### THE LEGISLATURE.

YANKTON, Feb. 23.-News in regard to the removal of the capital is eagerly sought by every one, but no new developments appear, except that the North Dakota members, fearing that division may never be effected, are debating whether it might not be a wise move to pool their issues on Jamestown. Rumors have been affoat that \$25,000 was drawn from banks yesterday to play a part in the removal business. The rumors are undoubt-edly unfounded. For ten days past it has been a debatable question whether Fargo or Bismarck should have the North Dakota penitentiary. A majority of the Northern members favored Bismarck for the reason that Fargo would undoubtedly some time secure United States public build-ings for court and post office for court and post office ess. Roberts made a gallant fight to purposes. bring in his bill ahead of Bismarck, but Speaker Williams played too strong a hand. Then Roberts suggested passing his bill through the council only, but this plan was abandoned, and to-day Roberts withdrew his bill. In committee of the whole this afternoon the Bismarck bill was favorably reported without opposition. The house has declared war upon the council

The house has declared war upon the council for alleged discorrieous treatment. Several weeks ago the house passed several bills, one repealing Joge Moody's extra salary upon which the conneil has not acted though twice requested to do so. Yesterday the house asked the council to return a certain council bill which the house had passed. This resolution was tabled in the council and no notice sent to the house. This has incensed the majority of the house and it passed a resolution to-day that the house and it passed a resolution to-day that the house with more courtesy and fairness. The husiness of making new counties is still flourishing. A bill is to be introduced to divide Ramsom county and give the name of Sargent to the north half, in honor of an ex-general manager of the Northern Pacific road. Benson has introduced a bill in the bouse of the Morthern Pacific road. Benson has introduced a bill in the bouse of the Morthern Pacific road. Benson has introduced a bill in the bouse for the division of Harding and Billings counties, on the extreme western end of the Territory, into six counties—three for Barding and three for Harding and Billings counties, on the present Billings counties and the formal present a

IN THE COUNCIL.

Roberts introduced a bill creating school boards for Fargo and regulating public instruction for that city. The bill was passed under suspension of the rules. The president of the council a certain was passed under suspension of the rules. cil appointed Washabaugh and Dewey a com-mittee to draft a bill providing for a constitu-tional convention. Council bills introduced:

tional convention. Council bills introduced:

By Dewey, raising the salary of probate judges to \$300 and rees in counties of over 5,000 inhabitants; also, to amend the civil code relative to damages by cattle; by McIntosh, locating a reform school for juvenile offenders at Plankinton; by Scobey, to amend the laws relative to holding district court in Brookings and Kingsbury counties; by Walsh, creating the county of Roberts; by McCauley, authorizing school district 20, Brown county, to issue bonds to erect a school house; by Nickens, authorizing school district No. 2, of Kidder county, to issue bonds to erect a school house.

The railroad committee to day introduced a

school district No. 2.0 ft Ridder county, to issue bonds to erect a school bouse.

The railroad committee to-day introduced a substitute for Jorania's bill amending the law regulating railroads. The bill provides that content for the first five years and 3 per cent there is not all other taxes railroads shall be a year and 2 per cent for the first five years and 3 per cent there inside the substantially the present law. It is stand be raid for the purchase of a poor families to be sold or leased or other morable performance in the county of the sold and the first first the substantial of the same of the substantial of the same of the first five years and 3 per cent there is a certainty that it will be governor. It provides for the issue of the substantial of the search of the substantial of the subst

railroads that have sold land to furnish lists of purchasers so the land can be brought into assessors' lists. In the house, Nelson introduced a preamble and resolution to the effect that, whereas, farmers of the Territory were suffering under an oppressive elevator monopoly in collusion with transportation companies, the judiciary and agricultural committees are inetructed to prepare a bill to remedy it. House

To authorize the school board in District No. 3 Brown county, to issue bonds; to provide for line on costs and calves for services of stallions and bulls; to locate and endow a Normal school a Pyatt, Pembina.

Council bills passed the house: To provide for conducting the Springfield Normal school; to provide funds for the construction of an agricultural college at Brookings.

YANETON, Feb. 24.—The most tenacious subject of the session is the capital question, which has en-

Yankton, Dak., Feb. 26.—Legislative matters are assuming decidedly exciting aspects. The capital removal husiness has been running high. Saturday the Pierre people were satisfied that Pierre was the favored point. Yesterday Huron came to the front, and was leading the field with a claim of seven councilmen and fourteen representatives. This morning's breeze bew Huron's prospects to atoms, and if a vote had been taken she would have been badly left. During the day it has been generally taked that nothing more than the appointment of a commission to examine the subject and report in two years can be accomplished. Nevertheless, the impression has been going among members that Yankton is not the proper place for the capital, and there is so much dissatisfaction with Yankton that if a union on any other point is brought about the capital will go. The special committee gave the different points a hearing to-day, and for some tima Nickeus and Dewey were calling upon competing points to come forward with bids or forever after hold their peace. Bidding was not lively. Pierte, Huron, Sioux Falls, Mitchell and Redfield have been offering inducements. To-day Watertown sent word that it would give \$250,000 and one section of land. These bids, however, are all irresponsible, and it may be considered doubtful whether the towns could make good their offers if accepted. Gov. Ordway to-day sent a message transmitting a cony of a communication from Gov. Crosby of Montana recommending that Dakata unite with Montana in the passage of such laws as will prevent the slaugher of large game by skin hunters and sportsmen. The governor added his recommendation that the legislature comply with the suggestions of Governor Crosby. The communication was reterred to the committee on territorial affairs. To-day Governor crosby. The communication was reterred to the committee on territorial affairs. To-day Governor

mr. Sterling introduced a bill making five counties out of Shannon, Eugenbeel and White River counties, in the extreme southwest corner of the Territory. The south half of Shannon will be Shannon county, and the north half thereof will be Washington county. White River is to be abolished, and from that and Lugenbeel counties are to be created the counties of Jackson, Washabaugh, and Lugenbeel located in the order named from north to south. Each county will be from 24 to 26 miles in size. Other bills introduced:

By McSterling, To authorize school district No. 3, Hand county, to issue bonds; by Rinehart, creating the office of assayer and providing for his appointment; by Lamb, to change the name of Clark Center to Clark.

Bills passed the house:

Requiring notaries public to affix to their signatures the time when their commissions expire; to locate the Terriforial deaf and dump aspum at Watertown; making an appropriation for improvements to the Sloux Falls penitentiary; authorizing the commissioners of Trail county to appropriate money for the purchase of a poor farm and to build a poor asylum; to create the county of Nickeus; to locate a normal school at Larimore; to legelize the action of the council of Grand Forks in issuing book and the council of Grand Forks in issuing book as the council of the council of mischells.

was lacking. Ccl. Ordway is objected to because he is the governor's son; but if he accepts the position he will make an efficient The capital question has been officer. quiet to-day, but the project is ready to burst into new life. At this time there are pending a dozen or fifteen bills establishing normal schools at different points. Of course such numbers of insti-tutions of this kind is too much of a good thing, and all such bills are doomed to veto, notwithstanding the urgency of several mem-bers who desire an exception made in this case. It is said that the office of assistant superin-tendent of public instruction will be created for North Dakots, and that Rev. E. A. Healy of Pembina county, will be approinted. Gen. Beadle will be re-approinted, and will devote his energies to South Dakota. To-day the governor signed the following bilis:

of the session is the capital question, which has entirely outgrown the object for which it was created. All kinds of rumors float around but nobody knows what developments may be made. Different delegations are quiet and expectant. Pierre people are especially hopeful, though they seem to have little to justify this, aside from their town, being the most central location in the Missouri valley. Mr. Nelson to-day introduced a resolution in the house censuring railread companies for sending representatives here to interfere with legislation. After sharp debate the resolution was voted down by 18 to 6. Afterwards Mr. Nelson asked to have the resolution expunged from the records. This resolution was occasioned by a rumor that a railroad official new hore hall declared that the Milwaukee and Northwestern companies had united and would prevent the removal of the capital by the slegislature, and that the members of the next legislature would drink their whisky in Yankton. Next Monday or Tuesday the question of removal will come before the legislature, and interesting developments are looked for.

Gov. Ordway to-day sent a message to the house with a recover of the capital college at Brookings: providing funds for the completion of the university of Dakota at Vermillion: establishing the Territorial university at Grand Forks; creating the counties of McContended Forks; creating the counties of McContended Forks; creating the counties of McContended Forks; creating the counties of Bonwn country; authorizing senoid district number or the country, to issue the construction of a Territorial pentient at Grand Forks; creating the country, to issue the construction of a Brown country, to issue the construction of a Territorial pentient at Grand Forks; creating the country, to issue the construction of a Territorial university of North Dakota at Vermillion: establishing the Territorial university of North Dakota at Grand Forks; creating the countries of Brown country; to send the countries of Brown country; to provide funds t

Grafton; to stock the waters of Daketa with food

fish.

Mr. Sterling introduced a bill to remove the seat of the United States court of the Second district to Huron, and to assign Yankton and Bonhomme counties to the Fourth district.

Mr. Van Woert gave notice to establish a normal school in every county in the Territory, and counties yet to be organized, and at the Indian agencies. This places the normal school havings in a negative resistion. school business in a peculiar position.

YANKTON, Dak., Feb. 28 .- Three times have the Huron delegation felt certain of the votes of sever councilmen for the capital and three times has the number fallen short. It now looks as if Huron had been too near to success to succeed, now that the ebb tide has set in. This need not necessarily encourage Pierce, whose delegation at once grew quite elated. For the past twenty-four hours the capitol elated. For the past twenty-four nours the capitol question has been boiling. The situation is involved in chacs and no one can tell what the day or night may bring forth. To-day the popular measure has been a commission of nine with full power to locate the capitol at or near some town or start a new town and buy land to erect public buildings and have the capitol building ready for the next liegislature. The railroads are opposing any agitation of removal, and especially the commission plan, but their opposition seems to have the opposite effect from that desired. Both houses to-day passed the bill on taxation of railroads, which nims to reach millions of acres of land disposed of by the Northern Pacific road now-eccaping taxation. The bill provides that a list of land sold or leased, or contracted to be sold or leased, must be filed with county clerks by April 1 each year and that the list for the current year must embrace all lands thus disposed of brior to the last day of last year. This bill will be especially gratifying to several counties that have had litigation over this subject, which has never before been covered by statutary enactment. The council to-day passed a bill requiring the publication of insurance statements in one newspaper only in each judicial district, instead of one in each county; but the act does not apply to insurance companies berefore organied in this Territory. The council passed the bill creating Brisbin county out of the west half of Miner and defeated by a tie vote the bill reimbursing Martin and Anderson for less on the pententiary. The council passed the bill creating Brisbin county out of the west half of Miner and defeated by a tie vote the bill reimbursing school districts No. 10 Dickey county, No. 3 of Brown and No. 6 of McCook to issue bonds for schol houses; authorizing assessments of Grand Forks: to authorize the supervisors of townships to subjust bonds for grading and ditching. The bill recommissioners of Grand Forks county in issuing to hold the commissioners of G question has been boiling. The situation is in-volved in chaos and no one can tell what the day or cating liquors, was lost.

## Dakota Territorial News.

George King, a negro in Fargo, has been held in \$1,500 bonds on a charge of drugging a white girland outraging her.

Maj. Thomas S. Free, provisional commander of the Grand Army of the re public, department of Dakota, has issued orders for a special meeting of the or-ganization at Yankton, Tuesday, Feb. 27, for the purpose of organizing a permanent department.

A sensation has been caused in Fargo by the elopement of a white girl named Thornton, with a coal-black African.

A Washington telegram informs the public hat the Dakota lobby has gone home discouraged at the prospect for any favorable action by congress upon

Milbank is the county seat of Grant county. Thus decided Judge Kadder, of the Fourth Judicial district, before whom has been pending the famous case involving the location of the county seat of Grant county.

E. A. Packard, post trader at Fort Meade, has been deposed by the secretary of war, for endeavoring to secure congressional authority to sell liquor at the post. His successor has not vet been

Peter Aggersgaad, of Daneville, Turner county, has an artesian well and two hundred cows on his farm, and he will start a creamery in the spring.

The bill for three additional land districts in Dakota has passed the house and the committee on public lands of the senate have already agreed to report the bill favorably to the senate. These districts are described substantially by the commissioner of the general land office in a letter to the secretary of the interior. He says that the land embraced by the boundaries of the first two of the proposed districts, except certain tracts east of the Missouri river within the districts of Yankton, Mitchell and Huron, lie almost wholly within the great Sioux Indian reservation, and the boundaries of the other embrace a tract of country in northern Dakota known as the Turtle Mountain region, recently restored to the mass of the pub-The selation of the selection of removal will come before the legislature, and interesting developments are looked for.

Gov. Ordway to-day sent a message to the house with a report of Cyris W. Robbins, commissioner to the Dence mining exposition, which gives a full account of the exposition, and which suggests an appropriation of \$10,000 for sending produces to this year's exposition and advertising the Territory. The council, in committee of the whole, passed the bill to prevent tresposes upon the school and nad the destruction of natural scenery and objects of beauty thereon. Council bills passed the house: Allowing appeals to district court from the decision of the county commissioners; making 29 cents per description the price for advertising tax sales; and the acts of the county commissioners of Wash county; to give he acts of the county commissioners of Wash county; to give he acts of the county of Sargent; to provide for examination of public accounts. The governor has signed bills an antiling the incorporate act of the village of Mandan; authorizing school distirt No. 1 of Dickey county to issue bonds; to create the county of Sargent; to provide for examination of public accounts. The governor has signed bills an antiling the incorporate act of the village of Valey Springs granting to a instand or wife power to sell or contract real property when the other has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment; authorizing Yankton county to issue bonds to be used in refunding and paging off its cutstanding in lab tedness.

# FARMERS' COLUMN.

Poultry and Eggs.

The business of rearing poultry for flesh and eggs is a very safe and profitable one when rightly managed. It is all in the management, because fowls are tender animals, and are subjected to many diseases when not well cared for. Eggs in the city of New York and other large markets averaged 25 cents a dozen through the year, and, as a good hen will produce 8 or 10 dozen in the year, the product from this source will be at least \$2 to \$2.50. Spring chickens are most demanded in May, and from that onward; late fa'l chickens sell during the winter equally as well as early chickens in the summer. The light Brahma and Plymouth Rock are the best breeds for eggs and chickens, as they are good layers of large eggs, and rear heavy, fine-flavored chickens. The market for eggs and poultry is not likely to be overstocked, and these sell now for more than they did 20 years ago, and rather than fall in value they are likely to in-crease. There is a very large business done in poultry and eggs in the large cities, and a constant, steady demand for them.—N. Y. Times.

## Horse Breeding by Farmers.

From the Breeder's Gazette. In what we had to say through these columns two weeks ago touching the farmer's horse and how to breed him, we discussed solely the question of how to breed the horse best adapted to the farmer's own use; the question of profit from horse breeding was not considered at all in that connection. But, after all, the main question with the great mass of farmers is, how to make the most money out of the business.

It will be scarcely be claimed that the model farm horse is the horse that can be bred and sold with the greatest certainty of profit to the breeder because farmers, as a rule, raise their own horses--they do not buy them. True, the street car companies and the delivery stables use a class of horses that differ but little from the model farm horse; but for such horses, as a rule, comparatively low prices are paid, and so the farmer will usually make the most money out of the bus-iness who breeds for the market; that is, breeds the style of horse that sells most readily at a good price; and we have no hesitation in saying that this is the blocky, compact, quick-stepping draft horse, the heavier the better, and the higher priced, so he be compact, active and sound. For such horses the demand seems to be unlimited. The country is scoured year after year by buyers in search of horses of this type for use in the heavy trucks and drays of our cities, and the man who raises horses of this type finds that he can convert them into money as readily as he can his fat steers or pigs, and at prices quite as remunerative. Good mares, such as many of our western farmers own and work on their farms, will produce horses that will

acre intended for them finally and set them in rows 9 feet apart and about 3 feet apart in the rows, planting potatoes between them. Then the runners can be taken up in the fall and moved into the immediate rows with a trowel, with out disturbing them or the old plants, and a full crop will be gathered the next spring. All that will be necessary then will be to lay out two immediate rows, one on each side of the original row, to have the plants 3 feet apart. The rows will fill up the next year.—New York Times.

## The New Breed Polled Cattle.

The introduction of this breed of cattle has been more extensive in this country than many suppose. We notice that many enterprising men are buying the Polled Angus and Aberdeen cattle with the view of giving them a fair trial. Allen Fletcher of Indianapolis, has lately pur-chased a lot of them—likewise some Holsteins—and will place them on his Marion county farm. A Richfield, Iowa, farmer informs the Homestead that he has been investigating the merits of the hornless cattle, and says: I have become convinced that they have so many advantages over the horned cattle that I am trying to get a herd of thera. I find that they are hardy, docile, and good milkers, as compared with common cows. The one great advantage that they have no horns will be appreciated by many who have met with heavy losses from vicious horned cattle. If the damage done in a single year in our state by the horns could be ascertained it would amount to a sum so large that it would direct the attention of thousands of farmers to the advantage of keeping the muleys.

## Mistletoes.

The matter of propagating the mistletoe is receiving attention in England, and appears to have demanded it, as the large and increasing demand for this curious and handsome parasite for purposes of Christmas direction would eventually result in a dearth unless means are taken for keeping up the supply. The curred in carrying out this resolution. mistletoe can grow on apple trees, various poplars, birches, elms, willows and does not injure the tree when kept within certain limits of growth. The man- ling, and Kafferia, is dead.

ner of propagation is to seems ripe berries and rub them on the under side of a young bow until they attach themselves to the bark and remain. The time to set the seed is in the late spring. Several should be placed in proximity, and it would be well to cover them for the first year with a wrapping of gauze. We are unaware that the mistretoe has ever been found or grown in this region.— Boston Journal.

#### How to Keep Eggs.

I. Eggs may be kept for an indefinite time if packed when quite fresh in boxes with rock alum in shape like rock salt. Put in a thick layer of alum, then th eggs, small end down, cover with alum around and over them, and keep in a cool, dry place. 2. Slack fresh lime with boiling water; when cold, thin with cold water to the thickness of cream. Pack the eggs, small end down, in a barrel or in stone jars, then pour on the cold whitewash covering the eggs. Care must whitewash covering the eggs. Care must be used in taking them out, as they are easily cracked. This has been used with success for forty years. 3. Three gallons water, one pint fresh slacked lime, one half pint salt. Use perfectly fresh eggs with sound shells. If more lime is put in it eats the shell; if more salt it hardens the yolk. Put them in carefully; they will keep perfectly good for a year or more. 4. Hold perfectly fresh eggs in boiling water while counting six. A wire basket can be used for this putpose. Be sure to have water enough to entirely cover the eggs. Let them dry and cool, then park in oats. Put a layer of oats on the bottom of the keg or bar-rel sufficient to support the eggs. Pack them closely small end down, and pro-ceed till the barrel is filled. Shake it gently to settle oats and eggs firmly. This method has given eggs a yoar after packing, in as good a state of preserva-tion as when first backed. In answer to several inquiries.—New York Tribune.

#### Trellis-work.

Trellis-work is an embroidery of recent date, resembling Strasburg embroidery or Roman work, by being cut away from its background, but made with colored instead of plain materials. It is intended to represent a climbing plant trailing over trellis-work, and for this reason only plants that climb can be used, such as honevsuckles, passionused, such as honeysuckles, passionflowers and roses. The materials required are American gold cloth, sateens
of green shades, and whole colors, and
colored cretonnes of flower patterns and
filoselles. The trellis is made of gold
cloth, the leaves and sprays of the design with green sateen, and the flowers
and buds with the cretonnes, while the
whole is fluished with ambroidery worwhole is finished with embroidery worsted with the filoselles. This work is very effective for screens, mantel-boards, or cushions.—New York Times.

## A Comment on Whittier's Dislike of

the Boiled Dinner. Perhaps the rural New Englanders have confined themselves to a pork diet more closely than was good for them, but it is a mistake to say that the present generation is not so strong as its predecessor. When we allow for the probable increase of intemperance and hesitation in recommending this as the most profitable line of horse-breeding for the average western farmer.

The state breeding the same of the pernicious habits that destroy health, the average of life, both in town and country, is greater than it was fifty years ago. No doubt this generation lives better than its predecessor, but it is largely composed of the sons and daughters of those who developed brain and brawn on the old-fashioned boiled dinner, which might, before this, have inspired the poet's muse to some of her sweetest tributes, had it not been for the misfortune that it didn't please the poet's palate.-[Eoston Post.

#### The Most Drunken Nation of Europe.

Which is the mostdrenken nation of Europe? The Geneva correspondent of the Times says it is Switzerland: but according to M. Cornet, Auditor of the Belgian post-office, it is that sturdy little country, which is associated in people's minds with sobriety, industry, and the possessions of all civic virtues. M. Coronet has commenced a campaign against drinking, and it must be owned that he is supported by some startling figures. Since 1830 the consumption of alcohol has quintupled, and it is now forty litres per head of the adult male popula-For the accommodation of million and a quarter male adults in Belgium there are 102,000 public houses of various kinds, or one drinking-shop to every twelve persons. The medical cers at the Brussells hospital says that of every 160 cases under their care which terminates fatally, 80 are due to the ef-fects of alcohol. While in 1865 there were 352 saiciles in Belgium, there were 581 in 1880. M. Cornet asks his fellow-countrymen what they are going to do to reduce the consumption of alcohol, but at present they seem to in-cline to masterly activity. Matters ap-pears not to have reached so desperate a pass in Switzerland, but they are surely bad enough to call for some legislative action. There are three times as many insane persons in confinement in Belgium now than were thirty years ago-an increase which is by no means accounted for by the greater density of the population.—Pall Mall Grzette.

One of the conditions of life in India is amusingly illustrated by the following resolution recently passed by the Municipal Commissioners of Bellery: "Resolved, That as the loose monkeys in the town have become exceedingly troublesome by attacking women and children carrying eatables and overturning the tiles of the roofs of houses in the town, these animals be caught and sent out into the jungles, and that arrangements be made that monkeys may not receive any injury while being seized. The Commissioners vote the sum of Rs. 200 for meeting the expenditure which may be

General Sir Richard England, who enmountain ash. It increases slowly and tered the army in 1808, and left it in does not injure the tree when kept with- 1878, and who fought at Waterloo, Flush-