# DAROTA DOINGS.

News Mathered From The Most Bellable Sources

LOUIS ROSSUTH CHUBCH.

and the second BLAS ACTOR

AFFOINTED GOVERNOR OF DAKOTA. Louis Kossuth Church was born in Brooklyn, New York, Dec. 11, 1846. His father was a lawyer of good standing, and the Governorelect's family has a patriotic and distinguished history. After completing his academic studies at Claverick, New York, Judge Church read law, passed his examination' was admitted to pract tice, and opened an office for this purpose. His home previous to his leaving for Dakota. about a year ago, was Hicksville, a suburb of Brooklyn, He is a married man, and will probably be a permanent resident of Dakota. As Governor of the Territory of Dakots, his residence will be at Bismark, and his salary \$2,600 a year. 《 自治的

# MRS. UNGER'S MURDER.

In the trial of Wolf, at Steele on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Johanna Unger a number of witnesses testified strongly to the prisoner's guilt, identifying the club and iron wedge with which the Ceed was done, and the bloody clothing the prisoner wore. Christian Unger, hus-band of the murdered woman testified; "When he returned from work and while putting one of his horses in the barn he stepped upon something unusual under the straw in a stall, and discovered the dead body of his wife. Upon a club near by hairs of the murdered woman could be seen. The club, iron wedge and clothing of the prisoner were besmeared with blood.' Wolf in leaving the premises stole a suit of clothes, watch and chain and other articles. He dressed himself in stolen clothing, and when arrested the next day had on the clothes he stole. In a preliminary examination before Justice Rait of Dawson he told where his farm clothes were. Justice Rait testified: "He asked Wolf just before the preliminary examination, eu wolf just before the preinminsty examination, "Loui [that was a nickname he went by in Daw-son], where are these bloody clothes that you had on when you did this deed?" Without hes-listion Wolf answered that the shirt was in the hopper of the faming mill and the overalls in the shack behind the door. There the clothing was found.". The testimony on behalf of the was found." The testimony on behait of the prosecution closed with that of Daniel Sachow, sen of the murdered woman. "S. S. Norton issilied that Wolf carried the fatal wedge to the barn in a nail keg." Edwin Merwin, who was with Norton doing some plastering work at Unger's, testified: "Wolf told him thei Mrs. Unger had had a difficulty with her husband and left him, going off with her son, when the fact was that her daad body lay in the stall in the stable." Other mitnesses testified: "Wolf ap-plied at their farm houses on the afternoon of the day of the mufder for work, telling some that he ad come from Bismarck; others that he was en his way to that place, and hatching contradictory staties wherever he stopped." Among the mitnesses for the defense was Wolf himself, buil he turned out to he as dam-aring a witness as the prosecution could desire, and his conviction swiftly followed his testimo-ny. He had deceived his conneel, and none were more astonished than they when he stated found." The testimony on behalf of the scution closed with that of Daniel Sachow,

Ny., me had deceived his connel, and none were more astonished than they when he stated that he knew the murdered woman was dead in the stall in the stable, when all along he has led every one to believe, among them his connel, that he knew nothing of the matter. Another that he knew nothing of the matter. Another of his statements was that he is a deserter from Fort Keogh, while he has led the court, his counsel and every one connected with him to believe that he had been but a short time in this country, and that he had well-to-do parents liv-ing in Europe. Nearly eighteen months ago his case came up in court, and upon Wolf's rep-resentation to the court and his counsel, his case was postponed to allow counsel to consult with his European relatives. This ended the trial, the jury found Wolf guilty and Judge Francis sentenced him to life imprisonment at Bismarck. Bismarck.

the contrastion of the second states 國家中國高 ment, may be termed interest

Ing reading: The coming session will possess more than systrage interest and importance for several matches. There has been a remarkable shaking up of things in the inritory since the last legi-ind manipulators who have given the legislative department unasvort reputs among the people-neve been left at home, and the third home will have little of incrative promise to callet its en-ergies, as congress has cut of all special legis-tation in the territories. The heavy work of the session will be the enactment of general have been had heretofore. This will in-yours conflicts of interests and yiews, but little of sensational that determines and yiews, but little of sensational character. In fact, there will ap-parently be little of that abaurdly sectional feel-ing which two years ago was carried into social realistics. There will be no serious or organized effort

relations. There will be no serious or organized effort to remove the capital--that by consent remain-ing in absyance until the questions of division and statehood are settled. There may be some sort of attempt to recognize the Huron state as the offspring of the convention for which \$00,000 was appropriated by the last isgislature, but no bad blood is likely to come to the surface. The question that will stir the most feeling among localities, like the removal of court from Yankton to Mitchell, will not divide on the 66th parallel. This session and the new railroad will go far toward obliterating that like. The measure of chief interest to the producing in-terests will be that for the regulation of rail-roads and warehouses. The Collins bill a full anyopsis of which has been given in the Globe, meets with general approval by the press that it may be taken to substantially cover the ground contempisted. The task is somewhat delicate and difficult to meet the demands of the farm-ers and wheat growers, in whose interest the logislature was especially elected, and at the same time encourage the building of railroads. Nearly every section of the territory has new roads in prospect. It is expected that the coming year will be the great railroad year in the history of the territory, and none want to check or hamper this development. At the same time it is believed that the great lines have extravagant rates in the territory and lines have extravagant rates in the territory in full to subserve the interest of the people in

Ince have extravagant rates in the territory and fail to subserve the interests of the people in other respects as they should. The legislation on this subject will be cautious and conserva-tive. Much will be said in the press and legis-lative halls about the benefit the roads have been in developing the country which as axiomate Istive halls about the benefit the roads have been in developing the country, which is axiomat-ic, but the roads are not built on merely benero-lent principles. They only go where the devel-opment of the country will bring them profitable business, and if there are beneficiary relations they should be mutual. There is more danger of emasculating legislation of all pith and bene-ficial force in this relation than going too far. Roads are being built freely in Illinois and other states that have more stringent legislation than that proposed in Dakota. There are hundreds of bills of more or less importance proposed. No doubt every member will go to Bismark with a package of bills, few of which will get into the statute book.

No doubt every member will go to Bismark with statute book. The North Dakota Methodist conference has diverse from the probate judge, no person but a magistrate or ordained minister to perform the coremony, with other details. A measure to restrict the divorce business is also proposed. A revision of the school laws is needed, and it is said the superintendent will indicate such the development of the school interests. The used a schedens desirable. His report makes a splendid showing for the territory in the development of the school interests. The used ittempt will be made to reduce the exemptions in the law, but the Farmer's al-liance the other day resolved against change in that direction, and there will be none. A strong effort will be made to the people in that direction, and there will be none. A strong effort will be made to the people that now go into swollen official pockets, there will be strong opposition to the change. An attempt to asume debts contracted by the capital commission, or to appropriate money for the completion of the capital, will evolve much friction and revive alumbering prejudices. The session is limited to sixty days, and it will take remarkable industry to dispatch the needfal busines in that time and provide for the public institutions. It ought to be emphatically a working session.

## THE REASON WHY.

The disappointment which many Dakotians felt at the president's passing over in his message the question of the admission or division of auf your Birthe das and Frank all bereine an Article and a second state all and a second state and a second state all and a second state and a

# JUDGE GIFFORD AT WAREIESTON.

Washington special: Judge Gifford, Dallots' Selegate in configure, has taken a sails of recent this whater on G supers, two doors from the por-ner of Eleventh, at 1908. He has with him Mrs. Gifford and Bully, their son. Mrs. Gifford spends much of her time assisting the judge is spenda much of her time selisting the judge in his inhorious mass of correspondence, and he says be could not do without her. She is a tall, bandsome lady, and has a very business like way of going over her hushand's daily mail and cort-lang it no as to facilitate the rapid dispatch of husiness by him after he is tree from the daily sessions of the house. There is no member of the house more punctual or more faithful upon the floor than Judge Gifford. He is always on the alert when legislation pertaining to Dakota and the Morthwest has the attention of the house. The judge's little son, Bailey, is a bright little fel-iow, and spends a good deal of his time with his father at the capitol. He is one of the most liberal patrons of the pie stand in the basement. No POOB FREELE IN THE BLACE MILLS

# TO POOR PEOPLE IN THE BLACK HILLS.

The Rapid City Journal says that a noticeable sculiarity of that country is the absence of the abjectly poor. In all the older towns in the Rast the attention of charitable mople is de-manded every winter by the state of people who cannot or will not provide for themselves, who cannot or will not provide for themselves, and charity balls and obsrivy mass are heard of during the assessme generally. While the form "pauper account" appears largely. In every re-port of bills sllowed by the county commission-eve. In this happy county, howsver, all are able to do for themselves. This may be account-ed for by two reasons. First, none but men of energy ever get this far from the "world, and second, a man of energy compot fail to earn a livelihood in the Black Hills.

# SUICIDE AT WAHPETON.

Monday morning, January 8, B. Roberts, an old resident and estermed citizen, was discovered lying on his bed dead from the effects of a shot from a revolver, which he still held in hishand. His property was heavily encumberhighand. His property was heavily encumber-ed, and his inability to meet the payments is supposed to have been the direct cause of his suicide. In a letter found in his pocket he stated he was wrecked financially, and took this way of ending his trouble. The deceased was forty-five years of age and unmarried. He at one time belonged to the regular army, and was a member of the G. A. R. post. His relatives in New York were wired of his death by his friends, who took charge of the body.

# FROZEN ON THE BOAD.

# At Minnewaukan, Dec. 25th, two young men.

Fred Piper and Thomas Magnire, got a livery team to go to Piper's home, twelve miles from there, on the north shore of the lake. They started back in the afternoon in one of the started back in the afternoon in one of the hardest storms of this winter, got stuck in a snow drift and night coming on, they composed themselves to sleep. Piper was frozen to death. Maguire's feet and hands are badly frozen, and he will probably loose his feet. Adolf Jenninger, mail carrier between Minnewaukan and Villard, left the first station, twelve miles from Minnewaukan, Saturday afternoon, to drive twenty-five miles to Broken Bone; and has not since been heard from. not since been heard from.

# UNFORTUNATES.

At Grand Forks, Mrs. Guff Rodning of Northrood was sajudged insane by the board of insan-

wood was adjudged insane by the board of insan-ity commissioners. The woman is forty years of age and has four children. She caffe to this country with her husband ton years ago, and grief at leaving her home is thought to have been the cause of her derangement. She will be sent to the sylum at Jamestown. Mrs. Schmidt of Grand Forks was brought before the insanity board. She was pronounced insane and will be taken to the asylum at Jamestown. She is a maniac on the subject of religion. Her nusband attributes her derangement to reading a Salva-tion Army publication.

## DEADWOOD RECEIVER.

The commission of Receiver Luce at Dead rood, Dak,, expired Dec. 12th, and his succes or will be nominated very soon after the assem bling of congress. Senator Voorhees endorse for the office, Thomas Hanlon. It is stated that Secretary Lamar has promised Hanlon the place. Mr. H te last sum mer, when nominated as internal revenue col-lector in Indiana, but it is believed that he will not be strongly opposed this time.

# 

TH OFFICE THE A present from Optime tree grown Day miners distant regime ; Angrown in the second product of a second As grown in superity wanties.

O, meldes fair! O, meldes fair! How Schley is thy favori-Thos synamest truth-I and bew Of mode that shift and ways:

The nightingals upon the boggh Sits in the summer singing; When winter comes is hush'd I trow, And far sway is winging.

The fountain flows, and flowing shows A changeful portrait ever; It able sway when heaven glows, And flood in winter weather.

# DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF THE W

The Scottish Agricultural Gazette has made conspectus of the live stock or the world. From this it is found that there are in round numbers 92,000,000 head of cattle, 35,000,000 thorses, 2 0,000,000 sheep, and about 46,000,000 swine in

Burope. Scandinavian countries and Servia lead in cat-tle. Denmark has 735 head of cattle te every 1,0.0 of population, Servia 609 head, Norway 568 head, and Sweden 488 head per 1,000 popu-

France approximates closely to the average of European live stock considered in the aggregate. Grast Britain, Spain, Beiginm, Greece, Portu-gal, and Italy rank considerably below the

Servis stands at the head in sheep. This servine stands at the head in sheep. This country has \$,000 bead of abeep to every 1,000 of its inhabitants. Greece comes next with 1.486 head, Spain, Roumania, Great Britain, and Norway rank above the average. Denmark, with about 677 head per 1.000 of its population, scarcely comes up to the average, more especially Holland, Switzeriand, Sweden, and Belgiam. Servis also heads the list in swine, having 1,068 head per 1.000 of its population. Servis also heads the list in swine, having 1,068 head per 1.000 of its population. Servis also heads the list is swine, having 1,068 head per 1.000 of its population. Servis also heads the list is swine, having 1,068 head per 1.000 of its population. Spain comes next in order with 275 head per 1.000 o habitants; Denmark, 283 head. Portngal, Aus-tria, Reumania, and Germany are placed above the aggregate average, with France closely ap-proaching thereto. All other countries were placed lower down the list, and especially Sweden, Holland, Italy, and Norway. The last named has only fity-six head to each 1,000 of its population.

Sweden, Hoinand, Italy, and Horway. All the named has only fifty-six head to each 1,000 of its population. In figuring on the collective live stock of the several nations it is found that Russia has the largest number of every class. Inclusive of Po-lard and Finland this Empire has no less than 0, one 0.00 head of cattle. 45.000.000 lagd and Finland this Empire has no less than 25,000,000 head of cattle, 45,000,000 head of sheep, 10,000,000 swine, and 17,000,000 horses. Sheep have increased 20 per cent in twenty years, and horned cattle and swine 4 per cent. Next to Russis Germany has the greatest num-her of cattle about 15,000 head bet Ger

Next to Russia Germany has the greatest num-ber of cattle, shout 15,000,000 head, but Ger-many has barely 25,000,000 sheep 7,000,000 swine, and only 3,000,000 horses. Austria-Hun-gary ranks third, with 12,000,000 horses, but sixth on the list with regard to sheep, having 20,000 000 head 20,000,000 head. Austria stands next to France in cattle having

Austria stands next to France in cattle having 11,000,000 head but takes the fourth place in abeep and swine, having 24,000,000 of the first and 5,000,000 of the latter. Austria has 8,000,-000 horses, and in this compares about with Fance and Bervia combined. Great Britain has but 9000,000 cattle, but next to Russia is most populous in sheep having 32,000, 000 head. She stands fifth in the list of horses, having 2,500,000 head, and with 2,250,000 swine is sixty in the list. The census of live stock in Great Britain has been reduced during the last ix years by over 500,000 cattle, 750,000 hogs; and 4,000,000 sheep. Italy is not a livestock country, and the quality is low. The Kingdom has only 3,500,000 cattle, 1,000,000 horses, 9,000,000 sheep, and 3,750,000 swine. Holland for the number of inhabitants, is rich in live stock, having 1,500,000 cattle, 1,000,-

Holland for the number of inhabitants, is rich in live stock, having 1,500,000 cattle, 1,000,-000 sheep, 500,000 swine, and 300,000 horses. To return to Scandinavia, Denmark has 347,-500 horses, 1,470,000 head of cattle, 1,550,000 sheep, and 530,000 hogs; Norway, 1,000,000 head of cattle, 1.700,000 sheep, but only 100,000 head of cattle, 1.700,000 sheep, but only 100,000 head of cattle, 1.700,000 sheep, but only 100,000 head of cattle, 1.700,000 cattle, 48,282,000 sheep, 500,000 horses, and 46,092,000 swine. The La Plata States of South America 19,500,000 head of cattle, 70,003,000 sheep, and 500,000 swine. To these must be added 30,000,000 cattle found on the pampas grass plains. The Australasian

on the pampas grass plains. The Australasian colonies have, 8,500,000 head of cattle, 75,000,-000 head of sheep, and 800,000 swine. These figures represent a supply of 2,800 head of cattle, 25,400 head and 10 supply of 2,800 head of cattle,

New York and in acture, of he ble in all this regi most profitable is all this region. This section is promises to prove far more profitable than per-permint cill. Low, marshy lead is preferable for rateing willows, but it is not secenaary. The cost of plauling-small shoots or twign being med --is about \$15 an acre, and there is but one pust-ing, necessary for years and years. The only oth-er expenses are for irinaning and pathering. The former operation Costs \$6 an arrs, and the istor shout \$16. After the willows are gather-ed they are bound in bundles, and shipped as soon as possible. They are sold by weight and sverage price being \$16 at on. Two yeaks are \$19 a ton was paid. Six tons to the acre is the average yield, so that an acre of young willows in usually worth \$96.

## HORSE SHOEING COMPETIT

RORSE SHORING COMPETITION. a The Royal Agricultural society of England pro-poses a horse-shoeing competition at its coming surfaultural shows. At past exhibitions of this kind too much has been allowed for, galekiness in shoeing, there has been a lawed for, galekiness in shoeing, there has been a shoe must by work rather than to show how above ought to be put on. The cases where a shoe must be put on in a great hurry are comparatively faw besides those where the ahoe is to stay on the horse's foot for long and active service. Speed is desirable, but excellence in workmanahip is best of all lis to tail

HINT IN POTATOE CULTURE

A superb lot of potatoes which was lately exhibited at a French exposition, and considered motied at a French exposition, and considered worth a gold medal, attracted a great deal of at-tention. The cultivator gave the following as his method of increasing the size of the taber: When the young stems have attained about four inches in height all of them excepting two of the central ones are cut away, and these i two only allowed to grow. By means of this simple precaution the tubers become much larger than they are in ordinary cultivation.

## CURRENT NOTES

There is always a fair demand for the best products of the soil, and when they are obtain-ed by skillful management there is also a fair nargin of profit.

Somebody having invented a milking-steel that shuts up when the cow kicks. the Norris-town Herald suggests that it is now in order to produce a milker who will shut up when the cow kicks.

The true policy, says the Dakots Farmer, is to raise such crops as are suited to soil and sit-uation, taking puts to get the best quality; for that will always secure ready market and the highest prices.

A German cattle food, which had a large sale was found to contain vegetable ivory turnings eighty-eight parts and common, salt twelve parts in 100; value, nothing.

A stock-breeder says: For scurvy, or itch in A sock-breader says: For sourcy, or item in calves, mix spirits turpentine, sulphur, and lin-seed oil, and apply twice a week. It serves for any other animal, and for the scaly-leg in the Asiatic strains of poultry.

The Farm Journal hamorously observes that if the craze for hornless cattle becomes universal the average cow doctor who knows but two dis-eases, "hollow horn" and "wolf in the tail" will find half his occupation gone. He will have to confine his practice exclusively to the

The number of animals entered for the great Smithfield Club Cattle Show, England, this year was not quite equal to, that of last year. Cat the are 331, against \$33 in 1865, 201 in 1864, and the are 231, against 293 in 1885, 281 in 1864, and 214 in 1883...Sheen, total 175 pens, against 190 last fear, 207 in 1884, and 191. In 1883. Figs show the marked increase of 85 pens, against 60 last year, 67 in 1884, and 74 in 1883.

# Imagination.

Thomas Fuller relates a curious incilent which is truly characteristic: A gentleman he says, having led a company of children beyond their usual ourney, they began to be weary, and jointly cried to him to carry them, which, because of their multitude, he could not do; but he told them that he would provide them horses to ride on. Then, cutting little wands out of the hedge, as nags for them, and a larger one for himself, they mou

#### TINBER CULTURE EXTRIES.

The decision of Commissioner Sparks has been affirmed by Secretary Lamar concerning the entry of Henry O. Dayton of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 108, range 64, Mitchell (Dak.) district. Frank H. Clark contested and will get preference right of entry. He has reversed the decision of the commissioner concerning the entry of William T. Phelps timber culture entry of the northeast quarter of section 19, township 121, range 64, Aberdeen (Dak.) district. Swan Nelson contested and charged that Phelps had not planted five acres of trees the third year, as required by law. At the local land office examination was made re-garding Phelps' work the first and second years. Phelps claimed that this could not be questioned

<text><text><text>

counted for by e from good reasons. A man prominent in public life, who is able to speak from actual information upon this point, says:

is able to speak from actual information upon this point, says: The president has not fully made up his mind in regard to Dakota. He is such a fair-minded man that I presume if the people of Dakota should vote to divide the territory and ask for the admission of South Dakota he would recom-mend, even to a Democratic house, that South Dakota should be admitted, although that would be one of the gravitatic house, that South Dakota should be admitted, although that would be one of the gravitatic fails of the secon-mend, even to a Democratic house, that South Dakota should be admitted, although that would be one of the gravitatic fails of the secon-ent to his party in congress, strengthening the Republican majority, in the senate, and dimin-ishing the already small Democratic majority in the house. But the president felt when he wrote his message, and he took Eadvice upon the question, shat if he made any allusions whatever to Dakota he would be in duty bound to do as much by other territories that are now rapping at the doors of cougress to be admitted into the Union. Montana, Washington 'erritory and New Mexico have as much show of right as Dakota when you come to average up population with square miles of territory. The strongest point, however, with the president is that he does not know the actual situation in Dakota upon this question. When a vote of the people shall show positively, beyond all quibbling and misrepresentation on either side, be they Demo-crats or Republicans, that it is the will of the people of that territory that it shall be divided or admitted as a whole, you will find the presi-dent taking a very decided position from which nothing but the strongest possible arguments will cause him to move. I think that the appointment of Judge Church was in a large measure the effect of considerations of this kind. He wated a ma at the head of the territory with whom he had strong confidence, so that when in the time came that he should need to refer questions of fact, if you please, to some one i

### MITCHELL

# The offices of the Dakots Fire and Marine Insurance Co., have been removed from Chamber lain to Mitchel'. The session of the district court, Judge Tripp on the bench, has been oc court, Judge Tripp on the bench, has been ec-cupled with saloon cases from Woonsocket and the Buffalo county seat contest. Gordon Ka-nouff, proprietor of the American House died of pneumonia. Rev. I. A. Shanton, of the Oon-gregational church, Plankington, and Miss Laura Wright, and William Sweitzer of Chippewa Falls, Wis., and Miss Ida Priest, both brides of Mitchell, wars married Dec. 29. Mitchell, were married Dec. 29.

#### WATERTOWN GAMELED

The city council has passed a stringent ordinance prohibiting gambling and all games of chance. This action has caused an exodus of the knights of the green table and women of ill repute from the city.

#### HERE AND THEF.S.

Dakota has nearly 3,500 school houses and smploys 5,000 teachers.

Dakota has 3,491 miles of completed railroad, and 341 miles graded and ready for iron.

January 3, the thermometer at Pierre register-ed 30 below zero, and a heavy show was falling. Groton, being among other things, a college town, has a toboggan club, a splendid slide and lots of fun.

At Pierre, Logat memorial services were held, Sunday, Jan. 2, the G. A. R. attending. Rev. Dr. Blackbuin delivered the sermon,

The commissioners of Richland county have decided to issue no liquor licenses in 1887. Saloons at Wahpeton and other towns have closed.

Some of the papers understand that there is a movement on fool to run solid coal trains from Buffalo to Dakots points, and it is expected that a reduction in rates will follow.

Although Milnor has lost the county offices it has not lost interest in them. A stock com-pany with \$2,000 capital has been organized to build a telephone line from Milnor to connect with the offices at Forman. 1.906

# . . . Cheap Fun:

Boy-I'm glad we don't live in Cal-ifornia." Pa-"Why so, Tommy?" Boy—"Humph! I read in a paper that in California grapes , were selling for a cent a pound. Can't be much fun stealing grapes at that sort of a place."

"Charley, I wonder what would be a nice present to give pa for his Christmas" asked Clara. "Give him a pair of padded slip-pers, suggested Charley gloomily.

THE BORSE AFTER DRIVING.

inhabitants.

# Some farmers, after driving their teams in the slush and mud in winter, think if they dash a few pails of water over the horses' limbs upa few pails of water over the horses' limbs up-on returning, before putting the team in the stable; they have left the poor brutes in the best possible condition until morning. The fact is' it would be far better to turn the ani-mals in the stable and leave them, mud and all, until it was fully dry. There would be far less danger of scratches, mud-fevers, and grease than by the plan of washing. If the legs are washed they should be then rubbed until quite &ry-no easy task. If left only partially dry the most serious consequences are likely to ensue.

When a team is left with the hair imperfectly dried a chill is almost sure to ensue. It is not unlikely the animals, especially if exhausted, will be found next morning stiff and with the limbs swollen, since the exhaustion of the syslimbs swollen, since the exhaustion of the sys-tem prevents bealby reaction at the extremi-ties. The best plan is to wash the limbs with warm water and then loosely bandage them with strips of flannel. These may be ton feet in length by three inches wide and rolled tightly. Commence at the fetlocks and bangage loosely, Commence at the fetlocks and bangage loosely, laping one edge over the other, and making a half-turn fold of the bandage when joints are passed to prevent the slipping of the bandage. In the morning the limbs will generally be found all right for cleaning. If this plan is not adopt-ed it is altogether better to let the team stand meddy as to the limbs until morning, when the dry mud may be easily cleaned away, and with very little danger of injury to the team if the stable is warm, not subject is draughts, and a liberal amount of bedding is given.

#### ASHES AS FERTILIEFERS

# Coal ashes are of no value as a manure. On

Vory heavy soil, however, they are valuable as a divider of the soil, acting in the same manner as sharp sand. Hence, in situations where the gar-den is a stiff clay the application will be indicated and they should be yearly given to the soil. The ashee of bituminous coal as a rule are richer in valuable constituents of growth than tuose made from anthracits. If large bones are used bury them in the earth and the roots of trees and plants will find them with their feeding roots. Hence they are more valuable used thus roots. Hence they are more valuable used thus in the orchard where they may lie undisturbed for years.

#### ARSENIC POISONS AND CODLING MOTH.

Prof. Forbes, State Entomolegist of Illinois, in relation spraying trees with arsenical poisons, In relation spraying trees with americal poisons, insists that the cost of the application would be practically as nothing, so far as the coding moth injuries are concerned, compared to the benefit to the tree and the crop resulting from the destruction of curculos, canker worms, and other minor leaf and fruit insects. The experi-ments show, however, that late prisoning is dangerous, and, furthermore, is without effect upon the codling moth. Prof. Forbes also says that observations and analysis have shown that

	ho could	th, bo		ch		
lielend (1941) pro	THE.			rs.	Salar Salar	17
150 P. 1 - 5 - 5	1 St. 1	Paul J	an. 4.	847		
RAIN		科理论学习	A-2211	1414	121	
Wheat.	No. 1 H No. 1 No. 1 No. 2 No.	orthern	•••••	74	S S	78×
Com	No. 2 No	orthern		71	8	72
Oats, N	No. 2.	ed	1. A		ä.	28
Uaus, r	10. 2 WIL				õ	28%
	, No. 9			47 .	1000	转展
	eed			88	道法	あきる
Baled I	Hay, upla	and	6	50	@ 7	00
Baled J	Hay, time	othy	9	25	@ 9	75
Flour.	IONS- patent	な言語の言いた	17 1	25	@4	40
Flour,	straights		4	15	ě 4	30
Flour,	bakers		8	40	@ 3	
Destion	dairy	- 10 CONTRACTO	and a state of the	90	6	30 22 -
Cheese	tresh		1.000	12%	ä.	
Eggs, 1	fresh			28%	<b>@</b> .	13 25
POLLO	88		100 C 100	<b>9</b> U	68	48
Dressed	d Beel, st d Hogs	eers	1. 199	35	84	
Veal	a more way	The Barton	E	5	a.	6
IVE ST	OCK-	1 des sec	to at		-	1100
Steers .	OCK-			55		75 85
Sheep		• • • • • • • • •		00	63	25
	Minne	apolis	Jan		-	
VHEAT	19975.34	-porte c		142.0		120
No. 1 I	Hard			78%	@	79
No. 1 1	Northern.			75%	@	76
No. 2 I	Northern.		••••	73	9	73%
Patent	in sacks.			30	@ 4	50
Patent	in sacks. in barrel	8. /4	4	30	@4	50
Patent	at New	Engl	and	OF.		of
point	8		····, D	30	a s	30

Patent at N: Y. and Penn:, Chies Jan. 4. GRAIN 

 Wheat, cash.
 794 (@ 791

 Corn, cash.
 37 (@ 373

 Oats, cash.
 37 (@ 373

 Flar, Seed, cash.
 94 % (@

 MESS PORK.
 12 00 (@12 20)

 LIVE STOCK 50 (0) (@ 2 25)

79% 371 
 LVE STOCK \$3 00 @ 3 85

 Cattle
 \$3 00 @ 4 35

 Bhore
 \$ 30 @ 8 25

 Duluth, Jan 4
 \$ 30 @ 8 25
 HEAT 80

78

70

Milwaukee, Jan. 4. WHEAT-