

# The Farmers' Leader.

CANTON, S. D.

FARMERS PUBLISHING CO., Publishers

It is estimated that Indian wars have cost the Government \$700,000,000. At this rate dead Indians must cost us about \$1,000,000 apiece.

An educational authority says the annual cost of teaching this country's school children is \$122,455,252. As a rule it is money well expended.

A late novelty is an invalid's chair propelled by electricity. The battery will drive it over an ordinary road for nine hours at the rate of six miles an hour.

There is a great future for the gold mining industry in America. The citizens of the States annually bury with their dead \$100,000 worth of gold teeth fastenings!

A distinguished Bostonian has been paying an election bet by playing a cornet on the Back Bay streets and collecting what pennies he could for the performance.

It has been suggested that the phonograph shall be used as a cash register. Every sum the cashier receives might be called into the phonograph and there recorded, as a check on the accounts.

The favorite food of the Sandwich Islanders is the flesh of the Mexican hairless dog. It is said to taste like spring chicken and is considered a great dainty. These dogs are raised in large numbers and are fattened for the market.

While we propose to treat everybody fairly and with due consideration, still, people who have business with the chiropodist themselves will do well to avoid stepping on our feet. We pare our own corns with a razor, and it might be dangerous.

The meteorological observatory at the Massachusetts Agricultural College has received a delicate and expensive apparatus for the measurement of the electric potentiality of the atmosphere. This instrument is the only one of its kind in the United States and one of the few in the world.

The tapering-off school of New York philosophers will find comfort in the fact that a Chicagoan whose married life had been one endless quarrel killed himself the day after his wife left him. The shock of sudden change and the dull monotony of one piping day of peace was too much to be endured.

The chief religions of the world may be classified as follows: Christianity, 450,000,000; Confucianism, 390,000,000; Hindooism, 190,000,000; Mohammedanism, 18,000,000; Fetichism, 150,000,000; Buddhism, 100,000,000; Spirit Worship, 50,000,000; Shintoism, 22,000,000; Jews, 8,000,000; Parsees, 1,000,000; total, 1,449,000,000.

Railroad statistics show that no one car on a train is safer than another. Sometimes the last car is the only one to drop through a bridge, and again the first coach climbs on top of the baggage-car. Pay your fare, have faith, and take your chances. Of the forty-two men hung last year none were ever hurt in a railroad accident.

The attempt to resurrect a Charlie Ross sensation was short-lived. His alleged discovery in Boston under the guise of a burglar proved as baseless as the thousand and one others that his abduction has given rise to. In all human probability the boy is dead long since, and has not been brought up to a life of crime. It is at least to be hoped so.

One of the results of the development of Africa will be an increase in the supply of ivory. The annual slaughter of the elephant on the continent at present reaches 65,000. The ivory product is worth \$850,000. With the influx of European capital and enterprise, it is to be supposed that the elephant will be exterminated, as has been our American buffalo here.

In Paris the thousands of sardine and other tin boxes that are thrown away every month form the basis of an industry which has reached large proportions. These refuse cans are stamped by machinery into tin soldiers, and sold so cheaply that the poorest children can possess them; yet the manufacturer makes a fair profit, which he could not do if he used new material.

The two sides of the human face are not exactly alike, and a German biologist asserts that the lack of symmetry, as a rule, is confined to the upper part of the face; in two cases out of five the eyes are out of line, and seven persons out of every ten have stronger sight in one eye than in the other; another singular fact is that the right ear is almost invariably higher than the left.

Probably the smallest and most unique postoffice in the world is a barrel which swings from the outermost rock of the mountains overhanging the Straits of Magellan, opposite Terra del Fuego. Every passing ship opens it to place letters in it or take letters out. Every ship undertakes to forward all letters in it that it is possible for it to transmit. The barrel hangs by its iron chain, beaten and battered by the winds and

storms, but no locked or barred office on land is more secure.

DURING the last nine months 20,400 Italians (chiefly of the less desirable class), 11,000 Poles, and 17,700 Hungarians have been admitted into this country. It is safe to say that not one in ten of these 49,100 immigrants will act the part of honest, industrious and desirable citizens; and still we go on receiving such people, careless of the grave danger that such a course involves.

THERE were in the United Kingdom, at the end of June last, according to a recent return, 10,034 engines, or 96 per cent., and 51,793 passenger vehicles, or 96 per cent. of the total, fitted with continuous brakes, which comply, or partly comply, with the Board of Trade requirements. As compared with the returns of June, 1893, there is an increase of one in the percentage of engines, and of four in that of the carriages thus fitted.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES, in his annual report, favors legislation that would provide some system of more reasonable professional advancement. The artillery branch should be increased by at least two regiments, and the same organization be given the infantry that exists in the best armies of the world—namely, three-battalion organization. When officers have served without promotion fifteen years they should be advanced one grade, as is done in certain of the lower staff grades.

THE two worst despotisms in the Europe of to-day are those of Russia and nihilism. Russia refuses to recognize the rights of men, as individuals, and nihilism ignores the rights of men as organized in communities. The people of the United States are justly horrified at the atrocities of Siberia, but they have as much reason to be horrified at the false and fatal doctrines of the extremists who deny that there is any right higher than that of the individual to please himself. Absolutism would be better than this.

AN Egyptian scythe, recently unearthed, is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie, in London. The shaft of the instrument is wood, supporting a row of flint saws, which are securely cemented into it. This discovery will set at rest the speculations which have been made as to how the crops of the land were gathered in the flint and early copper age. It has long been suspected that such an instrument as Mr. Petrie has brought to light was used, but there was no direct evidence.

EVERY established local newspaper receives subscriptions from large cities which puzzle the publisher, but which the New York Times explains as follows: "A wholesale merchant in the city who became rich in the business says his rule is that whenever he sells a bill of goods on credit, he immediately subscribes for the local newspaper of his debtor. So long as he advertised vigorously, he rested, but as soon as he began to contract his advertising space he took the fact as evidence that there was trouble ahead and he invariably went for the debtor. He said the man who is too poor to make his business known is too poor to do business. The withdrawal of an 'ad' is evidence of weakness which wholesale men are not slow to act upon."

THOSE who have given close study to the requirements of the human system in the matter of food say that a healthy man requires 300 grains of nitrogen and 4,600 grains of carbon daily to repair the waste that goes on during the twenty-four hours. As meat contains 100 grains of carbon and 300 of nitrogen in every 1,000 grains, it would be necessary to eat six and one half pounds of meat to supply the amount of carbon the system requires, which would entail the consumption of a great deal more nitrogen than the system needs. On the other hand, bread contains 300 grains of carbon and ten of nitrogen in every 1,000 grains, so that to obtain the amount of nitrogen required it is necessary to consume twice as much bread as will supply the requisite of carbon. These calculations indicate the value of a mixed diet.

REFUSAL to marry has of late become, rather too frequently, an excuse for deliberate murder. It is generally the man who does the killing, and the woman who does the refusing. Great day! The time may not be far distant, if this thing is allowed to continue, when even the city thug will be afraid to "pop the question," unless he has his "pop" ready drawn, and no young lady will feel safe in refusing an offer, unless her "pop" or big brother may be concealed nearby, armed and equipped and ready to defend her from the lover who wants her for a wife. Pray tell us who will provide for the old bachelors and elderly maidens left wandering over the face of the earth unpaired, unmatched? The prospect is perfectly uninviting to the nerves of the ordinary journalist. It must be changed. This wiping out of young girls because they will not unite their fortunes with those of every hoodlum that asks them to share his name and fortune and become his social slave, must be stopped. It has gone on long enough. Too many good wives that might have been have already been slaughtered. A law will have to be passed by Congress absolutely prohibiting "pops" of either sort—vocal or metallic—otherwise consequences can only be conjectured—but they are awful to contemplate.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### HOUSEHOLD AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

A Budget of Useful Information Relating to the Farm, Orchard, Stable, Parlor and Kitchen.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

Transformations of a Leg of Mutton.

A family of four, a five or six-pound leg of mutton possesses strikingly "the gift of continuance." For the benefit of some puzzled housewife, to whom its economical use is a subject of anxious thought, we may narrate the successive reappearances of such a piece of meat upon a certain table. Its debut was in the usual form of boiled mutton, of which the proper accompaniment is caper sauce; the recipes for this are various, but the following may be found useful.

CAPER SAUCE—Into one tablespoonful of flour rub the same quantity of butter, and add gradually one-half pint of boiling water, stirring well. Mix in one teaspoonful of vinegar and add the capers, either one or two tablespoonfuls, as suits the taste.

The water in which the meat had been boiled was set away in the soup-kettle. The next day, when it was quite cold, the fat was carefully removed and pearl barley was added, in the proportion of four level tablespoonfuls to a quart of soup. Seasoned with salt and pepper just before serving, this made a very good soup.

The mutton next appeared upon the breakfast table one warm morning, when to eat seemed an unnecessary, or at least an undesirable, effort; cut in the thinnest possible slices, arranged neatly upon a dainty platter, and garnished with delicate sprays of parsley, it could hardly fail to tempt the most languid appetite.

Next came the curry episode, and here let us digress to speak a good word for the curry powder, which is a preparation who dislike it when used in quantity will find that a small amount gives a delicious flavor, obtainable by the use of no other condiment. It is especially pleasant in hot weather and in warm countries, a fact suggested by its origin in India, and has been considered to "give tone to the digestive organs," containing as it does black pepper, coriander seed, ginger, mustard, turmeric, and spices with other ingredients, according to the formula used in its preparation. It is inexpensive, too—another item in its favor. And so the mutton, when next the faithful leg, or what remained of it, appeared, was in the tempting form of

CURRY OF MUTTON—Chop one pint of cold cooked mutton. Put one tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan; when melted, add a tablespoonful of flour and stir until smooth; add a half-pint of boiling water, stir until it boils; add the meat, a teaspoonful of curry-powder, and a half-teaspoonful of salt; stir until thoroughly heated. Then heap it in the center of a meat dish, and put around it a border of nicely boiled rice.

The recipe is one of Mrs. Rorer's, as is also that for cooking rice so that the grains are separate, after the fashion of Chinese cooking.

RICE—Wash one cupful of good rice, and sprinkle it carefully into a kettle full of boiling water; cover and boil rapidly, without stirring, for twenty minutes. Drain and throw into a bowl of cold water to blanch for ten minutes. Drain and put in the colander over boiling water to steam, or stand it in the oven, leaving the door open. Sprinkle with salt, and serve.

But even this did not dispose of all the mutton, and again it formed the piece de resistance at breakfast, this time metamorphosed into minced mutton or toast. For this dish, chop the meat fine, being careful to remove all bits of gristle or bone, moisten it with a little butter, season with salt, and when hot spread upon hot toast, the crusts of which have been slightly moistened with hot water. To some tastes a little Worcestershire sauce, added with the salt, is an improvement.

When the housewife opened the refrigerator doors after breakfast in the matter of food say that a healthy man requires 300 grains of nitrogen and 4,600 grains of carbon daily to repair the waste that goes on during the twenty-four hours. As meat contains 100 grains of carbon and 300 of nitrogen in every 1,000 grains, it would be necessary to eat six and one half pounds of meat to supply the amount of carbon the system requires, which would entail the consumption of a great deal more nitrogen than the system needs. On the other hand, bread contains 300 grains of carbon and ten of nitrogen in every 1,000 grains, so that to obtain the amount of nitrogen required it is necessary to consume twice as much bread as will supply the requisite of carbon. These calculations indicate the value of a mixed diet.

First the minced and curried mutton, rice and all were thoroughly mixed, so subduing the curry flavor that its origin was barely traceable; the result was mounded in the center of a nearly flat, square-cornered dish, and set in the refrigerator to become thoroughly chilled. An ordinary salad-bowl is too deep for this, and the dairy white of china is a pleasant contrast with the salad. The salad-dressing was next to be concocted, and the first step in this was to carefully slice into rings a hard-boiled egg, the yolk gathered in a saucer forming the foundation. Mashed fine and mixed into a paste with one tablespoonful of salad oil, it was seasoned to taste with salt and pepper, and then three more scant tablespoonfuls of oil were added; beating in a tablespoonful of vinegar completed this operation, and the lettuce was next prepared. The central leaves of delicate green and yellow, were carefully washed and tucked in around the mound of mutton, each larger green leaf containing a smaller yellow heart-leaf. The rings of white of egg decorated the surface of the mound in a fanciful design, and just before serving each one was filled with salad dressing. The remainder being sent to the table in a separate dish, to be added as desired.—Patty Druce, in Good Housekeeping.

#### THE FARM.

Now often I see a fringe of weeds, brambles, and briars a rod wide along the sides of cultivated fields. Is it for use or ornament that the owner allows the weeds to grow? It seems to me that such a fringe not only looks badly, but is a hurt to any farm, for the vile seeds produced there

take root in the adjoining plowed land and make more work, and sap fertility from the soil. It should grow something more profitable than that. The fringe also makes a harbor for vermin of one sort or another. All such fringes should be burned before snow flies this fall.

It pays to shell the corn one is obliged to sell, before delivering it to buyer, for it not only saves hauling so much bulk, but the fuel the cobs make is a saving on the coal bill, both in money and hauling. But after the corn is shelled, how often I see the cobs in great piles, exposed to the weather. I never saw any that burned better for being so exposed, did you? If not, I think they had better be housed. Mine are when I have a chance.

I have noticed that some are in the habit of leaving the tripod, with which the hay has been stacked, astride the stacks, and nearly six months old, and built so close to the feet of the tripod that the water runs down the rods and wets the stack. Why not take the tripod down when the stack is finished? Better for the stack and the tripod.

Once in a while I see a girl helping the boys husk the corn. That's right, especially if the boy cannot go to school before the corn is out. Often the best boy of the family is the girl, and after the mother has had her help in the home till the morning work is done up it will not do her any harm, will give her health and strength to get the fresh air and try her hand at getting out the golden corn. On the same principle, if the "girls are all boys" it is right that the boy or boys help the mother about the house. There's nothing like lending a helping hand to make things move.

To-day, in going through the country, I noticed one field in which one set of hands and a team were getting in the fodder and another team and set of hands were husking out the corn, so the work was kept right up, when the last shock at night was husked out it was thrown upon the wagon and the stack closed in. No re-handling of fodder in that field, no shocks blown down and buried in the snow.

I have often wondered why those who have great boulders in their meadows or plowed fields, allow weeds and other foul trash to grow around, go to seed, and make winter homes for mice and other vermin. Now is the best time of the year to clean up such places—purge them with fire. Nothing short will do the job effectually.

Sometimes I hear of cows and other stock being sick after turning into the stalk field. Often this is laid to the "smut." Let the stock have free access to salt and all the fresh water they will drink, and there will be less complaint on this score.

Some farmers think hay tools standing upon the meadow lend a picturesque view to the winter scene? If not, why are so many mowing machines and hay rakes left out? It does them no good.

How many farmers ever think the windmill tower needs looking after? The probability is there will be some high winds this winter. I think it would be good policy if who have windmills to look over the towers and see if there is not a belt or nail needed, or a brace or new piece where a sappy stick was used. Tower builders mean to put in none but good lumber, but mistakes will happen; strengthen the tower if needed.

The thought came to me to-day that some farmers go along just as though they expected to live under the weather all season. No preparation whatever made for the shelter of stock or convenience in caring for them. Look out for suffering and loss on such farms.—Cor. Farm, Field and Stockman.

#### THE DAIRY.

Importance of Testing Milk in the Creameries.

Through the Bureau of Dairy Information, Mr. C. P. Goodrich relates an instance to illustrate the importance of testing milk to determine the amount of butter fat it contains, and paying for it accordingly.

I have a friend who has been for many years a private dairyman. He has gradually, by an intelligent breeding and feeding, and with an eye solely to butter production, built up a splendid herd of butter cows. He has made money enough in dairying to enable him to buy a much larger farm than he before owned, and located near a creamery, which he commenced to patronize a few months ago.

Not long since he told me he was not satisfied at all with the returns he got from the creamery. "Why," said he, "during the months of June and July I got 45 cents a 100 for my milk. About four pounds to the 100, average of about 15 cents a pound, and 1 cent out for making does it you see. Now, the milk of my cows will make six pounds to the 100—I know it; because it has done that for some years, and, besides, I kept it at home one week in June and it did it then. I know they say the separator can get more out of milk than I can, but I can get that. As to price, I have always got as much, and usually more than, the best creamery. But at 15 cents six pounds is 90 cents, just double what I got. Now, I can't stand that. To keep the cows—feed, care for, and milk them, and carry the milk to the factory, and then give half to have the butter made is too much for me.

I don't know what to do. I have no conveniences for making butter on this farm, and I don't want to be at the expense of \$300 or \$300 for fitting them up. Besides, my wife has always made the butter, and I want she should have a little rest, and I don't suppose we could hire anybody to make it as good as she can.

I have got to do something different, and I have about made up my mind that I must let my splendid butter cows go that's terribly—I have taken me years to get them—and get some others that will give more milk, no matter whether there is much butter in it or not. Maybe I'll get Holsteins."

Then turning to me he said, "What shall I do?" My reply was, I will give you advice only on one point; that is stick to your butter cows, for by the time you get fairly changed around you will want them back again, because the creamery men will soon be compelled to test the milk and give credit for the butter fat it contains or quit the business."

#### THE POULTRY-YARD.

Raising White Plymouth Rocks. Our small flock of fowls having become a mixture of different varieties, we determined last spring before selling off the old stock to raise the required number of pure-blood chickens. As the White Plymouth Rocks seemed to combine all the requisite qualities desirable in fowls, in May we obtained four settings of eggs from which were hatched thirty-five fine healthy chickens. We found them to be hardy, vigorous and

very tenacious of life; several times during the summer the pelting rains flooded their coops and thoroughly wet them, which would have been death to common chickens; but after they were picked up and dried by the kitchen fire they were as lively as ever. They are white, without any markings of color, except that they have very large frames, and are somewhat slow in reaching maturity, but when one takes into consideration the size and weight they attain at full growth, there is nothing remarkable about it. They are said to be good and nearly non-sitters. They are a desirable fowl for table use, as their flesh is white, tender, and fine-flavored. At this date our flock of chickens are nearly six months old, and while they have attained a two-thirds growth, it is difficult to ascertain their sex with any degree of accuracy; the males to all appearance largely predominate, and we are holding the entire flock for future development.

In connection with the White Plymouth Rocks we raised a brood of two chickens from our old stock of fowls. While the males have been slaughtered for table use, the pullets have been laying since the first of the month, which, with our mixed breed of fowls, is an uncommon occurrence. We have just one Brown Leghorn hen whose record we wish to give, and if "A Farmer's Daughter" or any other poultry-raiser can show a better record from this variety or any other, will they please to make it known? In September of last year a neighbor had a brood of Brown Leghorn chickens come off, and as cold weather came on they all died but one. Through some unaccountable freak this one orphan chicken took up its quarters in one of our barns and persisted in remaining there. John was indignant and said he would not have one of his fowls mixed up with such an insignificant breed, and if the neighbor did not keep it at home he would wring its neck. After one or two unsuccessful attempts to keep the chick at home the neighbor gave it up, and the chicken picked up its living wherever it could, and became a permanent boarder through the entire winter. But John's indignation was not allayed. Judge of our astonishment when this half-grown chicken began to lay in April. At first its eggs resembled a dove's egg in size. From April to the present time there have not been many days at a time but that this fowl has produced an egg. John says if he had a dozen such hens he could glut the market with eggs.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

#### ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Horticultural Notes.

The currant worm does not trouble the black currant.

It is as important to the fruit grower as to the butter maker that his goods should be up to the mark every time.

AFTER planting, the great secret of success in tree growing is good cultivation. Never let the weeds grow. Keep the soil loose.

THERE are 110 different varieties of strawberries growing in the experimental gardens at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

THE American Cultivator says the entire peach crop shipped over the Delaware Railroad in 1890 consisted of two baskets and one crate of very indifferent fruit.

GROWING trees of any kind is growing a crop. Now, if we will use the trees as we use other crops, giving them good, rich soil and decent care, we shall act wisely, and likely successfully grow one crop of trees.

In planting wind-breaks, put the mulberry and box elder four feet apart. In planting groves never use a single variety, but a judicious mixture. For the North plant the first row to box elder, the second to ash, and so on.

HENRY SPAULDING, of Aurelius, Mich., bought an eighty acre farm last spring, giving his note for \$1,300 in payment. The crop of apples on the land last fall nearly released the obligation. The "short crop" was a good thing for one man.

THE rose bug is an enemy that does not confine itself to the rose. It destroys fruits and flowers. Large shrubs are quickly destroyed by the bugs. To attempt to make a wholesale warfare on them is quite a task, but they can be driven off or destroyed by Persian insect powder.

DELAWARE raised an enormous quantity of tomatoes last year, the number of cans prepared for market exceeded 5,000,000. A ton of tomatoes as they come from the field, will fill from 400 to 450 cans. Calling it 425, a product of 5,000,000 cans means that 11,700 tons of tomatoes were purchased by the canners in that State this year.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

THE Farmers' Review makes the following estimate of the potato crop for 1890:

State	Average in bushels	Total yield.
Illinois	21	2,746,000
Indiana	22	2,814,000
Ohio	49	7,081,000
Kentucky	33	1,429,000
Missouri	28	942,000
Iowa	48	6,921,000
Kansas	21	2,461,000
Nebraska	21	1,798,000
Michigan	84	9,544,000
Wisconsin	56	5,833,000
Minnesota	71	8,833,000
Dakota	42	2,668,000
Total	425	48,384,000

The crop in the other States and Territories will not probably exceed 73,796,000, making a grand total for 1890 of 233,701,000, or for 1888 of 216,646,000.

#### THE KITCHEN.

Oyster Fritters. Make a batter of one cup of flour, half-teaspoonful baking powder, pinch salt, two eggs, one cup milk; dip each oyster in this batter and fry in hot lard, as for doughnuts.

Drawn Butter. Half teacup of butter; two tablespoonfuls of flour; rub all together and pour into a pint of boiling water; add salt. Serve with boiled meats.

Ginger Cookies. One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one teaspoonful salt, two dessert-spoonfuls ginger, one teaspoonful soda, one-half cup warm water poured on soda, then put in molasses and stir well before putting in the other ingredients.

Buttermilk Muffins. Beat hard two eggs into a quart of buttermilk, stir in flour to make a thick batter, about a quart, and lastly a teaspoonful of salt and the same of soda. Bake in a hot oven in well greased tins. Muffins of all kinds should only be cut just round the edge, then pulled open with the fingers.

## THE LAW SUSTAINED.

SOUTH DAKOTA ORIGINAL PACKAGE DECISION.

Failure to Establish Numerous Propositions Makes the Sell-er Amenable to the State Law—Heavy Verdict Against the Dakota Insurance Company.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 20.—In the celebrated original package case of the state of South Dakota vs. Geo. H. Chapman and William Noller, on a writ of error, the supreme court has rendered a decision adverse to the defendants. This was an action wherein the defendants were informed against in the county court of Lincoln county for keeping a common nuisance by selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and willfully and unlawfully permitting persons to resort to rooms and saloons where such liquors were sold. Before the commencement of the trial, defendants applied for a change of judges on the ground that the judges were prejudiced against the defendants, and the application was supported by the affidavits of seven other citizens of Lincoln county. The court denied the application, stating that the affidavits set out no facts upon which to predicate the alleged prejudice, but were simply expressions of a general belief. A jury was empaneled, a trial had, a verdict of guilty rendered against the defendants, and each was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 and to be imprisoned for sixty days. During the trial a great number of objections were interposed to the admission and rejection of evidence, and rulings of the court upon the law. Upon the right of the defendants to have a change of judges on the ground of prejudice, the supreme court says:

"The statute does not allow the defendant to change the judge unless the court is satisfied that prejudice and bias is so great that an impartial trial cannot be had, and that a change must not be made on more than one affidavit of defendant, even though supported by others. Such facts and circumstances must be proven by affidavit, or other intrinsic testimony, as show the existence of a bias and prejudice on the part of the judge against the defendant before a change is required to be made."

"The fact of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the defendant was clearly established by evidence, but the effect of our state constitution and the laws regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors was alleged by the defendant to have no effect on them because they were selling in original packages."

After a review of all the evidence in the case the court, in a well-considered and elaborate opinion, holds that for the defendants to receive immunity under the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Lusy vs. Hardin, commonly known as the original package case, they must show at first that they are foreign importers or agents of a foreign importer of beer or liquors. Second, that as such agents they received an importation of beer or liquor from another state or foreign country. Third, that they are as such importers or agents selling this importation in the original unbroken package in which it was imported. Fourth, that they are not making their house of business a tipping concern or rendezvous of persons, bringing it within the police power of the state to declare it a nuisance. All these facts must be fully established by the defendants in order to make the transaction legitimate, and to entitle them to the failure to establish any of these propositions make a seller of intoxicating liquor amenable to the state law. The court further holds that when bottles of whisky or beer, each sealed up in paper wrapper and closely packed together in uncovered wooden boxes furnished by the importer, and these wooden boxes marked to the address of the agents and shipped from one state to another, the wooden boxes and not the bottles constitute the original package within the meaning of the decision of the supreme court of the United States. The court finds the defendants have failed to establish such facts as will entitle them to any immunity from the penalties of the state law and order that the judgment of the court be enforced.

#### COATS WINS.

He Gets a Verdict of \$15,935 from the President of the Dakota Insurance Company.

STOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 20.—A verdict in the case of C. G. Coats against H. L. Hollister has been rendered for \$15,935, in the circuit court. The case has excited great attention throughout the state, because of its having grown out of the Dakota Insurance company, which died here without the aid of a state, several years ago. Hollister was president of the company and Coats bought its stock under misrepresentation as to the financial condition of the concern, trading a farm therefor. The subject of Judge Aiken's charge was that if the jury found that Coats was acting as the authorized agent for Hollister when he made the purchase of the stock, the jury must find for the plaintiff. If, however, in the judgment of the jury, Coats bought for himself as an investment, no matter whether he was induced to do so by the false representation or tricks of Hollister or not the verdict must be for the defense. If Hollister had, in fact, induced Coats by fraud to buy stocks, Coats had his remedy, but not in a suit of this kind.

"Although you may believe that Hollister has duped Coats and Coats has lost his farm through Hollister's misrepresentations, you may not find for the plaintiff unless you are satisfied that Coats purchased the stock on the agreement and as an agent of, and for Hollister."

Christian Science and Scarlet Fever. STOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 19.—A case of scarlet fever will probably cause some trouble yet. A few days ago Mrs. D. W. Culp died of scarlet fever at the residence of a man named Wilson. Health Officer Brown later learned incidentally that another case had been developed in the family.

He has just found that the case has been in the hands of Christian scientists, who ignored the official's notice and sent other children of the family to school, and an effort will be made to find out if Christian scientists are not amenable to the law.

Another Artesian Well. CASTALIA, Dec. 18.—Water was found in the artesian well at K. O. Hammer's yesterday at a depth of 878 feet. The flow is small at present, but it is expected it will become stronger with it little more work. This well is just west of town, and is the first artesian well in Charles Mix county. Others will be put down this winter for irrigation purposes.