

THE BLACKFOOT NEWS.

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EMIL PASHA'S latest death is ascribed to the violent dislike of a native. Emil has heretofore perished by famine, pestilence and war, to say nothing of poison, tigers, snakes and heart-failure.

In Kentucky a fair young bride, accompanied by a brother whose pistol was at half-cock, led a society man to the altar.

A SAN FRANCISCO MAN crossed the bay and stopped to watch a fight in the street. One of the combatants, unwilling apparently to be regarded in the light of a public exhibition, took a knife and carved sundry devices upon the liver of the San Franciscan.

AMONG the Indians of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia all white men are known as "Boston men," and even the wagon road is called "Boston hootnoot."

At a church meeting in an Eastern city a controversy, it is said to relate, arose between two ministers. Laymen took sides and one punched another in the eye, and the recipient of the punch was groping blindly in his hip pocket for a pistol when peace was restored.

THE great fair will benefit the whole country as well as Chicago. Among its wide-reaching influences is noted the fact that the demand for deer parks in Scotland on the part of American millionaires is not so brisk this year as usual.

STOOD a little, carry a stick, wear tan or light brown gloves, a white silk scarf tied into a small puff bow about your throat, with a pear-shaped pearl or a cat's eye with a diamond stuck into the knot, and carry a huge bunch of violets, lilies of the valley or hyacinths in the lapel of your frock coat.

It is reported that the oysters are all dying in the West bay, some ten miles from Galveston, and the oyster-men say that the cause of their mortality is the creosote that is being applied to the piles used in building the new wagon bridge which is to connect Galveston island with the mainland.

THE world's fair is being used to cover a multitude of sins. Ask your grocer why butter is so high, and he will answer, "world's fair." Complain of the cost of potatoes, and you will hear something about the world's fair.

A MAN living in the benign pale of Jersey justice was recently being horsewhipped ostentatiously by a female. He had made the allegation that she was not a lady and she was calling attention to what she deemed an error of judgment on his part.

It is a queer fact that certain parties, merchant tailors of St. John, N. E., smuggled clothing into this country at Eastport, Maine, the most eastern port in this country, and the duties on the same have recently been collected in San Francisco, the most westerly port in the country.



In thoughtless youth fair nature's bowers were filled with sweet and perfumed flowers. Rejoicings echoed from her hills and laughter rippled in her rills.

The Biggest Thing of the War. In early days of war, in 1861, it was the custom to put the cooking for each company in charge of two men who acted as company cooks.

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I was never so astonished in my life in ten minutes both kettles were full. I took in the situation at once. I had mistaken the capacity of rice as a food. It was rising rapidly, so I got another kettle and dipped some into that.

I gave the call, "fall in for rations," and as soon of the men were in hospital or on duty away from the camp, I dealt out nearly a quart of rice to each man, and as they saw the abundant supply, as nicely cooked as any rice their mothers had ever prepared for them.

After the famous old colonial battle known as "Braddock's Defeat," more than one Indian testified that he aimed his gun directly at Washington, intending to kill him; but not a bullet touched him.

In the first year of the Civil War, when the Confederate Gen. Floyd and the Union Gen. Cox were facing each other with their troops on opposite sides of the Gauley River in West Virginia.

The distance was great for small arms practice, but the Southerner was a sharp-shooter, and borrowing a long-range rifle from one of his men, he took careful aim across the river at the Colonel's head.

At the mention of the shot fired at the Ohio Colonel near the "Hawk's Nest" the President became intensely interested and inquired for full particulars.

Just after the battle at Perryville, in October, 1862, says a Southern exchange, Dr. Savage, a strong Union man, was at one of his appointments to baptize some children.

Two plug-uglies got in a ring at New Orleans, pounded each other for some hours, and neither was even felled. Such waste of physical energy is wrong. Think of the pile of stone it might have broken.

and went on with the ceremony. "Name this one," he gasped, reaching for the third. "Albert Sidney Johnson," came the answer. The smile became amiable and the preacher apologetic.

A Rich Experience. Thomas Allen, a veteran, 163 years of age, lives in Tyler County, a few miles above Parkersburg, W. Va. Mr. Allen is a hale and hearty man, whose a casual observer would take to be not over seventy.

A soldier of Bates' Division of the Confederate army, after the command had run two days from Nashville, had thrown away his gun and accoutrements, and alone in the road sat down and commenced thinking—the first chance he had for such a thing.

The first American flag that was saluted by any foreign nation is owned by Mrs. H. E. Stafford, Cottage City, Mass. The flag has thirteen stripes and twelve stars.

Indians as Soldiers. The War Department has received a report from Capt. J. M. Lee, of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, of an inspection he recently made of Troop L, Sixth Cavalry.

Germany's Military Arm. The Freisinnige, commenting upon recent army legislation, says there are officers of the German army who go so far as to demand that Germany shall be able to place in the field a force equal to combined armies of France and Russia.

A New Condition is a new test of character. When a rich man suddenly becomes poor, those who live with him have a chance to see of what stuff he is made.

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THE FARM AND HOME.

THE PROPER LOCATION OF TILE DRAINS.

Sometimes a Single Drain is Sufficient—A Pear Orchard—Culture of Onions—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Location of Tile Drains. The following paper was read by Wm. Radican, Higginsville Mo., before the Lafayette county farmers' institute.

In dealing with drainage work in different localities we often meet cases which must be treated in a special way, in order to do the work which is desired and expected. These special cases cannot be made the criterion for any others, except those which are exactly similar.

Artificial drainage is only a method of helping on natural drainage. In the general plan of procedure it is assumed that the subsoil underlying the entire tract or field is nearly uniform in its drainage properties.

This is owing to a sub-surface ridge of impervious clay which extends along the slope, or to a change in the texture of the sub-soil, which prevents the soil water from percolating down the slope at a uniform distance from the surface.

The first would be the case where the soil is porous, and drained readily; the second, when the soil is close and tenacious. There are some sloughs or natural waterways which have a sub-soil of stiff clay or gumbo which prevents soil water from passing from the side slopes to the center ditch.

Again, there are some localities where the wettest land is on the top of a hill, while the surface which slopes from it in all directions is dry. Looking at the surface merely this is hard to explain.

They are very aggravating to the farmer, to say nothing of the loss entailed in operating the farm. To drain such land successfully, each pocket must be tapped by passing a tile drain through it.

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drain it is not always easy to determine what treatment will be best to give. The vegetation which grows upon the land is a very good index of dryness of the soil.

Culture of Onions. The cultivation of onions requires considerable care and some experience to get the best results. But as the weeding of the ground is the most of the work the cleaner the land is the less trouble there will be with the crop.

Ases for Fattening Hogs. It is the practice of good farmers to feed either ashes or wood coal to fattening hogs, especially those fattened with corn.

Farm Notes. Comfort is an important item in securing a good gain. Grow as far as possible all the grain fed on the farm.

Good seed, good soil and good cultivation are the essentials in growing good crops. Good seed in a well prepared ground is the beginning of a successful harvest.

On the majority of farms one or more good colts should be ready to market every year. By growing a variety of products and stock, something can be kept growing all the time.

The better the products the wider and stronger the demand for them, and the better the profits. Horses reared on oats instead of corn will be more muscular and will possess more endurance than if raised on corn.

Quick growth and early maturity can only be secured by having good breeding stock as a foundation and then giving good feed and care to build upon.

No doubt a rotation of crops is the best method for the common farmer, but too much of one crop in proportion to another should always be carefully considered.

Milk is much improved by boiling for puddings, pies, etc. To remove tar from the carpet put butter on the spots, and let it remain for some time; then wash with a sponge in soap and warm water.

A little borax put in water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading. To improve starch add one tablespoonful of Epsom salts and dissolve in the usual way of boiling.

The newest forks and spoons are of gold with Dresden china handles. They are so pretty that the admiring housewife finds an excuse for placing odd ends upon her table in addition to putting one at every plate.

Bonbon dishes, filled with cream peppermints are now dinner adjuncts. If the color scheme is pink, then pink peppermints, and so on. An aid to digestion and a fashionable fad—two things certain to elevate the mint in popular favor.

The favor with which the new bread, made with Royal Baking Powder instead of yeast, has been received by our best housekeepers and most expert bread makers is really wonderful. "It saves all the hard and tedious work of kneading and moulting," writes one.

"This bread has a 'nutty' taste that is peculiarly pleasing," still writes another. "This is owing to the fact that the active gas-producing principle of the Royal is derived from the pure grape acid."

The receipt for making this bread is herewith given, and housekeepers will do well to cut it out and preserve it. To make one loaf: One quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, a heaping teaspoonful Royal Baking Powder, half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water.

Perfect success requires the most careful observance of all these details, and the author of the receipt emphasizes the statement that Royal Baking Powder only can be used because it is the only powder in which the ingredients are prepared so as to give that continuous action necessary to raise the larger bread loaf.

To every reader who will write the result of her bread making from this receipt to the Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Wall Street, New York, that company announces that they will send in return, free, a copy of a most practical and useful cook book, containing one thousand receipts for all kinds of baking, cooking, etc. Mention this paper.

An interesting story has recently been told about the late Sir George Airy, the famous astronomer royal, and his courtship. By reason of his timidity he seemed doomed to be a bachelor for life.

And call he did, and begged permission to examine the young lady's eyes. The novelty of the situation may have fascinated him. At any rate he begged the privilege of a second call to look at the eyes in a clearer light.

In answering a question of this kind the Breeder's Gazette of March 23, reports that at the New Jersey Experiment Station, in 1884, Prof. Cooke conducted an experiment in which one lot of dairy cows was fed sorghum silage with a certain grain ration, and another lot of cows fed corn silage with the same grain ration as the first lot.

The question is often asked as to the comparative value of corn and sorghum. In answering a question of this kind the Breeder's Gazette of March 23, reports that at the New Jersey Experiment Station, in 1884, Prof. Cooke conducted an experiment in which one lot of dairy cows was fed sorghum silage with a certain grain ration, and another lot of cows fed corn silage with the same grain ration as the first lot.

New York Press: "What a beautiful child!" exclaimed Mrs. Intheshwin, pausing before a baby carriage which a nurse was wheeling through the park. "What a lovely complexion! Your face is familiar to me," she added, addressing the nurse; "will you please tell me to whom the child belongs?"

Life—"I think the Pilgrim mothers had a harder time than the Pilgrim fathers," said Hicks. "Why?" queried Dickson. "Why, they not only had to endure the same privations as the Pilgrim fathers, but they had to get along with the Pilgrim fathers as well."

Can't't Afford It. Haberdasher's Weekly: Mrs. Westcott—"Why don't you wear a fur-lined overcoat like Mr. Rich?" Mr. Westcott—"Remember, my dear, that Mr. Rich has failed three times. I've failed only once."