

The Farmers Leader.

CANTON, S. D.

ARTHUR LINN, PUBLISHER

A LONG FIGHT OVER.

THE SILVER REPEAL BILL HAS PASSED THE SENATE.

The Vote Stood 43 Yeas and 32 Nays—Senate Galleries Packed to Witness the Final of One of the Greatest Parliamentary Struggles of the Generation.

Repeal Bill Has Passed.

Washington, Oct. 30.—At 7:26 to night by a vote of 43 to 32 the Senate, after one of the most remarkable parliamentary battles of the generation, passed the bill unconditionally repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman law. The end was reached at the conclusion of a continuous session of fourteen days, after sixty-one days of debate, during which five volumes of the Congressional Record have been filled with speeches amounting in the aggregate to about 200,000 words.

Senator Voorhees announced Saturday that he would call for a final vote on the repeal bill at 2 p. m. to-day, but as it was known that the bill was still open to amendment this morning there was much speculation as to what proposition might be launched at the last moment by the silver men, who had nothing to lose and everything to gain by a sudden onslaught on the repeal forces. The opening indications were not promising for a vote as early as Voorhees anticipated. Several western senators had expressed a desire to speak, and as the time to be consumed by each was rather indefinite the final vote seemed more likely to be delayed till late in the afternoon. There was a manifest determination on the part of the repeal men to force a vote as soon as possible without violating senatorial courtesy.

The roll call showed the presence of fifty-two members. When consideration of the repeal bill was resumed, Senator Houston, of Virginia, said he would vote for unconditional repeal and then be ready to join his friends in the fight for silver.

The Senate was addressed by various senators who were desirous of having a last word.

Silver Men's Last Stand. Pasco's substitute was then defeated—23 to 37. Senator Jones, of Nevada, resumed his speech begun several days ago.

Senators Peffer and Harris spoke briefly against the bill and Stewart closed the long debate with a few remarks in a similar vein.

At 7:30 the Vice President put the question on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill, which was agreed to without division. A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended. The vote resulted: 43 yeas and 32 nays, so the bill as amended passed.

On motion of Voorhees the Senate then adjourned.

Great Fire Losses.

Chicago special: Fire losses in the United States during the first nine months of 1893 were \$26,840,000 greater than the corresponding period of 1892, and not less than a dozen foreign countries are reported to go out of business between now and the first of January. Low rates, heavy losses and onerous state legislation are driving capital into safer and more profitable fields of employment. The active companies have paid out over \$9,000,000 from their aggregate surplus funds this far this year and the January statement will show an enormous shrinkage in the securities held by the companies. Since January 1, thirty-five of the best known companies have gone to the wall.

Bound for Frozen Seas.

Pittsburg, Pa., special: Capt. Aaron Kingdon, with a party of ten, left Pittsburg in three boats on a voyage to the Antarctic and Arctic seas. He will go by river to New Orleans, across the gulf to Mexico, down the South American coast to Cape Horn, up the Pacific to Behring Sea, and then into the Arctic Ocean. He will return by the same route and expects to be home in a year. After leaving New Orleans the whole party will take to the largest boat, which is 34 feet long with 11 feet beam.

IN THE EAST.

LANSING, Mich., special: The act of the last Legislature permitting women to vote at municipal elections was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., special: A hen's egg recently opened in a local bakery was found to contain a well developed frog nearly two inches long. It was separated from the body of the egg by a film of albumen. The frog, attached to the shell, is now preserved in alcohol.

WASHINGTON special: A bill has just passed its initial stages in the House, calculated to place upon the pension roll thousands of Confederate soldiers who, under the law, are debarred from the nation's bounty. The bill in question is nominally for the relief of soldiers of the Mexican war and their heirs. It will be remembered that the government allows these soldiers 160 acres of land as a reward for their services, but it also withdraws the privilege from all those soldiers who, after having sworn loyalty to the United States, tried to tear down the American flag. It is now proposed to repeal the law proscribing the Confederate soldiers and allowing them to receive a land warrant.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., special: The Grand Trunk train bearing the wounded from the Battle Creek disaster to Chicago barely escaped a repetition of the horror through a gross violation of orders similar to that which caused the first holocaust. The train ran by the first station at which it was to wait the eastbound heavily loaded passenger, and but for the fact that the eastbound crew also infringed on the rules by remaining over time for lunch the trains would have met at full speed between the stations. As it was the trains came together at the station with considerable force, one standing still, the other slowing down for the station. When the crew returned to Battle Creek they were discharged and efforts made to hush the matter up. There are still six unidentified bodies at Battle Creek.

MUNCIE, Ind., special: The report from Celina, Ohio, that City Marshall John Woods had received a consignment of smallpox scabs from some Finnish person in Muncie is simply make no headway.

worked by jesting persons in Muncie, who have sent the same kind of letters to persons in Eaton, Winchester, Newcastle and other neighboring towns. The scabs are simply peelings from well developed corns, and the officers need have no fear. All patients are confined at hospitals, and there is no mail matter sent from there. Each patient must be thoroughly scrubbed with disinfectants and have a new outfit of clothing before being discharged. All matter is so thoroughly fumigated in an iron chest at the postoffice with sulphur that the microbes would not only be killed but the scab cooked.

CINCINNATI special: Two Cincinnati men, Haase and Deux, have aroused the inhabitants of Shunk, near Napoleon, Ohio, to a high pitch of excitement by hiring two dozen laborers to thoroughly dig over two acres of ground in the rear of a graveyard to a depth of 14 feet in search of buried treasure. That Jacob Spengler buried a chest of treasure on this territory in 1846 is a well known fact. Haase claims that a "pointer" as to the whereabouts of the treasure came to him as a heritage. Fully 1,500 farthings witness the proceedings each day. The excitement is intense and officers are in attendance to preserve order.

WASHINGTON special: James Stone has made a second confession in the Wrattan murder, asserting that he alone was guilty of the atrocious crime. After killing all the members of the family he hid his clothing and the bloody weapon. He did not get any money and said that after the tragedy he did not care for money. He was among the first at the Wrattan home-stead when the alarm of murder was given, and was a pall-bearer at the funeral.

IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO special: It seldom happens that a quiet, retiring woman is the possessor of an array of beautiful gems, whose value may reach \$25,000, and yet the holder dare not parade them. Such is the case with Mrs. L. D. Burt, a retiring widow of Sioux Falls, S. D. Last August Mrs. Burt, while walking at dusk, observed a peculiar gleam from the sands. Stooping over the astonished woman drew forth a diamond of enormous size, weighing perhaps four carats. Further investigation revealed a wonderful nest of diamonds buried in their cases several inches beneath the ground. Next day Mrs. Burt advised the jewels in the Argus-Leader. The advertisement created considerable excitement. Mme. Lopez, a stupendously rich Parisian lady, had missed several thousand dollars worth of diamonds while stopping at the Cataract House. Inquiry of her revealed the fact that her jewels had been recovered. A number of persons have since claimed the stones, but could not describe them. Mrs. Burt has refused to permit even her most intimate friends to see the precious gems. Mrs. H. R. Smith, of Boston, came on to meet Mrs. Burt here and identify the stones. This she failed in doing and the treasures were taken back to Sioux Falls.

GALESBURG, Ill., special: Much excitement prevails in Oneida over an outrageous piece of vandalism in the cemetery, details of which have just reached here. Some person entered the graveyard and proceeded to tip over monuments and tombstones until sixteen were lying on the ground broken and ruined. The miscreant did not stop with upsetting the monuments, but in a number of cases broke off the urns and other ornaments. A number thus mutilated were handsome shafts and when they struck the ground were broken into several pieces, thus being damaged beyond repair. The people were shocked when they discovered the overturned tombstones. The citizens are at a loss to comprehend the motive of the man who committed the vandalism and think it the work of some insane person. An unknown man was seen walking toward the cemetery and it has been ascertained that he built a fire on the north side of the graveyard. His footprints were twelve and one-half inches in length and this is the length of the footprints in the cemetery. Every precaution is being taken to run the man down, but thus far he has evaded capture.

SAN FRANCISCO special: Advice from Shanghai, bearing date of Sept. 29, say it is understood that another and much stronger dispatch has been sent to Tsungli Yamen by the diplomatic corps at Peking relative to the massacre of two Swedish missionaries at Sungpo, in which the consular vicerey Chang Chi Tung is especially noted. The ministers do not hesitate to express their fears that the position of foreigners in the interior is not so secure as it ought to be, and that the officials are not heartily and honestly obeying the instructions contained in the imperial edicts.

SAN FRANCISCO special: Albert S. Willis, United States Minister to Hawaii, arrived here on his way to Honolulu. Minister Willis says the policy of the government toward Hawaii will be announced very soon, probably by the time he reaches Honolulu. He is the bearer of definite instructions on the subject. While the minister declined to state what action would be taken by the United States, the inference is drawn that the hope of annexation is not to be realized.

ATKINSON, Neb., special: A devastating prairie fire has been sweeping over the prairie lands in the southwestern part of the county. A strip forty miles in length and many miles wide has been burned over, consuming thousands of tons of hay and cremating horses, cattle and hogs. The extent of the damage cannot be given. The fire is now under control.

VALLEJO, Cal., special: Paymaster Sullivan of the United States Navy, who was recently court-martialed for falsifying accounts, has been ordered to repair to his home under arrest, where he will be served with orders of the President dismissing him from his naval service of the United States. Secretary Herbert having approved the sentence of the court.

SAN FRANCISCO special: After a stormy voyage of 186 days the ship Undaunted has arrived here from Philadelphia. A few days ago the ship was reinsured at 25 per cent. The Undaunted had a terrible time rounding Cape Horn, and for days could make no headway.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

LONDON special: A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says that money is daily becoming more scarce in India and that a financial crisis is at hand. It is suggested that a gold loan of £5,000,000 be made by Great Britain in order to save India from financial collapse. The currency question in India has become a matter of tremendous importance to Great Britain. The British Empire known as India is at stake. A problem similar to the one now occupying the attention of the great republic across the water has come to the front and must be solved. The situation in India is simply the result of the depression in value during the last fifteen years of silver. Indian revenues are paid in silver, while the money paid out in Great Britain on account of India must be gold. The fact that the exchange value of the rupee has fallen has been a matter of deep concern in English financial circles for some time, but at no period has the outlook for India been so threatening as at present. The matter is one that requires immediate attention. The Indian Currency Association has declared in favor of closing the mints to the free coinage of silver. The gold standard also has strong supporters. Something must be decided on soon if the country is to be saved from bankruptcy and ruin.

BERLIN special: The storm brewing behind the political scenes is restrained only with the greatest difficulty. This is a conflict between Caprivi and Eulenburg. The storm is only prevented from bursting by the direct intervention of the Kaiser, who invited the two statesmen to be reasonable, which is tantamount to a command. It may be that the Minister of State is of no importance, and the Kaiser and Chancellor will rule, still Eulenburg is the strongest political tactician known for years. The quarrel is of the highest importance to the future of German politics. Until the means of proving for the extra expenditure made necessary by the army bill is arranged the statesmen are ordered to cease fighting, but after that a crisis is certain.

LONDON special: Wm. Wendell, alias Ewald Houtdman, arrested at Southampton, was arraigned in police court here. An envelope on his person gave his address as Elizabeth, N. J. An official from the United States embassy present said the arrest was made on a cable message from the United States. As the papers had not arrived he did not know the details of the case. It is understood he is wanted in New York for larceny and embezzlement.

LONDON special: In view of the sensational reports regarding the health of Prince Bismarck a London correspondent caused special inquiries to be made at Friedrichsruhe. The result was that he was authorized to state that the alarming stories printed about Bismarck and the bad condition of his health are unfounded. Prince is in a good state of health and able to take daily walks.

LONDON special: Fiffed Church, near Abington, built in the thirteenth century, has been burned.

SOUTHERN SUMMARY.

MORTON, Va., special: Marshall Taylor better known as "Doc" Taylor, the famous leader of a gang of outlaws, and one of the survivors of John Morgan's famous guerilla band during the war, was hanged for the murder and robbery of Ira Mullins, his wife, two children and the driver of the wagon in which they were returning from Kentucky to Virginia. Taylor was the leader of a gang which had a feud with the noted Talton Hall gang. Taylor appeared on the gallows in a suit of pure white linen, and preached his own funeral sermon to a crowd assembled to witness his death. His whole life showed him to be a man absolutely without fear.

RINGE, Texas, special: Last June at Brackenridge, a gang attempted to hold up a San Antonio and Arkansas Pass train. One of the robbers, J. D. May, boasted that the engine was killed by a mortar. The engineer jumped off, but May ran the train himself, his intention being to reach the bridge where his companions were secreted. He had covered but half the distance when the baggage master put on the air brakes, closing down the train. A second fireman and the conductor then pursued May and captured him. A reward of forty hours, a jury found him guilty, assessing the penalty at death.

ROANOKE, Va., special: The grand jury summoned to investigate the riot on September 20 and 21, made report. Nineteen indictments were found. Walter S. Boone, Edward Page and Frank Shepard, as principals, and Sergeant of Police A. H. Griffin and Chief of Police J. F. Terry, as accessories, before the fact, are charged with felony for breaking into a hardware store to get firearms. The report comments the action of the mayor for trying to uphold the laws of the state. Osborne's gin and mill had been posted, but he disregarded the notice. The accused will endeavor to prove an alibi.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., special: J. H. Miller, undoubtedly the oldest postmaster in the United States, died at Gauley. He was 88 years old and was appointed in 1833 by Jackson. He had been postmaster at Gauley ever since.

HOUSTON, Texas, special: An east-bound local freight and a west-bound California express freight collided at Stella. Two unknown tramps were killed outright. Another man was killed and two badly injured.

CLEVELAND CAUGHT.

HIS DICTATORIAL COURSE COMES TO A HALT.

The Federal Patronage Lash Does Not Seem Able to Control the Senate—The Evil of Usury—Cost of Carrying Railroad Passengers.

The Administration in a Box.

The dictatorial course heretofore so successfully pursued by the administration appears likely just now to come to a sudden and inglorious halt. Cleveland's "whips" in the Senate and House seem to have reached a point where they must each undertake to drive in different directions. As they are all driving the same team the prospect of going in any direction is not, at present one of the most alarming signs of the times.

The "repeal" bill has been driven through the House by a vicious use of the "federal patronage" lash, and Dan Voorhees and John Sherman have been plying the same lash on the backs of Senators for several days, with a vigor worthy of a better cause. But delays have occurred which have no doubt been highly exasperating to the administration but which it was powerless to avoid, and day after day the creek of the administration lash was to be heard in the Senate chamber, threatening "closure," "no patronage" and other terrors to the reluctant Senate if it did not act at once. But the Senate was not easily moved, and delays have continued.

Out of these delays come the present difficulties of the administration. Representative Tucker of Virginia, recently introduced a bill to repeal the federal election laws. Mr. Tucker is one of those unfortunate Congressmen who was impelled by the administration whip to vote against silver, and he felt that he must now do something to redeem himself before his constituency or he would be lost at the next election. At any rate he introduced this measure and the Democrats in the House propose to push it through. But this proposition brings grief to the administration. If Cleveland does not prevent the passage of this bill, the Republicans threaten to desert him, whom he has heretofore found means of holding, but who realize that their re-election is utterly out of the question unless they do something to turn the eyes of their constituents away from their vicious record in opposition to silver.

About the only way out of its present predicament which appears open to the administration is to get enough from one side or the other to support him to enable him to move one way or the other for it is certain that if he stands still he is gone, and it is pretty certain that enough Senators who are now pledged to vote against silver will desert the President's cause, to defeat his plan unless he does something. The danger which threatens the administration scheme is apparent when it is remembered that he has only been able so far to get pledges for "unconditional repeal" from a majority of the Senators, and if only three or four more of either the Republican or Democratic members join with those who are certain to oppose "repeal" anyway, that measure probably cannot be carried through the Senate.

President Cleveland is very closely cornered, and all because he couldn't whip the Senate hard enough. If he is unable to get out of the corner he is in the present silver law is saved until such time as a Congress is chosen to enact a free coinage law in its place.—Farmer's Tribune.

The Evil of Usury.

While we have a money system under which the usurer deals in certainties, and every one else in uncertainties, desolation and infinite trouble must beset our pathway. Interest must be outlawed. The thoughtful and philosophic reformer sees the legal tender power of Government the only available avenue from escape from usury. There are fast forming two factions, representing two evils, as distinct, separate and irreconcilable as the impassable gulf between Davis and Abraham's booms. The legal tender right is in direct line with progress, and in harmony with the great principles enunciated at the founding of this Government.

It is the doctrine which the future party must assimilate with and adopt without deviation or compromise. An eminent writer on this subject says: "This nation can neither walk backward nor stand still as regards the money question, but must either go higher or shrivel and die in its very bud of its ideal."

The question that confronts us to-day is not whether vast wealth can be made available when disbursed, but whether it is wise and safe for this republic longer to tolerate policy that permits private parties or corporations to create and control such wealth. We are already in the midst of an irreparable conflict between legalized wrongs and natural rights. And as sure as there is a God in heaven the right which is for the good of the people will finally be secured. If it is not constitutional we will make it constitutional. If our constitution smacks too much of plutocratic infidelity and aristocratic snobbery, away with the constitution. Give us one that embodies every right of God's noblest creation—a free man.—Northwestern Tribune.

Jackson's Character.

General Jackson showed his fearlessness, when, as a boy, he refused at the risk of his life to black a British officer's boots. His deeds of daring in the Seminole and other Indian wars were the admiration of all. At New Orleans he gave the proud and haughty British the worst whipping they ever had, but it remained for his successful battle with the mighty United States Bank to develop those moral qualities, that will be the admiration of the world as long as time shall last. With the widespread and mighty influence of the bank against him, Jackson appealed to the people for vindication,

THAT INSURANCE FRAUD.

Causing a Great Deal of Dissatisfaction All Over the State.

The action of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters in raising their rates of insurance 20 per cent. over South Dakota on all kinds of property except dwelling houses is causing a big roar, especially in the larger towns and cities. South Dakota has always been an exceedingly profitable state to the companies, and if they have not losses this year which exceed their premiums it is the first time since we became a state. The probabilities are, however, that the losses in this state this year are not above the premiums received, but that the losses in the other part of their districts—Minnesota and North Dakota—are very severe on the companies, and they expect this state to stand a raise along with the other two.

From the state auditor's report of the business done by fire insurance companies in the state in 1892 it appears that the total premiums received were \$462,142.86; total loss paid, \$141,851.49. Take from the premiums received 15 per cent. for commission and \$40,000 for taxes paid to auctioneer and fees for publishing statements, and it will be seen the companies last year cleared over \$200,000 in this state after all expenses had been paid. In the year 1891 the total premiums received were \$342,047.27 and the total losses paid, \$162,115.17.

There are about fifty-five insurance companies doing business in South Dakota, and out of this number all but seven or eight companies belong to the Underwriters, and therefore make their raise in rates. If a few more good companies not belonging to the Underwriters would enter this state to do business now, they would give the bulk of the business, as the business men generally over the state are very much incensed over this business. If rates, especially considering that the state has been such a profitable one to the insurance companies in the past.

To Rebuild the University.

CONTRACTOR W. L. DOW of Sioux Falls gives it as his opinion that the bare building of the university at Vermillion, without plumbing, furnaces, or furniture, can be restored for \$30,000 to \$35,000 by using parts of the wall not too badly damaged. He reports the walls in better condition than is usual after such a fire. A greater or less change of plan is expected when the building is put up, but nothing definite has been done. Dow recommends an alteration in the upper part, but a following of the former ground plan. He thinks that \$10,000 in addition to the above sum will make the building fireproof.

The committee appointed by the citizen's meeting to formulate a plan of procedure has recommended that a special election be called to vote bonds for the replacing of the building, and that the city of Vermillion raise \$15,000 to refit and furnish the building ready for use. The county commissioners have been called together to decide upon the question of an election and are understood to be two for and one doubtful. The tax proposed is to expire in ten years and amounts to 1 mill per annum upon the present valuation, or 3/8 cent upon a property of \$1,000 actual valuation.

Thompson Hung.

The soul of Nathaniel R. Thompson took its flight from the scaffold at De Smet. He met his doom without a quiver, and his only wish other than to hasten the execution was for a final prayer for his soul. Two ministers of the gospel attended him to the last and shook hands in parting. Thompson's neck was broken by the fall. His body never stirred after falling, and was taken down twenty minutes after the execution. A curious crowd of people thronged the outside of the fence and peered through the cracks for as good a sight could be obtained from the outside as from within to all who commanded the luxury of a peeping place. As the body was cut down a crowd of morbid men cut the rope into small bits, which they fought and scrambled over.

The condemned man showed great nerve, putting the shackles on his own hands after the death warrant was read to him and pulling the black cap over his eyes when they prepared to pinion his arms. The remains were sent to Hetland.

South Dakota State News.

M. A. FRELAND and W. J. Esley, of Onawa, Iowa, were the lucky bidders for constructing ten additional buildings at the new location of Lower Brule Agency, at \$23,000.

A BEAR shot last week at Newcastle, in the Hills, proved to be a grizzly, weighing about 1,700 pounds and in good fighting condition. There are plenty of cinnamon bears in that part of the country, but a grizzly has not been seen for fifteen years.

THE Messrs. Gilbert and Markham are placing mining on Deadwood Creek, near the Gayville bridge, with very satisfactory results. One washing of dirt netted the boys \$17. The scene of their operations is where in 1876 two brothers cleaned up something like \$100,000 in a few months.

STOIX FALLS and Yankton and intervening towns are celebrating in great style the completion of the Sioux Falls and Yankton road upon which regular trains are running. The celebration was under the auspices of the Sioux Falls Jobbers' Association and there were present 110 guests from Yankton and fifty from intervening points.

AN injunction was served on the B. & M. Railroad preventing it from extending its line across mining ground owned by W. Lardner near Deadwood. The company fought the injunction and crossed the ground. This resulted in a fight between Lardner's men and railroad men. Lardner's men came out triumphant, tearing up the track and standing guard over it with guns.

EXTENSIVE prairie fires have been burning in the vicinity of Miller.

SOME days ago a number of condemned cavalry horses were sold at auction at Fort Meade. It is now reported that a night or two after the sale of three of the condemned horses that had been purchased for the Indians of Troop L, and four beaves, also belonging to members of this troop, were stolen from a corral near the camp of the Indian soldiers. The bars had been cut and the animals run off during the night. Parties are scouring the country for the thieves.

THE people of the United States are tired of the "one man rule" in legislation. Take away the vote power from the President and give us the referendum, and the vicious legislation that has disgraced our statute books for thirty years will soon be wiped out and will be impossible in the future.—Western Herald.

THERE are four kinds of Democrats in this country at present. The Cleveland gold bug, the Chicago platform adherents, the true Jeffersonian principle devotees and that large class of imbeciles who are Democrats because they are Democrats. We have only a few of the latter in Mills County.—Mills County Journal.

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