

spatial evidence that has existed against Leavitt, against Aresford by showing that the latter wore such clothing as Leavitt was supposed to have worn that night. It was further shown that Aresford paid all the money to get Bismarck out of the city, which he would not have done had some one else been the murderer. Several witnesses were called by the defense on Thursday, their testimony being intended to break the force of Bismarck's statements, some of them saying Bismarck was too drunk on the fatal night to have observed who did the shooting.

WISCONSIN.

At Eau Claire, Jacob Henry, a boy of 14, pleaded guilty Tuesday to throwing vitriol at J. G. Fowler, a musician. Fowler was passing along a dark street when the boy stepped up behind him and threw the vitriol, which burned Fowler's clothes but did not seriously injure him. The offender's youth and the fact that he did not realize the dangerous nature of vitriol, and threw it with no motive but mischief, caused the judge to make his sentence only eight days in jail.

For some months, Mrs. Cameron, wife of Ex-Senator Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, has been in ill-health, at times, delirious. Her ill-health, which is of an acute nervous character, dates back nearly three years, when she was hurt in a ferry boat collision on East river, the touching of the two boats throwing her heavily upon her spine over one of the seats. Upon Thursday evening, 31st ult., when a delirious paroxysm must have seized upon her, she eluded her nurse, dressed, threw a shawl over her head and went to the Pearl street levee of the Mississippi river and walked out into the water. Two men observing the strange movement rescued her and took her to the International hotel, where her identity was discovered. Medical aid was summoned and in half an hour she was able to talk.

MINNESOTA.

The Albert Lea Woolen mill will be ready for business May 1.

At Minneapolis, John Lee, aged 38, was killed on the 29th, a load of lumber sliding upon him crushing him out flat.

Col. A. Allen has leased the Merchants hotel at St. Paul, to F. R. Welz, thus closing a successful administration of fourteen years.

Company A., of Minneapolis, and Company D., of St. Paul, are engaged in active drill preparatory to attending the National encampment at Washington next May.

Minneapolis had a ten round slugging match last Sunday by a couple of local sports, a butcher and plumber, and after the men had thoroughly disabled each other, the fight was pronounced a "draw," by the referee.

After some havoc of suspense, and strenuous effort to ascertain the exact situation it was learned that the Scythia had outridden the storm in safety, and reached her Boston dock Sunday evening, 48 years behind time, but safe and sound.

A colored child two years and eight months of age died at St. Paul from an overdose of Morphine, administered by mistake. A physician prescribed quinine pills, and a druggist by mistake put up morphine pills, and one was given the child, which, at the coroner's inquest, physicians testified was the cause of death.

The Governor of Minnesota has appointed trustees for the Minnesota soldiers' home, as follows: A. E. Christie, Austin, two years; William F. Dunnington, Redwood, four years; Lucius A. Hancock, Red Wing, four years; Reese Henderson, Minneapolis, six years; Thomas F. Cowing, Fergus Falls, two years; Henry A. Castle, St. Paul, six years; A. A. Brown, Alexandria, two years. Of these Henderson, Christie, and Cowing are Democrats. The commission will select the site for a home and proceed to its construction. The Governor also appointed C. A. Ruffie, T. J. Barry, and A. J. Collins commissioners for Cass county, and W. L. Wakefield, Patrick Casey, and A. T. Nason for Itasca county.

DAKOTA.

Mitchell has secured the next territorial fair, which will be held Sept 26 to 30.

March 30, Ole Anderson, a prosperous farmer living near Fargo, lost his place by fire. Loss \$3,000.

Democratic postmasters have been appointed at Aberdeen, Brookings, Devil's Lake and Redfield, Dak.

At Brookings, on Monday, an infant child of N. K. Van Dusen fell into a boiler of water and was drowned.

The Republicans of Fargo have chosen Major A. W. Edwards, editor of the Argus as their candidate for mayor.

James E. Robinson, of Fargo, Dak., has been disbarred from practicing as an attorney before the Interior department, its bureaus and local offices.

On the 30th a nearly fatal mistake by Mrs. Everdell, of Breckenridge, who took a large dose of what she supposed was laudanum, but which proved to be strong acornite. The physician who was summoned says there are hopes of her recovery.

The Northern Pacific elevator and ware house at Buffalo, with a combined capacity of 70,000 bushels, burned on the 2nd. The elevator cost about \$3,000, and is said to have been about half filled with wheat, though the amount in store can only be told by the company's books at Minneapolis. The fire caught in the engine room.

The newly appointed board of directors of the North Dakota Agricultural Society met at Fargo on the 29th, and organized by the election of the following officers: President S. G. Roberts, of Cass county; vice-president, John De Groat; secretary, William H. Becker, of Cass; treasurer, George E. Bowers, of Traill county. The general offices of the board were located at Fargo. The time and place was deferred to a future meeting of the board.

Mrs. John Wright of Grand Forks, died suddenly Saturday night. Two families were living in the same house, the Wrights and Mr. and Mrs. McLain. Late at night Mrs. McLain heard the infant child of Mrs. Wright crying loudly, and the crying being continued Mrs. McLain went to Mrs. Wright's room, when she was horrified to find the woman dead and the child endeavoring to sustain itself. The husband lay asleep in the same bed and not till awakened by Mrs. McLain did he know his wife was dead beside him. A physician was called who pronounced the cause heart disease.

Every thief would like to keep himself unspotted.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE DEATH OF WINTER.

Pierced by the sun's bright arrows, Winter lies With dabbled robes upon the barred hill-side; Fast flows the clear cold blood in vain he tries With cooling breath to check the flowing tide.

He faintly hears the footsteps of fair Spring Advancing through the woodland to the dell. Anon she stops to hear the waters sing, And call the flowers, that know her voice full well.

Ah, now she smiles to see the glancing stream She stirs the dead leaves with her anxious feet; She stoops to plant the first awakening beam. And woos the cold Earth with warm breathings sweet.

"Ah, gentle mistress, doth thy soul rejoice To find me thus laid low? So fair the art! Let me but hear the music of thy voice; Let me but die upon thy pitying heart.

Soon endeth life, for me Thou wilt be blessed: The flowering fields, the budding trees be thine.

Grant me the pillow of thy fragrant breast; Then come, oblivion, I no more repine."

Thus plead the dying Winter. She, the fair, Whose heart hath love, and only love to give,

Did quickly lay her full warm bosom bare For his cold cheek, and fondly whispered, "Live."

His cold white lips close to her heart she pressed:

Her sighs were mingled with each breath he drew;

And when the strong life faded on her breast Her own soft tears fell down like heavenly dew.

O ye sweet blossoms of the whispering lee, Ye fair, frail children of the woodland wide, Ye are the fruit of that dear love which she Did give to wounded Winter ere he died.

And some are tinted like her eyes of blue, Some hold the blush that on her cheek did glow,

Some from her lips have caught their scarlet hue, But more still keep the whiteness of the snow.

—ROSSA BURTON WILSON, in Harper's Magazine for April.

FIRST FLOWERS OF SPRING.

How many know that one's own home yard can become a wondrous spectacle long before the shady covert of the woods send forth the wild bloom? So early as the first of March, or even the last of February, we welcome the dainty snowdrop, modestly dropping its dainty cups, even while the snow lies heaped in shady nooks near at hand. Then the crocus, of various colors, puts forth a plea for recognition. Among the earliest blooming varieties of these bulbs, are the small yellow with black stripes, quite unique. Then the large white, purple, large yellow, purple, and a novelty among them is a certain reddish-bloom variety with slender, pointed flower cups, distinct from the others. Then comes almost at the same time, our Glory-of-the-Snow, a dainty white and blue flower only lately introduced. But chief among these spring beauties, and held as prime favorites, comes the marvelous bloom of a whole forest of Scillas. Then, indeed, does summer seem to be upon the way, when the bees are wild with delight, and the blue and white mystery looks up laughingly and demands whether there was ever anything half so sweet or winsome, just at home. Borders of these are very attractive for the garden beds, or set in little groups in the midst of the sod upon the lawn, where they do quite as well as elsewhere, and are sure to surprise somebody. They seed themselves, and increase very rapidly, and will bloom all through April and May. It is well worth the trial of flower lovers to invest in these earliest of spring flowers, so easy of culture and so delightful.—Vick's Magazine.

SCIENCE OF CHURNING.

The object to be attained in churning milk or cream is, by agitation and oxygenation, to separate the solid fat from the other solids and fluids of the cream or milk. The whole milk, properly soured, may be churned. Sweet cream or sweet milk may be churned and the product will be butter, but the separation is difficult with sweet cream, and still more difficult with sweet milk than with properly ripened cream. In churning the fatty globules are first broken up, and thus set at liberty. They are gathered together first in the form of granules, and if the churning is still further carried the whole is gathered into a solid mass. The agents are friction, heat, and air. The proper temperature for the churning is about 60° Fahrenheit. Too violent churning produces excessive friction. The butter is produced more speedily, but at the expense of the color and flavor. If the temperature is too low the expansion of the fat globules is not perfect, and increased friction is required. Here again deficient flavor is the result, and the butter is soft, and will not keep. The action of the air upon the cream in churning is to oxidize the coats of the fat globules and thus assist friction in the separation. It makes no difference what kind of churn is used so long as air can be admitted. Speed in churning is easily controlled. It should be such as to produce butter from well-ripened cream in from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes.

BUYING FEED.

Nearly every farmer is buying feeds. We are now buying back the fertility we used to sell in the wheat, says Prof. Henry in Hoard's Dairyman. Dakota and Minnesota in the raising and marketing of wheat are selling the life of the soil. In buying the bran we are

getting the greater part of the fertilizing element that goes into the grain. In it are the phosphorus, potash and nitrogen. In taking the feed our western neighbors put upon the market we are committing no robbery, for they are bound to dispose of it. But we can utilize this feed in a two-fold way. Feed it to the cows and get the value of it in butter and cheese, and you will still have left in the manure 75 per cent of fertilizing material. It pays to save all our fertilizers. Unless we do we must soon follow the example of North Carolina and buy these in the Chicago markets. Don't waste time husking corn for cattle and hogs. The time of these animals is worth nothing, and why not let them save you that much labor? With us at the experiment farm hogs do better on dry feed and water afterwards.

CALIFORNIA CROP PROSPECTS.

The latest crop reports are of the most gratifying character. The prospect for grain was never better. Clovis County alone expects to harvest 10,000,000 bushels of wheat—a quantity equal to one-third of the entire crop of the State in 1885. The whole Sacramento Valley promises an enormous yield. On the east side the San Joaquin the outlook is also most favorable. On portions of the west side, and in Southern California, and some of the southern coast counties comparatively little grain has been sown this season owing to the lateness of rains in those districts. But those localities have not usually contributed much to the cereal sack. The fruit crop is every where promising, and may be double that of the last season. Hops also bid fair to yield well. No spring ever opened more auspiciously for California.—Sacramento Bee.

IMPROVED WHITE WASH.

At this season of the year when the Spring cleaning and brightening up is an important feature, and there is a seasonable demand for white-wash, the following formula will be found to be a most superior one: Nice unslacked lime, one half bushel; slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it salt one peck, previously well dissolved in water; rice three pounds boiling hot; Spanish whiting one-half pound; clean, nice glue one pound, previously dissolved by soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle immersed in a larger one filled with water; now add hot water, five gallons, to the mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. Coloring matter dissolved in alcohol may be put in and made of any shade.

MINNESOTA INSTITUTES.

W. D. Hoard of the Fort Atkinson, Wis., Dairyman has an appreciative Minnesota constituency, largely for the reason that he is apt to say the right thing in the right place, and every one concedes that he knows a good thing when he sees it. He has lately attended the Farmers Institutes at Albert Lea and Le Sueur and gives his opinion in the following: Minnesota has the institute business started and it will not be long before her farmers will be abreast of those in any other state in the study and discussion of important farm questions.

BREEDING COWS.

Maj Alvord thinks that each man should breed his own cows. Half is in the blood of the descent, and half in care and feed. We cannot mix the blood and get a satisfactory result. The general purpose cow is a myth. Milk is used for sale as food, for cheese and for butter. It is in the total solids in milk that its food value consists. The quality of the cheese varies in different breeds. Generally milk that is good for butter is good for cheese. For butter it is the best economy to get the largest amount of milk. A pound from seven or eight quarts is better than from 11 to 13 quarts.

RHUBARB.

The rhubarb needs division of the roots and planting in a new place every few years. Fall is rather the best time for this, but if done early in the spring, before growth begins, it will do as well. The ground should be rich and deep, and the sets placed with the top of the buds two inches below the surface. Plants from seeds differ so much that if one needs new plants it is best to obtain roots of some of the well known varieties. Myatts Linnaeus is large; tender, good flavored and very early.

CURE FOR SNAKE-BITES.

The other day a horse in Irwin County, Ga., was bitten on the nose by a rattlesnake. He was at once dosed with sweet milk and alum, and then three bottles of turpentine were heated and the mouths of the bottle placed in succession over the part bitten. It is said that the green poison could be plainly seen as it was being drawn into the bottles. The horse recovered.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture has just issued a supplementary general index of the Agricul-

tural Reports for 1877-85 inclusive. This, with two previous indexes, completes the whole down to 1885. The reports contain of course, much dry reading yet to the student in agriculture they are most valuable. Unfortunately, the full set of volumes cannot now be obtained, and is not found except in libraries whose owners were careful to have the report from year to year. The complete sets, including the agricultural matters in the Patent-Office reports, before the Department of Agriculture was organized, extends back to year 1837.

A Frenchman supplies prepared and warm food to the milch cows of Paris. The feed is delivered twice a day in covered barrels hot from steam vats. It consists of chaffed fodder, roots, pea, bean, or linseed meal, rye, barley, maize. A cow can thus be fed on 14 cents daily, and the rations are free to be always analyzed at the contractor's expense.

One way to improve the market for truck and small fruits is to diminish the quantity and improve the quality of the produce taken to market. Would it not pay better in the end to assort and cull closely, keep all inferior stuff at home to feed the stock, and send only the choicest to market?

Green rye is growing in favor among dairymen as a forage crop for milch cows. It not only causes an increase in the quantity of milk, but the quality of cream and butter is said to be improved by its use.

There is no doubt but hardwood floors should be used in creameries when stone flagging, carefully cemented, cannot be had. Thoroughly seasoned maple is one of the best.

Of all the geraniums, be sure and have some of the scented-leaved ones. They are thrifty growers and are never bothered by insects of any description.

Plants in a dormant state require very little water during the winter, and excess in this will cause the roots to decay.

Balls and Rails.

Many years ago the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company proposed to build a road from Wheeling to Baltimore through the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania. The project aroused opposition among the bucolical gentlemen distributed along the proposed line as vehement as that with which our fathers met the tyrannical demands of the company were compelled to abandon the proposed route for the present far less favorable one through Virginia. Though perhaps none of them had ever seen a railroad, they possessed the idea that evils innumerable would follow in its train. They urged that it would destroy the market for horses, the raising of which they were largely engaged in, the lives of the nomadic cows and hogs would be perpetually in danger, and society corrupted from its rural purity. A kind of indignation meeting was held at the country store, at which one speaker, after descending on these evils, capped his climax as follows: I tell ye what, it'll never do to hev a railroad through this yere kentry. We could never keep our fences up, 'cause every time they'd break a rail they'd think nothin' of takin' one right off a man's fence." Harper's Magazine for April.

Jokelets.

Two little boys were discussing the strength of a bee. "He can't pull more'n a fly," said one of them. "Well," said the other, "I dunno how much he can pull, but when he backs up to you and pushes, I guess you'll fall back every time."

"What a good thing it would be if men were angels!" said one young lady to another. "Well, my dear, all those who made love to me were."

"How so!" eagerly asked the former. "Why, because they have all flown!" "Lovely weather, isn't it?" said one hotel man to another, on Wednesday. "Brings everything out of the ground blooming." "Great Scott!" said the other, "I hope not, for my chief creditors are buried."

A musical critic being told that a certain worn-out opera singer was singing with great success at Mexico, rejoined: "Well, I'm very glad to hear that he is again singing—in Mexico." "Ah!" said old Uncle Bunkum, as he took his little nephew on his knee, "he's got his mother's eyes—and my hair!" The little cherub had grasped him by the foretop.

Whooping Cough.

Dr. Mohn of Christiania has recently reported to the medical society of that city his method of treating whooping-cough, which seems extremely rational and capable of wide application. The patient is dressed in clean linen and then carefully removed from the sickroom, leaving behind all bedding, clothes, and furniture. The room is closed and thoroughly fumigated with burning sulphur, twenty-five grains being allowed for every cubic metre of space. After five hours the room is thoroughly ventilated and the patient returned. Dr. Mohn affirms that after breathing this purified atmosphere over night the whooping-cough is cured in twenty-four hours, and he reports several cases where one such thorough fumigation promptly allayed the disease.

The Jews in Russia.

When a Russian sees three men with gaunt faces, long priestly coats dangling at their heels, and a lock of hair hanging over each ear, he says, "More government spies."

These Polish Jews should not be confounded with the thrifty Jews of America. They are another class of people. Their features, their manners, the cut of their hair, and the fashion of their clothing are different from what one is accustomed to see in New York. The surplus of blonds among them is surprisingly large. They seldom travel alone, but in companies roam the plains of Russia and Poland, ever talking ever restless; watched, feared, and hated; and they turn in, ever watching, ever hating, and never afraid, yet distrust ever lurks in their finely chiselled faces.

The general opinion expressed by the Russians is that while Polish Jews are spies by nature, they have remarkable gifts for business, and that when one of them is so fortunate as to get a considerable sum of money and embark in wheat speculations, he speedily grows rich, gathers his clanish friends about him, forms a colossal combination, through which, if not prevented by oppression or legalized conspiracy on the part of his jealous neighbors, he in time is able to control the business of his neighborhood. It is not until one has seen these Polish Jews, watched their strangely expressive faces, and studied their peculiar character, that he appreciates that they are direct descendants of the Jews of history, who for ages suffered unspeakable outrages. The wrongs described by historians are plainly written in their faces, and as they glide noiselessly along the street, with restless, Jesuitical countenances, one feels suspicious in spite of himself.

Many of these people are undoubtedly obnoxious. I have seen a weary woman struggle through the crowd at a railway station to get water for her little ones, when a priestly-looking dervish snatched the cup from her hand and drank the water with the manners of a beast. Why these yellow-haired wanderers always travel in squads of three, no one explains. They swarm the country. The cruelties of centuries have given them a ferocious, hunted look, and made them as brutal as animals, yet their intellect lifts them above their oppressors, who call them "spies."—RALPH MEEKER, in Harper's Magazine of April.

The Mad Boy.

A wicked boy who promised to give an engraving of Washington to aid in the decoration of a schoolroom in a Massachusetts town on the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, gravely handed his teacher on the day of the celebration an envelope with a two-cent stamp upon it. This was of no use to the schoolmarm, who had left a large space in the evergreen trimmings upon the wall to receive the promised picture.

Only Thirty-six Per Cent.

of those who die from consumption inherit the disease. In all other cases it must either be contracted through carelessness; or, according to the new theory of tubercular parasites, received directly from others as an infectious disease. But in either case, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a positive remedy for the disease in its early stages. It is delay that is dangerous. If you are troubled with shortness of breath, spitting of blood, night-sweats or a lingering cough, do not hesitate to procure the sovereign remedy at once.

THE MARKETS.

St. Paul April 5	
GRAIN—	
Wheat, No. 1 Hard.....	77 @ 77 1/2
Wheat, No. 1 Northern.....	75 @ 75
Wheat, No. 2 Northern.....	73 @ 73 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	57 @ 57
Oats, No. 2 Mixed.....	39 @ 39 1/2
Oats, No. 3 White.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Barley, No. 2.....	48 @ 48
Eye, No. 2.....	45
Flax Seed.....	95 @ 95
Baled Hay, upland.....	8 1/2 @ 8 50
Baled Hay, timothy.....	9 50 @ 10 00
PROVISIONS—	
Flour, patent.....	44 25 @ 44 50
Flour, straight.....	4 15 @ 4 30
Flour, bakers.....	3 40 @ 3 60
Butter, creamery.....	25 @ 27
Butter, dairy.....	20 @ 22
Cheese.....	13 @ 14
Eggs, fresh.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Potatoes.....	50 @ 55
Dressed Beef, steers.....	3 1/2 @ 3 50
Dressed Hogs.....	5 50 @ 6 00
Veal.....	5 @ 6
LIVE STOCK—	
Steers.....	43 50 @ 4 00
Hogs.....	4 75 @ 5 50
Sheep.....	4 00 @ 4 25
Minneapolis April 5.	
WHEAT—	
No. 1 Hard.....	78 @ 78 1/2
No. 1 Northern.....	75 @ 75 1/2
No. 2 Northern.....	73 @ 73
FLOUR—	
Patent in sacks.....	44 20 @ 4 30
Patent in barrels.....	4 25 @ 4 40
Patent at New England points.....	4 95 @ 5 10
Patent at N. Y. and Penn. points.....	4 40 @ 5 10
Bakers.....	3 40 @ 3 50
Chicago, April 5.	
GRAIN—	
Wheat, cash.....	80 @ 80 1/2
Corn, cash.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Oats, cash.....	25 @ 25 1/2
Flax Seed, cash.....	1 00 @ 1 06 1/2
MESS PORK.....	20 50 @ 20 75
LIVE STOCK—	
Cattle.....	43 90 @ 4 30
Hogs.....	5 60 @ 5 75
Sheep.....	3 75 @ 4 60
Duluth, April 5.	
WHEAT—	
No. 1 Hard, May.....	79 @ 79 1/2
Cash.....	75 @ 75
Milwaukee, April 5.	
WHEAT—	
Cash.....	77 @