

The Farmers' Leader.

CANTON, S. D.

FARMERS' PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS

The famous Physick Garden in Chelsea, England, whose preservation is now a matter of discussion, has 20,000 different herbs and plants.

JAPAN is a remarkably productive country. Its area is less than California, while its cultivated land is only one-tenth of its acreage; yet its products support a population of eighty-eight million.

The newspapers are now trying to find the man who spent the most days in rebel prisons during the late war. So far as heard from yet, E. W. Ware of Bangor, is ahead, he having suffered 600 days in Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Goldsboro and Greensboro prisons.

INSTEAD of increasing the weight of locomotives to secure better traction, efforts are being made to use the electric current, and experiment has demonstrated that the passage of a current through the driving-wheels increases the traction far beyond what additional weight accomplishes.

If a teaspoon is placed in an empty glass, boiling hot water can be poured into it without breaking. A fork will not serve the purpose at all, as it is something in the shape of the spoon that concentrates the heat of the boiling water in itself. This is worth knowing by hot water drinkers, as the water is far more palatable in a glass than in a cup.

The little English sparrows have learned a new dodge since electric lights replaced gas in New York City parks. When the current is turned off at dawn the bottoms of the globes are filled with hundreds of insects which have been attracted by the light and killed. The sparrows come around after the globe has cooled off, slide down the carbons and devour the insects.

PROF. J. H. LEWIS, of St. Paul, a noted archeologist, has recently been making explorations around Jamestown, N. D. He has surveyed hundreds of earthworks and embankments which show an advanced knowledge of architecture, while the precision with which they are constructed shows great intelligence and care. Most of these mounds are filled with bones of people who lived ages ago and concerning whom history gives no clue.

A WILL made by Frederick the Great in 1741, during the first Silesian war, is printed in the first volume of "The Wars of Frederick the Great," just published in Germany. It reads as follows: "I am only King so long as I am free. If they kill me I wish my body to be burned in Roman fashion and my ashes to be inclosed in an urn at Rheinsburg. In this case Knobelsdorf [his architect] shall construct a monument for me like that of Horace of Tusculum."

The wife of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is able to make this extraordinary statement: "When ten years of age my aunt bought me a pattern, some navy-blue cloth and some black velvet, and told me I must make myself a gown, which I did, greatly to her satisfaction and my own and the envy of my little playmates. From that time to the present day I have never paid one cent to a dress-maker or milliner, nor has any one else done so for me. Every dress, hat and bonnet I wear is made and trimmed by my own hands."

It is not generally known that Prince Bismarck has an adopted son, now twenty years of age, and a Frenchman. One evening during the Franco-Prussian war when the Chancellor entered his sleeping apartments, outside of Paris, he found a baby boy asleep on his pillow. The mother had left a note saying that her husband had been killed at Sedan, and that despair and want had forced her to give up her child. Bismarck sent the child by special nurse to Berlin, and subsequently had him educated, and he is now a model young man and devotedly attached to his benefactor.

An Episcopal clergyman of Indiana tells this as a true story: Recently one of the prominent members of his parish died. After the funeral the widow found great comfort in telling her neighbors about the many virtues of her late husband, even mentioning that he took greatest delight in playing cards as an innocent pastime. She must have been thinking of him as he appeared in his "customary attitude," for she said: "Jacob looked so well when they opened the coffin at the church. He had not changed one particle. There was, O, such a heavenly expression on his face. He looked just as if he held four kings."

WHEN standing within a few yards of the gun's muzzle at the time of discharge, a person would be amazingly astonished were he only able to see the shots as they go whizzing by. Experiments in instantaneous photography have proved to us that the shots not only spread out, comet-like, as they fly, but they string out to a much greater distance than they spread. Thus, with a cylinder gun, when the first shot of a charge reaches a target that is forty yards away, the last shot is lagging along ten yards behind. Even with the chokebore gun some of the shot will lag behind eight yards in forty.

They are having a hard time out in Washington, Kan., over a meteor. It

fell on Miss Kelsey's farm, and a hired man named January, who saw it fall, dug it out. He thought meteors a profitable crop, bought it from Miss Kelsey's agent for \$25 and sold it to the State university for \$300. Miss Kelsey was away from home when the thing was sold, and now comes back and claims that her agent had no right to dispose of it. She proposes if necessary to bring suit for it on the ground that in Kansas meteors come properly under the general head of farm products, claiming it as her just and due meteor right, so to speak.

WHY so many bald-headed men are bachelors is thus explained by a recent writer: "There is a great deal of capillary attraction in love. Girls adore a handsome suit of glossy hair; it is lovely. And when a lover comes to woo her with the top of his head shining like a greased pumpkin he is at a disadvantage. Just as the words that glow and thoughts that burn begin to awaken in her bosom a sympathetic thrill she may happen to notice two or three flies promending over his physiological organs, and all is over. Girls are so frivolous. She immediately becomes more interested in those flies than in all his lovely language. While he is pouring out his love and passion she is wondering how the flies manage to hold on to such a slippery surface.

PEOPLE who are afraid of lightning may be consoled by the knowledge that there is a thousand times the danger in the sewer pipes that there is in the thunder clouds. The deaths by lightning are few indeed. Who of the readers of this paragraph ever lost a friend that way? Who of them hasn't lost a score of friends by the less brilliant and less noisy destruction that comes up out of the drains? The trouble with the lightning, or the trouble that it gives the people, is in its indescribable sadness and its absolute uncertainty. You know neither when it is coming nor where it is going; all you feel certain about is that some storms leave a number of catastrophes to mark their course. The caprice of the lightning defies the explanations of science, and there is no predicting beyond a few generalities. This much it does seem safe to repeat, even in the lively lightning season, that the increased use of electricity, with the multiplicity of wires, has tended to fewer fatal strokes of lightning in cities.

A BROOKLYN manufacturer paid a bill without a murmur the other day simply on account of the way it was worded. His engineer found that the hot water pump would not work and sent for a machinist. The latter bothered with it half a day and said it must come apart. This meant a stoppage of the factory for a long time. It was suggested that a neighboring engineer be sent for, as he was a sort of genius in the matter of machinery. He came, and after studying the pump a while he took a hammer and gave three sharp raps over the valve. "I reckon she'll go now," he quietly said, and, putting on the steam she did go. "The next day," says the manufacturer, "I received a bill from him for \$25.50. The price amazed me, but when I had examined the items I drew a check at once. The bill read this way: 'Messrs. Blank & Co., Dr. to John Smith. For fixing pump, 50 cents; for knowing how, \$25.' Had he charged me \$25.50 for fixing the pump I should have considered it exorbitant. But 50 cents was reasonable, and I recognize the value of knowledge, so I paid and said nothing."

HE had snubbed his wife and scolded his children, and had gone off down to business in a frame of mind that made some friends, and all the dogs, go a block out of their way to avoid him, all because some trifling thing had gone wrong, and there was no one who had the courage to tell him he was acting like a brute.

And then right in his way, spread out on the sidewalk, the two little thumbs curled up, lay a little we pair of black mittens—baby mittens, with dimples and curves left in them. He looked quickly up the crowded walk and saw a slender woman hurrying along with a toddling girl baby by the hand, and he tried to overtake them and shouted, but they were lost in the crowd, and he took the two little mittens with him and laid them on his desk. They were so tiny that they looked almost as if they were made for a doll, but no doll's hands had left those creases, and it didn't take an expert either to tell that it was the hand of a future woman that had made those little curves in the wrist and palm.

"What have you there?" asked his business partner.

He answered briefly, "treasure trove," and finally tucked one in each pocket of his vest. But not before he had noticed, however, that the ball of each dear little thumb was neatly darned, and that the line of life on the tiny wrist had worn through and had been covered with a network of patient mending. Half a dozen times a day, when he was alone, that man looked at the little mittens, then put them away and went on with his invoices and calculations. And when he went home at night he met his wife with a kiss, and romped with the boys, and at the supper table he took out the little fugitive things and they went the rounds. The boys laughed. His wife looked at him with shining eyes.

"Yes, dear," he said gently, "Nellie would have been large enough to wear them if she had lived."

This was the secret. The little mittens had performed a mission, and will be kept as mascots.

In Egypt lovers pledge their troth by touching thumbs. When, however, the girl touches her thumb to her nose and wiggles her fingers, the young fellow probably takes the hint and scoots.

THE NATION'S CROPS.

FULL TEXT OF STATISTICIAN DODGE'S REPORT.

It Shows a Condition Even Worse Than the Published Synopsis a Few Days Ago—All Grains Bound to Be High on Account of the Early Frost.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—A few days ago a summary of the government crop reports for September was published. It was received with great interest, and made a sensation in all the grain markets in the country. Statistician Dodge now furnishes the full text of the reports. The showing is even worse, if anything, than was represented in the comparatively brief synopsis given on Thursday. The following is the statement in complete:

The season has not been favorable to cereals, potatoes or fruit, while hay, cotton and sugar have been favored with conditions conducive to medium or large development. Where drainage is defective, cultivation limited and a maximum of care and labor is applied, the meteorological mishaps will be numerous and injurious. It is satisfactory to know that a considerable percentage of the losses now sustained is avoidable, yet it will be long, while lands remain cheap, before the possible remedy shall be applied. The losses are now so serious in the great rain belt that arid-land farmers do not fail to claim an advantage in the control of moisture in its application to growing crops. The rainfall of the season has been fitful and irregular over much of the cultivated area. A late and cold spring was followed in large areas in the south and central west by drought of several weeks' duration, and in some places of nearly two months, which was broken by heavy storms, often attended by high winds. The signal service summarizes the precipitation of the summer up to the first week in September as follows:

"The rainfall for the season continues in excess in the lake region and New England. In the northern portions of the Middle Atlantic states, in the Ohio valley, Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Central Mississippi and Eastern Texas. A slight seasonal excess is also reported from the Northern Pacific coast. The seasonal deficiency in the South Atlantic states is from 6 to 10 inches, and from 15 to 15 inches in the extreme southern portions of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The seasonal deficiency is about 7 inches in Kansas, 4 inches in Western Nebraska, 6 to 9 inches in Eastern Nebraska, Iowa and the region central to Ohio, the same deficiency is reported from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. In the lake region the seasonal excess varies from 2 to 6 inches."

Our returns everywhere emphasize the results of irregularities in rain fall and temperature. The amount of rain is of far less practical importance than its timely distribution and absorption by the soil. The amount of rain in crop development can not be determined by the sum of precipitation, nor the maturity of plants by the aggregate of the season's heat. A few days of excessive moisture, accompanied or followed by extreme heat, when grain is in the milk and fruit is maturing, may destroy or seriously injure the crop, causing blights of grain and rotting of fruit. The effects of drought have been severe in Kansas and Nebraska, Northern Missouri, Southern Iowa and the region central to Ohio, the same deficiency is reported from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. In the lake region the seasonal excess varies from 2 to 6 inches."

THE returns for September show that the injury to the corn crop reported last month was intensified by continuance of drought in August until the rains came to its relief, but too late for full recovery. On the coast, from New Jersey to Maryland and in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, as also in northern New England and Florida, the crop improvement since Aug. 1. In Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana and in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, the condition is unchanged. A decline has occurred in New York, Ohio, Illinois and in all the northwestern states and in some others of less importance. The average is 70.1, against 73.1-2 last month. It is the lowest average since 1881. The crop is late into the eastern states, requiring maturing weather through out September. It is also late and variable in development in New York and Pennsylvania. The Atlantic coast states return relatively high condition, compared locally by the effects of midsummer drought and later by storm. In Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, drought, more or less severe, from the 10th of June to the middle of August, reduced the condition too low for subsequent recovery, as the crop was maturing or ripe before rains came. The Ohio scratches and the Missouri valley report contracted drought and low condition. While the rains of the last two weeks of August have been beneficial nearly everywhere, they have not always restored the losses of the first half of the month. In the bottom lands, where growth was maintained, the recent rainfall will make a good crop, while the dry uplands were beyond recovery. The lowest condition is in Kansas, though some of the northern counties make good returns. The Dakotas and Nebraska are little higher. The crop is late, and will require as much time to mature on the latitude of 40 degrees as for the earlier varieties grown on the line of 42 degrees. The following is a statement of monthly condition:

Year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Yield
1885	34.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	35.5
1886	37.7	80.5	82.5	82.5	38.1
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1888	35.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	35.5
1889	38.1	73.3	70.1	91.7	33.3
1890	38.1	73.3	70.1	91.7	33.3

Spring and Winter Wheat.—The returns of the condition of winter wheat at the time of harvesting are less favorable than those of the first of July. So far as threshing has progressed the results are generally disappointing. The July average was 75.7; the present average, 73.5. The general average of spring wheat has also been reduced from 83.2 to 79.8. The average of wheat of both kinds is 75.5. In 1888 the September average for wheat was 77.3. It was 73 in 1881. The yield of spring wheat is usually variable in the Dakotas, ranging from high yields to five bushels and less per acre. The progress of threshing will develop the extent of these differences.

Oats and Rye.—Oats.—The condition of oats is the lowest ever reported at the date of harvesting. The decline since the last report has been almost six points, from 70.1 in August to 64.4. The rate of yield will be the smallest in twenty years, and the price must inevitably be higher.

Rye.—Rye yields less than was expected, generally the condition at harvesting averages only 85.4, a decline of over six points since the report in July. It suffers less, as usual, than wheat in unfavorable seasons.

Hardie Richardson leads the Players as a home-run hitter, his record being 17.

THE BRULES WILL STAY THERE.

The Department Refuses Their Request to Move South of the White River—Brookings Schools Presented with a Flag—Notes with Interest.

The Lower Brule Indians, after several years of unsuccessful effort, have at last been notified by the Indian bureau through their agent, Maj. Dixon, that they cannot move south of the White river to the Rosebud reservation. The reason for the desired removal is, as they claim, that the land south of the White river is much better than that embraced in their own reservation. When the Sioux commission was at the agency last summer obtaining their assent to the relinquishment of 11,000,000 acres of their reservation to the government, these Indians, at a council held with the commissioners, implored Gen. Crook to promise that they might move, but the general informed them that he could do nothing further than to request the department to allow them to do so, as his instructions from the "great father" did not give him the power to make promises other than were provided by the Sioux bill. The general's promise to intercede in their behalf was received satisfactorily by the Indians, as they had great faith in his influence and firmly believed that the matter would eventually be settled in their favor. A short time ago, however, the Rosebud band of Sioux entered a vigorous protest against the proposed removal, claiming that they did not have any land to spare. This apparently settled the matter, as the Indian bureau has refused to grant the request of the Lower Brules. Of course the Indians were deeply disappointed at the failure of their efforts, as a great many had set their hearts upon going below White river.

Presented With a Flag.—The Brookings public schools opened with a very full house. All the teachers are new with the exception of Superintendent Robinson and Mattie L. Darrow. The principal feature of the occasion was the presentation of a flag by the G. A. R. post and its reception. These services were held in the opera hall, which was filled. Speeches were made by Auditor Cornell, Wm. Anderson, Prof. M. A. Robinson and Dr. McLoath, president of the agricultural college. After the ceremony at the hall the procession formed and marched to the school grounds, where the flag was raised. The school hours were enlivened by a speech from Hon. G. A. Mathews, fitting the occasion. Music was furnished by the Brookings band and the college glee club, which added materially to the pleasure of the occasion.

Told in a Few Lines.—The Pierre band has increased its membership to twenty-two.

LIGHTNING started a fire on Cheyenne Island recently, and it was only by hard work that it was kept from burning over the whole island. Jeff Sage lost about twenty-five tons of hay.

THE harvest in Brookings county is abundant, even the farmers themselves being surprised at the yield. With this result, and with prices so favorable, they are correspondingly happy.

JOHN BRUCKER, of Garden City, committed suicide by blowing off the upper portion of his skull with a shotgun. Family troubles are said to have been the cause. He leaves a wife and several children.

C. LARSON, the man who drives the Pierre milk wagon, met with a painful accident. His cart collided with a hydrant on a hill, upsetting him and breaking the two bones of his left forearm, besides badly bruising him.

A SETTLER named Hotoff, living three miles west of Pierre, while en route from Pierre, drove off a steep embankment ten miles out on the Bad river, falling twenty-five feet. Hotoff's skull was fractured and several bones broken. He cannot recover.

THE Brookings agricultural college opened its fall term with a very full attendance, every room at the college being occupied, and accommodations in the city are being secured. Though the demand for rooms is beyond expectation all students will be cared for.

WHILE driving to Montrose one day last week, the two small children of John Stevens met with quite an experience. In some manner the horses became frightened and ran away. The little fellow stuck to the lines manfully and kept them from running into the river over the bank, getting them turned just in time. The little girl was thrown out however and received several severe cuts and bruises. They had a narrow escape.

It is reported that an artesian well has been struck at the depth of twenty-two feet in Grand Meadow township, Minnehaha county. The circumstances of the discovery were that a farmer had dug a common well to the depth of twenty feet when he took a small auger and sank it down on a sort of prospecting tour. He had just got his auger down two feet when it sank quickly and pulling it up a flow of water followed. This was piped and the stream crept to the surface and is now flowing without a stop.

Mrs. A. E. DRICKSON, of Milbank, is lying in a critical condition at her home, because of the explosion of a gasoline stove. She undertook to fill the stove tank with the burner lighted when the explosion occurred. Rushing to the door she called for help and then ran back into the kitchen to save her child. Her clothing took fire and she was horribly burned about the body and arms. When her clothing was removed patches of charred flesh were torn away, and during that awful ordeal she said: "I saved the baby anyway."

THE lakes and ponds in Stutsman county, N. D., and vicinity, are nearly all dried up. Last year was bad enough in this respect, but this season is worse. It is said that Arrowwood lake has only a small stream running through it. Last year it was an extensive sheet of water. There is very little water in Jim lake, and none in the river above the dam at Jamestown.

DR. HULL's little son, of Gettysburg, 2 years and 6 months old, while being tossed on a blanket in play by some other little folks, with a slight choking he swallowed an iron staple, 2 inches long by 3/8 inch wide, which luckily went down rounded end foremost and seems to have kept that position to the end of the voyage.

THE soldiers' home at Hot Springs was to have been opened on the 9th, but the board has found it impossible to have the building completed and ready for occupancy before Sept. 20.

YANKTON is petitioning for the free delivery of mails.

DINED ON KINGSHEAD.

STORY OF A WEST AFRICAN HOODOO MAHDI.

He Sits Down to His First Royal Dinner With the Head of a Monarch Before Him—Fork Packing Statistics Show a Falling Off Over the Preceding Week—Crop Reports, Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Much indignation is expressed in France over the fact that Samudoo, the so-called West African Mahdi, who recently made a treaty of friendship with the English, followed up the treaty by purchasing from the British a large quantity of guns and cartridges, and thereupon proceeded to attack the French. Notwithstanding his guns, he got the worst of the fight, his favorite commander, Savos Pasha, being killed in a hand to hand encounter with a French lieutenant of Senegalese troops. Samudoo is now engaged in raising the people of western Soudan for attack on the French. He is said to be as peculiar an individual as the original Mahdi who caused so much trouble to the British in Egypt. Born in the kingdom of Bornu, his mother was the Sudan slave of an Arab trader. His father took good care of him, and as he grew up he became imbued with the idea that it was his mission to restore supremacy of the prophet in Western Africa. The King of Bornu, noticing that the young man was ambitious, ordered him to be de-capitalized, as a lesson to other ambitious youths. Samudoo was warned by a friend not to have been one of the sultans, and fled to Senegal. There he curbed his fanaticism under Christian protection until disturbances in Bornu tempted him to return. The dissatisfied element accepted him as a leader and he made himself master of the country, displaying no little military ability. The King of Bornu was one of his prisoners and Samudoo sat down to his first dinner in the royal palace with the monarch's head on a plate before him. He is now the master of a considerable share of West Africa, and the British have been glad to purchase his friendship.

Government Report for September—Corn and Wheat Both Show Less Favorable Results.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The national crop report for September shows that the injury to the corn crop reported last month was intensified by the continuance of the drought in August until rains came to its relief, but were too late for full recovery. The average is 70.1, against 73.3 last month. It is the lowest average since 1881. The decline occurred in New York, Ohio and Illinois and in the northwestern states, and in some others of less importance. The amount of rain is of far less practical importance than its timely distribution and absorption by the soil. The amount of rain in crop development can not be determined by the sum of precipitation, nor the maturity of plants by the aggregate of the season's heat. A few days of excessive moisture, accompanied or followed by extreme heat, when grain is in the milk and fruit is maturing, may destroy or seriously injure the crop, causing blights of grain and rotting of fruit. The effects of drought have been severe in Kansas and Nebraska, Northern Missouri, Southern Iowa and the region central to Ohio, the same deficiency is reported from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. In the lake region the seasonal excess varies from 2 to 6 inches."

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IOWA'S SCHOOL BOOK LAW.

How It Is Expected to Relieve Parents—Too Much Tape in the Matter of County Uniformity.

MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 16.—The school book law, enacted by the last general assembly, providing for a uniformity among the schools in text books, has also put in the hands of the school boards the power in controlling the exorbitant prices heretofore charged, and which has proved such a burden to patrons of the schools. For instance, the school population of Iowa is to-day upwards of 800,000, and careful statisticians place the average price of school books per capita at \$1.40, which includes students of high schools. This would make the annual expenditure for school books \$700,000. Under the new contract law school books are to-day retailed at a price 40 per cent more than a year ago, making a saving of one state on the price paid for school books of \$280,000 per year. The American Publishing company are getting as many schools of the state as possible to adopt their books on a five year contract, hoping to settle the school book controversy for that period. It is simply a scheme to checkmate state publication, and it will doubtless be successful. But very few counties in the state will adopt county uniformity. In order to do this it is necessary that a petition asking for the same be signed by one-half of the directors in the county, and filed with the county superintendent's office thirty days before the annual election in March. Within fifteen days after filing the petition, the county board of education, consisting of the county superintendent as chairman, the county auditor as secretary, and the board of supervisors, will meet and provide for submission of the question to the vote of the people. Should a majority of the electors voting favorably for a uniform series of text books for use in the county the board will most and adopt the books to be used in the county. They will then also make arrangements for the purchase of the books and furnished to the district at cost and the money will be turned back to the contingent fund.

REVERSED THE USUAL ORDER.

Romantic Marriage of a Titled Lady to a Millionaire Cowboy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—George W. Campbell, of Chicago, son of the millionaire cattleman, James H. Campbell, was married Saturday night to Miss Helen Dodd, daughter of Sir Thomas Dodd, of West Derby, England, at Association hall, by Rev. Dr. Dixon. This was the outcome of a pretty little romance. Young Campbell was sent to England three years ago by his father to attend to a lot of cattle. Being at Liverpool and having nothing to do but wait, he went to Mexican Joe's wild west show one night and found some of the most interesting friends with whom he had herded cattle in Texas. To amuse himself he took part in the exhibition. One night, just as he had picked up a silver dollar from the ground, he saw a lady riding a silver dollar form and a delicate lace handkerchief from a beautiful lady's hand into the arena. He saw it, and still under full speed, picked it up and returned it to the owner. A mutual friend subsequently introduced them. They fell in love and an engagement was announced by Sir Thomas, provided that within a lapse of time their love should not cool. As Mr. Campbell's business prevented his return to England, Miss Helen decided to come to him, and she arrived here Saturday on Rome.

A PROFITABLE CROP.

A Farmer Near Pierre Meets With Splendid Success in the Cultivation of Sugar Beets.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 16.—There is no longer any doubt but that sugar beets will prove one of the most productive and profitable crops for South Dakota. A farmer near here this year raised twenty acres of sugar beets that yielded twenty tons to the acre, which are worth, when manufactured into sugar, \$4 per ton, or \$80 an acre. These beets were raised without irrigation. The soil of the great northern water shed of the river is particularly well adapted to the beet culture, and next year will see many thousands of acres there planted with beets, which will find a ready market for the sugar plant will be ready to manufacture beet sugar by another season.

The Pine, Coal, Mining & Transportation company, organized some time ago for the purpose of mining and barging the lignite coal of North Dakota down to Pierre, on the Missouri river, has built barges, opened a mine in McClean county, and in three weeks the first consignment of coal will arrive. It will be sold to consumers in Pierre at \$2 per ton, the price of Iowa and Illinois soft coal being \$8. The coal will no doubt soon come into use in all the lower river towns and near inland points.

Yellow Pine Hogher.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The yellow pine convention has completed its work and adjourned to meet in New Orleans Dec. 1. The committee on prices reported in favor of an advance from 75 cents to \$1 per 1,000 feet. The committee on weights reported three different schedules for the different characters of lumber in three different districts. Schedule A, the lightest weight, was to apply to Mississippi, Arkansas and the short-leaved pine district of Texas; schedule B, the next heaviest weight, was to apply to Louisiana and the long-leaved district of Texas; schedule C, the heaviest weight, was to apply to the states east of the Mississippi river. It was further agreed that in making price lists for lumber delivered at points within or beyond the 22-cent rate, points on which the formal schedule of prices is based, schedule B, which was formerly the uniform schedule of the association, should be used.

Omaha Indians in Search of a New Home.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—A special to the Times from Tablequah, I. T., says: "Four delegates from the Omaha tribe of Indians arrived in this city last night. The delegation, upon hearing of the chief's absence, departed immediately for his home on Grand river, forty miles distant. A reporter called on the delegation to find out the object of their visit to the capital. Their interpreter, a full blood by the name of Daniel Webster, stated that they were sent to confer with the chief of this nation and learn what the prospects would be for purchasing a home with the Cherokees in case they sell their present home in Nebraska to the Union Pacific, 100,000 acres at \$10 per acre, and if they are successful would come south. The delegates will go from here to the agency, to remain there for some days. They refuse to state their business, but it is said they were here looking for a home, and that they were here to visit the different tribes before they returned."

Election in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Charles R. Flint has received the following cable from Rio Janeiro: "The election passed off perfectly. The results show the country overwhelmingly in favor of the new order of things. No monarchists and hardly any clericalists were elected."