The New North-West.

JAMES H. MILLS, : PUBLISHER.

—The following are the closing remarks of John Roach, when making a speech a few days since, after launching the iron ship Rio de Janeiro: "Seven months ago the material for yonder vessel, which was launched a half hour ago, was lying in the bowels of the earth. There it was worth $5,000. To-day, in its present shape, it represents $500,000, and the money has gone to the elevation of American labor."

—Mr. J. H. Stevens, one of the U. S. Engineers engaged in removing the river obstructions, came up the river on the steamer Big Horn to inspect the work of last season. Mr. Stevens states that he found the improvements in excellent condition, and that he now considers them permanent, as the accumulations of sand and gravel will protect them from the action of the current and floating ice. As soon as the condition of the river will permit the work will be re-commenced, with the assistance of steam engines for hoisting boulders and dredging the stream.—*Benton Record.*

—In a case in error from the Supreme Court of California to the Supreme Court of the United States the latter has reversed the former and rendered a decision of which the following is the substance:

1.—No right of pre-emption can be established by a settlement and improvement on public lands where the claimant has obtained possession by breaking into the inclosure of one who has already settled upon, improved, and enclosed the same land.

2.—Such an intrusion, though made under pretense of pre-empting the land, is but a naked, unlawful trespass, and cannot initiate a right of pre-emption.

—The *National Republican*, a strong anti-Hayes paper, presented April 27th its plan for settling the "title" question as follows: It calls on President Hayes to demand of Congress the appointment of a commission to investigate the Presidential election of 1876 in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, New York, New Jersey and Indiana with a view to unearth all the frauds, intimidations, outrages, and assassinations affecting the result of the elections in those States. In this way only, the *Republican* says, can the cry of fraud be hushed and the President allowed to hold his office in peace during the remainder of his term.

—The Deadwood *Times* states that the political wire pullers of the Black Hills are looking over the situation with a view to controlling next fall's election. The proposition is, that both parties in the Hills unite on a candidate for Congress, and, as the *Times* says, go in and elect him. The intention seems to be to make it a sectional rather than a political contest. There is more evidence of prejudice than wisdom in this suggestion. As a locality the Hills cannot hope to outvote the balance of the Territory, while a combination of the Republican forces of that section with those of northern and southeastern Dakota will give to the party a sweeping majority in November next.—*Press & Dakotian.*

—In an article we publish from the Albany *Express* it is shown that, exclusive of furniture and other appliances, the first cost to the taxpayers of providing shelter for the indigent insane averages about $2,000 per annum each. When it is considered that it costs away above the average to shelter, clothe, feed and medicate patients in Montana and that this Territory contracts for all these things furnished by Drs. Mitchell & Mussigbrod at $8 each per week or $416 per year, and when their care, maintenance, clothing and medication is far above the average in like institutions elsewhere it will be seen that Montana is fortunate in the care of its unfortunates. It is true we have no costly asylum buildings belonging to the Territory, but as long as they can be cared for as now the Territory does wisely not to go into the real estate business.

—Aside from the appearance of the steamer Cimbria on the Atlantic Coast with several hundred passengers suspicioned to be Russian officers and seamen ready to fit out privateers to prey on British commerce in the event of war, a story comes from San Francisco that a movement is on foot to fit out a privateer there; that the money is ready; negotiations pending for the purchase of a vessel and over 200 seamen enrolled. Captain Waddell, formerly commander of the rebel privateer Shenandoah, is to command her. Captain Lapidge, late of the Pacific Mail service, is to be one of the officers. The Russian covette Craysser is also lying at San Francisco. It is presumed to be her purpose to wait until war is declared and then slip quietly out and capture British vessels bound for San Francisco. The British war vessels on the North Pacific coast are a frigate ship, supposed to be near Panama, and and a corvette and small gun boat at Victoria. There will not be much privateering done from American ports unless the vessels are outfitted and get to sea before a declaration of war. The United States is committed on that point of international law by the Geneva Congress and the indemnity received from England for the Alabama depredations. What havoc, though, a few Russian vessels would make with British shipping. If England really intends to force the issue with Russia to war, the delay and protracted negotiations are doubless in great measure to enable her remote and exposed shipping opportunity to get under cover of friendly ports.

The Indian Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Indian appropriation bill, in addition to the usual appropriations for the pay of agents and interpreters, and for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations with certain specific tribes, contains the following Pacific Coast items. General incidental expenses of Indian service in California, support and civilizations of Indians and pay of employes at Round Valley, Hoop's Valley, Tule River and mission agencies, $35,000; ditto for Nevada, $15,000; Utah, $12,000; New Mexico, $20,000; Arizona, $40,000; Oregon, $25,000; Washington, $20,000; Idaho, $5,000; Montana, $6,000; Dakota, $15,000. Also for the removal of roving bands in southeastern Oregon, to some proper reservation in Oregon, and to assist them in agricultural pursuits thereon, $5,000; for the support and civilization of Indians on Malheur reservation, $15,000; for the removal of roving bands of Southeastern Idaho to Fort Hall reservation and agricultural assistance, $10,000; for the support and civilization of the Modoc Indians, now residing in the Indian Territory, $7,000.

The bill also contains a special appropriation of the large amount of $300,000 for the collection, care and subsistence of Apache and other Indians on reservations in Arizona or New Meqico, other than those of Colorado river, Pimo and Maricopa, Marquis, Pueblo, Abiquin and Mescalers agencies, which are covered by the appropriations.

TERRITORIAL EXPENSES.

In the extraordinary effort of the lower House of Congress to make a showing of "economy and reform," it has set the erratic knife not only into the excrescences entailing expenditure but in some instances, and notably those effecting the Territories, into the vitals of good government. Banning's army reduction bill, and the cutting down of the river and harbor appropriations have been two violent blows at the welfare of Montana. And now comes the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill with a still greater retrenchment of Territorial expenses, which, as by the telegram of May 1st, is adopted by the House.

The salaries of Governors, Judges and Secretaries remain about the same as formerly, but the Legislatures are to be cut down in numbers and pay, while the appropriation for printing is to be reduced to a figure at which it will be impossible to have it done. Instead of the thirteen members of the Council and twenty-six members of the House provided for by the Organic law of Montana, which number has represented the Territory in the Legislature for years and which number is now apportioned for the ensuing election, we are to have but nine members of the Council (not one for each county) and eighteen members of the House. Their pay is reduced from $6 per day, a sum that with mileage will little more than pay expenses, to $4 per day, while it appears the pay of attachees is proportionately reduced. We do not see how the present apportionment can be changed now unless Congress also takes it in hand to attend to that, in which case there will be a pretty kettle of fish made of it.

Again the expenditures for Public Printing are to be reduced to $2,500 per annum. If we recollect aright the expenses for printing for the Tenth Session were about $5,900, of which over $1,100 were for incidental printing. It is not probable the incidental printing for an ordinary forty days session can be done for less than $1,000. This would leave but $1,500 to print and bind 1,000 copies of the laws, beside the House journals and Council journals. Heretofore $4,000 have been set apart for printing, and as shown above at the Tenth Session there was an expenditure of $1,900, which has been audited and allowed by the Treasury Department in excess of that amount, and which will have to be covered by an appropriation in the deficiency bill. It is true the Department has since last session cut down the allowances for the principal printing items 25 per cent., but that will not enable a $5,900 bill to be paid with $2,500. Instead of decreasing the printing appropriation it should be increased. The number of copies of laws now printed is inadequate to supply all the officers of the Territory, members and attachees of the Legislature, Congress, the Departments and other State and Territorial libraries and leave any reserve for the use of subsequent Legislatures. Yet this is what is expected to be done with 1,000 copies, and those one thousand copies are expected to be delivered for $1,000, where anything like fair sized law books cost purchasers from $4 to $10 each. The compensation for Public Printing heretofore has been only fairly liberal; the present rates are low; the work cannot be done if limited to the amount named. The appropriations for Territorial Legislatures have lately been about $20,000 each which covers the entire cost of forty days sessions which are held bi-annually making the annual expenses of the Legislatures $10,000 each. If the United States Congress cannot afford that for the maintenance of Legislatures in Territorial governments it had better take Nast's advice, "Put up the shutters and go home."

We trust this unwise freak of retrenchment in Territorial legislative expenses will not prevail in the Senate. It is carrying the matter to an extreme that will cost more in the end than a more liberal policy. The mere matter of $80,000 or $90,000 per annum for maintaining all the Territorial Legislatures is a bagatelle in the expenses of the Government, and except in the matter of reducing the number of members, the proposed policy of reduction is impracticable. It is difficult enough now to get good men to accept positions on the Legislative tickets. They almost invariably do it at a pecuniary loss now and certainly will if their pay is reduced one-third. In the older States men to whom money is not an object compared to the honors of political positions, or who have some axe to grind, have no particular care for the per diem except to draw it, and many would serve without pay rather than not sit in "Parliament;" but in this country few aspire to the preferment; few care to go unless paid sufficient to meet expenses, and to their credit be it said few make anything out of the position except their per diem, and that, if they are fair workers is small enough now. A man who has the character, culture and common sense fitting him to sit in and work in a Legislative body is certainly entitled to as much pay for a day's work there as he could earn at a mechanic's bench or in the mines. If the Territories have any friends in the Senate now is the time for them to do us service.

THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

We are in receipt of the report of the Committe on Military Affairs in relation to the proposed military line connecting Deadwood and Fort Ellis, and taking in Forts Keogh and Custer. The Report embraces letters from Secretary of War McCrary, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Lieut.-Gen'l P. H. Sheridan and Brig.-Gen'l George Crook. All strongly endorse the proposed line and the Committee recommend the passage of the bill. There is not much doubt it will pass, and the $30,000 necessary be incorporated in as an appropriation for constructing. It will be of material benefit to Montana aside from its eminent benefit in a military point of view.

Arrest of a Noted Forger.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Captain J. W. Lees, chief of the San Francisco detective force, is here, and pronounces Doe, the forger, arrested here some time since, identical with Charles Grundy, with whom the San Francisco authorities had so much trouble in the same line of work as that for which he is captured here. He says the man's real name is Carlo Zoovitch, and that he is one of a noted family of forgers, his three brothers being as expert is this work as himself. He is fully identified as the man who committed a murder in England years ago, and who escaped from Constantinople to Russia and thence to this country. His bail was fixed to-day at $8,500. Lees says he thinks that Marks, who operated with Doe, was also with him in California. Doe, it will be remembered, relieved the First National Bank of a considerable sum on forged paper.

General Gibbon's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—General Gibbon, before the House military committee favored the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department as an economical and safe plan. He favored the old plan of making the commanding officer of a post ex-officio Indian agent. He declares that the soldiers do not want war with the Indians, for there is no glory and much denger in such war.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The barber has all the seasons for his hone.

Eight thousand Spanish soldiers will go to Cuba in the fall.

Flower bonnets for summer wear are made of small flowers only.

Pure white is more fashionable at the moment than cream or ivory.

Evangelist Moody says that he finds intellectual people the hardest to convert.

Florida is luxuriating in new potatoes, peas, strawberries and tender spring aligators.

The Deadwood *Herald* is out of debt. It started about a year ago on borrowed capital, and last week it suspended.

"During his ministry he made 600 hearts beat as 300," is the way a Maine paper puts it concerning a local pastor.

It is estimated that every man who lives to be 60 years old has spent seven months of his life buttoning his shirt collar.

Here is the salutatory of a new editor down in Maryland: "What I have to say in this community will be said gradually."

For midsummer there are new mantles made of single strands of sewing silk tied in square meshes with a jet bead caught in each mesh.

Parisians are tired of losing their pocket-handkerchiefs at the wash, and now they have their photographs executed in the center of each.

The Paris thread gloves with long wrists clocked like stockings, are very popular. Lace mitts were never so much worn as now, and are shown in all the possible kinds and colors.

When the princess Helen was born it was told the princess royal that she had got a young sister. "O, that is delightful," cried the innocent royalist; "do let me go and tell mamma."

A Prescott, Arizona, dispatch says Hon. Coles Bashford, formerly Delegate to Congress from Arizona, ex-Secretary of the Territory and ex-Governor of Wisconsin, died of heart disease recently.

The Chariton *Patriot* and the Knoxville *Journal* advertise their delinquent subscribers who go off to Kansas without squaring up, and then send marked copies of their paper to their new homes.

It is to be hoped that Congress will soon see the propriety of adjourning, to the end that the telegraph instruments needed for the transmission of base ball news may not be occupied by Washington matters.—*Worcester Press.*

The city government of New York costs thirty millions a year, of which eleven millions go to pay salaries of city officials. The New York *World* says that not one-half the real estate in the city pays taxes and the interest on the mortgages. The debt is over $140,000,000 and increasing.

How is this? Prof. J. S. Newberry charges a dollar admission to a lecture in which he says he don't know where men came from. Col. Ingersoll, on the other hand, charges seventy-five cents to a lecture in which he tells us he don't know where we are going to. Will some savant have the kindness to tell us where we are?—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Last summer Secretary Schurz appointed Mrs. Briggs ("Olivia," the newspaper correspondent,) Visitor of the Government Insane Asylum at Washington, and sadly scandalized the male fogies on the board. Of course she proves the most efficient worker of the lot, and Mr. Schurz now adds two more women to succeed male Visitors.

Mexican Charley Killed.

GREEN RIVER, April 29.—Charles Powers, known as Mexican Charley, and now under indictment for horse stealing, was instantly killed yesterday by Wm. Tittsworth, near Brown's Park. It was a clear case of self defence, and Mr. Tittsworth has just arrived, after riding all night, and delivered himself to the authorities. He is out on bail. Both parties are well known.

Appropriations for the Mints.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The House made rapid progress to-day in its consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill by paragraphs. It adopted the items for Pacific Coast mints as follows: San Francisco mint, salaries, $24,900; wages of workmen and adjusters, $275,000; material and repairs, $87,500. Carson mint, salaries, $23,550; wages, $80,000; materials, etc., $42,500. The total appropriation for the Helena, Montana, assay office is $14,415. The appropriation of $19,600 was granted for salaries on the San Francisco sub-Treasury, the separate items being the same as reported from the committee.

Another Mexican Revolution.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 2.—A telegram from General Sweitzer to Gen. Ord says: Mexican revolutionists crossed from Texas into Mexico on the night of April 27th, at Petoma Capote and La Palma—supposed to number 300—under direction of Col. Munoze, of Escobeda's staff. It is the programme for a party to cross near Rio Grande City and take Camargo; but it is not believed they will be able to do so. Garrisons Almier and Matamoras are expected to pronounce against Diaz.

SAN ANTONIO, May 2.—An official telegram to Gen. Ord says: The revolution broke out in the States of Durango and Nervoon. General Trevano has been ordered to quell the garrisons at Matamora and Mier, and is said to be on the point of pronouncing against Diaz. There is great excitement on the lower Rio Grande; Gen. Escobeda is there.

Shooting Affrays.

DEADWOOD, April 28.—This afternoon Ed Durnam shot and killed Chris Hoffman in the latter's place of business. The shooting arose from a dispute regarding the settlement of a business transaction. Durham is in jail. There is strong feeling against Durham and lynching is talked of.

DEADWOOD, April 29.—Another attempt at homicide was made here last night. James D. May emptied three chambers of his revolver at Mollie Mickey, a frail daughter of sin. One of the bullets struck Mollie's corset and glanced of without serious damage, and a second carried off one of her fingers. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the trouble.

The Florida Bugaboo.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The *World's* Washington special says: That Tilden, Conkling and Butler all encouraged these Florida men to turn State's evidence against themselves is well known here. All of them want to "sink" Hayes, as Conkling said. Butler and Conkling hope to isolate Hayes wholly from the party and make his position intolerable to him. Some people begin to think they may succeed in this, but the majority think Hayes cannot be got out of the White House before March, 1881, except by death or by a squad of soldiers. The published statements of McLin and Dennis are not considered of any particular importance, but they furnish material upon which, before an investigating committee, bottom facts can be proved.

GREAT FIRE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

FIVE IMMENSE FLOURING MILLS DESTROYED

MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—At seven o'clock this evening the city was shaken as if by an earthquake by a terrible explosion, which was promptly traced to the groups of great flouring mills in what is known as the platform, just above St. Anthony's Falls, where the entire flouring district of the city is concentrated. The explosion came from the great Washburn mill, from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet, followed by a crash which crushed the immense structure like an egg shell. Secondary explosions instantly destroyed the Thompson & Hoyt and Humbolt mills and the flames immediately burst out, communicating to the Galaxy mills and those of Petit & Co., Cahill, Aukeny & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Rollins, Buell, Newton & Co., Gorton, Hayward & Co., the Washburn A and B mills and lesser structures down the bank of the river nearly to the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad shops. The destruction from the shock extended much further, glass being wrecked for several squares and buildings shaken throughout the city. At 8.30 the fire was raging within these limits and the firemen were working vigilantly to subdue the flames.

The immediate theory of the explosion is that it took place in the gas generated in the patent middlings purifier process.

It was at first rumored 70 or 80 persons were killed, but the number was subsequently reduced to 16. The day force had gone home and only a small night force was on duty.

The loss throughout the city by the breaking of glass, etc., is $10,000. Five mills and a planing mill were destroyed, besides adjoining property. The following is a general summary of the situation at the scene of the fire:

Great Washburn flouring mill A, in which the explosion occurred, is wholly destroyed. Washburn mill B intact, except injury to the roof from falling timbers. Thompson & Hoyt, and Buell, Newton & Co.'s flouring mills, the Washburn planing mill, the mills companies elevator, are all flat with the ground. Petit & Co.'s flouring mill walls are standing. The Zenith and Galaxy mills are more or less in ruins. The loss in addition to the mill interests is about $75,000; on wheat in elevators, $11,000, and about one million feet of dry lumber in Petit & Co.'s yard. It is too early yet to revise the estimates on the total money lost and insurance.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—The total loss is estimated at $1,000,000, which may be increased. The search for dead has progressed all day as fast as the fire could be extinguished and the ruins cooled. Up to 11 o'clock this morning the black and unrecognizable remains of seven of the unfortunate victims of the Washburn mill had been recovered.

The following is the valuation of the mills destroyed: Washburn, a six-story stone building, $300,000; Humbolt, $60,000; Diamond, $50,000; Galaxy, $85,000; Zenith $60,000; Petit & Co., $125,000.

The bodies recovered were burned beyond recognition and many heartrending things occurred in the efforts of men to escape.

A Cut at the Territories.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The House made considerable progress with the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill to day, and sustained the recommendations of the committee in every particular, although it was clearly shown by the Republican minority that the clerical force provided for some branches of the public service, such as the general land office, for instance, is manifestly inadequate to bring up the arrears of the business. The majority seem determined to make a showing of economy, and to throw upon the Senate the unjust opprobium of extravagance for supplying the House omissions. A portion of the bill adopted to-day includes the items for expenses of government in the Territories. The salaries of governors and judges are uniformly provided for at the rate of $2,600, and of secretaries at $1,800 per annum. Detailed instructions are placed upon the expenses of the Territorial legislatures, the councils being limited to nine members and the lower branches to eighteen members each. The compensation of members is fixed at four dollars per day during sessions. The number and pay of legislative employees is also minutely prescribed, with small maximum limits, and the expenses for public printing in any Territory are not to exceed $2,500 per year. The necessity for such restrictions has been abundantly manifested during late years, and the committee is doubtless entitled to credit in this instance for one display of economy that is genuine.

The Eastern Question Complicated.

LONDON, May 4.—Notwithstanding the hopeful news of Russian concessions announced from Vienna and intimated from St. Petersburg, it cannot be said that there is any positive change in the principal questions of dispute. It is said a conciliatory disposition has prevailed in the council of the St. Petersburg government, but it is asked, "What does Russia consider at this moment to be a peaceful concession of conciliatory proposal?" The fresh attempt to reach an understanding is described as getting over difficulties of form by making a far reaching concession on the merits of the questions, but the misfortune seems to be that what the Russians consider a question of principle, England demands, viz.: the placing of the San Stefano treaty before a congress for unreserved discussion. Russia, it is said, refuses to give way on that point. In Berlin, as in London, the subject is treated with skepticism as long as it is known that Russia refuses to yield on the cheif point, and that England maintains her demand.

The *Times* editorially says: The British Cabinet admits in principle that an interchange of views respecting the substance of the treaty would be desireble in case the difficulties which now obstruct the congress be removed, but it shows no inclination to waive this preliminary condition accordingly. It has hitherto refrained from expressing its view, and has not yet replied to the annex to Prince Gortschakoff's circular. In other words, we are holding our case in reserve until the court before which it ought to be laid is properly constituted, or at least until there is a fair prospect of it being thus constituted.

Politics.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: The *Post* says the present arrangement is for Clarkson N. Potter to introduce in the House on Monday a resolution of investigation into the Presidential election. The resolution will be accompanied by the original documents comprising the recent statements of McLin and Dennis. It is proposed to have the resolution so drawn as to cover the alleged frauds in Louisiana and in this connection there will be submitted some affidavits of persons connected with the Returning board which have been recently prepared, but have been withheld from the public until the whole subject could be brought before the House. Certain Democrats intimate that these documents will create a sensation and not fall flat like the McLin and Dennis statements.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

AMUSEMENTS IN THE CITY AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

The great feature at the Globe Theater last week was Leonard George's

"OUR BOARDING HOUSE."

The Globe Theater Company played it to a thin house on Wednesday (matinee), but those who were there enjoyed it. The interest of the plot turns on a woman who is betrayed into thinking she is married, when she isn't. According to the received opinion the common sense of a marriageable young female will easily allow her to be made a fool of in that way. The man deserts her and dies; the child lives. A nice young man at "our boarding house" falls in love with this "interesting boarder," a "teacher in the Conservatory" of Music. She has to unfold the tale and harrow up his feelings from fear that he will find it out some other way. He at first is very much distressed, but gets nicely over it, and swears eternal fidelity in a very impressive manner. She doesn't think that amounts to a row of pins unless his proud lady mother consents, and she trembles and shakes in her shoes at the thought of telling her, but at last plucks up courage, man's the life boat and "sails in." The mother is all sympathy, listens, pities, soothes, embraces, blunders, consents. Clarence Dexter, the "swell boarder," has put it into her head to speak a good word for him, and so she does the motherly part to perfection. Afterward, when it comes out that it is her son who is in love with this peculiar damsel, it is quite a different thing, don't you know, and the shoe does not fit the other foot. She relents, however, and in spite of Floretti, who thinks he is doing great things when he brings the whole affair out before the family, and just as he is feeling so important over it, in comes an officer and arrests him for being present at the mock marriage, and perhaps something more, and the curtain falls on a very comfortable state of things, for the exquisite doesn't want any such woman as that. Mr. W. T. Melville and Mr. Harry Little, maugre a little exaggeration, were extremely humorous as Colonel Elevator and Prof. Gillipod. Mr. Harry Webber, in an ashes of roses dressing gown, trimmed with sky-blue, was too silly for anything, looking every moment as if he would "die of a rose in aromatic pain." Mr. M. V. Lingham's accent was a pure Piedmontese, and his action and make up were strikingly good. Mr. H. A. Stuart as Walter Dalyrymple, was chivalric-honor itself. Stuart is handsome and manly. His acting was so near nature as to be almost perfect. He is blessed with a tall figure that he carries with the utmost grace and dignity. At the museum

THE ENCHANTED BEAUTY

was on the boards. Seats have had to be engaged two weeks in advance, but the Wednesday matinee was not overcrowded. It is a mixture of Lydia Thompson and opera-bouffe and Black Crook. I will not say Aimee, because the music does not reach so high. The scenery is charming. It is the old fairy story, and an old King and Queen who have a little princess, give a party and invite a dozen or so fairies and leave out the fairy Baneful, who takes offense and curses the infant, and says she shall not live to become of age. Then she commutes the sentence to being wounded by a spindle and sleeping one hundred years—she and all her family and those who are about her. They don't believe any such stuff. Spindles are banished by royal edict from the kingdom. The young lady is immured in a tower, and they think they have circumvented the baneful one. But before the "coming out" party, which is to be very grand, the princess is tempted by Lady Aurora Abigail to use a key that she finds for her and go out a little while on her own responsibility. This was the fairy Baneful's golden opportunity. An old lady who, by reason of defective hearing, didn't know of the royal edict, sat by the wayside spinning, and the princess Isabella asks her to teach her to spin, whereupon the spindle punctures the tip end of the royal forefinger and the deed is accomplished. The ball opens; all the people assembled, and a gay little party of fairies come in and wave their wands over them and put them all comfortably to sleep in the places where they happen to be, to snooze for a century in uninterrupted repose. What bliss! The princess is escorted up to her somniferous bower by one of the fairies in the most graceful manner possible, and the red lights go up and the gas lights go down and they are all safe in sweet oblivion. When the century is up, up comes the Prince of Something or Other, bursting resplendent on our astonished gaze, in the mazes of an enchanted forest, in which the trees are like men walking, and have an uncivil way of closing up their ranks in just the place where you thought you saw a path. An Irishman is puzzled, of course, and explains it to the Prince. The wood parts for an instant and discloses a castle, where he is informed a Princess is sleeping, waiting to be waked by a kiss, and he doesn't mind taking the contract. The soft concussion, like many another, changes the fate of a kingdom; the old King wakes and they all follow suit, and get very cheerful, indeed, over it. There is a song by the Beethoven Quartette—Messrs. L. Pfau, Chas. Winter, G. Titus and T. Delloway, who sang "I Long for Thee" as an encore exquisitely. No praise can adequately express our appreciation of their rendering of this beautiful ballad. The audience applanded enthusiastically. The play has made a great hit here. and Miss Lizzie Harold as the Princess has made a great many admirers, but a modest woman sighs at such a costume, and wishes that the gold fringe was deeper and wider on the outside seams, and more like Joaquin Miller's. Miss Harold's face is lovely and she evidently enjoys her part, but her dress, with one or two who kept considerably in the back ground, was not what one might expect to see at the Boston Museum. I enjoyed Laura Phillips as the Fairy Baneful more, though that verged on buffoonery. It was grotesque enough to suit the most *outre* taste—a black dress nearly to the feet, covered with gilt stars, an old crutch in her hand, a scraggy brown wig, the crown of which opened like the lid of a box, and when it stood up it was funny enough. When she tossed her head it went up and her head seemed to be hollow. It closed when she tipped her head forward. She wore pantalettes with very wide ruffles that flopped about her legs, and her shoes were a cheap kind of light brown buckskin, pointed at the toes, and about a foot too long for her feet. She danced a good deal, and it is a wonder how she could avoid falling over her long toes. She deftly twisted them out of the way, and brought her foot down squarely, heel first. She had a high old Elizabethan ruff, and it was comical to see her laugh to herself sometimes before singing. She disappears down a trap-door in a surprising manner and without any awkwardness. The king, Thomas Sir-named Noddy, King of Noland, was a regular Brobdingnag, with a horrid red nose. He was engaged expressly for the character, and is an excellent burlesque actor. He wore a little bit of a crown that he was always pulling over to the middle of his forehead. Mr. Alfred Hudson had the part. Miss Venie Clawley as the Princess dressed in exquisite style and taste, and sang and acted to general acceptance. The piece is full of local hits, and at the last, when all the principal characters stood before the footlights and swayed back and forth to waltz music, singing four lines apiece, the first two lines old nursery rhymes and the last two relating to something of general interest, such as Collector Simmons, the horse-cars on Tremont St. running a race with a snail, Dr. Mary Walker, and Mr. O'Leary "over the sea," it was immensely amusing, and nothing but the fear of losing a word kept the audience from being in an uproar. McDowell was splendid as Baron Factotum, and acted spiritedly and well. He is lithe and active and dances and jumps about quite as much as is desirable. Aimee is coming and will bring some good dancers with her, and we shall see and hear opera bouffe and Affenbach's jolly music, and, provided it is nice, we shall enjoy it, but if it is just a little out of the way where is the pleasure. Have you heard of

THE SAFETY BALLOT BOX?

By a nice little contrivance each ballot is stamped with a number in consecutive order and slips into a box. Turning the crank once numbers the ballot, rings a bell and deposits the paper. There is no danger of its being tampered with, for the ballot and register are protected by a metal seal, and the process of numbering and recording the number protects it against fraud in counting or stuffing the ballot box. The machine is to be on exhibition this week.

I forgot to to say that Miss Johnstone, teacher of elocution in Pemberton Square, a former pupil of Prof Stacy Baxter, of Howard University, is soon to make her *debut* at the Museum. Her friends are, of course, anxious for her success. I don't know yet what the play is to be.

A SAINTLY RASCAL.

S. Angier Chace, of Fall River, has defalcated. Never to appearances, was man trusted—a pillar of the Congregationalist Church, called the "Central; the husband of one of Dr. Durfee's daughters; eminently respectable, a gentleman and a scholar, with no bad habits, has fallen and now rests temporarily in Taunton gaol. He has been prominent in politics, and at one time sat next seat but one to Pond, of Worcester, in the Massachusetts Senate. I saw the latter a few months ago serving out his sentence in Charlestown State Prison for forgery. Mr. Chace was Treasurer of the Union Mills and President of the Standard National and Five Cent Savings Banks. He has acknowledged a defalcation of $480,000. The Union Mills are bankrupt and the Directors reduced to small rations. Fall river people are much surprised.

Dr. B. Peck, of our Home, lectured on Thursday evening on the Pyramids. It was said to be interesting. Dr. Peck is our resident physician, and is last from Philadelphia. Next Wednesday evening occur the closing exercises of Faith College, Dr. Cullis, President. Ten ladies and gentlemen form the graduating class. Rev. Dr. Steele, of Salem, is Professor of Moral Science; Rev. Edward Squires, Professor of Pastoral Work. His son, Bernard, goes the rounds here sometimes with Dr. Peck, and is studying medicine. Rev. Marcus Ames, Prof. of Systematic Theology; Rev. A. B. Earle, D. D., Prof. of Revival Work; Rev. C. W. Emerson, Prof. of Elocution; Rev. E. Payson Thwing, Prof. of Sacred Rhetoric and Vocal Culture; Rev. George B. Peck, M. D., Prof. of Bible Study and Exegesis; Dr. G. Woodvine, M. D., Prof. of Natural Theology; Rev. Edwin Bromley, Prof. of Work of the Holy Spirit. The College is No. 2 Beacon Hill Place, Boston, and the instruction is mostly by lectures. and those in the evening, though sometimes there is a lecture at three o'clock. It is free to those who intend to make religion a life-work. There is a tract Depository in the same building which has branches in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, I believe. They have missionaries in India and California. There are two Homes for children on the Grove Hall grounds—those who are left orphans when their parents die here. There are 11 in each home.

THE CONSUMPTIVES' HOME.

There are about eighty patients in the Home at present. They come and go. Dr. Cullis takes any in consumption or disease of the lungs who are in need of care, and they get better and go out in the world again and go back when they like. Many have friends who nearly support them here, and some have a small income of their own. There is no pauperism about it. The rules are very strict, but of such a nature as would be desirable in a *Home* as it aims to be, more than an Institution. There are eleven nurses—ladies whose ages range from 60 to 22 years. It is an interesting assemblage when we meet at our private table. I will sometime give you some account of a day here. One day is never like another. There is much change and some excitement. This is an elegant estate of eleven acres. The house is approached by a broad drive shaded by fine old elms. It was once the property of an Englishman of the name of Dr. Abbey, who called it Grove Hall. It was afterward a hotel, then a water-cure, and had been vacant ten years when Dr. Cullis bought it. He raised it up and has added to it till it is a large and flourishing establishment, with every modern convenience. The horse-cars come here from Temple Place in thirty-five minutes, and it is a fashionable drive. The open air cars look gay as the horses go trotting by. The scenery from here is delightful and we have a fine view of the Harbor, Deer Island Hospital, Fort Warren and other places of interest. There are many patients here from distant States and Canada, of all degrees and nationalities. There is much to learn and to pity. One of my patients is a near relation by marriage of Thomas Powell, an Englishman, and one of the editors of *Frank Leslie's*. He is now seventy and in feeble health, but still makes his little journey daily from Brooklyn to the office on Pearl street. He is an author, and has numbered among his friends Dickens, Oxenford, editor of the London *Times*, and many other noted men. An interesting letter came here from him the other day. N. B.

BOSTON, April 22, 1878.

An Ambitious Pedestrian.

TORONTO, May 1.—James Henderson Duff, of this city, starts to-day to walk the distance of the circumference of the earth. He proposes to walk forty miles each day for two years, which will give him a day over what he requires to accomplish the 25,000 miles. He is to receive the sum of $10,000 if he accomplishes the task. During the walk he will try to bring down the best records for various distances. He starts here and will continue his walk in the principal cities of Canada and the States, crossing afterward to Paris and then to the principal cities of Great Britain and on the Continent. Henderson is in good condition and full of pluck. He stands six feet in his stockings and is 28 years of age.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Bill Extending the Time of Completion.

The following bill passed the Senate of the United States, April 23, 1878, and was ordered printed:

A Bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grants, rights, privileges, corporate powers and franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, conferred upon the Northern Pacific Railroad Company by its charter and the various joint resolutions of Congress amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, granted and continued to the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as now reorganized, except as hereinafter modified, and subject to any lawfully existing paramount right of any stockholder in, or the holder of any bond against, the said company under its former organization, if any such there be. And ten years' additional time is hereby granted to said company to construct its main line of road, via the valley of the Columbia River and Portland, Oregon, to Kalama, Washington Territory, under its charter, and the acts and resolutions of Congress relating thereto, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

Sec. 2 That this extension is granted upon the express condition and understanding that where pre-emption and homestead claims were initiated, or private entries and locations were allowed, upon lands embraced in the grant to said company, prior to the receipt of the orders of withdrawal at the respective district land-offices, the lands embraced in such entry shall not be held as within the grant to said company, and shall be patented to the parties lawfully entering the same, and under the provisions of this section, and in case of abandonment by them, shall be open to pre-emption and homestead entry only of actual settlers; but the company shall be entitled to indemnity therefor as now provided therefor.

Sec. 3. That entries remaining unadjusted and suspended in the General Land Office on account of an increase of price of the even sections within the limits of the grant, where the same were made, or based upon settlement made prior to the receipt of the orders of withdrawal aforesaid at the respective district land-offices, shall be relieved from such suspension of patent; but nothing in this act shall be construed to effect existing adjustments, nor to authorize the refunding of any moneys received for such lands under existing laws.

Sec. 4. Actual settlers on any agricultural or grazing lands embraced within the grant to said company, who shall have settled thereon before the completion and acceptance of the section of the road opposite thereto, and actual settlers on any agricultural or grazing lands embraced within the said grant remaining unsold at the expiration of eight years from the completion and acceptance of the section of the road opposite thereto, if said last-mentioned lands shall, at the time of such completion and acceptance, be surveyed by the government, and if not then, at the expiration of eight years after the government surveys shall be extended over the same, shall be entitled each to purchase from the company one quarter-section, or a legal subdivision thereof, on which they have settled, at the price of not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre, excepting coal, iron and timber lands, and lands within the right of way for said railroad: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not apply to the lands already earned by said said company.

Sec. 5. That the extension of time granted by section one of this act shall not apply to the main line north of Tacoma, nor to the branch line of said road across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound, in Washington Territory; and the lands herebefore granted therefor shall be, and are hereby, restored to the public domain, to be dealt with as other public lands, except for the distance of twenty miles north of the portion of said branch now constructed from Tacoma to Wilkeson in Washington Territory. And the said company shall receive patents for a quantity of land equal to twenty sections per mile on each side of said constructed portion of said branch, such land to be selected from the odd numbered sections on each side of said constructed branch, but on the north side not farther than twenty miles therefrom; but the said company may select, and receive patents for, lands to make up any deficiency in said quanity, from any of the public lands in Washington Territory within the limit of the grant for the main line.

Sec. 6. That in case any of the lands heretofore granted by Congress to aid in the construction of said railroad shall become forfeited to the United States, and be restored to the public domain, by reason of the failure of said company to perform the conditions herein set forth, or any of them, the actual settlers on such of said granted lands as shall not then have been earned by said company, who shall have settled thereon under the provisions of this act or by license from said company, shall each have the right to obtain title to such land, not exceeding one quarter-section, under the homestead or pre-emption laws, as if said grant had not been made.

Sec. 7. That said company shall keep said railroad and said telegraph lines, so far as already constructed, as well as that portion to be constructed hereafter, in good repair and use, and shall transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport troops, munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the government whenever required to do so by any department thereof; and that the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the rates paid by individuals for like transportation and telegraph services, and shall transport the mails for the United States for a compensation not exceeding the average rate which shall at any time be paid for like services on railroads in the States of Iowa and Kansas: and in case the said railroad company, or its successors or assigns, shall at any time neglect or refuse to transport promptly the mails, munitions of war, supplies and public stores as aforesaid, then the President of the United States shall take, as he is hereby authorized to take, such measures as, in his judgment, may be necessary to protect the interests of the United States, and to enforce compliance with the provisions of this act, and of the act of July 2, 1864, to which this act is an amendment, by taking possession of the said railroad and telegraph lines and of their equipment, or of such part thereof, and for such time as may be necessary to secure the service required; and said company shall be entitled to receive for such service compensation at fair and reasonable rates, taking into consideration the nature and circumstances thereof.

Sec. 8 That from the mouth of Snake River, or other suitable point east of or at the town of Umatilla, in the State of Oregon, and the extension provided for in this act, is on this express condition: the said Northern Pacific Railroad shall be located and constructed on the south side of the Columbia River: Provided further, that the extensions, franchises and privileges granted by this act to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are on the further express condition that such company shall, within nine months from the approval of this act, commence the construction of its said railroad at some point at or near the mouth of Snake River, and construct and equip, eastward, within one year thereafter, not less than twenty-five miles thereof, and at least forty miles each succeeding year thereafter until completed to Pen d'Oreille Lake; and shall also, complete and equip, in addition to the road already completed, at least one hundred miles of its main line within one year after the time fixed herein for the commencement of work as aforesaid, and at least one hundred miles of said main line each year thereafter, including in each said one hundred miles the number of miles to be completed eastward on the Pacific slope as aforesaid, and shall also, within two years from the passage of this act, construct and equip their said railroad around the portage at the Lower Cascades of the Columbia River, on the South side thereof, to suitable points of junction with navigable water in said river, above and below said Cascades, the State of Oregon consenting thereto; and shall also construct and equip their said railroad around the Dalles of the Columbia river, on the south side thereof, within two and a half years from the passage of this act, so as to connect conveniently with with steamboats on the Columbia river, above and below said portages, and by means thereof, the State of Oregon consenting thereto; the said portions of said main line of railroad around said portages to be part of and included in the one hundred miles of road required to be constructed in the respective years in which they shall be completed and equipped as aforesaid; and shall construct and equip their whole road within ten years from the date of the passage of this act; and this extension is on the express condition that in the use of said portage railroads said Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall make no discriminations in charges on freights or passengers passing up and down said Columbia river and over said railroads, and shall receive from and deliver to all boats, persons, and companies engaged in the navigation of the Columbia River, all freights and passengers on equal terms, without discrimination or excessive charges; and the rights of all persons under this act may be enforced by judicial proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. And in the event of any failure to complete and equip said railroad portages at the Cascades and The Dalles of the Columbia River, or either of them, within the times and in the manner hereinbefore specified, then all the rights, grants, privileges and franchises herein granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, so far as the same relate to the construction of a railroad between Portland and Umatilla, Oregon, shall vest in an inure to the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Railroad Company: Provided always, that such latter company shall, within three months after such failure, commence the construction of such railroad at the city of Portland, and construct and equip, on the south side of the Columbia River at least thirty-three consecutive miles within one year thereafter, and at least twenty-five consecutive miles, commencing at the end thereof, each succeeding year until the whole of said road road is completed from Portland to Umatilla: Provided further, That in such event the said Northern Pacific Company shall have the right to the use of said common line upon the same terms, and to be provided in the same manner, as are hereinafter provided for ascertaining and determining the terms upon which the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Railroad Company shall use the said line in case the same is constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under the provisions of this act: provided further, That it shall be lawful for the said companies to make any agreement having for its object the joint construction and ownership after construction, and for the joint appropriation of the and herein granted for its construction; And provided further, That in the event said companies are unable to agree upon the same, the terms of a joint ownership of said common road shall be settled, upon the demand of either company, upon the basis of an equal participation in the actual reasonable cost and expense of the construction thereof, to be ascertained and determined by a commission of three disinterested and competent persons to be appointed by the President of the United States as provided in the ninth section of this act, whose compensation shall be at the rare of ten dollars per day while so employed, and actual expenses, to be certified by themselves, shall be paid by the companies; Provided, however, that the right to acquire joint ownership of said road between Umatilla and Portland, under the provisions of this section, shall be exercised within twelve years of the passage of this act, and only upon payment within that period by the company desiring to acquire the same, to the other, of the amount to be ascertained and determined by said commissioners, or in the agreement of the said companies.

Sec. 9. The grants, privileges, and franchises herein granted are upon the further express condition that from the point of junction of the Northern Pacific and the proposed Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Railroads, at or near the town of Umatilla, in the State of Oregon, by the pass of the Columbia River through the Cascade Mountains, to the City of Portland, the said Northern Pacific Railroad shall be a common road for both lines when completed from Portland to Umatilla; and the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall receive such compensation from the other company and such use shall be on such terms as the said corporations may agree upon; and if they are unable to agree, then the Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall receive from the other such compensation and at such times, and the use thereof shall be upon such terms, as a commission of three disinterested and competent persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, shall determine to be equitable and just. Nothing in this act shall be construed as recognizing the existence of said Portland, South Pass and Salt Lake Railroad Company, or any right or power of said company outside of the State of Oregon.

Sec. 10. That the sections designated by even numbers within the limits of the grant to the said Northern Pacific Railroad be, and the same are hereby declared to be, from the date of the approval of this act, open to settlement and pre-emption at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and to homesteads, in quantities not exceeding one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, to be taken in conformity to the existing pre emption and homestead laws; Provided further, that all persons who, under the restrictions of the existing laws granting lands to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, have taken homesteads of not exceeding eighty acres, shall have the privilege of increasing the amount of their said homesteads by taking contiguous lands, so that the aggregate taken by any one person shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres: this to be done under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; Provided, That the grants, privileges and franchises herein made to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are on the express condition that said company shall, within five years from the date of the passage of this act, definitely survey and locate the whole line of their said railroad, and file in the Department of the Interior a map showing such definite location.

Sec. 11. That the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company is hereby authorized to issue its bonds from time to time, not exceeding $25,000 per mile, to aid in the construction and equipment of its road and to secure the same by mortgage on the whole or any part or parts of its railroad and property and rights of property of all kinds and descriptions, subject to the provisions of the fourth section of this act, with the rights, privileges, and franchises thereto appertaining, including the franchise to be a corporation; and, as proof and notice of their legal execution and effectual delivery, such mortgages shall be filed and recorded in the Department of the Interior. Provided, however, That such bonds or mortgages shall not be issued or executed unless on the affirmative vote or written consent of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the entire preferred stock.

Sec. 12. That when the lands shall have been surveyed by the United States and the company shall have become entitled to patents for the same, they shall be subject to taxation according to the laws of the State or Territory within which the same may be situated.

Sec. 13. That the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior, within six months of the date of the passage of this act, its assent to and acceptance of the provisions of this act, or be forever barred from taking or receiving any benefit from or under the same.

Sec. 14. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal this act at any time, and the acts and resolutions of which this act is amendatory or supplemental, and to provide by law against unjust discriminations and excessive charges on the part of said company.

Coming Down on Business

WASHINGTON, April 27.—For the first time in many years if not for the first time in American history, the House passed the annual Indian appropriation bill without one word of general debate and without devoting in the aggregate as much as 30 minutes to the consideration of its separate items over and above the two hours which were occupied by the clerk in hurriedly reading the bill. It has usually been a subject of general debate for three or four days, and controversies concerning individual paragraphs and amendments have commonly consumed at least a week additional time. The unprecedented promptitude with which it was passed to-day is attributable, first to the fact that all items of the bill had the unanimous approval of both Republican and Democratic members of the appropriation committee; secondly, to the abandonment of the movement for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department this year. Both these circumstances being due largely to the general confidence in the integrity of Secretary Schurz's administration of his department, and finally the bill's prompt passage was greatly facilitated by the daily increasing desire of Congressmen to terminate the present session as soon as possible in order to escape the midsummer heat of Washington and speedily to return to politics and private business in their respective districts.

Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill will doubtless be passed with very similar expedition as ten of its eighty printed pages were disposed of to-day in little more than an hour.

The tariff bill seems certain to be killed after a short debate, and unless a majority of the House committee blunder on engrafting Banning's demagogic measures upon the army appropriation bill, there will be nothing to prevent the final adjournment of Congress on the date already proposed by the Senate, namely the 10th of June.

More About the Cimbria.

ELLSWORTH, Me., April 30.—The passengers on the steamer Cimbria, at Southwest Harbor, proves to be a regularly organized ship's company of 60 officers and 600 seamen of the Russian Imperial Navy under Count Grifenberg. On her arrival a long dispatch in cipher was sent to Admiral Losorsky, at St. Petersburg, and the officers seem to be awaiting a reply. The ship has a large amount of stores on board, including coal for ten days steaming. No arms or ammunition are visible, and the officers of the steamer deny there are any such on board. Capt. Badenhausen was taken out of another steamer and appointed to the Cimbria three days after he reached Hamburg, and she took in stores and passengers as rapidly as possible. Capt. Badenhausen has asked for a bill of health from this port. The Russian officers are very reticent about the object of their visit, and even profess to be ignorant of their destination, or the purpose of their being sent here. Among the officers is a Russian nobleman of high rank, who was with the Grand Duke on his visit to this country. None of the officers have yet been on shore except the Captain and purser of the ship, and the paymaster of the Russian army corps. The collector has boarded the ship and found the papers all right and corresponding to the Captain's. A formal entry will be made to-day, and a list of her passengers furnished as soon as it can be made out. They observed no special secresy, but permitted the associated Press agent to go freely about the vessel. They think they may remain here for some days. They ship came in without a local pilot, and no inquiry is being made for one. She is not disabled.

Vigilance Committee Talked of

FORT FETTERMAN, Wy., May 1.—On the night of the 29th, ult., four masked men broke into the ranch of John R. Smith, near Fort McKinney, stole everything of value in the house, and run off four horses and two mules. To-day a party of twenty cavalrymen, under the famous scout, Frank Gionard, left Fort McKinney to scour the country for the thieves. The road between this post and McKinney is so infested with organized bands of horse thieves that travel with horses or mules is almost impossible. The thieves are running off animals every opportunity. A vigilance committee is strongly talked of.

Against the Hibernians.

MILFORD Mass., April 29.—Fifteen hundred people attended the Catholic Church to-day, attracted by the expectation that Father Cuddedy would alude to the controversy between himself and the Society of Hibernians. The reverend Father denounced the order in the most severe terms, and declared pews in the church held by them vacant, and warned Americans against the order, as Mollie Maguire disturbances in Pennsylvania might be repeated in New England. Members of the order declare their intention to adhere regardless of the action of the church.