

DAKOTA DOINGS.

Bank Borrowed From The Most Available Sources.

FARGO PROJECTS.

On the 14th of last March a charter was taken out for the Dakota Guaranty Savings bank; capital, \$25,000; shares, \$25 each. The board of directors are Messrs. Spaulding, Freeman, Von Neumann, Perry, Robinson and others. As the bank has been about all taken, the board has decided to open their doors for business about the 1st of May. This is the first Savings bank in the territory.

There has been a decided increase in real estate activity during the past week and advance in figures. Gen. Wilson sold his fine residence for \$7,500. E. S. Tyler soon after the Broadway way in the winter, went down to Chicago and bought the burned lots of Gen. Beam for \$5,000. He is reported to have just sold them for \$10,000. The demand for business property, especially on Broadway, is more active than it has been for four years. New enterprises are taking shape and getting ready to materialize. Men of capital are on the streets looking for investments. Little has been said about it, but it is understood that the North side hotel scheme has taken shape. The architect is completing plans for a four-story, modern, first-class hotel, to be located on Roberts street and Second avenue, in the rear of the old Continental midway between the three depots. Ben Hagamen, of Chicago, is largely interested in it.

An average of about 200 cars of material for the extension of the Manitoba go north every day.

The United States signal office reports for past month, highest temperature, 45.7°; lowest, 19.3°; mean, 22. The precipitation was 4 inches, somewhat less than average of past seven years.

The county board has raised liquor licenses from \$200 to \$500, and the city council is expected soon, under the new law, to adopt that figure, as it is the minimum.

The new train north of Fargo, on the Manitoba, is bringing much trade to the city, and strong effort is making to secure one on the Northern Pacific west that will allow people to come to the city and return the same day.

The gas company is putting up new buildings for their electric light plant, and soon "under the electric rays" will not be merely in the imagination of local reporters. The Standard Oil Company has accepted the bonus of lands, and will establish at Fargo a depot for all the vast regions north and west.

ABERDEEN GLEANINGS.

There is an activity and push pervading the very atmosphere of Aberdeen, says a correspondent. There are a great many filings being made at the local land office, showing that a very healthy immigration has set in, and the fact that most of these are homesteads indicates that the country is being settled permanently, and our towns and cities are being backed by an actually developing country.

Building is progressing rapidly. Several new buildings are in course of construction, and property is selling for almost double last year's prices. J. C. Robinson, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, will soon erect a residence on the West hill, where a fine suburb of Aberdeen is fast growing up.

An important real estate deal was consummated this week. The Sideweight, northeast of town, was purchased by Haggerty Marple and H. C. Beard for \$4,000, and sold two days later to Minneapolis parties for \$6,000.

Eleven telephones have been added to the exchange during the past week. The wires to Bath and Columbia are now working in good shape.

Spring has at last opened and the farmers in this section of Dakota are now at work ready to seed. In some places spring ploughing has begun. The fact of the railroads furnishing seed wheat will cause an increase of seeding this spring, and more acreage will be sown.

The Aberdeen school opened April 4 with an attendance of 226 for the summer months.

The foundations are finished to the new brick block in course of erection north of Hauge's store; the lady owning and building the same lives in Erie, Pa.

Another operator has been added to the force of the Western Union Telegraph company at this place, five now being employed in the city office.

SIOUX FALLS.

Easter Sunday was appropriately observed by all churches. At Calvary Cathedral Bishop Hare held special services for Byrnes Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, who attended in a body in full uniform, with cornet band. It was a beautiful day. On Monday Sheriff Rorebaugh, of Lawrence county, brought to the Dakota penitentiary H. Erndel, sentenced to 20 years for manslaughter; Henry Russel, two years

for grand larceny; John Reber, two years for grand larceny. All from Lawrence county. During a storm Sunday night the house of Rev. R. W. Maher was struck by lightning. A Coupous rain fell Sunday and Monday. A prominent farmer says "The rain is worth \$100,000 to the county." The ground was very dry, but a large amount of rain fell and it is thoroughly wet.

DESIRABLE ACQUISITION.

Among the most valued recent acquisitions to the population of Faulk county is Capt. Douglas family, of Lonaconin, Md. The Douglas was one of the oldest and best known Maryland families, and the whole community turned out to bid them farewell. It is believed quite a colony will follow from Maryland as the family send back the most enthusiastic reports of their new home.

A. M. Heegard, a gallant, young and prosperous hardware merchant at Watertown lately returned from a four months' visit to his old home in Denmark with a lovely and wealthy bride, who, it is said, was unwilling to have the marriage ceremony performed until she reached this country, and decided whether she would like it for a residence. She was evidently pleased with it.

CROP OUTLOOK.

The condition of farms and crops in the counties of Yankton, Union, Clay, Bon Homme and Hutchinson is very satisfactory. The acreage under cultivation this year will be much larger than that of last season. About one-third of the entire crop will be of corn, while the remaining two thirds will be divided between flax, wheat and oats. It is estimated that two-thirds of the corn crop will be used for home consumption, as the farmers are nearly all engaged in stock raising. The soil is in excellent condition at present, although fears are entertained that this will be a dry season in South Dakota. However, the working stock is in good condition, the seed is good, the weather during the past month has been favorable to seeding, and, on the whole, the outlook is very promising for the farmers.

WATERTOWN SCRAPS.

Maj. Strait, the late Minnesota congressman has bought choice residence property in Watertown, and there is an intimation that he may occupy it, although he nominally bought it for other parties. He bought of the Methodist presiding elder, who owns a great many lots there, and nets more money in real estate than he does in the pulpit.

Watertown is to at once build a street railway out to the beautiful Lake Kampeska, which is the popular summer resort of that section.

Public Opinion, the new paper at Watertown, has a head unlike any other in Dakota, at least, and its a bright paper withal.

CHEAP PUBLISHING.

There are twenty-five daily papers in Dakota, nine of which use Associated Press dispatches. The Mitchell Republican is about an average of the nine, and according to its figures the cost of a daily paper in Dakota is surprisingly small. The Republican gives as its figures the past year: Telegraphic reports, \$5,960, 75; for plate matter, \$330,90; for labor, \$5,069,27; for white paper, including weekly, \$1,162,94—total expense of the paper, \$8,226,89. There are two or three that cost from 50 to 75 per cent more.

A BOOMING TOWN.

Oakes, the James river junction of the north and south railroad systems, claims to have assurances that the Minneapolis & Pacific will build to that place this summer, and that the Watertown branch of the Northwestern, and the Milnor branch of the Northern Pacific are but questions of time, resulting in five railroads and a leading town of the central region.

MONEY EASILY MADE.

Hon. D. M. Inman, had a piece of good luck more lucrative than office holding. While on a visit to Sioux City with Abe Boyington last summer he took a sudden notion to invest a little, and, against the protest of Boyington, put \$2,900 in a block of suburban property. He lately sold it for \$30,000, and is sorry he did not take more.

SUICIDE.

A farm laborer named Mattie, working for Capt. Lott, four miles from Redfield, committed suicide Monday forenoon by striking himself in the head with a heavy hammer. He has a sister, Charlotte Mattie, at Williamsburg, Ont., and Mrs. Hastings, at Jameson, Cal.

ASHTON.

The granary of Robt. E. Owen, a farmer living two miles from Ashton was burned Sunday, together with all his farming implements and seed grain. His loss exceeds \$400. The spring term of the public schools opened Monday with Miss Hawkins as principal in place of Prof. Pickert, resigned.

A SAD CASE.

Mrs. N. K. Van Husen, in Brookings county, last week put her three-year-old

boy to sleep in a cradle and went to the barn to hunt for eggs. The little fellow woke up and started to follow her and fell into a boiler of water left standing in the kitchen, and when found life was extinct. Mr. Van Husen was absent at the time lecturing in Iowa.

HOTEL BURNED.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 10th the Martin & Strane hotel, at Ellendale, burned. The furniture was nearly all consumed. The guests had barely time to escape from the burning building. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,500.

TOWNS WITH BOOMS.

There are abundant opportunities in Dakota for parties with money to invest to double their money this season, more especially in farm lands in some of the regions that had hail or drouth last year.

Hillsboro, the capital of the rich Goose river country, is one of the wealthiest towns in the territory, and is entering upon a year of increased prosperity. Business lots have been sold at \$100 per front foot, and a Salvation army or praying band of twenty persons from Tower City is about to open a religious campaign.

At Clark, in the fine county of that name, new residences to the amount of \$25,000 are already in sight. A creamery and other business enterprises will make the season a lively one there.

Rugby Junction, on the Manitoba extension, is to have a newspaper, and an effort will be made to boom it into a good town. The location is quite favorable.

Yankton has given a St. Louis man ground for the erection of a linseed oil mill. It will have capacity for 600 bushels of flax per day.

TERRITORIAL PICK-UPS.

Pierre will vote May 13 on the proposition to give the Manitoba a bonus to extend the line there from Aberdeen.

A good many settlers are locating on lands in the Crow Creek reservation near Chamberlain since the passage of the Indian severalty law. Most of the Indians there have selected their lands and there is little danger of settlers being disturbed.

By the new school law the county superintendent is to be elected at the township school meetings instead of at the general election. It is thought this will take the office out of politics.

Faulk county has been organized three years, has four or five thousand people, and has never had a term of court. There are from thirty to forty criminal cases on the docket, and strong effort will be made to induce Judge Spencer to give it a special term.

Gerauld county will probably secure the college of the Free Methodists. It is asked to give 240 acres for an industrial farm and \$2,500 cash, and will apparently make up the amount.

The Yankton Globe states that Marshal Maratta has been investing largely in realty there and will make the place his home hereafter.

Kimball township, in Brule county, lately sold to Eastern parties \$5,000 to 7 per cent, school bonds at a premium of 2 1/2 per cent.

A statement is going the rounds that the bill became a law which provided for a bounty of 5 cents a head or tail for gophers and black birds, but it was killed much to the grief of young sportsmen.

Lignite coal is being found in Logan county and will supply the needs for fuel at cheap rates. Heretofore the people have had to haul it thirty miles from the railroad.

The teams and men are ready to move the dirt on the line of the Milwaukee road, in the east part of Clark county, as soon as the frost will allow.

Italy's Fighting Strength.

The London Daily News publishes an article on the strength of Italy, which shows very plainly that the power which attacks Italy in the future European contest will not have a walkover. The Russian army only is numerically superior to the Italians. The available strength for defensive purposes which Italy can bring into action amounts to a total of 2,387,332 men and she has a permanent, though not permanently active fighting force of 892,687 men. The Generals of the Italian army are Morozzo della Rocca, Cialdini, and the Duke of Gaeta. The First Line, the Mobile Militia, and the territorial Militia are the army departments, and in each of those the periods of training are so arranged that nearly 1,000,000 men are kept in constant condition of efficiency for immediate service. The Italian seacoast, further is traversed by railways which would aid greatly in the repulse of an enemy. The navy, too, is strong, and surpassed only by the British navy.

A decree issued at Strasbourg applies to all Frenchmen the order of December, 1886, according to which any one connected with the French army desiring to sojourn in Alsace-Lorraine must previously obtain the permission of the German authorities.

COUNTRY LIFE AND WORK.

PEACE.

Winds and wild waves in headlong huge commotion
Send, dark with tempest, o'er the Atlantic's breast;
While underneath, few fathoms deep in ocean,
Lie peace, and rest.

Storms in midair, the rack before them sweeping
Hurry and hiss, like furies hate possessed;
While overall, white cloudslets pure are sleeping
In peace, in rest.

Heart, O, wild heart! why in the storm-world
ranging
Flit'st thou thus midway, passion's slave
and jest?
When all so near above, below, unchanging,
Are heaven and rest?
—London Spectator.

MOMENTOUS WORDS.

What spiteful chance steals unawares
whenever lovers come.
And trips the nimblest brain and scares
The bravest feeling dumb?

We had one minute at the gate,
Before the others came;
Tomorrow it would be too late,
And whose would be the blame?

I gazed at her, she glanced at me;
Alas! the time sped by;
"How warm it is today," said she;
"It looks like rain," said I.

—Century.

KEEP AHEAD.

One of the grand secrets of success in life is to keep ahead in all ways possible. If you once fall behind, it may be very difficult to make up the headway which is lost. One who begins with putting aside some part of his earnings, however small, and keeps it up for a number of years, is likely to become rich before he dies. One who inherits property, and goes on year by year spending a little more than his income, will become poor if he lives long enough. Living beyond their means has brought multitudes of persons to ruin in our generation. It is the cause of nine-tenths of all the defalcations which have disgraced the age. Bankers and business men do not often help themselves to other people's money until their own funds begin to fall off, and their expenditures exceed their receipts. The man who is in debt walks in the midst of perils. It cannot but impair a man's self-respect to know that he is living at the expense of others. It is also very desirable that we should keep somewhat ahead in our work. This may not be possible in all cases; as, for instance when a man's work is assigned to certain fixed hours, like that of the operative in a mill. But there are certain classes of people who can choose their time for the work which they are called to do and amongst them there are some who invariably put off the task assigned them as long as possible, and then come to its performance hurried, perplexed, anxious, confused—in such a state of mind as certainly unfits them for their best work. Get ahead and keep ahead, and your success is tolerably sure.

HARROWING CORN.

The Western farmers are learning better each year that the harrow is a valuable implement to use after corn is planted. While the ground must be leveled and leveled before the corn is planted, it is best to stop using the harrow and roller as soon as the ground is in such condition that good planting can be done: for a heavy shower, such as we are apt to have in the spring, will put very fine ground into such condition that the corn can be planted only after much work is done. The roller may follow close after the planter, and the harrow should follow close after the roller; then there is no danger from sudden showers, and the ground is firmed and compacted over the seed, while the danger of baking is reduced to the minimum. This also closes the mark made by the planter, or the furrow if the corn is planted by hand; and if the mark or furrow is left open, it is a channel for the water, which, on slopes, will have enough force, if there is a heavy shower, to carry off the seed. If a light harrow is run over the field again three or four days after planting, the weeds will be effectually destroyed, if a crust is forming, it will be loosened; and the ground is yet further firmed. When the corn appears, and the rows can be seen, the two middle teeth must be taken out. The oftener the corn is harrowed, until it is five inches high, the better. Every year the "double diamonds," and the cultivators with large shovels, are being used less, and the harrow is being used yet more. It is the earliest, closest cultivation which does the most good; and often it will pay to stop in the work of preparing and planting one field to harrow another already planted. Observation in the great corn-producing States convinces us that each year the cultivation grows less deep and ridged; but undoubtedly there are times and certain conditions of the soil when deep, ridged cultivation is best.

BEE NOTES FOR APRIL.

One who is fond of honey, unless he lives in a crowded city, has only himself to blame if he is not supplied in abundance. Flowers, the most obscure as well as the brightest, secrete nectar in abundance, which, if not gathered, goes to waste. There is but one way in which to gather it. The services of the bee can never be superseded by any human contrivance.

Those who have bees in winter quarters should keep them quiet as long as possible; but in most localities the

hives will be placed upon their proper stands early this month. The blooming of the soft or red maple is regarded as an indication that the bees may be set out with safety. The colonies should be inspected, the weak ones strengthened with brood-comb, and those with short supplies should be fed. Rye meal should be placed where the bees can have free access to it; but when they can gather pollen in abundance, they need no substitute. If any colony is without a queen, or its queen is deficient, supply one without delay, unless it may be better to unite the weak colony with another and make one strong colony out of two weak and unprofitable ones. Feed all colonies that need it, giving full combs, or feed syrup.

OUT IN THE SUNSHINE.

Whether in the greenhouse or the window-garden, plants that have done their best all winter are now being made ready for their season in the open air.

While they remain within, the increasing heat requires that they have greater care in ventilation and in freeing them from insects. Plants that are taken out in summer, if wanted to bloom in pots next winter, should be kept in the pots; if turned out in the open ground, they cannot be satisfactorily potted again. It is much better to start with new plants from cuttings. Such plants may often be plunged in the border, in the pots, with good results. Pots that are set out should stand on a layer of coal-ashes to keep out worms. Such plants should be set in partial shade, but never under the drip of trees. Roots of dahlia and cannas, and bulbs of tuberose and gladiolus if laid in boxes of soil, exposed to the sun during the day, and taken in at night, may be appreciably forwarded, and ready to plant out.

THE HEN'S NEST.

Nests for setting hens are best on the ground, but where this is not feasible put some clean, moist soil in the bottom of the nests. A good plan is to cut a sod of suitable size, turn it over in your box and pack so as to be of a concave shape in the centre; then cover the earth with straw brood short. In very cold weather mix a good proportion of feathers to the nest-lining—chicken feathers may be saved for this purpose—and put a spoonful of sulphur in when the hen is set. The heat of the fowls causes the fumes to penetrate every part of their bodies, thereby killing all vermin and leaving the brood clean and healthy. Never set eggs laid near the close of the season when the hens have been very prolific, as they will produce weakly chicks liable to disease and early death. In arranging nests remember that the nature of fowls is to hide their nests under a brush heap or some out-of-the-way place, and humor this habit by providing nests so sheltered or hidden that they seem to offer seclusion and quiet.

PERENNIAL VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, rhubarb and horseradish are the principal representatives of this class. Asparagus, when once planted properly will last almost forever. The principal condition for success with this plant is to give it plenty of room; a distance of four feet each way is found best for field culture. In the garden we prefer a single row, with plants two feet apart, to planting in beds. Rhubarb will also yield a crop for many years, but in most cases it is better to take up the plants and make a new bed or row every six or eight years. To have large, crisp stalks, cover each clump with two or three forkfuls of stable manure after the ground freezes in the fall. Horseradish in the family garden is generally left to take care of itself, but if first-class roots are desired, it should be treated like an annual and re-planted every spring.

THE EARLY START.

In these three words may be found the secret of much successful work in the line of housekeeping. Alas for the houses that are hurried all day and every day! The friction in such homes is very wearing. The inmates rise late, the breakfast is behindhand, hurriedly prepared and hurriedly eaten, and things are at sixes and sevens the whole day. And so it goes on through the week. Monday's washing is begun late, and laps over into Tuesday. Tuesday's duties make inroads upon Wednesday, and so of the various special duties of each day. In many cases a difference of half an hour, or even less, would make all the difference. It is false economy to spend an extra fifteen minutes in bed when one has to pay for it by hurrying all day to make up for the lost quarter.

TO PREPARE HULLED CORN.

Take about three quarts of wood ashes, put into a large kettle, and pour over six quarts of cold water. Let come to the boiling point and boil five minutes, skimming several times. Take from the fire and pour in a kettle of cold water to help settle it. Put three quarts of shelled corn into another kettle and pour over the strained lye. Now let boil half an hour, then skim out the corn and rinse well with several waters, rubbing with the hands until the chits come off. Put back into the kettle with clear water and boil until soft. Salt and eat with milk, or butter, pepper