

THE FIRST SIOUX WAR.

It Was Brought About by the Loss of a Milch Cow.

John Sullivan, perhaps better known as "Broncho John," was in town the other day. John used to be a cowboy along the Platte river. His conversation turned to the old days of Julesburg and Laramie. "Did you know," he said, "that the first great Sioux war was all over a new milch cow? Along in 1868 two butchers were living in Laramie lost a cow. The beast was traced to an Indian village which was pitched near old Fort Laramie. There was a young lieutenant at the post who tried to recover the cow for the butchers, but the Indians claimed that the animal had been killed and eaten. They agreed, however, to give the butchers their pick of fourteen ponies as payment for the cow. The offer was refused. The butchers, believing the Indians to be lying, induced the young lieutenant to return to the post and take his company to the village for the purpose of coercing the Sioux into surrendering the stolen animal. The Indians were seized with consternation when they beheld the soldiers. They hastily took down their tepees and made other preparations for flight. Before they could reach the hills, the soldiers, at the command of the young lieutenant, fired a volley over the heads of the scurrying redskins.

The second volley was far more serious, for it laid a half dozen more ponies on the grass. The Sioux outnumbered the troops ten to one, and their stampered, which had become general, was quickly turned into a charge. The soldiers were cut down almost to a man. Then, not appeased by the revenge they had wreaked, they marched toward the post, which they confidently believed was at their mercy. Meantime, however, word of the battle and the approach of the thoroughly inflamed hostiles had reached the fort, which was practically defenseless. Less than a score of women, a few sick soldiers and nine or ten children were there to meet the savage enemy. Something had to be done quickly. Hurriedly removing their skirts and other evidences of their sex, the brave women dressed themselves in buckskin, and then, rifle in hand, and well weighted with cartridges, they nervously awaited the coming of the Sioux. They were not left long in suspense. A cloud of dust in the distance told of their approach. Under the guidance of an aged non-commissioned officer, the women marched out of the fort and stood in line ready to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The Sioux rode within two hundred yards of the little band of stout hearts and then came to a halt. It was seen that their chieftains were in conference, and then, to the surprise of the remnant of the garrison, they suddenly wheeled their horses around and started back at furious speed. It has since been learned that they thought the women were drawn up in line outside the barracks merely as a decoy to draw them nearer the post, which, they further reasoned, was garrisoned by other troops.

But the revenge of the Sioux did not stop with the killing of the young lieutenant's men. Like the sweep of a prairie fire, the savages, led by such bloodthirsty and crafty men as Red Cloud, Crazy Horse and Spotted Tail, devastated the country. Soldiers and settlers fell by the score, and scarcely a shack escaped the torch. It was during this raid that Gen. Fetterman and a large force of soldiers were annihilated, and all because of a milch cow! Since 1868 the Sioux and the government have had many a bloody tilt, and Red Cloud, the only survivor of the famous truce, is still an irreconcilable. —Chicago Herald.

A MODEL PIGGERY.

It Helps to Reduce the Labor of Caring for a Herd to a Minimum.

The plan below shows how the labor in the care of a large herd of swine may be reduced to a minimum. This piggery is 20x30 feet and divided into four distinct sets of compartments. Fig. 1 is an inside view, with a portion of the roof removed to show the interior of the passage which extends lengthwise through the center. This

FARM AND GARDEN.

AN HONEST STATEMENT.

Two German Veterinarians Pronounce American Cattle Healthy.

The agricultural department at Washington has received a report from Germany which shows there are some scientific gentlemen in that country who do not believe the statements about diseased American cattle imported from America, and have the courage to say so. Messrs. Boyser and Vollers, two veterinarians of good repute in their profession, have issued a report in which they protest against the misrepresentations and fears that are scattered through the newspapers there that tuberculosis exists to an enormous extent among cattle in the United States, that pleuro-pneumonia is still more prevalent, and that the American stock raisers are forced on this account to ship their cattle to Europe at merely nominal prices. These gentlemen give statistics in answer to the charge that American cattle suffer from the disease named. They say that in German cities 8,022 head of imported cattle have been slaughtered since 1889, all but 918 of which were killed in Hamburg. Not a case of pleuro-pneumonia was found in all this number, and but four cases of tuberculosis. According to the facts as ascertained by these veterinarians only 1-20 of one per cent. of the American cattle slaughtered were tuberculous, while 8 per cent. of the German cattle slaughtered in Hamburg were found to be thus afflicted. The condition of the American cattle is declared to be fully equal to that of the stock raised on German meadow lands. Messrs. Boyser and Vollers say that they see certain dangers in American meat for the German producers and the German meat trade, but they do not base their conclusions upon the premise adopted by the German government. They say the danger arises out of the lower prices of American cattle, the high standard of breeding here and the perfect health of the animals sent from this country to the Fatherland. They advise the German stock raisers to study the achievements and methods of the Americans in the same line of effort and to examine and consider how the tuberculosis, which is constantly spreading around them in German live stock, may be arrested. —Chicago Tribune.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN ASTRONOMY.

Photography is now more powerful than the eye in telescopic work, and the phenomena of eclipses are increasing in importance. The possible discovery of a satellite to our moon has been agitated of late, and it would be no more surprising than to find that the familiar atmosphere has an important element that escaped observation until a few months ago. The coming era of larger lenses and improved photography will probably render the moon an object of remarkable interest. —N. Y. Sun.

THE TABLES TURNED.

"Henry," said Mrs. Meekins, as she put the finishing touches to her toilet, preparatory to a bicycle ride, "I dislike to hurt your feelings. "Do you, my dear?" "Certainly, but I can't wear the neckties that you bought me. They are simply outrageous combinations of color. There is one thing a man should never undertake, and that is to select his wife's cravats and suspenders." —Washington Star.

HE HENS AND THE MANURE HEAP.

The hens are very fond of scratching in the manure heap, in order to secure the swollen grain that may have passed through the animals, and if a certain quantity of manure is placed where they can work it over every day, they can be made servicable, and the work will benefit them, to say nothing of the waste material they will utilize. As the hens will render the manure very fine, the handling and spreading of it will be easier, and in all cases where they can be put to such service the opportunity should not be lost.

PROFIT IN THE SHEEP BUSINESS.

One of the reasons not usually given for the selling off of the sheep by a large number of farmers last year is that drought lessened the supply of pasture. Sheep will pay a profit to any farmer who will produce early lambs and fat wethers. Wool is only a product of the sheep and farmers who overlook the large mutton breeds in order to keep sheep for wool only are depriving themselves of two sources of profit for only one. In England sheep are made to pay on high priced land, and it can be done just as easily in this country.

THE BEST RATION FOR EWES.

Many lambs are lost for want of the proper nourishment of the ewes for a few days before the lamb arrives. The best thing to give a ewe when the signs of the approaching birth are perceived, is a warm drink of oatmeal gruel, with a little sugar and ground ginger in it. This greatly increases the ewe's strength, and may save lambs that would otherwise be lost. —American Sheep Breeder.

TEACH THE LAMBS TO EAT A MIXTURE OF TWO PARTS BARN AND ONE PART MILK.

Teach the lambs to eat a mixture of two parts barn and one part milk by weight as early as possible.

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Lot 1, Section 45, T. 2, S. 1, E. 124 65, 100 acres. Lot 2, Sec. 45, same T and S, 204 78, 100 acres. Lot 3, Sec. 46, same T and S, 146 90, 100 acres. Situated in Bayou Cholet settlement and partly improved.

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THE PEKING DUCK.

A Breed Generally Preferred to the Old One.

Of the four leading varieties of ducks the Pekings are decidedly the most popular in this country. They were brought here from China about twenty years ago and soon displaced the Aylesbury and Rouen, the English and French breeds, in public estimation. The fourth variety, the Cayuga, has the disadvantage of coal-black plumage. It also requires the vicinity of lakes, ponds or streams, as it is decidedly a water duck.

The Peking breed matures earlier than the other varieties. The birds are said to be larger at six weeks old than any other breed, which makes them valuable for market at this age. They are hardy, easy to raise, fine for the table and good layers of large white eggs. They grow rapidly, and do well when there is no water. They are not tractable as the Rouen or Aylesbury, hence a cross with them is often preferred. A flock of common ducks can be greatly improved by using a Peking drake. Their white, elastic feathers, largely mixed with down, are almost as plentiful as those of the goose, and form an important source of revenue when the birds are raised in large numbers.



PRIZE PEKING DUCK AND DRAKE.

Duck culture is a business that is rapidly extending, especially on Long Island, where the duck farms are growing in size and numbers. The circumstance that the Peking is the favorite breed among all the large duck farmers, being used either pure or crossed with others, proves conclusively their belief in its superior merits.—N. Y. World.

REARING TURKEYS.

Allow Plenty of Liberty, as Confinement Kills Young Birds. It is best to confine the brood for a week at least after hatching. Should the mother hen then become restless, she may be let out during the middle of the day. As the turkey retires early and dislikes being disturbed after setting down for the night, be sure and coop them before the sun sets. The young turkeys will eat but little the first week. Feed separate from the mother, for she will devour all the food within reach. For downright greediness, an old turkey hen has few equals. Dry bread soaked in sweet milk is one of the best foods for the young, as is curd from fresh butter-milk. A whole flock has been raised on warm curd. A custard made of one egg to a pint of milk, thickened with bread (no sugar), is a good food. When about two months old, feed whole wheat part of the time and mix corn meal with their feed; this should not be fed exclusively. Allow plenty of liberty, as confinement will kill young turkeys. When the mother hen begins tramping wildly from one side of the coop to the other, better let her out unless the weather is unfavorable. When about the size of partridges and old enough to follow the mother in long rambles, the young will need but little attention, simply a little feed morning and evening. They much prefer bugs, grasshoppers, insects and seeds to a more civilized ration. Do not neglect to bring them home at night and put under shelter until old enough to fly into trees and care for themselves. Turkeys do not always select wisely the best resting place for the night, hence vermin sometimes attack and annoy them. Teach them to come at the sound of your voice; it will save many a weary tramp in searching woods and fields.

Six weeks' time is sufficient to fatten for market. Feed twice a day all the whole corn they will eat, but do not attempt confinement, as a turkey chafes under restraint and will lose flesh rather than fatten. They will not take more exercise than is necessary to keep in good health.—Mrs. George Smith, in American Agriculturist.

HINTS FOR BEEKEEPERS.

By using an extractor old combs may be saved and utilized. Every bit of wax and old combs should be carefully saved. The queen must be prolific in order to keep the hive full of bees. Bees bred in new combs are generally much larger than those reared in old.

In order to obtain the best results it is essential to have the best grade of bees. Clover and buckwheat are among the best honey producing crops that can be grown.

The safest plan of securing a good crop of honey is to provide good pasturage for the bees. This cells in old comb become smaller every year, as every bee hatched leaves its silky cocoon in the cell.

At the beginning adopt one of the standard hives and then scrupulously adhere to its use. Have all the hives alike. The best bee is the one that will gather the most honey, that is, the most prolific, and at the same time hardy, gentle and industrious.

It is more profitable to melt up dirty combs or throw with dead brood and use, instead, good foundation. Whenever there is any doubt about the comb discard it and use foundation.

In all cases where foundation or empty combs and division boards are used in dividing or artificial swarming, care must be used to spread the brood chambers and give additional foundation as the bees need it.

TO MAKE a feed for stimulating spring breeding, take coffee and sugar, one pound, good one, one pound, boiling water, one and a half pints, simmer on the stove five minutes, simmer on the stove five minutes, feed at the entrance, using about half a pound to each colony.

AS SOON as spring flowers bloom there should be no natural swarming. In fact, the bees should not be allowed to swarm. Sometimes, however, the swarming fever seems to affect the whole colony, less than a pint of bees sometimes being left in the old colony.—St. Louis Republic.

That Tired Feeling

Discharging a watery fluid, and the burning and itching would drive her madly wild. Unless you treated her little hands she would have patches of skin from her face and hands. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave the case up as hopeless. But our daughter, Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure a scrofulous lump near the left breast which caused her much pain and after taking a bottle it disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took 5 bottles and her face is smooth and soft as a baby's, the color of a rose petal. Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and caloused nearly like leather. I cannot express my gratitude for pen or month. It seems a miracle and our friends are surprised. —Miss ANNA L. CLARK, 401 E. 4th St., Duluth, Minn.

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It has been a rule of my life to confer all the favors I can and to ask as few as possible.—Bawthorne.

Like a Machine. Which kept in order runs smoothly and regularly, so the bowels keep up their action if means are taken to keep them in good working order. This infers, of course, that they are out of order. The surest remedy is to use Dr. H. HAZARD'S Stomach Bitters, a laxative medicine which is also a remedy for dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney trouble.

WAITING FOR THE CAR.

Story from Kansas City Reminds One of Eastern Street Corners. The other evening, about six o'clock, the car didn't come. Maybe it was going to Penn street, and maybe it was going to Hyde Park—that doesn't make any difference. She didn't come.

A tall, dignified New Englander, with mutton-chop whiskers and red, watery eyes, covered with glasses, was the first to pause at this junction of the tracks. Then a fat man came along. Then a boy, with a bundle bigger than he was, rolled up, then a girl tripped along, and the crowd came about the populace. They waited silently for three long minutes. The fat man breaks the ice:

"Car come along here recently, son?" "The boy shakes his head and walks out to the middle of the track to look. The fat man says to the tall man: "Been waiting here long?" "About five minutes, I think," replies the tall man.

One of the populace asked the fat man: "Do you know what's the matter with the car?" "Nope; wheel in the slot or something," answered the fat man.

A cause of two long minutes. Tall man goes to the middle of the track; tiptoes to see over the hill—very undignified.

"See anything?" asks the fat man. "Not a thing," says he with the chops.

The boy—When did the last car pass? The fat man—I saw one from my office about two minutes ago. He of the chops—Then we're a week too early. It isn't due until next week. General laugh from the populace at the tall man's humor.

The fat man (trying his hand)—This line should be called "The Great Biennial Sometimes & Western Line," eh? More laughter from the populace.

The boy (growing bold at the general talk)—Wonder they wouldn't run a horse along, to pick up the peeps what freeze stiff waitin' for the old cars.

Silence from the populace. The Girl (rushing through the crowd and standing on the track, listening; then returning in evident confusion)—O, I thought maybe the cable had stopped running.

The Man Who Had Admired Her—But it hadn't, had it? "The Girl (to the fat man)—I was so foolish; I might have known you folks would notice that."

The Fat Man (to the girl)—O, I don't know. One time I—The fat man tells a story. The man who admires her looks around the shop window.

The Boy (from a distance)—Here she comes, fellers; here she comes. They all get in.

The Fat Man (hanging to a strap, addressing the girl)—Nothing like a jam, is there, to show what kind of people folks are.

The Girl—Silence. And then the long, long rumble of the wheels and the clink-clink of the bell, and the solemn clang, clang, clang, of the gong, and the night and the frost gathering on the windows.—Kansas City Times.

His Ultimatum. "And you reject my offer?" he said to her, intensely. "You refuse to be the one woman in all the world to me?" "I'm afraid so," she confessed rather kindly, for she meant well.

"Then, I have but one thing to say to you, madam," he said, reaching for his hat. "I am sure you have my permission to say that. What is it?" He drew himself up to his full height: "There are others," he replied haughtily, and passed out of the game.—Detroit Free Press.

An Awful Fate. Little Duplex (caught in the act)—Doan' whom me. mommy, doan' whom me! All I teched wuz a twenty bit oil dis raspery jam!

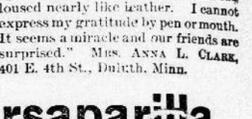
Mrs. Cooney (sorrowfully)—An' dat's de jam, child, wot's de cause ob all dis pen-de-see-wot's goin' round. Child! Child! Think ob habing raspery bushes growin' in yo' insides!—Puck.

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