

DAKOTA NEWS.

OUR PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Suggestive and Comprehensive Showing of the Manner in Which It is Being Dissipated.

The Chicago Tribune prints an exhaustive article showing the method by which the vast public domain of the United States is being dissipated. The article is compiled from public documents, decisions of the supreme court, and testimony taken before the senate committee on public lands, from which it appears that after the acquisition of Alaska the area of our public domain was 1,823,126,987 acres. This does not include the land contained in the thirteen original States or the State of Texas. Of this 548,000,000 acres have been used in the following ways:

	Acres
Cash sales	109,831,564
Donation acts	3,084,797
Land bounties	61,028,430
Given to States for military reservations	1,424,073
Given to States for salt springs	559,965
Given to States for other purposes	148,916
Railroad land grants patented	43,650,036
Canal grants	1,301,040
Military wagon road grants	1,301,040
Mineral land sold since 1836	148,621
Homesteads	55,867,044
Scrap	2,293,630
Coal lands	10,750
Stove and timber acts of 1878	20,782
Swamp lands to States	69,200,522
Graduation act of 1834	25,696,419
Schools and colleges	78,839,439
Timber culture	9,346,660
Desert land acts	897,169

Beside this, various amounts have been disposed of under special acts. It is estimated that the area of public lands still remaining in the property of government June 30, 1880, was 1,273,946,438 acres. From this the area of unexplored Alaska is to be deducted. There should also be taken out 157,000,000 acres for Indian and military reservations, and 600,000,000 acres for land claims, and 17,150,250 acres unsurveyed in the Indian Territory. This leaves in round numbers but 650,000,000 acres to be disposed of by the government. Of this the land commissioner estimated that the railroad corporations will take from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres. As the commissioner put the quantity of land useless for agriculture, and devoid of timber, mineral or water, at over 310,000,000 acres, it will be seen that the public domain has been whittled down to a small fraction of what it was. Taking out the land grants, reservations, Bad Lands, etc., the commissioner stated that there remained land with timber, coal, minerals, and that was arable and irrigable, 229,130,000 acres. Of this, 2,655 acres are in the South. But the amount of arable public land in the Western States and Territories was only 17,840,000 acres, and that amount has since been greatly lessened by settlement.

Vindicating Dakota's Finances.

YANKTON, Special Telegram, March 20.—The Washington special to the effect that President Arthur does not look with favor upon affairs in Dakota, because the late legislature had authorized \$750,000 in bonds for purposes not necessary, and that Dakota will suffer in consequence, shows, if it is claimed, that the president has been misled on Dakota matters. In the first place, all bonds authorized were both necessary and timely; and, in the second place, the aggregate amount just authorized is not over \$400,000, and is to be repaid from Washington. The amounts are as follows:

For permanent improvement Sioux Falls	\$30,000
Penitentiary	50,000
Construction of Bismarck penitentiary	50,000
Deaf mute school at Sioux Falls	12,000
Dakota university at Vermillion	30,000
North Dakota university at Grand Forks	30,000
Agricultural college at Brookings	25,000
Hospital for the insane, Yankton, permanent improvement	77,500
Building the hospital for the insane at Jamestown	50,000
Total	\$304,500

To get Dakota's total bonded indebtedness, add to this amount \$40,000 for the Yankton asylum and \$50,000 for the Sioux Falls penitentiary, which was authorized two years ago, and the sum will not reach \$400,000. Last year the total assessed valuation of property was not quite \$4,000,000. The assessment for this year will not fall short of \$81,000,000. In view of the fact that less than \$5,000,000 of this year's assessment would pay off the entire bonded indebtedness thus authorized, any solicited about Dakota's financial condition is altogether unnecessary. The whole territorial bonded indebtedness after the above bonds have been issued will be less than the bonded indebtedness of Lawrence county and but little in excess of Yankton county. As for the location of different institutions thus authorized they have been so placed that when Dakota is divided each section will then have in running order a full set of necessary public institutions. In every case different towns selected for institutions have been required to contribute liberally in land, cash or both for the erection of buildings and maintenance of educational institutions.

Going for Ordway.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 20.—Secretary Teller to-day received a letter from Gov. Ordway of Dakota containing a summary of the acts of the Territorial general assembly, and a particular reference to the law providing for a relocation of the capital of the Territory. The governor says that he took the position that the location of the permanent seat of government ought to secure commodious capital buildings at some central and accessible point, costing not less than \$100,000, with suitable grounds without expense to the Territory; that a very strong and carefully guarded bill was framed, naming nine of the most reputable men in the Territory as commissioners to select a site. It appears that certain parties opposed to the removal of the capital from Yankton have been denouncing the action of the legislature and the governor. It is charged that it is a scheme by which the governor and individual members of the legislature, through the commission, propose to enrich themselves by buying up or entering the lands for miles around the site of the new capital, which, to suit their purpose better, they will locate on the prairie away from any railroad. These charges come from the people of Yankton and certain railroads and have reached the ears of the president and secretary of the interior; but Assistant Secretary Joslyn said to-day that the department has no authority over the act of the Territorial legislature providing for the removal.

In the case of John Byrne, shot by Martin Palm, near Grafton, the coroner's jury found that deceased came to his death by the hand of Martin Palm, without felonious intent.

A sixteen year old boy named Van Tassel, whose home has been eighteen miles northeast of Mitchell, on the James river, was found with his neck broken in the road near town late last night. He has been in town during the evening. The supposition is that his horse threw him in some way.

The first through train over the Hastings & Dakota road reached Aberdeen Tuesday night with three hundred passengers.

Des Moines Iowa Special: The citizens of Albia have filed a complaint against the Iowa Central Railway company with the board of railroad commissioners, to compel the company to operate their roads to Albia in accordance with the character of the company instead of running the main line to Ottumwa. The complaint is based upon a recent decision of the board against the same road on complaint of the people of Northwood. A rehearing is asked in the Northwood case.

Governor Edmunds feels that congress has hardly done the square thing by Dakota in ratifying the treaty with the Sioux Indians for a cession of a portion of their reservation.

There is a call for a gathering of delegates from Southern Dakota, at Huron, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June next, there to consider the question, Do the people of Dakota desire that immediate steps be taken towards forming a state constitution and to take such action thereon as to them may seem fit?

Grand Forks is to have a syndicate block fifty feet high and 100 feet square, built of brick and stone.

The contract has been let for a \$6,000 hotel at Creel City.

The Yankton fire insurance company has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 and it is composed of the best men in Yankton.

Eleven teams were engaged at Howard to haul lumber to build eleven shanties for eleven Illinois men on their claims on Redstone creek, eleven miles northwest of Howard, so the advance says.

Mrs. Bruce, wife of a Fargo sporting man tried to shoot her husband Tuesday night. Bruce admits that he threw bricks at his wife when she followed him on the street and tried to shoot him.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic has been organized in Salem.

Mrs. Heiser, of Menno, while sitting at the table suddenly dropped as if dead, in which condition she lay for about two days. The physicians had pronounced her dead and she was buried. Her husband, who had from the first entertained grave doubts as to her life being extinct, had the body exhumed after a day or two, when she was found to be still possessed of life, but died shortly after in dead earnest.

The sentence of Crow Dog for the murder of Spotted Tail, at Deadwood, was indefinitely postponed to enable counsel for the defense to arrange for carrying the case to the United States supreme court.

The Bennett family, of Nordland, have trapped 1,200 muskrats during the past winter.

Carnations.

The carnation is one of the most useful and beautiful of cultivated plants; its beautifully formed and variously colored flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. They are of the easiest culture and are alike valuable for bedding out in summer for the decoration of the conservatory or window garden in winter. Planted out in April, they will commence flowering in early summer and continue until checked by cold weather in the fall. If intended for winter flowering they should be gone over every three or four weeks and all the young growth pinched or cut back to within four or five inches of the main stem. This should be discontinued by the 1st of September, by which time they will have made strong, bushy plants. They should be taken up and potted before the 1st of October and kept shaded and close for a few days, when they will be ready for removal to the conservatory or window where they are to bloom.—Storrs and Harrison Co's Catalogue.

Fruit for the Northwest.

The Iowa state horticultural society recommends for cultivation for all that portion of the state lying north of the north line of Linn county the following fruit list:

- Apples—Summer—Oldenberg and Tetofsky. For the south part of the district and more sparsely in the north, Cole's Quince and William's Favorite.
- Autumn—Gros, Pommer, Wealthy Uter's Red, Plumb's Cider, Sweet Pear and St. Lawrence.
- Winter—Walbridge, Fameuse, and Talman's Sweet. For the south part of the district, Allen's Choice.
- Crabs—Whitney's No. 20, Briar Sweet and Hyslop.
- Cherries—Early Richmond, English Morelo and Late Richmond.
- Grapes—Concord, Worden, Janesville. For trial, Moore's Early and Coe.
- Plums—Miner and De Sota.
- Raspberries—Doolittle, Mammoth, Cluster and Turner.
- Blackberries—Snyder.
- Strawberries—Crescent Seedling, Red Jacket, Green Prolific.
- Currants—Red Dutch, White Grape, White Dutch and Victoria.

Personal Mentions.

A Taunton, Mass., woman relates that she recently sat beside another woman, a stranger to her, in an Old Colony car. As the train passed Quincy the stranger pointed to the crowded burial place near the track and remarked in a complacent tone: "I've got three of the best husbands layin' there that ever a woman had."

Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, is the shortest man in the United States Senate. A letter says: "He is black-haired and mustached. He makes a very good Senator, but there is nothing very brilliant about him. The leading feature of his legislative make-up is a desire to see the Mississippi river improved."

It is reported that Mr. Walker Blaine, son of ex-Secretary Blaine, will marry Miss Emily Beale, daughter of General Beale of Washington, the classmate and army chum of General Grant. The event is underlined to take place after Lent.

Miss Margaret Emmet, daughter of Thomas Addis Emmett, and a niece of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, died in New York on Thursday, aged 99 years. She and her father were in prison in Scotland for three years after the execution of Robert.

Adelina Patti has a castle in Wales that she calls home. It is a huge place to keep up, and requires a retinue of servants and a large fortune every year to make it habitable. Sums all the way from \$50,000 to \$100,000 have been named as the amount expended by the diva yearly on this estate. This sounds enormous, but, when an artist receives from \$4000 to \$5000 every time she sings, she can afford to keep such an establishment. But, after all, there is only one Patti that has

the voice to command such an amount.

Mr. Trevelyan is the first literary chief secretary of Ireland since Addison. Addison was a whig, and went over in 1708, under Lord Wharfen. He went over again after the collapse of Queen Anne and her Tories, in 1714, under Lord Sunderland, and left Ireland to become secretary of state and a cabinet minister. During his second term he had Tickell as assistant secretary. They both lived at Glasnevin, where their cottages are still pointed out. It was during his first secretaryship that Addison, along with the Dublin-born Steele, started the Tatler, and from his Dublin office some of his best Tatlers were despatched.

Hartford, Conn., is enjoying a social sensation. A wealthy citizen of that place becoming displeased with the conduct of his wife, ordered her to leave the house. This she declined to do whereupon he dismissed the servants, had the water and gas turned off, and himself found other quarters. The wife, who is described as being a woman of uncommon intellectual endowments, has proved her ability by remaining and hiring other servants, and also by punching holes with a poker in all the valuable pictures in the house. She still holds the fort.

The late Edwin D. Morgan's estate is estimated at \$6,000,000. During his lifetime he gave away large sums, amounting, probably, to a million of dollars or more. He was a native of Berkshire county, Mass., and while living had remembered Williams College handsomely. The charitable bequests provided for in his will amount to \$750,000. These are not the only men of wealth in New York who have given away princely sums. When a poor college needs an endowment, its friends immediately proceed to New York and make an appeal to some one or more of the merchant princes of that city. The wealthy men of that city and of Boston are expected to give away large sums to public institutions, and those who refrain from giving are an exception to the rule.

Judge Miller's Maderia Story.

From a Washington Letter.

Speaking of wines and dinners, I am reminded what I shall have to call the "Old Madeira dodge." There is no reason Philadelphians should know anything about it, for there is no pretense in Philadelphia. The Venereers do not live there. You must know, Mr. Editor, that the judges of the supreme court are the highest of the high in social life. There are only nine of them. They are in for life and get ten thousand dollars a year apiece. They, of course, are invited everywhere—generally in a body, a practice which they hate like a famine. You can easily see the reason. Each has his stock of jokes and stories, his illustrations, his history, his recollections and his big cases. Each one has told these over and over again, and they individually have heard the same thing from their brothers of the bench for so many years that the thing affects them like their thirtieth quail. But this is a Maderia story. I remember hearing Mr. Justice Miller recount his experience with the old Maderia fiend. He said that one of the first things he noticed in social life in Washington was the existence of a large amount of fine, rich old Maderia in this city. He would go with his associates to the house of a leading lawyer. Before the dinner would be over the host would say he had some Maderia he would like to have his guests taste—nothing like it in the country—only a few bottles left, the present a great occasion, and one bottle quite enough to go around. Next the court would dine with a cabinet officer—same old story—gentlemen, let me beg you to try this old Maderia—nothing like it in the world—an old invoice of my grandfather's—never got a glass full like it in your life, wonderful, gentlemen, wonderful—I beg you to try it. The court goes next to a Senator's house. The dinner, gentlemen, has not been worthy of the occasion, but I have something that will make you feel glad you came. It is a glass of old Maderia, four hundred thousand years old. I'll tell you how I got hold of it. Some years ago I obtained for a young man an appointment in the navy. He felt very grateful, and wanted to know what he could do for me, I told him just as he was going to sail to get me some Maderia. Gentlemen, he was ten years getting this wine. He had to pay \$200 a bottle for it, and even at this price was only able to get a few bottles. You'll find it worth drinking. This sort of thing lasted for a year or two. Every house into which the Judge went had some celebrated old Maderia. I don't know how it was with the other judges, but Miller, who never pretends to anything, and is noted for his level-headed common sense, and as great a hater of shams as I ever saw, became very tired of the old Maderia business, and only wanted for an opportunity to proclaim his idea. It came in time.

Andy Johnson was President and O. H. Browning, of Illinois, was Secretary of the Interior. Browning was a fussy old fellow, with ruffled shirts and dignified manners. He lived very nicely and very quietly on Georgetown Heights. He asked the Judge to dinner. They came. Good dinner. At the proper time old Browning demanded the attention of his guests. He said that he did not often comment on the things set before his guests. He thought it vulgar, but he had something so rare that he thought he might be excused. [Then Miller knew that Madeira was coming.] In fact he wanted to call the attention of his friends to some old Madeira he had—smooth as oil and fit for the gods. He had obtained it from some bankrupt king or prince and there was nothing like it in the world. "Gentlemen," said he, "let us taste it." As I have said, nobody in the world hates a sham more than Miller, and he could not stand the Madeira business any longer, so he said: "Browning, look here. We have too much of this—d Madeira business. We have not been in a house in Washington for the last three years that the finest glass of finest old Madeira in the world has not been set

before us, and the thing is getting a little tiresome. Now, Browning, you're from Quincy, Illinois, and I'm from Keokuk, Iowa. Neither of us know a d—d thing about Madeira and both of us had rather have poor whisky without comment, than the finest of Madeira with such fulsome commendation. Put your Madeira aside and let's have a glass of whisky." That little speech was noised abroad, and, strange to say, it very properly stopped hosts from reminding guests what great attention was being shown them, especially as to Madeira.

Colds, and How to Check Them.

Harper's Weekly publishes the following, which may be presumed to possess some value at this time from its appearance in that paper.

What is the most common of all diseases in our climate? A cold.

Are colds curable. Strictly speaking, no. After it is fully developed, I have never known a cold to be cured by medical treatment, the disease runs through a certain course, and in the popular phrase "cures itself" after a greater or less degree of suffering on the part of the patient. It is, in the scientific phrase, one of the "self limited" diseases. But sometimes, when a damaged organ is attacked, a cold may terminate less favorably; sometimes in pneumonia or pleurisy, or even in consumption. More frequently a succession of neglected colds brings on chronic catarrh, a complaint that is particularly frequent in our trying climate.

But if we cannot actually cure a cold after it is fully developed, it is all the more important that we should be able to cut short one of two things with it—first, to cut it off at the outset, before the disease has time to develop itself; or second, to prevent its running on into any of the bad consequences that I have named.

We will look at these cases separately. And first, what is the nature of this disease which I have called incurable, but which can still be checked in many cases at the outset, or even, if it should run its usual course, may be controlled as to its consequence?

A cold is an inflammation, attended by more or less fever; its usual cause is exposure to a draught, and especially exposure of the feet or of the throat. It attacks the lining membrane of the nostrils, the fauces and pharynx, or the trachea and bronchi, or more than one of these regions; and we ordinarily speak of these three forms as cold in the head, sore throat, and cold in the chest. A cold in the head begins with sneezing and "defluxion," or a discharge from the nostrils; a cold in the throat, with hoarseness and sore glands; a cold in the chest, with a cough. Either form often runs into one or both of the other forms; but it is important to distinguish them at the outset, as I shall point out in speaking of the treatment.

To cut short a cold at the outset—When the cold begins "in the head," with sneezing, watery eyes, and defluxion, the following treatment will cut it short four times out of five; but it must be taken at once, or at least within six hours after the first symptoms occur. I don't say it is a pleasant treatment, but it is an effective one. Fill a tumbler half full of tepid water (four ounces), add to it twenty drops of laudanum, close the left nostril with the forefinger of the left hand, incline the head to the right, and holding the glass in the right hand, press the edge of it against the right nostril, inclining the glass, then sniff up very slowly a quantity of the solution, until you feel it beginning to run down at the back part of the throat. Reverse the operation for the other nostril. Do not blow out the laudanum and water at once, but let it remain a minute, or until the stinging sensation that it causes grows less. Immediate relief is generally given by this simple treatment. It must be done deliberately and thoroughly; if the symptoms are not checked by the first trial, repeat it a few times at intervals of half an hour, and keep within doors, if possible, for a day. I have often practiced this operation on myself and on my parents; if carefully done, and promptly, it will break up a cold in the head before it has a chance to get a fair start. A sniff in time saves nine. But if this treatment is put off later, it is of no use, for the inflammation of the nasal passages soon takes firm hold, and the cold passes on into what I have called the incurable stage, in which there is little to be done except to palliate the sufferer's discomforts.

When a cold commences in the throat what shall we do? Tie up the throat in a piece of flannel (red or any other color—the color makes not the least difference) and by all means stay at home if possible. If you know by experience that the cold threatens to be a severe one, take ten grains of Dover's powder, and some warm drink (the better if gently stimulating, though I do not urge this upon total abstainers), and go to bed as early as may be. You have an even chance of being well, or much better at least, in the morning. A good perspiration always helps the cure.

If the cold begins in the bronchial tubes, the above measures should be taken without delay, and, in addition, a mustard poultice should be applied to the upper part of the chest, and kept on until the skin is red, but not long enough to blister. A towel or a linen bandage around the throat, wet with tepid water, often does much good; it should be kept on through the night, and covered with a piece of flannel to check the escape of moisture. In winter keep the room at an even temperature of about 70 degrees not higher.

So much for treatment at the outset. Now a word upon the other point mentioned.

How to prevent a cold from running on indefinitely, or turning into something worse.—Many persons find relief by a tonic treatment from the start, as by quinine or iron. But a physician's advice should always be had by those who find that their colds are likely to hang on. No hard-and-fast rules can be laid down. The main points are, first, to avoid unnecessary further exposure to cold; second, to get competent treatment adapted to the individual case; and third, as a means of prevention, to give special care to the question of how to clothe

one's self, winter and summer, in this most trying climate. I will only say, on this point, that there is no greater superstition among intelligent people than that of going with the neck unprotected in cold weather. This exposure will do for the very robust, but for nobody else. But the question how to dress in our variable climate is one that requires a paper to itself.

TITUS MUNSON COAN.

Wiggins With a True North-Western Friend.

John Webster, former contractor of Ottawa, Can. now of Moose Jaw, forty-three miles from Regina, N. W. Territory writing to a friend here under date of the 12th instant, speaks as follows of Wiggins' storm: "The storm commenced on the 8th at noon and continued with terrible force till 2 a.m. the 9th, when it reached its greatest height. The wind was seventy-five miles an hour. The air was one mass of snow. If you were ten feet from your door, you could not find it again, and you could neither stand nor breathe in it without shelter. This is the greatest storm in a century. In the middle of the storm a gun was fired announcing a person lost in the centre of the town. None, however, would venture the rescue as they were afraid of getting lost themselves. After two hours' hard fighting with the storm the party got safely in. A large store, 500x100 feet and two stories high, was blown over. Many small houses and shanties collapsed.

John Bright's Views.

John Bright, in delivering an address at Glasgow university, said that American independence, the French revolution and English reform bill had transferred the power from the monarch and statesman to the people. The address, so far as it related to political questions, dwelt upon the advisability of a peaceful policy, even with a view of self interest. The cost of the civil war in America would more than have sufficed to free every slave without bloodshed. With regard to Ireland, he said, if the treaty of Limerick had been fulfilled and freedom of religion granted, the sad history of that country might never have been recorded. India was the great problem of the future.

The Keystone Murderer.

Young Sturles, Dukes' step-brother drew \$1,000 belonging to Dukes out of the Uniontown bank, and settled up various business matters for him Tuesday. Dukes' mails are immense, and are made up of letters and postals from all over the country. Many of the postals are evidently from artists, as the drawings on them indicate. These contain hanging scenes and other ridiculous cartoons. One postal is from Brooklyn, signed "Walter Malley." He sympathizes with Dukes, and says if he should ever come around that way to drop him a postal and he will meet him and show him around. The sergeant-at-arms of the house has gone to Uniontown to subpoena Dukes, whose present whereabouts is unknown, though he is believed to be in Harrisburg.

Where the Millions Go.

Commissioner Dudley of the Pension Bureau says that he expected the work of the office would consume the full \$85,000,000 which he had estimated would be needed for the payment of the pensions during the current fiscal year. The force was in splendid shape and was turning out the cases very rapidly now 6,250 cases under the act making the new rating for disabilities equivalent to the loss of a leg or arm had already been adjudicated. If Commissioner Dudley is able to use the amount of money he has estimated will be needed, it is held at the treasury that there can certainly be no more calls for bonds.

What is a University?

"A university" is assumed to embrace a number of colleges, but the term university is often applied to institutions of learning in which there is but one college. In the Dublin university there is but one college—Trinity. In Oxford university there are thirty-seven colleges; in Cambridge, eighteen. Degrees are virtually conferred by the several colleges, while they come through the university. Cardinal Manning is termed an "Oxford man," because he was educated at Oxford—in Christ Church college. The ancient Romans applied the term university to any corporation of traders or professional men, and in ecclesiastical language it was used to denote a number of churches under the government of one archdeacon. An instance of this employment of the word occurs A. D. 688. Academically it signifies "a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, law, medicine and the arts, and in which degrees are conferred in these faculties." The university system of education originated in the schools attached to the churches and monasteries, and was established during the eleventh century.

An English traveler in America records as one result of his observations the general sadness on the faces of our men of affairs as they go about the streets.

"Had been in business for a number of years and always bore an unblemished reputation." You can imagine the rest. All our biggest robbers and embezzlers are men of unblemished characters.

Mrs. Farnell, the mother of the great Irish agitator, does not believe that the British government has captured the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.