THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

JAMES H. MILLS, PUBLISHER.

ENTERED IN THE DEER LODGE, MONTANA, POSTOFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE President and a number of friends have just made a cruise to Fortress Monroe. He laid his course for Old Point Comfort when he got married.

THE climate of Montana doesn't seem to agree with the St. Paul journalists who recently went thither to instruct the barbarians.—*Minneapolis Tribune.* (???).

THE Democratic central committee is called to meet in Helena July 19, to determine the time and place of holding the Territorial Convention. This is the first gun of the campaign.

THE Walla Walla *Union* says: The Republican Territorial Convention will be composed of 274 delegates. Walla Walla sends 17 delegates and Seattle 30. It will be the largest convention ever held in Washington Territory.

GLADSTONE is in "the heart of Midlothian." The eyes of the world follow "the grand old man."—*Miner, June 26.*

Hasn't the *Miner* erred? If we mistake not, "The Heart of Mid-Lothian" is the old Tolbooth jail in Edinburgh, made known to all the world by Sir Walter Scott's enchanted pen. It is to be hoped Gladstone is not in jail.

ELECTIONS were held in Washington Territory last Tuesday under the local option law. The returns so far as received indicate that prohibition was defeated in all the larger towns except Chehalis, Centralia, La Conner and Pomery. Seattle, Walla Walla, Spokane Falls and Sprague gave large majorities against prohibition. A very large vote was polled, with but little excitement. The ladies throughout the Territory took great interest in the success of the prohibition candidates, and worked actively in many localities.

ACCORDING to the NEW NORTH-WEST, U. S. Marshal Kelley says that with one or two exceptions the convicts pardoned by Governor Hauser have only been released a day or two preceding the expiration of their time, and this only in cases where the crime was not one of depravity, and where exemplary conduct in prison was certified by the Marshal, the men being simply granted the pardon to restore them to citizenship. Missoula county knows to its regret three exceptions to the rule, being the three Indians sent up at the last November term of court for assault with intent to kill. It is to be hoped the Governor will not be so free with his pardons hereafter.—*Missoulian, 25th.*

A STRIKE of railroad switchmen was inaugurated at Chicago last Saturday, and they carried matters with a high hand for a day or two, on the Lake Shore and Milwaukee & St. Paul roads. By Monday, however, the police, 200 strong, and the Pinkerton men, armed with Winchesters, got the top hand and re-established freight operations on the roads. There were seventeen arrests made. The strikers had demanded that eight men who had remained in employ of the Lake Shore Company during a former strike, be discharged. The Company refused to do this, stood its hand, appealed to the courts, and insisted that its trains should run. The strikers weakened.

THE so-called "Vindication Bill" of Fitz John Porter, passed by Congress and now in the hands of the President for approval, is a fraud. Either Porter is guilty or not guilty of the offenses as charged. If he is guilty, he should not be reappointed a Colonel of the U. S. Army. If he is not guilty, he should have been restored to rank and pay from the date of his suspension. There is no honest middle ground on which a compromise could be made. While we have always believed the case as presented by Senator Logan, we would rather see him reinstated and to receive all pay from date of suspension than to see the highest legislative body of the United States disgrace itself by such manifest shystering.

A NEW YORK boycotter is to be placed in a position where he can easily pursue a non-intercourse policy towards the whole world, and boycott the happy hours away. He was the first man to be tried under the new conspiracy laws made and provided for just such cases as his, and he has been found guilty. His sojourn in the penitentiary will amount to the establishment of a mutual boycott between himself and society. Both parties will be benefited by the situation, this being the only kind of boycott that operates pleasantly and advantageously. This New York law ought to prove popular and result in the withdrawal of a good many people from participation in the ordinary affairs of society. It's a poor rule that doesn't work both ways; and the boycotter who is logical should not object to the New York law. If an individual has the right to boycott at will, certainly society has the same right. And in boycotting a boycotter society shows a fine sense of poetic justice.—*Ex.*

UNDER a statute passed by the last Legislature of New York, boycotting is a crime, and already one conviction has been had under the statute, and the boycotter is serving the State under the stripes, with the stars left off. And following this up, Judge Sloan of Wisconsin, has held, in a very clear and able decision, that the chief organizer of the Knights of Labor in that State is liable under the statutes for a criminal offense for advising a boycott. He says a man's business is as much property as houses and lands and will be protected by law. In the close of his opinion he says: "In our social and industrial life, and our government, the socialist, anarchist and the boycott have no place."—*Herald.*

"Boycott!" It seems to us we have heard that word before. Oh, yes, now we remember. The Garrison Assembly, Knights of Labor, boycotted the NEW NORTH-WEST last winter, after we pronounced boycotting "unrepublican, un-democratic, un-American, and an imported infamy." By the way, we wonder if they ever lifted that boycott. We don't care a continental, only as a matter of news, but it would be interesting to know whether it was revoked or fell on itself and got killed.

THE political pot of Deer Lodge county is commencing to simmer; already two candidates, bearing in mind the good fortune of the early bird, have publicly announced themselves and inaugurated the buttonholeing process. Heretofore Deer Lodge City has controlled the political destinies of this county, but it is rumored that the "outside precincts" will this year assert their strength and make a strong bid for a share of the loaves and fishes. That they should be distributed on the basis of population, is a proposition which must strike all as exceedingly fair, and it is to be hoped the good people of Deer Lodge are willing to have it put in operation.—*Anaconda Corr. Miner.*

The people of Deer Lodge admit the absolute correctness of the proposition that there should be an equitable, if not a generous, division of the offices. As an instance, in the Republican convention two years ago, the Deer Lodge delegation as a preliminary matter asked that of Anaconda to name any offices they desired to place nominees for, for which there were Deer Lodge candidates, and it was certainly not the fault of the former if the latter did not name them. The same disposition prevails now, and we think there will be no occasion for complaint.

MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.

While it is true corporations are soulless and much of the "grinding heel" complained of by the country, and especially by Labor associations, is attributable to them, it seems also true the antidote to some extent exists in the very poison that is infused into the industrial arteries of the nation. While there is a surfeit of unrestful viciousness, demagogism and selfishness in much of the so-called "Labor movements" of the day, this is but the froth and fume occasioned by an agitation that has cause and substance at the bottom. It is undoubtedly to a great extent true that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer" in the United States, more markedly in the past twenty years than before, and that with the increase of great corporate and individual wealth and the exhaustion of public lands, we are rapidly approaching the same conditions that exist in the old countries, where lineage and firmly invested capital establish social caste, business limitations, and a labor status, above which, with rare exceptions, it takes generations or genius to rise. This is not the American idea, socially, industrially or politically; and yet the fortunes accumulated by the war, by shrewd speculation in developing the vast resources of the country, or in the skillful, if not always conscientious, manipulations of corporate stock, have centralized such vast wealth in the control of corporations or particular individuals whose sole object is to get more wealth, and whose methods are too frequently oppressive of those within their power, that we have latterly made great strides toward European conditions. Observent men have long noticed this cloud upon the sky of our future, and within the past few years its shadow falling on the laborers of the land, has resulted in labor organizations who too often have gone beyond legitimate and sensible methods for redress, and thereby brought additional distress upon themselves and obloquy upon their cause. These, it is fair to say, are in some instances endeavoring to retrieve themselves, and may yet, by the elimination of bad elements and the adoption of better courses, commend at least some of their purposes to sympathy and support. But while the labor organizations have failed, and will fail, in their violent methods, it remains that no statesman has yet solved the problem of curbing greedy capital or controlling the mob spirit without resort on the one hand to practical confiscation, or on the other to gunpowder. Greed is a growing incident of capital, as the mob spirit is of any civic organization that appeals to the prejudices and relies on coercion as an ultimate contingency. To formulate a method that will reconcile these discordant elements that enter into the problem will be an inspiration, and we do not seem to have any inspired statesmen.

But while the politicians and agitators have been posing and proclaiming, the business element of the country has been quietly developing methods that strike us as a material solvent of the hard lines that are drawn between capital and labor. And, strange as it may appear, it is practically upon the theory that "the hair of the dog is good for the bite." It is the general formation of mercantile and industrial corporations, of which we have recently had instances in the incorporation of E. L. Bonner & Co., Butte, and of Murphy, Worden & Higgins, in Missoula. These are by no means the first in the country, but their local character and the established reputation of the firms incorporating render them fit instances to illustrate the plan.

In speaking to Mr. Bonner in relation to it, he said: "Individual firms are limited in duration. Life is short, and although the names of established firms are capital in themselves, it is practically lost when those who compose it pass away. Corporate firms may be perpetuated. It has been our custom, as you know, to encourage our efficient and worthy employees by giving them partnership interests, as circumstances would permit; but even this method has its limitations. Too many members of a firm complicate business, makes it unwieldy, and has other objections. A corporation disposes of many of the objections to large firms and enables us to make our deserving employees (if they desire) parties in interest with us over and above their salaries. I believe it will prove beneficial all around; at least we have concluded to give it a fair trial." Mr. B. did not claim any purpose beyond this; but it seems to us this method will increase, and that its generalization in commerce and the industries would tend greatly to restore and maintain the good relations which should exist between capital and labor—really the right and left hand of industry—and which should never be raised against each other. Another method is that adopted by the Pillsbury Flouring Co., of Minnesota, in reserving a certain percentage of profits, which is distributed at the close of the year, pro rata, among employees. Through such movements and agencies as these we think there is more hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the great question than by legislation. The latter, locally at least, should be now carefully directed to such regulations relating to corporations as will fully protect stockholders, and to such amendment of the lien law as will give laboring men better and less complicated means of securing their wages than now exist. We believe firmly in the protection of capital, and as firmly in securing the laborer his wages. The less swindling and squeezing, and the less striking and rioting, the better will be the condition of all.

THE manifesto of the Compte de Paris, according to a Paris dispatch, has created a profound sensation in France. The Prince has made the strongest possible statement of his case. When it is remembered that last October not less than 3,200,000 votes were recorded for the Conservative candidates, and 3,550,000 for the Republican ticket, it will be seen that the present Government is far from being the unanimous choice of the electors. Of course, on Oct. 4, 1885, many thousands of Republicans voted the Conservative ticket because they wished to rebuke the dangerous excesses and follies of their party, but the party management has not improved a particle since the election, and there is no doubt that the large element of conservative Republicans is opposed to such a step as the expulsion of the Princes, which, to say the least, was extremely impolitic, and may have consequences injurious to the French Republic.—*Pioneer Press.*

Froude, the Historian, Opposes Home Rule.

LONDON, June 27.—In Ireland 77 Parnellite candidates will meet with no opposition, and 7 seats will be contested. In London 9 Tory seats will not be contested. In Scotland the Unionists and Conservatives will contest 60 out of 72 seats.

Froude, the historian, writes that the Irish will be loyal and obedient if justly governed. They are as little capable of governing themselves as a ship's crew or an English public school. The proposed legislation would place the loyal and worthy minority at the mercy of the mutinous and worthless. It is the least promising expedient ever proposed to recover a shaken allegiance. The proposals of Gladstone are a repetition of these attempts, under varying forms, which always headed toward disaster.

Cardinal Manning has written a letter denying the statement circulated that he was an opponent to home rule.

The Liberal Unionists of Ulster have issued an address protesting against Gladstone's policy, claiming it to be ruinous to the best interests of the country.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The land law act before Congress repeals the pre-emption and timber culture laws, but provides that any person who has not exhausted his pre emption right and has filed under the homestead act and failed to perfect title, may make a second homestead entry. The desert land law is amended to limit the claim to 640 acres, on which 25 cents per acre of earnest money must be paid in, and that $3 per acre reclamation, at a rate of not less than $1 per year, must be expended on the same before title is acquired. Then, at expiration of three years, and payment of $1 per acre more, patent may be had.

It is provided also that any person entitled to a homestead may enter 320 acres of mountainous lands in the mountain States and Territories as a homestead, three fourths of such land being unfit for the plow or for cultivation, and its character to be fully described by regulations of the Interior Department.

Section 2289 of the U. S. Statutes is amended to read as follows: "Where settlement with a view to pre-emption or homestead has heretofore been made, and where settlement with a view to homestead shall hereafter be made, before the survey of the lands in the field, which are found to have been made on sections 16 or 36, those sections shall be subject to the claim of such settler under the pre-emption or homestead law; and if they, or either of them, have been or shall be reserved or pledged for the use of schools or colleges in the State or Territory in which the lands lie, other lands in like quantity are appropriated in lieu of such as may be patented to pre emptors or homestead settlers; and other lands are also appropriated to compensate deficiencies for school purposes where sections 16 or 36 are fractional in quantity, or where one or both are wanting by reason of the township being fractional, or from any natural cause whatever."

The Commissioner of the General Land Office holds that school lands are public lands within the meaning of the order relating to fencing public lands. This is an important matter to many Montanians, and although a modification of it is hoped for, it is by no means certain. The bill has not yet become a law, but is very likely to, and it behooves land claimants to keep a sharp lookout that they are within its provisions.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Thrilling Story of the Details as Narrated by Chief Gall.

ST. PAUL, June 25.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from the Custer battlefield, Montana, describes the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the battle by a few of its survivors. The great Sioux Chief, Gall, went over the field and described the manner in which Custer's command was destroyed. Gall is a fine looking Indian, 46 years old, and weighing over 200 pounds. He was reticent at first. Finally he told his story with dignity and animation. "We saw the soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated, we watched them until they came down into the valley. A cry was raised that the white soldiers were coming and orders were given for the village to move immediately. Reno swept down so rapidly upon the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight.

SITTING BULL

and I were at the point where Reno was attacked. Sitting Bull was the Big Medicine man. The women and children were hastily moved down the stream, where the Cheyennes were encamped. The Sioux attacked Reno and the Cheyennes Custer, and then all became mixed up. Women and children caught the horses for the bucks to mount, and then the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno. They checked and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees, came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river, the whole force turned on Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about half a mile up the ravine, now called Reno creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step

UNTIL ALL WERE KILLED.

[One of Reno's officers confirms this, saying: 'It was probably during this interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him.] The Indians ran out of ammunition and then used arrows. They fired from behind their horses. The soldeirs got their shells stuck in their guns and had to throw them away. They then fought with little guns (pistols). The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take his position, and there were just as many in in the grass. The first two companies (Keogh's and Calhoun's) dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge, upon which they all finally perished. They were shot down in line where they stood."

SENTIMENT IN STATESMANSHIP.

Gladstone Grows Poetic and Pathetic.

LONDON, June 29.—Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his speech, delivered yesterday at Liverpool, said: "It was here that I first drew breath; I have drawn it now 76 years. The time is not far distant when I shall pay my debt in nature, and these are possibly the last words I shall speak in Liverpool." Mr. Gladstone quoted from the ballad, "Chevy Chase:" "The child unborn shall rue the hunting of that day," and exclaimed: "If idle and shallow pretexts bewilder the minds of the people, or if power, wealth and rank overbear the National sense, the child unborn shall rue the voting of that day. I entreat you to resolve that the civilized world shall no longer assert that Ireland is England's Poland, and to determine that England shall no longer have a Poland. She has had it long enough. Listen to prudence, courage and honor, ring out the old, ring in the new, ring out the notes of memory and discord, ring in the blessed reign of a time of peace!"

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—Information received here yesterday from Washington gives upon what is believed to be good authority, the particulars of the contemplated changes in President Cleveland's cabinet. Garland is to resign before October, and the President's former law partner, Lawyer Bissell, of New York, will, it is thought, take his place. In order to maintain the geographical balance of the cabinet, it is said that ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, will be designated by the President to succeed Secretary Manning at the head of the Treasury Department. From the same source it is learned that the introduction of Randall's tariff bill in the House to-day is likely to provoke a long tariff discussion, and entirely unsettles all previous calculations upon the probable date of adjournment of Congress. The members are so tired and anxious to get home, however, that it may be found impossible to hold them to the debate.

The Frozen Truth Hath its Reward.

Vineyard Gazette.

Roscoe Conkling says: "The smallest country newspaper is worth more to its subscribers in one month than its price for a year." For President of the United States, Roscoe Conkling, of Utica.

NEWS NOTES AND MENTION.

Intelligence was received by Gen. Ruger yesterday afternoon by wire from Division headquarters that it had been decided to send the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry to the Department of the Platte to replace the Ninth Infantry, which has been ordered to the Department of Arizona. The movement will take place at an early day, but whether or not it will occur before the end of the present fiscal year, which ends on the 30th inst., is not yet known. The Seventeenth has been stationed in the Department of Dakota so long, and has become so thoroughly identified with its history and its people, that the news of its early departure will cause universal regret. At present the headquarters of the regiment and the band are at Fort Yates, Dak., where also are stationed Companies B (Green's), D (O'Brien's), and H (Howe's). Companies A (Van Horne's) and G (Rogers's) are at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.; C (Sharp's), F (Bennett's), and I Roberts's), are at Fort Totten, Dak., and E (Garretty's) and K (Troxel's) are stationed at Fort Custer, Mont. Col. Thomas L. Crittenden was in command of the Seventeenth upon its arrival here, and continued to act as regimental commander until the date of his retirement in 1881, when he was succeeded by Col. Charles C. Gilbert. Maj. James S. Casey is now in actual command of the regiment, and will conduct the movement to the Department of the Platte.—*Pioneer Press, 25th.*

"Since Grant died," said Gen. George A. Sheridan in a lecture recently, "I have had a kindlier feeling for death than ever before. Somehow I believe that the grim slayer, moved by admiration for the soldier who was making such a splendid fight against him, and awed by the depth and majesty of the love that moved his pen across the weary pages, held back the final shaft till the old hero's work was done and his soul could pass out tranquil and untroubled by thought of danger to his loved ones."

Revs. Sam Small and Sam Jones, the evangelists, were in St. Paul last week. Just to give an idea of their style, the following is given from Jones' Thursday sermon at Red Rock camp ground: "But how Christ did lam it to 'em. I've been preaching for thirteen years, and have had a lot of abuse. But I was never abused by anybody except by a member of a church or a preacher. I stand square on the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, and if the fellow that abuses me stands on the same platform, I've no quarrel with him. How Christ did love these poor sinners the Pharisees crowed over so! The shepherd didn't go out with a club to bring back the lost sheep; he took it up tenderly in his bosom and carried it back to the fold. The hour is up, but if there's any one here who don't want to stay any longer, he can leave. The rule is when I'm preaching that a fellow goes out when he gets his cup full. You can stay as long as you want to." Nobody stirred.

DEATH OF DAVID DAVIS,

Ex-Vice President, at Bloomington, Ills.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLS., June 26.—David Davis died at 6 o'clock this morning. He sank into a comatose state 12 hours before the end and passed painlessly away, surrounded by his family.

During the early part of last evening he appeared to be failing, and it was felt certain that he could not live through the night. At 11 o'clock he revived somewhat and was given milk and stimulants in small quantities. The effect was for the worse, however, for he at once relapsed into a comatose condition. His pulse became very feeble. During the succeeding four hours he failed gradually, his respiration growing noticeably weaker until the end came. The cause of Davis' death was Bright's disease of the kidneys, aggravated by weakened condition of the system, dating from the time when he became afflicted with a carbuncle.

Judge Davis first saw the light of day in Cecil county, Md., March 19, 1815, and was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio. He studied law with Judge Bishop in Lenox, Mass., and in the law school at New Haven, Conn. In 1836 he settled in Bloomington, Ill., where he has since resided. He began active political life in 1845, being elected a member of the lower house of the Illinois Legislature. He was a member, also, of the Constitutional Convention which framed a new Constitution for the State in 1847, and in 1848 was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, and re-elected in 1855, and again in 1861.

Judge Davis was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln long before that distinguished man was named for the Presidency, and he was one of the most ardent supporters of Mr. Lincoln's election for that office. As a lawyer Mr. Davis stood at the head of the bar in Illinois before he became a Judge, and President Lincoln, recognizing his great abilities, appointed him, in 1862, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1872 the Judge was strongly urged as a Liberal Republican candidate for the Presidency, and was nominated by the Labor Reform party, but the Liberal Convention, which met later, nominated Horace Greeley, and the Democratic Convention endorsed him, so Judge Davis was out of the field. His friends say he was greatly disappointed at the failure of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats to nominate him for the Presidency.

After serving an honorable career of 15 years on the Supreme Court bench, than which it had no more popular member, Judge Davis resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate. He was for six years one of the most conspicuous members of that body. Physically, Judge Davis was the largest man who ever occupied a seat in the Senate. It was necessary, on his admission to that body, to have a chair made large enough for him. He was elected to the Senate as an Independent, and acted as one while a member. Mr. Mahone, of Virginia, was the other Independent in the Senate, and the balance of power rested with him and Judge Davis. After the death of President Garfield Judge Davis was honored by being chosen President of the Senate, a position which made him virtually Vice President of the United States, Mr. Arthur having been sworn into the Presidency. As a presiding officer he was very popular. Soon after retiring from the Presidency, in 1883, the Judge was married, in second nuptials, to a niece of Judge Green, member of Congress from an Eastern North Carolina district, a lady of beauty and culture.

Since that time he resided quietly at his home, Bloomington, Ill. His estate is estimated at $1,000,000 or more.

California Capitalists Setting New York Wild.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The *Post* says: Holders of large plots of ground in central locations are much interested in the operations of a $15,000,000 syndicate of California capitalists, of which Charles Crocker and Haggin & Tevis of California are supposed to be the foremost figures. A real estate agent in Thirty-fourth street is agent of the company, and he is negotiating for several tracts. Already the concern has purchased the Strathmore Flats on Broadway. They expect to close to-day with the owners of a large piece of property at the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, where a $1,000,000 flat will be erected. The syndicate proposes to run up the walls to the eighty-foot limit now allowed by lay, temporarily roof the structure, and then petition the Legislature to repeal the law prohibiting the building of high buildings. Being possessed of ample means, and having had much experience in securing legislation, the syndicate hopes to succeed. A large tract of lots on Broadway, above Prince street, is being examined with a view to its purchase and the erection of a $2,000,000 office building. (The above is since pronounced entirely without basis by the real estate agents referred to.)

THE EXILED PRINCES.

The Count of Paris Puts Forth a Manifesto.

PARIS, June 24.—The Duc de Chartres will accompany the Count of Paris to England, and afterwards return to France. The Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville will live together in retirement. The annual hunting meetings at Chantilly forests have been stopped. Prince Jerome (Plon-Plon) is at Geneva, en route to Italy to bring the Princess Clotilde, his wife, and their daughter, to spend three months at Prangins, Switzerland. The Count of Paris left the Chateau d'Eu at 11 o'clock. Just before his departure he stood surrounded by his family in the principal entrance of the chateau, and bade farewell to the 1,200 persons who had called to convey to him their sympathy. The assemblage was sorrowful, but orderly. The journey from the chateau to Treport was made without any demonstrations. The Count embarked at Treport for England at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. He will assume the title of Marquis of Harcourt and remain incognito while in England.

THE EMBARKATION.

Customs officers and mounted police preserved order. The route to the quay was lined with two companies of regulars. There were many Senators, Deputies and other friends of the Princes at the quay. On the arrival of the carriages cries of "Vive La France," "Vive la Compte de Paris," and "Revoir" were raised. When the bridge was hauled up the Count raised his hat and exclaimed: "Vive la France," which was met by renewed cheers of "Vive la Compte de Paris." The steamer departed amid enthusiastic cheering. The Princes stood at the stern of the vessel waving their hats. The crowds dispersed in an orderly manner. The Countess of Paris will return to the Chateau d'Eu to-morrow.

WELCOME AT DOVER.

LONDON, June 24.—The Count of Paris and his party arrived at Dover this evening, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The party consisted of the Count and Countess of Paris, the Duke of Orleans and fifty companions. They were received by a large crowd. The Mayor and Chief Magistrates of the town boarded the vessel, welcomed the party and expressed sympathy with them and presented an address to the Count of Paris, to which the latter made a feeling reply, in which he said he rejoiced that he had so many friends in England. An address from Frenchmen in all parts of Great Britain was also presented to the Count.

THE INEVITABLE MANIFESTO.

The Count of Paris has issued a manifesto, saying:

"I am constrained to leave my country. I protest in the name of justice against the violence done me. I am passionately attached to my country. In prosecuting one, vengeance is taken in my person on 3,500,000 voters who, on October 4, condemned the faults of the Republic which sought to intimidate those daily detaching themselves from the present regime. In one is prosecuted the monarchical principle transmitted as a trust by him who had so nobly preserved it. It is decided to separate from France the head of a glorious family which guided her course nine centuries in the work of national unity, and which, alike in good and evil fortune, founded her prosperity and grandeur. The hope was cherished that France had not forgotten the happy, peaceful reign of my grandfather, and the more recent time when my uncle and brothers fought loyally under her flag in the ranks of her valiant army. These calculations will prove fallacious. Taught by experience, France will not be misled as to the cause or author of the ills she suffers. She will recognize that traditional monarchy, of which I am the representative, can alone furnish the remedy. With the aid of God and the cooperation of all those who share my faith in the future, I shall accomplish it. The Republic is afraid. I have confidence in France, and at the decisive hour I shall be ready."

THE EVIL TO COME.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, June 24.—*Mail and Express* London Cable: The expulsion of the French Princes has caused much uneasiness in Paris. It is feared that serious trouble may result. The better class of people severely condemn the issue of the decree against heads of the old monarchical families. They regard the step as an evidence of weakness on the part of the government, and dread the effect of its confession in this way on the uneasy spirits which always are ready for revolution. They hold, too, that the expulsion of the Princes has given undue prominence to them and their political position will tend to unite the monarchical and imperial interests in a common hostility to the Republic. The widespread influence of this measure is already seen in the immediate disturbance which it has made in diplomatic circles and in the stand which it has obliged some of the most able statesmen and former friends of the government to take sides with the Princes. Many more resignations of officials are expected, and the men of culture and social position display an inclination to withdraw from all participation in the affairs of the nation as at present conducted. This is likely to be a serious blow to the Republic, particularly in its intercourse with other countries. Several of the persons arrested yesterday for exhibiting their sympathy with the departing exiles were released at night, it not being thought expedient to hold them in view of the dangerous temper of the people. *Le Cri du Peuple*, the virulent radical newspaper, to-day demanded a new measure for the immediate expulsion from France of all other royalists. This is the legitimate result of yesterday's decree, but would be a perilous step to take.

THE FULL LIST.

The members of the house of Bonaparte affected by the expulsion bill are:

Prince Napoleon and his wife, Princess Clothilde of Savoy, and their children, Prince Victor, Prince Louis and Princess Marie; Princess Mathilde (Princess de San Sonato); Prince Roland Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Of the house of France (Orleans-Bourbon): Prince Phillippe (Compte de Paris) and wife, Princess Isabelle de Montpensier, and children, Princess Amelie (crown princess of Portugal), Prince Philippe (Duc d'Orleans), Princess Helene, Princess Isabelle, Princess Louis, Prince Ferdinand, Prince Robert (Duc de Chartres) and his wife, Princess Francoise de Joinville and children, Prince Henri, Princess Marguerite, Prince Jean, Prince Louis (Duc de Nemours), and his wife, Princess Victorine de Saxe-Cobourg et Gotha and children; Prince Fernimand Philippe (Duc d'Alencon), his wife, Princess Sophia of Bavaria, and children, Princess Louise, Prince Emanuel, Princess Marguerite (Princess Czartoryski), Princess Blanche; Prince Francois (Prince de Joinville), his wife, Princess Francoise of Brazil, and children, Princess Francoise (Dutchess de Chartres), Prince Pierre (Duc de Penthievre), Prince Henri (Duc d'Aumale).

A Dead Give-Away for the Old Man.

New York Times.

"Yes," said Mrs. Hendricks to the minister, who was dining with the family, "Bobby says his prayers every night, like a good little boy."

"Ah, indeed," replied the minister, very much pleased, "and do you pray for papa and mamma, Bobby?"

"Oh, yes, for both of 'em, although I've often heard ma tell pa that he is past praying for."

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

LONDON, June 28.—Two men sailed for New York from the Clyde to-day in a boat nineteen feet long. They took provisions for two months.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Austin Corbin, who has been quite ill for seven weeks, has recovered sufficiently to drive out. He will go to the country next week.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—The Knights of Labor are circulating petitions requesting the United States Senate not to pass the bill placing a tax on oleomargarine.

BUCHAREST, June 28.—A servant in a family in this city to-day murdered his master and mistress and their five children, then stole 10,000 francs and fled to Bulgaria.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following-named postoffice inspectors were to-day dropped from the rolls of the Department: T. R. Bannerman, Cal., T. F. Tracy, J. A. Small, San Francisco.

AUGUSTA, June 28.—Blaine and his family will leave to-day for Bar Harbor. Blaine will there begin the preparation of a speech which he will deliver at the opening of the State campaign, during the first week in August.

PARIS, June 28.—The manifesto of the Count of Paris has been placarded in many of the towns of France. It was mailed to every elector in the Republic. The royalists will organize a campaign on the basis of the manifesto.

HALIFAX, June 27.—One of the most severe storms in years passed over this city to-day, continuing for an hour. Several vessels are badly damaged. Lightning struck a fire hydrant on Cornwallis street and passed into the ground and tore up the pavement for two blocks.

MUNICH, June 28.—Prince Luitpold was to-day formally made Regent of Bavaria, to administer the affairs of the Kingdom during the occupation of the throne by King Otto, the insane successor of Ludwig. The ceremony was performed in the Throne-room of Residez Schloss in the presence of the Ministry and a majority of Parliament.

STONEMAN, Mass., June 26.—Fifteen of the shoe firms here are discharging men daily, the bosses telling the men that work is so dull they will not need them for five or six months to come. Most of the men who have been discharged are members of the Knights of Labor, and were prominent in the late strike.

DETROIT, June 24.—Rev. Charles Reilly, D. D., treasurer of the Irish National League of America, to-day remitted £12,000 to Hon. Justin McCarthy and Joseph G. Biggar, treasurers of the Parliamentary fund. This makes in all some £45,000, or $250,000, sent by Dr. Reilly since the Boston convention. Of this sum $25,000 were in Mr. Parnell's hands before the last election.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The dead rhinoceros, Bombay, weighed two and a half tons, and three elephants this morning dragged the carcass from the iron cage where it lay and on to a truck, which carried it to a retired spot where a post mortem was held. The brute died of pneumonia. The skeleton and stuffed hide will be placed in the museum of Natural History.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The Bill Reinstating Him Finally Passes.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Senate took up the Fitz John Porter bill, and Logan addressed the Senate. Logan opened with an objection to the bill on a constitutional point in the bill. He said it provided for an increase in the number of persons on the retired list of the army, provided the President appointed certain persons to places; if he could not make that special appointment the vacancy was not to exist. When did the Senate get power to name to the President the person whom he should appoint to an office? Where did the House of Representatives get any power to name to the President the person whom he should nominate to an office? Of course if the Senators were determined to ram the bill down the throats of others, they must take the responsibility. Logan did not expect his words to have any weight in the Senate, for he always noticed that when the Senate was determined to do a thing, it turned a deaf ear to everything else, whether law or fact, that interfered with its purpose. This case was not the trial of Porter. Porter had been tried and condemned. This was the trial of Abraham Lincoln, of James A. Garfield, and of many brave and distinguished officers of the army. Logan asserted that Porter was the cause of the first Bull Run defeat by persuading Patterson to retreat from Winchester with 30,000 men. "As God is my judge," said he, "I would stand over the dust of Lincoln and swear by all the gods to his act as being an honest and a just one." Logan had a pride in the army and its glory, and before he would drag into the dust the name of Abraham Lincoln for the sake of this criminal, he would let his tongue and his arm become palsied. Yet the Republican Senators were willing to vote to give $3,000 a year to a man who was a traitor to his commander. So, if men wanted to be paid liberally by the United States, they had only to be treacherous when they should be true. If you are true when you might be treacherous, you are vetoed. "That," said Logan, "is a strange thing to take place in this country."

Plumb, in opposing the bill, said the reinstatement of Fitz John Porter was the beginning of an attempt to rewrite the history of the Union army; to put that which was disloyal and unfaithful above that which was loyal and faithful. Plumb said he had just been informed that the President had vetoed the bill giving $50 a month to the widow of Major General Hunter, who had been the presiding officer of the court martial that had tried Fitz John Porter. That seemed a fitting accompaniment for the passage of the Fitz John Porter bill, but the loyal people of the country would see to it that Mrs. Hunter did not suffer. Plumb offered an amendment to place Mrs. Hunter on the pension roll at $50 a month. Lost—yeas 19, nays 29.

Logan offered an amendment to place on the retired list every volunteer officer who received wounds producing total disability. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 29.

The bill was then brought to a vote and passed—yeas 30, nays 17.

The Actors Assert Themselves.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The actors and actresses of the country want fewer matinees and more salary. This was evidenced by the applause which greeted the reading of the resolutions yesterday afternoon at the convention of actors of the Order of Friendship at Madison Square Theatre. It is the first time in the history of the order that a public meeting has been held. The Order of Friendship is distinctive from the Actors' Fund, though the aims of both are similar. The meeting resolved that six evenings and one matinee performances should constitute a week's professional services, and all other performances given during any one week should be considered extra and paid for at the rate of one-seventh of the week's salary for each performance so given. The resolution disapproving Sunday performances at any price was also adopted.

Christine Nilsson to be Married.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Christine Nilsson acknowledges to the *Herald* London correspondent that she is going to marry Count de Miranda, the Spanish politician (Conservative) and intimate friend of Canovas. The date is not set, as Nilsson is a Protestant and the Count a Catholic, and the required dispensation from the Pope has not yet been received. The wedding dress is ready. She will settle down in Madrid after the wedding, and will sing no more thereafter in public.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The gamblers have been expelled from Columbus, Ohio.

The gold ore found near Mapleton, Penn., assays from $600 to $650 a ton.

One-fourth of the male population of France are bachelors.

This year's wheat crop is the heaviest ever harvested in California.

Tom Fitch is to be the Fourth of July orator at Portland, Oregon.

Chicago has 50 women lawyers and 300 practicing female physicians.

It will cost President Cleveland $30,000 to make his country residence habitable.

A geological discussion shows that the loftiest peak in Denmark is only 535 feet high.

The grass on the Texas ranges has again died out and cattle are in a very poor condition.

The cost to the Pope in creating and confirming an American Cardinal is said to be $29,000.

The Lick telescope at San Francisco, when finished and set in position, will have cost $164,850.

The total popular majority in Nova Scotia for secession from Canada is 12,000 in a vote of 60,000.

Prominent Detroit (Mich.) breeders are charged with giving their cattle fraudulent pedigrees.

President Porter, of Yale College, takes a spin in a shell on Lake Whitney several times a week.

A Philadelphia judge has given notice that mere technical defenses in the law will not be recognized.

Colorado offers a premium of $2 per hundred for every line of trees maintained along ditches, fences and highways.

The President gave Pastor Sunderland a draft for $500 for his marriage fee, instead of a $100 greenback, as reported.

Gen. Lew Wallace has settled himself permanently at literature as a profession, at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland is to take up her abode in Chicago and edit the periodical known as *Literary Life*.

Galusha A. Grow will make another attempt to secure the United States Senatorship in Pennsylvania, to succeed Mitchell.

Some inquisitive person sent Sarah Bernhardt a set of printed questions to fill out. Among them was, "What's your favorite animal?" She answered, "Man."

St. Louis is getting granite for her streets from Hurricane Island, Me., cheaper than the Iron Mountain granite near at hand in Missouri can be bought and laid down.

The Senate, June 24th, passed a bill prohibiting Judges of the United States Courts from appointing to office under them relatives of a nearer degree than second cousins.

Senator Logan is believed, by persons who are near enough to him to catch some of his vague allusions, to have no idea of serving on the tail of any ticket in 1888. He will be either Cæsar or nothing.

Paul Wilzig was convicted in New York last week under the conspiracy law for boycotting, he having assisted in the boycotting of George Thiess' concert saloon. The penalty is five years' imprisonment.

One of Patti's wedding gifts from Lady Rothschild was a brooch about four inches long, representing two large pansies in white brilliants, with nine blood-red rubies in it; heart all diamonds, with a large red ruby in the middle.

While speaking of marriage, a gentleman remarked that he would rather marry an old maid than anyone else. When asked to give his reason, he said: "Young ladies are so timid, widows are too forward, but old maids are such a thankful set."

The eleventh Parliament under Queen Victoria, and the twenty-third since George III. was King, dissolved Saturday. It has been the shortest Parliament since the first of William IV., which lasted only five months and twenty-seven days.

FITZ JOHN