

The Mineral Argus.

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MAIDEN, MONTANA.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Washington News Notes.

It is understood that while the appointment of Judge J. C. Hancock Davis as reporter of the supreme court has been deferred in order to allow time for the selection of his successor in the court of claims, a place for which it is said there are several strong competitors.

On Tuesday next the fish commission will send out from Washington 40,000 young carp for distribution in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon. President Willard has ordered the contract to be used for conveying the fish to their destination.

The adjutant general's annual report contains the very significant admission that, in spite of every effort, it has been impossible to find satisfactory recruits to fill out our nominal array of 25,000 men, and of those who were accepted nearly one-half were foreigners.

The estimated amount of postal revenue for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, including \$430,000 estimated receipts from the money order business, is \$47,104,075, estimated expenditures for the same period \$48,082,180, leaving a deficiency in the revenue of \$978,105.

The treasury receipts for October fall short about \$1,000,000 of the corresponding month in 1882. The total of customs, however, is nearly \$2,000,000 below the collection for the same time last year, the total being brought up by the increase in miscellaneous receipts.

Controller Knox has decided to refuse the authority to start a national bank in Indian territory. He bases his action on the ground that the Indians are not citizens and have no privilege under the bankers' act.

The report of the chief of ordnance shows 33,621 arms manufactured to the national armory during the year.

General News Items.

Physicians of Milwaukee are studying the case of a girl thirteen years old, whose legs below the knees are so sensitive that they cannot be touched between daybreak and midnight, but at 12 midnight become so insensible to feeling that the strongest current of electricity has no effect upon them. She walks and runs about all day in the day, but it is not until she strikes a nail or is thrown into paroxysms of agony. While the lower part of her legs are in this condition, her legs from the knees up are completely dead. The disease came on a year ago. She is strong and healthy, except for a cataplectic convulsion. Prominent physicians of other cities have examined the case, but failed to effect a cure.

George M. Smith, flour and feed dealer of Duluth and Superior made an assignment on the 31st to R. A. Smith. Liabilities about \$10,000, and assets half that amount. Mr. Smith has three stores now in Duluth and one Superior. His embarrasments began some time ago, when he lost heavily by the failure of the contractors on the old Superior & Chicago Air Line railroad and the suspension of the Duluth & Waukegan Lumber company. The assignment was hastened by the failure of the Chicago, Rock & Co. Blue Earth City, who got out an attachment.

Albert Furrer, who came to Duluth from a claim back of Agate Bay, brought the following, which was written on a leaf from a book and tucked to a tree near Stewart Lake: "Stewart Lake, Sec. 9, June 30, 1882.—Out of grub and about starved to death. Should anybody find this they will please look for my body in the swamp, south of this camp ground, or notify my friends at Duluth, and confer a great favor on a dying man. W. L. Harris, Warren, Dak." Some search was made in the swamps, as directed, by parties finding the paper, but no trace was found of any body.

Articles of incorporation of Wells, Fargo & Co. were last week filed in Minnesota and Dakota. For the last seven years this company has had charge of the express business on the Northern Pacific railroad west of Helena. They have appointed L. S. Ahlstrom agent in St. Paul, and are preparing to undertake through business. The Northern Pacific railroad claim a monopoly of the through express, and the equities will be settled in the courts. The suit is now pending in the court of Washington territory.

Gen. William Myers U. S. A. has arrived in Chicago and in an interview spoke freely about his suits against D. B. Vermilyea, for embezzlement and slander. He cannot say positively whether the amount appropriated by Vermilyea while acting as agent of the marble company will reach \$22,000, referring to the suit for slander, the general was emphatic in his denunciation of the course pursued by Vermilyea, and says his recollection will have no weight in regard to discontinuing the suit for slander.

Samuel Alker, Seigman Adler and Goodman Newbower failed dry goods merchants of N. Y. place all their liabilities at \$281,000. In addition to the liabilities named are contingent liabilities amounting to \$46,521. Among the firms assets are stock, bonds, real estate, etc., amounting to \$1,100,000, and actual value at \$118,701. Among the individual assets of Seigman Adler, are two houses and four lots valued at \$80,000; mortgaged at \$27,500.

A recent Mormon visitor, in speaking of Delegate Cairns of Utah, said: He is slightly below par among Mormons, because he has only one wife. Of course he believes in polygamy, but he has never seen his third wife, he is rather timid about introducing a disturbing element into his family. If it was not for his lack of courage Mr. Cairns would stand very much higher in the church.

The celebrated case of ex-Senator Tabor of Deaver vs. William H. Bush, until recently his confidential advisor and business partner, for \$200,000 balance of accounts is just concluded in the superior court with a verdict for Tabor of nearly \$100,000. In reaching Bush's counterclaim for \$100,000

for aiding Tabor to procure divorce, and several others aggregating \$18,000, they were not allowed. The verdict gives general satisfaction. Bush will appeal.

Warren J. Durban, who entered judgment on Oct. 29 against Colver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Chicago stationers and bookbinders, filed a creditor's bill against the firm alleging transfer to John Morris contrary to the interest of the creditors in general, and in favor of certain preferred creditors. An injunction was granted restraining the firm from disposing of assets, pending judgment or preferring creditors.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat makes a table of assessments showing that since 1879 there has been an aggregate increase in wealth in the south of \$400,707,000; that \$300,000,000 has been invested in railroads in these states, and that the railroad mileage has been increased from 7,000 to 25,000 miles. Cotton manufacturing in Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina has increased from 125 to 150 mills.

The stationery and printing houses of Oliver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Chicago, opened on the 30th in charge of John Morris, successor. The building, now owned and occupied by the firm, was transferred for \$90,000 to J. H. Southworth of Massachusetts, the paper manufacturer to whom it is understood the firm is indebted.

A student at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania copied the lectures by Drs. Agnew, Silas, and Penrose, and proceeded to have them published. He was caught from doing so, the court holding that delivering lectures did not publish and make them public property.

At Montreal Justice Loranger dismissed on a technicality the case against the collector of customs for confiscating as immoral the works of Voltaire and Paine. The court did not enter into the merits of the case.

Mr. Hazleton, American consul at Hamilton, Canada, was assaulted in his office on the night of the 28th by a young man named Long. The case came before the police court, but was adjourned.

Kraft & Severson, extensive dealers in agricultural machinery, of Menominee, Wis., made a voluntary assignment to W. J. Cowan for the benefit of their creditors.

An assignment has been filed by Simon Lauterbach, shirt manufacturer of New York to Simon Hines, giving preference of \$120,000.

The total number of names registered in New York city this fall is 182,144. This is 14,000 less than in 1882.

F. E. Blackman, tobaccoist, Chicago, made a voluntary assignment. Liabilities \$17,000, assets not stated.

A Toledo brewer claims to own 134 saloons, and control the votes of their nominal proprietors.

The United States supreme court says that self-murder by an insane man is not suicide.

Brainerd & Servey, retail boots and shoes, confessed judgment to the extent of \$12,000.

Nebraska offers a standing reward of \$5,000 for discovery of a paying vein of coal.

Minnesota corn averaged twenty bushels per acre and very good in quality.

The governor's private secretary in Ohio gets \$800 salary and \$7,000 fees.

The office of registrar in New York is worth \$75,000 a year.

Seventy-one counties in Georgia prohibit liquor selling.

Dallas bricklayers get \$9 a day.

Doings of Criminals.

A horrible murder took place at Lamard, Kansas, during a dance at the residence of a well-known farmer. Among those present were Anthony Bunnitts and Alex Brown. During the evening a dispute arose among the young men as to the right of dancing with a certain young lady, and later a second dispute as to the right way of dealing off the ladies. Finally the men came together, and during the struggle Brown drew a pocket knife and cut his adversary's throat, severing the jugular vein. Young Brown is a son of Hon. Thomas Brown, member of congress, and all the parties to the affair are well known. Brown surrendered.

Another confidential bank clerk has been arrested at Chicago for extensive thefts the amount missing being estimated at between \$9,000 and \$10,000. The name of the last man gone away is Eilery H. Andrews, who, up to a short time ago, when he was discharged, was the corresponding clerk of the Northwestern National bank of Chicago. Upon his books being examined after his discharge a number of discrepancies extending over a period of four or five years, was discovered. On the 28th an indictment was returned against him, on the charge of larceny, and he was lodged in jail. The young man made a full confession, in which he acknowledges having stolen a total sum of \$8,000.

The dead body of a man was discovered on the bank of the St. Louis river, some ten miles south of Canton, Dak. When found, the dead man had nothing on except an undershirt and drawers of the quality and a fine pair of tooth-pick shoes. A confession upon his right temple and a bullet hole in his skull are the only marks of violence upon his body. Bits of a railroad ticket which had been torn up and thrown upon the ground, and portions of a \$10 bill and a \$2 bill were found. The theory now is that a foul murder has been perpetrated and that the killing was done at some other place and the body carried to this secluded spot for concealment.

Corner, alias Franklin, alias Evans, and many other names, and his wife, have been captured in Frenchtown, Harrison county, Ind. He was the chief and leading spirit of the counterfeiters of this district, and lived near Frenchtown in a log house built very much like a fort. It had one chinking out all around, and while Franklin worked on the manufacture of the coin his wife stood guard. Franklin made coins from ten cents silver to \$20 notes, and so perfectly that he said himself he was not afraid to go into a bank with them.

There promises to be a judicial investigation into the matter of the hanging of the Barber boys by the mob at Waverly, Iowa, a June last. The Bremer district court convenes in December. The widow of the Barber says that she proposes to see that, if possible, the lynchers of her husband shall be brought to trial, and she says she has the names of eighteen men who were instrumental in the hanging.

A tragedy resulted from a game of croquet three miles from Woodbury, N. J.

The players were two men and two women, Germans. Randolph Hines became angry because his wife beat him, and kicked her with his heavy cowhide boot. She became unconscious and lay down after.

Toby Grant, a negro desperado, was killed by Abraham W. Clement, a white man, at Kentonville, B. C. Grant had twice assaulted and threatened to kill Clement. An unsuccessful attempt to lynch Clement was made by negroes.

At Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Dr. Richmond was arrested on a charge of committing a rape on the thirteen-year-old daughter of Edward Grissel, juror-man of the Burlington & Missouri car shops.

Charles McCann, a mail agent, stole \$6 in postage stamps from the Brighton, N. J. postoffice. He must pay \$1,000 within a week, or languish a year in jail.

Thomas Fox, seventy years old, was drugged at Marshall, Mich., and robbed of a hundred dollars. He died from the drugging.

Peter Keenan of New York was killed on the 3d inst., by a drunken policeman named William Conroy.

The Casualty Record.

In a friendly sparring match at Chiyewra Falls John Hall struck Duncan McPhee a blow on the neck, and he reeled and fell heavily upon the ground. Upon examination it was discovered that his neck was dislocated, and he died in a few minutes.

From the Old World.

The Marquis de Lorne and Princess Louise arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst., and were heartily cheered as they drove to the town hall, where the corporation presented an address and gave a luncheon. The marquis, replying to the address, warmly extolled the Dominion of Canada and people. He said he had experienced great pleasure in the friendly relations maintained by Canada and the United States, and trusted the friendship now existing would ever endure.

United Ireland, the national league organ, pronounces the authors of the explosion in London idiots. The Freeman's Journal protests against Irishmen being harshly accused of being authors of the explosion. The Irish Times asks why the English government does not vigorously renege with President Arthur against the dynamite conspiracy of which New York is the source.

The British cabinet has decided that the dispute between China and France has reached the verge of open warfare. The news from Paris is somewhat alarming. M. Jules Ferry has not only decided to push things in Tonquin, but he has already arranged to use the fruits of success, which he affects to believe is assured.

The worst chance prevented a terrible catastrophe. While the City of Berlin was entering the Mersey she collided with her majesty's ship Hawk, damaging the latter's starboard bows and carrying away some of her boats. The steamer sustained no damage.

A monster political meeting was held in Kingston, Jamaica. It was a great success, being an immense demonstration against the present system of government. The appointment of a new governor to succeed Sir Anthony Musgrave is not received with any satisfaction.

The Times publishes a leader on the late Capt. Mayne Reid, in which it says "Of his class of writers, he certainly was the best, and those who have read him as boys will not allow their mature critical judgment to condemn him altogether."

The Prince and Princess Albert of Prussia, returning from Frankenstein, Silesia, after attending the reformational memorial services, lost their way in the fog. Their carriage was overturned and the right ankle of the princess was fractured.

Robert Kerr, a dissipated member of a wealthy family in Edinburgh, Scotland, was burned to a crisp in a house on Oak Street, Manitoba, while intoxicated. He had just come into possession of a large sum of money.

A quantity of dynamite was miraculously exploded in the office of the chief of police at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The building was badly damaged, but there was not many officials in at the time, and none of them were injured.

Municipal elections were held throughout Great Britain on the 31st inst. The results show large conservative gains.

In London, on the 31st, 69,000 sealineets were sold on auction, prices going 50 cents higher than last year.

The earl of Cork had his pocket picked in Montreal on Wednesday of \$1,000.

Personal Gossip.

Commodore A. C. Rhind, just promoted to the rank of rear admiral in the navy, was a partner of C. W. Woolly in the grocery business in St. Paul before the war, having resigned from the navy. On the outbreak of the war he was reinstated in the navy and acquired distinction for courage and ability.

The statement that Mrs. Langtry had started on her professional engagements without the presence of Freddie Gebhardt was premature. Freddie showed up at the first rehearsal at Burlington, Vt.

Gen. Samuel F. Cary of Ohio has been engaged to deliver 150 lectures throughout New England during the coming season.

Col. Cyrus Allen, an old friend of President Lincoln's is dead at Vincennes, Ind.

Lieut. Benjamin Craig, a West Pointer, died recently in Heme, France.

Gertie Fuller proposes to stick to her female husband.

Handsome but Wicked Women.

Wichita, (Kan.) dispatch.—Nelly C. Bailey, a young woman charged with the murder of Clement Botshemy in Indian Territory on the 7th ult., was held to-day by United States Commissioner Sherman for appearance at the next term of court at Wichita. She is about twenty-one years old, a handsome brunette, and moved in the best society in New York city and New Jersey. She met Botshemy, a rich Englishman and member of the British association at St. Louis, and arranged with him to go to Texas and start a sheep ranch. Before they started she got a deed for his lands in

Kansas, valued at \$20,000, and while passing through the territory, at points to Texas, shot and killed the man. She then took possession of his trunk, containing diamonds and jewelry worth \$7,000, together with his outfit, consisting of sheep and stock worth \$10,000, buried the body at Skeleton ranch, and started south, but was arrested about thirty miles from the murder scene committed. The case was worked up by United States Marshal Hollister and Assistant United States Attorney Charles Hattos.

THE LAND OFFICE.

COMMISSIONER McFARLAND'S REPORT. WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, N. Y. 1.—The annual report of the commissioner of the general land office is out to-day. He repeats his recommendations for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture laws, and for the modification of the homestead laws, and the old story of the abuses growing out of the operation of these laws, which led him to recommend their repeal or amendment. The subject will be brought to the attention of congress next winter. During the last congress a number of bills were introduced to repeal the pre-emption laws and amend the homestead and pre-emption culture laws. The measure was favorably reported by the Hon. H. B. Strait from the house committee on public lands and afterwards, on motion of Mr. POUND, chairman of that committee, engraffed into the sundry civil appropriation bill; but the senate having adopted a rule excluding new legislation from appropriation bills, the bill with the expiration of the congress, fell with the expiration of the congress. The subject will be taken up de novo by the next congress, and it remains to be seen whether the proposition becomes a law or not. Some very strong advocates of repeal, among them Mr. Washburn and Mr. Straight of Minnesota, came over from the last house and will very likely urge the passage of the measure. Among other things recommended by the commission is the passage of a law on the question of the forfeiture of certain railroad land grants which he mentions in detail. This is also a ripe subject for the next congress, and a number of members are known to be ready and eager to take it up. Among the roads mentioned are the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Breiner branch of the St. Paul & Pacific, the Breiner branch of the St. Paul & Pacific, the Breiner branch of the Southern Minnesota railway extension, Hastings & Dakota, and the Lake Superior & Mississippi. These roads have been completed, but not within the time required by law, and are given in the report as one of the roads not completed within the time required by law, but which are in course of construction. The Sioux City & St. Paul belongs to another class of roads, partly completed, and so far as known to the general land office, construction suspended. The commissioner says:

In the absence of congressional action lands have been sold or given in fee to the railroad companies, whether within or out of the time prescribed. Your immediate predecessor suspended this practice prior to the meeting of congress in December, 1882. His suspension of this practice was taken up by the board of the general land office, and it is in your hands to determine whether you will continue the same, or whether you will suspend it. The public domain is a valuable asset of the government, and it is in your hands to determine whether you will continue the same, or whether you will suspend it. The public domain is a valuable asset of the government, and it is in your hands to determine whether you will continue the same, or whether you will suspend it.

The commissioner reports that the lands in the Indian reservation west of Big Stone lake, in Dakota, have been surveyed, and the western boundary line retraced, the original surveys having been reported fraudulent. The area shown by the original survey was 115,157.68 acres, and by the re-survey 137,648 acres, making an increase by the re-survey of 22,490.32 acres.

THE DISPOSALS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

during the year embraced 19,020,749 acres, and Indian lands 398,235 acres; increase over 1882, about 5,000,000 acres, and over 1881, about 10,000,000 acres. Receipts from sales of public lands, 2,111,088,479, and from Indian lands, \$625,404; total, \$2,736,492. Public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Public sales	27,000
Private sales	1,779,993
Pre-emption entries	2,282,710
Mineral entries	31,520
Homestead entries	8,171,914
Timber culture entries	2,110,930
Entries with land claim scrip	10,950
Total number entries filed	238,688
Increase in acres	20,000,000
Total acres in 1882	55,348

The report says the number of land entries are a rapidly increasing number, and it is gratifying to find that the most valuable timber lands remaining in the possession of the government on the Pacific coast, being taken up by pre-emption and homestead entries, are being disposed of by persons desiring to purchase them. The commissioner is of the opinion that timber lands should be reserved by law from ordinary disposal, and sold only after appraisal and when needed by the government. He recommends the congress make some legislation in relation to private land claims in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, and recommends a commissioner for each of these territories, to be appointed to examine and settle these claims. The commissioner recommends the passage of an act making false and fraudulent returns of public surveys punishable by fine and imprisonment. He also recommends that the work of pre-empting public lands and timber lands, the practice of fencing public lands be condemned and that no person should be allowed to take an act to pre-empt public lands, or to fence them, until he has paid for the same. He also recommends that the practice of fencing public lands be discontinued, and that the practice of fencing public lands be discontinued, and that the practice of fencing public lands be discontinued.

Important Land Office Decision.

The register and receiver of the United States Land office at Fergus Falls, Minn., have received the following very important decision from the commissioner of the general land office at Washington. The case involves a tract of land on an old railroad section within the twenty-mile limits of the grant to the St. Paul, Minneapolis

& Manitoba railroad company. The decision brings to the point that the act of the state legislature, approved March 1, 1883, giving to the railroad company an extension of time in which to complete the road, but making a reservation that all actual settlers then upon lands of the company should be protected in their individual rights to hold the same, is recognized by the government as excepting said tracts from the operation of the grant, and giving to such settlers the privilege of certifying the same as a homestead, and after residence, receiving patent from the government. This will cover many cases along the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. Those having settled upon railroad land previous to March, 1887, and having filed the obligations of residence which would have been required of them by homestead entry, if the same land were not approved to the railroad company, can hold the same by entry at the land office of the district.

GEN. HAUPT RESIGNS.

His Retirement From the Management of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Causes.

From the Pioneer Press, 23.

For some months past rumors have been current that there were to be radical changes in the operative department of the Northern Pacific. Yesterday the first and most important of the changes were made. It was the retirement of Herman Haupt, general manager, who on Oct. 20 tendered to Vice President Dukes his resignation. In his letter of resignation Mr. Haupt assigns as his cause of retirement an inability to conduct the road in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the company under the restrictions placed upon him by the vice president by order of the board of directors. The change went into effect yesterday, and will be promulgated today by the issuance of the following circular, dated Nov. 1, and signed by Vice President Dukes:

Herman Haupt, general manager, having severed his connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad company, the undersigned, in addition to his duties as vice-president, will for the present also assume the duties of general manager. The correspondence hereto annexed will explain the situation.

The correspondence referred to includes Mr. Haupt's letter of resignation and Mr. Oakes' letter of acceptance in reply thereto. Mr. Haupt's letter, dated Oct. 20, is addressed to Vice-President Dukes, and is as follows:

I have received from you instructions to attend to every detail of the road, to discharge my duties in progress and discharge employees who have served the company satisfactorily. The road has been placed upon the general manager's care of such a nature that I cannot see how it is possible to continue in the management and secure results that will be at the same time creditable, prompt and satisfactory to the stockholders. You propose to devote a considerable portion of your time, personally, to the discharge of these duties, it is clearly unnecessary to retain the services of a general manager in addition, and I therefore prefer to sever my connection with the company, subject to the conditions of the five-year contract under which I assumed charge in 1881.

Mr. Oakes' reply is dated Oct. 30. It is as follows:

I have received your communication of Oct. 20. The recommendations endorsed by the board of directors are no doubt extremely radical, but they are necessary, and if your plans for the improvement and protection of the property of the company, and the betterment of the condition of the employees, cannot be immediately carried into effect, no one can regret the fact more than I do. You have certainly labored valiantly and intelligently to advance the interests you represent. It is true that I cannot see how it is possible to do so much time to the supervision of operations so generally, and it is also true that, in view of the fact that the road is now in the hands of a general manager, it is necessary for your convenience that you should be relieved of the duties of general manager. Therefore, I have accepted, to take effect Nov. 1, your resignation, and the conditions of the contract made with you in 1881 will be complied with.

Mr. Haupt was appointed general manager April, 1881, succeeding H. E. Sargent, who then retired. Mr. Haupt at the time of his appointment made a five-year's contract with the company. The contract was a binding one, and by its terms Mr. Haupt's services could not be dispensed with, without his receiving payment for the full term of office. His contract calls for the sum fixed as salary was \$15,000 per annum, and it is in this stipulation in the contract that Mr. Haupt makes reference in his letter of resignation.

Gen Sherman's Retirement.

The correspondence incident to the retirement of Gen. Sherman from active command of the army is as follows: Headquarters Army United States, Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War—Sir: By act of congress approved July 15, 1882, all army officers are retired on reaching the age of sixty-four years. In living, I will attain the age on the 8th of February, 1884; but that period of the year is not suited to changes which have already been assigned as appropriate duties, in their respective branches of military service, and I should prefer to remain in the rank and file of the army, and to be relieved of the duties of a general. I have submitted to the president my offer to resign, and I believe I can surrender the army to my successor in good shape and condition; and I am confident in all respects and distributed to the best interests of the country. I am grateful that my physical and mental strength remains unimpaired by years, and am thankful for the liberal provision made by congress for my declining years, which will enable me to respond promptly to all the president may make for my military service or judgment as long as I live, have the honor to be your obedient servant.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN.
Washington, Oct. 10.—War Department.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.—General: I have submitted to the president your letter of the 8th inst., requesting that you be relieved of command of the army on the 1st of November next, as a more convenient time for making changes in the military command, and will cause to follow your retirement from active service. In signifying my approval of your request the president directs me to express to you his earnest hope that there may be given in your next years of active and happy life in which to enjoy the gratification of your fellow citizens, so well earned, your most distinguished public services, will give me pleasure to comply with your wishes respecting your aide-in-camp. The order will be ready in a few days. I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

Senator Anthony's health is said to still be feeble, but his frequent remarks that he will go to Washington and discharge his duties.

Mary Anderson has become a resident in London. The Lyceum, which every night.