

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Proceedings of the Extra Session.

At the meeting of the senate on Thursday the 5th, in extra session, the galleries applauded Vice President Hendricks, which manifestation its recipient abruptly terminated with the gavel. The senators arose at this summons, and Dr. Butler offered prayer. Upon its conclusion the vice president took the chair, and was again greeted with plaudits by occupants of the gallery. He called the senate to order, and, in a voice only audible to the clerks, called for the reading of the journal. President Cleveland sent to the senate the names of the gentleman he has selected as cabinet officers. They are as follows: Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware. Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning of New York. Secretary of War—William C. Endicott of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney of New York. Secretary of the Interior—L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi. Postmaster General—William F. Vilas of Wisconsin. Attorney General—A. H. Garland of Arkansas.

Immediately on receiving the nominations, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the senate went into executive session, which continued only for a few minutes. It was supposed that the senate, in accordance with general practice, had promptly confirmed the nominations; and the fact that none of them were confirmed excited great surprise.

It was learned that confirmation failed because of the single objection presented by Senator Riddleberger of Virginia. As the rules require that all nominations shall first be referred to the proper committees, the reference can be waived only by unanimous consent, and hence Mr. Riddleberger's objection prevented immediate action as it did in the case of the nomination of Secretary McCulloch a few months ago.

The Inauguration Ball at Washington.

Correspondents say the grand ball room has never been equalled in this country. The reader may have some idea of it if he can imagine a perfect dancing floor 300 feet wide. The observer looks upward more than fifty feet before his eyes strike the vaulted roof. This great space is filled with decorations upon which it would almost seem that art had exhausted its resources. Over one thousand persons can dance at the same time without treading on each other's toes. Let him imagine the whole interior blazing with a flood of light from half a hundred electric burners, and he will have a faint picture of the scene. Over 8,000 people participated in the dancing. Among those present were President Cleveland and cabinet; family; President Arthur and cabinet; Senator Bayard, Col. Vilas, of Wisconsin, Gen. Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, Gen. Rosencrans, Hon. Dan Manning and wife, Senator Pondleton, Hon. Richard T. Merrick, Senator Wade Hampton, Senator Brown of Georgia, Justice Field, of the supreme court, and Speaker Cannon and Mrs. Carlisle. There was no formal reception by President Cleveland, but a large number of persons passed about him, and some of the gentlemen standing in the immediate vicinity made the presentation.

Opening of a Reservation in Dakota.

Washington Special: The president has signed an executive order throwing open to settlement the greater part of the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations, in Dakota. There are 60,000 acres in the tract, and it lies east of the Missouri river and just south of Pierre. There are now about 400 Sioux Indians on these lands. Secretary Teller decided to open these reservations several weeks ago, but held the announcement of the matter back until it could be seen what would be done with the pre-emption repeal in congress. The president and Secretary Teller are committed to the repeal of the pre-emption act, and preferred to have the Winnebago and Crow Creek lands come into the market after the repeal should be passed by congress. In that event it could only be open to homestead settlement. Lately they were satisfied by influential western members that there was no hope for its passage and there was no occasion for delay. The lands thus opened will be surveyed and put in the market in the next sixty days. Delegate LeVernoud is entitled to great credit in securing this decision from Secretary Teller as the interior department had repeatedly decided against petitions to have the lands in question added to the public domain. Great excitement prevails in Mitchell, and all points along the line of the road west to Chamberlain, occasioned by the rumor that the Crow Creek reservation was thrown open to settlement by executive order. At the first intimation of the news hundreds rushed upon the reservation as squatters, and it is reported that at least 300 claim shanties have been erected on the reservation in one day. The scenes on the streets and at the land office put one in mind of the great excitement during the big immigration of 1882.

Bescher's Prayer for Grant.

In his opening prayer this morning Rev. Henry Ward Beecher evidently labored under much emotion, and referred to the approach of death for Gen. Grant. He said: "Thou hast laid upon our hearts a great desire and a vehement prayer for him that lies in sickness and before whom our long opened gate to let him forth from life. Thou hast granted him to be of great service to this day and land, and by him thou hast borne the banner of victory, and thou hast of darkness wrought light, and out of confusion order. Thou hast laid upon thy servant a very heavy yoke and burden, and now through suffering he draws near to the end thereof. God, be gracious to him and fill his room with thy divine presence and give to his soul the consciousness of God's forgiving love. May he be patient and gentle, looking evermore to the better life. May he endure to the end and through the unspeakable merits and grace of Jesus to the immortality of the blessed. May all thy servants remember him who remembered them in their dark days, and grant that his family may be prepared and blessed for thy will."

The display of fireworks on the night of the 4th was never excelled in this country. Among the curious features were the flight of five thousand rockets forming a vast floral bouquet in the heavens. The scene of the exhibition was the White House lot, an area of two or three hundred acres sloping gently away from the south side of the treasury, executive mansion and state department. Uncounted crowds began early to find their way toward the spot from every quarter of the city. For an hour or more they waited contentedly while upon the singular appearance of the monument, a hundred rods beyond the fireworks enclosure. The lower third of the shaft was not visible, but all above was dimly outlined like a ghost of itself against the black sky, and reflecting to its peak rays of electric lights in the city half a mile away. It seemed enormously higher than by daylight and to have not the slightest relation to terrestrial things.

Each bill, as it came up for consideration in committee of the whole, was fought by its opponent, the dividing line being drawn mainly between the north and south. Central Dakota received a plumb in the shape of a university at Ordway, Kennedy's pet scheme, which was defeated in the council, but the appropriation was \$20,000 for the establishment of a school of mines in the Black Hills had been reported back by the special committee, and moved that the committee of the whole rise for the purpose of receiving the report. The committee rose and the report was received. Fully an hour was then lost in an endeavor to refer the bill to general orders, Williams and his followers resorting to all known parliamentary devices to delay. On every vote the yeas and nays were demanded, the clerk finding his duties arduous. A terrific onslaught was made upon the bill appropriating \$75,000 for new buildings in connection with the insane asylum at Jamestown, the amount being reduced to \$40,000 in committee of the whole. When the committee rose at 7 o'clock that particular bill was referred to the regular committee on appropriations, with instructions to report before adjournment. Immediately after the committee rose the house proceeded to the

passage of the bills. On final passage there was but little opposition to more than three or four of the bills, aside from the one appropriating funds to the Jamestown insane asylum. This was the last one considered, the appropriation committee reporting in favor of fixing the amount at \$63,000, which report, after the most acrimonious debate of the day, was finally adopted and the bill passed by a vote of 21 to 15. Following is a list of the bills passed, including the names of the instituting, its location and the amount appropriated: North Dakota university, Grand Forks, \$24,000. Central Dakota university, Ordway, 15,000. University of Dakota, Vermillion, 15,000. School for deaf mutes, Sioux Falls, 10,000. Reform school, Black Hills, 10,000. Normal school, Madison, 13,600. School of forestry, Mandan, 4,000. Agricultural college, Brookings, 15,500. Normal school, Minot, 8,000. Agricultural college, Pierre, 10,000. School of mines, Rapid City, 10,000. Insane asylum, Jamestown, 63,000.

Of the twelve bills passed, three originated in the house and create new institutions—the Central Dakota university, the school of forestry and the Minot normal school. In the general wrangle over appropriations deserving institutions have in some cases suffered, while in other cases money has without doubt been uselessly squandered on visionary projects. The total amount appropriated, \$229,100, is fully one-fourth less than that originally called for in the bills.

THE COUNCIL devoted itself to routine work to-day and passed several bills, among them one creating a territorial board of health. Gov. Pierce does not send any nominations to the council to-day, as was anticipated, but will probably do so early next week. The two appointments already made give excellent satisfaction. In the council the following council bills passed: Establishing an independent school district in Gilman, Lake county; establishing an independent school district in Howard, Miner county; amending secs. 101 and 104 and repealing sec. 106, Code of Civil Procedure, relative to service by publication; funding the indebtedness of Stutsman county; directing the commissioners of Lawrence county to settle with and release the bondsmen of Robert Neal, former county treasurer; supplementary to and amending chap. 38, Political Code, for excluding gold and silver mines, mills and smelters from being held as homestead; relating to the taking of depositions in criminal cases; amending the act providing a board of education for Jamestown. House bills passed: Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of the Dakota university at Vermillion; amending the act annexing certain territory to the Vermillion school district; authorizing the county of Fall River to construct a bridge over the Cheyenne river; amending the charter of the city of Deadwood; amending sec. 569, Civil Code.

Bills introduced in the house: By Mr. Strong, changing the boundaries of Crystal and Park townships, Pembina county. By Mr. Hobart, authorizing the county of Lawrence to issue bonds. By Mr. Morgan, appropriating money for the payment of the wages of the house. By Mr. Roach, incorporating Larimore. By Mr. Barnes, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; also amending sec. 724, penal code, relative to the sale of liquors to minors.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE COUNCIL. By Mr. Richards on, amending section 7, chapter 63, laws of 1881. By Mr. Wagner, a memorial to congress placing Gen. Grant on the retired list. By Mr. Natwick, vacating certain portions of Mathews & Coburg's addition to the city of Brookings. By Mr. Westover, establishing sections 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68, chapter 112, section 64 of 1883. By Mr. Westover, establishing an independent school district in Woonsocket, Sanborn county, and providing for funding the indebtedness of the city of Mitchell; also, vacating certain blocks in Marion Junction. By Mr. Walsh, authorizing an establishing in Steele county. By Mr. Jones, establishing an independent school district in Hutchinson county. By Mr. Wagner, authorizing the commissioners of Don Homme county to fund indebtedness. By Mr. Howdle, authorizing the commissioners of Day county to fund indebtedness. By Mr. Walsh, vacating certain town plats and additions.

Council bills passed: Revising and amending the charter of the city of Bismarck; vacating certain portions of the city of Bismarck; defining the boundaries of the county of McLean; amending section 4 of the act providing for the construction of a court house in Walsh county; improving the public school system of the city of Pierre; amending the charter of the city of Castleton.

House bills passed: Locating the seat of Sanborn county at Woonsocket; funding the indebtedness of the town of Platteau, Aurora county; amending the charter of Vermillion. The house spent the greater portion of the afternoon in committee of the whole considering the insurrections report presented by the council. Further consideration of the same is a special order for 3 o'clock to-morrow. Among the bills introduced to-day is one by Mr. Larson relating to changes of boundaries of counties. The bill provides that the boundary lines of counties that have been organized for three or more years shall not be changed unless by a majority vote of the legal voters in the county from which the territory shall be taken. If this measure becomes a law it will doubtless do much to prevent repetitions of the county troubles that have occurred in the past.

THE SPINK COUNTY MATTER will probably come up in the house for discussion. Miller's bill locating the county seat at Ashton has been reported back from the committee with recommendations to pass, a minority report being submitted naming Rapid City as the county seat. Both parties claim to be able to carry the day. It is quite probable that capital removal in some form will come up again this week. But ten days of the session remain, and the movers feel that anything is to be done action must be taken soon. Bills introduced in the house: By Mr. Larson, authorizing a charter for Elk Point. By Mr. McCull, amending sec. 32, chap. 28, political code, entitled "revenue." By Mr. Mellich, amending chap. 99, Gen. Laws of 1883, relating to the levy and collection of taxes on railroad companies. By Mr. Blakemore, providing for the publication of laws in the newspaper of the territory; also chartering the village of Woonsocket. By Mr. Myron, repealing the law providing for the appointment of superintendent of public instruction for the territory. By Mr. Williams, making county orders revivable in Burleigh county and interest bearing after presentation. By Mr. Huntington, to promote the construction of the Sioux Falls, Fair-

bank & Western railroad. By Mr. Dewodly, repealing the acts of the trustees of the school district of Ipswich. By Mr. Stewart, authorizing the commissioners preventing changes in the boundary lines of organized counties; also, providing for the return of patients from hospitals for the insane to their homes in Dakota county. By Mr. Smith, commissioners of Cavalier county to fund indebtedness. By Mr. Smith, establishing a territorial horticultural and forestry association. By Mr. Smith, establishing an independent school district in Oak House county. By Mr. Smith, also vacating certain portions of the city of Mandan. By Mr. Williams, protecting game in Burleigh county.

Establishing an independent school district in Graton; authorizing a special election to locate the county seat of Bon Homme county; defining the boundaries of Ramsey and Benton counties. BISMARCK, Dak., Special Telegram, March 3.—That the threats uttered occasionally during the past few weeks, by southern members in the heat of debate, that the north had not yet heard the last of the capital removal were intended to be carried out, was proven to-day by the resurrection from the special house committee of the bill relocating the capital at Pierre. The committee who have had charge of the bill for several weeks, last consisted of Messrs. Southwick, Huntington, Miller, Mark Ward and Williams. The first three gentlemen reported the bill back, recommending that it pass with the amendment that the capital should not be removed from Bismarck to Pierre until the 1st of May, 1885. Messrs. Ward and Williams submitted a minority report unfavorable to the bill. A motion was at once made to adopt the report, this being followed by another to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the bill, and this in turn by a motion to lay the motion to indefinitely postpone on the table. A call of the house was then ordered, and the last motion carried by a vote of 25 to 23. Of the southern members, Messrs. Clark, Huntington, Johnson, Huston, Langford, Dewodly and Mark Ward, voted in the negative. No sooner had the vote been announced than a bombshell was fired into the ranks of the South Dakotians in the form of a resolution offered by Mark Ward, charging W. S. Wells and V. P. Prentice of Pierre with

members, and urging the house to vote for the capital removal bill. The resolution The council went into executive session at 3 o'clock to-day, and confirmed the nomination of Speaker Rice as attorney general. The opposition did not number more than half a dozen votes, and is said to have come from the north. Gov. Pierce's motion in committee appears to have been to select a man upon whom the south had united, and judging from the fact that Rice secured their support for the speakership, the appointment was made on that ground. The only criticism that is heard on the appointment is as to Rice's qualifications for the position. The council concurred to-day in the house amendments to the appropriation bills, with the exception of the Brookings Agricultural college, in which case a committee of conference was appointed.

Bills introduced in the council: By Mr. Gamble, amending the charter of the city of Yankton; also, fixing the term of the district court of the Sixth judicial district. By Mr. Duncan, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; providing that the commissioners of any county, upon a petition of the majority of legal voters of the county, shall refuse to grant license for the sale of intoxicating liquors. By Henry county, annexing certain townships to McHenry county. Council bills passed: Changing the name of certain churches in Bon Homme county; amending sec. 5, chap. 5, Political Code; vacating certain portions of Mathews' addition to the city of Brookings; providing for the taxation of telegraph property in the territory; regulating the per diem and mileage of directors, trustees and agents of territorial institutions; offering a reward for the discovery of anthracite coal in the Black Hills; authorizing the commissioners of Cass county to fund an indebtedness of \$10,000 and furnishing the court house; amending certain sections of the penal code.

House bills passed: Appropriating \$5,000 for the running expenses of the normal school at Spearfish; establishing independent school district No. 1, Douglas county. Bills introduced in the house: By Mr. Ward, funding the outstanding indebtedness of Marion school district, Turner county. By Mr. Barnes, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and providing conditions for the organization of new counties; also, providing for a constitutional convention and formation of the state constitution; preparatory to the admission of Dakota into the Union; amending sec. 257, Code of Civil Procedure, extending the boundaries of the city of Graton; authorizing the commissioners of Turner county to fund indebtedness; amending sections 23 and 26, article 2, of the constitution; authorizing School District No. 1, 78, Walsh county, to issue bonds to fund a school; amending chapters 52 and 53, laws of 1883; incorporating the city of Ellendale.

After some debate, the bill recently passed by the house, locating the Central university and appropriating \$15,000 for the construction of the same at Ordway, was passed by a vote of 12 to 11. Kennedy's pet scheme. The debate on this bill was opened by Smedley, Kennedy's colleague, who claimed that Central Dakota was justly entitled to the university, on account of her position and population. Kennedy also spoke for several minutes in support of the bill, indulging to some extent in personalities. After some further debate the roll was called and the bill passed by a vote of 12 to 11, Cameron not voting. All the northern members, with the exception of Nickens, and all the southern members but Bowdle, Kennedy, Smedley, Wagoner and Westover in the negative. This matter disposed of.

THE CAPITAL BILL was next put upon its third reading. It has been conceded by the north for some time past that the bill would pass the council, the only question being by what majority. Nickens, determined to furnish some amusement and perhaps worry the south a little, moved to amend by striking out the words "Pierre, Hughes county," and inserting "Stone Falls, Minnehaha county." This caused laughter at Pettigrew's expense. After the amendment was voted down Nickens moved to amend by striking out the word "Pierre" in place of "Stone Falls." This motion at once brought a wicket to his feet, who, taking the matter in earnest, stoutly protested that Brookings did not want the capital. This amendment was also voted down. The south then began to suspect that Nickens meant to amend by moving to insert the name of the town of each southern member in turn, and the spectators were also of the same opinion. To preclude the possibility of any such procedure, Pettigrew jumped to his feet and moved the previous question which was carried. The bill was then put on its final passage and carried by a vote of 14 to 10.

Alternative—Cameron, Dray, Duncan, Farmer, Gamble, Jones, Kennedy, Latwick, Pettigrew, Smedley, Washabough, Wells, Westover. Against—Austin, Bowdle, Plittie, La Moure, Melanchon, Nickens, Richardson, Twomey, Wagner, Walsh. The fact that but forty-one of the seventy-two members of the legislature voted for its passage is strong argument in favor of the supposition that an executive veto will be attached. Gov. Pierce has also put himself upon record by depreciating any further agitation of the former troubles on the ground that such agitation would be unwise to the best interests of the territory. The south places great emphasis on the fact that, as amended, the bill provides the removal shall not take place until May 18, 1886, claiming that removal at that late date will do much to secure division, an object dear to every South Dakotian's heart. On the other hand, the northern men claim, and with apparent good reason, that the territory cannot break the contract entered into with Bismarck, whose citizens have proceeded in good faith throughout. Great excitement prevails, but citizens of Bismarck do not feel greatly alarmed as yet at the prospect of losing the capital. After the disposal of the capital question, the council took up Pickler's woman suffrage bill, recently passed by the house and reported back from the committee yesterday with an amendment that the question be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in November. Some discussion occurred on the bill, and an amendment inserting November 1884 instead of 1885 was lost by a vote of 13 to 11; Pickler meantime rushing hither and thither on the floor in the endeavor to secure support for his measure. It soon became evident, however, that the friends of the bill were

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the house settled down to business, and passed a large number of bills, among which were Smedley's railroad bill, Gamble's bill providing for the organization of new counties, and Washabough's bill calling a constitutional convention to be held in September. These bills will doubtless receive the governor's approval. The railroad bill calls for the appointment of three commissioners, one each from North, Central and South Dakota. It is generally conceded that the Central Dakota appointment will be tendered Smedley, who is the father of the bill and well known on the subject of transportation. The name of Alex. Griggs of Grand Forks has been prominently mentioned as the candidate of North Dakota, while in the south there are several candidates for the office. The council committee in election reported Pickler's woman suffrage bill back to-day, with an amendment submitting the question to a vote of the people at a general election next November, recommending the bill to pass as amended.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE COUNCIL. By Mr. Smedley, providing for county auditors in the counties of Brown, Day, Grant, and Lincoln; also, creating a joint school township in Griggs and Steele counties; authorizing the commissioners of Benson county to fund indebtedness; providing a village of Northwood, Grand Forks county.

Council bills passed: Authorizing the formation of county mutual insurance companies; establishing an independent school district in Woonsocket. The council passed house bills, providing for the funding of the indebtedness of the following counties: Ramsey, Sargeant, Union, Edmunds, Aurora and Dickey; relating to pine lands in Minnesota; creating a territorial department of agriculture; regulating county fairs, and providing for the report of agricultural societies. Bills introduced in the house: By Mr. Ruzar, legalizing school township election in Township No. 2, Turner county; by Mr. Blakemore, amending the charter of the city of Huron; by Mr. Barnes, amending sec. 1, chap. 18, Laws of 1879; by Mr. Hobart, amending sections 1 and 2, Political Code; by Mr. Oliver, keeping county offices open from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 5 p. m., each day; by Mr. Martin, amending chap. 10, political code; by Mr. Smith, repealing chap. 37, special laws of 1881; by Mr. Griggs, legalizing assessment in Butte county; by Mr. Coe, deepening the boundaries of Oliver and Mercer counties; by Mr. Barnes, amending sec. 540, Civil Code; by Mr. Hobart, amending sec. 12, chap. 62, special Laws of 1881; by Mr. Pickler, fixing the salaries of district clerks at \$200 per annum in counties having population of less than 5,000, \$300 in counties having more than 5,000; also, amending sec. 14, Civil Code.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED. Funding the indebtedness of Fort Ransom school township, Ransom county; amending the charter of the city of Chamberlain; creating a village of Chamberlain; defining its boundaries; enabling the voters of Lamoure county to vote upon the location of the county seat; for the relief of Milton C. Conners; ascertainment of the acreage of timber in the territory; amending sec. 7, chap. 28, Political Code; amending the act incorporating the village of Parker, Turner county; changing the name of Logan, Aurora county; dividing Emmons county into two counties; incorporating Big Stone city.

Council bills passed: The substitute bill providing for the appointment of rail and commissioners; amending sec. 563, code of criminal procedure; reimbursing Benson county for money paid out in taking care of certain insane persons; providing for the organization of new counties; providing for a constitutional convention and formation of the state constitution; preparatory to the admission of Dakota into the Union; amending sec. 257, Code of Civil Procedure, extending the boundaries of the city of Graton; authorizing the commissioners of Turner county to fund indebtedness; amending sections 23 and 26, article 2, of the constitution; authorizing School District No. 1, 78, Walsh county, to issue bonds to fund a school; amending chapters 52 and 53, laws of 1883; incorporating the city of Ellendale.

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to 5, the only members voting in the negative being Gamble, La Moure, McLaughlin, Washabough and Walsh. Several who voted in the affirmative did so in the belief that woman suffrage would be snuffed under by a large majority if submitted to a vote of the people. There are but ten members of the council really in favor of extending the bill, as when sent to the house the amendment will not be concurred in. The council did but little else during the afternoon of importance. The house spent the day in committee of the whole on general orders. Among the measures considered was the bill locating the county seat of Spink county at Ashton, recommended to pass by a vote of 30 to 8. Bills introduced in the council: By Mr. Walsh, establishing Independent School District No. 2, in Grand Forks county. By Mr. Natwick, defining the boundaries of a judicial district and fixing the time of holding court therein. By Mr. Nickens, authorizing the judges of district courts to change judicial subdivisions and create subdivisions. By Mr. Washabough, supplementary to chap. 28, Political Code.

Council Bills Passed—Authorizing the city council of Mitchell to fund indebtedness; vacating certain blocks in the town of Marion Junction, Turner county; vacating certain town sites in Bon Homme county.

THE OPENED RESERVATIONS.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., Special Telegram, March 2.—In the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations, which have just been opened for settlement, there are about 700,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in Dakota, and all but 115,000 acres, or about five townships, have been opened for settlement. These five townships are surrounding Fort Thompson and contain all of the land and much more that the Indians are now located upon, so that they will remain undisturbed. It opens all of the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations except townships 108 north, range 71 west, 108 north, range 73 west, fractional township 108 north, range 73 west, the west half of section 4, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of township 107 north, range 70 west, fractional townships 107 north, range 71 west, 107 north, range 72 west, 107 north, range 73 west, the west half of township 106 north, range 70 west, and fractional township 106 north, range 71 west, and except also all tracts within the limits of the aforesaid old Winnebago reservation, and Sioux or Crow Creek reservation, which are outside the limits of above described tracts, and which may have heretofore been allotted to Indians residing upon the reservation, or which may have heretofore been selected or occupied by Indians under the provisions of article 6 of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, April 29, 1868. The above is all the land that is now opening for settlement all that fine tract of country north of Chamberlain up to and including almost all of Crow Creek, the reservation opening six miles back from the river and then north to the headwaters of the river now arriving at Chamberlain. The land is being rapidly taken by squatters.

The old Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations are situated on the eastern bank of the Missouri river in Dakota, just north of Chamberlain. According to the report of the public lands commission of 1881 to the national government, the Crow Creek reservation comprised 205,416 acres. The old Winnebago reservation 416,905 acres. There was, at that time, a native Indian population of 969 on the Crow reservation and none on the Winnebago reservation. The two reservations combined have a northern frontage of about forty-one miles and a depth of fifty-two miles. They are on the eastern bank on the Missouri river and have a combined diagonal frontage of some eighty miles. The country is a valley, sloping to the river and well-drained. The banks of the river at this point are not bluffs, but are a gradual, natural slope. The Crow Creek reservation has a frontage of about four miles on the river to the east, and the Winnebago reservation about four miles. The country is about as good agricultural land as there is in the territory. There is good timber on the river and excellent grain land in the valleys.

Milnor Special: S. M. Lockerby, a real estate and loan agent of this place, was arrested on the charge of embezzlement preferred by A. M. Smith, a Sioux City, Iowa, broker. Mr. Lockerby has been acting in the capacity of agent in making elated mortgage loans for Mr. Smith for some months. Smith alleges that Lockerby has collected numerous loans and used the money. It also appears that Lockerby has made loans to the amount of about \$1,200, but the mortgages who signed the notes cannot be found, nor can any trace or evidence that they ever existed be produced, and it is charged that the notes and mortgages are forged. Lockerby is a young man, prominent in social circles, and from Mankato, Minn., where he has numerous relatives.

A fine 100-barrel flouring mill is nearly completed at La Moure.

A lad named Tillotson, ten years old, living at the Turtle mountain, perished on the prairie, he having lost his way. His parents believed he was at a neighbor's.

Prof. J. B. Taylor of London sold a two-thirds interest in alleged mining property in the Black Hills to Matthew Laffin, and Eastern capitalist, for \$100,000, on the allegation that the mine was rich in gold. It is now asserted that the rock is worthless, and Mr. Laffin secured the arrest of Taylor, who has been held in \$15,000 bail.

Dr. H. G. Anderson and wife and Mrs. J. B. Halliday of La Moure were nearly asphyxiated by gas from a coal stove, being discovered just in time to save their lives.

Alderman W. C. Langdon assaulted Mattison, the editor of the Fargo Daily Sun, in his office, bruising him severely over the eye. Langdon was arrested and fined \$5. The melee was caused by a bitter attack on Langdon in the Sun.

The mortgage given by Prof. E. W. Young to the trustees of the Rochester seminary was foreclosed some time since. It is understood that Prof. Young this week transferred his interest in the institution to the trustees, severing his connection with the school at the same time. The school will be continued, at least until the end of the spring term, under the charge of Prof. L. G. Coeliane.

The largest room in the world under one roof, and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can completely maneuver in it. Twenty thousand wag tapers are required to light it. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, and it exhibits remarkable engineering skill in the architect.