

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Arthur Fretten died at the home of his father, near Skyberg, of whooping cough. At the election at Morristown, to incorporate carried by a large majority.

Forest fires destroyed considerable timber and some fences west of Little Falls.

E. Young was arrested at Morristown, and fined \$50 and costs for running a blind pig.

William Rose was arrested at Stillwater, charged with poisoning a dog belonging to Arthur Lyman.

A Kenyon special says seeding is mostly done. Winter wheat and rye are looking promising, but grass is slow in coming.

The Snake river drives are "hung up" on account of the low stage of water. Grain is badly needed, and unless there is a rise in the water soon, the drivers will be laid off for a time.

Judge Williston, of Stillwater, made an order directing Fred Scott, assignee of Charles Ludwig, to settle all claims pro rata.

A fatal runaway occurred at Belle Plaine, in which the 8-year-old daughter of Carl Schulz was thrown out on the depot hill, and died three hours afterward.

Word was received at Buffalo, to the effect that Mrs. Andrew Schuler had suicided by hanging at her home near St. Michaels. Her mind was deranged.

The citizens of the village of Wells have signed a guarantee note of \$300 for their share of the world's fair fund for Faribault county.

An adjourned meeting of the Stevens county Alliance was held at Morris. The members resolved themselves into a People's party and appointed a county committee for campaign purposes.

A saw breaking in the Cloquet Lumber company's mills at Cloquet injured two men. Andrew Thomson will lose his right arm and James Loranger will be crippled for some time.

A man named Menge, a butcher, was arrested at Crookston, for threatening to kill his son-in-law, he died next day at the village jail in great agony. He had been drinking heavily, and it is thought he committed suicide.

The establishment of a creamery at Millersburg, eight miles west of Dundas, by the Crescent Company, of St. Paul, has fallen flat, the farmers failing to guarantee the necessary number of cows.

The charter of the Citizens' National Bank of Mankato has expired, it having lived its score of years of corporate existence. It has been decided to form a new organization, to be composed entirely of Mankato business men.

An unsuccessful attempt to blow open the safe in the Exchange bank, of Farmington, was made. The robbers only secured about \$28 in coppers from the vault room. They also stole a pair of white ponies from W. S. Farquhar to make their escape.

A Princeton special says: Seeding is mostly done, but no rain having fallen for three weeks the ground is so dry that the grain has not sprouted. In this vicinity there is a 10 per cent increase in the acreage of wheat and oats, with a corresponding falling off in the acreage of corn and potatoes.

The continued snow and rain has had a tendency to greatly interfere with seeding in the vicinity of Albert Lea, and, as a result, there will be considerable reduction in the acreage of land that would have been seeded to wheat, as past experience has shown that late-sown wheat is not a success.

The man Kennedy, who was arrested at Carlton on suspicion but not positively identified by the man who accused him, gave the name of Johnson, turns out to be Tom Conlin, of Glyndon. Both men now in jail to await the Polk county sheriff. Both have served terms in the penitentiary.

The suit of Lawrence vs. the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company was completed at Mankato, and on motion of defendant's attorney the court instructed the jury to bring a verdict for defendant. The suit of C. Aultman & Co. vs. Samuel Mather is now on trial, last case in term of the United States circuit court. Judge Nelson will preside during the rest of the term.

One of the boldest attempts to rob a house was perpetrated at Mankato at the house of Henry Vogelsoph. His wife and a Miss Hodapp were sleeping on the second floor and about four o'clock in the morning were started by the entrance of two men. When the women attempted to cry out the villains applied handkerchiefs saturated with chloroform to their faces, but their job was not a good one. The robbers were frightened away.

A. C. Knapp, for many years a well digger in Minnesota and Iowa, has discovered in Fremont township, in Winona county, a vein of lead 14 inches thick about 80 feet beneath the surface. Knapp made the discovery while digging a well a few months ago, and has since then leased an 80-acre tract in which he will sink a shaft during the summer. He will commence operations about May 1.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Shinnes & Greene, of Churches Ferry, assigned for the benefit of creditors. Assets probably \$8,000, liabilities less.

President Hector of the Fargo board of trade, has appointed a committee of fifteen to raise funds in Cass County for the state's exhibit at the world's fair. About \$6,000 has already been subscribed.

W. H. Garver, one of the prominent members of Democracy of Ramsey county, died of lung disease. He resides in Dry Lake township.

A Larimore special says: Seeding is going on generally, the ground is in excellent condition but to soft, as yet, to permit threshing as the heavy engines and separators sink deep into the loam when crossing the stubble.

J. W. Bowman, agent of the American Surety company, New York, whose bond the Union National bank holds to indemnify the loss sustained by Defaulter Nelson in Grand Forks and will redeem the bond and assume the prosecution of Nelson.

Leading stockmen of Western North Dakota met at Dickinson and perfected organization, whose objects are similar to the Montana association. It starts with a big membership, comprising the country between the Montana line on the west to the Mississippi river on the east.

Andrew Simpson, one of the oldest settlers of Grand Forks county burned to death at his farm fourteen miles south of this city. He was a widower and lived alone with only a hired man. The man awoke in time to grab his clothes and escape. The portion of the house where Simpson was sleeping was in flames and it was impossible to save him. The body was afterwards recovered, but burned beyond recognition. Simpson leaves several grown up sons. He was highly respected and and seventy-four years of age.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The state auditor, acting upon a report furnished by Joseph Frendelief, has refused to grant a certificate to do business in the state Alliance Hail Association, of Huron.

The Minnesota, a very valuable property near Deadwood, was sold to an Eastern syndicate for \$60,000. This makes the eighth large mining deal in this neighborhood in the past two months.

John Winn hired a double rig at Washington recently and started West. So far as any one knows to the contrary he is still going. Numerous creditors are waiting his return.

Col. E. George, an ex-Confederate officer, sixty-five years old, previously bearing a good reputation, was brought to Rapid City from the Rosebud agency by a deputy marshal charged with being a member of a gang of cattle thieves.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Lead City Miners Union, an organization founded for the protection of the miners of the Black Hills, the following officers were elected: Archie Ferguson, president; Sam Jeffrey vice-president; Robert Prazier, secretary; J. C. Lillig, treasurer.

A sensation was created at Sioux Falls by the statement that an attempt would be made to indict Mayor Peck for non-enforcement of the state liquor law. There is no provision in the law by which the mayor can do more towards enforcement than other citizens can do, and it is believed the effort, if made, will amount to nothing.

An important mining sale is reported at Rapid City by Messrs. Humphreys & Stenger, who recently bonded the Spokane mine in the Squaw creek district, have sold out to Omaha parties for \$151,000, making a fortune in the deal. The Spokane is one of the most promising silver mines in the Black Hills.

WISCONSIN.

L. Bitterles' saloon was burglarized at Prairie Du Chien and a quantity of liquor stolen.

William Cooper, a brakeman, who lives in Ashland fell from a gravel train near Cumberland and was killed. He leaves a little son motherless.

Dick Smith, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific train No. 53, was killed at Maple near Ashland. He fell from the cars, and both legs were cut off at the thighs. He lived but a few minutes.

Bicycle riders of Beloit, will test the courts the city ordinance preventing the riding of wheels on the sidewalks. Mr. Toubertan, a banker's son, was arrested to bring a test case.

Chas. Durrs, of Lancaster, and City Marshal C. Linder arrested a man at Prairie Du Chien named Robert Feather, charged with committing a rape on a 13-year-old girl, daughter of his brother.

A row occurred in front of a saloon at Hayward, George Cayo stabbed Ed Lavelle, who lies in the hospital in a critical condition. Cayo has been released from custody on a \$500 bond.

A local lonshoremen's union has been organized at West Superior with nearly 200 members. They will join the National association and fix a scale of wages and working hours.

A son of Charles Johnson, sixteen years old, was injured at Ellsworth in a planing mill. A piece of a planing knife was thrown through his thigh, mangling the flesh in a fearful manner. He may recover.

The Evening Telegraph has been re-elected official paper of West Superior for the ensuing year, John Simons, appointed and confirmed chief of police; B. J. Van Vleet, city clerk; A. S. Cooper, city engineer; P. H. Perkins was nominated for attorney but was rejected.

The La Crosse Lumbermen's Exchange held a meeting and decided to close down all mills until the labor trouble in this city is settled. Consequently the 11 mills were closed throwing 250 men out of employment.

IOWA.

Horace Orendorf, an old and well known citizen, fell dead upon Second street, Ottumwa, without the slightest warning. Orendorf's aged mother is distracted.

Davidson & Eckerman, of Sibley have just captured a golden eagle, which measures 3 1/2 feet from back to tail and 7 feet four inches from tip to tip.

Scarlet fever has made its appearance to quite an alarming extent at Charles City, and several places have been quarantined. The authorities have taken every precaution to prevent a further spread.

The grand jury of Hancock county is after violators of the prohibitory law. Frank Campbell, of Britt, was fined \$500 and six months in jail, and Ed Stombaull, of Goodell, has just been indicted.

Andrew Cooper, of Chicago, engaged in placing an iron roof on the turner building, Dubuque, had his skull crushed by the breaking of a scaffold. He will probably die.

N. W. Harris & Co., of Chicago, bought Ottumwa school bonds to the amount of \$15,000, paying a premium of \$175.95. The bonds are 5 per cent 10s. There were four bidders.

The Escher faction of the Evangelical church of Iowa will attempt to gain possession of Zion Evangelical church of Cedar Rapids by bringing suits in the courts. It will be made a test case, and will be watched with interest all over the state.

Ralph, the 8-year-old son of Jas. Nettcott, of Independence, while reaching for a ball under a horse's feet, was kicked in the temple. Four inches of the skull was removed. He died from the injury without regaining consciousness.

The Ft. Dodge council added insult to their action, taxing watches of train men, by passing a resolution setting forth that any one making affidavit that he could not stand a tax of 50 cents upon him, he would be released. Railroaders are greatly incensed at this action, as the question involved was one of law, not money.

A sensational suicide occurred in Cherokee recently. An unknown man arrived on an early train from the East, purchased a revolver at a hardware store and when the 11:30, an east-bound train, came along he secured a ticket for Galena, Ill., and boarded the cars. Just as the train left the depot he drew the revolver and shot himself in the abdomen—four times and fell dead.

IMPROVING THE MEMORY.

Simple Expedients Which Lead to Important Results.

The fault with most artificial memory systems is that they are too elaborate, and break down from the impracticability of their conditions. For the purpose of improving the memory of figures, a little trouble and common sense will go further than most of these so-called mnemonic systems. It is beyond question that some people have the inestimable boon of a good memory, but in many cases a poor memory is mainly the result of carelessness and want of attention. By the exercise of a steady determination the power of concentration necessary for improving the memory can be gradually gained. The mind must not be loaded too much. A little every day is quite enough, but that little must be well and earnestly grappled with. If this is done conscientiously the results will soon be most gratifying.

The amount of money spent daily, no matter how inconsiderable the items may be, may be written down at night from recollection. If a note is given or taken the amount of it, the time it was given and the date of its maturity, together with the rate of interest, can be held in mind with little difficulty. The number of a street in which a friend lives, and such things as the number of apple, peach, pear trees in your orchard, if you are lucky enough to have one, and innumerable other items of daily life can be utilized as memory lessons. The main point is that there must be no shirking. The memory is debilitated and indolent, and the indisposition to exert itself can only be overcome by resolute will power, until it has toned up to healthy and vigorous action. The discipline is not altogether pleasant, but it pays.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Why Do Widows Outnumber the Widowers?

One curious fact which every census discloses is the numerical excess of widows over widowers. The usual ratio is 8 per cent. of the female population as widows to 4 per cent. of the male population as widowers. By some optimistic persons of the female sex, this disparity has been explained on the ground that married men, having formed a just and correct appreciation of the benefits of the married state, are glad to repeat what has been to them a beneficial association, whereas women, having less reason to be pleased, discern little joy in the second matrimonial alliance, unless it be an exceptionally desirable sort. This is an insufficient explanation. Why is it, in every land, that the widows outnumber the widowers by two to one?

Royal Rivals.

When Emperor William entertains at Berlin the girl Queen of the Netherlands he will not wear too conspicuously one of his princely titles. The world has almost forgotten that the title, "Prince of Orange," borne by the heir to the throne of Holland, is also an adornment of the Prussian royal house. When William III, the Stadholder, died in 1702, there were two claimants to the principality and the title—one, the person named in William's will, the other, Frederick I. of Prussia, who claimed territory and title as being nearer of kin to William than William's nominee. Meanwhile France stepped in, seized the territory, and held it. The princes of Holland and the kings of Prussia, however, have kept right on wearing the title and the coat of arms.

Peat in America.

Peat beds are commonly supposed to be peculiar to Ireland, and few people know that they are almost as abundant in this country as on the Emerald Isle. There are many large beds in northern New York, while in New England and Pennsylvania they are also common, and are found in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. Extensive peat tracts exist in Canada, Labrador and Newfoundland, and the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has the largest peat bed in the world. It is over eighty miles long and from two to seven miles wide, the thickness varying from three to ten feet. The peat is of the best quality, but owing to the cheapness of the coal is very little used.

Managing a Husband.

Would you know how to manage a husband, read the latest receipt: When he is cross and cranky—all men are at times—take a book and read, or playsome andante movement on the piano, but do not bother him. Whenever you eat onions go visit your worst enemy and stay a week, but do not go near your husband.

Whenever he asks whose place it is to give in tell him not the woman always, nor not the man, but the one who loves most. And then let him have his way.

THE FARM AND FIBEL.

VALUABLE POINTS OF INFORMATION FOR FARMERS.

Seasoning Farm Horses—Growing Corn—Buying Farm Implements—Root Crops—Poisons.

Buying Farm Implements.

Already the agents for agricultural implements are out among the farmers attempting to push the work of making sales. While wishing them well, there are two considerations that every farmer should keep in mind. First, the buyers must pay for all the time and money expended by agents in making their sales. Consumers of all lines of goods pay all expenses, otherwise dealers would be losing money and quitting the business as fast as possible. This being true, do not farmers allow the incurrment of too long expense accounts on their supplies? If an agent spend a day with a horse and buggy in effecting one sale of a harrow or mower, his price must be from \$2.50 to \$4 higher on that account. Then, too, if he has reason to believe that he will have to call once or twice for the purchase money, after waiting an undue length of time for it, \$2 or \$3 more must be added for that.

We fail to see this in our individual cases, because we know that we pay only the customary price; but that price is fixed, must be fixed to cover all such expenses. The sales are made in an expensive way, and we pay all the bills. The remedy is simple: Instead of allowing men to spend time trying to tell you what you want, use your own judgment. If you are not ready to buy it is a piece of impertinence in anyone to waste your time in an effort to prove that he knows your business better than you do. If you are ready to buy nine times out of ten the implement that would suit you is on a neighbor's farm. Examine it there, ask the owner all about it and make your decision. In this way you will rarely make any mistakes.

When it is decided that an implement is to be bought, and a certain kind is sure to give perfect satisfaction, go direct to the dealer with the cash, even if it has to be borrowed at 10 per cent. A confidential cut price will always be made you, as such sales pay and please all dealers. If they can make \$2 or \$3 on a \$30 sale merely by a five minute talk, and run no risks, they do as well as to make \$5 or \$8, after a day's trip to see you and with a chance of having to wait months for their money.

Another point is this: It is seldom wise to buy an implement different from those near you, as it does not pay dealers to keep the supplies. They may say supplies will be kept, but if the implement is crowded out by those of other manufacturers, usually it is difficult to replace the worn parts without vexatious delay. The writer allowed himself to make such a mistake in buying a plow, which, although it did good work, had small sale in his section, and it was finally thrown away because repairs were so hard to get. With mowers and reapers repairs are even more important, and other things being equal, always buy a machine that has gotten a foothold in your neighborhood, and then a stock of repairs will not fail to be kept.

Root Crops.

Spring turnips are not generally grown and yet they are an easy crop and need but little care as compared with the majority of what may be termed early garden crops. Some early variety should be selected, care taken to prepare the soil in good tilth, scatter the seed evenly and cover lightly. They can be sown in drills or broadcast as may be desired. A good plan is to dust the plants with some insecticide as soon as they show well above the ground and repeat two or three times to prevent damage from the black turnip fly.

Parsnips make one of the best root crops to grow for winter and early spring use. The soil should be worked deep and thorough in order to secure a good growth of long, smooth roots. The seeds are light and need but little covering and require that the soil be in good tilth. They germinate very slowly and it is often a good plan to sow a few radish seed with them so that if necessary the weeds can be destroyed before they get too good a start. Plant in drills 18 inches apart; use plenty of seed so as to secure a good even stand, and then thin out after the plants are up well, if necessary; the plants ought not to stand closer than two or three inches. Good cultivation is necessary during the early part of the season, at least in order to secure a good growth. They can be left out all winter without injury, and are better for being frozen.

Cauliflower needs much the same treatment as cabbage, except that in order to secure clean white heads it is necessary to draw the leaves well together and fasten a few days before they ripen. They need a good, rich, well prepared soil. If very early plants are desired they can be grown in a hot bed or seed box. Later plants may be secured by sowing the seed in a seed bed. After the plants have made a good start to grow, transplant in rows two and a half feet apart, setting the plants two feet apart in the rows. As with cabbage, the early cultivation is the most important and care must be taken to keep the soil in good tilth. They are not as generally grown as their excellence warrants, at least in the farmers' garden, although market gardeners usually find them a

profitable crop to grow.—N. J. S., in Prairie Farmer.

Growing Corn.

An Eastern farm journal devotes an entire issue to the subject of corn-growing. Nearly a score of successful farmers give their methods of culture of their crops, and a summary of the leading thoughts and suggestions are made for the benefit of our readers.

The corn plant requires a rich soil for its best development, and is a gross feeder on manure. Sod land is preferable, and the manure should be spread on the grass during the preceding summer. Good drainage is important. Fall plowing is advocated by some in clay soils with heavy sod. Too much attention can hardly be given to securing good seed. This is done early in the fall by gathering the early maturing ears of good form and size with deep grain, and drying them perfectly before freezing weather.

Corn wants sunshine. Do not drill fields that grow extra heavy fodder. Cultivate with fine tooth harrows before corn is up. Kill the weeds before they get through the ground. Cultivate shallow after the corn is knee high. Break the crust after every rain, but do not prune the roots. A rich, sandy loam, thus treated, should produce 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre in a most favorable season.

Seasoning Farm Horses.

Spring is the hardest season of the year on farm horses. During the winter they are partly or wholly idle, and they come out of the stables with softened muscles and tender shoulders. Spring work usually pushes, and, too often, teams are overworked. They lose flesh and become jaded before the crops are planted. It is far better to do only moderate work the first two weeks. This does not mean half work at all, but only a little husbanding of strength until exercise hardens the muscles.

The horse that is grain-fed during the winter bears up under severe spring work much better than one kept in condition on more bulky food. The oats, bran and corn ration makes firm tissue. In any case it is only humanity to accustom the teams to labor by degrees. Shoulders should be washed every evening with strong salt water, and the draft on collar carefully adjusted. Hame hooks on most patent hames are too low, letting the weight of load come on the point of the shoulder. Collars are more often too large rather than too small.

Poisons.

The West Virginia station offers the following cautions to farmers using poisonous substances for the destruction of insect enemies:

The poison should be kept in a safe place, and plainly labeled poison.

Do not distribute the poison with the hands.

Always keep to the windward side of plants or trees when applying the powder or liquid.

Do not use them upon leaves or fruits that are soon to be eaten. There is seldom, if ever, any danger in eating vegetables and fruit after they have been exposed to the rain and sun a few weeks, as several pounds or bushels of treated fruit or vegetables would have to be consumed at one time by one individual to get a sufficient dose of the poison to produce serious results.

Test the strength of the diluted mixture of a few plants first to ascertain if the mixture will injure the leaves.

Never apply it to fruit trees while in bloom, as the poison will kill the bees so necessary to the formation of perfect fruit.

When to Sow Onion Seed.

Many amateurs do not know at what time to sow onion seeds to raise sets, when they are gathered, and how taken care of. The Country Gentleman thus makes the matter plain: "The sets are required of small growth, and therefore a poor soil is better than rich a one; this soil is thoroughly pulverized and made smooth, the seed sown by a line quite thickly, as large ones are apt to run up to seed, the bulbs should not be less than the size of grapes. They are taken up in August, dried, bedded in chaff four inches deep, and covered with several inches of hay for protection through winter. Early in spring they are set out in extra rich land, thoroughly mellowed, three inches apart in the rows, the earth pressed compactly about them. They are to be kept perfectly clear of weeds till the middle of June, when they are first taken up for market. The Strasburg and Yellow Danvers are found best for this treatment. The Wethersfield red is more productive, but less adapted to sets."

American Tomato the Best.

The American tomato is the best in the world. In England it is raised principally as a hothouse crop, and hence is a luxury. But its use is increasing in England and in a few years will be 10 times what it now is. There is no doubt that by proper selection and proper packing the tomato can be exported to the British Isles at a profit to American growers. A greater consumption of canned vegetables will follow.

Against Large Herds.

The Texas Live Stock Journal says that the day of large herds of cattle, horses or sheep in Texas, is rapidly drawing to a close. The future successful stockman will raise feed enough to carry his thin stock through the winter, while the successful farmer will raise enough live stock to consume and turn to good account all the feed his farm will produce.

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