

The Farmers' Leader.

CANTON, S. D.

FARMERS' PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS

A COMPANY has been organized with a capital of \$4,000,000 to lay a new cable under the Atlantic.

CHINESE pheasants were introduced into the vast forests of Oregon ten years ago, and now it is estimated that there are 1,000,000 of them in the country.

The "oldest Mason" is dead again, this time in Canada. Like the "oldest inhabitant," he is a multitudinous citizen, or vampire-like, comes to life as often as he dies.

NOTWITHSTANDING the well-recognized fact that paper money is a very prolific agent for the spread of contagious diseases, people still persist in thus exposing themselves.

NEW YORK is about to indulge in her favorite recreation of starting a fund for a monument to Columbus. Monument funds are easily started in New York, but very hard to complete.

A MEDICAL journal has discovered that there are from 100,000 to 200,000 hairs on a woman's head. The number of hairs on a man's head depends considerably on the time he has been married.

A FRENCHWOMAN has become the mother of five children at a birth. Had this interesting occurrence taken place in one of the mushroom towns out West that a howl for a recount would have followed.

SCIENTISTS may argue and doctrinaires may prattle against the intermarriage of deaf mutes, but there is still a good deal of sentimental philosophy on the plea that deaf mute couples are congenial. Congeniality is a good thing to have in the family.

A GRATEFUL testifier to a patent medicine's virtues writes to say that before using, his appetite was bad, and he "fell away to nothing." A medicine that can raise a man from a condition of hopelessness to become a fine, robust, healthy liar like that deserves its success.

BOULANGER is accused by his former chief lieutenant, M. Nuquet, with diverting 2,700,000 francs from the electoral fund to his own use. With that snaz little income the man who used to look so well on a black charger should be able to keep the wolf from the door. No wonder he is cheerful and happy, despite all the exposures.

THE "best dressed" men in Europe are having their trousers made two inches longer than the leg and then turning them up at the bottom. The rural lad who succeeds to his father's unmentionables and feels sensitive in regard to the woful misfit can now console himself with the gratifying thought that he is a leader of fashion.

THE rise and fall of Leadville is tersely told in the census. In the four years preceding 1880 the famous carbonate camp grew from a wilderness of mountain and gulch to a city of 11,000 inhabitants. Like all communities dependent solely upon mineral resources, the town is declining with the output, the decrease in ten years amounting to 3,600 people.

THE Whitney family, a tent show touring Michigan, gave the Lapeer spectators a treat the other day. Right in the middle of the show an Episcopal minister appeared in the ring and the two acrobats marched out, leading two blushing young ladies. The marriage ceremony was read and then the newly made Benedicts went on with the show.

A PRISONER in the Webster County (Iowa) Jail, a few days ago, received a copy of "The Kreutzer Sonata." The sheriff felt obliged to read the book through in order to judge of the propriety of leaving it with the prisoner. The official was rewarded for his watchfulness by discovering two sharp steel saws secreted between leaves which had been pasted together.

A MAN who stops another on the street and robs him of his watch and purse is sent to the penitentiary, if captured. A man who sits at a table and fleeces another of his money, with the aid of tricks and cards, is arrested and—fined \$5 or \$10, without even being compelled to appear in court to answer the charge against him. There are many kinds of justice in this world.

NOW THAT great immense hats are lying on the counters and marked "the latest importations" and the theater season just opened, the men of the country have set up a loud howl. A pretty young lady bought the largest she could find the other day, and intends to sit in front of a rude man who, she says, last season "broke her fan, mashed her corn, tore her dress, mussed her hat, breathed perfumes of beer and cloves in her face, and numerous other little things in his mad rush to get out between the acts."

GEN. HOOD, of the Confederate army, and his wife died in New Orleans in 1879 within three days of each other. They left a family of eleven children. There were two pairs of twins and one set of triplets. The friends of General Hood were in dismay at what to do for such a family. The old Confederates were mostly poor men, and they could not see their way clear to provide for such a brood, when John A. Morris, principal proprietor of the Louisiana

lottery, stepped in and assumed the entire responsibility of their education, maintenance and provision for life.

DR. SCHULTZE, a German scientist, says that beer is materially affected both in taste and odor by standing even for a few minutes in a glass. This is due to the fact that the beer dissolves a minute quantity of the lead oxide contained in the glass. Lead oxide is a poison, and a person that drinks a large amount of beer may get enough lead into his system to affect his health—if he lets the beer stay in the glass long enough. Dr. Schultze says that gold-lined silver mugs are the best vessels from which to drink beer. But if you can't get a gold-lined silver mug take a salt-glazed stone mug.

THE cost of French revolutions to the French Government of to-day is recorded in this little list of pensioned persons and families: Senators of the empire, 48,000 francs; in consequence of the Vienna peace, 434,211; men of the times of Louis XVIII and Charles X., 15,000; families of Louis Philippe's time, 41,225; wounded in June, 1848, 136,975; persons of the second empire, 132,000; wounded in February, 1848, 198,000; victims of Dec. 2, 6,553,266. Each government has predeceased the pension obligation of its predecessor as to this growing list, and has paid every item with scrupulous regularity.

THE principal business of Strobeck, a little German village in the Hartz Mountains, is playing chess. Chess is the only game known to its simple people, and it is pursued assiduously by every one. It is taught to the children almost in their infancy. Every house and all the inns are supplied with chess-boards, and the stranger is struck with the curious spectacle of a population—men and woman, old and young—immersed in the royal game and oblivious to other mundane affairs. Chess, while possible to such a singular extent among the grave and solemn Germans of Strobeck, is too slow a game for Americans. Even Philadelphia and St. Louis have never been given to chess.

THE Count of Paris has had the usual funny experience of titled foreigners in this country. At the great reception in Philadelphia he was addressed as "Mr. Orleans," "King" and "Highness." That there may be no mistake hereafter, the Press prints the following form to be used in addressing him: "Monseigneur, j'ai l'honneur de vous souhaiiter le bon soir." This is declared to be all sufficient, and will certainly save the time that would be taken up in hunting over Ollendorf. It would be awkward to ask the Count "if the good grocer has the sand of the husbandman," and have him reply, "No; but he has the stamps of the intelligent postmaster, and the wooden shoe of the little sister of the aunt of the apothecary."

A NATIONAL census will be taken in Austria this winter. On Dec. 29 every house-owner will receive a census blank, which, under penalty of the law, he must fill in for every inmate of his house, and deliver to an official on Jan. 3. The questions to be answered are neither numerous nor minutely inquisitive. Only in matters pertaining to nationality and language will the census be especially detailed. This exception to the otherwise prevailing generality of the information requested is the result of the horrible mish-mash of speech, blood, and history that go to make up the Austro-Hungarian state, as well as of the present strenuous efforts of the government to find some data for the basis of a policy that may harmonize the warring elements. The census officials will be the local county and communal office holders. As the Austrian government has appropriated only about \$15,000 to the undertaking, not very great things are expected from it. The Vienna press complain loudly that hardly any data will be collected that will be of value in devising means for relieving the crying distress of the Austrian working people, especially of the idle and starving thousands in the vicinity of the capital.

A Voyage in a Small Craft. A good deal of excitement was exhibited along the Thames by the arrival at Millwall of Capt. Sundsvall, a Norwegian sailor, who had succeeded in crossing the North Sea in a small boat. The little craft, which is called the Vigten, is only fifteen feet from stem to stern, with four feet breadth of beam. It is covered in with a kind of decking to prevent swamping by heavy seas, and it carries but one small sail.

Capt. Sundsvall commenced his adventurous voyage nearly three weeks before, starting from Christiania with the intention of proceeding to Edinburgh. All went well for a time, but being driven somewhat out of his course by contrary winds, he decided to attempt the journey to London, although such a voyage in so small a craft was attended by considerable danger, particularly as the Captain had no one to assist him in the management of the boat. He made fair progress, however, until he was for some days again disturbed by unfavorable weather, and was driven very much out of his course. Capt. Sundsvall also began to run short of provisions, and began to suffer from fatigue, having to keep a sharp lookout at night, and getting only occasional snatches of sleep during the day. He fell in with the steamship Assen, bound for Rotterdam, the crew of which endeavored to dissuade him from his hazardous enterprise, and invited him to come on board. The adventurous seaman, however, expressed his intention to continue the journey, and having obtained a supply of provisions, proceeded to London, safely reaching the Thames.

RURAL TOPICS.

INFORMATION FOR THE HUSBANDMAN AND HOUSEWIFE.

Some Practical Suggestions for the Farmer, Stock-Breeder, Poultry-er, Nurseryman, and Housekeepers.

THE FARM.

Fences.
The making and keeping up of the fences on the average farm is a very considerable item of expense. On many farms much more so than is really necessary or economical. But the item of keeping up the fences is not all the expense. They occupy more or less ground, depending on the character of the fence. Generally this strip is allowed to grow up in weeds, sprouts or briars; this adds more or less to the work with the crops, but in addition affords a good harboring place for vermin. With a little planning, a considerable part of the fencing can be readily disposed with, and to a good advantage. Where there is no stock law, and where soiling is not followed, outside fencing along the roads and lines between farms must be kept up, with sufficient inside fences, to provide good pasturage. Outside of this, all the rest of the fencing should be dispensed with, as it adds to the expense of the farm with no corresponding benefit. With a good system of rotation planned and carried out, there is but little benefit to be derived in pasturing the cultivated fields. Taking the benefit of plowing under the green growth, and the expense of making and keeping up the fences, the better plan will be, in a majority of cases, to keep the stock off the cultivated land.

My plan is to take considerable pains to have good pastures. I prefer two, as more stock can be kept in proportion to the acreage, with better results, than is possible with only one pasture. Have it seeded with a good variety of grasses, and keep down the weeds and sprouts. Have the balance of the farm into just as few fields as the condition in which the farm lies will permit. It can be divided into plots or fields for cultivation, numbering each one so as to be able to plan better, both in keeping up the system of rotation and of manuring. Much of the inside fencing can be readily dispensed with by this plan, and the farm work carried on to better advantage. A supply of rails or panels of plank fence can be kept for making temporary fences when needed, as it will sometimes happen that it will be advisable to pasture the cultivated land a short time. As with a field of oats, that have fallen down so bad as to be difficult to harvest; or wheat and rye can often have sheep or calves, even the hogs, pastured on them during the fall, and occasionally during the winter. Have enough of the necessary fencing of posts, plank and wire, so as to take up as little land as possible, lessening the cost in the way of land and also in the work of keeping clean. By taking pains to do thorough work and by using good material, a fence can be made that will cost but little to keep in repair each year. And at the same time prove fully more effective than any other.—N. J. Shepherd, in *Practical Farmer*.

THE DAIRY.

Dairy Notes.

If one wishes to please his cows and earn their gratitude and increase the yield of butter let him give the cows a peck of ripe apples sliced and mixed with two quarts of fine corn meal every day at noon.

WHATSOEVER may be the low condition of the general market the best quality of butter is always in demand. Market prices in their variations never affect the highest quality. It is only the second rate kinds that are sold down by the always excessive supply of the poorest qualities.

We have got to reach the keeping of one cow to every acre of cultivated land before we reach the greatest possible profit. The sooner we reach this the better it will be, and then we may try to do better if we can. And with this economy of feeding we must be ever striving for increased yield by the improvement of the dairy stock.

MUCH feed can be saved through the winter by a liberal use of it now. Although the fine weather has kept up to the pasture, it is not nearly so nutritious as in the summer, so that some extra food should be given now. A bit of hay at milking time with a quart or two of meal will keep up the flow of milk.

DEHORNING cattle is not supposed to wholly change the nature of the animals. There are vicious beasts which still retain their natural vices, which however are rendered less dangerous when the horns are removed. That on the part of many thousands may kill its owner even after its horns are removed is no argument against a practice which renders ninety out of 100 practically harmless.

Don't put any faith in methods of improving bad butter or cheese after it is made. The right way is not to make a bad quality of either. It is better to keep out the imperfections than to take them out, even if it were possible. But it is not possible. The butter, if it may be covered up for a short time, by various arts, but like the rottenness at the core of a fair-looking fruit, it will very soon become apparent, and worse than at the beginning.

MUCH harm is done by the prevailing unwise excitement in regard to diseased milk. One of the Ohio inspectors, and a doctor (?) goes so far as to say that the Jersey milk is made unfit for use, by the pampering—as he calls it—of the cows; the carding and brushing and the marketing of them, which he says makes them subject to disease. This is strange talk for a physician who would, or should at least, encourage the most perfect cleanliness and protection against cold and chills, which really are the most frequent causes of diseases in cows.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Artificial Hatching.

When once the farmer fully comprehends the value of an incubator for raising chickens for the market, few will be without them. Properly handled, broiler raising is very profitable, requiring a moderate amount of space within a brooding-house and a few modest runs to successfully bring them up to that age when you can ship to market. Success depends upon the care bestowed every time—neglect is certain of failure; mark this and don't be foolish and think all it is sunshine for it won't. A wise head, methodical and economical, should mean abundant success, and it will come if you only say that it must. Determination is a wonderful hoisting-jack in up-

holding this busy world of ours, and its meaning must be well understood by even the farmer among his flock of fowls. Those who raise broilers must keep away stray cats, rats and wandering dogs; they all do sad work at times among your chicks. Plenty of wire fencing will be needed and all avenues of ingress from marauders closed up securely.

Those who do not wish to raise broilers can keep a flock or hens for eggs profitably in a house 10x12 feet, and with good handling find both profit and pleasure the result of his labor, with but little expense. If you do either, be in earnest, waste no time, but do everything up well, and you can't say poultry-keeping is a failure, for it's false and can be proven a success in a multitude of cases every where.—*Correspondence Farm, Field and Stockman*.

Poultry Notes.

SAWDUST is an excellent litter for duck coops.

OVERCROWDING is a fertile cause of the breeder's worst enemy—roup.

CHOOSE, if possible, for a poultry ranch a slope to the south or southeast. The daily consumption of eggs in the United States is estimated at 45,000,000.

COOL, sweet water is one of the most important factors in the health of the flock.

THERE is nothing better for your turkeys than curds squeezed dry and crumbled.

A SMALL lump of pine tar in the drinking water supplied to the fowls will be found beneficial.

BETTER throw the grain feed among straw or leaves and make the fowls scratch for a living.

It is a bad plan to clean out the poultry houses and throw the refuse just outside the door. Barrel at once and put under cover.

Eggs are the most marketable product that the farm yields. They are ready for the market the minute they are laid, and the sooner they are gotten to market the better.

COMMERCE to breed high class fowls, solely with the object of making money from them, is the rock on which many an enthusiastic beginner has split. Profit must always be a secondary consideration at the outset. It means hard work and plenty of it for a year or more; the profit comes later if you stick to it.

SMALL potatoes make excellent chicken feed if properly fed. Boil, and while hot, mash with cornmeal and bran and feed warm. Give only what they will eat up clean and not oftener than every other day. The trouble which follows from feeding potatoes is due to over feeding when the birds are hungry and without mixing the potatoes with meal and bran.

You cannot keep the chicken coops too clean, and even after they leave the hens and cluster nightly by themselves see that their shelter is dry and clean and avoid crowding. Divide the flock in lots of a dozen, they will be healthier and grow faster for this attention. Every day clean up the droppings and scatter sawdust on the floor, consequently the air is pure at night.

THE STOCK RANCH.

When to Breed Fillies.

There is quite a difference in opinion among breeders as to the proper time to commence breeding fillies. We have had considerable experience during the past fifteen years in breeding mares, having bred large numbers during that time, both for ourselves and those who patronized the stallions we kept for public service.

We have always advocated breeding the fillies at two years, if it is the intention to breed at all, as when they are they will foal their first colt when three years old with less danger to themselves than when four or five years old, for the following reasons: the mare not having so fully matured as at four or five years old her bones and muscles are not so firmly knit, hence will give more readily, also the foal of the 3-year-old mare will generally be smaller at birth, thereby lessening the danger of the mare having trouble.

We have never known a 3-year-old mare to have trouble in foaling, although we have known quite a number of fine mares being lost by not being able to foal their first colt when five to seven years old.

Two-year-old fillies should not be bred too early in the season; it would be better to have them foal in July than before the grass comes in the spring, as they will do far better if they can have a run on grass a month before foaling.

We believe that mares that have their first colts at three years make better and more regular breeders, and in our opinion the breeder who allows a good 2-year-old to run over without being stunted to a well bred, matured stallion is losing valuable time.

We say breed the fillies to matured stallions, for in breeding horses, as with all other kinds of stock, if young, immature females the stock will rapidly degenerate into mere scrubs.—*National Horse Breeder*.

Live Stock Notes.

If you have not feed sufficient to keep the pigs growing, some of them should be sold.

Do you believe the health of a horse largely depends upon the cleanliness of his skin?

In purchasing a horse, always reject one that is not a good walker. It is an important quality.

The failure to make sheep pay can, to a considerable extent, be traced to failure to give proper care.

In many cases it will pay to purchase and feed bran, shipstuf and oil meal to the growing pigs. It will be better and cheaper than corn.

BRUISES, as well as diseases, are often transmitted to offspring, and for this reason it is very important to have the sire, at least, as perfect as possible.

RAISING plug horses for market rarely pays. They cost as much to raise as the better class and sell for much less. Remember this this fall when engaging a horse for service.

It is when prices are low and the margin of profit is small, that it is important to keep a close account with each class of stock in order to determine which is the most profitable.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Pretty Things for the House.

I have a table which I would not part with for any mahogany cabinet table in the land, and you will wonder why when I tell you it did not cost me as much as my kitchen table. I obtained from one of our dealers three slender cases, for which I paid 10 cents each. I crossed them in the middle and on top placed a piece of pine wood twenty-two inches square and one inch thick, nail-

ing it securely to each cane. I purchased a pint can of inside white paint for 15 cents, at the hardware store, and treated the canes to three coats thereof. I then obtained some white French enamel at 25 cents a pint, and gave it three coats of that, allowing plenty of time for drying. I placed on the wood a layer of cotton batting, over which I tacked a piece of coarse muslin. It was then ready for the plush. I purchased five-eighths of a yard of white plush, which I tacked tightly over the muslin. Then around the table I suspended twenty-four plush ornaments, three white and three yellow, and on each of the four sides, placing them alternately. After that I nailed some brass-headed nails straight around the table, and after tying a yellow ribbon bow where the canes cross, my table was completed, and a daintier one it would be hard to find.

A portiere is a great furnisher, and may be obtained now at reasonable prices. Still cheaper is a very pretty portiere that can be made of common blue jean, which is used for overalls. As you all know, it is very low in price, often sought for. Make the curtain of the depth of your door, and finish with a deep hem. Then across the bottom, about four inches from the lower edge of the hem, place a band of plush, either dark mahogany or cinnamon brown in color, and about ten or twelve inches deep. If the poles are too costly, a very odd and pretty pole may be made of a branch of a tree, cut even on each end, and the branch itself being left rough. Give it a coat of mahogany stain, and fasten up at each end by means of small pieces of leather tacked under and over the pole. Sew the curtains on small brass screw eyes, which should be riveted in the pole. If attempted, I can assure you it will be a gratifying success.—*American Agriculturist*.

Hints to Housekeepers.

TO CLEAN knives, cut a small potato, dip it in brickdust and rub them.

GREASE may be removed from silk by applying magnesia to the wrong side.

KEEP the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room, establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

LAMP BURNERS that have become dim and sticky can be renovated by boiling them in strong soda water, using a tin tomato can for this purpose; then scour the burners with soap and they will be as good as new.

KEEP your combs and brushes sweet and clean. Wash them in tepid water containing a few drops of ammonia. The grease and soil will disappear as if by magic. Place the brushes bristles down to dry, and delicate celluloid handles will not be injured.

FOR washing lace curtains and fine laces, allow the articles to lie in borax water for twenty-four hours, then squeeze out, not rub, through several clear waters. Black cashmere, washed in hot water with a little borax added, rinsed in very blue water, and ironed while wet on the wrong side, look "as good as new."

THE KITCHEN.

Apple and Sage Pudding.
Pare and core six large, tart apples; fill the holes in these cored apples with sugar and a little cinnamon, and stick two cloves in each apple, placing them in a large pudding dish. Take six large spoonfuls of sage; pour over it two cups of boiling water, stirring until it begins to thicken; then cover it up and let it stand about two hours; pour this into the dish containing the apples, and bake in a moderate oven for two hours. Eat hot with sugar and cream, or a plain butter and sugar sauce.

Apple Sauce.
Pare, core and stew six large, tart apples as for sauce; beat them very smooth while hot, adding one tablespoon of butter, six tablespoons of white sugar, nutmeg to the taste, and one teaspoon of rosewater; when quite cold, add three eggs, beaten separately very light, putting in the whites last; pour into a deep pudding dish, previously warmed and well buttered. Bake in a moderate oven until it is delicately browned. Eat warm, not hot.

Ribbon Cake.
One cup butter, two and one-half cups sugar, four eggs, one cup sweet milk, three cups of flour, two heaping teaspoons baking-powder. Divide into three parts. To one part add one cup raisins and one cup currants, spice to taste. Bake the three parts in three separate tins. Put the part with the fruit between the other two, spreading a thin layer of frosting between, and cover the top with frosting.

Jumbles.
One and a quarter pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, five eggs, a gill of milk, a teaspoonful of baking powder, bake one-half of this in small tins in a quick oven; in the remainder put a quarter of a pound of currants, and bake the same. Frost or not at pleasure by leaving out the whites of one or two eggs.

Dried Peas.
Let them stand over night in water; the next day boil until tender; drain off the water, and for every quart add two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a tablespoonful of flour rubbed into the butter, half a teaspoonful of sugar and one of salt. Mix thoroughly, simmer a few minutes, add a cup of cream or rich milk to each quart, heat and serve.

Cottage Pudding.
One egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one-half cup of milk, one-half cup of sugar, one-half of a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, flour enough to make a cake batter.

Piercing Ears No Longer Fashionable.
To pierce a child's ears is now regarded as execrably bad form. Of old no sooner was the little one christened and vaccinated than straightway the careful mother whisked her daughter off to be punctured at the jeweler's. Fashion has completely reversed these ideas, and to-day even the school girl, whose pretty pink lobes have been preserved intact locks with commiseration upon the mutilated ears of her less fortunate companion. Pins and earrings are now rarely sold in sets for young people, and it begins to look as though one relic of barbarism had been definitely laid aside.—*Exchange*.

"That artless girl in the museum will be safe from marriage proposals." "Why, so?" "Because nobody will ask for her hand."

FROM THE DAKOTA.

HURON WILL CONTEST THE CAPITAL ELECTION.

That City Claims to Have Evidence on Hand Showing Gigantic Frauds—Douglas County Election Returns—News Notes from Pierre.

It has been years since Huron citizens have evidenced such enthusiasm and earnestness as characterized a public meeting held there on the night of the 19th inst. The crowd was greater than the hall could accommodate, and many were unable to gain admittance. Speeches were made by Mayor Rice, W. A. Lynch, L. H. Hole, J. W. Shannon, Rev. E. B. Cummings, Dr. Brockway, B. Kelly, Representative Harrison, G. C. Cooper and others. Every speech effective and had the true ring of earnest determination. There will be no faltering or giving up, but the contest will be carried to the bitter end, as the following resolution, adopted unanimously, indicates:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the capital contest should be continued vigorously to the point of thoroughly investigating and contesting the election if necessary, and that all details be committed to the present capital committee with power to name such attorneys and agents as they may deem proper.

The committee is in possession of 362 affidavits from twenty-eight counties, and each affidavit shows that from fifteen to sixty-seven illegal votes were cast at the places the frauds and indicates that Pierre received nearly 12,000 fraudulent votes for the capital. The committee daily receives additional affidavits and letters from different points in the state.

Douglas County Election Returns.
The official count of the election returns made on the 18th, made developments which were both surprising and gratifying to the republicans of the county. It had been conceded that the democrats had elected the treasurer and superintendent of schools, but the official count, made by the board on the 18th at its regular meeting, showed that the republican nominee was elected by a majority of three. The candidate for superintendent of schools on the republican ticket entered protest to the county attorney and county judge, and they put up no candidate for the latter. The republicans are feeling jubilant, though they regret greatly the loss of state senator and one representative.

Big Irrigation Scheme.

The New York Land and Irrigation Company of New York, has been organized. The capital is \$1,000,000 with \$200,000 paid in. Thomas, the millionaire manufacturer, is president and the other officers and stockholders are men of ample means. The organization was formed principally for the purpose of buying lands in the James river valley and sinking artesian wells for the purpose of irrigation. The land with the water supply will be sold in tracts as the opportunity is offered to farmers and whoever may wish to buy. The vice-president of the company, C. W. Barringer, has been through Brown county, also Beadle and Spink, pricing lands and making a thorough examination of the soil as an all conditions. He is well pleased and says his company will invest large sums in the three counties.

News Notes From Pierre.

Pierre bankers and capitalists have organized a stock company, with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of buying and selling sheep—more particularly to place flocks of sheep with responsible farmers on shares. While the section of country near Pierre has attained a reputation as a stock country so far as horses and cattle are concerned, yet little has been heard of sheep; and those farmers who have kept small flocks state that sheep raising is particularly well adapted to this section of the state, which leads to this venture on the part of these capitalists. In connection with their business the company intend to operate a big sheep ranch near Pierre.

Indian Commissioner Laird has bound Jones Hall over to the United States court next May in \$250 bonds for selling liquor to Indians in Nowlin county. It seems the Indians have been getting whisky freely somewhere in that county lately, causing them to carouse around and intimidate settlers by riding their ponies into stores and houses. The government now proposes to sit down on this selling whisky to Indians.

The city council has decided to remit all city taxes for a term of years on any manufacturing enterprise that may locate here.

Dec. 9 is the date set for the meeting, at Bismarck, of the South and North Dakota adjustment committee to make a final settlement of affairs between the two states.

Another Cement Plant for Yankton.

Articles of incorporation of the Yankton Portland Cement company have been filed with the secretary of state. The company owns 1,100 acres of choice land with a clay deposit fifty feet in depth and equal to the best cement land in the world. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000 and is owned principally by St. Paul, Chicago and Philadelphia capitalists. The officers named in the articles of incorporation are: S. W. Swift, president; J. T. M. Pierce, vice-president; W. A. Edmunds, treasurer; E. A. Bruce, secretary; W. P. Dewey, jr., solicitor. The company will erect mills to the value of \$200,000 at once.

Items Told in Few Lines.

PIERRE vocalists are talking of producing the cantata of Queen Esther.

It is reported that Judge Edgerton has tendered his resignation to Gov. Mellette as a member of the state board of regents.

THE Great Northern railway bridge over the Marais between Mallory and Fisher was recently destroyed by fire, impeding travel for a short time.

AN old soldier was retired at Fort Sully the other day, and with some \$500 came to Pierre. The first night he was in town he dropped \$150 of it in a Missouri avenue house.

HANSON county has over thirty artesian wells, ranging in depth from 100 to 200 feet. Some flow but a few barrels, others thousands of gallons per day. None have tapped the main artesian basin, consequently there is no great pressure in any.