

# The Farmers' Leader.

CANTON, S. D.

FARMERS' PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS

UNTIL 1776 cotton spinning was performed by the hand spinning-wheel.

GEN. FREMONT was the last survivor of the four Major Generals appointed early in the war. They were Fremont, McClellan, Halleck and Wool.

In one way and another Potter Palmer has earned the reputation of having a level head. He patronizes his own restaurant occasionally, pays his check at the cashier's desk like an ordinary guest and never tips the waiter.

The nearest relative living of the poet Shakspeare is probably Thomas Hart, a resident of Australia, who is eighth in descent from Shakspeare's sister Joan. It is a curious thing that there are no direct descendants of Napoleon, Wellington, Washington or Walter Scott.

JOHN WILSON, who has just been elected a Liberal member of the British Parliament from Mid-Durham, worked in the mines of Illinois and Pennsylvania, several years ago, as a common laborer. Returning to England, he became a strong and successful champion of workmen's interests.

SENATOR EVARTS owns a hunting lodge, a comfortable log cabin, on the banks of the Potomac, in Maryland, furnished ready for instant use, with a colored man and his wife in readiness to receive the Senator and his friends, but it has not been used except by the colored man and his wife during the several years Senator Evarts has owned it.

NINETEEN years ago a Gratiot County, Michigan, farmer refused to let his daughter go to a candy-pull. She went though, and remained away. Last week she drove up to her father's door, lifted off her eleven children, coolly took off her wraps and astonished her father by declaring that she had concluded to return and stay home, and hereafter be an obedient daughter.

COFFEE ground in an old mill makes better coffee than when ground in a new mill; the older the mill the better. An old mill crushes the berry, while a new mill cuts it. The crushing of the berry releases that which gives out the aroma; the cutting does not do that. In the East (Turkey, etc.) the coffee is bruised to an impalpable powder in a mortar—thus releasing all the essential oil in a berry.

GENERAL GRANT'S cabin, brought from the banks of the James River and placed in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for preservation as a war relic, is fast going to decay. In this cabin Grant issued orders for Sherman's march to the sea. In it the rebel commissioners treated for peace, and after Sherman reached the sea, under his humble roof Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, Meade, and Admiral Porter met in conference.

THE Burmese girls are very bright, and good beggars, too, and when one steps up to you with a six inch cigar in her mouth and her comely person swathed in garments, the colors of which would rival Joseph's coat, and offers you her wares, the only thing for a man to do is to buy, and buy at once. The girls are noted for their independence, and they walk about the streets and through the bazaars and around the pagodas with big cigars in their mouths with as much freedom as do the men in most countries.

THERE is nothing to-day that can accomplish so much good as an advertisement in a large daily newspaper. By its means attention can be attracted to anything. The citizens of Salt Lake City realize this. They have just raised nearly \$50,000 to be used for that purpose. They have already paid one Eastern paper \$2,000 for a single page write-up. A city in Colorado has done the same thing, with the exception that the money has been placed in the hands of a responsible agent to be expended.

GEN. FREMONT, at the time of his death, was engaged on a paper for the Century, to be called "Finding Paths to California." It was not only to deal with the several exploring expeditions, but to narrate the writer's intimate connection with the events which led to the conquest and occupation of the territory. The work will be continued by Mrs. Fremont. A first draft of the article had been made, and the subject had been so recently and closely discussed by General and Mrs. Fremont that she will have no trouble in completing the manuscript.

ONE cannot speak or work against the church in Russia. A Lutheran pastor of Riga called the Greek Church a "heathenish church," and confined a girl belonging to the orthodox faith, and he was condemned by the District Court to the loss of all private rights and privileges, with banishment to the province of Perm, without leave of absence from the place where he lives for a period of two years. He was prohibited from entering other provinces for a further period of ten years and excluded for another term of ten years from the capitals and the governments in which they lie.

PROBABLY the most laborious as well as the most regular mining for gems is done by the ants in Arizona and Colorado. Either because the ants

want the pebbles as an outer covering for their hills or because they object to them inside, they frequently make about their dwellings a glittering spread of stones of all sorts, among them amethysts, topazes, and other valuable jewels. People living in the neighborhood where such ant works are carried on, take the hint very often, and, collecting the stones, send them to the East, usually to New York City, where they are often sold at good prices.

The highest court of the United States holds a unique place in forms of government, and one not found in any other governmental system. It wields a power greater than is exercised by any other judicial tribunal in the world. In no country of Europe or the East has any court authority to limit the prerogatives of the sovereign, to control the powers of the Legislature, to shape the form of government. These functions are exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States. It holds a power above that of the chief magistrate of the nation, superior to that of Congress, higher than that of any State, and equalled only by that which made or can amend the Constitution. It can change the relations between the State and the nation. It can extend or restrict either the central power or State sovereignty. In short, it can make or unmake the constitutional law of the country.

At last the world is becoming too small to afford a hiding place to defaulters and criminals. Two years ago, a bank messenger in New York stole a package of bank notes worth forty-one thousand dollars. He cunningly kept on with his work for a year, and then removed with his stolen money to Honduras, where he lived quietly and in much confidence, because there is no extradition treaty between Honduras and the United States; but all this time a detective was shadowing him, and finally got the money from him, and will probably get the man. Last year a thief was arrested in South America eight years after the commission of a robbery in the United States. There is now a secret understanding among the police authorities and detective agencies over the greater part of the globe. They assist one another in such ways as to render it all but impossible for a criminal to escape, into whatever part of the earth he may go.

A Practical Joker Has Some Fun. Nothing gives Major Louis Auer pleasure than to play a practical joke, as long as the latter is perfectly harmless. He is quicker than lightning when it comes to taking in a situation, and if he finds an opening he will play it for all it is worth. Among other things that Louis is noted for is his fondness for bathing, and he can be seen dodging into his favorite Turkish bath establishment at most any time of the day. Louis is extremely dark-complexioned by nature, and continual exposure to the sun at his country cottage has not helped to bleach his skin to any great extent; in fact, he is about four shades darker than some men who claim a distant relationship to Ham. It was this little oddity in his complexion that gave him a beautiful chance to get in his deadly work on a total stranger up at the Turkish bath place, and he didn't let it escape. Entering the rooms the other day he was accosted by a parboiled stranger who had just come out of the hot room. The man mistook Louis for one of the colored rubbers, and, going up to him, said:

"Well, sir, I am ready." Louis caught on instantly, bowed politely, and said:

"Yes, sah—yes, sah; jes' one moment, sah."

Hurriedly pulling off his coat he donned an apron and grabbing a hose wet down the marble slab till it was cold as an iceberg. Then turning to the man with the words: "Be ready, sah," picked him up bodily in his strong arms and laid him on the chilly marble. They say that the yell the man gave was something horrible when his red-hot flesh struck the cold slab, but Louis held him down, and then the fun began. He is as strong as a prize-fighter, and the way he pounded, kneaded, and slapped the poor devil was a caution, but every time he yelled the Major would give him a withering glance that scared the man half to death. This thing was kept up till the man implored with tears in his eyes to be let off, and when Louis did release him, he ran from the room, put on his clothes, and told the proprietor that one of his rubbers had gone crazy.—Pech's Sun.

A Smart Old Man. The Bowling Green (Ky.) Times tells how the Postmaster at Rochester, Ky., who kept a small grocery, made a smart speculation with postage stamps several years ago, when the keepers of small offices were allowed 60 per cent. of the receipts for their services. "The old man concluded he would increase his stock, so he boarded a train for Louisville, and, going to the wholesale grocery house of Cowles & Co., said to Pleas Cowles: 'I want to buy \$1,000 worth of goods and pay cash for them, provided you will let me pay you in stamps.' The grocery king reflected and concluded that stamps were equivalent to the cash, and, besides, he wanted the Postmaster's trade, so he agreed to sell the goods and take in payment \$1,000-worth of stamps. The Postmaster at once ordered the stamps from Washington, sending \$400 for the payment of them, of course having deducted his 60 per cent. The Postmaster General made a kick, but the stamps had to come under the contract which the Rochester Postmaster had with the Government. The old man made \$600 and Mr. Cowles sold \$1,000 worth of goods."

THERE are just two kinds of people in this world—those who are right and those who are wrong.

## ALLIANCE AND LABOR NOTES.

LET party slavery come to an end and devotion to principle be the rule. This year of our Lord 1890 is the greatest year for "soreheads" yet on record. Do you hear Mr. Monopoly papers?

It is the time of the year now for Republican papers to love the negro. They are periodically affected that way. But white slaves must shift for themselves the whole year through.

"CHARITY suffereth long and is kind." What a charitable people Americans must be, to suffer so long the evils of class legislation and still be so kind as to keep the same boot-lickers in office.—The Patrick Henry.

KANSAS Independents on the 14th nominated the following state ticket: Governor J. F. Willetts; lieutenant-governor, A. C. Shinn; chief justice, W. Rightmire; secretary of state, R. S. Osborn; treasurer, W. H. Biddle.

MONEY, trade and land are the three great questions before the people. Congressional candidates should be obliged to define their positions. We have had altogether too much class legislation already. The people demand justice.

WHENEVER men do not fully own the entire result of their labor the essence of human slavery exists. Declarations of independence and emancipation proclamations may gild the shackles, but the ownership of other men's labor is slavery.—K. of L. Journal.

THE nomination of A. R. Anderson in the Eighth district is a great defeat to the railroad corporation schemers. They had a hard time to get him out of congress and they are having a harder time to keep him out. Let every farmer vote for him. He is all right.

If the alliance will take up the questions now before the people and have discussions they will find them to be good for the advancement of the move. Essays on topics of the hour would be good. Let every thing be agreed to in a friendly manner.—Alliance (Kan.) World.

If the elective franchise is of any use to a voter it is not that he may be able to vote in his candidates who will pass laws in his interests? How can he expect legislation in the interest of the people at the hands of corporation tools whose nominations are dictated by the money power? Vote for liberty, not for slavery.

MAKE your politics fit your Alliance principles. This every true Alliance man will do, but beware of him who is always trying to make the Alliance principles fit his politics. This simply cannot be done, yet there are a few men who belong to the order that are making themselves ridiculous in a futile effort to do so. It can't be did.—Weekly Union.

THE Farmers' Alliance by united action, can put itself on record as the great mortgage lifter of the 19th century. Congress is the place to get in the second chapter of the work. Chapter 1 is organization; chapter 2 is new laws; chapter 3, general prosperity for wealth-producers. Therefore, on with the Farmers' Alliances!—Pomroy's Advance Thought.

THERE is little doubt that the union of the Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor has produced a profound impression in the political world. There is no more significant fact in the history of the last twenty years. Let them remain true to their purpose, and honest and earnest in the pursuit of their aims, and a better day will soon dawn upon our land.—Pacific Union.

JUST why any farmer is so blind to his own just claims for an equal chance to live is often a puzzle. Does he not know what the legal money of the nation has been reduced in quantity, that interest is high, corn and wheat cheap? The owners of gold now have, under the late Sherman silver bill, complete control of the legal money of the country. Have they any mercy? Has Satan?—Indianapolis Globe.

WHAT do the Republicans of Sioux City think of Speaker Reed's refusal to let their public building bill come up? All the use Reed and his high protective crowd have for the western members is to rob them. He and his crowd propose to put the surplus into the hands of the money power, the high tariff millionaires. Thirty-five bills for public buildings, most of them for the west, are held back and refused a hearing by the speaker's arbitrary rulings.—Canton (S. D.) Journal.

THE Alliance is called a secret political party. We will tell you the difference between it and the old parties in regard to secrets. In the old parties the leaders have the secret meetings and put up the jobs on the people; in the Alliance the people have the secrets and put up the jobs on the politicians. In one the workers have the party secrets, in the other the party secrets are in the hands of the people. Which system is the safest for the people? Which one do you like the best?—The Alliance.

THE Farmers Alliance and the Knights of Labor may produce poor politicians, but their grievances are serious and should be redressed, and the agitation will go on until leaders are developed who will lead them to victory and secure justice for them. They see millions piled up around them as the results of their labor, while the pittance allowed them barely keep body and soul together. All the toilers ask is a fair division of the profits of their labor, and this they must have. Yankton (S. D.) Journal.

THE price paid for silver is to be kept secret by the god-over-all officers of the government treasury. The people are to be kept in ignorance of the amount paid out (if any is paid out at all) under the sham coinage law that has been forced upon them. O, but we have a glorious government! if the actions of its dictators is any criterion. But will some wiseacre explain how the secretary is to be prevented from running the whole finance business to suit himself and his Wall Street bosses.

Some Noted Opinions. New parties will arise, growing out of new events and new questions,

but as to the old parties which sprung from controversies no longer pending, or from feeling which time or other causes have now changed so greatly allayed, I do not believe that they can longer remain.—Daniel Webster.

When William H. Seward left the Whig party to join the Republican, he said:

I do not know that the Republican party will always or even long preserve its courage, its moderation and its consistency. If it shall do so, it will secure and save the country. If it fail, shall become a fearful, as all preceding parties have done, it will, without sorrow or regret on my part, perish as they are perishing, and the people will arise to another, a truer and better one.

Salmon P. Chase, late chief justice of the United States supreme court: Vote the principle; vote for right and you need not fear the consequences. A vote given in accordance with the dictates of conscience is not lost; its salutary influence, a noble testimony of truth and freedom, will be felt, whether the candidates for whom it is given are elected or not. These votes only are lost which are given for unfit men in violation of principle.

What good reason have the Republican or Democrat party for living longer? The objects for which they were created have been accomplished and they have failed to note the fact that the time has long since past when the issues of 30 years ago were burning questions. A political party must advance or die after it has accomplished that for which it was organized.—Alliance Tribune.

The New Tramp Law. If the republican papers should go for Gov. Boies for signing the scandalous tramp law passed by the republican legislature, they would be using their space to much better purpose than in a little tattle about pardons he has not issued. The law is a disgrace to the state, a reproach to humanity, a sneer at Christian civilization. How in the world Gov. Boies came to permit it to become a law, instead of promptly vetoing it, is as much of a puzzle as can be imagined.—Red Owl Sun.

Our Democratic contemporary is right. The law is simply infamous. It is not only infamous, but it is the crowning act of infamy. It was introduced in the senate by Senator Bayless, a Democrat; it was passed by a Republican legislature and signed by a Democratic governor, and there is not a man who voted for it, nor the governor who signed it, but what would sink into political perdition. When the asking for a morsel of bread makes a man a criminal and subjects him to an outrageous punishment unequalled since the dark ages, it is about time the people awoke to the condition these enemies of liberty are placing the people in.—Independent American.

A New Silver Bill. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Mr. Teller to-day introduced a new silver bill in the shape of an amendment to the bill to discontinue the coinage of \$3 and \$1 gold pieces and 3-cent nickel pieces. The bill differs from the present law principally in that it requires a continued monthly coinage of 2,000,000 ounces of silver into standard dollars, and provides that the rate of coinage shall be until July, 1891, only; does away with the discretion given the secretary of the treasury to redeem treasury notes issued in payment for bullion either in gold or silver, and provides for the free coinage of silver when the market price of 37 1/2 grains reaches \$1.

Is that so? Then the great silver law which the Republican papers are bragging about so much is not just the thing after all. There are a few points that need mulling, eh? Is Mr. Teller to be ranked among the "howlers for campaign purposes?" The above telegram points out a few of the defects in the law palmed off onto the people as a reform measure. Now let the party tools take their medicine. The silver law is a fraud of the worst kind. The Teller bill is amove toward reform, but it will not be passed.

The Coming Cataclysm. The coming party will be satisfied with nothing but a fraternal basis of industry and an equality of rights and advantages. This is not a class movement. It appeals to all business men, and no one is so interested as the small tradesmen themselves. We are not at all rabid. We are simply obeying a natural law of economics. We do not want to hang monopolists and capitalists, but we simply desire to put an end to the system which permits them to exist. \* \* \* The plutocratic tendency dates back thirty years. It has increased so rapidly that it is now a real and a business thinking man. If it continues to increase as it has in the past, the wealth of the country will be wholly in the hands of a small fraction of people, and the rest of us will have to live on wages. If nothing is done within ten or fifteen years to check this tendency, we are lost. We are upon the very verge of destiny. If we swing any further on the edge, nothing but a social cataclysm can save us.—Bellamy in California Nationalist.

Eleventh District of Iowa. The Farmers and K. of L. of the Eleventh district of Iowa met in convention at Cherokee on Aug. 23, and placed in nomination for congress Mr. A. Westfall, a stirring farmer of Woodbury county. The nomination was tendered unanimously by acclamation. Over two hundred delegates were in attendance and the greatest earnestness and enthusiasm prevailed.

WHEN one house of congress passes a bill more favorable to the people than was proposed by the other house, as did the senate in the case of the silver bill, a compromise is called for, a conference committee appointed, and any favors for the people are quickly compromised away, stricken out, and then the bill passes, the president signs it, the newspapers print it, and the courts enforce it, and thus it is in this so called republicanized republic.—Iowa Tribune.

THE name of the people's candidate for congress in the Eleventh district of Iowa is A. Westfall. It means that from the west shall come a representative of the common people who will fall onto the robber schemes of the money power and demand justice for his constituents.

## KING OTTO OF BAVARIA

THE END OF THE MONARCH NEAR AT HAND.

His Stomach no Longer Digests Food and His Life Entirely Sustained by Milk—He Is Not Allowed to Take His Usual Drives—In a Deplorable Condition.

Advice from Munich tell an extraordinary story concerning the present condition of King Otto, of Bavaria, and which, according to the court physician, is almost desperate. The unfortunate king is still at Furstenreid, it having been found impossible to remove him to Munich in order that he should undergo a dangerous operation. Although his stomach no longer digests food and his life is sustained almost entirely by milk, he still possesses herculean strength and being without a vestige of reason it is with the greatest difficulty that he can be controlled by his physicians and attendants. At times he imagines that he is a lion, and attempts to bite every one who comes near him. A little while ago he bit one of his aids do camps in the calf so severely that he was confined to his bed for two weeks, fatal results being at one time apprehended. Since the death of his brother, the late King Louis II., he has allowed no one to touch his hair or beard, and as a result both have grown to an enormous length. Louis was almost as mad as himself, and both were in the habit of going through the vast hills of Furstenreid on their hands and knees, howling like wild beasts of the forest for hours together. Otto has a passion for cigarettes but only smokes half of them, and before throwing them away extinguishes them by pressing them against the forehead of the first comer. No woman ever enters the palace, and if by chance he ever sees one through the windows he falls into paroxysms of the most extraordinary fury, uttering piercing cries and breaking everything within reach. It is no longer safe to allow him to take his usual carriage drives in the grounds, as he cannot endure the sight of a horse or carriage. A few weeks ago he attacked one of the animals and received a blow from its muzzle which made his nose bleed, and at the sight of the fluid he was taken with a terrible fit, and during three days would touch no food. These paroxysms are varied with fits of depression, and these, complicated with a serious disease of the bowels, have made such inroads into his frame that it is certain that his end is close at hand. According to some of the residents of the neighborhood, moreover, "the Black Lady," who announces the death of a Wittelsbach, has been seen wandering in the forest, just as her sister, "the White Lady of Berlin," announces the death of a Hohenzollern.

TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT. Sir John Macdonald Fears Defeat and Will Appeal for a Re-Election.

Sir John Macdonald has decided to dissolve parliament within a short time and appeal to the country for re-election before Christmas. The natural term of the present congress does not expire until 1892, but the outlook for the government gaining any ground or even holding its own during the next two years is by no means reassuring, and the government has decided that the elections should be held before the house meets again. A prominent official who is in the confidence of the government, in referring to the coming election said that the government's position would not be improved by delaying an appeal to the country. The liberals have openly stated that next session they were going to open the whole question of extending Canadian trade and commercial relations with the United States, which they have made the main plank of their political platform. The government is aware of the rapidly growing feeling in that direction throughout the country and sees danger ahead if it allows this feeling to gain greater strength before the next election. Sir John cannot longer ignore the fact that Canada wants to have her relations with the United States extended to the utmost possible limit, and to offer further opposition the liberal policy in parliament, as he would have to do, or admit his own policy a failure when parliament meets next session, would be political suicide.

FOOD FOR THE FLAMES. McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Guttered by Fire—Several Fatalities to Firemen—The Losses Quite Heavy.

Fire was discovered in McVicker's theater at 3:30 a. m. of the 26th. As far as can be learned, it originated in the smoking room under the stage. The flames spread rapidly and the smoke filled the entire building. Thirty minutes after starting the fire had made its way from the basement to the roof, and at 3:55 o'clock was leaping from all windows on the west and east sides of the theater. The guests in the Saratoga and Windsor hotels and Bennett house became panic-stricken and fled, although there was no danger. While several firemen were at work in the auditorium the roof fell in but they escaped without injury. The rear wall fell and all the men of fire company No. 7 were buried in the ruins. Jack Duffy had his skull fractured and will probably die. Others were more or less seriously hurt. The front part of the building was occupied by stores and offices, and the loss there will be heavy. The total loss to the theater building and its occupants is estimated at over \$200,000. Horace McVicker, proprietor, says his loss will reach over \$100,000. Several stores on State street caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. The watchman thinks the fire of incendiary origin. He said that about 2 o'clock he found a small blaze in a pile of oily rags under the stage which he put out. Returning a short time after he discovered a fire under the auditorium and was fighting the flames when the engines arrived.

Sparks from the Wires. STATISTICS gathered by the Hungarian ministry of agriculture place the wheat harvest of the world at 2,054,166,665 bushels and the quantity required by importing countries at 348,500,000 bushels.

LORD SALISBURY, replying to the ports' note, says that the time is not ripe to evacuate Egypt.

THE Austrian ironclad Crown Prince Rudolph has been docked at Kiel, having lost her propeller.

## DAKOTA HAPPENINGS.

Destructive Fire at Groton—Juris County Courts—The Treasurer's Commission—The Sheriff's Brief.

A fire at Groton on the afternoon of 22d destroyed about half of the business center of the town. The fire caught in kitchen of the Hotel Brunswick, and destroyed the following buildings:

Loss.	Insurance.
Hotel Brunswick.....	\$7,000
Frame building, Mrs. Miller.....	900
John Thompson, m.....	500
Kinloch, m.....	1,000
chandise.....	12,000
Goodman & Kastria, clothing.....	11,000
S. H. Bowler, saloon.....	3,500
Burns Bros., confectio-nary.....	2,800
Ransom & Ross, harness.....	5,000
Collins, drugs.....	4,000
LaSauders, building.....	1,500
W. C. Wilcox, building.....	1,500
M. Brangan, clothing.....	6,000
J. Kossnig & Co., building.....	2,000
W. A. Burnham, dr.....	2,000
W. J. Webster, m.....	700
W. J. Sander, m.....	1,000
N. S. Hascom, building.....	3,000
Union Elevator company.....	10,000
Saunders & Gergill, elevator.....	10,000
Wisconsin house.....	3,500
Quean Lumber company.....	11,000
St. Paul Lumber com-pany.....	500
Milwaukee Railroad com-pany.....	600

Pertaining to Juris For County Courts. The following is the opinion by the attorney-general pertaining to juris county courts:

Office of the attorney-general, Pierre, S. D., July 10, 1890. Dear Sir:—Responding to request for the opinion of this office whether or not a county judge has power to commit to jail a person for a fine of twenty men at any time, I would say that under 12, chapter 78, law of 1884, provided unless the court shall be in session, the judge may, at his discretion, order, hereafter to be provided by law for the detainer of a person for the terms of a circuit court. And when a jury is not impaneled as above provided, it is made the duty of the county judge to call a jury thereof, to ascertain whether a jury is required. If a jury shall be demanded either party to any suit pending or by a defendant, or the state attorney in any criminal case, or upon any other case, or cases for trial and direct the clerk of court to issue a venire for twelve county jurors, and deliver the same to the sheriff, to summon such jurors from the body of the county on the first day of each term of the court, and to return said venire in the manner as is now provided, and in the manner of summoning of jurors for the law of the county courts is clearly set forth in the above provision, and in my opinion the summoning of a jury of twelve or more county jurors is not a part of the duties of the county court or its officers, and that a jury of twelve men cannot be ordered either by the county court or its officers at any time for the trial of actions within the range of its concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court. Respectfully, ROBERT DOLL, Attorney-General.

County Treasurer's Commission. Following is an opinion of the attorney-general regarding the treasurer's commissions:

Office of the Attorney-General, Pierre, S. D., July 10, 1890. Dear Sir:—Replying to your recent request for an opinion whether or not the county treasurer, county institute funds and fees of deeds, paid him by the respective counties, should be paid to the county treasurer who collected the same, I would say that the law in question, the master and western reporter 13, our supreme court has decided that the compensation of the county treasurer is intended to be a commission of that office for collecting the funds in question, the master and western reporter 13, our supreme court has decided that the compensation of the county treasurer is intended to be a commission of that office for collecting the funds in question, the master and western reporter 13, our supreme court has decided that the compensation of the county treasurer is intended to be a commission of that office for collecting the funds in question. Respectfully, etc., ROBERT DOLL, Attorney-General.

Dakota Doings. YANKTON is working for a free ferry. THE Indians at Crow Creek are preparing to sow most of their cultivated land this fall.

A NUMBER of Finlanders have arrived at the Black Hills and gone to work in tin mines. The money drawer at the Key hotel, Deadwood, was told for the other night. HERBERT PARKER, a blind man, had the little finger of his right hand mashed by rock falling on it.

FRANCIS PANCOAST had one of his severely bruised by falling rock while working in the Homestake mine at Deadwood. THE Mend County Times is to be moved to Deadwood, and the publication daily will be commenced about the 1st of September.

It is reported that the miners at Glendale, Black Hills, tin mine have on a strike because the company is in payment of wages. WILLIAM GRAY sustained a severe injury while working in the Nova Star mine in the Black Hills, a large piece of rock falling on his foot, mashing it.

THOMAS BENNETT, a Homestake man at Deadwood, was the victim of a painful accident Monday. While working in the mine a large piece of rock came down and caught his leg, breaking and fracturing it in several places. He carried to his home on Mill street, where the physicians dressed his wounds and his leg in plaster of paris.

M. D. LIXON, of Yankton, lost a valuable 2-year-old cot under peculiar circumstances. Young Frank Wright had been riding the animal and hitched him to a post on Second street. In some manner the horse got frightened and jerked the post out of the ground and bolted down Second street, going west with the dog at his heels. Finally he tripped and breaking his neck in the fall.

WHILE Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kuey Aberdeen, were out riding Sunday evening their horse became frightened and started to run. The carriage was overturned and the occupants thrown heavily to ground. Mrs. Kuey was badly shaken and complained of a good deal of pain. The buggy was somewhat demoralized.

ROY OBER, the 11-year-old son of J. Kennedy, of Garrettsville, met with a serious accident on Tuesday, when he lost his left eye. He was holding a loaded shell and fired the shot and then took a man and lighted the powder, with the result getting the full charge in the face. Locks is doing everything possible to save the boy's sight and unless inflammation sets in will probably come out all right. THE old settlers of Sanborn and joining counties held their third annual reunion at the grove of J. L. Bigelow, Warren township, Sept. 3.