

DAKOTA NEWS.

Gathered from Various Sources and Representing Varied and Conflicting Views of Men and Things.

Brute Domestic Discipline.

Chamberlain, Dak., Special.—The Indian woman outraged at Lower Brule was a daughter of D. K. How by a woman or squaw who is separated from him and who sold her daughter to an Indian for a pony or ponies. The Indian had another wife already. The young squaw refused to live with the Indian and went home. This was a flagrant violation of the Indian code, and to punish her for this crime she was forcibly taken to the prairie by a number of Indians, her person outraged in a most brutal manner and the woman nearly killed. She is recovering and will live. The United States authorities have been trying to arrest the Indians. The old agent going out and the new one coming in makes affairs unsettled at the agency and the arrests may not be made for some time.

The Capital Commission at St. Paul.

From the Pioneer Press May 20.
The Dakota capital commission having completed the round of competing capital sites in North Dakota, has again found a resting place in St. Paul. The commissioners and the accompanying party of correspondents and other interested Dakotians came in on the 8 o'clock train over the Northern Pacific road yesterday morning. The party of outsiders who came over from the Territory this trip was unusually large, and some of the gentlemen brought their wives along with them. It includes three or four of the members of the legislature which created the commission, and a number of well-known Dakota capitalists, representing nearly every town which has put in a bid.

CAPT. HUGHES INTERVIEWED.
Capt. Hughes went to Minneapolis during the day and paid a visit to Gov. Ordway, who is stopping in that city. Upon his return last evening, he said the visit was mainly of a social character.
He stated that his trip in North Dakota had presented agreeable surprises to him. He was much pleased with Bismarck, and with all the Northern Pacific towns, some of which were charming places. The commission had come to St. Paul merely for a brief season of rest, having been traveling and working for nearly thirty days and nights. Capt. Hughes stated further that he believed the momentous question entrusted to the commission would be settled within a very short time. The commissioners would leave St. Paul some time to-day, but before they went the time and place of the next meeting would probably be determined upon. In fact he believed that the question of the capital location would be decided before the commission separated to go to their homes. He did not think they could have much difficulty about the matter when they really got down to work.

PROBABILITY OF FAILURE.
Commissioner Matthews took a somewhat different view. He said that there was quite a diversion of sentiment among the members of the commission, and that he should not be surprised if they should fail to come to a decision, except to agree to disagree. In this case there could be nothing left for them to do but to go home and await the action of the next legislature. There had been no conference among the members as yet, and so it was impossible to tell how the case stood.

A number of the gentlemen who have been accompanying the commission were interviewed. Most of them, especially those of North Dakota, seemed to have an idea that Bismarck would be selected as the future capital, and even some Southern Dakota gentlemen interested in towns in that section seemed disposed to concede that Bismarck presented an unusually fine site in addition to the unusually strong inducements it had offered. Said one South Dakotan:
Bismarck surprised us all. The 160 acres is in the business part of the town, and the town is building toward the tract. Every foot of the land can be utilized, and very little grading being necessary. There is a gradual ascent of the tract everywhere, which will make a good hill for the capitol building to rest on. The view to the southward is very extended and very fine. I have always gone in for a Southern site, and I am afraid Bismarck presents more attractions than we can. Moreover, in case of a division, Bismarck will answer first rate for a capital for the north half. In case of no division, its central location would make it a good capital for the entire commonwealth.

A BISMARCK MAN.
Col. Lounsberry, editor of the Bismarck Tribune, stated that it was the universal sentiment of the commission and those accompanying it, that the Bismarck site was the handsomest presented. He claimed that Bismarck was favored almost unanimously by the people of North Dakota and the newspapers of that section almost without exception, and was the second choice of most of the competing points in South Dakota. The people of the south he said, desire the location of the capitol in the south, and they believe that the section of Ordway, Aberdeen, Huron or Redfield would destroy all hope of division. Mitchell, Pierre and other points in the south favor Bismarck as a second choice, because that would leave them in a position to compete for the location of the capitol when the Territory is divided. He thinks Mitchell in general is regarded as a far south site, being but sixty-five miles north of Yankton, but it would be central as to Southern Dakota, and the people of that section are decided in their preference for Bismarck rather than points in South Dakota further north. He therefore regards it exceedingly difficult for the conflicting interests in the south to center on any point in that region, and thinks the most natural thing for them to do is to unite with the members of the commission from the north and locate the capital at Bismarck.

Col. Lounsberry thought the people of the South were too apt to assume that the commission was acting for South Dakota only, and that it would be impossible to satisfy the Southern element except by the selection of Bismarck as a COMPROMISE POINT, for he thought that they sincerely believe that Dakota can and will be divided, and they wanted to fight out the capital matter in their own way at some future time. The members of the commission, he said, returned from South Dakota with enlarged ideas of its excellence and importance. One of them had said he had more conceit taken out of him during the past week than he had lost before during his whole life. Others were satisfied that Dakota as a whole was very much better than they had supposed, and they saw no reason why the North should not at an early day have even a greater population than the South, particularly when the great extent of the South covered by the Sioux Indian reservation is considered, not to speak of the large tract covered by the Black Hills, only adapted to mining and grazing.

D. Burdick of Vermillion, the member of the Dakota legislature who alleges that J. R. Gamble, recently appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of the Territory, offered him a bribe to vote against the commission bill, was among the visitors from Dakota.

He stated that the people of South Dakota would like to have the capital located in the

Jim River valley. There was quite a strong sentiment, however, in favor of Pierre, and always had been. If the Black Hills delegation had turned in and voted with the members of the legislature who desired to locate the capital at Pierre, that place, he said, would have been selected, without a shadow of a doubt. He believed that when the legislature passed the bill they intended that the capital should be located below the forty-sixth parallel, although nothing was said to that effect in the bill. Northern Dakota had always gone with Southern Dakota, although in the minority, and perhaps that would be the case in this instance also. He believed it would be bad politics as well as a bad policy to locate the capital at Bismarck. He did not believe the Territory would ever be divided on the forty-sixth parallel, but might be on the Missouri river.

O. M. Towner of Grand Forks said that, as he understood the situation, most of the South Dakota towns that had bids were ready to take Bismarck as their second choice.

Mr. Goodykoultz of Mitchell, who has been with the commission a good part of the time since its organization, said that he believed they were more divided up than ever.

L. G. Johnson of Ordway, said that the talk of a division of the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel was about dead. There is no prospect of a division for some time to come, and the people are coming to realize that there should be a capital selected for the whole Territory.

ODESSA OR MITCHELL.
George H. Walsh of Grand Forks was caught as he was going out of the door of the hotel.

"What is the chosen spot?"
"It lies between Odessa and Mitchell."
"What makes you think so?"
"I know it."
"Get it from the commissioners?"
"From my observations."

Mr. Walsh then stated that the first ballot of the commission would result in Odessa 2; Bismarck 1; Pierre 1; Mitchell, 2; Redfield, 1; Huron, 2.

A Mitchell gentleman who has watched the commission closely, agreed with Mr. Walsh. He said there was a considerable division of sentiment in the commission. Mr. McKenney was for Bismarck, of course, but the other North Dakota men were not with him. Mr. Hughes, however, had been leaning some towards Bismarck lately.

The members of the commission were discretely reticent upon important points, as usual.

The Yankton Bonds.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. S. W. Packard, attorney for the Yankton county, Dak., bondholder, returned home yesterday from Yankton with \$300,000 of new bonds issued in payment of the repudiated ones.

Some years ago Yankton county, under a special act of congress, issued \$200,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of the Dakota Southern railway. Afterward the people became dissatisfied with the conduct of the company, and a bill was filed in the courts to enjoin the collection of taxes levied to pay the interest. The case went to the supreme court of the Territory, which held that the bonds were illegal, the main ground of the decision being that it was not within the power of a county in a Territory to issue bonds for any such purpose.

Mr. Packard was employed by the bondholders to take the matter to the supreme court of the United States, and the arguments were made in May, 1880, the late Senator Carpenter appearing for the county. The court decided that the bonds were legal, and should be paid. In consequence of this Mr. Packard got judgments against the county for about \$100,000 of overdue interest. The Territorial legislature, however, stepped in and in effect nullified the judgments by exempting the property in the county from seizure, and making it impossible to enforce mandamus or other process, by permitting the easy resignation of the officers whose duty it was to levy the taxes. The county hoped by this means to force the bondholders to consent to a compromise of perhaps 50 cents or a scaling of the indebtedness, but Mr. Packard was one too many for them. In the winter of 1882 the Territory applied for admission into the Union. A bill was favorably reported in the senate and house providing for the division of the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel and the admission of the southern half as a State. The 19th of March, 1882, the bill was on the calendar without an objection being made. Mr. Packard prepared a protest against the admission on the ground that the whole Territory had become a party to the crime of repudiating a public debt, and therefore had shown itself unfit for self-government. Senator Hale, in introducing the protest March 21, said he would oppose the admission bill until the Territory had purged itself. The protest was referred to the committee on Territories, and a minority report submitted against admission on the ground of this repudiation. Mr. Pettigrew, the delegate from Dakota, appeared before the committee and contended that the protest should not be heeded, because, as he claimed, the county was swindled. Mr. Packard showed by documentary evidence, to the entire satisfaction of the committee, that the county had received even more than it bargained for as consideration. The repudiation of Yankton county finally killed the admission bill. After the adjournment of congress Mr. Pettigrew traveled over Dakota and told them this, and also that in order to be admitted into the Union, it would be necessary to force a judgment on the county to pay up. A legislature pledged to that end was elected, and in February Mr. Packard got through a bill for the refunding of the indebtedness, the act being so strong in its protective features as to make the new bonds absolutely sure of payment. Provision was made for an election in Yankton county, and took place on the 25th of April, only seven hundred votes being cast against the payment of the debt in full. Hence Mr. Packard's recent visit to get the new bonds for his clients, the \$300,000 covering the old debt and the accrued interest. His fee is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

A Presbyterian University in Dakota.
Chicago Tribune: Miss Cynthia E. Cleveland, the lady lawyer of Pierre, Dak., is in the city for the purpose of soliciting funds for the Presbyterian University of Southern Dakota, to be located at Pierre. Four years ago Dakota had but two universities and but five churches. At the spring meeting of the presbytery, just held, it reported thirty ministers and forty-three churches. These items give some idea of the energy and push of Christian workers on the frontier. Last year the subject of higher education was agitated, and a committee appointed to consider the subject. So soon as this committee began work and the fact became known that a college was to be located, rival towns set themselves to work with as much zeal as they have labored for the capital. Miss Cleveland secured something over \$12,000 in cash in Pierre, and as much more in grounds and town lots. When the final vote of the presbytery was taken Pierre received the majority vote on condition that the whole building fund be raised by July 5, the date the work is to be begun. Miss Cleveland brings the \$18,000. It is desired that the contributions be made payable to the trustees of the Presbyterian university of Southern Dakota, as she does this work without remuneration and does not wish to handle the funds, only to do the work of soliciting. Miss Cleveland gives as reference in this city Albert Koep, president of the Chicago & North-western railroad.

Dakota Postal Matters.
There were 654 postoffices in Dakota April 30, 1882. Of these, five are of the

second class, fifteen of the third class, making in all twenty where the postmasters are appointed by the president, and 634 of the fourth class. There are 48 money order offices. Dakota has more postoffices than Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Utah, Washington Territory and Wyoming. More than Delaware, Nevada, Rhode Island and Montana combined with all but fourteen of Wyoming added.

Dakota Land Frauds.
MITCHELL, Dak., May 30.—Every conceivable means have been used by unprincipled land agents and attorneys throughout this Territory, within the past two years, to defraud actual settlers and to use this portion of the government's domain for speculative purposes. Making fraudulent entries, forging the names of unknown persons, getting respectable people to sell their rights for the paltry sum of \$5 or \$10, and at the same time give a relinquishment and allow the land to go into the hands of these agents, had become an every-day occurrence. There are at present five special interior agents in Dakota, where there was up to a few months ago only one, and dozens of arrests are being made almost daily of men who have been practicing as above stated. There are two special agents stationed here and they have nearly twenty-five men for trial before the United States commissioner. Some of them for forgery and others for making false entries. It is estimated that there is 20,000 acres of land in this district that is covered by others than actual settlers, and a large portion of this is held by

FRAUDULENT MEANS.
In an interview, Special Agent James says that the government is now enforcing imperative rules that no person shall go upon the public lands unless for actual settlement. The relinquishment business is being done away with, and when filings are found to have been fraudulently made, and upon proof of this, the land is at once thrown open to settlers. Several cases of fraud of the rankest kind have been discovered. There are several cases pending before the United States commissioner, some for perjury and others for false entries. D. C. Bassett, of the firm of Brand & Bassett, real estate agents in this city, was arrested last night by the government officers, for falsely swearing, fraudulently filing, and criminally, as a notary public, forging an affidavit with the name of Lyman Buell of Springfield, Ill. The filing was a soldier's declaratory. Beard has turned State evidence against his partner, William H. Fleming was also arrested by government officers and brought before United States Commissioner Dillon, charged with the presentation of fraudulent proof. He got continuance for ten days to secure witnesses, and gave bond for \$2,000. Several other arrests will be made in a day or two.

The Damage in the Black Hills.
A. Fox, cashier of the Merchants' National bank at Deadwood, writes as follows: The damage and loss caused by the recent floods, though great and extensive, is not as heavy as at first apprehended, and not of such magnitude as to materially interfere with business. In fact, we might say that the losses sustained by our merchants and business men are comparatively insignificant as compared with the fire of 1879, and will cause them no inconvenience. It was at first thought it might be necessary to call for outside assistance in behalf of the business men who had lost their homes, but upon investigation it was found that the damage was less than we have been enabled to give. The damage is not general, or as great as was at first feared. We learned a lesson from the fire, and another from our last calamity, which we shall use to our own profit, and I venture the assertion that less than two years from now we shall have a finer and better built city upon what is now ruin and waste, and none of us feel the poorer for it. The damage to the mines is scarcely worth mentioning. Some of them were flooded, but are now pumped out; some of the mills that were compelled to stop have already started up again, and the others will commence as soon as the repairs in shape to bring in fuel. The damage to the Homestead company's railroad will be repaired, and wood and timber trains running within the next three days, and taking it altogether we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the fact that we have suffered less loss as we have, as at one time it looked as if we would all go "up the flume," or I might more properly say, go down the gulch, riding on the top of a mountain torrent.

A Dakota Woman Lawyer.
Several years ago, according to the Detroit News, Miss Cynthia E. Cleveland was an efficient dressmaker at Pontiac. She got interested in the temperance cause, and became one of the most efficient workers in Michigan, and as such was favorably known throughout the State. Two or three years ago she went to Dakota, where she likewise became famed in the anti-beer and anti-whisky cause, becoming president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Less than a year she was admitted to the bar, being the first lady to enjoy that high distinction in Dakota. A short time ago she had her first case in court, and, stranger than fiction, it was in defence of a woman selling liquor without a license—and she won her case.

Dakota Territorial News.
Chamberlain has expended \$50,000 for new buildings this spring.
A Methodist college is to be located in Ordway.
Spink county will build a \$3,000, court house at old Ashton.
Rapid City wants to issue \$150,000 bonds to secure railway connection with the outside world.
Rev. Mr. Smith, a Presbyterian minister, held the first Sunday services in Creel City last Sabbath, which were attended by the entire population. The saloons were all closed during the services.

The Huron Times is authority for the statement that while G. C. Hull and A. D. Hawes were scouring the country, in Campbell county, on the Missouri, in search of land, they found the skeletons of five white persons, with their skulls mashed in.

Recently a boy named Michael Brackner, aged twelve years, tried to jump on gravel cars passing the Mandon depot, at the rate of three miles an hour. He fell between the wheels and was instantly killed. His head was crushed to pieces. An inquest was held and a verdict given that no neglect was shown on the part of the Union Pacific employees.

The Sioux Valley Baptist association will meet with the Baptist church at Huron, June 7, 1883.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Cooking Recipes.

To COOK RHUBARB.—Peel, cut into half-inch lengths and put into an earthen jar. Add as much sugar as you think it will require; cover and place in a moderately hot oven. Try with a fork or broom wisp. This method is much superior to the usual way of cooking. No water is added, and each piece should retain its shape.

Prunes are very nice cooked in the same way, with the exception that water should be added and less sugar.

SUMMER SQUASH.—Boil whole in as little water as possible for one-half or three-quarters of an hour, drain well, remove the skin and seeds, mash well and set on the back of the range to dry out for fifteen minutes, stirring occasionally; then season with butter, pepper, salt and a little cream. If they are old, peel and cut up first, taking out the seeds, and then boil and season as above.

STUFFED TOMATOES.—Cut off a traverse slice from the stem end of the tomato; scrape out the inside pulp and mix with it bread crumbs; season with salt pepper and butter; fill the empty shells and replace the covers; bake for half or three-quarters of an hour, and serve.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—Draw a sharp knife through each row of corn lengthwise, then scrape out the pulp; to one pint of corn add one quart of milk, three eggs, a little suet, sugar to taste, and a lump of butter; stir it occasionally until thick and bake about two hours.

STRING BEANS OR SNAPS.—String, snap and wash two quarts of beans boil in plenty of water for fifteen minutes, drain and put down again in about two quarts of boiling water; boil an hour and a half, add salt and pepper just before taken up, stirring in one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of flour and a half pint of sweet cream.

ASPARAGUS.—Wash well, put in boiling water and boil five minutes; pour off the water and add more boiling hot water; boil ten or fifteen minutes, then put in butter, salt and pepper. Toast two or three thin slices of bread, butter them, lay the asparagus on them; boil down the gravy, and thicken with flour rubbed up with butter; pour this over the asparagus, and serve.

A Potato Test and Selection.

Three years ago I planted the Early Ohio, Early Vermont, Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron side by side and manured and cultivated them in the same way. They ripened in the order named. The yield was: first, Ohio; second, Vermont; third, Rose; fourth, Hebron. Quality: First, Ohio; second, Vermont; third, Hebron; fourth, Rose. Keeping without sprouting: first, Ohio; second, Hebron; third, Rose; fourth, Vermont. I have tested nearly all the early varieties of potatoes before the public; but the Ohio as a keeper is in the front rank. Out of 40 varieties tested last year I prefer for early, the Ohio; for medium, the St. Patrick; for late, the Genesee County King.—Rural New Yorker.

A Recuperated Farm.

Mr. Quinby, of the Western New York Farmers' Club, as reported in the Rural Home, many years ago bought a farm on which there was a 15-acre field of wheat. The land was poor, sandy, and the wheat yielded but seven bushels to the acre. His neighbors laughed at him for buying such poor land; declared that he had been taken in. The next year he plowed the land again and sowed, broadcast, from three to four bushels of corn to the acre. The corn did not grow very rank but when it was about five feet high in some places, three feet in others, he turned it carefully under and sowed wheat again. The corn had rotted pretty well before seeding time and he harvested 25 bushels per acre of wheat, and had a good catch of clover.

The Garden.

This is a part of the farm which is too often neglected, or left to the female portion of the household, who have without it more than their share of the labors and cares of the farm. But the wife often labors hard to have a good garden, recollecting the trouble she has experienced in former years in having that variety on her table which all good women love to provide for those she loves, or for whom she has to provide. A garden must have a permanent place, as there are many things which ought to have a place, where it cannot be plowed up every year, as it undergoes the regular process of rotation of crops. The asparagus bed, horse-radish, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, blackberries, pie plant, etc., are necessarily permanent fixtures. And yet they all should be planted in a way so they can be plowed. And for this purpose the garden should be long instead of a square lot.

Vegetables should be planted as early as the season admits. And then continue to plant through this and succeeding months so as to have a succession of crops. While planting some, others should be hoed. And it pays, (and that is what every Iowan now considers), to keep the garden clean of weeds and grass. It pays to have to have it rich and mellow. Consult about the suitable depth to plant various kinds of seeds. Some do best planted deep, like the pea, others very shallow, like the lettuce, etc.

Then the garden must be watched and protected from bugs and worms. The tomato and cabbage plants are especially subject to those pests. There are various expedients for their destruction or to prevent their inroads. The berry bushes are subjects of but few enemies. The current worm comes this month, but it can be killed with the dust of hellebore. We know of no way to get rid of the cut worm but to hunt them early in the morning around the plants, and despatch him. Stiff brown paper can be rolled up and stuck around the tomato plants, and the cabbage too, if the patch is not too extensive.

But at all hazards, and if it requires

watchfulness and labor, have a good garden. It produces good humor all round the house, and greatly aids to digestion. —Des Moines Register.

Poultry Notes.

On the 21st day, when the chickens are coming out, leave the hen to herself until all are released. Then wait 20 hours yet for the little ones to get upon their feet before you feed them.

If a hen lays soft-shelled eggs, give her plenty of gravel, oyster shells and crushed bones (which material she needs to make hard egg-shells of) and this evil will oftentimes be corrected.

As soon as chickens are large enough to eat corn, do not restrict them to that alone, but still feed them, once a day at least, with soft food. This will aid growth and keep them in health. Hot weather is hard on them, and it is necessary to feed them well.

Have a tight roof to your chicken-coop. Cold rains are destructive. Shut the chicks in when it rains and keep them out of the dewy grass.

Poultry at liberty should be allowed access to a plot kept closely shaven, for the grass in an ordinary meadow soon grows to rank for them.

A dust bath is a necessity; be sure you have a good one and keep it filled with fresh clean earth.

The best way to break up a broody hen is to imprison her along with a rooster for two or three days and feed her all she will eat of the good things she likes, meat particularly.

When the eggs don't hatch well it is safe to conclude that the owner needs a change of roosters. There may be too many or too few, or they may be too old or too clumsy. Something is wrong at any rate.

Scatter powdered sulphur through the hen's under feathers during the period of sitting. She must be kept free from lice. This mode of treatment is a good one for her comfort, as well as that of the chickens.

To throw meal dough, mashed potatoes or any moist feed upon the ground, or upon a board, where the feet of the fowls can trample it, is not economical. Enough is saved by the use of a feed-trough to pay for it in a little while.

The comb of fowls is a true index to the workings of their systems. It may be in ill-health, the comb will lose color and become far less firm in texture; as the malady increases the color decreases till a very sick bird will show a comb almost devoid of scarlet color, being of a livid dull crimson, or else pale or ashy in appearance.

Brains in Farming.

An eminent painter, in reply to an impertinent visitor, who asked him what he mixed his colors with to make them so clear and permanent, answered curtly, "With brains, sir." A similar mixture should be used by those busy applications to the soil, for the chief reason of failure in farming and gardening, as in painting, is lack of brains.

An English paper calls attention to the importance of specially educating English farmers, if they are expected to hold their own against the competition of the cheap products of American soil. The editor asserts that the trouble is with the farmers rather than with the farms. They are ignorant of the best methods of farming. The Dutch farmers, he says, who pay a high rent per acre, often acquire large wealth.

There is great force in his suggestion. The manufacturers of European countries have learned the worth of a technical education for their workmen, to enable them to make better and cheaper goods. If English farmers are to find a profit from their lands, they must raise larger crops at less expense. Brains will be needed to find out the way, and will do as good service on the farm as in the factory.

Why I Sow Clover.

In answer to this query, J. E. Hunt, Essex, Vt., writes the following to the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror: "Because it is the cheapest manure to be had. What we farmers want is to increase the fertility of our soils and to do this we have to improve every opportunity. I find that if I sow 20 pounds of clover seed per acre with my oats in early spring, I get a good bite for the cows, the first fall; I also get one-third more hay the first crop, the second year. The next crop starts quicker, grows faster, stand drough better than timothy, and, taking one year with another, will get more butter from the same amount of land. But now the anti-clover man says, 'You are done; you must plow.' Very true; under favorable circumstances, there is nothing to speak of the third year, but we are ready, as soon as the cows have taken the best of the second year's second crop; we commence to spread from the wagon the summer manure, and keep on spreading from time until corn-planting time, when we have a mass of fertilizing material to turn under, which will, with a little good superphosphate in the hill, make a crop of corn with few weeds. The amount of clover roots in the soil is enormous; they bring up plant food from the subsoil that corn or timothy would never get. I have traced red clover roots 50 inches from the main stalk; a good growth of red clover will make hard, stiff soil into good friable planting ground. To sum up we would say, that by sowing clover we get more cow feed, more manure, more corn and potatoes, and get them easier, and we think that five years is long enough to make every acre of tillable land equal to the best at the start."

Gov. Hubbard has received a certified list of swamp and overflowed lands from the general land office at Washington, embracing 52,201 acres, all of which are located in the St. Cloud land district.

John G. Whittier, the poet, has promised to attend the Friends' yearly meeting, which begins its session in Portland, Me., June 8, if his health permits.