

DAKOTA DOINGS.

News Gathered From The Most Reliable Sources.

LAND CASES.

In the case of James L. Miller vs. Reginald R. Lea as presented by the appeal of Lea from Sparks' decision of Sept. 30, 1885 affirming the action of the local land offices at Grand Forks, Dak., rejecting final pre-emption proof of said Lea, Associate Secretary Muldrow affirms the decision.

In the case of Louis S. Draper who appealed from commissioner Sparks' decision of Dec. 18, 1885, refusing to recommend the return of the fee and commissions paid on his homestead entry made at Huron, Dak. Mr. Muldrow affirms said decision.

In the matter of John Berg vs. Michael Schumacher, as presented by the appeal of Schumacher from the decision of the land office, dated July 11, 1885, holding for cancellation his homestead entry at Niobrara, Dak.; said decision affirmed by Mr. Muldrow.

Aug. 20, 1885, Commissioner Sparks rejected the final commutation proof of Lambert N. Pickett and canceled his cash entry, made at Huron, Dak., Jan. 13, 1885. Pickett appealed and Secretary Muldrow now reverses the decision and reinstates said entry. In the case of the appeal of Ole Olen from the decision of Sparks, dated Nov. 14, 1885, refusing his application to have his present right restored to him. Assistant Secretary Muldrow dismisses the appeal and returns the papers.

In the case of Edmund L. Myers' appeal from Mr. Sparks' decision of Oct. 10, 1885, holding for cancellation his commuted cash entry at Huron, Dak., Mr. Muldrow modifies that decision by allowing the cash entry to remain suspended and allowing the entryman to make a new proof.

FROM JAMESTOWN.

The acreage sown in Stutsman county will be as large as last year. But for the excellent condition of the ground, made so by frequent and copious rains, and seed wheat furnished on such liberal terms by the elevators and the Northern Pacific Railway Company, a third less would have been sown. Gophers are very numerous. John Frey, who lost a horse by the breaking of Flint's bridge last fall, was allowed \$140 by the city, which he accepted. The foundation of the college is coming into view. The excavations are complete. The site is on the north bluff overlooking the city. The Sons of Veterans and the Woman's Relief Corps had a joint installation service on the 19th. Mrs. Smith, of Grand Forks, the department president, officiated as installing officer. Strawberries, ice cream, music and dancing were additional features of the evening. Some of the northern counties are taking every precaution to prevent prairie fires, the county commissioners issuing "fire warnings" to the effect that all violations of the fire law will be strictly enforced.

GLIMPSES OF LEGISLATION.

It is said that the new law ostensibly providing for the construction of artesian wells in Dakota was so amended as to eliminate entirely the artesian well feature and provide only for digging ditches for drainage purposes. Under an act of the late territorial legislature \$6,000 is appropriated to two annual fairs—one for north Dakota and one for south Dakota. Under this act county fairs receive no appropriations. This is contrary to the general expectation.

One of the new laws of Dakota is a general enactment authorizing any city or municipal corporation to incur a bonded indebtedness for the purpose of erecting public school buildings and other buildings for city purposes, purchasing fire apparatus, putting in water works, sinking public wells or cisterns and putting in sewers and improving streets, the said indebtedness together with existing indebtedness not to exceed 4 per cent of the assessed valuation as shown by the returns of the assessor for the year next preceding the time when the said indebtedness shall be incurred.

PHARMACY LAW.

The new pharmacy law of Dakota provides: It shall be "unlawful for any person other than a registered pharmacy to retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons." In order to be registered within the full meaning of the act all persons must either be graduates in pharmacy, or at the time the act takes effect be engaged in the business of a dispensing pharmacist on their own account in the territory; or who shall have been in the business ten years; or licentiates must have had two years' experience and shall have passed the examination by the board. This law also provides penalties for the sale of adulterated drugs, prosecutions to be made by members of the district pharmacy board. North Dakota constitutes one pharmacy district and South Dakota another and for each district a board of three persons is appointed by the Governor, his selections being made from five per-

sons nominated by the pharmacists' associations in each district. The law is a protection to the public against unskillful compounders of medicines.

YANKTON COLLEGE.

The Press and Dakotian, of Yankton, makes the following statement: Several changes will occur at the beginning of the fall term. Professor Norton and Mrs. Norton have resigned and Mrs. Norton is now permanently absent from the college. Professor Norton will leave at the close of the current term and will join Mrs. Norton at Northfield, Minnesota, where he will enter the banking business. Their contemplated trip to Europe has been abandoned on account of new business arrangements. Miss Hyde, of the college faculty, is also to sever her connection with that institution. Mrs. Wilder, of Mitchell, is to take Mrs. Norton's place in the college, but for Professor Norton's position no one has been selected.

A PACKAGE OF WASTE.

Popular John Horan, foreman of mechanical work on the Sioux city & Dakota division of the Milwaukee road, found upon his desk in his office at the Yankton shops one morning last week, a wad of waste, such as is used to wiping locomotives. This is not exactly the place for such plebeian material and John took the wad from the desk with the purpose of restoring it to its proper receptacle back in the workshop. Its weight attracted his attention and with true mechanical instinct he proceeded to investigate. The wad was unrolled. Within it was a parcel. The covering of the parcel was unwrapped and within John found an elegant gold watch, chain and charm of the value of \$300, as a testimonial of the esteem of his associate employes.

ALIEN LAND HOLDERS.

Upon this topic the Journal of Grand Rapids says: No one thing is so injurious and disastrous to the interests and development of Dakota as large tracts of land being held by aliens, at fabulous prices, for speculative purposes. It is positively a curse. While the sturdy settlers are battling hard for an existence, they are enhancing the value of land held by bloated syndicates and aliens. The gophers that breed on the unoccupied tracts destroy the crops of the struggling settler, and it is a barrier to the settlement of all the land. Alone, almost without any near neighbors, he has to fight the battle, and the greater part of the fruit of his toil is reaped by kid-gloved capitalists.

THE FIRE COMPANIES.

The provisions of the new law created by the late territorial legislature for the benefit of fire departments are epitomized as follows: The fire companies in each city, town or village hereafter will receive a benefit of two per cent on the amount of insurance premiums received by companies doing business in the territory, from the cities in which five companies exist. The clerk of the city, town or village shall file with the territorial auditor on or before the 31st of October in each year a certificate stating the existence of such company. The amount accruing to the companies will be paid the following July 1st, after filing of the certificate by such clerk.

CHARGED WITH CRIME.

Sheriff Meigs arrested Sander Olson, of Hyde county, on a charge of wife poisoning. The post mortem examination disclosed strychnine in the stomach. The jury, after two days' deliberation and investigation, finally returned an indictment. Two Faulk county young men were arrested by Sheriff Meigs for stealing a shanty and some of its furniture. The matter was finally settled by the boys paying for the property and expenses.

REDFIELD COURT HOUSE.

The citizens of Redfield, Spink county, have made the county commissioners an offer to raise \$2,000, in addition to the \$5,000 already raised, as a court house fund in case the county would donate \$3,000 and put up a \$10,000 building. The proposition was accepted, and Commissioners Bushell and Tutill were appointed to superintend the work of building.

AMONG THE FARMERS.

Last season's potatoes have gone up to ten cents a pound in the retail market of Deadwood.

Many Miner county farmers are fencing large parts of their land while others are preparing to raise timothy hay.

In Miner county crops of all kinds are booming, the farmers hardly take time to eat and sleep, work is pressing them so.

In Lake county there will be a larger acreage of flax this year than usual owing to the lateness of the season and to the remarkable low price of wheat for the past year.

The wheat acreage of the Territory shows an increase generally of 5 to 10 per cent. Only one county (Beadle) reports a decrease and here barley, rye and oats have been largely increased, the latter by 50 per cent. Grant is the only Dakota county reported to be as much as ten days late in seeding. The

others have been rather earlier than usual.

COMING EVENTS.

The 69th, anniversary of the I. O. O. F., will be held at Huron.

The fifth annual meeting of the Brule county Sunday school association will be held in the M. E. church at Kimball on the 17th and 18th of May.

Aberdeen is making extensive preparations to observe decoration day, on the 30th inst., and has invited several Grand Army posts to join in the solemnities of the day.

One of the well known law firms of Arcander Bros., of Minneapolis, has been secured to deliver the oration at Brookings (in Norwegian) on the 17th of May. Prof. Updyke, of the college, will speak in English.

Territorial Treasurer Raymond has sold \$35,000 of Dakota four and one-half per cent bonds for one per cent premium. In June \$740,000 worth of territorial bonds are to be sold and it is expected that they will go above par.

PICK-UPS.

A pottery is being built at Rapid City.

Three of Elk Point's residents leave for California and three for Oregon next week.

Iroquois post G. A. R. gave an entertainment at the rink for the purpose of raising money towards the Grant monument fund.

The new steamer is expected at Madison this week and will be launched at once. The Lake Park hotel is doing a fine business.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway have completed the work of hanging an additional wire between Huron and Redfield.

A number of cases of measles among the children in the vicinity of Blaindoun postoffice, Moody county, are reported.

John Sullivan a Milwaukee freight brakeman, is in jail at Mitchell for robbing a German emigrant asleep in the depot of \$45 and a ticket to Ipswich.

In the vicinity of Blunt are three gas wells, two of which are used by their owners for heating and lighting purposes. Natural gas in Hughes and Sully counties is reported in bountiful quantities.

By the terms of its contract with the electric light company Bismarck is to take eight twelve-hundred-candle-power are lights for streets, at a daily cost of fifty cents each, without other additional expense.

The Deadwood Herald charges that trustees of the school of mines aim at diverting the appropriation for the school of mines to the purpose of building a smelter at Rapid City, and calls on Governor Church to interpose and stop it.

The wholesale and retail Aberdeen firm of Hicks, Traak & Co., who a few weeks ago assigned, have been again given possession of the stock, all the creditors being paid dollar for dollar, and the sheriff's itemized accounts showing assets of \$22,000 in excess of the liabilities.

Theodore Roberts, of Kimball, died at Bridgewater Wednesday, after a very brief sickness, and his remains were shipped to Kimball for burial. A post mortem examination revealed a displacement of the intestines. It is thought that the displacement was produced by jumping.

A party of surveyors in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company are doing some work at Brookings, and it is reported that Brookings is to be made the end of the Redfield division and that a portion of the company's property at Tracy, Minn., will be moved there soon.

The site of the Jamestown college building has been located on a bluff north of the city on ground donated for that purpose. A \$20,000 building will be erected this summer. The dimensions will be 100x44, three stories and a basement to be made of brick with stone trimmings.

The recent decision of the Interior department will throw ten townships, containing 230,000 acres of surveyed land, into the market in the Devil's Lake district, while the surveying contracts to be carried out cover six townships of 138,000 acres. A heavy increase in immigration is looked for as the result.

The survey of the great flume to be constructed by the Rapid City flume company is now being made. A contract for 3,000,000 feet of lumber was let on the 26th ult. It is hoped that the entire flume will be finished during the present season, and that work on the manufacturing establishments to be run by the power obtained will be inaugurated before another winter.

The Power Behind the Throne.

At the moment our story opens he was upon his knees before her in one of the handsomest apartment houses up-town.

"Dearest," he pleaded in passionate tones, "will you, O will you be my wife?"

"O so gladly," George, was the girl's reply, for she loved him truly, "but you will first have to get the consent of the janitor."—New York Sun.

Hot soda water will restore the original brilliancy of tinware.

COUNTRY LIFE AND WORK.

MY LITTLE BOY AND I.

The glen was strewn with levellest tints,
Bright shone a cloudless sky;
When sitting by the stream we went,
My little boy and I.

The lofty trees their branches tossed,
The waterfall hard by
A joyous music to us sang,
My laughing boy and I.

But, hark! A rustling in the leaves—
We turn'd to see what it was;
But laughing our honest dog to see,
My merry boy and I.

How wise was he? How simple I?
In falling to decry,
The mats at hand; yet onward ran,
My gentle boy and I.

How danced his blue eyes, when to find
Much store as he I'd try;
What comrades we! and how we laughed
My gentle boy and I.

Oh! Nature, in thy gentlest mood,
When autumn days fit by;
How glorious shone thy smile upon
My darling boy and I.

Earth's crushing cares were all forgot,
A child again was I;
When sitting by the stream we went,
My happy boy and I.

Mrs. O. P. ELDERS, Princeton Ky.

DEAR MOTHER'S GROWING OLD.

A queer sensation 'tis to me—
So queer it can't be told;
And really feel that it may be:
"Dear mother's growing old."

These words to me from sister came.
In writing round and bold:
A world of ideas do they frame—
"Dear mother's growing old."

I seem to see her old arm-chair,
And 'cross the floor 'tis rolled;
And picture her as sitting there—
"Dear mother's growing old."

The hair that once shone o'er her brow
With hue of beaten gold
Is getting white as driven snow—
"Dear mother's growing old."

Her eyes they tell of weary days
And lines of care have hold:
They say to me in many ways—
"Dear mother's growing old."

Her feeble strength and wavering hand
Can scarce her work unfold;
And as she braids she skips a strand—
"Dear mother's growing old."

I'm far from her on foreign sea,
And by its blue waves loll'd,
Those words indeed are sad to me—
"Dear mother's growing old."

TREES WITH CORN IN THE WEST.

Some of the finest groves of green ash, box elder, soft maple, black wild cherry, honey locust, coffee nut, etc., in the West have been started with comparatively little labor or expense in this way. As an example of the possible, a friend in Dakota started a ten-acre grove of ash and box elders four years ago, as follows: The seeds were kept in the usual way, under cover of some straw on a hard walk during the winter. At the time for early corn planting the ground was marked out one way four feet apart, with rows running North and South, and two hands started out to plant it, one with the sack of Yankee corn, the other with the forest tree seeds.

The corn was planted in the rows three feet apart, and from three to five seeds of the ash, or box elder, were planted on the North side of the corn hills, about six inches distant. As the cultivating was all one way the hills were kept clear of weeds by hoeing while the plants were starting. And later the culture was with two horse cultivator, as is usual in the corn-fields at the West. During the winter the corn-stalks were left on the ground to hold the snow and protect the young seedlings from the direct rays of the sun to some extent. In the Spring the strongest plant was left in each hill, and the others pulled up for setting in vacant places, or to give away. The next season the culture was with two-horse cultivator, run over shallow, so as not to disturb the side roots. The third season the culture was kept up with large, three-shovel cultivator, sold by a Moline company. Some weeds grew after this between the rows, but not enough to interfere with the growth of the plants.

This plan will apply to most tree seeds, with such modifications in time of planting as should occur to all who have given tree seeds any thought or care. As instances, ash, box elder, walnut, butternut, oak, honey locust and black wild cherry seeds should be put in as early as it will do to plant Yankee corn, which, with prime seed, can be done most years in April. On the other hand, the seed of Catalpa should be held for late corn planting, as when put in early they are sure to rot. We will add that ease and cheapness in grove-starting from seed is not the only gain. The forest tree standing where it first sent down its tap root from the seed will endure Summer drought and Winter's cold that may permanently weaken, if not kill, the transplanted tree. This is especially true on the Western and Northwestern prairies, on account of our liability to long continued aridity of air and soil at the very time when the transplanted tree has its roots too near the surface.—Professor Budd in Prairie Farmer.

WHEAT CULTURE.

Professor E. G. Morrow of the Illinois University reports his examination of a large field of wheat near Clinton, Ill., which had been carefully drilled in well prepared fertile prairie soil. At first glance it was seen that much of the wheat was dead. A little closer observation showed that the injury was

mainly confined to the alternate drill rows, except that two rows in good condition were found at distances equal to the width of the drill. Near the somewhat neglected hedge all the wheat was in fairly good condition. Inquiry of the owner led to the information that the drill tubes were in two ranks. Closer examination showed that the rows injured had been planted by the first rank of drill tubes, and that the earth thrown to the sides by the second row of drill tubes or hoes had filled the hollows left by the forward tubes. The drill wheel had run over the outer drill row as the drill recrossed the field.

One suggestion as the cause of injury was that the seed had been too deeply covered, but the fact that little or no injury was noticed near the hedge seemed to make this unsatisfactory. The only plausible explanation offered was that the depressions left by the alternate drill tubes had been filled with snow or ice at a time when freezing and thawing had killed much of the wheat in the rows which had been filled to the level of the general surface.

It seemed a strong argument in favor of the benefit of drilling wheat and of having the drill tubes in one line, so that the action of one may not fill the depression made by another.

FORCING EARLY POTATOES.

The earliest kind of potatoes are especially precocious in sprouting, and it is impossible to keep them in warm dark cellars without having them push those long white shoots, which have to be broken off and by so much diminish the vitality of the seed. To this fact is partly due the decreased yield of early varieties as compared with late ones and their greater tendency to run out. All potatoes intended for seed should be brought from the cellar as soon as danger of frost is past. The early varieties for first planting may be cut and placed in a dry, light room, spreading thinly on earth and in contact with it. Have the pieces of good size, but gouge out all the eyes excepting one or two. These in two or three weeks will be large, green and stocky, ready as soon as planted to push into growth, while roots will begin to form at their base. In planting these cut potatoes press the eyes firmly into the soil, covering the top rather loosely. By the time the sprout has turned up to the light the root will have firm hold of the soil. In this way two or more weeks may be gained in earliness (?) as compared with the same variety of potatoes treated in usual way, and the yield will also increase.

FARM NOTES.

Ability to buy and sell to good advantage—that is, business tact—is quite as essential to success in farming as ability to raise good crops.

A good mulch upon raspberries and blackberries standing on light, open soil, will tend to hold the moisture at fruiting time, when it is most needed.

There was a decrease of the sheep census in Tennessee last year of 145,000 head, a loss which the commissioner of agriculture charges upon "the worthless curs of the state."

Grapes are best on high gravelly soil, but some nitrogenous manure should then be used to encourage vine growth early in the season. Late growth of wood is liable to Winter kill.

When cleaning oats for seed a correspondent of the Cultivator fans with a strong current so as to blow over all the lightweight oats and retain only the heaviest grains. In this way he has kept his grain from deteriorating.

Look for parasites when your young chicks or turkeys begin all at once to droop. They are probably troubled with lice. A slight application of lard and carbolic acid—no more than five drops of acid in a tablespoonful of lard—touching the neck, head and vent, will probably rout the enemy. But, of course, the coops and mothers must be cleaned also.

In 2000 quarts of milk sold—or 4300 pounds—22 pounds of nitrogen, 11 pounds of potash and 6 pounds of phosphoric acid are removed from the farm. But the cow that produces this amount of milk returns nearly as much plant food to the farm in the shape of manure if it is properly saved. So that in reality milk farming is by no means as exhaustive as some farmers believe.

In some European cow-feeding experiments it was found that 22 per cent of the nitrogen consumed was assimilated in milk and flesh, 52.75 per cent was found in the manure and 25.25 was lost. In a flock of sheep 25.70 per cent of the nitrogen was converted into flesh, 16.72 per cent was found in the manure and 55.58 per cent was lost, considerable escaping as carbonate of ammonia.

Says the Farmers' Review: The farmer whose family always has a liberal supply of fruit through the Summer, whose garden is large and well cultivated and contributes its daily quota to the table from May to November, besides storing the cellar for Winter, whose cows are never all dry at once, whose poultry are abundant and thrifty, and whose table is, in addition to these, supplied with mutton, ham, honey, syrup and breadstuffs of his own production, has made a long stride toward profitable farming.