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BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.
The New Ulm Stone Company is ready to sell building stones at the Quarry. For prices inquire of J. Penninger, W. Boesch, A. Schell, or Chas. Stolzenberg Redstone.
NOTICE.—The use of land for pasturing or cutting of wood or quarrying and hauling of stone is not allowed unless by a written permit from the company.
NEW ULM STONE CO.

LIME! LIME!
WINKELMANN'S LIME KILN.
On Minnesota River, near New Ulm, is fully prepared to furnish lime of the very best quality in any quantity to contractors and builders. Delivered to any desired point either by team or rail at liberal prices. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

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City Scavenger.
New Ulm, Minn.
Vaults, Cesspools and Chimney Cleaning. All kinds of Scavenger Work Promptly Attended to. P. O. Box 588. All Orders by Mail Promptly attended to.

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DEALER IN
LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS
SASH, BLINDS,
—and all kinds of—
Building Material.
NEW ULM, MINN.

Star Sample Room,
and
Farmers' Home.
JOSEPH SCHNOBRICH, Prop'r.
Dealer in
Wines, Liquors
and **Cigars.**
A fine lunch will be served every day.
Cor. Minn. & Center streets.
New Ulm, Minn.

Aug. Schell,
Brewer and Bottler.
NEW ULM, MINN.
This brewery is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Minnesota Valley and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. Keg and bottle beer furnished to any part of the city on short notice. My bottle beer is especially adapted for family use.
Country brewers and others that buy malt will find it to their interest to place their orders with me. All orders by mail will receive my prompt attention.
OTTO SCHELL, Manager

C. F. Ruemke
Cor. Minnesota and 3rd North St.
NEW ULM, MINN.
—Dealer in—
CHOICE GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE and NOTIONS.
All Goods offered at prices which defy competition. Goods will be delivered free to any part of the city. All kinds of farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

DAKOTA HOUSE.
Opp. Post Office—NEW ULM MINN.
MRS. A. SEITZ Prop.
This house is the most centrally located hotel in the city and affords good Sample Rooms.

Meat Market,
CHAS. STUEBE, Prop'r.
A large supply of fresh meats, sausage, hams, lards, etc., constantly on hand. All orders from the country promptly attended to.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

NEW ULM MARBLE WORKS,
Ig. Schwendinger, Prop'r.
Monuments, Tombstones and all other work in my line made to order promptly and in a workmanlike manner at reasonable rates.
NEW ULM, MINN.

GEO. BENZ & SONS.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES & LIQUORS.
227 & 219 E. 3rd St. St. Paul, Minn.

SOME FARMING MATTERS.
USEFUL INFORMATION REGARDING FARM WORK.

What to Do With Stones—Goslings—How to Manage Them—Increase of Cattle in Montana—A Word About Fertilizers.

What to Do With the Stones.
We have all heard the old witticism about the farmers of New Hampshire being compelled to plant corn with a rifle on account of the superabundance of stones. There are many farms, and good ones too, in these United States, on which, if the stones are not quite so abounding as that, they are nevertheless so thickly distributed as to be a real nuisance. And the worst of it is, the number in the fields seem to be just as great every year, no matter how thoroughly they were gathered up the previous season.

We once knew a good old Baptist deacon, who sturdily insisted that stones grow. "I know they do," he would say, "because after I've cleaned 'em all out of my garden one year, there's just as many there next year, an' more, too." We won't quarrel with the deacon's logic; it's as good as many a more scientific theory that has had its day and departed. The fact remains that the supply of stones on many farms is apparently inexhaustible; and what to do with them is a serious problem.

There is a limit to piling them on top of the ground, either in the form of stone wall or of big mounds, like a Biblical monument. Stone fences are a good deal of a nuisance themselves. Unless laid in cement—which would be rather too expensive for the ordinary farmer—they become harbors for undesirable "small deer" of various sorts, and through them and alongside of them weeds and brambles find unmolested foothold.

"The wild brier,
The thorn and the thistle grew higher
and higher."
Yet this seems to be the readiest way to dispose of a vast quantity of loose stone picked from cultivated fields.

Another plan is to bury them in drains which is a useful method, but likewise limited. They may also be utilized in filling up swampy spots; and some wet holes will absorb an immense lot, especially if, as is desirable, the valuable muck is first removed and composted for fertilizing purposes.

A good deal of stone might be made use of, with the aid of a neighborhood stone breaker, in improving the condition of the roads. In stony localities, it is true, there are apt to be more stones in the road than are wanted already; but there are almost always stretches of low-lying road that need improvement, while a smooth roadway of broken stone is better everywhere than one made up of boulders and ruts.

These are some of the ways in which stones may be disposed of. And yet, when all is done, in stony regions they are apt, like the poor, "always with us," a problem as unsolved and unsolvable as the origin of evil.

A New Strawberry.
The story comes from El Dorado County, Cal., of the discovery of a new and uncommonly delicious variety of strawberry. It was found several years ago in a wild state, some 3,600 feet above sea level on the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The plant yielded abundantly berries of medium size and exquisite flavor, and the finder concluded that he had lighted upon a strawberry bonanza.

He first transplanted a few plants and gave them a thorough trial. The results were so satisfactory that he obtained three hundred more, and subsequently enlarged his patch to a total of 3,000 plants.

This wild mountain berry is a perfect flowering variety. It has proved to be all that it promised in its wild state as an abundant yielder, and the berries are described as exceedingly sweet, juicy, aromatic and delicious, melting in the mouth without leaving a particle of hard core, and as filling the atmosphere around the patch with a delightful spicy strawberry aroma. No fewer than sixty five ripe berries were counted on one plant, with numerous young shoots loaded with blossoms and all sizes of berries. So numerous were the ripe berries visible in the plantation that they gave a beautiful ruddy tinge to the surface of the patch.

The berries of this remarkable variety are not large, but their abundance makes up for lack of size, and it is thought that by proper cultivation the size can be increased.

On their native heath, in the upper Sierras, these plants bear fruit eight months in the year, and would continue longer but for the fact that they are "mipped untimely" by frosty and snowy weather. On lower levels it is expected that ten months will be the least period of their continuous bearing.

We suspect that there is just a touch of the brazen hyperbole of the glorious West in the description of this new candidate for popular favor; but we are ready to welcome the "honey strawberry" to the list and recommend the trial of it—if, indeed it will flourish away from its Sierran wilds.

Goslings—How to Manage Them.
While the geese are setting, they should be thoroughly dusted with dry sulphur once or twice, to cleanse them from vermin. After the twenty-eighth day the eggs should be put in milk-warm water a few moments each day. This softens the shell, and enables one to throw away the rotten, and to

count the goslings before they are hatched. Have the nest tight, and keep the goslings in over one night after all are out. Make a triangular pen with three long boards where the grass is short but fresh and green, and move to a new place every day. A shallow dish of water must be placed so that they can get into it, and be re-filled as often as it gets foul. Feed a little at a time, but often while they are small, and at the end of the week they will have gained strength so they may be turned into their pasture, if sheltered at night. If a gosling gets wet so as to look drenched, and it begins to droop, it must be carried to the fire and dried. Feed corn meal ground with cob, mixed into dough rather dry, with an occasional sprinkling of salt. Care must be used to teach them to eat regularly. Throw the dough, a morsel at a time, in the midst of a flock, or the old geese will get the most of it. The goslings soon become tame and will eat about as long as one can feed them. At the end of the third week feed them only twice a day, and after the sixth not at all, till ready to fatten them for market. A little poultry food and cream for a chilled gosling is about the only remedy I know of for sick ones, nor do I think they will be often sick if they have good care, and poisonous herbs are kept out of their reach. If goslings are taught to eat, then well fed, and kept dry till well feathered, success is almost certain.

A Word About Fertilizers.
It is the estimate of a practical market gardener that if rotted stable manure, whether from horses or cows, can be delivered on the ground at \$3 per ton it is about as valuable for fertilizing purposes as Peruvian guano at \$65 per ton or pure bone dust at \$40 per ton. But he adds that it is really better than these or any other concentrated fertilizer from the fact that it has a mechanical action on the land; that is, it assists, from its light, porous nature, in aerating and pulverizing the soil, while the commercial fertilizers simply enrich without in any way assisting to improve the physical condition of the soil.

But this aeration of the soil is a matter of very great importance. As the use of commercial fertilizers increases in agriculture, the necessity grows, pari passu, of securing proper aeration by turning under sod or growing grain, such as buckwheat every three or four years. The practice of market gardeners near great cities, who, as a rule, are the most thrifty and capable of agriculturalists, is to keep at least a quarter of their land in grain, clover and grass, to be turned under at the proper time, in order to preserve the right mechanical condition of the soil through the decay of vegetable matter.

Such an arrangement is beneficial even when stable manure in sufficient quantity can be obtained; but it is absolutely essential when dependence must be placed largely or exclusively on commercial manures. For, when this is the case, it will be found that these fertilizers will apparently begin to lose their efficacy after a while. The real difficulty is, however, that after the organic matter derived from grass roots, etc., has become exhausted, or has lost, by decay, its mechanical effect, the soil becomes so compact that air cannot get to the roots of the growing crop, and failure, or partial failure, follows.

Increase of Cattle in Montana.
A favorable report for the cattle industry in Montana is made by the Rocky Mountain Husbandman, which states that from the best information we can gather, the coming season will be one of the greatest the state has ever known in regard to incoming cattle. A great many contracts have been let for the delivery of young steers into Montana during the season, and it is safe to put the incoming herds at 60,000 head and it may go 80 or 100,000 head.

Last year there were marketed nearly 100,000 Montana grazed Texas or southern steers, but these did not all come in in one season, but were the accumulations of several years driving. But the great successes of the experiments with southern steers will induce a much larger shipment from the south this year than last. The good grass crop last year and the mild winter will also have their influence upon the drive and shipments northward from the southern breeding grounds and the local breeders of our state may consider themselves fortunate indeed if the capabilities of our ranges are not overdone. As a matter of course our greatest interest lies with the local breeder and we look to his interest first. But we do not oppose the drive, yet we would advise light instead of heavy purchases.

Treating Horses Legs and Feet.
There seems to be some difference of opinion as to how horses' feet and legs should be treated. The feet should be carefully picked out daily, so that no foreign substance shall find more than a temporary lodgment at the most. They should also be washed out carefully with sponge and water and without, as a general thing, wetting the hair above the hoof. If inclined to dryness, they should be stuffed with wet clay, which is simple, but excellent preventive. Where the horse is kept shod most of the time, the shoes should be removed, the feet dressed and the shoes replaced, at least every four weeks; if the feet grow very fast this should be done more frequently. "No foot no horse."

As a rule the legs should be kept dry and cleaned thoroughly with the brush, but if the horse is brought in with the legs covered with mud or dried perspiration, it is best to cleanse them with clean water and wipe them dry, leaving them so the hair will feel slightly moist to the hand.

COPIED WILLIAM TELL.
Reminiscences of Early Days in Wild California.

Don Antonio Coronel, of Los Angeles, gives, with reference to the excellent marksmanship of pioneer days here, the following anecdotes: Among the Angelinos of the later thirties were Jack Brings and Antonino Buena, both otter-hunters. These gentry were in the habit of hanging about the old (Carrillo dwelling (where is now the Pico house), whence they performed many feats of rifle-lore. On the brow of the hill, by the American fortifications, stood a large wooden cross on whose arms were wont to perch the crows then abounding, and the heads of these creatures were clipped off by shots from Frings and Buena from the Carrillo house, some three hundred yards away, "as easy as rolling off a log." With equal facility, too, they brought down the birds that perched upon a flagstaff, some eighty feet high, that stood in the plaza. When in their cups these worthies were wont to emulate in this wise the feat of the apocryphal William Tell: One standing at the edge of the plaza, would shoot at a bottle of brandy or whisky placed on the head of the other, standing in the centre, both screaming with laughter as the spirits streamed over the face of the bearer. It was with them, also, a favorite diversion to seat themselves on opposite sides of the plaza upon the ox skulls which in those days lay about everywhere and mutually blaze away each at the other's temporary throne. One day, the two, in one of their convivial bouts, were challenged by Governor Alvarado Manuel Castro, and a number of local grandees, to "guess at what would be the pleasantest thing to do." The American said: "Well, I reckon to have a lot of angels pick me up and fly off with me, with a bottle in each hand, and each angel carrying a bottle, and giving me a drink at every wing flap." The *paisanos* all agreed that this was a pretty good guess and called on Buena for his version. "For me," quoth Antonio, "the best would be to be put stark naked into a butt of good wine, so deep that I could barely keep my mouth above the surface by standing on tiptoes, so that every time I would lose my balance and wobble, I would gasp, and my mouth fly open and dip under, so that I would swallow the wine without even trying." The palm of merit was given to Buena.

THE TOWN LEGISLATURE.
The Editor-Postmaster Is Placed in the Seat of Honor.

The "city fathers" are a dignified body of gentlemen. They look fatherly. They attended a session of their body recently. We were strongly impressed with the fact that a great deal of the material of which statesmen are made was being recklessly squandered in this community.

These incipient, budding diplomats were sitting as a board of equalization on Monday night. Important legislation is always transacted by artificial light, that of day frequently shows holes and jobs. The British parliament holds its sessions at night. Its members sleep all day and when night "hopens," their eyes are hopen like the howls.

So our city legislature follows an honored and ancient precedent. We visited them while in session, we have said. As we entered the chamber, the sergeant-at-arms, who was roosting on the hose-carriage, with a smile on his face stretching to the budding foliage of Fifteen-mile Grove, slowly unwound himself and called out with his rich, basso profundo voice, very like a mule, "The honorable representatives of the people immediately stood up, removed their hats, and in one time and two motions, threw their caps of fine cut against the wall, frescoed with those of their predecessors. The affable mayor, with his accustomed urbanity, gave us a seat on the empty nail keg beside him. Our business was important with the honorable board. We found that rascally assessor McGee, had assessed our dog at his face value, fifty cents. Our dog is about the size of a small rodder. We also found that the dog of Fedderson & Co., as large as an African lion, was also assessed fifty cents. This is a gross perversion of the law of equal taxation, and the city marshal was not assessed for any dog. After making a speech five hours in length, the council concluded as a measure of economy to remove our dog from the assessor's book.—Gladbrook Tama Northern.

Coming Out of His Shell.
As they were sitting looking at the fire, he suddenly stole a kiss.
"Well," she said, "you surprise me!"
He did not reply.
"I did not expect you would do that."
No answer.

"I'm beginning to think," she added after a pause, "that you are not such a ninny as you sometimes make out to be, John."
And she proceeded to do up her back hair, which had suddenly tumbled, with a look of great satisfaction, on her face.—Yarmouth Register.

To Reproduce Mount Vernon.
It is announced that the Virginia exposition board intends to reproduce at the fair, Mount Vernon, the famous home and last resting place of George Washington. If this is done a large and interesting collection of Washington relics will be exhibited in the structure.

A Difference of Feeling.
Mrs. Bloombumper (after an unsuccessful search for a certain book)—
"I'm satisfied we shall not find it."
Bloombumper:—I don't think we shall find it either, but I am not satisfied.—Truth.

Empire Mill Co.,
ROLLER MILL.

24 Rollers and 4 Burrs.
We take pleasure in informing the public that we are now ready for business. The best machinery and all the latest improvements in the manufacture of flour enable us to compete with the best mills in the country.
We are constantly buying
Wheat,
Rye,
Corn,
Oats,
Buckwheat,
&c. &c.,
At the Highest Market Prices.

We sell all kinds of
FLOUR,
SHORTS,
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AT LOW RATES,
Special Attention given to
Custom Work
An extra stone for grinding feed.
Steam Cornsheller.
Wood taken for cash or in exchange
Empire Mill Co.
CASH PURCHASES
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Fr. Aufderheide,
Manufacturer of
Fire, Well Building and Steeples
Brick,
Fine Pressed Brick for
ornamental fronts.
Have the best of shipping facilities and will pay prompt attention to mail orders.
NEW ULM, MINNESOTA.

KUETE & NAGEL.
MASONS AND CONTRACTORS.
All kinds of mason work and plastering done to order, whether in city or country. Reference, C. A. Oels.
NEW ULM, MINN.

MEAT MARKET
FRANK SCHNOBRICH, Proprietor.
Having taken M. Epple's meat market, I am prepared to wait on all customers with fresh meats, sausage, hams, lard, etc., always on hand. Orders from the country attended to.

Anton Scherzler.
Kiesling Block, New Ulm, Minn.
—DEALER IN—
WINES AND FINE LIQUORS.
I handle Bourbon Whiskey, Dave Jones' Brandy, Anderson Club, Cognac, and Imported Port Wine for medicinal use; also the celebrated St. Julien Claret, Rhine and Riesling Wines and Champagne. Whiskey ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$8 per gallon. My goods are of the very best grades and are guaranteed as represented.

JOHN HAUENSTEIN,
Brewer
AND
Malster,
Our brewery is fully equipped and able to fill all orders.
NEW ULM, MINN.

UNION HOTEL,
WENZEL SCHOTZKO, Proprietor
Minn. Str. New Ulm, Minn.
The only first class brick fire proof Hotel in the city.

Schapekahn Brothers & Co.
NEW ULM, MINN.
Contractors and Builders.
Plans and specifications furnished to order. Having received new and improved machinery we are able to furnish all kinds of work in our line, as Sash, Doors and Mouldings, also all kinds of Turned and Scroll Saw Work.

MILLINERY
Mrs. Anton Olding,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE NEW ULM
Has on Hand a good stock of Millinery Goods consisting in part of Hats, Bonnets, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Feathers Human Hair, Flowers &c.
Also Patterns for stamping Monograms. Making of all kinds. Embroidery Stamping of German Knitting and Bergman's Zephyr Yarns a specialty.



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C. H. CHADBOURN, C. H. ROSS,
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COR. MINN. AND CENTRE STS.
New Ulm, Minn.
Collections and all Business pertaining to Banking Promptly Attended to.
INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY,
\$500,000.

NEW ULM
ROLLER MILL Co.,
Merchant Millers,
New Ulm, Minn.
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE SPRING WHEAT FLOUR.

Received First Premiums at
Minnesota State Fairs 1887, 1889.
Iowa State Fair 1887. St. Louis
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F. MADLENER, C. L. ROOS,
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Manufacturer of and Dealer in
CIGARS,
TOBACCOS,
PIPES,
Cor. Minnesota and Center
Streets,
NEW ULM, MINN.

THEODOR MUELLER,
MANUFACTURER OF
CIGARS,
AND DEALER IN
Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
Beinhorn's building New Ulm Minn.
MAT. SIEBENBRUNNER
NEW ULM, MINN.
Dealer in
CHOICE WINES and LIQUORS.
Crystal Spring, Bourbon Whiskey, Hennessy Brandy, and Otard, Dupuy & Company Cognac. Imported Tarragona Port for private or medicinal use. The celebrated St. Julien Claret and California Riesling wines. Whiskey ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per gallon. Pure Alcohol \$3.00 per gallon.

Wm. FRANK JOHN BENTZEL
Cottonwood Mills.
Custom grinding softest wheat grind wheat for 1/8 (one eighth) or exchange 3/4 flour, 5 lbs. shorts and 1/2 lbs. bran for one bushel of wheat. Flour and feed sold at low rates and delivered a New Ulm free of expense.
FRANK & BENTZEL.

AUG. QUENSE,
HARNESS MAKER
—and Dealer in—
Whips, Collars, and all other articles usually kept in a first-class harness shop.
New harnesses made to order and repairing promptly attended to.
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Bingham Bros.
DEALERS IN
LUMBER
LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS,
SASH AND BLIND.
Lime, Cement and Coal.
Lowest prices always.

Opposite Railroad Depot
NEW ULM, MINN.
TIVOLI
AND
BREWERY
JOS. SCHMUCKER, Prop.
NEW ULM, MINNESOTA
Pure beer sold in quantities to suit the purchaser. Special attention paid to the bottling of beer.