

THE NEW NORTH-WEST. JAMES H. MILLS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

By Contract Made Under the Act Approved March 10, 1887. The Official Paper of Deer Lodge County.

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

The Court Review states that the insurance losses on fire in Montana during February, are \$24,000, of which \$10,000 is credited with \$5,000 in Montana with \$9,000; and Miles City with \$8,000. The insurance companies can well afford to pay these losses at the rates they charge in Montana.

Mrs. Helen E. Taylor, of Beaverhead county, who during the last two or three years has written many fragrant poems that have much of the true spirit of poetry in them, contributes a recent one to the Dillon Tribune under the title of "Dead in his Cabin," which ranks with the best products of her pen.

WALTER F. LANTON, 31 Broadway, New York, dealer in phosphates and fertilizers, jumped the game March 17th, after selling his property and manipulating loans so that he swindled his creditors out of a million dollars. He is supposed to have fled to England. He did some expert financing in twenty-four hours to amass money with which to decamp.

Dr. T. F. Sawyer says that Cleveland is liable to kill himself by overwork, overeating, and too little exercise. He advises him to sit up a gymnasium in the White House and thereby save his life by being toughened up, or he will burst a blood vessel in his head before his term is out. There is probably a good deal of good sense in the Doctor's diagnosis and recommendation.

Brother had his life insured for \$100,000, and no life insurance company can afford to invoke the advertising it would get by quibbling about paying the policy. The move to erect a monument to his memory has been short lived. The total amount subscribed to March 21st, was \$8,000, of which \$500 was contributed by one person. The monument fund business in New York is a discouraging undertaking.

Judge Cooley will doubtless be Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Probably no able or better man could have been selected in the United States. It is, however, inexplicable why the President has delayed the appointment of the Commission almost two months--until within a few days of the bill taking effect--when there was much of importance to be determined before this. Perhaps in mercifulness he deferred the day of their troubles.

The annual report of receipts and expenditures for Deer Lodge County, is published in this number, an eight page edition being issued to prevent it from excluding all news about the county. Other publishers acknowledge the excellence of "copy" furnished by county clerks, but if they equal that furnished by Mr. Thompson of this county they are perfect. We have not opportunity to review the statement in this issue but will do so in a succeeding one when the financial condition of the county can be considered in view of this report.

Judge McLeary had an encounter with Col. Baker, proprietor of the Central Hotel at San Antonio, Texas, March 11th. They had legal troubles and an encounter seven or eight years ago. When Baker met McLeary during his recent visit he demanded an apology for the old score. McLeary declined; Baker struck him across the head with a heavy walking stick, cutting his head open; McLeary returning, dealt Baker one from the shoulder, knocking him out in one round. Friends interfered and the war ended, but both men were badly used up, and McLeary received a stab in the palm of his right hand during the melee.

COUNCILMAN KENNEDY, of Missoula, in the last Missouriian, endeavors to explain and vindicate his position on the registration act, and incidentally speaks in epithet and disparagement of the many prominent Republicans who endeavored to dissuade him from his folly. It is to be regretted that the registration act had not been the worst possible thing he could have done, his published explanation would have been entitled to that distinction. There was an opportunity to rectify his error and the opportunity has passed. "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone." "The evil that men do lives after them."

The demonstration in Berlin on occasion of the Emperor's birthday, March 22nd, was one of the most magnificent and ill-ordered recorded in modern history. Germany celebrated the event with grandeur, but in Berlin the course, the demonstration was on the most superb scale. It seemed as a great family affair and the children of Emperor William of Germany went in their devotion to the Father of the Empire, and at the palace in the evening the people gathered by tens of thousands to witness the great reception through the windows. The Emperor has his best protection in the hearts of the people. Many foreign nations sent their congratulations and splendid presents. In receiving the household reputation, the Emperor said: "I have reached this age by the grace of God, and the Lord helps me and wants me to, I may live to see another year." This year Victoria will also celebrate the anniversary of her accession to the throne, fifty years ago, and the British Empire will vie with Germany in honors to its Queen and Empire. It is seldom history has recorded two imperial anniversaries when devotion was so much deserved.

"THE LAW'S UNCERTAINTY." Gives the Anarchists Lease of Life.

CHICAGO, March 18.--The News special from Ottawa, Illinois, says: Speaking of the possibilities in relation to the decision in the Anarchist case, Judge Scudder, of the Supreme Court, said in the case of the reversal and ordering of a new trial, the opinion of the court would be sent here, and would be made public as soon as it is arrived at. But in case the decision of the lower court is affirmed, the public will not be apprised of the fact until the court meets again at Ottawa, in September next. In case the affirmation is made in the case of execution, and must do it in open court and in the district where the case belongs. The court will adjourn its session here next week, and it is of course impossible for the court to examine the bulky record and return an opinion before adjournment. It follows that it will be impossible for the Anarchists to be hanged before next fall. Sentences cannot be affirmed and the day of execution fixed before the first Tuesday in September. About a month would be doubtless allowed between the day of affirmation and the day of execution. The condemned, therefore, need have no fear of being hanged before October. Since the arguments have been made the prevailing opinion here seems to be that the reversal in the case of the Anarchists will be sustained by the Supreme Court. Mr. Swift returned to Chicago at 4 o'clock. Other counsel will return in the morning.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States case against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, instituted in the United States Court of the District, calling on them to account for timber cut from United States lands in Deer Lodge and Missoula counties, and to recover the sum of \$1,100,000 therefor, tried (if we recollect aright) at last May term of the District Court here, has reached the Supreme Court here, and will come up for hearing in due time. This case should not be confounded with the one brought at the December term, 1887, which was on criminal complaint under the old ship timber act, and in which Judge Galbraith sustained the motion to quash the indictment in "No. 128," the only one argued. In the former case the Attorney General, R. B. Smith, appeared as the United States and the Northern Pacific R.R. Co. were "tenants in common" of the lands from which the timber was cut, and that as an accounting as used for the proper remedy for the evil alleged. Defendants demurred. Judge Galbraith decided against the United States, rejecting the theory of "tenants in common" in the case, affirming U. S. Attorney R. B. Smith, and then as the Supreme Court of Montana, which sustained the decision of the Second Judicial District Court, taxing the costs to the United States. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Wade, declaring, after a review of the case, that "a survey of the lands, which the Government ought to make, would show the exact rights of the parties, and that an accounting would be improper and unnecessary. And the Government cannot lawfully demand an injunction until it can show that its property is being injured, or that injury is threatened; and this cannot be shown or the sections designated. Then, in the nature of trespass or trover, the Government is liable for the timber cut for trees taken or converted by the company." Judge McLeary concurred in the opinion. This decision was rendered in January of this year, and the U. S. District Attorney has just filed with the U. S. District Supreme Court the transcript of the case referred to above.

THE NEW ROAD LAW.

Synopsis of its Principal Provisions. The Road Law enacted by the recent session was done by the system adopted two years ago and practically revised the old system, with some amendments. Following are among the principal features of the new law:

There shall be levied on all taxable property in the county a road tax of not less than one mill nor more than two; also a special road tax of \$3 on every abodded man between 21 and 45--provided that any man, if he prefers, may work out his special tax, under direction of the supervisor, at \$3 per day.

The road taxes are collected as others by the Treasurer, but a certificate for labor performed or material furnished shall be allowed on the special tax. The Supervisor himself, or some one under his direction by person or written order, left at his usual place of abode, late notify every person in his district liable to special road tax to perform one day's work in each year. If he fail, neglect or refuse after three days to pay \$3, or, not having attended or failed to cause a substitute to attend the place designated by the Supervisor, or having attended shall be liable, or inattentive to the duties assigned, the exact amount shall become a lien for the \$3, and if he has no assessable property the Supervisor shall bring suit for delinquency before the Probate Judge or Justice and if sustained after a hearing he shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$10, with costs, to be collected as in ordinary criminal actions, and to go to the road fund of his district. If not paid, he is to be enforced by arrest and imprisonment at the rate of \$3 on any public road at the rate of \$3 per day.

Each person liable, when notified shall immediately pay \$3, or appear at the place appointed by the Supervisor at 8 a. m., with such tools or implements as he may use, or may direct, and work diligently and faithfully at least eight hours under direction of the Supervisor. The Supervisor may direct and cause to be done, by him or by others, any work on any public road, or on any private wagon road, from a house, mill, timber, watering place, etc., and condemning the necessary lands, except the right shall only be by the service of one person, and all expenses shall be paid by petitioners.

No change is made in the law in the manner of laying out a private wagon road, from a house, mill, timber, watering place, etc., and condemning the necessary lands, except the right shall only be by the service of one person, and all expenses shall be paid by petitioners.

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THE BISMARCK GORGE.

The Ice Gorge.--River Six Miles Wide, and all Communication Suspended.

The Missouri river at Bismarck and Mandan has been on a great rampage for a week past, the river gorging with ice from the bottom of the river to a height of thirty feet below the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge, backing up many miles above the cities, sweeping over the high grade of the railroad and carrying out several tents of the high-trestling between Mandan and the bridge; spreading over the bottom lands until the river was six miles wide, submerging the lower part of Mandan, piling up the ice in the streets, and destroying much property. Many settlers were surrounded with water in the low lands, and were rescued by heroic efforts by people from Mandan and Bismarck of haystacks, trees and buildings, where they had taken shelter. The Indians who had been encamped in the bottoms showed good sense by moving to the uplands before the thaw. The gorge at Fort Buford broke with a rise of thirty feet, but after it reached Mandan the immense head of water was spread over the six miles of lowlands and did not add much to the danger. Not only on the railroad but the telegraph communication was suspended direct between Bismarck and Mandan, and telegrams between the two towns are yet being via Helena, Ogden and Cheyenne or Omaha.

Later dispatches are as follows: ST. PAUL, March 20.--A Bismarck special says: "The alarm cleared away this morning, but the river has been flowing all day, and will still remain an inch an hour, having passed the high water mark of the memorable flood of 1881. All the lowlands are now inundated. The only houses flooded on the Bismarck side are a few squatters' shacks. Bismarck is forty feet above water. Some 200 emigrants, west bound, are delayed here.

ST. PAUL, March 20.--The gorge is five miles long, extending from half a mile below the Northern Pacific bridge, to above the mouth of the Missouri. There is another gorge twenty-five miles up the river at Raymond. It is thirty feet high and several miles long and shows no sign of breaking. The heart river has not yet broken up, and while the present cool weather continues it is not likely to break. The Northern Pacific has plenty of coal and will be able to keep its trains running on this side of the river. So far as heard, there has been no loss of life from the floods.

This morning Editor Tuttle, of the Mandan Pioneer, Editor Marney, of the Miles City Stock Grower's Journal, and six others managed to cross the river on the broken ice. The leader of the party had a rope tied about his body, to which the others clung, and when he slipped into the water, which he did several times, he was quickly pulled out. When the gorge will break, or how much higher the water will rise are matters for conjecture. The situation may become still worse before it is better, or it may be that the worst is over.

ST. PAUL, March 20.--Independent special: The train from the east was delayed twenty minutes this afternoon by a rise in Apple Creek, three miles east of this point. If the water in the creek rises much more it will be impossible for trains to come to Bismarck, as the water at this point will put out the fire. There is no longer any doubt of the drowning of the Jackson family at Painted Woods. It consisted of father, mother and three children.

ST. PAUL, March 20.--The Northern Pacific resumed through business to-day. Telegraphic information was received at headquarters to-day that the steamer Helena had been secured and that transfers of all passengers, baggage, express and mails to the steamer had been completed. Bismarck and Rock Haven. From Mandan to Rock Haven. Large numbers of passengers who have been detained in St. Paul on account of the flood left this afternoon, and the road issued instructions to all agents that the line is open for travel again. The ice gorge in the Missouri is a remainer solid, but is expected to break soon.

ST. PAUL, March 20.--A Bismarck special from Bowler, Dakota says: The water has backed in Swan creek and carried off the bridge between Lebeau and Scranton and flooded the bottom lands eight feet deep. It is believed that several Indians have been drowned. The family of G. Barry barely escaped with their lives and lost their cattle and horses. The largest single animal killed was a Tompkins in the ice total wreck. The Missouri river is steadily rising.

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THE NEW GAMBLING LAW.

An Act to Regulate Gambling.

Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana.

SECTION I. Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to carry on any game of chance or money or any thing of value is bet, ventured or hazarded, in any room or apartment without having on the outside of the building wherein the same is situated in a place where same may be plainly seen, sign with the words in letters of at least five inches in length: "Licensed Gambling Room" painted thereon. Any neglect or failure to observe the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and each and every day failure or neglect thereof shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense, and any person convicted thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. II. It shall be unlawful to carry on, or permit to be carried on, any game where money or any thing of value is bet, ventured or hazarded in any room or apartment or building with locked, barred or fastened doors, and into and from which free and unimpeded entrance and egress may not be had, and where such game of chance is in progress. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month, nor more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. III. That section 108 of the fourth division of the Revised Statutes of Montana be amended to read as follows: SEC. 108. That if any person shall deal, play or bet any thing of value, at any of the games known as "three card monte," "strap game," "blimey rig," "patent sack game," "black and red game," (commonly known as "the ten dice game"), "percentage stock horse poker," "percentage draw poker," "twenty one," "high ball," "blue jay," "chuck-a-luck," "shoot faro," or any other game, or "two card box" at all, or any similar game or games or shall induce any person whateer to make any bet or wager at any of such games shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the territorial penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and by fine not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. IV. All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid one half to the informer of any violation thereof, and the other half to the use of the common schools of the county where the offense is committed.

SEC. V. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 9, 1887. The Cardinals Hated. ROME, March 17.--At the consistory to-day new cardinals were created. The Pope also recognized new archbishops and bishops in the United States and elsewhere. The Pope telegraphed to the czar congratulating him on his escape from assassination. The public consistory was held to-day in the Sala Regia. It began at twenty minutes past ten o'clock and concluded at noon. The procession was headed by the cardinal deacon, followed by the archdeacons in crimson robes and crimson capes. They were followed by the cross-bearer, camerlengo, prelates, bishops, archbishops and cardinals. Then came the Pope, who was borne on the sedia gestatoria, flanked by white fabelli or white peacock feather fans. He was accompanied on each side by noble guards, in blue, Swiss guards, officers and purple and crimson robed attendants, when the Pope descended from the sedia he ascended to the throne, which had been covered with a purple cloth and a cloth of gold for the Lenten season. The Pope wore two lions couchant, bearing red and blue with cross keys. The cardinal occupied benches arranged in long parallel rows in front of the Pope. The consistorial advocates advanced to the throne and read the instance for the beatification of the persons under consideration. This concluded, sixteen Cardinals left the hall to bring from the Sistine chapel the eight new Cardinals. The largest single appropriation was \$3,000 to the Historical Society.

A BOUNTY OF TEN cents having been offered for killing prairie dogs, their destruction will be entered upon in Montana this year on a wholesale scale. Inter-Mountain. Mr. W. D. Doodridge left Tuesday for St. Louis, Mo., on the Great Northern, to accept an important position under S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific--Review, 17th.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of the First National Bank of Helena. The institution is just twenty-one years of age, and attains its majority with the brightest prospects--Herald, 18th.

F. M. Davis, known in the Court of Angels as "Dream Davis," who found Dream Gulch as a vision, and cleaned up \$10,000, has spent all his worldly and committed suicide at Los Angeles, Cal.

There are in Montana about 1,600,000 head of cattle. There were marketed last year about 110,000 head, and 40,000 are required for home consumption. There were 800,000 calves last fall.

The Missoula County Commissioners last week cut down the salaries of the under sheriff and deputy sheriff \$300 per year, the deputy clerk \$400, and the clerk of the probate court \$400.

Mr. E. W. Toole calculates to leave this morning for California, to remain a few weeks. His health has been very bad of late and he goes for the purpose of recuperating. Independence, 12th.

Helena City is much excited over the "drunken soldier nuisance" of the saloons of the town, and wants them confined to business localities when drunk, or looked up and made to pay a fine.

A Carson-Mint employee is said to have discovered that drill points heated to a cherry red and tempered through being driven into a bar of lead will bore through the hardest steel or plate glass without perceptibly blunting.

John Floyd, a tool maker in the Granite Mountain mine, was killed in the new shaft March 13th by one of the drills being driven catching in the shaft's sinners and being thrown from the shaft into the timbers while ascending.

THE ANTI-BLIND MOVEMENT.

New York, March 21.--Washington special: William E. Smith, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in Cleveland, N. Y., and likely to be one of the prominent factors in the anti blind movement, came here suddenly in connection with political matters in that direction. He admits that the steps already taken by friends of Governor Hill to secure the New York delegation will force the President in to the field as a candidate. Any other course would sacrifice the men who stood by him for the sake of the cause. The fifteen months ahead will be the most lively ever known in New York politics, growing fiercer as the time approaches for the choice of delegates. It will not be a question of President, but of the perpetuation of the Democratic policy which he inaugurated, the threatened dissolution of which by the policy of Hill would hurt the Democratic party from its ascendancy in public affairs. The conservative Democrats plainly foresee that an attempt to force Hill to the front will result in the inevitable and prolonged downfall of the Democratic party in State and National affairs.

Against Coercion. New York, March 21.--A mass meeting was held in Cooper Union to-night to protest against the enactment of the proposed coercion measure for Ireland by the English parliament. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish National League. Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, acted as chairman. Roscoe Conkling sent a letter expressing sentiments appropriate to the occasion. The resolutions passed England's greatest statesman in saying that force is no remedy, and declaring that home rule and the establishment of a parliament to deal directly with local questions is the only basis of a settlement of the Irish question. The resolutions tender sympathy and promise support to Gladstone and Parnell, and encourage them to oppose coercion. The resolutions also urged the two leaders, and also the Tory leader, Lord Salisbury. The following telegram was sent to Gladstone: "The citizens of New York in mass meeting assembled, protesting against coercion, entirely endorse your noble policy, and wish you God speed in your undertaking." CHAS. A. DANA.

General Logan's Son Married. PITTSBURGH, March 22.--John A. Logan, son of the dead senator, and Miss Edith Andrews, daughter of Chauncey M. Andrews, of Youngstown, Ohio, were married at noon to-day, at the residence of the bride's father. A number of prominent people attended, and the presents given were very elaborate and costly, among which was a check for \$50,000 from the bride's father.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS. W. A. Clark, Esq., returned to Butte Tuesday. Almost all the beef now used in Helena is shipped from Chicago. Fargo county pays \$2 per week for taking care of its insane paupers. Henry Hawkins succeeded with a sharp rifle, near Corvallis, recently. The Phillipsburg Mail says holders of West Granite stock will not sell at all. John Gamble was accidentally killed in the Bluebird mine, Butte, last Friday. The prohibitionists have a ticket in the field for the election of 1890. A quarter of an acre of the Miles City park has been washed away by Tongue river. H. T. Mahan has sold his hardware business at Anaconda to W. R. Kenyon & Co., of Butte.

Something over \$500 has been subscribed toward the erection of a Methodist church at Phillipsburg. Mr. Kinney and Mrs. Allison have been engaged to teach the ensuing term of school at Phillipsburg. The latest specimen from Hundley & Prentiss' carp pond in the valley is a fine six-pound fish. The Thousand Oaks Savings Bank has been established at Helena, under the recent act, with a capital of \$100,000. The Arizona Legislature, just adjourned, is said to have been the most corrupt body ever known in the Territory. The Taber Grand Hotel, at Leadville, Col., cost \$275,000, and was sold on the 1st of under trust deed for \$35,000. Richard Cross was killed in the Gagnon mine, Butte, Monday, by a rock weighing a ton falling on him in the 300-foot level. W. H. Horton, superintendent of water works at Olympia, W. T., fell from his bunk by a stepladder, and was killed. The Freshbury at Butte, declined to accept the Board of Aid of the church to give \$1,000 toward building the proposed Presbyterian academy at Bozeman.

Our last Legislature appropriated about \$15,000 of the Territorial funds to different uses. The largest single appropriation was \$3,000 to the Historical Society. A bounty of ten cents having been offered for killing prairie dogs, their destruction will be entered upon in Montana this year on a wholesale scale. Inter-Mountain. Mr. W. D. Doodridge left Tuesday for St. Louis, Mo., on the Great Northern, to accept an important position under S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific--Review, 17th.

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There are in Montana about 1,600,000 head of cattle. There were marketed last year about 110,000 head, and 40,000 are required for home consumption. There were 800,000 calves last fall.

The Missoula County Commissioners last week cut down the salaries of the under sheriff and deputy sheriff \$300 per year, the deputy clerk \$400, and the clerk of the probate court \$400.

Mr. E. W. Toole calculates to leave this morning for California, to remain a few weeks. His health has been very bad of late and he goes for the purpose of recuperating. Independence, 12th.

Helena City is much excited over the "drunken soldier nuisance" of the saloons of the town, and wants them confined to business localities when drunk, or looked up and made to pay a fine.

A Carson-Mint employee is said to have discovered that drill points heated to a cherry red and tempered through being driven into a bar of lead will bore through the hardest steel or plate glass without perceptibly blunting.

John Floyd, a tool maker in the Granite Mountain mine, was killed in the new shaft March 13th by one of the drills being driven catching in the shaft's sinners and being thrown from the shaft into the timbers while ascending.

The inventory and appraisalment of the estate of Cor. Murphy has been completed, and filed in the probate court. The estate is valued at \$8,750, and consists of \$1,000 made up of interest in Murphy & Clark's grocery store at Walkerville (value \$5,100), and in the interest in the Helena Hotel, valued at \$2,650. The balance of the estate is in real estate valued at \$1,000.

The large barn belonging to E. S. Selway, about three-fourths of a mile below town, was burned last Saturday morning with the loss of \$10,000. The barn contained, except two fine stallions which had been left at Phillipsburg, all the other buildings were saved only by the fire being driven out of the present. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000. It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary.--Dillon Tribune.

THE BISMARCK GORGE.

The Ice Gorge.--River Six Miles Wide, and all Communication Suspended.

The Missouri river at Bismarck and Mandan has been on a great rampage for a week past, the river gorging with ice from the bottom of the river to a height of thirty feet below the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge, backing up many miles above the cities, sweeping over the high grade of the railroad and carrying out several tents of the high-trestling between Mandan and the bridge; spreading over the bottom lands until the river was six miles wide, submerging the lower part of Mandan, piling up the ice in the streets, and destroying much property. Many settlers were surrounded with water in the low lands, and were rescued by heroic efforts by people from Mandan and Bismarck of haystacks, trees and buildings, where they had taken shelter. The Indians who had been encamped in the bottoms showed good sense by moving to the uplands before the thaw. The gorge at Fort Buford broke with a rise of thirty feet, but after it reached Mandan the immense head of water was spread over the six miles of lowlands and did not add much to the danger. Not only on the railroad but the telegraph communication was suspended direct between Bismarck and Mandan, and telegrams between the two towns are yet being via Helena, Ogden and Cheyenne or Omaha.

Later dispatches are as follows: ST. PAUL, March 20.--A Bismarck special says: "The alarm cleared away this morning, but the river has been flowing all day, and will still remain an inch an hour, having passed the high water mark of the memorable flood of 1881. All the lowlands are now inundated. The only houses flooded on the Bismarck side are a few squatters' shacks. Bismarck is forty feet above water. Some 200 emigrants, west bound, are delayed here.

ST. PAUL, March 20.--The gorge is five miles long, extending from half a mile below the Northern Pacific bridge, to above the mouth of the Missouri. There is another gorge twenty-five miles up the river at Raymond. It is thirty feet high and several miles long and shows no sign of breaking. The heart river has not yet broken up, and while the present cool weather continues it is not likely to break. The Northern Pacific has plenty of coal and will be able to keep its trains running on this side of the river. So far as heard, there has been no loss of life from the floods.

This morning Editor Tuttle, of the Mandan Pioneer, Editor Marney, of the Miles City Stock Grower's Journal, and six others managed to cross the river on the broken ice. The leader of the party had a rope tied about his body, to which the others clung, and when he slipped into the water, which he did several times, he was quickly pulled out. When the gorge will break, or how much higher the water will rise are matters for conjecture. The situation may become still worse before it is better, or it may be that the worst is over.

ST. PAUL, March 20.--Independent special: The train from the east was delayed twenty minutes this afternoon by a rise in Apple Creek, three miles east of this point. If the water in the creek rises much more it will be impossible for trains to come to Bismarck, as the water at this point will put out the fire. There is no longer any doubt of the drowning of the Jackson family at Painted Woods. It consisted of father, mother and three children.

ST. PAUL, March 20.--The Northern Pacific resumed through business to-day. Telegraphic information was received at headquarters to-day that the steamer Helena had been secured and that transfers of all passengers, baggage, express and mails to the steamer had been completed. Bismarck and Rock Haven. From Mandan to Rock Haven. Large numbers of passengers who have been detained in St. Paul on account of the flood left this afternoon, and the road issued instructions to all agents that the line is open for travel again. The ice gorge