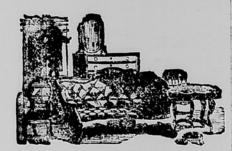
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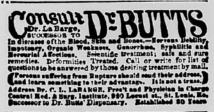
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DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Dakota Wheat Prospects.

Out of 265 reports from every wheatrowing county in the territory, only seven-ty-six report any damage, and those put it at less than 85 per cent. The condition of the crop is excellent. The danger from too much rain, which was seriously felt a few days ago, is now over, as the cool weather immediately following caused the water on the low lands to dry up without cooking the plant, and wheat on high ground was benefited by the moisture. Cass county, where the greatest damage was feared, reports the ground was greatest damage was feared, reports the ground was ground was benefited by the moisture. the greatest damage was leared, reports a crop in excellent condition. Out of eight reports from that county, only two say any damage has resulted, and those say it is not enough to cause any uneasiness. Reports enough to cause any uneasiness Reports from the whole length of the Red river val ley are of the most encouraging character. The James river valley hashad all the rain necessary for the complete maturity of the erop, and the cool weather of the past ten days has helped the growth of the plant very much. The few reports of unfavorable weather are scattering, and on the whole the crop may be said to be in asgood whole the crop may be said to be in as good condition as it was last year at this time. Aside from the slightly decreased acreage the crop would turn out as much as last year. Harvest will begin ten day earlier in the northern portion of the territory unless the weather from this time should prove backward. prove backward.

Two good horses were stolen from Rev. Mr. Cook of Dickinson a few days

Miner county will issue ten bonds of

The new quarters for the Fifteenth Infantry band at Fort Buford have Are purple with the mist of violet flowers. been completed.

A man named Jacob Jordon was drowned in Day Creek, near Rapid City, recently. A cloud burst suddenly, swelled the creek, and he was caught.

W. L. Shrigley, a well known farmer residing a short distance west of How- Her lustrous eyes that larger grow each day, ard, was seriously, if not fatally gored And wear a look so wistful, far away, by an enraged bull.

Sheldon was visited by a hailstorm. Among the fields damaged are James Hawley, 200 acres; J. B. Folsom, 300 That draws her swiftly to the heaven beyond, acres; A. J. Ayers, 300 acres. Most all of it was insured in various companies. The hail covered a strip four miles wide by six long, hitting a section and skipping perhaps two or three before damaging another.

George Burns, while driving a bunch of cattle along Elk creek, near Rapid City, was struck by lightning and

The Grant County Agricultural association has secured a \$2,000 interest in the driving park association of Milbank, and it will use the grounds

The Sioux City & Pacific railroad will be built to a point fifty-six miles from Rapid City, this season.

Judge McConnell at Fargo, practically denied the mandamus in the Traill county case which had been asked for. to prevent the building of a new court house at Caledonia. He advised the agree to improvements affording more safety for the county records, instead spirit of retaliation and stabbornness safety for the county records, instead spirit of retaliation and stabbornness of putting up a new building. The case that may cost the owner hours of was adjourned for two weeks, when the result of the conference will be given and limb. Horses are made gentle by

Miss Jennie McCauley has taken two claims about four miles from Dunseith. She has thirty acres of breaking already.

A large number of energetic settlers | still. have taken claims in the southwestern part of Rolette county. Two townships have been occupied.

merchant, made lively work for Sioux have known women who could handle with common cows. An individual Falls attorneys. It was learned that and drive horses that would almost in- Short-horn or Hereford, or a common Mr. Smith was the owner of about twenty acres of land in Sioux Falls. the value of which is perhaps \$75 an acre. John V. Farwell's attorneys were the first to swear out attachment papers, and his claim being for \$18,000 will of course absorb the entire property. Later the attorneys of A. S. Gage & Co., for \$2,400, Wilson Brothers for \$2,165, and the Merchants National Bank of Omaha for animals in the world are fleeter, more \$15,000, each levied upon the same property. Of course the latter attachments can hope to get nothing, except in the event that some error may have been committed in the papers of Far-

W. H. Day, Dakota's member of the national Democratic committee, was at Grand Forks, and was besieged on ease, the restoration to perfect health all sides by applicants for office. In commonly proceeds with rapidity. The reply to inquiries he stated: He appetite being often excessive and the thought there would be some changes assimilative power proportionately acin federal offices in Dakota during July and August, both in the postoffices and rangement of the food is necessary, so it should? land offices; but no sweeping changes in either. There were legions of applicants for all the offices in the territo but it was impossible to say who the that the animal be not allowed to eat lucky aspirants would be.

Subscriptions of stock are being Des Moines, Iowa, for a Fourth National bank, to be opened in Soux Falls. Nearly all the stock is already taken. A new business block will be erected, a part of which will be for the use of the bank.

The postoffices in Dakota number over nine hundred, which is more than | bined with the ordinary diet. many important states have. The fact furnishes abundant proof of increasing population.

SOUTHERN VIOLETS.

REV. HUGH MCMILLAN

From far-off Nice a box of flowers has come; Thrice welcome mid the floral dearth at home. With quick, impatient hands I lift the lid, o see what mystery within is hid; weet violets smile up in my face in death,

And meekly yield their souls in fragrant breath, Haunting the room with sense of other years,

Ere life was saddened with these anxious fears, Like deep child-eyes which noon-day sleep o'erpowers, And see in dreams a fairer world than ours

I seem to see a summer land revealed: Blue cloudless skies forever shining on,-And bluer waters laughing to the sun; Dark smoke of olive-woods on heights serene, Which some chance breeze fans into silver sheen:

so in these violet eyes, by death's sleep sealed,

And orange groves, whose laden branches bear

And high up, on the Alpine peaks sublime, An alien vision of a snowy clime-In sight of which the palm uplifts its head, In its own radiant zone, without a dread. Tis winter here; but there the roses blow; The sun-bleached rocks with crimson cistus

The almond trees upon their barren rods Display a miracle of rosy buds; And flames of scarlet winddowers kindle fast, In the cool shade by whispering pine trees

cast: And like an evening sky the myrtle bowers O! would that our dear invalid were there. Beyond these storms to breathe the magic air

The wasting fever of her life to calm! 'Tis sad to see her thin cheeks heetic red, O'er which angelic wings their twilight shed. As if, upon life's narrow summit raised, On higher things than we can see she gazed

the bond Might bring into hereyes a homelier smile And we might keep her still with us awhile

That wondrous heaven below might break

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD,

high-spirited animals, while gentleness will win obedience and at the same time attach the animal to us. It is the easiest thing imaginable to win the affection of animals, and especially of There are exceptions, of course, but horses. An apple, a potato, or a few lumps of sugar, given from the hand now and then, will cause the horse to prick up his ears at the sound of his owner's foot-tep, not with fear, but with a low, whinnying note of pleasure. The confidence of the noble beast our beef breeds is very rich—what there thus gained will lead him to obey the slightest intelligent tone of voice or indication of the bit. There is no such thing as balkiness to be found in a horse thus treated—he shows a desire to obey; whereas a few lashes of the contending parties to get together and whip, smartly applied, if he be a horse trouble, and possible danger to life kindness. They "believe" in the master they love, and his voice will calm

the hands of a male driver. These facts apply especially to the rearing rule. and training of colts, something which the Arabs understand better than we do. They do not "break" their colts. they adopt them: they fondle them from their birth and pet them always. An Arab would as soon strike his wife or his daughter as his horse, and no enduring or more docile in the performance of every task which is given them than the Arabian horse. We would like to see the whip wholly dis-

Care of Animals Recovering From Disease.

Western Plowman.

After the subsidence of an active disthat a liberal allowance of nutriment be given. The ordinary food will be eaten with avidity and with benefit, so to repletion. In other instance, the patient advances slowly to the convalescent state, a fastidious appetite and taken by prominent citizens of Sioux impaired digestion retarding the recov-Falls in connection with the New Eng. ery by preventing the animal eating, or land Loan and Trust Company of at any rate appropriating the material minded prejudice prevent the adoption which the system really requires. In the meantime, the animal's taste may proved by practical men. be consulted, and any tempting morsel rious spices are at times effective, compay.

To leave a lot of unchopped wood

To leave a lot of unchopped wood

To leave a lot of unchopped wood

second only to this maxim is another | natured which insists on scrupulous cleanliness in the hand which touches the food and the vessel containing it. Let those who question the necessity for such delicacy observe how the horse and tant it is that the extreme sensitiveness of the sick subject should not be

outraged by even an offensive edor. When extreme debility is present, food must be selected with care, as the digestive function is easily disturbed. The diet for such cases is to le tolera-1 ly rich in starch and sugar, as defi-ciency of reparative materials are often more serious than dimunition of the mus, ular structure; hence the value of mixture containing o'l cake, linseed, the whey and gas of the interior are potatoes, etc. But no amount of nu- not fully liberated, and going into the triment is of the least use to the organ-ism so long as there is a deficiency of 3. Excessive acidity in cream beism so long as there is a deficiency of fuel for the respiratory function. The fore churning causes a partial separa-Both fruit and bloom that sweeten all the development of the muscular system tion of the butter fats, and the acid alwill follow as soon as the animal is sufficiently recovered to take exercise; for oils composing these fats. Souring during the period of absolute inac- cream does not add to the quality of tion, it is in vain we try to preserve the butter; it simply creates a stronger fla-integrity of this structure, but no diffi-vor; in contrast to the delicate flavor culty is found in keeping up the proper quantity of fatty texture, while the patient is yet too prostrate to be exercised with safety.

Short-Horns as Milkers.

We are asked by a correspondent if there are any short-horns that are good for anything for milk. Yes. Some of them are most excellent milkers. The grade furnish some of the best stock that is to be found in some of our largest dairies. But the shorthorn is not a dairy cow. It is not claimed that she is. She is bred for another purpose, and that purpose inimical to the best dairy qualities. Our beef breeds have been bred for beef, and the milking characteristics have not only been made secondary, but they have really had no attention paid to them at all. We cannot have a first class milking animal, like the Holstein, and a first class | eef animal like the Short-horn or Hereford, in one. If we desire both beef and milk in one cow, and have her of more than ordinary character in both respects, we must give up some milk and some beef. It is perfectly natural for a cow to give milk. It is much more natu-The whip is the parent of stubbornness, says the Farmer's Advance, in high-spirited animals while results. It is much more nata-ral for her to give milk than it is to produce such a large quantity of beef as our beef breeds produce; and it may therefore, be said that every cow will give milk if she is given an opportunity—that is to say, she can be made a satisfactory milker. that is the rule. The Short-horn was once a much better milker than she now is, and she could be restored to her natural condition by a system of breeding and feeding which had that

If dairy characteristics are specially desired we must look toward the dairy breeds. They will fill that place full As to which is best, opinions will differ. We all know what the Holstein, or Dutch Frieslans will do. We have never known her to fail to give sat'sfaction, and she is growing in popularity every day. But in so saying we have no intention of disparaging other breeds. They all fill an important place, and there are conditions under which some of them might be preferred them in a moment of fear, or induce to the Holstein, or Dutch Friesian, them to struggle forward even when But we do not believe that, ordinarily, overladen, and when a whip would be a better cow than the latter can be got sure to bring them to a stubborn stand-still. water nas also an author of milk, and takes it with it when drawn off. The brine also causes a No man knows the true value of his as you are of anything, that when you slight contraction of these butter glohorse until he has won his regard and confidence, as it were. The whip will give plenty of milk, if she is prop-The failure of L. L. Smith, the Omaha are chant, made lively work for Signs.

The failure of L. L. Smith, the Omaha are chant, made lively work for Signs.

The failure of L. L. Smith, the Omaha are chant, made lively work for Signs. variably show some vicious traits in cow may be the very best of milkers, but that is a chance. It is not the

Farmers' Mistakes Texas Farm and Pane

The Practical Farmer, one of our most valuable exchanges gives the following as dangerous mistakes for

1. To think that any one can farm: that a man who has starved as a canva-ser for a patent toothpick or has been unsuccessful as a carpenter, can jump into a business requiring high ntelligence and persevering efforts, and, being utterly unfamiliar with details, be able to make money.

2. The idea that a large farm, half stocked, and poorly cultivated, pays better than a few acres well and carefully tilled.

3. What is it but the worst kind of a mistake to pay hundreds of dollars for good farm machinery, and allow it for want of proper shelter to rot and become u eless a year or so sooner than

4. It is a mistake to let year after year pass by with no attempt to improve the quality of the farm stock. Blooded animals pay. They make quick beef, the cows give more and richer milk. Better blood in horses pays. A Norman or part Norman colt is a val-

uable piece of property.

5. To let foolsh pride or narrow

6. To get up after the sun, lean on offered; the admixture of condiments fork handle, peculate for an hour or is sometimes the most ready method of two upon what the weather is going to provoking appetite and aiding diges- be, let the weed; get a good start, tion; salt, turmertic, anise seed and va- and then wonder why farming don't

One golden rule deserves unceasing we or half-split wood at the pile, a lot repetition. viz., never to leave an of old harne hanging in the kitchen, repetition, viz., never to leave an. of old harne hanging in the kitchen, properly cared for, the grub gets the food which the animal has refused, in and muddy tracks in the dining room.

his sight or within his reach; and and expect to see the women folks good

8. To have a lot of half-fed emaciated, lonesome-looking fowls, roosting dejectedly in some old cottonwood tree, when a few good, healthy, welltred chickens, properly housed, would other animals test everything by the sense of smell, and judge how imporstead of a disgrace.

Points For the Dairy.

1. In making butter, good, sound, wholesome food is indispensable. To make a good article from poor material is as impossible in dairying as in any manutacturing industry.

so develops glycerine from one of the of unsoured cream, which is the true flavor of aroma.

4. Natural vegetable acids do not harm milk, but the artificial acid of fermenting food introduces an elemeat into the consumption that it is not possible for nature to neutralize. and hence affects the milk. The reason is that the caseinous matter of milk more readily attaches itself to the butter globules in summer than in winter, and that this adhesion can best be prevented by a cooler temperature

of cream when churning is a fact. Sudden changes in the color of but-ter unless caused by sudden changes in food, say from oat and corn meal to bran of poor quality, or rye meal, is caused by churning too warm and loading the butter with casein. Soft and white buttermilk are both due to one cause-too highly charged with the solid matter of buttermilk.

Butter is a very difficult article to keep, unless a very low, uniform temperature can be secured. Where butter is needed for long keeping, the best way is to make in small and somewhat oblong rolls; wrap closely in well brine-washed muslin cloths, and immerse them in brine made from boiled water. There should be kept beneath the surface so that the air will not get to them. A small quantity can

thus be had at any time.

8. Crocks of butter to be kept for several months should never be placed upon the ce lar bottom. This causes two degrees of temperature in the crock, which will be at the expense of he quality of the butter near the top. The crocks will keep their contents far better if placed at least a foot from the cellar bottom upon a bench and a thick woolen cloth thrown over it.

9. Guess work about cheese and butter should never be tolerated. It is impossible to guess, with the finger, within eight or ten degrees of the actual temperature of a churning of cream; besides, it is always some trouble to wash the finger before testing the cream. Four or five degrees even make all the difference between good

and poor butter. Washing butter with brine has wo effects. If the fine grained butter is allowed to stand for some time in the brine, the latter will, by the natural laws of gravity, cause the solid or cheesy matter in buttermilk to assume a lower strata, and can thus be drawn out from under the butter. The added water has also an affinity for the sugar of milk, and takes it with it when bules, which causes increased kindness.

Farm Notes

Feed the poultry just before it goes to roost, and again just as soon as it is light enough to see, or leave the food where they can get it themselves in the morning.

A Mitchellville, Iowa, correspondent asks if he can put a hydraulic ram ina ditch of never failing water. If he has sufficient fall he can. He ought to have a fall of a foot or two.

Sheep should have their feet trimmed at least twice a year, says an exchange. If they are not trimmed, the hoof curls under at the edges and retains a mass of filth and dirt, which is apt to cause foot-rot.

Are the Percheron and Norman horses the same? we are asked. We know of no material difference. Perhaps those who advertise Normans and Percheons can explain considerable difference.

We are a ked if stock will not grow larger and of better quality in cold than in a warm climate. Well, we suppose that the question may be fairly answered in the affirmative. A cold climate is more invigorating.

A correspondent asks us if the Aberdeen-Angus are bred principally for beef or milk? For beef. He asks the lifference between them and the Red Polls are not as large as the Angus, and are better milkers.

A correspondent asks what the feeding value of screenings, half wheat and half chess, is. We are unable to say. The wheat is good feed, but while there is some value in chess, it is so small, and there is so little of it fed. that we never saw an analysis of it.

A veteran -heep breeder in we-tern

Massachusetts, thinks the remedy for the disease in sheep known as grub in the head, is plenty of grub in the stomaco. He thinks healthy sheep have magget in the head, and when not