

The Farmers' Leader.

CANTON, S. D.

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A rich find of silver is reported to have been made in Calhoun County, Alabama, in what appears to be a mine formerly worked by Indians. The ore is said to assay 60 per cent. of pure silver.

J. H. SPANGLER, of Fontano, Lebanon County, Pa., three years ago brought a sprout of a banana tree from Florida and planted it. It has grown to a height of twelve feet and has leaves five feet long.

Gov. Mellette of South Dakota, with three other gentlemen, recently started out for a few days' hunting. They became lost and nearly died of starvation and thirst on the prairie. In an exhausted condition a cowboy found them and conducted them home.

An Irishman of Company D, Third Maine, was eloquently describing the first battle of Bull Run, in which he had been one of the promptest participants. A member of the Seventeenth Maine asked Pat: "Did you run?" "Faith, and I did," replied Pat, "and the fellows that didn't are there yet!"

J. D. SMITH is a crippled tax collector of Charleston, Me. So great is the sympathy of his neighbors for him that, although he is able to move about, the taxpayers all help him to perform his duties in an effective manner, and men have been known actually to take him to where he could attach their property.

JOHN FRENCH, of Des Moines, told little Willie Campbell that there was no such locality as Heaven. Mrs. Campbell at once brought suit against him for \$5,000 damages, and she would not let up until she had spent \$175 and the case had been thrown out of court. She'll be certain of it when she gets there.

A PIUTE brave walked into the Colfax Sentinel office to see the paper printed. He was in full dress, with feather and linen duster. The foreman asked "Afraid-to-wash-his-face" why he was not in the hop field. He said: "Me no like pickum hops, too much stickum hands. My woman get \$1.75 a day."

"OUR next issue will be our last," writes a Georgia editor. "We are satisfied the people of this town can get along without us, for we have been getting along without the people for six months past. There are some subscriptions owing, but we will not collect them, as the citizens will soon need the money to defray the funeral expenses of the town."

It is remarkable how the French hold on to the monopoly of crystallizing fruit. It is not pretended that French fruits are superior to ours, or that they begin to compare with California products; but although workmen have been brought over from France for the purpose, the industry never seems to have gained a substantial footing in this country.

A NUMBER of Sfax fishermen, near Tunis, were sitting the other day round a fire which they had kindled on the shore, when suddenly there was a terrible explosion from the heart of the burning mass, one person being killed and several seriously wounded. It was subsequently found to be the explosion of a shell which had lain under the sand since the French bombardment in 1881.

DRIVEN nearly to insanity by the cruelty of her wealthy husband, Frau Augusta Shley, the wife of a prominent Berliner, drowned herself and her 15-year-old daughter in a river near Berlin the other day. Before leaping into the water the mother and child wept bitterly, then kissed and embraced and died locked in each other's arms, having struggled fiercely with the fishermen who strove to rescue them.

A NEW ZEALAND paper reports something entirely new in the sporting line. At a horse race the course lay across the sands at Okarona bay, and, through delay, the tide rose so high that the horses had to swim some distance before the winning post was reached. The result was that one of the animals, which would otherwise have been beaten, came off victorious, on account of superior natorial powers.

THE Indians near Elk Rapids, Mich., cannot be persuaded to cross Bass Lake in winter or summer, and although it is full of the best fish they never will cast in its waters. They have a legend that one of their number was seized and borne beneath its dark waters by a great, big horrid monster, just like the one claimed to have been seen this season by several parties.

They tell this little story of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, with needless apology based upon her age and mental infirmity. Walking in a friend's garden one day, she asked the gardener: "Have you ever read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'?" The perplexed fellow slowly unbent himself. He was unwilling to wound the sensibilities of Mrs. Stowe, and he wished to say the most for himself. And so he felt himself getting very red as he stammered: "Well, not exactly, ma'am. Not as you might say 'read it,' but I've tried to, ma'am."

IOWA has passed a stringent tramp law. It declares that any male person sixteen years of age or over, who is

physically able to work, who is wandering about begging or idle and who can not show reasonable efforts to secure employment, shall be deemed a tramp, sent to jail and put to hard work. While in jail he shall not be allowed tobacco, liquors, sporting or illustrated newspapers, cards or any other means of amusement. The tramps will give Iowa a wide berth.

JAMES BAILEY, of Birmingham, Ala., the king of voodoo doctors, is in jail. He worked the colored folk for miles about his home and was ruling things in great style. He might be a free man now, only he went to the house of a colored woman in Birmingham the other day and got into trouble. He told the woman that a pot of gold was buried in her garden, but said it could not be found unless he had gold in his hands. She gave him a pair of gold earrings to hold, when he decamped. She promptly had him arrested.

BISMARCK is one of the largest landowners in Prussia, and he carries on successfully at his various estates the business of cattle-breeding, goose-breeding, distilling spirits, brewing and the manufacture of yeast. His cattle and geese industries yield him an annual profit of \$3,500 to \$4,000, and the annual income from his yeast business, the most important item in the ex-Chancellor's income, is about \$34,000. His jewels, pictures and plate represent a value of \$500,000, and his total income is not far from \$175,000 a year.

WILLIAM F. MURDOCK is the name of a youth living near Lynn, Mass., who is bound to achieve greatness, though he has to create the opportunity himself. Taking advantage of the present frequency of train-wrecking, he put a rail across the Boston and Maine tracks the other night, and then, with great apparent bravery, saved a train from going to run over the obstruction. In trying to collect a reward he was detected and obliged to confess the ludicrous plot. It was a discouraging beginning for the career of a hero, but it displayed a willing spirit.

"Why is whitening or soap rubbed all over the inside of the windows of a new building?" was the question I put to a master builder in the doorway of a new structure. I always thought it was for the purpose of obstructing the view, so that workmen inside would not be abstracted by objects outside. "It's a warning to the workmen for the protection of the glass," was his reply. "Before the glass is put in the window apertures are used daily to pass boards, scantling and timber in and out. The glass does not show unless it is daubed with whitening or soap, and any workman would be liable at any minute to shove a board through it."

It is likely that some of the money confiscated by Napoleon will be accounted for, with interest, by the present French Government. Jean Thiery, a merchant in the Rhine provinces, died in 1676, leaving a fortune of 60,000 louis d'or in Paris, and 800,000 thalers in the Venice Mint. His heirs, for some unknown reason, did not draw the money from the depository in Venice, so at the end of the last century Napoleon found it still untouched, and appropriated it to the use of his army. For the last thirty years the descendants of Thiery have been trying to find a way of recovering the 800,000 thalers, with interest. It is said that the French government has considered their claim, and advocated its payment.

BROKE OFF THE ENGAGEMENT.
A Young American Recants Her Promise to Marry an English Barrister.
The English friends of Miss Nettie Carpenter, the young American violinist, are much put out over the manner



in which she has upset the plans which they had been instrumental in making for her marriage to a barrister named Thrusfield, who moves in high social circles, and has been regarded as quite a catch. But it appears that Miss Nettie has ideas of the old-fashioned kind, that the sentiment of love should precede the exchange of marriage vows, and at almost the last moment she broke off the engagement. Miss Carpenter has resumed her musical studies, and for the time the god of love has been banished from her presence. She has been for two years in England studying the violin, and has made commendable progress. The young lady is twenty-three years of age. Her real name is Storey.

At one time Gen. Custer tamed a tiny field mouse, and kept it in a large, empty inkstand on his desk. It grew very fond of him, and ran over his head and shoulders and even through his hair.

FOR THE FARMERS.

SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR WAYS AND WORK.

Interesting Bits of Information for the Farmer's Home, His Family and Himself.

THE FARM.

Constructing Wind Breaks.
High winds are disastrous to crops and fruit trees, and the strong northerly breezes of winter, blowing directly upon exposed shrubs, trees and winter crops, commit a great amount of damage every year in all parts of the country. Nature protected her garden by surrounding it with forest trees, which are able to ward off the cold and winds. Farmers must imitate nature in this respect, and timber screens should be constructed on the north and west sides of every farm. A good wind break of trees will save an endless amount of trouble and damage. Even if the tempests are not strong enough to destroy the crops they are nearly always violent enough to destroy the grass, corn and grain down so that it is difficult for it ever to raise its head again properly. A good wind break will sometimes make a difference of 50 per cent. in the value of a field of grain, grass or corn. This repeated every year for a quarter of a century would make an item such as would make any farmer proud of his eyes with astonishment. But better than all, wind breaks are invaluable to the fruit growers. The farther north we go the more important they become, but even in sunny Florida a screen of pine trees is considered a great protection to an orange or lemon grove. Orange land that is properly screened by trees brings a considerably higher sum than that which lays exposed to the free sweep of the northern winds. Peach trees can be raised successfully much farther north than many imagine, by protecting them properly from the cold winds of winter. They may perhaps not be in bearing during the winter season, but the cold winds of winter freeze their roots, and so chill them they sometimes never recover. In planting screens it should be understood that they are to be erected on the sides across which the prevailing winds sweep. This is usually north or north-west, but different directions must be taken into consideration for the trees that are to be protected. Screens for grain and field crops are simply to prevent the high winds from blowing them down during the growing season. The strongest winds either come from the north, west or south, and wind breaks placed on these sides will amply answer all purposes. Fruit trees in the north are to be protected from the cold winds of winter, and hence screens must be placed on the northerly exposure. The same holds true of Florida and the Southern States, but there is an intermediate section of country where the injurious winds come from the east. In the great peach and cherry districts of the middle Atlantic States the prevailing winds are from the east, sweeping in from the ocean, laden with a salty moisture, and they are very injurious to the peach, cherry, and even apple and pear blossoms.—S. W. Chambers, in Practical Farmer.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Preserving Eggs.
The requisites for preserving eggs for use during the weeks of the bird's vacation, are pure cool air, even temperature and fresh, whole eggs (one stale or cracked is liable to spoil all within its far-reaching influence). Under these conditions eggs can be kept four to six months in the year. The eggs should be wrapped in paper with a light twist; then pack in baskets and hang from ceiling of the cellar. Or pack in common six-pound wooden starch boxes, slide in the lid, and set where they will keep dry. Where cold storage is available, eggs may be kept by standing in holes bored for the purpose in frames or shelves, and subjecting them to a temperature of about freezing. The salt and lime mixture is a favorite, because eggs keep well in it in an ordinary cellar. One pint fresh-slaked lime of a creamy consistency, half-pint coarse salt, three gallons fresh water; stir well together, let settle; when clear it is ready for use. Place the eggs on end in a clean stone jar, fill within about an inch and a half of the top, dip over them the clear brine sufficient to cover, lay several thicknesses of cloth on top of the eggs, smear it with some of the creamy paste at the bottom of the jar of brine, fold back the edges of the cloth, not letting it extend over the rim of the jar. Cover with tight-fitting lid, or several thicknesses of paper tied on closely. It is best to use small jars, as frequently disturbing the brine and exposing it to air causes it to deteriorate. In making the brine it is important that the proportions given be carefully observed; if the lime is too strong the eggs will have a cooked appearance; if too much salt the shells will become thin, but if just right it will keep the eggs in good condition for several years.

Brine and salt is a good, simple preservative. Dry the jars in an oven, and destroy possible germs, then mix with equal quantity of coarse, dry salt, pack the eggs in clean, odorless vessels, in alternate layers with the mixture, beginning and ending with the salt and brine, and filling the spaces between the eggs with it. Cover closely and set in a cool, dry place. Salt tends to absorb moisture; eggs packed in it are liable to taste salty and have their yolks lumpy; the brine obviates this difficulty to some degree. Where salt is used alone or with brine the eggs will remain good if stored in a dry place and the air excluded from them as much as possible.

Coating eggs is such a tedious process that few care to undertake it; however, if the coating be perfect and the right conditions observed in storing, the eggs will keep for a long time. Other important points in relation to packing eggs, are: If exposed they absorb foreign odors. Once I put some frames of eggs in a cold storage room with some muskmelons; the eggs became decidedly flavored with the melons, and were not at all appetizing. I have always packed "small end down"; they ought, for all I know, keep as well, or better, large end down.

Removed from conditions in which they were stored, eggs become stale more quickly than fresh ones; hence not only enough should be taken out each time for immediate use. A hint as to cellar, the usual place for storing eggs: By closing the cellar windows in the morning before the outside air becomes warmer than that in the cellar, and opening them in the evening when the cool of the night begins, the cellar will remain drier and the temperature cooler and more even than if the windows are

allowed to remain open during the day. —J. M. M. in New York Tribune.

THE STOCK HALL.
Live Stock Points.
Hogs and poultry fed exclusively on corn are liable to hog cholera and chicken cholera. Cause: Indigestion and non-assimilation. Hogs of all ages, even in last stage of fattening, should only have whole corn once in twenty-four hours, inasmuch as it takes them twenty-four hours to digest it; and, therefore, given oftener is the breaking of a well-established physiological law. The second feed each day may be ground feed, vegetables, or what-not.

Poultry especially need variety—a light feed of corn every other day, and then wheat, barley, oats, and buckwheat in turn. If you want eggs, give milk and some bran.

Abolish that vile and expensive nuisance, the hog pen. Give your fattening hogs the run of a small clover field with a rooky shed open to the south, then their food will digest and assimilate; it will do neither properly in a filthy hog pen, and at least one-third of their food is thus worse than wasted. Giving the hog pure air, liberty to walk about, and the absence of the filthy hog pen, will certainly give health to the animal, and the pork will be sweeter and more wholesome.

We cannot put new milk to any more profitable use in late fall and winter than giving three quarts of it per day to a previous spring's foal, along with its grain.

Foals during their first winter should be kept in open pasture, with a shed open to the south for shelter. The equine race have plenty of wit to keep warm by exercise. So careful for a liberal feeding of corn and oats will not injure them. The most faulty management of a foal is to keep it in a warm stable, with high feed, all the winter. I have known some very ignorant men keep them tied up all winter on a boarded floor! I know one such man who lost three colts in succession by ringbone the same year. They were all from the same mare. She was a very fine one—a Vermont Morgan—but had an hereditary tendency to bone spavin. So her colts especially required plenty of liberty and open-air exercise in winter during their growth. Limberness of legs and joints and good lungs will be got by following the foregoing hint.

A month before a cow calves in the spring, if she is fat, or even in good order, stop all grain and give potatoes instead, and commence milking her two weeks before calving. This treatment, by cooling the blood, would have saved the life of many a valuable cow.

To prevent horses gobbling up their boxes, keep a peck of corn cobs in their boxes.

As ground feed given to cattle goes directly into the fourth stomach, it should be ground for them as fine as a mill can grind it; so ground, the cattle will get more nutrition out of it than if ground coarse. For horses and human creatures it may be ground coarser.—Cor. Farm, Field and Stockman.

THE ORCHARD.

Why Fruit Cracks.
A correspondent of the Times-Democrat offers the following explanation of the cause of the cracking of fruit, which occasions so much loss to fruit growers: "Almost every one has noticed that juicy fruits, such as plums, peaches, grapes, tomatoes, etc., will be cracked by rain. The phenomenon has been of painfully frequent occurrence the past season, and the losses to some growers have, on this account, been heavy. The cracking has been explained in various ways; but we think it is properly attributed by Bessant to osmotic action. If a bladder filled with syrup be immersed in a vessel of water will after a while become sweet; the syrup passes through the membrane of the bladder into the water, and correspondingly the water passes into the interior of the bladder. But this interchange is not an equal one; the lighter liquid—the water—passes in many times more rapidly than the heavier liquid—the syrup—passes out. The consequence will be that the bladder will be distended to its utmost, and at length burst.

This is a general law, that where two liquids of unequal densities are separated by a membrane, whether animal or vegetable, they will interchange, the weaker liquid passing more rapidly than the denser one. The heavier liquid—the syrup—passes out. The consequence will be that the bladder will be distended to its utmost, and at length burst.

A ripe tomato or plum may be considered in the condition of the bladder of syrup. The rich juices of the fruit correspond to the syrup, and the thin membrane which forms the skin of the fruit represents the bladder. When the ripe fruit is kept constantly wet by a rain or dew, the water passes through the skin, which not being very strong is soon ruptured.

If the fruit were to be surrounded by a liquid denser than its juice, it would, instead of expanding and breaking up, shrink, and the skin become shriveled. When strawberries or blackberries are sprinkled with sugar a syrup is soon formed, and some of the juice of the fruit, and this being considerably denser than the juice of the berries, they are soon flabby and shriveled.

THE HOUSEHOLD.
How to Drink Milk.
Some complain that they cannot drink milk without being "distressed by it." The most common reason why milk is not well borne is due to the fact that people drink it too quickly. If a glass of it is swallowed hastily it enters into the stomach, and then forms in one solid, curdled mass, difficult of digestion. If, on the other hand, the same quantity is sipped, and three minutes at least are occupied in drinking it, then on reaching the stomach it is so divided that when coagulated, as it must be by the gastric juice, while digestion is going on, instead of being in one hard, condensed mass upon the outside of which only the digestive fluids can act, it is more in the form of the sponge, and in and out of the entire bulk the gastric juice can play freely and perform its functions.—American Analyst.

Care of the Feet.
Those who are annoyed by excessive perspiration of the feet may add much to their comfort by bathing the feet once, if possible twice, every day in warm water containing a little ammonia. Bay rum and diluted alcohol are likewise beneficial. If the feet are very tender, a small piece of absorbent cotton in the water should be used. Chalk and starch made into a powder are recommended for rubbing feet that blister easily. Sometimes an offensive odor accompanies the perspiration. When such

cases are chronic, some disinfectant must be used as well as attention paid to the diet. A harmless disinfectant is boracic acid or permanganate of potash. If the acid is used, dissolve one ounce in a quart of water. Of the potash use twenty grains to one ounce of water. The solutions may then be used by dipping the hose, which should be used before wearing. Another way is to wear cork insoles that have been dipped in either solution. The articles of diet to be avoided are onions, cheese, and fish. Such treatment, with frequent bathing of the feet, is recommended for simple cases of this disorder. Oxide of zinc, beginning with a very weak solution and increasing the quantity used if necessary, is recommended as a sure cure.

A celebrated French physician, M. Le-goux, recommends the following treatment when other methods fail: "The feet are first bathed in cold water for several hours for two days, and then painted with a compound made from five drams of glycerine, two ounces of solution perchloride of iron and forty drops of bergamot essence. The worst cases are said to be generally cured after such treatment twice a day for one or two weeks. When the feet are continually to be exposed to extreme cold, a pad of curled hair, shaped like the sole of the foot and worn inside the stocking, is recommended.

Hints to Housekeepers.
MELTED butter is a good substitute for olive oil in salad dressing. Many prefer the butter to oil.

GREASE spots may be taken out with weak ammonia in water; lay white paper over and iron with a hot iron.

In using yolks of eggs, it must be remembered that a broken egg must be closely covered in the dish in which it is kept until desired for use.

CRUMBS, berries, and juicy fruits, having been washed, may be cooked without water; then strain and boil the juice fifteen or twenty minutes before adding the sugar, and but little more boiling will be required.

The smoked and dusty globes of chandeliers may be nicely cleaned by soaking them in hot water, to which a little sal soda has been added. Then put some ammonia in hot water, immerse the globes and scrub briskly with a stiff brush. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry.

A PHYSICIAN, who is also an enthusiastic cyclist, believes that it would be better for young folks if riding the wheel were postponed until the body approached maturity. The possible dangers resulting from too early riding would be "a derangement of the conformation of the frame-work of the body." As, for instance, a kind of riding which has a tendency to throw the body forward in a bent position will in time produce a permanent stoop. Another tendency is to overdevelop the large muscles in the fore part of the thigh.

THE KITCHEN.
Ginger Snaps.
One cup and a half of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of butter or lard, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half a cupful of water, two tablespoonfuls of ginger, Mix soft, and roll very thin; bake in a quick oven. Put in the same pan so they will not touch each other.

To-ill Rice.
Take one cup of rice, cover with cold water, and let it boil until the water is most gone, then add one cup of milk. When that boils, stir in one beaten egg, and then season with lemon, vanilla or nutmeg. When done, serve with butter and sugar stirred to a cream.

Crab Apple Jelly.
Wash and wipe Siberian crab apples, quarter, but do not core, put in a kettle, and cover with cold water; cook until soft. Strain twice through a jelly bag. Put the juice on and boil twenty-five minutes. Add a pound of sugar to every pint of juice, with the juice of one lemon. Boil until it jellies.

Roast Tea.
Cut two pounds of lean beef very fine with sharp knife. Pour a pint of cold water over it and let it stand for several hours in a double boiler on the back of the stove, where it will heat to the boiling point but not boil. When the juice is all extracted from the meat so that the meat is white, drain off the liquid and meat to taste.

Quince Marmalade.
Pare, core and slice the quinces. Stew the skins and cores by themselves, with just water to cover them, and when soft, strain through a jelly bag. Let this jelly cool, and when cool put the quinces into it. Boil, stir and mash as the fruit becomes soft, and when reduced to a paste stir in a small quantity of quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Boil fifteen minutes, stirring constantly. Put into small jars or glass cans. The juice of three or four oranges to every six pounds of fruit some consider an addition.

Grape Wine.
One gallon grape juice, three pints cold water, three and one-half pounds brown sugar; stir the sugar into the grape juice; pour the cold water on the squeezed grape skins, and let it stand on them overnight. In the morning pour off, squeezing the grape skins again, and add this juice and the water to the juice and sugar. With this fill a demijohn very full, reserving part of the grape juice in another vessel; as the juice effervesces, it must be skimmed every morning, and the demijohn filled again from the reserved juice. When the effervescence ceases, filter the wine, bottle and seal it. Drink in a dark, cool place.

Ex-Minister Palmer's Little Spaniard.
T. W. Palmer, of Michigan, while Minister to Spain adopted a Spanish baby, and the circumstances of the adoption are just made public. The little Castilian, now three and a half years old, answers to the name of Marillo Cas'caro Palmer, and is an important personage in Senator Palmer's family. While in Spain the Minister's family spent a season at San Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay, and while there Mrs. Palmer objected to the cruel way one of the Spaniards bathed a young baby in the surf. The child's mother was made acquainted with the circumstance and a meeting of the ladies resulted in Mrs. Palmer offering to adopt the child as her own. The child's parents were tolerably well to do and this offer for a time was rejected, but on the payment of a sum of money by the Minister it was ultimately accepted and the little Spaniard was adopted by the Minister and Mrs. Palmer and brought to this country.—New York World.

DOINGS IN DAKOTA.

Record of the Events Occurring in the New Days.
Typhoid fever is prevailing among the graders at the Burlington & Missouri railroad camp in Pennington.

The alliance has contracted for a \$5,000 elevator to be built at Ramona, the same to be ready to receive grain by Nov. 1.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the negro rapist, is in jail at Miller in default of \$2,500 bonds and will await the action of the grand jury.

The Dakotans are rejoicing over recent rains. They have laid the dust, extinguished the prairie fires and softened the ground for fall plowing.

J. FRENCH, of Hughes county, sheared 415 sheep this year, the clip from which was 2,812 pounds and from which he realized \$506.16. The increase in the number of his flock this year is 100.

The drill at the Madras, Wis., has penetrated the so-called "granite" at the bottom of the well. It was probably a stratum of moderately hard sandstone, about sixty-eight feet in thickness. Below it is a stratum of good, old-fashioned Dakota blue clay.

SUNDAY about noon D. S. Richardson's house, about three and a half miles southeast of Harrison, caught fire and burned to the ground. Mrs. Richardson, who was afflicted with heart disease, died from fright. The financial loss was about \$450; no insurance.

The horse that was stolen from the stable of C. M. Brown, of Wakonda, some weeks ago, was found in Chien's livery barn this week, and George Peter Barrett was arrested as the thief. He was recently released from the Deadwood jail after serving a term for burglary.

A FIRE at Richardson destroyed ten horses, twenty wagons, fifty set of harness, the barn, forty bushels of oats and twenty tons of hay belonging to the Richardson Land and Improvement company. The cause of the fire is unknown, but some men were sleeping in the barn and it is thought they had been smoking.

About two weeks ago George Wagner, of Yankton, rented a Winchester rifle to a young man who said he wanted to go hunting. And he went, and has not yet returned. Mr. Wagner has, however, found his rifle. It is held by a man at Gayville, who purchased it for \$2.50 and refuses to give it up unless Mr. Wagner advances \$3.50 for it.

N. O. FELTON, of Brookings county, lost the separator to his thrasher outfit by fire last week. The crew were thrashing on one side of a hill and some one started a prairie fire just over the other side of the ridge. The wind drove the flames into the stacks and before the separator could be removed the fire had consumed it.

A RAINSTORM set in Tuesday night the 7th, about 12 o'clock, at Deadwood, which turned into a snow storm. It lasted until about noon of Wednesday. The hills were covered with snow. The rain from the elements has been more beneficial for some time than this storm in clearing the atmosphere, laying the dust and putting out the ravaging timber fires, and preventing for a time at least any renewal of them.

OPERATIONS with the diamond drill by the Mikado Mining company in Ruby Basin, Black Hills, have been temporarily suspended, owing to some difficulty with the water used in the boiler. As soon as the water becomes hot it begins to foam, it being impossible to keep any in the boiler. Water from different shafts has been tried, but with the same results. A depth of 310 feet had been obtained with the drill before the trouble commenced.

The Redwater Land and Canal company, of Butte county, has decided to extend the canal to the mouth of Nine Mile creek, crossing Whitewood valley about five miles above the mouth of Whitewood creek, thus covering 7,000 acres of fine farming land lying along the Belle Fourche valley, 4,000 acres of which is already contracted for to be covered with water next season. The water is to be furnished to the farmers at \$1 per acre.

SHAFT, the Aberdeen shoe man, on recent visit to Chicago, sold to Marshall Field, the great merchant prince of Chicago, 720 pairs of the papoose moccasins in his manufacturing. He says Mr. Field was much amused at the idea of buying for his house, one of the largest in Chicago, a stock of goods from Aberdeen. At the same time he was much pleased with the goods, and considered that he had an article that would please his customers. The manufacture of the moccasins gives employment to a number of young ladies of Aberdeen.

BROOKINGS COUNTY comes to the front with this profitable farming item: Larson Bros., living near White, this spring rented a farm for \$75, on which there were 120 acres broken. He has sown 100 acres of flax and the remainder to oats. Worms destroyed fifteen acres of flax during the summer. This fall they thrashed out 1,226 bushels of flax and sold the same for \$1.23 per bushel. They paid the rent, bought the farm and paid their other expenses out of the proceeds. They had their oats left and quite a sum of money in the bank for a "nest egg."

PALMER BURTON, of Burlington county, tells the following story of his farming operations: "This country is all right. I can make money here. I have twelve acres of wheat of my own and rented 175 acres, receiving one-half the crop. I was out nothing except my time and feed for a month and three days. I had 1,748 bushels. There is some money in that, ain't there? When I came here in the fall I had just 35 cents—my folks back home cast without anything. I now have machinery and stock and grain and nothing against me. This country is good enough for me. Sold sixty-nine bushels of potatoes yesterday for 55 cents a bushel. My brother is in Illinois—a great apple country. I wrote him I would trade potatoes for apples—bushel for bushel. He wrote back 'no apples and no potatoes—both a failure here.' I guess my brother will not find any more fault with this country."

TUESDAY afternoon there came near being a fatal accident on lower Main street, Deadwood. A blast fired the workmen on the Burlington & Missouri grade, back of Fish & Hunter's store threw a rock weighing about four pounds across the gulch and through the window of Fred Chausse's dwelling, striking his 7-year-old daughter on the ear and just grazing the skull. The sash and glass were entirely broken out of the window and scattered about the room.

MINNEKA is proud of its brick and tiling works.

MADISON is rustling for a woolen mill and a windmill factory.