The Farmers' Leader.

CANTON, S. D.

FARMERS' PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS

ITALY is to spend $15,000,000 on its new navy this fiscal rear.

IT is a superstition that where the eagle builds its nest the lightning never strikes.

IT has been shown that if the sun were a burning sphere of solid coal it could not last 6,000 years.

ONE need not be hopelessly a fatalist to yet recognize a certain sequence in life that transcends our conscious endeavor.

THERE are in the United States thirty-five or more colleges of pharmacy or departments of pharmacy of universities or colleges.

THE pumice stone was a writing material of the ancients; they used it to smooth the roughness of the parchment or to sharpen their reeds.

IT is said that in New York City there is one millionaire in every 1,600 of the population. There is very little comfort in that for the less fortunate 1,599.

THE Nicaragua canal is progressing all right. A great deal of work has already been done. It looks as if the canal may be finished within five years.

THE library of the Seventh Regiment of New York City contains a new treasure. It is an album of about seventy-five photographic views taken along the line of Sherman's march through Georgia.

THE *Thomas Cat*, a weekly paper in Thomas County, Kansas, emitted its last despairing howl a short time ago, and its bones lie bleaching on the great sandy desert that lies between Vol. I., No. 1 and success in journalism. Its nine lives were not enough.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S family now numbers no less than fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, great-grandsons and great-granddaughters. She has also four sons-in-law, four daughters-in-law, five grandsons-in-law, and one granddaughter-in-law. If all the descendants were living, the immediate family would number seventy-four.

THE Adams Express Company joins the United States Company in obeying the postal laws intended to cut off the supplies of the Louisiana Lottery Company. In refusing to carry its letters or packages these express companies have badly crippled the great fraud. It is considered certain now that the charter of the company will not be renewed, and its death will save the people of the whole country many million dollars per year.

JUSTICE is not as laggard in England as it is here. Little over a month ago the body of a woman was found in London, and it was at first supposed that Jack the Ripper had claimed another victim. Later it appeared probable that the woman had been murdered by a mistress of her husband. There was an investigation, arrest and trial, and the next day the guilty woman was sentenced to be hanged. This would have been a six months' or year's case in the United States.

IN London there is a man who follows the business of tattooing. The majority of his patients are men who have designs of a naval character pricked into their skin, but there are also a great many women who employ his art, if it may be termed such. With them the decoration is usually a bee, a butterfly, a spray of flowers or a monogram. These ornaments are worn inside the wrist, so that they can be hidden by the glove if necessary.

THERE must be some very naughty people in Oklahoma. One house of the territorial Legislature has passed a bill making it a criminal libel for a newspaper to even insinuate anything against a man's character, whether it is fact or not. In describing a burglary under this law, therefore, the newspaper reporter would remark that a gentleman named Slippery Dick got by mistake into Mr. Jones' at 2 o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Jones' silverware somehow got entangled in Mr. Dick's clothing, and he unconsciously walked off with it.

THERE has been another victim to the fraud of Christian science, and a coroner's jury has properly condemned the neglect which permitted a man stricken with a deadly disease to die unattended and depending upon nothing better than the empiricisms of a parcel of fanatics. It is hard to be even decently patient with people who are so blind to the rules of life as to allow a fever to run its deadly course to the end, depending upon the charlatanry of such a system to do what can only be done by the aid of science and the knowledge of skilled and enlightened men.

THE Argentine Committee in London has reported in favor of funding the coupons of the national and external bonds of that Republic for three years. During that time the greatest possible amount of the inflated paper currency is to be withdrawn and burnt. This measure is recommended as giving a sufficient breathing time, and preventing a stoppage in the payment of interest. It is advised that the new funded bonds shall be secured by the customs receipts, and it is expected that their market value will soon rise to within 10 per cent. of par.

MEN who are near the scene of action and have their money invested in the business do not expect the supply of natural gas in the Pittsburg region to hold out much longer. The gross earnings of the leading company engaged in supplying it to consumers were $2,445,965 for the first ten months of the year, while the expenses were only $1,374,920. Out of the difference nine months' dividends at 8 per cent., to the amount of $450,000, have been paid, and this leaves a surplus of $521,056. Yet the stock of the company has declined to 30 per cent. of its par value, now being quoted at $15 per share. Of course if the supply should fail the plant would be comparatively worthless.

WHEN an Elizabeth was on the throne ladies in waiting had duties to perform. The young Victoria found women of the bed-chamber so necessary for her comfort that a ministry was thrown out because it proposed to dictate their politics. The number of household servitors has not diminished with time, but their services are not in demand. Nineteen gentlemen ushers draw a thousand a year or so from the taxpayers of Great Britain for being simply on her Majesty's household list. They never perform any duty whatever. It was doubtless of such as these elect that the poet wrote, "they also serve who only stand and wait"—for the paymaster. A radical member of Parliament is going to ask that their unearned increment shall be cut off.

THE advent of winter is not a cheerful outlook to those whose business or pleasure compels them to travel on roads where the cars are heated by the deadly "car stove." Notwithstanding the numerous railroad accidents which have been intensified in horror through the agency of the car-stove, railroad companies in many cases still persist in practicing economy at the risk of the lives of their passengers by retaining the stove instead of heating the cars with steam supplied by the engine. New York, New England, and Canada by legislation and the force of public opinion have almost abolished the car-stove, at least on all "important" lines. But no train that carries passengers is unimportant, and every State throughout the West should compel railroad companies by law to adopt the safer and in every respect better way of heating passenger-coaches by steam. The initial expense to the company will be perhaps $100 or more per car, but the change once effected heating by steam will be found to be more economical and far more safe.

THERE is considerable truth in the following, which we take from one of our exchanges: "Some of our people are much troubled about the American boy being taught a trade. There is no American boy who is desirous of learning a trade who cannot do so. The trouble is that the American boy and the American boy's parents are too proud to allow him to learn a trade. They prefer to bring him up as a clerk, or some light employment that will not soil his hands nor bring him money enough to keep himself in clothes. Our business colleges, as they are termed, are turning out bookkeepers by the thousand. As a consequence $5 or $6 a week will provide an individual with a diploma as big as a shutter and as pretentious as a Chinese landscape. When some honest mechanics make a demand for employment for American men, then it is that the employer and the newspapers prate about teaching the American boy a trade. When a dishonest employer wants to get his work done at one-half what a fair employer is willing to pay, he secures a lot of boys to take the places of his American men, who have families to keep, and then he prates about teaching the American boy a trade. The man who talks thus is either a fool or a knave, and generally the latter."

THE threatened Indian trouble in Dakota has undoubtedly convinced many people that the soldier who said the only good Indian is the dead Indian was right in his extreme opinion of Indian character. But the Indian's laziness at this late day, and his liability to be influenced by turbulent spirits, is the result of his idleness. If he could be induced to work he would soon develop into a self-sustaining husbandman. At present he is being too well taken care of. The government gives him rations, and by so doing makes him a dependent, and when he goes on the war-path he is hunted back to his reservation to receive more food. The scheme of allotting land in severalty to the red wards of the nation is the only way out of this Indian difficulty, and it is a matter for regret that just as the government had got that scheme well under way some unscrupulous white man or half-breed has succeeded in working the Indians into a frenzy over a myth. As compulsion and assistance has been the policy thus far, why would it not be a good plan to try compulsion in this matter of getting Indians upon lands of their own? Instead of asking the Indians if they desire to become farmers, Uncle Sam might say "I desire that you settle upon farms and support yourselves. Here are the deeds to your property. Now go and work for your bread and butter." If this policy should be pursued the time would soon come when we could say with truth that the only bad Indian is the Indian who will not work.

THE FARM AND HOUSE.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURAL READERS.

About Posts—How to Lay Plank Walks and Stable Floors—Cultivating Field Beets—Wall-Pocket for Magazines—Liberal Feeding—The Poultry Yard.

THE FARM.

About Posts.

On this subject G. F. Wilcox, of New York State, writes as follows to the *American Agriculturist:*

Last spring I dug out a line of fence posts that had been in the ground more than twenty-one years, and had occasion to compare the relative durability of chestnut and yellow locust. The chestnut posts were nearly all so far decayed that they would readily break at the surface of the ground, but the locust posts, to all appearance, had twenty years more of service in them as posts. One gate post, locust, about one foot in diameter, was rotton to the depth of an inch in thickness around the outside. Beneath this the wood was sound, hard and uncolored. It appears a peculiarty of the locust that the wood does not readily become affected in its interior. Decay is complete as far as it goes, but it goes very slowly. I have also removed a grapevine trellis, built with large posts over twenty years ago. All the posts were chestnut but one, and that was yellow locust. The chestnut posts were decayed clear through, but the locust was not affected to the depth of more than half an inch. I think that post would stand fifty years more.

IMPROVED POST.

Is it not worth while to grow yellow locust? The only drawback is the borer, and that usually is not universal. The locust is easily propagated from seed, and is a rapid grower. I have known a seedling to grow seven feet in height in one season. Under favorable conditions the tree will easily increase from half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, each year, for the first twenty years. I should think it would be the best of all timber for railroad ties unless its hardness prevents driving spikes. Figure out what ten acres of locust timber well set and cared for until the trees attain a diameter of ten inches and a height of forty feet would be worth. It might be a better investment than a life insurance, and cheaper, besides affording some pleasure in looking at it.

The post as well as the fence of the future will be of iron. With the abundance and cheapness of this metal it ought not to be very far in the future. The iron posts now on the market are either too costly, or too light for durability. Probably angle iron will be the form and material of the future iron post, and I will here suggest a form for the opinion of experts. The two points at which a post should not yield, to stand well, are the bottom and at the surface of the ground. In this model great bearing at the surface is obtained by riveting to the post a section of much larger angle iron. The bottom of the post is simply spread by hammering when hot. This makes a post like the one shown in the illustration. Of course the post could be driven into the ground, and wind and frost would little affect it. Holes should be punched to tie wires in.

How to Lay Plank Walks and Stable Floors.

If the reader will study the grain in the end of the planks in any walk, or as represented in Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that in the first the grain forms successive cups or gutters, which catch and hold the rain water, which causes the plank to decay quickly. It will also be seen that the same grain as it runs along the face of the plank makes long, sharp splinters, which in rain and shine

FIG. 1. WRONG WAY. FIG. 2. RIGHT WAY.

soon warp up and endanger the feet, and tear the dresses and are unsafe in many ways, besides rotting out the planks so much quicker. Now turn this same plank over, as shown in Fig. 2, and it will be seen how each close grain makes a little roof over its fellow, and all liquids percolate through the loose grain and drain away, allowing the plank to dry quickly, while the splinters are nowhere to be seen. Planks and boards should therefore be laid properly as in Fig. 2 and not as in Fig. 1.—*American Agriculturist.*

Cultivating Field Beets.

Beets for early table use are usually planted much too closely for profit, though if to be used while young the narrow spaces between the rows may be allowable. But the main crop for stock, and these are also just as good for the table if grown without check, should be planted in rows three feet apart, so that the work can be mainly done by the cultivator. If the beets grow without any interruption, the largest will not be tough or hollow. These defects are caused by hot, dry weather, which shrivels the leaves. After this rains may start the beet to growing again, but it will never be as good as it would had growth never been stopped for a single day.

THE ORCHARD.

Potash Salts for Fruit Trees.

Almost all fruit-bearing trees need more available potash. Even if analysis shows this mineral in the soil, its needs an additional supply in soluble form. If wood ashes can be got they are the best, as they supply more mineral elements needed by the tree as well as potash. But potash salts are much better than nothing, and every tree that shows signs of blossoming should have an especially liberal supply. The earlier they are applied the better, for the spring rains and melting snows will dissolve the potash and carry it down to the roots.

Grapes in Northern Latitudes.

The summers in this continent are much warmer than they are in England or any of the British Isles. It is the heat of summer rather than a continued mildness through the year that is essential to successful grape growing. In the growing season, between April and October, the higher the latitude the longer the sun shines each day. Thus the grape becomes possible even in Minnesota and Dakota, provided the vines are protected during winter. Summer in these regions is usually dry and very hot, but a well-rooted grape vine is not easily injured either by heat or drought.

Deep Transplanting.

There are several reasons why in setting out young fruit trees they should not be set deep in the soil. 1. A deep hole is liable to become partly filled with water, to the detriment of growth, and causing it to become baked in summer drought. 2. The soil is more likely to be thrown in with the spade in large lumps and masses. Deep planting is often adopted as a remedy for short roots which have been cut in digging, instead of long horizontal roots which will hold and brace the trees. A stratum of finely pulverized soil six inches thick, is better than a foot of hard lumps as large as bricks. Depth in planting is frequently supposed to obviate staking trees, to hold them stiff in their position, while plenty of long horizontal roots is better than either or both. As some planter has remarked, if the roots are set near the surface, the small fibers can strike downward if there is a good bed of soil beneath, but little benefit is derived by their striking upwards to the surface. A mellow surface soil is important, serving as a mulch and maintaining moisture for the roots. A hard or baked crust, especially if allowed to become infested with grass and weeds, is often fatal to success or growth.—*Ohio Farmer.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Wall-Pocket for Magazines.

TO make the article represented in the engraving, procure a board twenty-one inches long and ten wide; have it sawed to the shape shown in the illustration, and cover with some pretty dark cloth or cretonne. Take two bands of ribbon each twenty-four inches long; or, if preferred, two bands of the material used. Embroider and tack them on the board, as shown in the engraving, being careful to leave the ribbon full enough to slip the papers between it and the board. Place a screw-eye at the top of the board to secure it to the wall and finish the ribbon ends with a small tassel. It is both serviceable and pretty.—*American Agriculturist.*

Gruels for the Sick.

These simple foods, the base of which is usually some one of the grains, play an important part in the dietary for the sick, if properly made; but the sloppy messes sometimes termed gruel, the chief merits of which appear to be that they are "prepared in ten minutes," are scarcely better than nothing at all. Like all other dishes prepared from the grains, gruel needs a long, continuous cooking. They should, when done, be the very essence of the grain, possessing all its nutritive qualities, but in such form as to be readily assimilated.

In the preparation of gruel, a scrupulously clean double boiler or stewpan is of the first importance. It is a good plan in every household to reserve one or two cooking utensils purposely for the preparation of gruels and other delicate food, and not be obliged to depend upon those in daily use, as utensils used for the cooking of fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., unless cleaned with the utmost care, will sometimes impart a sufficiently unpleasant flavor to the gruel to render it wholly unpalatable to an invalid whose senses are preternaturally acute.

If it is desirable to strain the gruel before serving, have a hair seive of a size to stand conveniently within a large bowl or basin, turn the gruel into this, and with a wooden or silver spoon rub it through the sieve. Have a second clean wooden or silver spoon if necessary, to remove that which hangs beneath the sieve. On no account use the first spoon for the latter operation, as by so doing one is apt to get some of the grain into the gruel, and destroy its smoothness. When as much of the gruel as possible has been rubbed through the sieve, turn the strained liquor into a clean saucepan, reheat to boiling, and season as desired before serving.

Hints to Housekeepers.

USE newspapers to polish windows and mirrows.

IF the surface of fine wood cabinets has grown dull go over it with a very little linseed oil on a soft woolen rags.

PAINT on windows can, it is said, be removed by melting some soda in very hot water and washing them with it, using a soft flannel.

A FEW drops of ammonia in a cup of rain-water, carefully applied with a wet sponge, will remove the spots from paintings and chromos.

TO PREVENT flies from spoiling gilt frames and fittings, brush them with a camel's hair brush wet in water in which onions have been boiled.

PLASTER busts and statuettes may be cleaned, when it is not desired to paint them, by dipping them in thick liquid starch and drying, and when the starch is brushed off the dirt is brushed off with it.

WE all know how soon cheese dries up and is unfit for the table, but this same waste cheese can be made as good as new, and very nice looking, by grating it fine on a horseradish grater. Prepare only as much as is needed for immediate use, and you will find it good enough for anybody.

WARM bread or cake can be cut without becoming moist and heavy, if the knife, a thin, sharp one, is dipped into boiling water, wiped quickly, and the bread cut immediately, before the knife has time to cool. A napkin should be laid double on the plate where the warm slices are laid.

THE PULTRY YARD.

How to Pack Eggs.

It always pays to pack eggs in egg cases. They are self-counting; being uniform in size, and will carry the fragile fruit much safer than any other way. An exchange says that market reports quote eggs with such a large range in prices, because of the unjudicious management and unskilled handling. It is best to make two grades, those absolutely clean and fresh and those not up to the standard in color, cleanliness or freshness.

The Color of Eggs.

It has always been our opinion, says an exchange, that food given to poultry has much to do with the color of the yolk of their eggs, and we still hold to that opinion, and say that the more fish, meat, cabbage, and stimulants you give your poultry, the lighter color the yolks on the eggs will be. If you want yellow yolk eggs feed the best yellow corn you can get. You will find this to be true and you have only to try it to prove the assertion.

A Hardy Fowl.

The Plymouth Rocks have proved their great adaptability to variable climates, atmospheric changes and unfavorable conditions. They have the ability to stand the summer's heat and winter's frost; neglect bad usage, uncomfortable quarters and poor food, without showing signs of deterioration. They make good foragers when at liberty, on the farm they become self-reliant and will provide for themselves a good share of their living for eight months in the year. They will bear confinement well as they are neither wild nor of a roving disposition. They have a pleasing appearance, one that would strike the ordinary observer with the idea of usefulness, nor is this idea illusory, as they embrace more practical merits than any breed that we know of. The farmer will find them his fowl in every respect.

THE STOCK RANCH.

Liberal Feeding.

It is always an item to feed stock so as to be able to secure the largest amount of gain at the smallest cost. Liberal feeding does not by any means imply wasteful feeding. At no time is it good economy to feed stock more than they will eat up clean. This is true whether you are feeding for growth or to fatten for market. It is not necessary to keep growing stock fat, and usually it is wasting feed to keep in any other condition. But when you are feeding to fatten it is an item to feed so that the largest possible gain can be secured. A failure to do this is a failure to derive the largest amount of profit in feeding, and the best gain with the stock.

If fed more than they will eat they will waste feed, and this is adding to the cost without a corresponding gain. After stock has matured, unless it is intended for breeding, the sooner it is fattened and marketed the better. It rarely pays to fatten matured stock, only to finish for market, and with good management in feeding during growth, very little feeding will be necessary to finish off. Neither does it pay to feed stock after they are fattened for market. It requires the very best of management at this time to keep them from losing, and it will only be in exceptional cases that feeding after that time can be made profitable.

With stock that have been fed and kept in good condition with the expectation of fattening in the fall, care should be taken when feeding to fatten is commenced, not to feed too heavy at the start. An economical plan will be to gradually increase the quantity each day until you are giving them all they will eat up clean, and then keep this up. The stock will thrive better and there will be less waste of feed than if too much is given at the start. The different foods should be fed in different ways, and as far as possible each kind should be given in a way that will secure the best return at the lowest cost.

To many who are accustomed to waste feed it may seem a small matter to economize in feeding, yet it is only by economy in the feed that we are able to fatten the largest number of stock and realize the best profits from the farm products that are fed out. In other words, feed liberally, but not wastefully.—*N. J. S., in Farm, Field and Stockman.*

A Simple Remedy.

It frequently happens that stock are quite badly cut upon or by barbed wire. Though not severe enough to need a stitch they heal slowly. Here is a simple remedy which will not only keep away flies, but will drive out maggots from wounds where they are found, and heal them rapidly. Take the inside bark of the elder, and boil in lard until a strong salve is made. Add a little tar. Apply plentifully, and as frequently as necessary, and unless the wound is extremely severe, it will soon heal.

THE KITCHEN.

"Made-Over" Dishes.

Butter a dish and line it with cold mashed potatoes seasoned with salt, pepper, butter, and cream, and a moiety of minced parsley. Layer it with any kind of chopped meat or fish alternately until the dish is filled. Cover it with bread crumbs or mashed potatoes, brown nicely, and serve with tomato catsup.

Mince cold steak or cold beef, free it from every particle of fat sinew, season with pepper, salt, and a little minced onion; place in a dish buttered and lined with cold maccaroni stewed or baked; pour over it cold gravy or soup stock, or a spoonful of Liebig's extract of beef in a little hot water. Cover with bread crumbs barely moistened in a little hot milk, into which two spoonfuls of butter have been stirred. Bake half an hour; serve with it tomato catsup.

Minced cold steak, heated in a little water, with a teaspoonful of cornstarch or potato flour seasoned with salt, pepper, and butter, poured over lightly browned toast, makes a nice breakfast dish. A few mushrooms added, or mushroom catsup, gives zest to the dish. Butter a dish and strew lightly with bread crumbs. Alternate with thinly-sliced cold mutton and tomatoes peeled and sliced or canned tomatoes may be substituted; season each layer with salt, pepper, and small lumps of butter. Spread the top layer, which should be tomatoes, with slighly moisted bread crumbs. Bake about forty minutes, carry from the oven to the table. Serve hot, and with it Chili sauce.

Innumerable are the ways of serving over cold potatoes. Bring to a slow boil in a tea-kettle-boiler a quart of new milk, season with pepper and a large tablespoonful of fresh butter; thicken with potato flour or a teaspoonful of cornstarch or cerealine. Add the cold potatoes cut in large-sized dice and simmer fifteen minutes. Stir frequently, pour into a dish, add the salt and keep the dish covered that the contents may retain their heat. In the country, or where milk is abundant, cold potatoes cut up and simmered for an hour, or longer, until the milk has simmered more than half away and the potatoes have assumed a glassy, waxy appearance, are almost as appetizing as oysters. A teacupful of sweet cream adds a touch of deliciousness to an already savory dish. When thus cooked they require constant stirring, unless cooked in a tea-kettle-boiler.

Take cold mashed potatoes that have been well seasoned with salt, pepper, butter, and cream. Flour the hands, but do not add flour to the potatoes; make into egg-shaped balls, wash over with beaten egg, place in a shallow pan and bake a light brown. Serve hot, and edge the dish on which they are served with leaves of fresh parsley or fringed celery.—*Women's Illustrated World.*

DAKOTA STATE NEWS.

Another Sioux Falls Victim of Christian Science.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 2.—Special: Another of Sioux Falls' most prominent citizens has fallen a victim to the fallacy of Christian science. The deceased is Justin A. Pettigrew, eldest brother of United States Senator Pettigrew. Along last spring Mr. Pettigrew was attacked with a complaint which developed into what was given out as a kidney complaint. Mrs. Pettigrew is a strong Christian scientist and up to last Sunday no regular physician had been called. On that day Senator Pettigrew arrived from Washington and Judge Fred W. Pettigrew, a younger brother, arrived from Pierre, and neither of them having any faith in the "faith cure," but becoming satisfied that their brother was in a precarious condition insisted upon physicians being called. This was done but it was too late. The ailment proved to be stone in the bladder, from which Mr. Pettigrew died at 9:35 Wednesday evening. Justin A. Pettigrew was born at Ludlow, Vt., in 1838, and was in his fifty-third year. He was a splendid speciman of physical manhood and there is no question that if he had had proper medical treatment in the start he would be alive and well to-day. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

Drowned at Pierre.

PIERRE, Jan. 2.—Word was received yesterday afternoon from Fort Sully that Mrs. Lieut. E C. Carnahan was last night drowned in the Missouri river while crossing from Fort Sully to Fort Bennett, the four mules, the driver and ambulance also going to the bottom of the river. Lieut. Carnahan barely escaped, being dragged out of the water by parties near by.

Sioux Falls' Fine Showing.

SIOUX FALLS, Dec. 31.—Special: A canvass of the city just completed shows that $1,670,000 have been expended in new buildings during the present year; $556,000 of this was put in buildings for manufacturing purposes.

Dakota News.

PIERRE'S improvements aggregate $633,750.

YANKTON'S improvements aggregate $458,317.

JUDGE STOUT'S residence at Ipswich was burned.

PIERRE'S two brick yards made 2,300,000 brick the past year.

THE rainfall at Yankton in 1890 was 21.24, 6.85 below normal.

FOR the first time in its history Brule county is without a single republican county officer.

A SHEEP breeders' association has been formed in Edmunds county for mutual protection and to promote sheep culture.

J. H. C. YOUNG, of Yankton, late deputy clerk of the federal court of Dakota territory, has decided to move to Montana.

WEBSTER, Day county, expended $62,000 in building improvements.

THE Chamberlain *Register* is publishing the McKinley bill as a continued story.

WESLEY ANDERSON, a prominent citizen and old settler of Lead, is dead, aged about 62 years.

THE Farmers' alliance in Yankton county proposes to send two car loads of supplies to the drouth sufferers of South Dakota.

THE Yankton *Journal*, which claims to be the only democratic morning paper in both Dakotas, opposes Judge Bartlett Tripp for senator.

THE bleached bones of a buffalo carcass will average fifty pounds. Minot shipped 25,000 pounds this season. This is the equivalent of 5,000 buffaloes.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, a grader on the Burlington & Missouri road in the Black Hills, was killed by an explosion of giant powder, which he was thawing at Rockford. Wm. McDonald, who was with him, was fatally injured.

THE coming of the Seventh regiment to Fort Sully has been a boon to a number of Sully county farmers. If there is anything an army officer is fond of, it is good fresh eggs, butter, milk, chickens, and so on. Forts Bennett and Sully have thus always been quite a market to the farmers in that neighborhood for their produce, and the advent of another regiment improves the market.

EARLY on the morning of the 26th ult., the dead body of Dr. Christenson, of Belmont, was found in the road near Fisher. He left Fisher intoxicated on Tuesday afternoon and fell out of his buggy. His leg caught in the wheel and dragged him a long distance. The body was badly mutilated. He left a wife and two children.

THE Lead *Herald* says: "The action of Mayor Star, of Deadwood, in closing all the saloons and then with the assistance of the city police turning the hose loose upon the many hobos congregated on lower Main street, is causing a heap of talk." The *Herald* thinks it was unwise, and that the fire of the 26th may have been a result of it.

CHARLES VALENTINE committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at Deadwood last Saturday. He was infatuated with a woman of the town called Kitty Lambertson and jealous. A letter which he left her stated that his true name was Richard Calvert, and that he was from Washington, D. C. He was a railroad bookkeeper. His age was about 25.

JOHN MILLER, who is confined in jail at Redfield, got the laugh on Deputy Sheriff Hassell. Since his confinement the cell door has not been locked and he has been allowed to go into any part of the jail at will. The other day Hassell went into the country, and, thinking he would use a little more precaution than usual, he locked Miller's cell. At about 3 o'clock Miller was seen on the street, and asked J. E. Underhill, of the Central house, if he had the keys to the jail, saying: "I got out of jail, but d——d if I can get in again."

AT Hamburg, Germany, while a party of laborers were digging a trench for a nitro-glycerine conduit at Noble's factory, a frightful explosion occurred by which several of them were killed.

MRS. GEORGE BAIN, near Irwin, Pa., drowned herself in a well. Three weeks ago her lovely young daughter went crazy. This drove her husband insane and he died in a mad house Dec. 30.

A WHITE man named Sharp and a negro named Burnside robbed a farmer near Newton, Miss. Burnside was taken from the officers and lynched, and it is rumored that Sharp met the same fate.