

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Story of the Commission.

The telegraphic columns of the PIONEER PRESS have kept readers well advised of the movements of the commissioners to whom has been delegated the selection of a site for the capital of Dakota. However, when the Northern Dakota representation on the commission, consisting of Messrs. Alex McKenzie of Bismarck, B. F. Spaulding of Fargo (both these gentlemen are also members of the executive committee of five, McKenzie being the chairman), and Milo W. Scott of Grand Forks, arrived on the noon train from Sioux City yesterday, it was deemed highly advisable that "they should be seen"—in a reportorial, not a commissionary sense, however. None of them looked as if the Yankton territory had caused them any lack of sleep, and all expressed themselves as satisfied with the progress thus far made. Said Mr. Scott:

No one knows where the capital will be located. We of the North want it, and intend to secure it, if we can; and, by the way, you St. Paul people ought to bid us good speed, as a Northern capital is what you want here. The much I do know, that wherever it is located—north or south—the site will be completely satisfactory to the people of the North or of the South. There isn't any skulduggery about this business that I know of, and the interests of the Territory will be consulted.

Alex McKenzie was disposed to think the PIONEER PRESS had done the commission an injustice in stating that no place had been mentioned by the executive committee, to which proposals, by aspiring sites, were to be forwarded. He said the fault was with the reporter, as it was clearly known to every one that the decision arrived at in Sioux City by the executive committee was that proposals were to be received for thirty days, and were to be directed to the care of the chairman of the executive committee.

"ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, BISMARCK, D. T." Asked as to whether thirty days was the limit of time during which bids would be received, he said, No; proposals must be received and considered up to the time the decision was made, but any one could see the earlier a proposal came in the better the opportunity given the commissioners to inquire into its merits. Mr. McKenzie went on to say that the commissioners were acting above board and square as they knew how. They didn't sneak through Yankton—they went through like sensible men who had been delegated to perform a duty and desired to do so without being hampered by a lot of embittered and hostile men. Yankton, he said, was in a state of perfect ferment. Armed men paroled the streets—he said he could prove this—night and day. The commissioners knew that E. G. Smith, district attorney at Yankton, had procured the issuance of writs of quo warranto and they didn't want those writs served in the midst of a prejudiced and partisan community like that of Yankton. The commissioners utilized the time while on the train in perfecting an organization, and then went to Canton and stopped for the express purpose of giving the officers of the law a chance. The sheriff got this chance on the train, afterward, and served the writs on such of the commissioners as are known to him. There need be no difficulty in obtaining service on anyone. The hearing of the question of quo warranto was to be within thirty days and would take place before Judge Kider in Vermillion, Clay county.

NO FEEL OF JUDGE EDGERTON. Mr. McKenzie further said:

I desire to speak in behalf of the whole commission, to speak as plainly and positively as I know how, and say that neither individually nor collectively have we the slightest fear of Chief Justice Edgerton. We believe him to be an eminently fair and upright judge and we will not succumb to his hands. The commissioners adjourned to meet in Canton on May 1. By that time the legal questions involved in the quo warranto writs will, it is hoped, be settled, or in a fair way of being so, and a large number of proposals will have been received. In the morning of the executive committee, held in Sioux City on Thursday, Alexander Hughes was appointed a committee of one to draft a form of proposal, and this he will soon make known.

A Dakota gentleman, not in any way connected with the commission nor interested directly in Bismarck, said yesterday that he believed that town would make a much stronger pull for the capital location than was generally supposed. He said, if geographic fitness counted for aught, Bismarck was 200 miles away from the center of the territory, 170 miles west of Fargo on the eastern boundary, and 170 miles east of the Montana line, while the distances north and south were not very discrepant. Beside that, he further averred, Bismarck capitalists stood ready to cover any amount in land or money any other aspiring syndicate or place would put up. So far, however, not a straw points to the location, and the darkness on the question is Cimmerian.

THE LEGAL POINT. Proceedings were inaugurated yesterday to test the validity of the measure for removing the Territorial capital according to the plan provided by the bill adopted by the last legislature. A summons was served upon six of the nine commissioners—Hughes, McKenzie, Belding, DeLong, Myers, and Thompson—and it will be served upon Scott, Spaulding, and Matthews as soon as possible. The proceedings are those demanded quo warranto, and propounded to the notorious nine the conundrum: By what warrant do you undertake to perform the acts which you attempt and do perform? The question is asked by E. G. Smith of Yankton, who is district attorney for the Second judicial district, and is signed by A. C. Davis, Dewey & French, Bartlett Tripp, Gamble Bros., and G. C. Moody, as attorneys.

The summons must be answered by the defendants in thirty days, and when the issue is made up it will be tried in Judge Edgerton's court. C. H. Myers of Spink county, one of the commissioners, was in town last evening, and permitted us to inspect the copy of the summons served upon him. It alleges as grounds for the action taken, that under the organic act the legislature and governor are to locate the capital, and that under that power it was located at Yankton; that the act of the last legislature, undertaking to relocate the capital by means of a commission, which is neither the legislature nor the governor, is in conflict with the terms of the organic act, and the delegation of those powers to said commission is illegal and void; that the members of this commission draw, or propose to draw, from the public treasury certain sums for the salaries of themselves and those connected with them, to which sums they have no right; wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment that the said commissioners are not entitled to said offices, and that they be restrained from attempting to exercise them. This opens the ball for a legal fight of the commission, and the proceedings will be watched with interest.

A St. Paul paper says that a syndicate, formed not long ago has actively engaged buying all the land to be had in Brown county, Dakota. The syndicate of their agents have lost no time, it is asserted, but have already secured about all the best land there is in the country. One old farmer, owner of a quarter section, wouldn't sell it at all, or talk about it at first, but finally said "When ye kin show me the cap'tal's comin' here for sure, yer can hev my place fur jus' ten thousand cash." It is stated that the contract was closed with him on his own terms.

J. D. Kennedy and Rose Randolph

were convicted of adultery in the court at Huron, but Judge Edgerton suspended sentence. The judgment was made out in blank and left with the clerk, who turned it over to the sheriff, not understanding the matter, and although recognition had been passed the sheriff took them to the penitentiary, where they now occupy two cells.

The Summons for the Dakota Commissioners.

Following is the text of the summons served on the Dakota capital commissioners:

Territory of Dakota, Second judicial district—ss. In the district court, in and for Yankton county. The Territory of Dakota on information of E. G. Smith, district attorney for the Second judicial district of Dakota Territory vs. Milo W. Scott, Burchell F. Spaulding, Alexander McKenzie, Charles H. Myers, George A. Matthews, Alexander Hughes, Harry H. DeLong, John P. Belding and M. D. Thompson. The Territory of Dakota sends greetings: To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to and required to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscribers at the office of Gamble Bros., Yankton, Dak., within thirty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer this complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

The complaint alleges that the appointment of the commissioners is in violation of the act organizing the Territory; that they have usurped the right of moving the seat of government.

That each of said defendants is usurping and exercising said alleged rights and franchises arising under said pretended act, and are drawing and are about to draw and collect each the sum of \$6 per year for their pretended services as such commissioners from the public moneys belonging to the Territory and from the treasury of said Territory; and are also procuring a surveyor and assistants to locate the seat of government, under Sec. 9 of said pretended act, at a like expense of \$7.50 per day, and are drawing large sums of money from the Territorial treasury for alleged expenses as such commissioners for team hire, stationery and other expenses.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment that each of said defendants is not entitled to said office, and that they be ousted therefrom. That said pretended act and all acts done or performed by said commissioners be declared illegal and void, and that each of said defendants be declared not entitled to exercise any right, privilege or franchise under said pretended act.

The Northwestern Iowa Shooting Affray.

The information received at Sioux City, Iowa, regarding the shooting affair at Correctionville last Saturday night was erroneous as to the name of the shooter, it being Dwight T. Edmunds. The particulars of the affair were that Edmunds' wife and Andy Hose, the man shot, were sitting up with the sick mother of the former in the house of George Edmunds, whose wife is a sister of Mrs. Dwight Edmunds. Dwight watched outside from the fence and the veranda for an hour. He saw improprieties which caused him to fire through the window, and then he leaped inside the room. When the first shot was fired Hose and Mrs. Edmunds ran into an adjoining room, Edmunds following. At the door he met Hose and shot the latter in the face, the ball lodging in the vertebrae of the neck. As Hose fell he was again shot in the thigh. Edmunds gave himself in charge of a deputy sheriff, and is in Sioux City awaiting examination. It is the opinion of surgeons that Hose will die. He has survived three shooting affairs before this, and has eight bullets in his body. The officer brought Edmunds here as he feared lynching or shooting by the brothers and friends of the wounded man. He also suspected that business difficulties led to the affair somewhat. It is alleged that Edmunds turned over a stock of goods to Goss & Hose for the purpose of dodging creditors, and that the latter firmly refused to release the goods afterward.

The Dakota Scrip Fraud Trials.

Washington, Special: On the 10th of the present month the proceedings against Carpenter and others implicated in the fraudulent land certificate business in Dakota last year will be resumed at St. Louis. An officer of the land department to-day remarked that prior to the 19th the government expect witnesses here and would proceed to that place to be in attendance. The conviction of the parties, he thought, is absurd, though he was of the same opinion as Judge Treat, of the United States district court at St. Louis, in that the trials would assume gigantic proportions and be carried on at some length as to time. He said that the witnesses for the prosecution numbered about 200. The parties implicated are at large on \$10,000 bonds, and being well fixed financially he could not understand how, in the face of the well known facts, they would come forward and stand trial. He wondered they had not left the country, but attributed their action to the idea that they anticipated long drawn out trials.

The Grand Forks Improvement company has been organized in that city with capital stock of \$150,000. The company has bought two additions to the city and will improve them by erecting buildings for rental purposes.

Mrs. T. B. Harris of Grand Forks has begun suit for divorce from her husband, charging desertion.

The long-pending government cases against ex-United States Marshal Burdick have been dismissed, the defendant paying the costs.

At Lower Brule agency all the chiefs, fourteen in number, and 234 head men of all the tribes have signed a petition to the secretary of the interior asking Parkhurst's removal, and making serious charges, over their own names, against Parkhurst.

At the time of emigrants through Iowa for Dakota is immense.

The house of Nels Anderson, near Oakwood, Dak., and occupied by F. C. Leiferman and family, was burned and a child of Leiferman's aged three years, perished in the flames. The fire caught in the hay which was being used for fuel and which lay near the stove.

Grafton Times: Wesley Hoopie, who has been prospecting in the Northwest, was out nearly 100 miles, and reports good land in that vicinity. During his absence he visited a neighborhood beyond the Pembina mountains where the neighbors had turned out generally just before and banged a claim jumper. Whether to add dignity to the decisions of Judge Lynch, or because hemp was scarce, a chain was used.

FARM AND HOUSE.

Hints for Farmers.

The vice of cribbing has the effect of keeping a horse in poor condition. It is easily prevented, and in time cured, by putting the feed-box near the floor, with no part more than 18 inches above it. A horse cannot crib with the head so low as that.

If I want clover to make hay or pasture, I sow seed of the medium variety; but when the principal object is to improve the soil, I sow sapping clover and let the crop rot on the land after cattle have grazed what they will take.—Elmira Advertiser.

We take two significant facts from the records of the Connecticut institution for the state insane. During the seventeen years of its existence less than one-fourth of the inmates were from outdoor vocations, and Superintendent Shew says: "It is gratifying to note the beneficial change in the conduct of some patients soon after awakening their interest in garden work."

Farmers' poultry are too closely, [inbred, which makes them weakly and impotent, and they are careless about the old hens. Young hens will lay three or four times as many eggs, and the male birds should be changed at least every other year, introducing new blood. In no case should a male be allowed to breed with his own offspring. Very few farmers consider these things, and hence poor returns.

Colonel Curtis gives the following warning to dairymen: "A fatal error has run through all the breeding of the past, among dairymen, and is still very generally continued. It is a lack of proper selection of males to breed from. If a dairyman has an extra good cow, he is pretty sure to save her heifer calves, which very seldom turn out to be as the dam. The cow herself may be an accident, and greatly lack the power to impress her good qualities on her offspring. Added to this is the fact the one-half of the blood in the offspring may be that of a villainous scrub male, and is almost always that of an inferior or very indifferent bull. The cow alone is depended on to give value to the calf."

Bits of Home Gossip.

In the newest houses dining-room chairs show a new departure in the fact that they are covered with heavy antique tapestries instead of leather, while library furniture is frequently covered in jute velours.

Very pretty receptacles for whisk brooms are made in blue and pink satin, embroidered in colors and mounted on inlaid ebony frames. In some a beveled mirror is inserted above the arched piece which receives the broom.

A novelty in sideboards is of light make in walnut, and has two small cupboards beneath and a series of small shelves rising above, terminating in a picturesque railing.

A good deal of attention is paid now to lamp shades and their covers. Not only are shades themselves of every conceivable color and design—one we have seen having the globe itself represented upon it, every country distinctly marked with the degrees of latitude and longitude—but many are decorated with a hanging of lace, and others have covers most elaborately constructed of tissue paper or silk and lace, with embroideries and ribbon flowers.

One of the handsome hall chairs we have seen is in crimson alligator-skin, the framework being in oak studded with brass nails. Others in black morocco have heavy brass ornaments as a finish for the arms; still another is in a framework of rosewood, inlaid with brass.

A recent novelty in a mahogany sideboard is the insertion of panels on either side of the back of illuminated leather. The effect is somewhat strange but decidedly decorative.

Beautifully finished liquor cases are covered with dark plush, and contain in the box itself a bottle in Bohemian glass and in the lid the six little glasses; others, in triangular shape, contain three liquor bottles and nine glasses.

The latest style for plaques is a clock as the centre and a framework of hammered brass.

No Grain for a Month Before Calving.

A late Rural says in "Querist," "Give no grain food whatever to a cow for four weeks before calving." Would bran and shorts be injurious to a heifer giving four quarts a day now—about a month before calving? She is a fine half Jersey three-year-old. Her mother, ten-year-old, made 2 1/2 pounds of butter a day, and my heifer is likely to surpass her.

ANS.—A cow of this kind should be dried off at least a month before calving and one way to do this is to stop giving any kind of grain food. Nearly every case of garget or inflammation in newly calving cows may be traced to over-feeding before they come in. Therefore as means of safety we repeat, give no grain food whatever to a cow for a month before she comes in; and especially to a large or rich milker. The writer has practiced this for many years, and has never lost a calf or had a case of garget or any other trouble with a calving cow, and attributes the exception to the previous care exercised. "It is always better to be safe than sorry."—Rural New Yorker.

Feed for Hogs and Calves.

A. D. S. Mazeppa, Minn.—1. Does it pay to cook food for hogs? 2. Should corn-meal be fed dry or moistened? 3. Are not ground corn and oats better than unground for calves?

ANS.—1. There is a difference of opinion in regard to cooking feed for hogs; but practically we don't believe it will pay for the fuel and labor. But few feeders cook the food and that is a strong argument against the practice. 2. When corn meal is fed to pigs it is best to moisten it and feed it in the form of a thick slop, and if it fermented a lit-

tle until it is slightly sour it is all the better. 3. Calves should certainly have ground feed and not whole grain, but it should be fed moderately so that it is completely digested.—Rural New Yorker.

Forestry.

Dr. A. G. Humphrey, in a lecture before the Illinois Horticultural society on the important subject of forestry, made some statements and suggestions of general interest and value:

"I knew a tract of ten acres planted, in Iowa, to walnut, oak, hickory and butternut, which yielded the fourteenth year after planting \$150 worth of seed. The present demand will make many kinds of forest trees valuable for their seed alone for years to come. While it would be most desirable to have all districts not adapted to agricultural products planted to timber, it would doubtless increase the productive capacity of agricultural districts if every large farm was protected on the northwest and northeast by a belt of timber. Very few varieties of timber trees can thrive if the land on which they stand is extensively pastured or even trod upon for a considerable time by the feet of animals. If you go into any second-growth forest, where cattle or hogs have been long kept you will find many young trees dead or dying.

Plenty of Green Fodder.

The largest quantity of green fodder that can be produced upon an acre of ground is from a crop of Fall rye cut in June, and followed immediately by corn on the same ground. If 4 bushels of rye are sown to the acre at least 8 tons of fodder may be cut, and if it is cured green and cut when in full blossom it will make very good hay. If the corn is planted in rows 3 feet apart and 3 seeds to every foot of the row, at least 15 to 20 tons per acre may be grown, yielding 5 tons of dry fodder. Oats and peas sown early will yield 8 tons per acre of green fodder, and Hungarian grass, which may be sown when this crop comes off, will yield about as much. But the soil must be good. A dressing of 50 bushels of wood ashes per acre would help very much in growing such fodder crops as these. The fodder will go further if ensilaged, no doubt, but this is a matter of some expense in making a silo, which is to be considered.

To Avoid Sunday Work.

Mary Jane is a young lady of convictions. One of her latest is, that quite too much work is done on Sunday, wherefore a decided change has come about in our bill-of-fare for that one day in seven. At first the family of nine were somewhat amazed to sit down to breakfast with nothing warm except coffee, but the bountiful provision and the dignity, suavity, and grace with which Mary Jane presided, made grumbling out of the question. After breakfast a little talk and study on the Sunday-school lesson, and then many hands made light of the little work, for Mary Jane said everybody ought to help on Sunday morning, and when the dishes were washed (no tin or iron ones), the chamber work and a bit of brushing up done, all were ready for church and found the luxury of a little time left to breathe in their best clothes and meditate on their blessings before the carry-all drove to the door. The afternoon dinner—cold—with hot tea from the sitting-room stove, was quickly laid on, and there were only the dishes to wash afterward. Really, Sunday began to seem like a day of rest. The plan is working still, with only some good-natured railing about the new departure and the cook's cold-heartedness. It requires a little more work on Friday and Saturday, but it pays in Sunday freedom. And there is no difficulty in furnishing a table. Here are some of Mary Jane's items: For breakfast, cold meat and potatoes, catsup, or some other relish, both Graham and white bread, applesauce, graham mush or oatmeal, molded in cups and eaten with cream and sugar; or apple-pudding, or rice-pudding and crullers, ginger snaps or cookies.

For dinner, cold meat, baked beans and pork, the two kinds of bread, one or two kinds of cake, pie, some good sauce, or sweet baked apples with cream and sugar, or a nice pudding. Last Sunday, as we folded our napkins in the morning, Rebecca said: "Mary Jane, I never ate a better breakfast than this," and Dick endorsed it by saying: "Them 'ere's my sentiments, tew!"—Rural New Yorker.

Methods of Seeding With Tame Grasses.

The experiments in seeding tame grasses on the Nebraska Industrial college farm as we gather from the report, gave the following results, timothy, red clover orchard grass, and Kentucky blue grass being used: When sown very early in the spring, on fall-sown rye, where the rye was pastured and kept rather short, the plan was moderately successful. The rye must not be allowed to grow too high, so as to shade the growing grass too much; nor must it be pastured so close as to allow the ground to get heated by the direct rays of the sun. The tramping of the animals pasturing on rye was, the report says, evidently an advantage to the grass, which grew best where well tramped. One patch of rye which was allowed to mature, seemed to have choked out the grass entirely, or what little lived through was burned up by the hot sun of mid summer after the shelter of the rye had been removed.

Another plan tried was the following. Somewhat late in the spring, after May 1, the land was ploughed and sown to winter rye, and well harrowed to compact the soil and give a smooth surface. On this timothy, clover and blue grass were sown and lightly brushed in. Five acres treated in this way in the spring of 1882 gave an excellent stand, and grew well through the season. The rye grew slowly, and spread over the ground so as to shade it somewhat without drawing much on the moisture. This patch had been used for a hog lot, and the soil was not in good condition, but it was desirable to get it into grass as soon as possible, and the experiment was tried. The most satisfactory plan tried, how-

ever, was to sow the grass seed quite early in the season without any other crop. To secure the best results on this plan says the report, the soil should be ploughed the preceding fall and well dragged down so as to be in shape to retain its moisture. In a fall when the soil is too dry to plough up finely and pack well, it would be better to leave the ploughing till spring. Where as will usually happen on old ground, weeds come up thickly, they must be mown down several times during the season. A piece sown in the spring of 1882 in this way grew well and bloomed freely in July. On June 29, one square foot of this grass was cut close to the ground, and the weight of the green grass was just eight ounces. At this rate the green grass on an acre would have weighed over ten tons, and dried would have produced over two tons of hay. It is true that the early part of 1882 was very favorable for the growth of grass, but an equally luxuriant growth has been seen in other years.

They also had fair success in sowing timothy, blue grass, and clover seed on prairie pastures where the grass was partly destroyed. The chief difficulty appeared to be that the stock kept the tame grass nipped off so close that it had but a poor chance to grow, and consequently was a long time in becoming established.

The report on this subject concludes: The value of tame grass for pasture in this state may be considered established. Tame grasses will yield more food to the acre, excepting only during the dry months; they give a full month more of grazing in the spring before prairie grasses are up, and so much later in the fall. Clover and timothy will retain their hold longer here than in the Eastern States. In the driest part of dry seasons they become quite brown, yet with fall rains, or even the absence of excessive drought, they become green again. There is but one drawback to their extensive growth for hay; that is the circumstances that it is frequently rainy about the time that the tame grass hay is to be made.—Western Rural.

Personalities.

On the recent confinement of the Duchess of Albany, the Queen, who took a great interest in the event, was constantly at the bedside of the Duchess from nine in the morning to six in the evening, to the intense disgust of the unucky maids of honor in attendance.

An innocent young couple at Chagria Falls, Ohio, got a marriage license, which they supposed was all that was necessary and did not find out their mistake until they had been keeping house for several weeks.

Col. King Harman, the new representative of Dublin county, is said to be the strongest member of the British House of Commons, and there are many stories in circulation of his deeds of prowess in the many electoral contests he has participated in. On one occasion, for example, he armed himself with a huge shillelah and literally "cleaned out" the whole high street of an Irish town.

It having been charged that Colonel Ingersoll stole all his ideas from Confucius, the Detroit Free Press calls it a slander and a libel upon the great Chinese prophet, remarked that Confucius never stood up in court day after day blackguarding the judge, throwing inkstands at the opposite counsel, and squirming and petting off to keep a client out of the penitentiary at so many dollars per diem, which were, in all probability, stolen from his fellow-citizens.

Visitors to Canonchet, William Sprague's former residence, near Narragansett Pier, became especially interested in the unfinished gorgeousness of one large apartment. The floor is of highly polished marble, and in the centre is a dismantled fountain. On the walls is outlined a unique and beautiful design, only partly worked out, illustrating the chase of a butterfly by boys. Mrs. Sprague intended this for a music room, or salon, which should attract men of political influence, who could be made to help her design of making her father president.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier says: "The first step in the prosecution of the Barnwell county duelist has been taken. Both of the 'principals' have been arrested, and are now in the hands of the law. So far so good. And now that the violators of the law have been apprehended, it is hoped that nothing will be left undone to show that Barnwell county is in earnest in its effort to stamp out the absurd and bloody 'code.' South Carolina must choose between civilization and barbarism. The law against dueling must be enforced or it must be repealed. Let us have no sham!"

Prince Gortchakoff, while an able man, was singularly vain; his idea being that no one could write a better dispatch and that he possessed the fascinating power of the serpent over the female sex. Whenever any lady with whom he had been flirting left St. Petersburg it was the custom to ask the Prince when she would return, in order to receive the invariable reply: "I cannot say; she is no longer under the fascinating glance of my eyes." The absurdity of the answer was heightened by the fact that the prince had saucer eyes, as dull as those of a codfish, and that these orbs were covered by spectacles.

Mr. John Bright, in response to an invitation to attend the meeting of the Birmingham (England) Funeral and Mourning Reform Association recently, wrote from Rochdale: "Pray excuse me if I cannot take part in your meeting. I have spoken many years ago in favor of a less costly mode of conducting funerals, and the Society of Friends, of which I am a member, offer an example in regard to funerals which I think the public would do well to follow. I do hope the efforts of your association may do much to promote a change which in my opinion is on every ground most desirable."

Senator Harrison's son having grown wealthy in Montana mines, will marry the daughter of Senator Saunders, of Nebraska.