

OAKES REPUBLICAN.

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ELLIS & BUXTON, Editors.

OAKES, D. T., FEB. 1, 1889.

The Barritt brothers, Timothy and Peter, have received their death sentence for murdering and robbing a street car driver in Minneapolis last winter.

Rev. Mr. Brooks, an English missionary, and sixteen of his assistants and followers have been massacred near Saadoni by some of the coast tribes and natives of Zanzibar. The massacre is said to have been caused by the intense hatred the Germans have aroused toward the whites.

Jamestown Daily Alert: Judge J. R. Buxton and Editor Ellis of THE OAKES REPUBLICAN were visitors in Jamestown yesterday. Both gentlemen are taking a great interest in seeing the 6th judicial district divided and the work more equally apportioned among the three presiding judges. It is a bill that will be the greatest benefit to Jamestown. Judge Rose's presence here in chambers, in this central locality, will attract attorneys, clients and witnesses who will prove a considerable source of revenue. Jamestown people should help along the passage of the bill.

Supt. of Schools, C. A. Kent, pronounces the Oakes High School building and its equipments the finest in Central Dakota. The school board have now completed their work of furnishing the building with new automatic seats purchased of Mr. E. C. Allen, of La-Moure. The rooms are supplied with Webster's alphabetical unabridged dictionaries, thermometers, eight-day clock's, tellurion, anatomical charts and every needed help and convenience. With Miss Anna Cochran as principal and Miss Hattie Green as assistant, who have no superiors as teachers in the Territory, the success of the school is assured.

Boulanger, the French agitator, has been elected to the chamber of deputies by a large majority. This may mean either a change in the constitution or it may mean revolution. It is about time for a periodical change for poor France, with her weak and vacillating populace and her ever-shifting political scenes. The future of the pagan nation, which in rejecting the guidance of a Supreme Ruler is evidence of its frailty, is indeed trembling in the balance. A republic cannot long survive with such a composition of loyalists, anarchists and socialists in the ascendancy, with a Boulanger wielding the dictatorship and thirsting for military glory. The workingmen, poorly paid and easily influenced; the anarchists who want no government, and the socialists, those robbers who prey upon honest toil, are all anxious for a revolution, as they have nothing to lose and expect in the chaos that follows to reap their reward in plunder, vaguely hoping for something better in the new regime.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Jan. 28.—News reached here today that two school children perished in the storm Friday night, and that a third was not expected to survive the exposure. Their names were French, and the party consisted of two little boys and an older sister, aged 18.

The French family live about 12 miles east of Hitchcock. When taken to school by an older brother in the morning, the children promised to wait until he came for them at night. Children belonging to other families were taken home, but these refused proffered assistance, saying they would stay in the schoolhouse all night if their brother did not come. It appears he did start, but could not make his team face the storm and gave it up. After waiting till dusk they started home, but lost the road and wandered in the deep snow until exhausted. When found in the morning the two little boys were dead. The girl was severely frozen and is unconscious. If she survives she will lose the lower portion of her limbs, and possibly one or both arms.

Dairy Column.

Edited by the Bureau of Dairy Information
CHICAGO, ILL.
For the encouragement of improved methods of dairying, information upon all matters relating to the manufacture of butter and cheese and handling of milk will be given in answer to questions mailed to the Bureau at above address.

Hints for the Winter.

At this season of the year, the average farmer's wife has more trouble in raising cream and in churning than at any other. Two things combine to make difficult these tasks. One is the condition of the milk itself, owing to want of proper food and an advanced stage of gestation in many cows in the herd, and the other arising from the temperature of the air, and consequently of the milk, unless set at once.

Milk at this season of the year often parts very slowly with its cream, and consequently there is a great loss, as the full quantity is not recovered from the milk. This is owing to what scientists term the viscosity of the milk serum. In plainer words, it is a sticky condition of the milk which prevents the free motion of the cream globules; hence all but the larger globules remain in the milk without rising to the surface. With this kind of milk, less trouble is experienced where shallow setting is used than where the milk is set in deep cans. One remedy consists of a change of food for the cow, more succulent food should be given. Roots and ensilage answer the purpose, but are not always to be had. The alternative is to add to the milk a quantity of warm water, at about 100 degrees Far.; from one-fourth to one-half the bulk of the milk may be added. This decreases the viscosity, and allows a freer passage of the cream globules.

Some people make a practice of scalding milk at this season, raising the temperature to 120 degrees or 130 degrees. When set in deep cans there is a positive loss of from 4 to 10 per cent. of the butter. Perhaps when set in shallow cans there may be—no doubt there is—a gain in quantity, but there is a loss in quality. At least I do not think milk for the best butter should be heated above the normal temperature of 160 degrees.

Where there is a proportion of fresh milk cows in the herd this difficulty is very much lessened, the better condition of their milk overbalancing the viscous condition of the strippers' milk.

Again, a large loss arises from milk getting too cold before setting. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity of early setting. But where from number of cows, distance, &c., the milk is considerably cooled, it should be warmed to its natural temperature before being set. Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Station, made some interesting experiments in this direction. Carefully mixed milk was divided into equal portions. One-half was set at once, temperature at different trials ranging from 91 degrees to 93 degrees. The other portions were allowed to cool from 20 to 30 minutes, and set at temperatures ranging from 78 degrees to 86 degrees. The percentages of loss even on this comparatively short delay, ranged from 4.4 per cent. to 9.3, a loss of \$4.40 to \$9.30 on every \$100 worth of butter made. This is more than our farmers can afford to lose by carelessness or ignorance on this subject.

While the addition of water to the milk is an assistance in raising cream, it is often an advantage in churning. The viscous condition of the cream can be observed by its frothing in the churn. Frothing also comes when cream is churned at too low a temperature. A considerable quantity of warm water may be added to such cream to advantage—from 20 to 30 per cent. of the quantity of cream. Do not put water in a higher temperature than about 60 degrees. Such cream may often be raised to a temperature of 70 degrees. As soon as the butter comes, reduce the temperature to 60 or 62 degrees and no evil effects will follow the warm temperature.—E. G. F., Brillion, Wis.

A widow lady in Maine, who owned six Connecticut-bred Jerseys, produced from them in the year 1887, 2,000 pounds of butter, which she sold for \$800.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25th, 1889.

The Republican tariff bill passed the Senate by a strict party vote. Though many of its provisions had been changed in the last two days before its passage, no Democratic suggestions were adopted, and the bill is entirely the child of the majority. It is believed that the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to which the bill will next in order be referred, will send it back to the House with an exhaustive adverse report, upon which Mr. Mills is now busily engaged. In such an event the most likely course would be to leave the matter to a conference committee which would deliver the bill into the hands of three Senators and three Representatives to manipulate until the close of the session shut off legislation. A second plan is possible. The Republicans with the aid of fourteen Democrats, could pass the bill. The difficulty lies in the fact that the House Republicans will not push the matter as vigorously as did their Senate brethren. The Senate bill is by no means satisfactory to all Republicans and the desire for an extra session of the next Congress is so strong that tariff legislation will not be apt to be passed by the present body, although it is known that the President would sign the bill.

The bill passed the Senate at 8 o'clock on Tuesday night. A great many rumors of party desertions had occurred and it was with relief that the Republicans saw Senators Stanford and Plumb fall in line. The Pennsylvania iron men had brought their Senators into line two days before. Senator Riddleberger, as in duty bound to preserve his erratic record, stated to the Senate after the vote that if he had not been paired with Mr. Blodget he would have voted against the bill, as he objected to the Plumb amendment creating a customs commission to prepare tariff statistics, as being another official junketing party. If Senator Riddleberger had voted the vote would have been a tie and the Republicans would have been defeated. Senator Riddleberger is a very important man—on a vote.

By four o'clock in the afternoon the galleries of the Senate Chamber were filled to a great extent with that immense minority of Washington people who patronize every free show no matter of what character. The people who go to public receptions, Marine Band concerts, big funerals and fires with equal gusto, were on hand promptly, filled with a hearty tariff ignorance and a thirst for a sight of a fight that did not materialize. Before 7 o'clock the Senate floor was crowded with members from the House wing of the Capitol, with whom the Senators were chatting. The long and dreary roll calls had commenced and no Senator dared leave his place.

Still the scene was very tame compared with that in the House last June when the Mills bill was passed. Apart from Mr. Plumb's blind efforts to reduce the duty on cotton ties one-half, there was even harmony. When the Mills bill passed a surging heated mass of humanity struggled for every available inch of room from which a view of the House could be obtained, and every desertion of party met with mingled cheers and derision. This excitement, however, was due to no interest in the tariff itself. It was regarded merely as an element of the campaign, for political purposes only, and no one was foolish enough to expect that the bill would ever become a law.

Now that Mr. Bayard has washed his hands of the Samoan difficulty, Congress appears equally slow in taking action. The Republican members of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee are indisposed to make rapid progress, as they do not yet know what policy the next administration will follow. Probable it is that Mr. Harrison will receive the question as a legacy from this administration. By that time it is to be supposed the affair may have been settled by the prompt action of England. Neither Germany nor the United States could afford to

give battle. Germany has her hands full with her watchful European enemies, and this country has no Navy with which to make war. Whether or not, as Mr. Bayard's friends allege, Mr. Cleveland has treated him "merely as a clerk," he is held responsible for his own political death. From the Keiley imbroglio to the Sackville folly Mr. Bayard's administration has been singularly unfortunate. From the fisheries treaty to the Morocco trouble the State Department has exhibited very little but its weakness. In avoiding vital issues it has become the rival of Dickens' "circumlocution office."

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