

## IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Happenings of a Week Throughout the State.

## CONGRESS A GREAT SUCCESS

## Conservation Organization to Be Made Permanent.

About 1,200 people attended the conservation congress held at Pierre. Ex-Governor Herried, who was to preside at the afternoon meeting, sent a telegram of regret and in his place the meeting was opened by A. E. Chamberlain of the county institute commission with a few remarks on the objects of the meeting.

Outside of the address of welcome by Governor Vessey and the set addresses of George Welsh, Minnesota commissioner of immigration; Professor Larson of the state agricultural school and State Engineer Lea the only business was that of the appointment of a committee on resolutions, the selections being Frank M. Byrne of Faulk, W. E. C. McCain of Pennington, Mark C. Rich of Fall River, J. E. Pickels of Clark, G. W. Merry of Grant, Tore Tlegen of Minnehaha, Isaac Lincoln of Brown, G. G. Davis of Perkins, I. A. George of Lawrence, T. M. Simmons of Beadle, C. G. Anderson of Aurora, Dr. Kutnewsky of Spink and M. P. Beebe of Edmonds.

State Engineer Lea covered his work of actual experience in the subject of irrigation, which is being carried on most effectively in the extreme western portion of the state. While his work is yet in its infancy in South Dakota at the present time over 125,000 acres are being cultivated under irrigation in the state and with the completion of the Belle Fourche plant the area will be largely increased.

Professor Cook of the S. P. S. normal school spoke in the evening on "Horticulture in the Black Hills."

## Concerns People of the Country.

Senator Coe I. Crawford, who presided at the evening session, said conservation was a question of the later days, not looked upon by our fathers and our fathers' fathers, who did not even dream that we would need consideration of the subject. But the day has come, he said, when not only conservation but reclamation is now concerning the people of the country.

There was a little flurry at the evening meeting. A. J. McCain made an attack on the government forest reserve service in the Black Hills reserve. This called out a protest from a delegate that politics was being introduced.

On the second day one of the largest crowds yet in attendance at the Auditorium since the opening of the conservation meeting was present to greet Governor Eberhart of Minnesota in the address he made to the people of South Dakota. The governor took up as his main theme "The Boys and Girls of the State." He interspersed the serious features of his talk with flashes of fun, which kept the audience going, and at the close of his talk he was given the ovation of the convention.

The migration of the boys and girls from the farms to the city was the main point of his discussion. He set forth as the remedy for such conditions that of making not only home life but school life in the country more attractive.

Judge Aylesworth of Denver told of the work of Judge Ben Lindsay among the "kids" of Denver, and his success in fighting graft and official corruption in that city, with a warm eulogy of the personality and character of the "kids" judge.

The report of the resolutions committee was presented by Chairman Byrne.

## Opposed to More Commissions.

Colonel J. A. George opposed the creation of more commissions. Several former delegates endorsed the arguments Colonel George put forward on a vote of the delegates.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of two to one as presented by the committee.

The resolutions favor the control of forest reserves and lands by states instead of by the national government.

On the third day the conservation congress completed its work and the hundreds of delegates, coming from nearly every county in the state and representing the leaders among the people who believe in doing things for South Dakota, departed for their homes all enthusiastic boosters for the success of the permanent organization for the conservation and development of the natural resources of the Sunshine state.

The selection of the men who are authorized by the congress to make the movement a permanent one, and to proceed at their full wits as to place and time of the next meeting and make all the arrangements for the same, is a guarantee that the work will be pushed along.

Governor Vessey at the close of the meeting announced this committee, it being composed of H. H. Cable, Lincoln; Isaac Lincoln, Brown; H. R. Daniels, Minnehaha; M. P. Beebe, Edmonds; W. H. Stokes, Codington; A. G. Crawford, Stanley; Professor F. L. Cook, Lawrence; C. H. Tucker, Charles Mix; J. W. Campbell, Beadle. This committee is authorized to select and organize by selection of its officers and to take the necessary steps to make the congress one of the permanent institutions of the state.

## DAKOTA ALLIANCE ADJOURNS

Convention for 1911 Will Be Held at Big Stone.

The Dakota branch of the Young People's Alliance of the Evangelical association has closed its fifteenth annual session at Chautauqua par Big Stone Lake. Rev. F. C. F. ger, field secretary, of Cleveland, was the principal speaker present on gave several addresses and lectured on the Sunday school and alliance work. During the past year the alliance raised over \$1,318 for missionary and benevolent purposes. The Young People's society won the banner for being the most missionary money member.

The next annual convention will convene again at Big Stone Lake June 16-20, 1911. The officers elected are: President, Rev. F. F. Schaeffer, Bigford, S. D.; first vice president, R. G. E. Bohner, Cavalier, N. D.; second vice president, Rev. J. J. Schaeffer, near Lake, S. D.; third vice president, Rev. C. F. Strutz, Groton, S. D.; reading secretary, A. E. Teichmann, Arden, S. D.; corresponding secretary, Viola Gross, Madison, S. D.; missionary secretary, Ella Heidner, Fargo, N. D.; treasurer, Edward Ista, Custer, N. D.; superintendent, Junior Department, Lydia Miller, Milbank, S. D.

## TURNER OVER TO PEOPLE

Ceremonies Held at South Dakota's New Capitol.

The warm weather did not materially affect the attendance at the auditorium at Pierre when the dedicatory speeches were made in the ceremonies of turning over the new state capital to the people of the state. The auditorium was crowded to hear the opening talk of a few minutes by Governor Vessey, as presiding officer, and the talk by Dr. Storms, president of the Iowa Agricultural college, on the character of Lincoln as one of the developments of the great West, to which the whole country looked for its best men.

The ceremonies at the capitol building were held in the evening, when the Odd Fellows lodge of Pierre held appropriate exercises in the rotunda of the new building, turning it over to the use of the people of the state.

## KINGMAN NAMED COMMANDER

South Dakota G. A. R. at Watertown Encampment Chooses Officers.

Captain N. H. Kingman was elected department commander of the South Dakota Grand Army of the Republic at the twenty-seventh annual encampment at Watertown. Captain M. J. Hawley of Watertown was elected senior vice commander and Shanon Price of Yankton vice commander.

Mitchell won over Pierre for next year's encampment. Veterans were guests of the city on an excursion to Lake Kampeska.

The veterans reconsidered their decision to meet next year at Mitchell and voted to hold the next encampment at Pierre.

## FIRE NOW UNDER CONTROL

Hundreds of Men Fight Flames Successfully at Mystic.

Using over 100 union men from Lead the forest service officials have succeeded in getting the forest fire below Mystic under control and most of the men were shipped back home.

The fire burned over an area of about 800 acres of the best timber in the hills. A new fire, not yet of serious consequences, was discovered near Dumont and is being fought. The Mystic fire is believed to have started from a spark from a Burlington engine. The forest officials look for other fires constantly on account of the extremely dry weather.

## MANY CLAIMS ARE VACANT

But Small Proportion of Winners in South Dakota Take Farms.

The filing of the first 8,000 winners in the Cheyenne River-Standing Rock land drawing of last October has closed and the remaining winners will be permitted to file after Sept. 1.

Of the 8,000 lucky ones just 2,400 filed, the other 5,600 not taking advantage of their good fortune for one reason or another.

Much of the land remaining untaken is excellent for agricultural purposes and many of the would be claim holders holding high numbers will be able to secure excellent farms after Sept. 1.

## DEADWOOD GAS PLANT BURNS

Hot Ashes Put Plant Out of Business With Big Property Loss.

Fire starting from hot ashes caused a fire that almost destroyed the plant of the Lead-Deadwood Gas company between the two cities. Owing to the distance the firemen were powerless to do much and were afraid of explosions. The company supplies both cities with gas and is now practically out of business.

The loss is about \$35,000, with little insurance. New machinery has been ordered.

## Miner Killed by Fall.

A fall down a windlass hole in the Golden Gate workings of the Homestake mine resulted in the death of John Fitzwater, aged twenty-six, a miner who recently came from Idaho. Fitzwater, with companions, had been blasting and is supposed to have made a mistake, tumbling twenty-five feet and landing on the back of his head, crushing the skull. He was taken to the Homestake hospital, but lived only a few hours.

## Johnson and Jeffries Fight

Continued from page 1

from a clinch. Jeff lands left to face and Johnson does it right way to Jeff. Jeff keeps Johnson back and lands a left to chin and Johnson connects with a right uppercut as the bell rings.

## Eighth Round.

They work in clinch and Johnson whips left to face and they break way. Johnson is short with left for body and follows Jeff up, landing left on shoulder. Johnson puts three lefts on Jeff's face and Jeff put a hard right to Johnson's wind and the colored man grunted. Both exchange lefts to head. Johnson asks Corbett how he likes it so far. Johnson puts two on face. Jeff misses left for face. Johnson is out boxing Jeff and apparently stands at ease, but his blows do not carry much punishment. They rush and light face to face at the bell.

## Ninth Round.

Jeff comes up crouching and makes Johnson break ground. Put right on ribs, then misses left. They clinch. As they break Johnson swung hard left around Jeff's neck. Jeff lands a hard right to stomach and Johnson grunted. They get into hard clinch, the white man making the colored one back away. Johnson hooked a left to the mouth but Jeff lands ribs. Johnson's mouth bleeding and first blood for Jeff.

## Tenth Round.

They come together quickly. Johnson put left to mouth, then swung hard right upper cut which was blocked. They clinch and wrestle around the ring for a half minute. Jeff sends a right to the wind and backs away from left swing. Johnson whips a left to mouth. Jeff blocked. Johnson tried an uppercut which Jeff smothered. Jeff put a light left on wind and the bell rings.

## Eleventh Round.

They walked up carefully. Jeff trying his left once to find Johnson, and blocked, he took the left on face; but smiled and they clinched. They broke away after half a minute's wrestling, without damage. Johnson smashed Jeff twice again with right and left to jaw and they boilermaker fought desperately. Johnson swung a terrific right, more of an uppercut to the jaw, and followed with a clean uppercut in jaw and Jeff almost went over. Johnson uses right to stomach. Blood spurted from Jeff's mouth in a stream. Jeff landed his right to the jaw and to body, which brot the crowd to their feet. However, Johnson had a good advantage.

## Twelfth Round.

Jeff walked over bending forward, and they got together. Johnson hooked left to face. Jeff put his right hand to Johnson's face. Jeff forced him to close quarters. Jeff's nose bled freely as he turned to take his crouch, and spit out a mass of blood as the gong sounded. Jeff was not worsted apparently.

## Thirteenth Round.

Johnson lands left on Jeff's face. Jeff lands right on Johnson. Johnson hooks right to head. Jeff misses left uppercut to chin. Johnson crowds Jeff to the ropes and lands hard to mouth. Johnson sent right to jaw twice and made Jeff break ground. Johnson sent right to face. Jeff hooks left right to body. Johnson sends left to mouth, then landed left uppercut in the same place. Johnson sends his right to face viciously.

## Fourteenth Round.

Johnson goes to mouth and sends right to face. Jeff put hard left to head, then a straight one to mouth and Johnson backs up. Jeff sends two hard lefts to the stomach. They then clinch. Johnson tries his right uppercut and lands hard.

## Fifteenth Round.

Johnson and Jeff clinched in the ropes. As they broke away Johnson sent a hard right to chin. Jeff fell against the ropes and as he came back slowly and unsteadily Johnson swung another hard blow on the jaw, then hooked a left to chin and knocked Jeff clear thru the ropes. Jeff was counted out before he was pulled to his feet. Jeff was bleeding rapidly. In the last five rounds of the fight the negro punished Jeff severely and blocked Jeff's leads with ease, and it was apparent in the twelfth round that the negro would win.

TELL THEM YOU SAW THE AD IN THE "NEWS"

## CHAUTAUQUA PROGRAM OPENS THIS SATURDAY.

On Saturday afternoon at 2:30 the third annual Watertown Chautauqua will open with the debate on the question of universal suffrage. The program will continue for nine days with two programs daily, one each afternoon and evening. The program includes the finest array of lectures, entertainers and musical attractions that has ever been heard in Watertown and probably the best that has ever been heard in the great state of South Dakota.

The chautauqua movement is thoroughly un denominational and non-political and people of all creeds and parties co-mingle. The chautauqua is organized on high grounds and has high aims. It appeals to the thoughtful and cultured, and seeks to displace some forms of amusement that are unworthy or fraught with danger.

The great reforms that have recently swept over our country are largely traceable to the presence of strong men who have spoken fearlessly on the chautauqua platform during the last dozen years, and the millions of people who have gathered at these annual meetings to listen to them have had their consciences so awakened that they have demanded that those in authority should institute these reforms. The list of reformers on this season's program is great. They are all men of convictions and ability.

A chautauqua is a benediction to any community in which it abides. It appeals in its varied programs to both young and old and is sure to cultivate high ideals of living and thought. The perpetuity of this chautauqua depends entirely upon your patronage and your enthusiasm.

If you believe in it boost it, attend every meeting and tell your friend of the good things that are in store.

## Here is a Snap on a Farm.

100 acres of the choicest land that ever laid out doors on the north bank of Lake Kampeska and joining the town of Yahota, all under cultivation and in crop. The soil is rich and the land is fine. This land can be bought for \$65 per acre. Inquire of H. R. Davlin at the Saturday News office. 46-49

## Summer Colds

Are harder to relieve than winter ones but they yield just as readily to treatment with Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Sold everywhere. Look for the Bell on the Bottle. 2-6

## RAISING GOOD CALVES.

For the Best Results a Deep, Clean Bed is Necessary.

An authority on dairy matters recently visited a farm where the calves were in very poor condition. They looked as if they had been starved for a month. When feeding time arrived the owner gave them a good, generous feed. He remarked that he did not know why his calves were not thrifty. He was surely giving feed enough, and it was of the right kind.

The pen had not been cleaned nor bedded for some time. It was located in a very inconvenient part of the barn. The other parts of the premises were kept clean and bedded, but that calf pen was always neglected.

The calves would seldom lie down and then only when completely exhausted. They were always restless and uneasy. The owner's attention was called to this. The pen was cleaned and bedded. That afternoon every calf was found lying down and seemed to be perfectly at home.

The next morning the pen was again cleaned and bedded, and this was thereafter made a regular practice. At the end of two weeks there was an entirely different looking bunch of calves in the pen. The tired look was gone.

A good bed, light, cleanliness and fresh air add much to the contentment of live stock. Contentment is just as essential as good feed in the successful care of live stock. Unless contented they will not make the desired gains.

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## MONEY IN SHEEP.

Profits For the Farmer Who Engages In This Industry.

An authority on sheep breeding says American farmers lack the interest to follow the breeding of good sheep. Sheep are in great demand, especially in the corn belt. In all other countries sheep are one of the main branches of animal industry. I refer to those countries of Europe where farming is and always has been a leading industry. There is no better land than the middle west, and, furthermore, we have not the drawbacks to encounter which they have encountered and have overcome. It is true many ewes have been brought on the market and sold to the farmers for breeding purposes, but few of these have reached the corn belt proper. They have gone either farther east or south. There are, however, many feeders who are willing to gamble on a carload or two of fattening stock or lambs. But this is not building up the sheep industry. Sheep breeding should be reorganized in the corn belt, where we are practicing diversified systems of farming.

With mutton at 80 per hundred weight, it is enough to prove that there is money in the business and that it can be made a paying proposition.



A COTSWOLD RAM.

tion. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the profits in the sheep industry, relatively, are greater than those in any other class of farm stock.

It goes without saying, however, that sheep need some care and intelligent handling. By starting in on a small scale any person by careful application and exercise of common sense can quickly get a working acquaintance with sheep and their peculiarities. Well finished mutton, such as can be produced in the corn belt, probably never will be cheap again, and the increased demand for good wool will insure an excellent market for the same.

The British farmer is making profits on an industry in which our corn belt farmer could and should share. We have a protective tariff. Furthermore, all the advantages are on the side of the American farmer as a sheep breeder. All we need, then, are more sheep and industrious farmers to breed them.

## Butter Fat and Butter.

What is the difference, you ask, between butter fat and butter? Or how much butter will a given amount of butter fat make?

Well, the difference is usually about 15 or 20 per cent—that is, eighty pounds of butter fat will churn about a hundred pounds of butter. The amount varies according to the way of doing the work, for some butter has more water, salt and curds in it than other butter. Any way, there will be more butter than butter fat.

## DAIRY NOTES

## Care of Dairy Buildings.

Take care that the buildings in which milking is carried on are well aired and free from avoidable dust. Fresh air and sunlight should be constantly admitted, and litter or food should not be handled during the milking hour.

## About Milking.

Many people are not scrupulously clean in their milking. The wonder is that milk and butter are so good as they are. The cows should be well bedded and kept clean. The milk bucket should be clean and the milker's hands clean always. Allow no flying dust that may get into the milk. Carry the milk away to its proper place and strain or separate it at once. Constant vigilance is the price of pure milk.

## Concerning Feed.

Care must be taken not to waste feed and thus reduce profits. Nor must the feed be too scant for producing the full amount of milk. With the present high price of milk feeds the farmer should put up his own grains, clover, alfalfa and corn silage.

A Purdue university bulletin says, "A ration commonly used in Indiana is one composed of corn fodder, twelve pounds; clover hay, ten pounds; corn meal, five pounds, and wheat bran, six pounds."

## How Often to Milk.

Most farmers and dairymen milk their cows only twice a day, and that is right. Sometimes a fresh cow needs to have an excess of milk drawn between times in order to prevent congestion and fever, but not for a long period. Some cows again have "leaking teats," which waste the milk if not relieved three or four times a day, but such cows are a nuisance and should be disposed of. To milk twice a day is enough, as a general rule. Milk three times does not seem to bring more milk, though some people have thought so and acted on that supposition.

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## THE ETERNAL QUESTION.....

That confronts the wage earner and the salaried man is: "How can I manage to meet all my living expenses and save a little from month to month besides?"

You are likely to find it a hard thing to do if you are handicapped by paying rent. By all means

## Buy a Home

A few hundred dollars will secure you possession and an option in it. Every dollar you pay towards that home be money saved.

See H. R. Davlin at the Saturday News office and he will show you the way. He has just the kind of a little home you want



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## Two in One.

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