The Pioneer-Express.

R. H. YOUNG, Publisher.

PEMBINA, - - DAKOTA.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON.

Congress having reduced the appropriations for the next fiscal year, immediate discontinuance of the following named signal service stations is made necessary and ordered: Eagle Pass, Tex.; Eagle Rock, Idaho; Keogh Fort, Mont.; Missoula Fort, Mont.; Pioche, Nev.; Pantarassa, Fla.; Rochester, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Springfield, Mo.; Tuscon, Ariz.; Visalia, Colo.; Washak'e Fort, Wyo.; Winnemucca, Nev.; Sandusky, Ohio, is reestablished as a station of the first-class. The following named stations of the third-class will hereafter be maintained as stations of the first-class; Custer City, Mont.; Rio Grande City, Tex.

Comment on the star route verdict is still rife in Washington. There is, generally speaking, no fault found with the jury. It appears from a poll of the jury but four of them are republican and eight are democrats. They are all considered honest men by their neighbors, and incorruptible. The real difficulty was in the indictment for conspiracy. As was pointed out a year ago, before the first trial, a conviction for conspiracy had never been obtained in this district.

The special agent sent to investigate the alleged smuggling of Chinese laborers into British Columbia, in his report to Secretary Folger places the number at 10,000, chiefly employed by the Canadian Pacific. The agent says it is not likely they were ever in this country, and claims that no Chinese from British Columbia have entered Washington Territory without production of proof of previous residence in the United States.

Judge James, in the case of J. G. Rigelow against Bettie Mason, to restrain the payment of the "Betty and baby" fund, and for a decree making Bieglow an allowance for his services as counsel, signed an order, dismissing the bill on condition of the payment of $400 to Bigelow for his expense in defending Sergeant Mason on his trial for shooting at Guiteau.

The secretary of the treasury gives notice that exchanges of 3½ per cent. bonds into 3 per cents will not be made during July next, the books of those two loans being closed for the preparation of the August first dividend. Continued bonds received for exchange during July will be exchanged upon reopening the books interest at 3½ per cent. remaining to that date.

It is understood that the president and Secretary Folger have practically hit upon a scheme for the consolidation of the internal revenue districts. The details are not yet ready for announcement. In the main, it is believed that the plan is identical with that proposed by the bureau and published some weeks ago.

Postmasters commissioned: Mils Kundxson, Oslo, Wis.; Rasmus Signalui, Blue Mound, Minn., Charles A. French, Mara, Dak.; Frank Aldrich, Waneta, Dak.

The Star Route cases were given to the jury on the 12th. after an able and impartial charge by Judge Wylie.

The president has appointed Albert Woodcock of Illinois as United States consul to Catalonia, Italy.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

The officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, having finished their annual inspection of the road, have decided to fill the gap between Mitchell and Aberdeen, Dak. Work will be begun at once and the seventy-five miles completed this season. The road is already built north from Mitchell to Letcher, a distance of fifteen miles, and south from Aberdeen to Ashton. The route laid out lies six to ten miles west of the Jim river, following its course closely. The talked-of plans of building to Bismarck and west of Aberdeen to the Missouri river, and west from Howard to the Missouri, and also rumored extensions in Wisconsin and Illinois, have not been decided on.

The Financial Chronicle gives the gross earnings of fifty-nine roads for May, the net earnings increase over the same month last year being nearly $20,000,000, and the ratio of gain 9½ per cent. against 8 in April. The heaviest gains were in the south and southwest. In the first five months of 1883 fifty-eight roads report an aggregate increase of $9,413,173, or 11 per cent. on the earnings of 1882. The St. Paul road makes the largest returns for the whole five months and for May.

G. K. Barnes, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, in response to various inquiries, has issued a circular letter, setting forth that the road is completed to Helena, Mont., 1,154 miles from St. Paul, and that at Helena there is a daily line of stages crossing a gap in the road of 150 miles; that the work of completing the road is progressing rapidly, and the indications are that it will be finished by the last of August, and through trains then be running between St. Paul and Portland.

A meeting of the citizens of Dubuque was held recently for the purpose of inaugurating the projected railroad from this city to some indefinite point in the west. Many of the leading capitalists of the city were present and great enthusiasm was shown. It is prepared to run the road up the valley of Wapriepriour, and from thence Northwest.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the first week in June were $451,144.34 against $402,787.28 for the same week last year; an increase of $48,-357.07.

Chief Engineer Blunt says that new steel rail has been laid on the Winona & St. Peter railroad between Sleepy eye and Tracy.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

An unpleasant scandal has become public at Racine, Wis., the outgrowth of the alleged relations existing between C. W. Forrest, the agent of the American Express company, and a very pretty widow, finally resulting in the forced resignation of the former. The subject has created quite a sensation, as Mr. Forrest has been agent for the company over eighteen years, and all parties moved in good society.

Last Saturday the legatees under Amasa Stone's will were paid. The legatees found that one or two of Mr. Stone's relatives, and ones to whom he was especially partial, had been forgotten in his will. A meeting was called, the matter talked over, and it was finally agreed that every one should set aside some portion of his or her bequest and thus make up an equal amount for those not provided for.

The value of exports of provisions, tallow and dairy products for May was $285,415; for five months ended May 31, $43,838,604; provisions and tallow for seven months ended May 31, $58,694,975. The value of exports of of the same products for the corresponding period last year was $378,550 in excess of the above figures.

A special public meeting is to be held in New York to raise money for the widows of the men executed for complicity in the Phœnix park murders.

The Rev. R. C. Morgan, of Connellsville, Pa., has been expelled from the Baptist church for malicious lying and grossly immoral conduct.

The personal property assessment roll of San Francisco, Cala., foots up $59,914,665, an increase of $7,827,870 over last year.

A Chicago judge jumped down from the bench recently pounded a refactory constable, and then resumed business.

Brooklyn's assessed valuation in 1882 was $333,788,000. This year it is expected to be $300,000,000.

The new directory of Lincoln, Neb., contains 5,422 names, and shows a population of 18,977.

Fifteen Minneapolis flouring mills are now putting out 12,500 barrels daily.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

Five hundred masked men visited the jail at Sheboygan, Mich., on the 14th., overpowered the sheriff, took Till Warner, the supposed ravisher of the young girl, Nettie Lyons, to a point just outside of the town, and hanged him to the cross ties of the railroad viaduct. The girl had identified him. The victim was cut down after a lapse of two hours. He protested his innocence to the last. He was let down once before he died, but would not confess.

H. W. Sprague, the elevator incendiary, has been taken from Buxton, Dak., to Caledonia, where he was lodged in jail, and will probaoly be safe from the hands of the mob. Last spring he induced John Little of Buxton to make an assignment to him, by false representations. He afterword failed in business; has repeatedly threatened to clean out the town and destroy certain ones in it. He has not found bail yet.

At 2:30 o' clock Thursday morning the citizens of Iron River, a Michigan mining and lumbering town, twenty-seven miles northwest of Florence, N Y., were startled by a fearful concussion. A shot of giant powder had been placed under the southeast corner of a building owned by Mrs. Hannon, and had shattered the whole front of the structure and broke glass 1,000 feet away.

Much excitement prevailed about the police station at Troy, N. Y., during the examination of William Slecher, member of the firm owning the iron works, charged with having instigated the shooting of Hutchinson, by saying he would give $1,500 for every one of the strikers whom somebody would kill.

A. P. Adams, a wealthy ranchman of Red Cloud, Neb., who has been sued in Omaha for $10,000 damages by Stewart Hoge, for the alienation of his wife's affections, declares he is innocent and was not in Omaha on the day specified by Mrs. Hoge, and has not been in Omaha for three years. Some people think it is blackmail.

John Williams, aged seventy-seven, was turned out of the Little Rock penitentiary recently. In 1861 he was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The longest punishment allowed by the statutes for that offense is twenty-one years.

Robert Lee, the defaulting postmaster of Driscoll, Ala., who unlawfully dealt in stamps, forged thirteen names to his bond for $20,000, and also the justice's signature and seal. He is charged with three murders in Mississippi.

Investigation shows that by paying a bribe to certain alderman of $1,500 Mrs. Brayley sold the city of Buffalo a site for a school for $19,000, which she had previously offered for $16,500.

Osmund Geir, secretary of building associations, and proprietor of Fairview Park, Readiniff, Pa., has been arrested, charged with defrauding the associations.

At Hastings, Neb., John Babcock, indicted for murder, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to ten years in prison.

D. C. Freeman, who has been representing Lindblom & Co., of Chicago, in Louisville, has disappeared, owing $10,000.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Gen. Grant in an interview said: I think the courts are constituted to try cases, and a jury was obtained to try that case. In this particular case the prisoners were tried by the newspapers in advance and they no doubt influenced public judgment without the testimony being heard. They made their own testimony in the beginning. Now that the testimony has all been in and weeks have been spent in expounding the law and the evidence in the case, I don't see but what the public is bound to accept the judgment rendered.

Bishop Spalding corroborates the statement that the archbishops of the United States has been commanded to assemble at Rome next October to arrange a plan for a plenary council to be held in America. The business of the council will only pertain to the offices of this country, and not involve Irish affairs. It is three months since Bishop Spalding left Rome, and that was the pontifical intention at the time of his departure.

Norman L. Munro, the publisher, has sued James Gordon Bennett for $10,000 damages done by the appearance of personals in the Herald signed "Sadie." Bennett has been warned not to publish the writing and had promised not to do so. The result of the publication has been the alienation of Mrs. Munro's affection, the breaking up of Munro's home, and the general injury of his business.

It is reported that Senator Tabor, in ignorance of the elaborate routine by which alone money can be legally paid out of the United States treasury, recently drew directly on Secretary Folger for $65,000, the price of land which he sold to the government for the new postoffice and custom house at Denver, and deposited the draft with a Colorado bank for collection.

Mrs. Sheridan, the wife of the gallant general, and her sister, Miss Rucker, reached St. Paul the 12th. They are accompanied by Mrs. M. V. Sheridan, whose husband, Col. Sheridan, is an officer of Gen. Sheridan's staff. They will spend a few days at Fort Snelling with their kins-people, Col. Rucker and Dr. Spencer.

In literary matters it is announced that Mr. Froude, the historian, is preparing a study of Martin Luther. Macmillan announces Arthur Hardy's novel, But Yet a Woman; Richard Grant White's edition of Shakespeare will appear here next month.

Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, Seventh cavalry, who recently secured his captaincy by the appointment of Capt. M. V. Sheridan to be assistant adjutant general, has been granted twenty day's leave of absence from the recruiting station at Cincinnati.

William H. Vanderbilt recently drove Maud S and Aldine over the track of the Gentlemen's Driving park in 2:15¼, lowering the record of 2:16¾ made by Frank Work's team, Edward and Swiveller, at Morrisania, N. Y., July 13, 1882.

Zebina Eastman, who died in Chicago on the 15th, was one of the Owen Lovejoy sort of anti-slavery leaders in Illinois, and Lovejoy's death brought him out in the slavery question. He published numerous papers.

Annie Crandell of New Baltimore, M. Y., caught a summer boarder last summer who promised to marry her, but in January he married another. The jury gave Annie $15,000.

Eastern papers say ex-Senator Patterson of New Hampshire is mentioned in connection with the presidency of the University of Minnesota.

Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston preached in St. Paul's church, London, on Sunday last, the lord mayors and other dignitaries attending.

The Rothchilds own $400,000,000 United States bonds, or nearly one-quarter of all the bonds that are out.

H. Dukes, who was killed by young Nutt, was buried on Saturday at Uniontown, Pa.

The resignation of Lieut. S. R. Douglas, Seventh infantry, took effect on the 3d inst.

James Russell Lowell has rheumatism and supposes it to be hereditary.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

Lord Carlingford, minister of agriculture, received an influential deputation representing towns in England claiming 10,000,000 people, the object of which was to protest against the restrictions of food supply. Carlingford stated the decrease in the importation of American cattle was due to the fact that better prices were obtained in America, and not to the system of compulsory slaughter at British ports. He said the government would continue to act up to the spirit of the present laws, and not strain them in the direction of further prohibition, as urged by the opponents to the importion of American cattle.

Admiral Pierre, commander of the French fleet in Madagascar waters, in his report of the bombardment of Magurguayoray on the 6th of May, says he demanded the surrender of the place, but received an evasive reply. Five vessels opened fire on the town and the three forts, mounting thirty guns, were quickly silenced. The Hova quarter of the town was destroyed, but the French factory and most of the American houses escaped injury. The garrison of 2,000 men retreated. The French sustained no loss of men. They occupied the town and are collecting customs.

Great excitement has been caused at Cairo on account of the conversion of a young Mohammedan by American missionaries. Arab fanatics attempted to maltreat the convert, but the British consul, Malet, protected him. He will be sent to Cyprus for safety.

London Truth says that the queen has recovered from the injury to her knee. The depression of her spirits is said, however, to cause some anxiety, owing to the influence it will have on her general health. It is her intention to leave for Scotland on the 20th.

The mayor of Moscow has gone to his estate in the provinces, banished for expressing the hope in his speech at the banquet to the mayors of the cities, during the coronation festivities, the czar would institute a constitutional regime.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

The total losses by last week's cyclone at Beloit are about $60,000. The heaviest losses were Benjamin Brown, on building, $1,500; Bart & Bailey, dry goods stock, from $1,500 to $2,500; H. J. Smith, book and jewelry store, $1,000 to 1,500; Frank Travers, clothier, $1,000; Bamlin & Race, building and stock, $800; D. S. Foster, building and bookstore, $1,000; Rock River Paper company on mill, $1,000 to $1,200; F. S. Fenten's drug store $1,000. Very many have losses to the extent of from $1,000 to $1,500.

An earthquake at Ecquador on the 10th of May caused great alarm at Quito. People camped in the streets, fearing cataclysm. In Latacurga the shock was very severe, overthrowing several houses. Those remaining threatening to fall. On the diligence arriving at Latacurga the mules were taken out and it was pulled through the streets by men, for fear its rumbling would shake down the houses. Cotopaxi was in active eruption. People in the vicinity fear a repetition of March 1867.

Henry F. Crane, traveling salesman for the Jewell Belting company, Hartford, Conn., was found dead in bed at the Pacific House, Council Bluffs, recently. He left a note stating that he had taken poison. No cause is given for the act.

Gray's Opera house Boston, was burned recently. E. H. Gray, proprietor of the opera house, says every one in the building escaped. There was but little confusion, and no one hurt. Loss $100,000.

August Pinsky of Waconia was fatally injured by being run into by a train, throwing him from his wagon and across the rails.

The entire town of Pottery, in Calhoun county, was burned Saturday.

JUSTICE INSULTED.

The Star Route Jurors Come in With the Surprising Verdict of Not Guilty.

"You can ask the jury whether they have any communication to make to the court," said Judge Wylie to the crier when the criminal court at Washington hearing the star route case reassembled the 15th. Crier Donaldson soon returned with a message that the jury desired to communicate with the court. They filed into the court room, apparently none the worse for their confinement. When they were seated Judge Wylie said: "Gentlemen of the jury, the court has sent for you for the purpose of inquiring whether you have any communication to make." The foreman in reply stated that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and a painful silence fell upon the court room, only to be broken by wild shouts of applause, when in a clear-toned voice the foreman stated the verdict was "not guilty." Immediately the decorum of the court of justice was forgotton, and the cheers resounded from all quarters of the crowded room.

Judge Wylie sat dignified, but apparently dazed by the announcement of the foreman, since he made no effort to check the tumult about him. For a few minutes the noise was so great as to render it impossible for anything like orderly proceedings. Many of the adherents of the defense were present, and the discharge of the jury was the signal of a rush of congratulating spectators. Mrs. Dorsey, Mrs. Peck and the Misses Ricker, after standing on chairs and screaming, laughing and sobbing alternately, somehow got out of the crowd and organized an impromtu camp meeting in the nearest corridor. They sang, cried, laughed like demented beings,

In the ante-rooms and halls the jury was beset by a throng of interested persons, prominent among them being the defendants and Mrs. S. W. Dorsey and Mrs. Peck, who thanked them for the verdict with tears in their eyes. As the foreman reached the sidewalk a large crowd assembled there burst into tumultuous cheers, which were renewed as each juror made his way out of the court house.

The crowd then poured pell-mell into the street, still shouting, and ran across the street to "the hole in the wall." Up stairs sat Dorsey. Calling to the proprietor he ordered free entertainment, solid and liquid, and in a very short time a scene of enthusiasm and excitement followed. Meanwhile Mrs. Dorsey and two or three other ladies got up stairs, and having exhausted their lungs fell to kissing. Ingersoll cried, Miner sobbed, Vaile fairly blubbered, and taking all in all a right round quantity of tears was shed in and about the court house. In the afternoon the defendants enjoyed an ovation wherever they went.

There is talk of pushing the other indictments and bringing civil suits, but it will probably amount to nothing. Dorsey talks of suing all the newspapers that have called him a thief. The press and the people generally accept the result as inevitable without much indignation or curiosity. A few regard it as a vindication of the purity of the star route martyrs. The general drift of opinion, however, is that the administration of justice in Washington is as rotten as the administration of the post office department under Brady.

The Graduates at West Point.

Following is the list of graduates at West Point, with their standing:

1, George A. Zinn, Pennsylvania; 2, William C. Langfitt, Ohio; 3, Henry E. Waterman, Minnesota; 4, William F. Hancock, Ohio; 5, Henry C. Davis, Jr., South Carolina; 6, Beverly W. Dunn, Louisiana; 7, Samuel D. Freeman, North Carolina; 8, William F. Flynn, Connecticut; 9, Robert J. Duff, Michigan; 10, Thomas Ridgway, New York; 11, John W. Ruckman, Illinois; 12, Alfred B. Jackson, Massachusetts; 13; William P. Stone, Arkansas; 14, William E. Shipp, North Carolina; 15, Ira A. Haynes, Kentucky; 16, Willoughby Walke Virginia; 17, Edwin C. Bullock, New Jersey; 18, Chase W. Kennedy, Ohio; 19, Louise Ostheim, Pennsylvania; 20, Charles G. Morton, Massachusetts; 21, Samuel Adair, West Virginia; 22, Godfrey H. MacDonald, Illinois 23, Herbert W. Sergeant, Illinois; 24, Matthew F. Steele, Alabama; 25, Edwin A. Root, Indiana; 26, John M. Neall, Nevada; 27, William H. Smith, Missouri; 28 Isaac W. Littell, New Jersey; 29, George H. Cameron, Illinois. 30, Walter K. Wright, New York; 31, Tyree R. Rivers, Tennessee; 32, Roger S. Byram, Massachusetts; 33, John W. Heard, Mississippi; 34, John H. Shollenberger, Pennsylvania; 35, Charles H. Osgood, Massachusetts; 36, Harry C. Hale, Illinois; 37, Robert D. Walsh, California; 38, Charles H. Cochran, Ohio; 39, Elmore F. Taggert, Ohio; 40, George W. Reed, Iowa; 41, Sampson L. Faison, North Carolina; 42, Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., New York; 43, Jacob F. Kreps, Pennsylvania; 44, Henry C. Cabell, Jr., Virginia. 45, Charles C. Tear, Illinois; 46, Edgar S. Walker, Missouri; 47, Charles McQuiston, Indiana; 48, Thomas W. Griffith, Pennsylvania; 49, Frederick Perkins, Maine; 50, Omar Bundy, Indiana; 51, Lawrence D. Tyson, North Carolina; 52, Clarence P. Edwards, Ohio,

FRUITFUL INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Crook Relates in a Modest Way His Fight with and Capture of 400 Hostile Apaches—The Apaches Now Most Submissive in Disposition.

Silver Creek, Ariz., twelve miles north of the boundary, via Tombstone.—Left here May 1 with 193 Apache scouts under Crawford. Got word to Mackey with Chaffee's company of forty-two men, Sixth cavalry, and rations for two months on mules. Followed the hostile Chiracahuas. The country is of indescribable roughness. A number of mules lost their footing, stepping from the trail, fell down the precipices and were killed. The stronghold of the Chiracahuas is the very heart of the Sierra Madres. The position is widely watered, with a dense growth of timber, and plenty of grass. They had been camped near the head of the Bavispe, occupying prominent elevated peaks, affording a fine lookout for miles, rendering a surprise almost impossible, and making retreat secure through adjacent canyons. Capt. Crawford, with the Indian scouts, early on the morning of May 15 surprised the village of the chief who led the recent raid into Arizona and New Mexico. The fight lasted all day and the village was wiped out. The damages cannot be estimated. Numbers of dead bodies were found, but the indescribable roughness of the country prevented a count being made. The entire camp, with stock and everything belonging to it, was captured. It is learned from prisoners taken that the Chiracahuas were

UNANIMOUS FOR PEACE,

and dispatched two messengers to try to reach San Carlos. On the 17th they began to surrender. They said their people were much frightened by our sudden appearance in their fastnesses and had scattered like quail. They asked me to remain until they could gather all the bands together, when they would go back to the reservation. By the terms of the treaty my operations were limited to the time of the fight. I told the Chihuahuas to gather up their women and children without delay. They answered they could not get them to respond to the signals, the fugitives fearing they might be beset by our Apache scouts and entrapped. They told us they had a white boy who was in a village jumped by our scouts. He had run off with squaws who escaped and who had not yet been heard from. They assured me that every one of the band should come in if I would remain a short time. The terms of the treaty embarrassed me greatly, and being in that rough region with rations rapidly disappearing, there being between 300 and 400 Chihuahuas to feed, I was compelled to return with the Chihuahuas. We found six Mexican captives—five women and one child—taken by the Chihuahuas early in May. They are now with the command. These women say they were captured near the Mexican Central railroad at a place called Carmen. They further state that when the Chihuahuas discovered Apache scouts were in the county they

BECAME GREATLY ALARMED

and abandoned on the trail 300 head of cattle which were driven away from points in Western Chihuahua, but afterward picked up and driven off by a body of Mexicans. We marched back as rapidly as the condition of our stock and the strength of the women and children would permit. We found the country depopulated for a distance of 100 miles from the Apache stronghold. The Chihuahuas insist that they have always lived in the Sierra Madres; that even when the main body went on the reservation some remained on the mountains. Of those who went out, there are a number who state that they have never been on a reservation. I have strong hopes of being able to clean the mountains of the last. Of those now with us are the chiefs Loco and Nana, so often reported killed by other prominent chiefs. We saw no Mexican troops, and after leaving the settlements in Nesorira did not see a Mexican other than captives rescued. I have such assurances from the Indians that the white boy will be brought back alive that I am looking for him every moment, and will inform you by courier.

CROOK'S NONCHALANCE.

As an illustration of Crook's modesty and total absence of fuss and feathers in his make up, it may be stated that, although the fight and capture occurred the 17th of last month, he leisurely retreated his steps to Camp Supply, at Silver Creek, not sending a courier ahead to signal his movements. The first intimation had of Crook's return was the arrival of a lieutenant at Col. Biddle's headquarters at 8 a. m. Sunday, with dispatches for Camp Bowie, the nearest army telegraph station. Upon making inquiry for Gen. Crook, who was supposed to be a hundred miles distant in the Sierra Madres, one can imagine the surprise that awaited the camp when informed that Crook was only two hours behind with the captured Apaches. About 10 o'clock Gen. Crook rode in with his escort, and greeted Col. Biddle with "A nice morning, Colonel," and straightway struck out for a washbasin, which he had spied, and was soon engaged in performing his ablutions, after which he threw himself into a camp stool and engaged in conversation about his campaign in an off-hand way as if hunting the cruelest and fiercest foe on the continent in the wildest and most inaccessible country to be found was a matter of every-day occurrence. A lieutenant, name unknown, was the only person injured in Crook's command, and he but slightly.

John Bright on American Affairs.

Right Hon. John Bright delivered an address at Bingley hall Birmingham, before an audience of over 20,000 persons. More than 150 addresses of congratulation from various liberal associations were presented him. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Bright reviewed the events of the last fifty years, and laid stress upon the enormous advantages conferred upon the country by the repeal of the corn laws. Referring to America, Bright said:

Permit me to address a word to the artisian classes of the United States. I am no enemy of the United States. I fought her battles in this country. [Cheers] I sympathise with her as much now as then, almost as much as if born upon her soil. I believe that the question in the United States between a protective and simply revenue tariff is nearing its solution. The opinion is growing that irresistable economic facts are offering themselves for consideration of statesmen, and every intelligent man in the great republic. An extraordinary condition of things exist there, No country of any age ever experienced or dreamed an actual surplus revenue of £30-000 sterling. This fact is fatal to the high protection party. The government does not well know what to do with it.

After an eloquent allusion to the war which abolished slavery, Mr. Bright said: I believe that the next election for president will be fought on trade lines. The great people of the United States will declare it to be the inalienable right of every American citizen to spend his money in the world's cheapest markets.

A Bad Priest Sent to Jail.

A New York Special: A slender and prepossessing girl eighteen years old stood before the clerk's desk in Justice Nacher's court in Williamsburg Friday, and a stalwart young man stood beside her.

"This girl," said the young man, "is my wife's sister. She has suffered outrageous treatment at the hands of the Rev. Florence McCarthy, a priest of the church to which I belong, and she wishes to prefer a charge against him."

The girl said in her complaint that soon after she entered Father McCarthy's service he committed an assault upon her. Nothing improper occurred between them after that till last Friday, when she went to Father McCarthy's house and the priest made an insulting proposition to her. She resented it, but Father McCarthy, she alleges, after a long struggle, assaulted her and afterward locked her in a room. The girl swore that she threatened to expose the priest, and that he replied, "You had better not; you will bring more trouble upon yourself than you can bring upon me." The girl also alleges that Father McCarthy attempted to assault her last Monday. She told her story to Bishop Laughlin, and the latter remarking that there had been too many complaints of the kind against Father McCarthy and said that he would suspend him. The priest was sent to jail and subsequently admitted to bail.

MINNESOTA'S CAPITAL.

Growth of St. Paul—Its Remarkable Prosperity—Increase of Population and Business.

General John B. Sanborn, president of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, delivered his annual address before that body a few days ago, in which are found the following facts and figures of interest to the citizens of the state at large:

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The past year has been one of unusual growth, prosperity and development in all parts of the country. In this city the hopes of the most sanguine have been more than realized. Our population has reached a number between 90,000 and 100,000, estimated from all data at our command. The enrollment of the children for our schools, which, in 1880, when by the federal census we had 43,000 people, was 4,338, now reaches 8,750. The number of employes in our manufacturing establishments was in 1880, 6,029; the number now employed is 12,267. The number of employes in the wholesale trade in 1880 did not exceed 2,000, while in 1882 the number was 4,684, and now exceeds 5,000. The assessed valuation of property in the city, which in 1880 was, for personal property, $8,927,753, and real estate $21,-040,634, and in 1882 was, for personal property, $10,040,538, and real estate $30,454,499, has now reached, at a fair valuation, fully $60,000,-000. The amount of business done through the postoffice has more than doubled since 1880. So the rule may be applied to any or every branch of business, and the same result is obtained, viz.: that the volume of business and the number of persons employed in it has more than doubled since the census of 1880.

TRADE AND BANKING.

The increase in the wholesale trade of 1882 over 1881 is $20,372,495, for the full details of which you are referred to the annual report now ready for distribution. While all branches of business show a wonderful increase, that of the wholesale grocery trade is most striking. From 1849 to 1881, this trade had grown to $6,350,000 for the latter year, but in the single year of 1882, it leaped forward to $13,533,000, thus gaining more in a single year than in the preceding thirty years. The lumber trade in 1881 had reached $1,348,000, but in 1882 this trade also sprang forward to $3,439,622, gaining more in one year than in all our previous existence. This vast increase in the volume of business required more banking capital and greater facilities for its transaction; and the capital of our national banks, which was $2,200,000 in 1882, has been increased to $4,700,000, with a surplus of $870,431, making an aggregate of $5,570,431. This exceeds by $1,402,979 the capital stock and surplus of all the other national banks of the State of Minnesota, as appears by the report of the controller of the currency for 1882.

After giving a statement showing the aggregate of the capital stock and surplus of each of the national banks in the State outside of St. Paul, the total amount being $4,167,452.71, Gen. Sanborn continued:

The capital of the state banks in the city which in 1881 was $300,000, has now been increased to $700,000, making the aggregate banking capital of the city at this time $6,270,431. There are in Minnesota twenty-four banks, organized under the State laws, with a capital stock of $2,333,750, of which amount the banks in St. Paul have $700,-000, which leaves for other banks $1,633,750, which added to the entire amount of stock and surplus of national banks outside the city, which is $4,167,452.71, makes $5,801,202.71, or $469,-228 less than the stock of the St. Paul banks. This amount would seem sufficient to transact all legitimate business upon safe and prudent business principles.

HIS FATHER'S MURDERER.

Capt. Nutt's Murder and his Daughter's Shame Avenged in the Blood of the Wretched Dukes.

Uniontown, Pa. June 13.—James Nutt, son of State Treasurer Capt. A. C. Nutt, deceased, shot and killed N. L. Dukes, his father's murderer, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. He shot four times, all the shots taking effect. Dukes died instantly. Dukes had been frequently informed of his danger in remaining in Uniontown, and he lately said he would either stay there or the cemetery. It is said that he had expressed fear of the son of Capt. Nutt, and was never on the street after night. To-day James Nutt was seen practicing with a revolver at his home, and this evening about 7:30 o'clock he was standing near the postoffice, when Dukes came along. As Dukes was passing he turned his head and noticed young Nutt just as he stepped from the doorway, and fired a shot, taking effect in Dukes' side. Dukes started to run, when Nutt followed and shot again. By this time Dukes was on the postoffice steps, when he received another shot and fell inside the door. Nutt followed and fired two more shots into Dukes' prostrate body, one taking effect in the neck. Dukes was dead before any one could get to him. The revolver that did the work is the same that Capt. Nutt carried on the morning of his death. Young Nutt gave himself up and is now in jail. He was calm, but pale as a sheet. Five shots were fired, four taking effect. The coroners jury are now sitting. Excitement is running high.

THE PENALTY OF WARNING UNHEEDED.

Dukes had been frequently warned to leave Uniontown, but he persistently refused. His friends had often advised him to seek another home, and his answer was always that he would either live in Uniontown or be a corpse in the cemetery. As far back as last December, young Nutt had threatened to have Dukes life, and the latter had always avoided him. The last of the two shots fired after Dukes fell, penetrated his back. The shooting created intense excitement, but at 11 p. m. everything was quiet. Young Nutt is not quite twenty years of age and has always been considered quiet and inoffensive. It is said, however, that he has been practicing with a revolver for some time past.

On Dec. 23, 1882, N. L. Dukes, a lawyer, and member-elect of the Pennsylvania legislature from Fayette county, shot and killed Capt. A. C. Nutt, state cashier, in the Jennings house, Uniontown. The cause was the alleged seduction of Capt. Nutt's daughter Lizzie by Dukes, to whom the young lady was engaged. The jury much to the astonishment of the public, and in the face of the most conclusive evidence of the guilt of Dukes, and the judge's charge, which was strongly in favor of the prosecution, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Lessons of the Iowa Lynching.

Gov. Sherman of Iowa was asked what action the state authorities would take in the Barber lynching matter. He replied, that the only possible action that could be taken would be to follow that of Gov. Crittenden of Missouri, who had recently sent a circular to the various judges, advising them to enforce the laws more rigidly and thus avoid giving the people cause for taking the law in their own hands, but the governor thought some of the district judges might regard such an utterance from the executive office as an impertinence, and as a seeming encroachment on their authority and dignity. The judges have the statute to govern them, and they should enforce it. Regarding the Barber brothers, the governor said that there was no doubt that their lives could have been saved, and anybody of ordinary intelligence could see how.

A Ravisher in Great Peril.

Cheboygan, Mich., Special.—Till Warren, an Alpena man, was arrested last evening between here and Mackinaw City, as the ravisher of Nettie Lyon, and brought to this city and examined by physicians, and identified by others as the fiend. Serious trouble was anticipated as the infuriated crowd gathered about hooting and yelling to lynch him. He was assaulted while in charge of the officers on the way to the county jail under a strong guard, but was not hurt. He was placed in jail and a powerful guard took charge. The crowd prowled around the jail most of the night, but were dispersed by the officers.

A Celebration Dampened.

At the ceremonies attending the dedication of a soldiers' monument at Mystic, while a salute was being fired in honor of the governor, by a battery of artillery from Fort Trumbull, the Williams and Sedgewick posts of the G. A. R., passing at the time, received two guns in their ranks. The first discharge was received by the Williams post, and the second by Sedgewick post. Eighteen men were injured, but none fatally, except Lieut. William Carruthers, assistant postmaster at Norwich. Commander J. C. Brewer, of Sedgewick post, Norwich, was seriously hurt.

From the Burlington Free Press: "Who is that Thin, Sad Man—is he an editor? Oh, no, my son; the editor is fat and strong. The man you see was married when he was nineteen years old."

Dakota Territorial News.

Chamberlin, will become a presidential postoffice July 1.

George H. Walsh of Grand Forks has sold 1,400 acres of land near Bismarck, for which he paid $25,000 three weeks ago, for $100,000.

Mr. William McMartin, one of the earliest settlers on Park river, near Grafton, died suddenly.

Ben Askelson's saw mill at Grafton burned, together with seventy-five cords of wood. Loss, $3,500.

Twenty-two gamblers were arrested in Sioux Falls, and held for appearance at the next term of court.

G. H. Van Epp was asphyxiated in a well near Parker, His father-in-law who descended to rescue him, was overcome by the foul air, but recovered.

Earnest, the ten-year-old son of John Overdick, living northeast of Howard, was thrown from a horse and killed.

H. W. Sprague was arrested at Buxton, for setting fire to an elevator, and commited to jail. There was free talk of lynching.

An East Grand Forks business man named Parklurst entered the house of Richard Gibbons and, it is said, made insulting proposals to Mrs. Gibbons. The town was excited in consequence.

Five hundred people of Faulk county have signed a petition to Gov. Ordway, asking for organization.

G. A. R. posts are being established in various parts of southern Dakota.

The Coddington county jail has not had an inmate for over a year. That of Brown county is used as an oat bin.

Two steamers are in operation on Devil's Lake.

George C. Getchell of Valley City is missing.

The old soldiers of Traill county will have a reunion at Hillsboro on the 4th of July.

A tenement house large enough for ten families is being built at Jamestown.

The Pioneer Press, edited by Samuel Treadwell, is shortly to make its appearance at Devil's Lake City.

In regard to the discovery of gold at Oakwood, it is said that W. T. Henry, a Wisconsin geologist, found it a year ago, but kept it a secret to have his brother get a patent for the surrounding land. It is doubtful if gold is present in paying quantities.

Forty-three acres have been purchased half a mile east of Bismarck, for the site of the new penitentiary.

Ore carrying a large percentage of tin has been discovered in the Harney district, Black Hills.

David Carlin will build a three story brick block in Jamestown, to cost $30,-000.

The artesian well at Bismarck is down 1,155 feet, but still does not flow sufficient water.

A $2,000 school building will be erected at Devil's Lake City, the money being raised by private subscription.

Chief Justice Edgerton granted John M. Blaine of Aldxandria a divorce from his wife, on the grounds of habitual drunkenness. This is the only case of the kind on record in the Territory.

Mrs. Alice Chanssee of Jefferson was adjudged insane and taken to the hospital at Yankton. During the Missouri flood two years ago she was shut up in the garret of her house for several days, during which time she was delivered of a child. Her mental malady has grown steadily worse since that time.

The magnitude of emigration to Dakota this spring over the Winona & St. Peter is shown by the reports to Superintendent Sanborn. During March, April and May the number of cars of imigrants' movables going west, past Sleepy Eye, was 4,743. This was independent of the immense regular passenger, lumber and freight traffic of the road.

The official vote of Traill and Griggs counties, Dakota, on division of said counties, setting apart certain townships from each county, to form the county of Steele, was returned to Gov. Ordway in favor of division. He appointed Messrs. P. S. Mackay, Thomas Ward and R. W. Berry, county commissioners. The county was organized June 14, and the town of Hope was made the county seat.

At a special term of the U. S. District court at Mitchell, Judge Edgerton granted a divorce to Edward A. Cleine against Fannie G. Cleine, on the grounds of adultery. The couple are from Janesville, Wis., and are of an aristocratic family. The allegation charged Mrs. Cleine in September, 1881, with criminally cohabiting at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, for several days with one L. W. Blood, also with the same offense at Augusta, Kans., with one James Bentley, in August of the same year. The couple were married at Janesville, June 7, 1877.

A vein of lignite has been struck at Mapleton.

An Appalling Panic.

A terrible calamity, involving the death of 178 children; occurred in Sunderland, county of Durham, Saturday. From details received it appears that an entertainment was given at Victoria hall by a conjurer, attended almost altogether by children, several thousand being in attendance. The accident occurred at the close of the performance. The body of the hall had been entirely cleared of occupants, when some 1,290 of the little ones came rushing down stairs from the gallery. At the top of the first flight of stairs was a door which opened only twenty inches, and thus but one child was permitted to pass through at a time. At this point, while the mass of children were pushing forward, one of them fell and was unable to rise, owing to the others crowding. No effort could stop the mad fury of the frightened children. They came on pell mell, though strangely without much shouting, and soon 178 children were knocked down and suffocated to death by others trampling upon them. The greater number of bodies, which were badly mangled from trampling, laid seven or eight deep. Many victims and others who were not killed had their clothing torn from their bodies, and this together with the bleeding bodies of the unfortunates, shows the terrible nature of the struggle. The ages of the 178 children ranged from four to fourteen years. The excitement in town, when the news spread, was terrific. Great crowds rushed to the scene until 20,000 persons surrounded the hall. The feeling was so intense that the authorities ordered out the Sixty-eight inf