will.—Willis Gilson in Scribner's.

### SOUTHERN SUPERSTITIONS.

If you kill frogs, your cows will "go dry".

Tickling a baby will cause the child to stammer.

To throw hair combings out of the window is bad luck.

To thank a person for combing your hair will bring bad luck.

No person who touches a dead body will be haunted by its spirit.

Out a dog's "dew claws" and it will not die from poisonous snake bite.

To kill a ghost it must be shot with a bullet made of a silver quarter dollar.

To dream of a live snake means enemies at large; of a dead snake enemies dead or powerless.

To dream of unbroken eggs signifies trouble to come; if the eggs are broken, the trouble is past.

If you boast of your good health, pound wood immediately with your fist or you will become sick.

To cut a baby's finger nails will deform it. If the child is a month old, it will cause it to live fita.

To allow a child to look into a mirror before it is a month old will cause it to have trouble in teething.

A child will have a nature and disposition similar to those of the person who first takes it out of doors.

To hear a screech owl is bad luck. To prevent hearing its cry turn the pockets inside out and set the shoe soles upward.

A Struggle With English.

American tourists abroad often comment upon the literal translation into English of notices in foreign languages. The well meant efforts of landlords and others to convey in the language of the visitor the meaning of the native often produce laughable results.

A Washington citizen found this notice posted in his room in an Alpine hotel:

"Misters, the venerable voyagers are earnestly requested not to take clothes of the bed to see the sun rise for the color changes."—Washington Star.

Our Paper Money.

The man who is ever ready to bet on anything said suddenly to a group of members of the club, "I'll bet a case of catchup to a bottle of curry powder that there isn't a man in the party that can name the denominations of United States paper money." All lost, and all were abashed when he mentioned \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Most men are unaccustomed to handling notes above \$100, and few ever saw one of \$10,000.

—New York Press.

Two girls went out once.

E. MARQUARDT.