

NEWS COMMENTS.

WHEN New York fashionables go into mourning they will drink nothing but black tea. HOPES are entertained that Jay Gould didn't get stuck with a pocket full of trade dollars on hand. A NEW YORKER calls upon the saloons to issue thousand-mile tickets, and to punch them every time they're owed on.

A WOMAN named Dewing, in Indiana, has given birth to her second job lot of triplets. The mother is Dewing quite well. EVERY time a dude calls out to his paternal ancestor for the feebly mentioned name of a Michigan town. "Paw Paw."

WRITERS says he never drank a glass of grog, smoked a cigar, chewed tobacco, or swore, but like other men he had his besetting sin. He wrote poetry.

IN Alaska, diamonds are now manufactured at the rate of \$1.15 a quart. At this rate even the clerks of second-class hotels can afford to wear at least one priceless gem.

IN speaking of the various candidates for the presidency a territorial paper says: "Their fate rests largely upon the result of the next election." This is a distressing fact.

A WRITER asserts that plenty of sleep will make men strong, robust and healthy. You can obtain a verification of the fact by taking a peep at the policemen in any city.

ELI PERKINS was called as a witness in court the other day and took the oath with great reluctance. He didn't like to monkey with the truth even on the witness stand.

A CHICAGO paper shrieks: "Put the Indians in charge of the war department." Well, it might be possible that they would run it better than it has been run of late years.

IN a TEXAS high school a young lady was delivered of a valedictory one day and twins the next. Whatever else may be said of the Lone Star state, her educational facilities are away up.

A BOOK is about to be issued entitled "Travels with a Donkey." Can this be the much talked of publication Mrs. Langtry is about to assassinate the long suffering public with? "Oh, Fred!"

"CHISKA" is the name of a new town in Arizona. Expecting to inhabit some day immortalized in verse the inhabitants insisted upon some name that would rhyme with "whisky," and hence --

DENNIS KEARNEY was challenged to fight a duel by Wong Chin Foo, New York's Chinese editor, but the sand lot orator's principles would not permit him to be shot by a heathen Chinaman, and he declined.

BEFORE cutting a man's head off in China, the authorities considerably make him drunk. The beauty of this system is that a man can get intoxicated without having a head on him the next morning.—Roebuck's Express.

AMELEY GRAY, the temperance advocate, has adopted a new method of impressing his truths upon the hearts of his hearers. After his talks he always gets heavily drunk and holds himself up as a horrible example of the evils of intemperance.

A RESIDENT of Fayette, Mo., named Hooper, offers to produce a man who will swear that Frank James was not present at the Winston train robbery, where Conductor Westfall was killed. The unknown individual lives in the far west, and wants his expenses guaranteed.

GLENDIVE TIMES: It is a novel sight for the tenderfoot to witness the cowboys driving cattle through the city, to and from the stock yards and along the drives to ranges. With open mouths and astonished gaze they appear as if in a trance at the easy and graceful manner in which the average cowboy handles his broncho while driving cattle.

A DANKEY minister of Greensboro, Ala., is peddling in his congregation a printed "letter from Jesus Christ" at ten cents each. The printer who set it up from the original manuscript pronounces it the worst writing that has struck a composing room since Greeley's death. This is another proof of the oft repeated assertion that great men are always poor penmen.

ACCORDING to the Roebuck Post, some one put a small mud-turtle, about the size of a silver dollar, in a bed at a New Jersey hotel and the stranger who was assigned to that room, on preparing to retire, caught sight of it. He at once resumed his clothing, remarking: "I expected to have a pretty lively night of it, but if they're as big as that I don't propose to get with 'em."

A WASHINGTON correspondent speaks of the arrival of Congressman Joe Blackburn from Kentucky, and says he left home with such a hurry that he failed to take along the needful change of linen, and telegraphed to his family to send him some clothing. When the message arrived there was no one to fill the order but his ten-year-old daughter. Her reply shows of what a wardrobe in that section mainly consists, leaving out the shirt:

"Dear Papa: I have sent all the wearing apparel I could find—seven shirts, one bow-knife and three pistols."

The Rain.

What blessings are sent with a shower, when it comes in all its gentleness and moistens the earth for the hard tilling handmen; when it pours down in cooling torrents to quench the thirst and renew the smile of earth, and tells the westerner that his travels from the barren east to labor in the occidant are not in vain. A week ago there was some little alarm of a drouth and the weak-hearted were on the giddy heights of fear and uncertainty, ready to topple over and go down to despair, but those who have lived here and become acclimated, were confident that the Missouri valley would maintain her reputation and bring forth a bountiful crop, and their confidence was not misplaced. The rain has been pouring down at intervals, and the crops have recuperated to such an extent that even the most chronic croaker of a few weeks ago is now a loud boomer for the country. Sunday night's shower was worth a million dollars to the Missouri valley alone, and the growing grain is now safe from drouth. Farmers visit the TRIBUNE office almost daily, many of them coming from a distance of over thirty miles, and all have the same encouraging story of healthy crops and a large yield. This is the most promising and reliable evidence of prosperity a country can produce, for if there is the least

symptom of a failure of crops the farmer is the first affected and invariably the first to complain. The fact is, the people of the Missouri valley and all over North Dakota, have reason to rejoice and give praise for the bright prospect of an abundant harvest, and those unfortunate enough to live in other states—in the land of the cyclone and blizzard, the home of the flood and the drouth, should pull up stakes, check baggage and come with the mighty army which is constantly moving toward the setting sun. There is room enough for all in this great, broad northwest, and the only wallings heard within its limits are those sent up by the few straggling dudes, who have strayed away from home and are being distanced in the race for fame and fortune by the shrewd, practical men of the country.

Rev. Sloan's Church.

As announced in Sunday morning's TRIBUNE, a special train left Bismarck at 10 o'clock on that day carrying a large number of Bismarckers to Mandan to attend the dedication of Father Sloan's Presbyterian church. After a pleasant ride across the great iron bridge, and over the green meadow, the train halted at Mandan and the occupants of the train proceeded to the beautiful church building which has been built through the energy and zealous labors of Father Sloan. The ceremonies were opened with prayer and the reading of a hymn. Rev. Sloan then introduced Rev. Dr. Sample, of Minneapolis, who prefaced his remarks by saying that eight years ago from the beautiful heights of what the Mandan people were pleased to call their capital city of Bismarck, he viewed with entranced wonder the lovely valley of the Heart. On the west side of the river no habitations were then in sight except the bastioned Fort Lincoln with her soldiers and frowning cannon, over which the stars and stripes coquetted with each passing breeze, and perchance where now stands the growing town of Mandan was pitched in stolid silence the wigwam of the red man. Now all had changed, and he was glad that his mission was to preach the dedicatory sermon of such a beautiful church in so prosperous a country. The sermon was eloquent and scholarly, and at the close the Rev. Thompson, well-known as a Bismarck pastor, was introduced, and as the secretary's report showed that there still rested upon Father Sloan's shoulders a debt of about eight hundred dollars, Mr. Thompson's remarks tended to loosen the purse strings of the audience. On the final count, after the taking of a collection, it was discovered that nearly a thousand dollars had been contributed, the surplus above the church debt to be used for the purchase of a bell. The Rev. Sloan thanked his many friends in Mandan and Bismarck for their appreciation of his many years of labor in the vineyard of the Lord.

BURLING COUNTY ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The present board of county commissioners are doing more in the way of constructing bridges and opening county roads than all that has heretofore been done in the county, and what is more, the work is being well and substantially done. There is absolutely no chance for unfavorable criticism either as to the character of the work or location. The timber used in the frame work of the bridges is all sound, square timber, well bolted. The abutments are of oak filled with stone, and the approaches are properly graded. The skilled labor and the material is being paid for from the road and bridge fund, while the grading is being done, by contribution to some extent, and by a judicious application of the poll tax. Fully three thousand dollars in poll taxes and contributed labor has already been expended on the Washburn road. It follows up Burnt Creek along and under the bluff, near the Missouri river, crossing the creek on the claim of W. G. Smith, where a bridge costing about six hundred dollars, is now being built. The deep ravines south and north of Wogansport have also been bridged, one at a cost of about \$500, and the other \$150. It has become necessary to rebuild the Painted Woods bridge which was condemned by the military authorities last fall, and the rebuilding will be done in the course of the summer, the location of the bridge being changed to a better site. The bridge has never been regarded safe, and the approach was simply fearful. This will cost about \$300, as only the plank can be used in the new bridge. A bridge costing about \$600 is being put in on the Fort Yates road near the Stark Farm; another at Field's, costing about \$400; another north of Menoken, costing \$500; and another west of Menoken, costing \$500; and still another near the Hayes Farm, costing \$500. The Turtle creek bridge, built last summer, is in bad condition; it is not regarded safe and the approach to it is simply terrible. It is all a team ought to do to pull an empty wagon up the long steep hill. But that bridge is now in McLean county, and nothing can be done with it except upon the motion of the citizens in that locality. It will have to be rebuilt and its location changed. The banks are caving in on the road and bridge fund warrants at 90 cents on the dollar, so that the work is being done on pretty nearly a cash basis.

The facts above given in relation to the roads and bridges north of Bismarck are gleaned from personal observation and examination, and after investigation the writer is of the opinion that the TRIBUNE criticisms on the Painted Woods and Turtle creek bridges last fall, were none too severe.

All through the county thorough work is being done on the roads, and many new culverts have been put in. The commissioners could not use their private funds more judiciously than they are using the people's money in public improvements, and the work they have

already done, even if they were to do no more, would prove a lasting monument to their integrity and discretion.

Lightning Strikes.

During the thunder shower Sunday night the entire TRIBUNE block, and in fact the Western Union telegraph office, and in fact the entire TRIBUNE block, narrowly escaped destruction by lightning. The crash of thunder of which everyone in the city has a distinct remembrance was the result of a flash of lightning which followed the telegraph wires into the Western Union office, where it played tag with the instruments and all its imaginary playmates, leaving charred wires and a badly burnt window frame to give notice of its visit. No one was in the room at the time. Mr. Cramer, who was awakened from his slumbers in the signal service office, which adjoins the Western Union room, rushed in and extinguished the fire, which was rapidly spreading about the room. But for the timely action of Mr. Cramer the entire block might have been destroyed. The lightning as well as the operators is striking on the Western Union, and the Lord is with the strikers thus the company has been treated to two strikes—once by operators and once by God.

EYN-UL-MOLK'S HAREM

Flattering Reception to an English Physician by his Persian Wives.

How the Females were Dressed—Plump Good-Looking Girls and Lots of Them.

Talk With the Eunuch.

Dr. C. J. Willis, an English physician who has resided in different portions of Persia for over fifteen years, has written a very readable book on the manners and customs of the inhabitants, entitled "The Land of the Lion and the Sun." The following extract will be found exceedingly interesting. He had reached Teheran and had been summoned to a nobleman's home to prescribe for one of the inmates who was ill. On entering, a eunuch conducted him to an inner apartment, exquisitely furnished, where he was requested to wait, a water-pipe or kaban being given him to while away the minutes. He says: "Suddenly the curtain at one of the doors lifted and two ladies entered, aged about sixteen or eighteen years. I must acknowledge I was unprepared for such a free

DISPLAY OF LOVELINESS.

as it was the first time I ever saw Persian ladies in their very becoming, if slightly indelicate, home dress. Their feet and legs were bare, their skirts were bouffant with a number of under-skirts such as is usually seen in the ballet on the operatic stage, but instead of these undergarments being white and gauzy they were of silk—in the one case pale pink, in the other pale blue—with gold patterns on them, and these voluminous skirts barely reached the knees. Each lady wore a zansou jacket of bright colored gold embroidered velvet, with tight-fitting sleeves, which buttoned from the elbow with a multitude of small silver buttons—but these buttons were not worn under the jacket, that left, I am sorry to say, nothing to the imagination. Each lady had a gold-embroidered silk kerchief over her head, fastened by a brooch at the chin. Both were plump good-looking girls, both giggling and full of fun. The one who was supposed to be ill had not colored a very

ROYAL PAIR OF CHEEKS.

the other was heavily rogued. Their eyelashes were darkened with antimony, but their eyebrows were unpainted. The Persian woman's eye is usually very dark and large, and the painting of the edges of the lids produces a very languishing effect. After talking to the eunuch for some minutes, in which the old fellow was evidently calling these very gushing young ladies to order, they suddenly plumped down on their knees in front of me and compelled me to feel both their pulses, look at both their tongues, examine their throats, and a second time to feel their pulses at the other wrists. As I understood very little Persian, and neither they nor the eunuch anything but that language, it was very difficult to make out what the matter was. One thing was very certain, they looked upon the whole matter as a very good joke, and seemed inclined to torment the eunuch and make great fun of me. At last one lady showed me a flea bite on a very round and shapely arm, which litterly jingled with glass bangles and gold bracelets. As this was the most serious symptom I had seen I began to think I had better retire, when tea was brought in by a young negress.

THE EUNUCH.

and myself all partook, but the two ladies did so with shrieks of laughter, in which the negress joined. Suddenly a cry of "Aga aga!" (the master) was raised, and I saw Eyn-ul-Molk (eye of the state) coming up the garden. The two indiscreet ones became at once staid matrons of the severest type. They sprang to the other side of the room and drew their handkerchiefs, or rather the corners of them, over their faces, leaving the eyes alone visible, and the young negress who had brought the tea, became a statue of propriety in ebony, pulling her big print veil over her mouth till she looked a living bolster. The old nobleman came in and I was again to feel the pulse of the patient and look again at her tongue. But nothing but her eyes and tongue were now visible, and both ladies pretended to look upon the infidel doctor with horror. They answered their husband's questions in a whisper, and in a few minutes followed Eyn-ul-Molk to the "oocani," or general apartments. I now managed to find out that the fair sufferer had that morning, very early, had a slight attack of intermittent fever, and with the help of the interpreter, I said I would prescribe on getting home. The farewell pipe was brought, and I retired I trust, respectfully.

THE CROPS AND WEATHER.

The crops of North Dakota are improving immensely under the influence of the cool weather of the past week. Showers have also been frequent and there is every reason now to suppose that the wheat crop throughout North Dakota will be a fair average. In some localities it will be as good as the best last season, on an adjoining farm perhaps but half a crop. In some instances the grain stands over three feet high, is well headed, and well filled; in others while the straw is short the head is well filled. In some fields there are spots where the

grain is entirely destroyed. These spots are not extensive, however. A close examination leads to the conclusion that the yield of wheat will average from twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre. Oats will average from twenty-five to thirty bushels. These are low averages compared with 1882, but the prices are certain to be so much better than last year that the profit from the crop of the county will be greater. The quality of the grain will be No. 1. The hot weather occurred before the grain reached the point where it could be blighted by heat. During the season when it was filling and maturing it has been cool and grain that was at first regarded as hopelessly injured will yield a good crop. The acreage over last year is increased fully forty per cent.

The writer within the past week has visited the country fifty miles north of Bismarck, east to the Red River and south to Minneapolis. The crops in the James and Red River countries are no better than in the Missouri river region. There is more room for improvement, however in the Red River valley, as the crops are later in that region, but they were ten days ago in far worse condition than ours.

One fact is very noticeable: Where deep plowing was the rule the crops were unimpaired by the drouth. It is only on the two and three inch plowing that the moisture became exhausted and the crop suffered permanent injury. The crops on last year's breaking, where put in properly, are also good. If the lesson of this year leads to more common sense in agriculture and to more attention to stock growing great good will result.

Corn generally promises a good yield. The best corn seen on the long trip mentioned above was on the farm of Lorenzo Merry at Oak Point, thirty miles above Bismarck. It stood waist high a week ago. The best wheat was on the farm of Geo. W. Johnson at Painted Woods. Oats have suffered more than wheat. Potatoes are backward but the indications now are that the crop will be much above the average.

The injury to the crop is not local to North Dakota. It extends in one form or another to all portions of the country. In regions south it results from hail; in Ohio and Indiana from excessive rains. C. W. Freede who has just returned from northern Ohio says it rained fifteen out of the seventeen days he was there, and that farmers abandoned their reapers and were forced to use the cradle for harvesting, while much of the grain is fairly rotting in the shock.

The barley harvest has already commenced at Bismarck and oats will be generally ready to cut during the present week. Wheat has two weeks yet in which to recover, and if the present weather continues as it doubtless will it will make wonderful strides.

An Inhuman Monster.

A report reaches us that E. H. Allison, a hanger-on at Fort Buford, was, a few days since, arrested by authorities at the post, on the charge of committing the crime of incest with his thirteen-year old daughter, and taken to Spearhead where the trial was in progress at latest accounts. If this be true no penalty is too severe to punish him for so hideous a crime. We will give further particulars in our next issue.

Deputy U. S. Marshal A. G. Ayott, came in yesterday with scout Allison as a prisoner. Allison was bound over by U. S. commissioner Woodbridge, of Poplar creek, for committing rape on his half-breed daughter. Allison is a disgraceful scamp, not above any crime, and will no doubt get his just deserts for his fiendish act.—Glendive Times.

This man might have been arrested for rape on the Fort A. Lincoln reservation. Proof was abundant but it seemed to be in the family and no one cared to touch the nasty case. It was Allison who was used to destroy the reputation of Major W. T. Hughes and family and for attack upon H. S. Parkin. It was Allison who offered escape to Brave Bear if he would divide with him the proceeds of the Johnson murder and robbery. It would take volumes to record all of the vile deeds of this monster and yet he was used by one claiming to be respectable and bearing a commission from the United States, as it seemed for no other purpose than to betray and injure.

Nuggets.

There are said to be 17,500 striking telegraphers. The 11,006 striking iron-workers of North-Staffordshire, England, returned to work. Three boys in Syracuse have been sent to the house of refuge for stealing one cigar. The exposition building at Louisville will be lighted by 4,600 Edison electric burners. Tom Thumb was afraid the doctors would dissect his body. His body will be walled in solid masonry two feet thick. Ben. O'Neil, a bookkeeper in the employ of Wilford & Northway, St. Paul, has received a letter from New York announcing the death of an old sea captain, a friend of Mrs. O'Neil's accompanied by a draft for \$998,000 on a New York bank, which amount was left her by the deceased.

A Large Deposit of Bog Iron Ore.

Helena Independent: Messrs. Carrier and Bullock have a deposit of bog iron ore near the head of Buffa's creek, in the Red Mountain country, about ten miles from Helena, which ought in time to bring the owners a good stake. The deposit lies in a gulch which puts into the creek above mentioned, from the north, and so far as surface explorations have determined, it is between 200 and 300 feet wide, and about 600 feet long. Its depth can only be estimated, as it undoubtedly rests on bedrock, and no shafts have been sunk deeper than eight or ten feet. The deposit has been examined by several who are experts in such matters and pronounced excellent for smelting purposes. The owners think the supply is amply sufficient for the requirements of that rich quartz district.

The Brooklyn bridge is not a paying institution. BROOKLYN, N. Y., was named after Brunkelen, Holland.

BISMARCK'S PROGRESS!

The Last Two Months Consumes Nearly a Million Dollars

In the Building Boom of the Young Capital City.

Facts Which are Incontrovertible and Speak for Themselves.

The Hammer and Trowel Doing Their Mighty Work and

Mechanics, Artists and Laborers Pouring Into the City.

Some Interesting Reading.

A TRIBUNE reporter drove about the city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible the number of buildings and amount of improvements which have been prosecuted during the present season, and especially since the location of the capitol, as will be seen by the list of buildings given below, which are but a part of the improvements Bismarck is pushing forward at an almost incredible rate. Among the principal buildings to be mentioned, is, of course, the capitol, upon which work will be commenced in a few days. It has been described in the TRIBUNE heretofore, and will cost without a cent's worth of furniture or extra embellishments, in its simple nakedness, at least \$300,000, and FROM ITS LOFTY DOME on Capitol Hill, the landscape can be viewed for seventy-five miles in almost every direction. Next in order may be mentioned

THE PENITENTIARY

the material for which is already being placed upon the ground. This magnificent structure is being built east of the city, and three wings now under construction, will cost \$50,000. It is to be of brick with stone trimmings, heated by steam, and will be provided with cells for 140 prisoners.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,

designed after the Cleveland school, will soon be in process of erection, and will cost when completed about \$30,000. It is to be completed in time to be occupied at the opening of the winter term of school, and will be an ornament to the capital city.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

block, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, will be one of the finest edifices in the territory. The contract for its construction will be let in a few days and soon its high walls will rear proudly above all the surroundings. It is to cost \$55,000, will be three stories high, with a basement and furnished with all the latest improvements and conveniences.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

company are arranging for the erection of a three story brick block on the corner of Fourth and Meigs streets, which will have a frontage of seventy-five feet and will necessitate the expenditure of about \$35,000. This bank is newly organized, and having in its organization enlisted some of Bismarck's staunchest business men as well as some representative men of our neighboring states as Mr. E. McMahon, of Jefferson, Wis., will be put in operation with promptness and dispatch. Opposite this building on the north

MELLON BROS.

have already built a temporary bank structure at an outlay of \$1,500, and will ere long adorn the moneyed center of the city with another splendid brick block, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

MEAS. SLATTERY AND COMER

have just commenced operation on a brick building north of the Merchants Hotel which it is estimated will cost \$7,000.

SCORES OF FINE DWELLINGS

going up and carpenters, masons, laborers and contractors were found in every nook and corner. The following is a list of the most important dwellings now being constructed: Shed Lambert has now enclosed a beautiful dwelling on Ninth street, McKenzie & Coffin's addition, cost \$5,000. Mr. Ferson, formerly of Chicago, is having three tenement houses constructed in Sturgis addition near the fair grounds at an aggregate cost of \$3,600. Three dwellings east of Twelfth and north of Meigs street, \$2,000. North Pacific second addition, Tenth street, John Garland, three cottages, \$3,000. In North Pacific second addition, on Tenth street, Russell & Beardley have laid the foundations for a neat residence to cost \$1,500. Fishers' addition, Matthew O'Brien, residence, \$2,500. John Garland, Esq., has laid the foundation for a \$2,000 dwelling on Ninth street. James McDonald, Eighth street, residence, \$1,600. Matts Glineburg, Eighth street, residence, \$700. Mrs. Hiel, Eighth street, residence, \$1,600. House on corner avenue C and Eighth street, \$700. Ed. Sloan, corner Eighth street and avenue D, two houses, \$1,400. P. H. Johnson, Seventh street, two houses, \$5,000. Messrs. Whitley and Watson, between Sixth and Seventh streets, three fine dwellings, \$12,000. Mr. Eppinger, corner Fifth street and Avenue D, foundations being laid for a \$5,000 residence. Oscar Will, corner Avenue C and Sixth street, residence, \$800. John O'Shaghnessy, corner Fourth street and Avenue A, cottage, \$500. Thomas Fortune, corner Second street and Avenue A, residence, \$1,800. Rev. J. G. Miller, residence, Fisher's addition, \$4,000. Mrs. Wm. Ives, corner Third street and Avenue A, dwelling, \$1,200. Mayor Raymond, Third street, two tenement houses, \$2,000. Haight & Little, McKenzie's addition, residence, \$1,200. E. H. Day, Avenue A, North Pacific second addition, residence, \$3,000. Mrs. Wm. Cooper, corner Avenue A and Third street, \$2,000. Bismarck Artificial Stone company's building,

Third street, \$600. J. W. Ford, Fifth street, real estate office and residence, \$1,500. Chas. A. Galloway, Fourth street, residence, \$1,400. Frank Bolles, Fourth street, residence, \$1,200. John A. McLean, Fifth street, three neat cottages, \$1,500. Mrs. Susan J. Pettis, Fifth street, two cottages, \$2,000. Mrs. Lyons, Ninth street, two cottages, \$1,600. Charles Lewis, Main street, residence, \$1,200. Mrs. Curtis, Meigs street, near Second, residence, \$1,000. Messrs. Oresmy and Robison, corner Sweet and Tenth streets, two cottages, \$1,200. J. H. Thompson, block 77, Ninth street, residence, \$500. Mrs. Leneham, Fifth street, south of track residence, \$900.

Wheeling about and taking a second look at the business houses erected or projected this season, the reporter noticed the Fourth street furniture store of J. C. Cady, which is now entirely enclosed, and will when finished, have cost at least \$4,000. On Main street opposite Central block is a large and

NEATLY-DESIGNED BUILDING

now enclosed, that will cost \$5,000. It is to be used as the headquarters for the governor, capital commissioners and public officers while they are in the city until the capitol is completed.

An addition of twenty-five feet frontage has been built to the Pacific hotel, costing \$8,000. Malloy and Hunt have just completed a large three-story business block on Sixth street, having expended in its construction over \$8,000.

The building for Bragg, Smith & Co.'s spice mills, south of the track, on the corner of Sweet and Tenth streets, is nearly completed and will cost \$5,500.

Over \$5,000 have been expended in the lumber sheds of Edwards & Bradford and Jefferson & Kesson, while at least \$10,000 were used in putting the former company's mills in operation.

Within the last two months over \$5,000 worth of improvements have been made in Bly's brick yard, and as much as \$10,000 has been added to the payroll, bringing a large number of laborers into the city, many of whom have brought their families with them and are becoming permanent residents.

At the river depot was presented a scene which would command the admiration of even the most sluggish-minded dude, and any enterprising aggressive Dakotan would be willing to walk twenty miles to witness the operations, in that

BURLING LOCALITY.

There is a warehouse over 600 feet long into the building of which \$25,000 has been put this spring, and adding to this the improvement of side tracks leading to it and the necessary minor conveniences about the immense store room it is a low estimate to say that \$33,000 has been expended in improving the landing and its facilities. Add to this list the numerous small buildings in the suburbs of the city, which are not included, the \$2,500 Lutheran church, the \$1,500 improvement to be made on the Baptist church and scores of little shacks which the reporter overlooked in his hasty skirminshings and you will have a total of

NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS

in building improvements alone, all done this season and the greater part of them since the location of the capitol here. Now, if the papers which have been so bitter in their jealous accusations that Bismarck is "dead" and her boom vanished forever, will be courteous enough to glance over this statistical account of improvements, they may be able to inform their readers that the capital city of Dakota

IS STILL ALIVE

and her banner floats as high and unsmiled as the day she was made the recipient of the honors so nobly won. The sum total of improvements enumerated in this article alone is \$630,700 and when the large number of buildings omitted and projected are added to this, the amount will swell to nearly a million dollars, all of which has been put into or contracted for buildings within the last two months. Every train brings laborers and mechanics and before another year the population of the city will be more than doubled.

BALTIMORE'S BIRD.

Oriole Summer Night's Carnival Which will Be a Series of Striking Novelties.

Something of the Unparalleled Programme Which is Being Arranged.

Baltimore evidently takes to mystic pageantry and its attendant splendors with a vim equal to that manifested in Mardi Gras jollities in New Orleans, and an enterprise never before equalled anywhere in such sort of thing. The preparations for this year's festivities, which will embrace the three days from September 11th to 13th inclusive, have already been actively under way for two months or more. In the way of a pageant, it would be difficult to imagine a more extensive or brilliant programme than that laid out. The number of tableaux cars will be double that ever before attempted in any single parade elsewhere, and in dimensions, gorgeous construction and superb finish will certainly bear off the palm of the world.

The wonderful strides which have of late been made with electric light will be turned to striking advantage, as this character of illumination will be introduced in many novel forms. The first night's display, made in honor of the arrival of Lord Baltimore, will be as unique as it will be magnificent. It is proposed to arm the military with electric lights in at least ten different colors; to place the powerful electric focus light at many points; to fairly turn night into day, and in many more ways make the night a memorable one.

The feature of this year's Oriole will be the night displays, and it has well been termed a Summer Night's Carnival. As usual, the B. & O. is foremost in making every possible arrangement for the transportation of its patrons, and in nothing will there be a facility lacking to insure the utmost comfort and complete satisfaction. The rates by the Baltimore & Ohio will be down, way down, and the limit of time on round trip tickets all the most exacting can demand. It will be well to jot down the date in some convenient place—September 11th, 12th and 13th.

One season's bearing of an apple tree at Fauquier, Va., has made a forty-gallon barrel of brandy.