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The Bismarck Tribune.

By M. H. JEWELL.

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Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week—local and foreign—particular attention being paid to state news. Sent to any address, postage paid, for \$1.00 for one year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.

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We had thought that perhaps after Senator Roach's term expired he would fade gradually from the light of publicity but such is not to be the case. He has been resurrected to public notice through the medium of a progressive and enterprising patent medicine company, and only a day or so ago his face smiled down upon us from a huge advertisement in a well known eastern paper, and beneath was the printed assurance that the medicine was about the best known remedy for poor appetite, building up the wasted strength, restoring the depleted energy, resting the tired brain, and creating manifold other improved conditions for the betterment of the individual and of humanity. Thus we see how valuable are the patent medicine companies in building up niches in the temple of fame in which the memories of public personages may be preserved.

It has been discovered that extra pay amounting to two months' salary to enlisted men of the army who served beyond the limits of the United States and one month's salary to those who served within the limits of the United States cannot be paid to the heirs of beneficiaries who have died. The accounting officers of the treasury, in considering this provision in the settlement of the accounts of officers and enlisted men forming the temporary force, have determined that this grant is a gratuity, and if not reduced to possession by the persons named as beneficiaries does not descend and become a part of the assets of the estates of such persons. It is held that the law makes no provision for any heirs or relatives who are to take the extra pay in case the officer or enlisted man dies without having received it, as the right to extra pay dies with him.

Director Merriam of the census, to be taken this year, confidently hopes to have the reports of the census issued in two years, instead of nearly ten as it has taken heretofore. In an article describing the work to be done it is shown that to accomplish this needs a herculean effort. Three hundred supervisors will have charge of the cen-

sus districts and will designate no less than 50,000 enumerators for whom they will be responsible. To transfer the enumerators' sheets to cards and count them on machines will require the services of at least 2,800 persons, and this clerical force will be secured by special examination as to eligibility, for the work to be performed is of an expert kind. To do the preliminary work and to finish the undertaking in two years will require at least 3,000 clerks, messengers, and other employees. One thousand clerks will be engaged in transferring data from enumerators' sheets to cards, 100,000,000 in number. The requisite number of these will be punched, counted, and tabulated, and 800 clerks will be employed tabulating the results from the punching machines. In addition to these there will be 500 clerks employed by the various statisticians and by the appointment and disbursing division. Finally, the government printing office will have to print 25,000,000 schedules to be forwarded to the supervisors early in the present year. After the completion of the "Census Reports" the special census reports will appear as rapidly as is practical. Only the reports pertaining to population, vital statistics, agriculture, and manufactures must be ready within two years. As far as population is concerned the director is of opinion that most persons have overestimated the increase since 1890. Mulhall has estimated the population at 77,300,000, but Mr. Merriam, while hoping the great statistician is correct, is of opinion that owing to the decrease in immigration since 1893 from 73,000,000 to 74,000,000 is the utmost that can be expected. This will be a gain of over 11,000,000 since 1890 and of over 51,000,000 since 1850, when the population was 23,191,876.

A favorable report has been made to the senate upon Senator Hansbrough's bill to construct a bridge across the Red river at Drayton.

**HOSTETTER'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**STOMACH BITTERS**

Ramsey county commissioners have appropriated \$2,500 for the building of a bridge across Devils Lake.

Lewis Dennis, Salem, Ind., says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than anything I ever took." It digests what you eat and can not help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. E. S. Beardley, druggist, Fourth street.

**SMALL FLOCKS.**  
Any one may keep a small flock with satisfactory success. Failures in the keeping of sheep happen mostly, if not invariably, in having too large a flock to begin with, says The Sheep Breeder. In the keeping of sheep it is most necessary to begin in a small way. As the infant crawls at first before it walks and walks before it runs, so with the keeper of sheep, which of all the domestic animals are the most difficult to keep successfully. Arithmetic, too, does not count in the business of the shepherd, for if one is able to keep successfully a dozen sheep, which any person of common judgment with a little knowledge or good common sense may do, it does not follow that he can keep with the same success a hundred or a thousand, for in all the arts appertaining to agriculture and the keeping of farm stock there is no branch of them so difficult to become proficient in as in the shepherd's art.

The ram is now in the ascendant in the constellations, and of course the ewe and the lambs go with the father of the flock. It is apt to be thought that the sheep is too high in the scale of popular favor to make it safe for a beginner to start in the business. This is one of the common mistakes made by those who wish to be—as the saying goes—in the swim. Really this is the very best time for one to get a flock, a small one to begin with. And every prospect promises that the present condition of this industry will be lasting and permanent. Population has advanced beyond the ability of its purveyors to keep up to its demands for every necessary of life. Values of everything have jumped up beyond the most sanguine expectations and hopes of all concerned in supplying the public with the necessities of life. Of this improvement the shepherd is enjoying the greater part, for the fleece is in unusual demand at satisfactory prices, while every year the public is clamoring for more mutton, and those who never ate the flesh of the sheep before, once having tasted its succulence and fine flavor and discovered its high nutritive value, are becoming steady consumers of it. And not only is this the case, but where once this best of flesh meat is introduced it stays, and the demand for it increases. In fact, there are not half enough sheep in hand, and the steady demand for more of them will insure a satisfactory profit to those who go in for a flock and make a beginning now and before there is a yet more considerable advance in value. The prospect for this is like a sunrise, which foretells the still brighter glow of the noonday.

SOME PRAIRIE BREEZES.

DANGERS OF CONCEIT.

My boy, don't be conceited,  
'Twill not do.  
The world was long completed,  
Before you.  
Don't think it wobbled and wiggled,  
Or from out its orbit jiggled,  
When first you gooped and giggled,  
'Tisn't true.

Don't think when you are traveling  
Out afar,  
And the train stops with a sudden  
Jolt and jar,  
That the engine in its gliding  
Is stopped and backward sliding,  
Because your weighty self is riding  
In the car.

When you slip and fall and crack the  
Hard, hard ice,  
Don't go and read the paper  
In a trice,  
To see if you can find a  
Tale of earthquake o'er in China  
At about the time you fell—it  
Isn't nice.

Don't think when you are walking  
Up the street,  
You're the cynosure of all the  
Girls you meet,  
For you may mistake their real bent  
Flattery be not their intent,  
They may only pass harsh comment  
On your feet.

I've seen a man all swelled up  
In his mind,  
Because everyone was staring,  
Just to find,  
As along the street he hasted  
That his self conceit was wasted,  
He just had a "Kick Me" pasted  
On behind.

TWINS.

What's the difference a'twixt 'em?  
Aint none at all I kin see,  
One of 'em's jes' same as t'other,  
An' t'other's th' other, to me.  
Like as th' breath o' two rosebuds,  
Same as two strokes of a bell,  
An' th' aint any way in their voices  
Or their eyes or their fingers to tell.

What's th' difference a'twixt 'em?  
Aint none whatever, there 'pear,  
Smiles jes' like two rays o' sunlig'at,  
Same as two dew drops their tears,  
Lips like two pairs o' red cherries,  
Swingin' down from the same stem,  
Eyes like two stars, twinklin', twinklin'.

What's th' difference a'twixt 'em?  
Jes' aint no difference at all,  
Heds bobbin' round my ol' arm chair,  
Like yellow lemons floatin' in Fall,  
Two pair o' feet pattin' 'round me,  
Like rain-drops on th' grass in a shower,  
Could ye tell if I showed ye two roses  
Which perfume exhaled from which flower?

What's the difference a'twixt 'em?  
Th' aint any that ye can tell,  
Janie could jes' well be Mamie,  
An' Mamie be Janie as well,  
Th' good Lord taid that made 'em jes' hunted  
Th' kingdom of Heaven right through,  
Picked out the orilliantest sunbeam  
And fashioned it up into two.

YOU TRY IT.

If Shloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, which is sold for the small price of 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00, does not cure take the bottle back and we will refund your money. Sold for over fifty years on this guarantee. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. E. S. Beardley, Druggist, Fourth St.

Joe Miller of Mandan has sold the Riverside ranch property to a stockman named Smith. The deal was a cash transaction involving something like \$8,000 and Smith, the buyer, has made his money in stock.

**If the Baby is Cutting Teeth**  
Be sure to use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea; 25 cents a bottle.

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FEEDING SHEEP.

**Danger of Too Much Grain—Conformity With Habits and Constitution—Bulky Food Necessary.**

Sheep are not robust animals. On the contrary they need every possible attention and conformity with their habits and constitution, says The Sheep Breeder. This is most applicable to their feeding. They are naturally adapted, as to their teeth and digestive organs, to short, fine food. To graze on short herbage and to clip the tender shoots of bushes is their vocation. Hence the "roughness" of a farm is not desirable or even suitable for them. It will not do to throw a bunch of stalks of corn to sheep, as it may do for cattle or horses. The blades of corn even are too rough fodder for them. The best possible dry feeding of sheep is early cut, tender clover hay, with the addition of sliced roots. This is the best possible dry, coarse feeding for the winter. Ewes may be kept in the best condition on this feed without grain. The addition of some grain later, when the lambs are to be thought of, will be necessary, but only a moderate ration need be given.

Sheep are naturally herbivorous, and mischief is frequently done by overcrowding them with grain when their digestive apparatus is suitable only for herbaceous fodder. Grain eating animals do not need a large stomach nor a series of them for the gradual reduction of the hard and concentrated food to soluble pulp. Doubtless the majority of sheep lost during the winter feeding season die on account of a misunderstanding of this natural condition and requirement. Bulky food is essential to a herbivorous and ruminating animal. Sometimes, for instance, cows have been fed a whole winter on finely ground cornmeal without any coarse food whatever, even hay. The result has been that rumination not being required for the due maceration of the food, this function was wholly suspended. The size of the stomach even decreased, shrinking, as the common adage goes, "to the size of the ration." Life was preserved doubtless, and this might have been useful in times of shortage of coarse fodder, but we never heard of any person but the discoverer of this new method of feeding in the winter who tried the experiment. This is a typical instance of natural requirements of herbivorous animals.

Nature has been an exemplary provider for her own needs, and the natural habit of feeding of any race of animals which has been in existence for we know not how many thousands of years cannot well be set aside or disturbed by modern invention. The shepherd must take his flock as they were made and now exist. And the closer he can imitate the natural methods and habits of the race the better success he will meet with in rearing the flock. Hence the winter feeding should be spare of grain except for the fattening flock, and fattening any animal is only a method disturbing the balance of nature, and excessive fatness is a true disease, so that the safest kind of feeding will be that which most nearly approaches the natural habits of the sheep. Fine, tender, sweet, nutritious fodder, with a moderate proportion of coarser stuff, as roots or straw, to distend the bowels and help their most effective mechanical (the vermiform) motion of them, by which the eaten food is gradually passed along the digestive channel, will be far more congenial and healthful than overcrowding them with unnatural rations of grain. Of course it is understood that this applies to the flock in its ordinary condition, as ewes kept for the increase of the flock and not for fattening for the market.

**Ideal Feeders.**  
It is something of a question as to how fat the ideal feeder should be when bought, says John G. Ickis in The National Stockman—whether to buy them fat and run them through the winter on just sufficient grain to keep them in order or to buy them thin and try to fatten through the winter. Something will depend on the kind and amount of feed you have on hand. With corn scarce and high, even though hay be plentiful, you could not expect to get sheep that were thin at the beginning of winter ready for an early market, while with plenty of good hay little grain will be needed to carry a fat sheep through the cold weather. To my mind, at the present price of wool more money can be made out of a given amount of feed by carrying fat sheep through the winter than by attempting to fatten sheep that are thin when they go to the feed lots. The ideal feeder, however, is the sheep that lacks the fat that can be put on in the next six weeks. This increase can be made at small cost, and your sheep is ready to go through the winter on the lightest possible ration of grain.

**Cattle Dividends.**  
A Colorado cattle company reports dividends of 125 per cent on its last year's business, says The National Stockman. Yet this same company was only saved from bankruptcy 10 or 12 years ago by the fortunate purchase and sale of a big herd of cattle which made a profit and saved off the sheriff. There are many other cattlemen and cattle companies who can now look back and see where a little lift at the right time would have saved them to make good profits later on.

**More Baby Mutton.**  
The scarcity and high price of beef are turning many a good liver to more liberal use of baby mutton—Sheep Breeder.

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**SECRET SOCIETIES.**

**MASONIC.**  
Bismarck Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 5. Meets first and third Mondays in each month at Masonic hall. J. W. Foley, W. M. W. F. Cochran, Secretary.

**Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1.** Meets third Thursday in each month at Masonic hall, Dakota Block. A. T. Patterson, E. C. J. A. Barnes, Recorder.

**Bismarck Chapter, No. 11, O. E. S.** Meets first and third Fridays in each month at Masonic hall, Dakota Block. Maggie R. Phelps, W. M. Gertrude Miller, Secretary.

**MACCABEES.**  
Bismarck Hive No. 2—Ladies of the Maccabees meet first and third Mondays in each month at A. O. U. W. hall in the Baker Block. Odessa Remington, Lady Commander; Lillian Dillon, Record Keeper.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.**  
St. Elmo Lodge, No. 4. Meets every Wednesday evening at Workman hall, Baker Block. R. L. Best, C. C. John Eostrom, K. of R. & S.

**ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.**  
Bismarck Lodge, No. 120. Meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at their hall in the Baker Block at 8 o'clock. Murdock McKenzie, M. W. Wm. Couch, recorder.

**G. A. R.**  
James B. McPherson Post No. 2, Department of North Dakota Grand Army of the Republic, meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month at G. A. R. hall, Bismarck, N. D. T. J. Tully, Colonel Commanding. E. S. Pierce, adjutant.

**WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.**  
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at G. A. R. hall. Emma B. Falconer, president; Hattie Shelton, secretary.

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