

PEMBINA, DAKOTA.

The real estate boom in St. Paul and Minneapolis beats all other previous activities in that line, as well it may, for the basis is far better than ever before known in the history of those cities.

The United States census of 1880 shows that there were 440,262 people of Scandinavian birth in this country in June of that year. Of those 181,729 were from Norway, 104,307 from Sweden, and 54,196 from Denmark. Generally, the Scandinavians make excellent American citizens, conforming to the habits, customs and institutions of the country more readily than most other nationalities. It is probable that the number of Scandinavians in this country has increased since 1880 to at least 500,000, and "still they come"—a hardy, industrious and thrifty race.

Much to the surprise of the people who a year ago doubted whether an exhibition of railway appliances could be very successful, the National Railway Exposition to be held in the hall at Chicago from May 24 to June 23 is exciting the keenest interest, and although the Interstate Exposition buildings are the largest of their kind in the country it has been necessary to erect an annex to provide space for all the exhibits. The collection of the most primitive railway appliances is a special feature of the enterprise, and it will be both instructive and amusing to compare the railway facilities of the past with those of the present. The first locomotive ever built, George Stephenson's "Rocket," will, of course, be the center of attraction during the exposition.

Whatever may be thought of Mormonism or of any of its adherents, will not invalidate the fact that it has assumed considerable proportions and is growing with remarkable rapidity. It is vital in propaganda and defiant in strength. Its missionaries find abundant recruits in Europe and proselytes are numerous in the United States. The leaders are frequently men of education and remarkable skill in affairs, and the devotion of the members of the church resists all the influence of knowledge, the enlightenment of the age, and the force of public opinion. The history of the Mormon church is perhaps, all things considered, the most remarkable event of the age and a perpetual puzzle to all reasonable understanding. What the outcome will be no one can tell, but one thing is certain, it can never be crushed by anything that savors of persecution. That thing has been tried.

The revolution in Hayti, of which only brief particulars have come to hand, is an uprising of the mulattoes, who comprise about one-third of the population, and its most intelligent and progressive class, against the intolerable tyrannies of President Solomon, representing the black domination. Their property has been confiscated, and hundreds have been shot without trial, while others have been imprisoned or banished. It is said that they have formed an alliance with black leaders, rivals of Solomon, who have some popular following of their own race, and are aided by the revolt against the general tyranny and burdensome taxation of his administration. Whether they will succeed or not is a matter about which no reasonable conjecture can be formed, from the lack of definite information, but success is generally deemed improbable. Hayti is a black nation of the purest type, full of barbarism and ferocity. It is an ungrateful fact for those who hope for the native improvement of the negro race.

Cooper Institute, New York, is a fine and enduring monument to the memory of the late Peter Cooper. Thousands now living and yet to come will always bear in grateful remembrance the name of the benefactor who helped them to educate themselves and lay the foundation of their success and happiness. Early in life Mr. Cooper felt the difficulties that young people meet in seeking education in art and science. He determined to aid those who should come after him by placing within the reach of any one in his native city the means of getting such education as each person might most need. The building for the Cooper union was begun in 1835, on its present site at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues and Eighth street. The first cost amounting to more than \$600,000—and all the expenses of the Union, have been defrayed by Mr. Cooper. The plan of the Union is based largely upon the working of the Polytechnic school of Paris. There are free schools for instruction in the aesthetic and industrial arts and in scientific departments beyond the teaching given in the public schools. There are regular courses of lectures on subjects of art, science, political and social economy, and literature, and more than twenty professors and instructors are employed at an annual expense of \$50,000. This great expense is met by the endowment bestowed by Mr. Cooper and by the rental of business stores in the building, which is, of course, equally his gift.

Southern Lumber Resources. It is computed that the forests of Texas will supply the whole country with timber for 100 years. North Carolina has an acreage of growing timber amounting to about 70 per cent of her territory. The yellow pine forests of Florida extend over the fifth of the six counties of Putnam, Marion, Sumter, Polk, Hernando and Hillsborough. Louisiana's timber lands cover 15,000,000 acres. It is said that the lumber business of Maine and Michigan will ultimately be transferred to Florida and Louisiana. A great pine belt stretches across Southern Georgia and Alabama to the rivers that flow into Mobile Bay. The pine forests of Georgia alone cover an area of about 11,600,000 acres. There are immense tracts of cottonwoods along the Mississippi and its tributaries. The cottonwood tree reaches the height of seventy feet, and planks from four to six feet wide are easily cut from it. It is perfectly free from knots and pitch.

Special Commissioner Dudley has issued a circular requesting special examiners to give public notice that they are authorized to collect money for fees or expenses from persons applying for pensions; and that all special examiners are provided with certificates signed by the commissioners of pensions and secretary of the interior, and bearing the seal of the interior department. Without such certificates, all persons claiming to be pension examiners are frauds. This circular has been brought out by complaints reaching the pension office of swindlers perpetrated by persons having no authority to act for the pension office. The commissioners ask that some responsible person report to his office all suspected cases of the above nature, with a description of the alleged swindler.

Postoffice established, Butterfield, Minn.; offices discontinued, New Prairie, Minn.; mail to Cyrus, Quincy, Wis., mailed to Brotherton. Postmasters commissioned, Thomas Edwards, Lead City, Dak.; Alfred D. Eldridge, Clear Lake, Iowa; William W. River, Greene, Iowa; William W. Worth, Indiana, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Ann, Solide Valley, Iowa; James Appun, London, Minn.; Benjamin F. Davison, Homer, Wis.; John Rempie, Butterfield, Minn.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided to redeem stamps, and return to owners with the word "redeemed" imprinted upon each check. All check and drafts bearing two-cent internal revenue stamps which remain unused on July 1 can be used in the regular course of business.

Second Controller Upton has rendered a decision on the question of longevity pay allowances in the army, which is in effect that these allowances are to be computed from the date of appointment, and not from the date of appointments.

After July 1 the general land office will print its decisions every sixty or ninety days.

Rail and River News. The old superstructure of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bridge over the Minnetonka river has been entirely replaced by a new one of iron, and the draw-raft piers have also been rebuilt, so that the bridge is now as good or better than ever before.

The estimated railroad mileage of the world on Jan. 1, 1883, was as follows: United States, 113,000; Europe, 109,000; Asia, 8,000; Africa, 7,000; Australia, 2,000; Oceania, 2,000; Grand total, 233,000.

The earnings of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for the second week in April ran up at Milwaukee recently, and the earnings for the week ending June 10, 1883, were \$1,100,000, an increase of \$116,000.

The Manitoba road took 2,000 immigrants out of St. Paul on the 21st, on their way northward.

Salmon fishing has begun in Nova Scotia. The St. Lawrence is open from Quebec to the Gulf.

The winds on the 21st and 22d delayed railroading very seriously in the northwest.

Summary of General News. A conflict between the real and the ideal has arisen in the midst of those charming songsters the Boston Ideals. Mr. Foster, the advance agent, engaged Miss Beebe, as she says, with the expectation that he could carry her in her room. Mr. Wheeler, the business manager, however, was the recipient of this privilege. Disappointment embittered Foster's good intentions, and Miss Beebe and Mr. Wheeler were both discharged.

When T. B. Keoph succeeded Robert M. Douglas as United States marshal for the Western district of North Carolina, Douglas refused to turn over to his successor certain official records, alleging that they were necessary to the settlement of his accounts with the department of justice. Thereupon Douglas, through his general district United States attorney (or that district make an effort to have Douglas indicted on a charge of obstructing government property, and the United States attorney is father-in-law of Douglas. An attempt is being made to bring about a settlement of the difficulty.

The long contested suit of O'Neil vs. the Chicago and North Western railway has been tried before a jury in the United States supreme court three times. The last trial concluded Friday by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$15,000, the full amount claimed by the plaintiff. The young man who lost a leg while in the employ of the Northwestern company at Dubuque. He was run over by a switch engine through the carelessness of the engineer.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French, in examining of the tariff bill, said it was evident that the government would be involved in a large number of suits on account of the doubled meaning of some of the provisions of the bill. Within a few days questions have been brought to the attention of the department which will most certainly result in numerous suits unless the decisions are altogether in favor of the importers, which is not at all probable.

Mayor Edison of New York made an argument recently before the committee on cities of the legislature at Albany in favor of his plan for the mayor with power to appoint and dismiss the police and fire commissioners, and depriving the board of aldermen of the right to confirm nominations of the mayor. He said the present system was demeriting the dangerous to public interests.

The status of the late Prof. Henry, the first secretary and director of the Smithsonian institute which has been erected on the Smithsonian grounds has been unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large number of spectators, including many of the distinguished in social, political, literary and scientific world.

The constitutional prohibitory amendment was defeated in the Pennsylvania house on third reading. A motion to reconsider was made, but was rejected by a vote of 17 to 151. In the senate a bill providing "treating" passed its third reading.

The New York senate, by 19 to 8, has rejected a motion to pay \$15,000 to Mrs. Martha Washington, widow of Dr. Lawrence A. Washington, of Denison, Tex., for the purchase of certain relics of George Washington.

The site for the new Macalester college buildings at St. Paul, were located last week near Summit and Snelling avenues.

The Indianapolis telephone manufacturing is to be removed to Chicago.

Crimes and Criminals. A party by the name of Welsh, who lives thirty miles west of Mitchell, Dak., and who has held a pre-arrest on over thirty-three months, the time he has spent in pre-arrest, shot a man in firing a contest on the same. The settler was plowing when the contestant came upon the land to post the contest notice. He advised him not to post it or he would shoot him. The contest was paid no heed to the warning, but went ahead and stuck up the notice, whereupon Welsh pulled a revolver and shot him dead.

James C. O'Connell, of the oldest iron and steel manufacturing establishments, and a strong professional, died recently. His estate is valued at over \$3,000,000, while his life was insured for \$500,000.

A reconciliation has been effected between the Lily and Miss Langtry, the former calling at the latter's hotel in New York; after Gebhardt had done the dove and olive branch business.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the department of Dakota, is granted Maj. Eugene M. Baker, Second Cavalry.

Gen. Lee's monument at Lexington, Va., will be unveiled on June 5. Jefferson Davis will preside, Gen. Joseph Johnston will be chief Marshal, and Maj. John W. Daniel orator.

Alexander Stephens said in his will: "My property, I think, on a fair valuation is worth \$12,000." The servants are all retained, and his relatives are his heirs.

Col. Higginson says Harvard had more drunks when he was a student than at present, and has always been better in that than German universities.

Wm. Knight, veteran of the war of 1812, died in Lovin, Ala., aged 109 years, leaving 265 children and grand children.

Cardinal Luigi Intini died, aged seventy-two years. He was created cardinal priest in 1878.

The wife of soldier General Phillips died recently, of apoplexy, while making her toilet.

Foreign News Summary. Timothy Kelly, charged with participating in the murders of Cavendish and Burke, was placed on trial on the 19th inst. and Sullivan and Molmery were appointed to conduct the defense. Judge O'Brien complied with the request of Dr. Webb and Dr. Keane to be relieved of further duty in defending the accused men. A jury was then sworn in, one of whom was a Farnelle, and consequently it is expected that the trial will be a long one.

Dr. George H. Marshall, charged with an attempt to blackmail Mary Anderson, had a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner McCandless in Pittsburgh last Friday. He was held for trial in the United States court, where he was afterwards released on \$1,000 bail.

Joseph C. Jones a wife murderer, has been convicted in Atlanta, Ga. He was married when his wife was eleven years old. He assaulted his wife, in-law and fled from the country, returning about ten years ago. His wife refused to live with him, and he murdered her.

Edward Jarry, a caricaturist who is well known in nearly every large city in the United States, and who drew many of the pictures in Chapin's "The Great Chicago Fire," shot himself in John Jeffrey's printing office in Chicago, recently.

Sylvester Cosgrove, financial agent of the Siemens-Anderson Steel company, Pittsburgh, which failed a year ago, has been convicted of false pretense. He fraudulently procured a \$5,000 loan from the Manufacturers' National bank.

Arrangements have been completed in New York for a fight between Mitchell, the English champion, and Herbert A. Slade Sept. 11, within 200 miles of Kansas City, for \$2,500 a side.

At Chicago the case of Jerre Dunn, charged with the murder of James Elliott, the English champion, and Dunn got a change of venue.

The Casualty and Fire Record. A fire at Huntington, W. Va., recently destroyed \$40,000 worth of property, rendering homeless fifteen or twenty families and leaving 100 persons in a lull 420 feet square. The insurance company was notified. A man named Ray was seriously injured by the fall of a building.

A pill-driving car, while at work on a bridge crossing a creek eighteen miles from Helena, Ark., on the Iron Mountain railway, ran into a tree, and the bridge collapsed, killing 14 men and wounding 10 others. The engineer, Fitzgerald, is feared fatally.

A fire on the 22d burned five barns, two buildings, and did some damage to adjoining property, at East Eggwau, Mich. The principal losers are F. Hall, Jr., H. G. Hill and C. Gonsmith. Loss, 40,000.

A Frank Heyland, an engineer on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway, was killed at Cedar Rapids on the 20th inst. by being run over by the train.

A number of general repairs are reported throughout Manitoba. The extensive damage to railway property has been done.

A paper mill at Catowissa, Pa., owned and operated by McCready & Co., of Philadelphia was burned. Loss, \$75,000.

House & Davidson's planing mill in Cleveland has been burned. Loss \$4,000, insured.

Washington Special: Ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg was quite content up to Wednesday afternoon that none of the persecutions made against him by the grand jury of the district a few weeks ago would ever bear fruit in indictments demanding the chief envoy came into court this afternoon and reported on his indictment against Kellogg and another against Brady. Kellogg is charged with having received a bribe of \$1,500 each in return for securing the removal of the law money as a condition of receiving his influence, while in the United States senate, with Brady, to secure the following is a statement of what the government's counsel believe to be the facts in the case:

Kellogg had attempted without success to get an allowance for an expedition in connection with these two routes. He then took the papers to Kellogg and promised to give \$2,000 if he would procure expedition money for the routes. Kellogg told him to leave the papers and to call in two days. At the appointed time he returned and Kellogg told him it was all right; that expedition money would be given him if he would sign down and draw five drafts upon the auditor of the treasury for a total of \$15,000, except his pay for service on the San Antonio and Shreveport routes. For the remaining \$5,000 he gave a note, indorsed by another mail contractor which was paid at maturity. The drafts were to be paid July 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1880, and were to be cashed at the bank of Washington, which was the name of the contractor which was paid at maturity. The drafts were to be cashed at the bank of Washington, which was the name of the contractor which was paid at maturity.

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Commercial. Wheat—Nothing done. Chicago was factually a very dull market, and the market generally was higher. The market closed quiet and firm. No. 1 hard winter, 81.10; No. 2 hard winter, 81.10; No. 3 hard winter, 81.10; No. 4 hard winter, 81.10; No. 5 hard winter, 81.10; No. 6 hard winter, 81.10; No. 7 hard winter, 81.10; No. 8 hard winter, 81.10; No. 9 hard winter, 81.10; No. 10 hard winter, 81.10; No. 11 hard winter, 81.10; No. 12 hard winter, 81.10.

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