The Pioneer-Express.

R. H. YOUNG, Publisher.

PEMBINA, - - DAKOTA.

The last session of the Massachusett legislature lasted for two hundred and six days. What is wanted in that state is a constitutional limit to the session of the legislature, and the biennial system, which is so popular in other states.

Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania is the only survivor of those whom President Lincoln appointed to his cabinet in 1861, Seward, Chase, Welles, Smith, Bates and Blair having since died—the last only a week ago.

The killing of Carey, the Irish informer is not much regretted. Had he been simply a witness, and subsequently killed on account of his testimony, the case would have been vastly different. But he was a principal instigator and executor of the crime of killing Cavendish and Burke, and betrayed all his associates. His taking off was expected.

The government does not propose to abandon the star route thieves to the enjoyment of their unlawful gains. The New York Times says that "the fraudulent payments concerning which the postoffice department has evidence that can be used in court, amount to more than $1,100,000, although the stealings of the ring greatly exceed that sum." Civil suits will be instituted to recover the amount, and whether successful or not, the thieves will have to pay roundly in defence their expenses.

The cholera panic abroad, it is said, is driving home the runaway Americans. There is naturally a good deal of anxety along the Mediterranean and Italian cities. In Nice, Florence and as far east as Constantinople "the profound sense of danger" has sent hosts of pleasure-seekers north. The fact is, that very few of the cities in the south of Europe—with all their wealth of art treasures—are inviting places of abode when there is epidemic in the air.

On the third of September next, the New York Sun, which has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the country will be fifty years old. It was started by Mr. Benjamin H. Day, who is still alive. At that time there were no news-stands and no news boys, and if a man wanted a paper he had to subscribe and the carrier brought it to him.

Some of the English papers are speculating upon what would probably happen provided the celestial empire should ever exert its immense power. China has a population of 434,000,000; and supposing that estimate—for it is only an estimate—to be even approximately correct, it could put into the field more soldiers than there are souls in Germany; and, if it is so willed, could with a host of eighty millions, trample all the civilization of Europe beneath her feet, says the St. James Gazette.

It is given out from official circles in St. Petersburg that the czar considers the time ripe for the reforms he has hitherto promised his people. He has been crowned with all the pomp and ceremony at the command of unlimited wealth and power. He has shown that he could not be intimidated into making concessions; and now, fully seated upon the throne, he feels that he can pave the way to a government more in accord with the enlightment and needs of the age, without any sacrifice of dignity. Such is the report in various European journals and the fact that no serions nihilistic demonstrations have occurred since the coronation of the czar at Moscow seems to be a confirmation, though no special reforms have yet been mentioned.

The newspapers of the country, as if by common consent, entirely ignore the literary dudes of the Concord school of philosophy, save to make fun of them. These cranks have heretofore attracted more attention than they deserve. Here is the latest utterance of the so called "professers:" "All particularly in space is produced only by limitation of one infinite space. All co-ordination is based on identity of species, a general self-cause or eternal energy is the intimite presupposition of all things and events, etc." It is a matter of surprise that such stuff as this finds admirers, but there are hundreds of people, mostly in Massachusetts, who affect to understand much worse specimens of transcendental rhetoric. It is a happy omen for the west that such nonsense finds no lodgment in her robust, vigorous and healthy intellectual life. The builders and founders of states and the conquerors of savage nature and savage men, do not talk nor think such nonsense,

Tennessee has vindicated the supremacy of law by the convictions of Marshall T. Polk, late tresurer of State on a charge of embezzlement and his sentance to an imprisonment of twenty years in the penitentiary, and a fine equal to the embezzlement, in spite of the vigorous efforts of influential friends to save him. Polk belongs to one of the oldest and most respectable families of Tennessee. He is the nephew of the late Ex-President Polk, was educated at West Point and served with distinction in the Confederate army. Elected State Treasurer in 1877, he began a system of speculations, which mainly reached the aggregate of $400,000 and virtually bankrupted the State Treasury at a time when interest payments on a badly-scaled debt were due, thus rendering the already dishonored obligations of the state still more worthless. His family and friends will doubtless continue their efforts to effect his release, and these efforts should be met by unceasing vigilance and determination on the part of the executive and the people. Gov. Butler has lately had to deal with a similar case of crime in high life. Influential friends of Chase the noted Fall River defaulter, made an onset for his release from the State prison, backed by judges and clergymen, but Gov. Butler met the issue squarely and Chase remains in prison.

NEWS CONDENSED.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

A circular letter has been addressed to all collectors of internal revenue by Collector Evans instructing them in several important details arising out of the recent consolidation of districts. In order to avoid the existence of two cigar or tobacco manufacturers of the same number in one district through the union of such under one head in the reorganization, collectors are directed to have such places as are liable to that objection renumbered. New bonds will not be required in cases where the existing ones are good and the manufacturing is to be carried on in the same building as before. As there are probably large stocks of cigar boxes on hand in the several districts which have been consolidated out of existence, it is suggested that these be allowed to be used with stamps and caution labels of the old districts until the stocks shall have been exhausted.

The following is a list of the members of the retiring board, which has been ordered to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., on the 16th inst: Lieut.-Col. D. H. Brotherton, Twenty fifth infantry; Maj. C. H. Alden, medical department; Maj. W. C. Spencer, medical department; Maj. J. S. Conrad, Seventeenth infantry; Maj. George M. Brayton, Fifteenth infantry; Capt. Charles F. Robe, Twenth-fifth infantry, recorder.

The statement made in the press last week that a court martial had been ordered in the case of Chaplain Meslie was not correct. The papers in the case are not completed, and it has not yet been decided what to do in the matter. It is thought that a court martial will be appointed at an early date.

By direction of the president a general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Van Couver barracks, Washington Territory, Aug. 30, for the trial of second Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson, charged with duplicating a pay account for the month of June last.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

The coroner's jury to investigate the Carlyon disaster on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road, brought in a verdict that the freight car on the side track was blown partly on the main track, and that it could not properly have been secured. The verdict censures the depot agent, William Barry, for not examining the car before leaving the depot the night of the accident, and states that every station on the road should be guarded by a watchman until the last train passed the road at night.

The earnings of the St. Paul and Milwaukee system for the last week in July were $588,000, against $465,000 for the corresponding week in 1882, an increase of $113,000. The earnings of the great system for the month of July were also completed. They aggregate $1,829,009 against $1,465,000 for the same month last year. This shows an increase in the monthly earnings of last year of $365,000.

GENERAL NEWS GOSSIP.

For improving the harbor at Duluth $270,651 have been expended prior to Jan. 18, 1881. Since that time $76,000 has been expended. It is believed, from past experiences, that it will be necessary to do a large amount of dredging each year. For dredging at Superior, Wis., $44,461 was available during the year, $21,135 of which was expended. The estimated amount to complete the project is $262,000, of which 110,000 can be used the next year.

The Cunard Steamship Company has contracted for the building of the two steamers on a scale which it is said will be in advance of anything which has yet been devised for the Atlantic service. The ships are to be of 8,000 tons burden each and of 13,000 horse power. The price is excess of £600,000 for each, and it is designed that the two vessels shall make a speed of nineteen knots per hour, or to cross the Atlantic in less than six days.

In connection with the recent failures in Boston the rumors of the amount of paper held by banks there have been greatly exaggerated. The total capital of the banks of Boston is $50,000,000 and no sing'e bank has anything approaching a large percentage of its capital invested in any suspended paper. Very many banks do not hold a dollar of it.

The monthly report of the St. Paul postoffice for July shows a total business of $305,263.19, an increase over the corresponding month of 1882 amounting to $33,809.56. The postoffice business of a city more than any other statistics show its importance as a commercial center, and St. Paul may well be proud of the evidence thus presented of her substantial growth and prosperity.

At the inquest on the body of Capt. Webb recently, his widow, several physicians, his manager and various persons who witnessed the swim, gave their testimony. The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that Capt. Webb came to his death while attempting to swim the whirlpool of the rapids of the Niagara river."

Unless the late departed Mr. Inkster of Grand Forks has been writing letters from that bourne whence the mails do not run regularly, he is still alive and not a bad looking corpse in the Mouse River valley. A. Mr. Matthies had a letter from him two days after his supposed death.

A story is afloat in Indiannapolis that the late Peter Goelet of New York, who left an immense fortune, and was believed to be a bachelor, was in 1845 married to a lady in Parke county, Ind., who gave birth to a daughter, who now lays claims to an estate worth many millions.

G Edward Gamble, hosiery manufacturer of Philadelphia, has made an assignment to L. C. Beatty for the benefit of his creditors, and Enoch Blood of the same city, also a hoisery manufacturer, assigned to James T. Hay. The liabilities and assets are small

American travelers spend, it is estimated, $100,000,000 in Europe every summer. The 3,500,000 inhabitants of Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn spend $15,000,000 during the season upon the strip of Sand between Cape May Point and Long Beach.

John C. Simonet, upholsterer and furniture dealer, corner of Seventh and Robert streets, St. Paul, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to E. H. Habighorst.

Shaw & Co., of Boston, the biggest tanners in the world, are under the bankruptcy cloud. Liabilities are $3,500,000; and from 10,000 to 15,00 people are thrown out of work.

Mr. Spurgeon's sermons will not be diving under the Atlantic to reach American newspapers for a few weeks to come. He is laid up with what some people call gout.

King Solomon's Lodge of Masons, of Charleston, Mass, will celebrate its 100th anniversary on the 11th of September next.

The final deposit of $1,000 a side in the prize fight between Slade and Mitchell has been made.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

Sheriff E. V. Bogart of Winona county, Minn., arrested at Mason City, Iowa, on the 6th, C. M. Boyles, a new comer, on a charge of forgery. Boyles' friends attempted to resist his being taken to Winona county, where the forgeries were committed, but Sheriff Bogart was armed with a requisition from Gov. Hubbard of Minnesota, and its grantal by Gov. Sherman of Iowa having anticipated and provided against trouble. Boyles was a resident of Utica, Winona county, and had been quite prominent in local and county affairs. He was formerly a school teacher, but afterwards engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. He is charged with forging a bond for goods with names of F. W. Campbell and L. Regmond, with witnesses and notary. On the back of the document were the acknowledgments of L. F. Hubbard and Fred Von Baumbach, governor and secretary of the state of Minnesota, and both forged. Sheriff Bogart states that Boyles has uttered a large number of forged notes.

A remarkable murder is reported from Newberne, N. C., which is now cut off from telegraphic communication. Last Thursday evening Anthony Hill and his wife left Newberne for their home, which is some distance from town. They had to cross a bridge near the town—that of the Atlantic & North Carolina road. When they had gone about half way across it it was observed that they were engaged in what seemed to be an excited conversation. This lasted for some time, and then on the narrow strips spanning the bridge its whole length they commenced a struggle with each other. Before help could reach her the man had overpowered his wife, and, with torn clothing and bruised body, she fell from the bridge. Sheriff Joseph Hahn arrested the murderer and locked him up. His examination has not yet taken place.

W. J. Newton, agent at Grand Forks for the grain firm of Sterrett, Hill & Childs, of St. Paul, suicided at Grand Forks on the 29th inst., by taking strychnine. He was found dead in bed the next morning. Newton led a fast life with women, but did not drink. Mr. Newton was about sixty years old and leaves a wife and several children. He formerly lived in Lake City, where he was a member of the firm of Goldsmith & Newton.

A rumor reached Grand Forks, Dak., that George Irkster, a farmer living about fifty miles southwest of Grand Forks, was shot and killed between Mouse and Forrest river. Irkster had a large drove of cattle in that country, and cowboys passing through riddled his body with bullets. Irkster was born in Manitoba, and had been in the vicinity of Grand Forks for sixteen years.

Milton Markham, a colored man who attempted to ravish the wife of of his employer at Griffin, Ga., consented to be stripped and whipped if his captors would not lynch him. The result of the whipping brought forth a coroner's inquest, as he was found dead in the woods with no clothes on except a shirt.

Green Wilhite, twenty-two years old, was shot and instantly killed by Deputy Marshal Childers at Harrisburg, Mo. Wilhite was wanted for assault, and being arrested, placed his hands in his pants pockets. Childers thinking he was going to draw a revolver, drew his revolver and fired.

E. D. Shatto, alias Ed Shears, who murdered a former pal named Knight at Omaha on the 5th of July, was arrested at Fefrmont, Dakota county, Minn., and taken back to Omaha for trial. Shatto's discovery and arrest was made by Officer O'Connor of the St. Paul force.

Babet Jones, the colored boy murderer, who in an unprovoked attack killed John Foster at Pittsburg, Pa., about a year ago, has been sentenced to hang on Thursday, Oct. 4.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Lottie Griswold, aged nineteen, from Peoria, Ill., who has been visiting at Kenosha, eloped on the 2d with a horse jockey named Larkins. The twain drove to Racine at a late hour and were married by Justice Schneider, and have not since been seen. Miss Griswold is of an excellent family.

Among the passengers on the steamship Adriatic, which arrived in New York recently from Liverpool, are ladies and gentlemen from England and the continent, guests of Rufus Hatch during his excursion to the Yellowstone Park.

Prof. John Stuart Blackie gave up his chair in Edinburgh university not long ago, resolved henceforth to devote himself to work in behalf of the Order of Highland Peasantry. In that work he is now earnestly engaged.

Prof. Hogan made a balloon trip on the 28th inst., from Hillsdale, Mich, to Waterville, Ohio, making 200 miles altogether in three hours. His highest altitude was five miles.

Patti received for three songs at Alfred Rothschild's soiree £600, and refused an offer of £400 by the lady mayoress. She sails for New York, October 22.

Mrs. Cramer, Gen. Grant's sister, and wife of the American minister to Switzerland, has arrived in Europe, her destination being Berne, Switzerland.

Osmond Tearle, the leading man of Wallack's company, was married at Denver recently, to Minnie Conway, the well-known stage beauty.

Ex-Senator Tabor has a $10,000,000 suit on his hands for alleged fraudulent representation in the sale of the Chrysolite mine.

The Duke of Sutherland and Sir Thomas Brassey each own $5,000,000 in United States bonds.

CASUALTIES OF THE WEEK.

Lincoln, Nebr., Special:—At six o'clock Sunday morning the wholesale drug house of Lighton & Brown was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread rapidly through the buildings and to adjoining ones, until nearly $200,000 worth of property was destroyed. The chemicals ignited rapidly, and dense smoke arose from that portion of that building where the oils were stored. The wholesale and retail building, a hardware store, three stories, and five or six wooden buildings were destroyed before the fire was gotten under control. Leighton & Brown's loss on drugs, wholesale and retail store will reach $130,000. A. M. Davis' loss on building is $4,000. There were a great many other losses of less amount, some of them covered by insurance.

A strange fatality seems to hang over Sanborn, Dak. Within four weeks, no less than five of her citizens have met with violent deaths. June the 23, Joseph Conroy was killed by a runaway team; the same day Haus Byhre was killed by the cars; July 14, Olaf Moe died of the injuries caused by a runaway; July the 53, Rev. E. B. Prindle and Hiram Colville were killed by igktning.

Charles Hood and Edward Scisson of Pawtucket R. I., were drowned recently by capsizing of a boat. The bodies were recovered.

George Davenport, employed by Wilson & Gillespie, was drowned above Pokegama Falls, while attempting to swim across the river.

The burning of John D. and Cass King's hide mill at Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., caused a loss of $50,000.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

King Humbert visited the hospitals in Naples, and spoke separately to all the sufferers. A man with four children, a man aged eighty and two youths were exhumed alive in Ischia. It has been ascertained that several refugees from Alexandria lost their lives at Casamiccota. The Cologne Gazette reports that two German artists were killed in the disaster. The same paper estimates that 8,000 persons perished on the island.

A statement by Lords Dunraven and Mount, Earls Clifford, Gough, Castletown, Fontezene and others, landlords in Ireland, has been sent by Gladstone, pointing out the losses of rent and other depreciation in the value of land that has taken place in consequence of the passage of the land act, and suggesting that state aid in the shape of a loan for the relief of the land owners be given.

The steamer Parthian has arrived at Melbourne from Adelaide. Kavanaugh, Joseph Hanlon and Joseph Smith, informers of the trial of the Phœnix Park murderers, were on board, identified and prohibited from landing. Seven of the other passengers on the Parthian were suspected of having been witnesses for the government in those trials but were not identified.

Michael Davitt says the assisted emigrants who were sent back from this country were not paupers in any sense of that degrading term, but poor, industrious people, who had been evicted from small holdings and forced by want into the workhouse.

The damage done by wolves in forty-five European governments of Russia during the year 1878 is estimated at 7,500,000 roubles.

Members of the Apollo Commandry Knights Templar, of Chicago, are now in Paris, visiting various object of interest.

Gladstone informed the house that England was not prepared to settle all differences with America by arbitration.

Fifteen Chinese girls drowned themselves in a body rather than marry the men their parents had selected for them.

France will try to overawe the Chinaman by making a demonstration along his coast.

The killer of Carey is said to be an Irish-American.

IRISH VENGEANCE.

James Carey, the Informer, Shot on Shipboard Near Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony—He Dies on Reaching Shore, and O'Donnell is the Name of the Avenger.

A London dispatch of July 30th says: Intelligence has just been received here that James Carey, the informer in the Phœnix Park murder cases, was shot dead on the 30th at Port Elizabeth, while landing from the steamship Melrose, from Capetown. The deed was committed by a fellow-passenger named O'Donnell. O'Donnell took passage here by the steamship Kinfauns Castle, which left Dublin on the 6th for Capetown, where she transferred her passengers, who were destined to Port Elizabeth, Natal and other coast ports, to the steamship Melrose. He is in custody. The report of the shooting of Carey caused intense excitement in the West End, London, and in the house of commons. The government had taken special and expensive measures to protect Carey.

It appears that O'Donnel dogged Carey from London. Both sailed in the steamer King Faun's Castle. The Daily Telegraph says the government has little doubt that Carey was followed from Dublin. They believe that the Fenians had taken most elaborate measures to prevent his escape. According to the latest accounts, the murder occurred at sea. Carey was not killed outright, but died shortly after he was shot. O'Donnell surrendered himself quietly. He was placed in a cell and handed over to the police when the Melrose arrived at Port Elizabeth.

Carey was traveling under the name of Power. His family were with him. He embarked at Darmouth. From Maderia he wrote a letter to the authorities, in which he described the voyage and said he had shared in conversation in which invincibles and the miscreant Carey were especially denounced. He said he intended to forget that Ireland ever existed.

The news of James Carey's death caused many exhibitions of delight on streets in Dublin. A large crowd gathered in front of James Carey's late residence, cheering loudly because the informer had been killed. The Dublin authorities believe that O'Donnel is a man who was implicated three years ago in an attempt to blow up the Manston house, London, and who escaped with Coleman to New York. The government selected Africa as the safest place for Carey. It is doubtful whether he knew his destination before sailing.

James Carey was a member of the municipal council at Dublin, and was among the score or more of individuals arrested in that city on the 13th of January last on suspicion of having taken part in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke on May 6, 1882. On the 17th of the month following his arrest Carey astonished the world and incensed the Irish element by turning informer and "giving away his pals." From the moment that Carey, to save his own neck, betrayed his associates in the tragedy, in the preparation for and enactment of which he himself bore a conspicuous part, he was a doomed man. On the conclusion of the trial he was kept in jail, being allowed an occasional mouthful of air outside the prison walls under police escort. But unless constantly under police protection, Dublin was too hot for him; indeed, the whole world was not large enough to hold the man who, however justly, had sent four of his brethern in crime to the gallows.

EXAMINATION OF O'DONNELL.

CAPE TOWN, July 31.—O'Donnell was examined before a Port Elizabeth magistrate on the charge of murdering Carey. According to the evidence given, Cary and O'Donnel had been drinking in the second cabin just before the murder. When the steamer was half way between Table bay and Algoa bay O'Donnell suddenly shot Carey with a revolver. Casey staggered away. O'Donnell followed and shot him twice in the back. Carey died in twenty minutes. O'Donnell says he was a California digger; had lost largely in a silver mine, and was unaware of Carey's identity till he saw it saw it stated in a Cape paper. O'Donnell was accompanied by a young woman whom he calls his niece. He is six feet tall, has grey eyes, dark hair, and is about forty-five years of age and is paralysed in his hand. The supposed infernal machine which he brought with him, is merely an ordinary galvanic battery. Mrs. Carey deposed at the examination that after the murder she asked O'Donnell, "Did you shoot my husband?" and he replied "Yes, I was sent to do it." Carey's identity was suspected by the steward and another of the crew, who noted his likeness, although shaven, to portraits of the informer, and the number and names of his children. Carey's demeanor on board was imprudent. He lived very freely, and provoked a row at a Capetown hotel, by abuse of the English. Before quitting England, Carey provided himself with a revolver for self-defense, a weapon he persisted in displaying.

Another Big Boston Failure.

The Boston Journal says that F. T. & J. D. Phinney, boot and shoe counter manufacturers, have suspended, with liabilities something over $400,000. They are on Shaw & Bros'. paper to the amount of $400,000. The Journal's Bangor special says: The creditors of Shaw & Bros. are rapidly placing attachments on the property of that firm, in the hope that Maine creditors will be given preference over the creditors of other States, as regards the property of the firm in Maine. In this county the attachments aggregate $72,000. Other attachments upon the property of the firm in other parts of the state aggregate $100,000. There is considerable apprehension in regard to the St. Stephens, N. B., bank, though it is believed no suspension will be forced. The creditors of the firm in Calais, where the indebtedness is about $100,000, are inclined to favor the firm in every possible way.

The Lesson of the Informer's Death.

London Special: The shooting of Carey has produced a feeling of consternation in parliament. The informer's death is regarded as a severe blow to the policy of repression. Government by terrorism received a check, owing to the inability of authorities to protect their infamous agents. No one pretends to feel sorry for Carey's fate, but the English press is angry at the failure of the government to secure the informers safety: and it is considered that Carey's fate is likely to intimidate possible traitors. All over Ireland the news of Carey's death has been received with popular rejoicing, which add to the uneasy feeling of the legislators at Westminster.

Sugar for Sorghum

Washington Special: An interesting and valuable report of the department of agriculture has recently been printed. It is entitled Investigation of Sorghum as a Sugar Producing Plant—Season of 1882; Peter Collier, Chemist. The amount of sorghum cane available for Dr. Collier's experiments last year was limited to the product of two-ninths of an acre, upon which sixty-four varieties were planted. Many of these were entirely new to the United States, and experiments as to their value were regarded as specially important, in view of the fact that they had been brought from countries where sorghum had been raised, both for its sugar and its seed, for several hundred years. The average results of the examination made on Dec. 8 showed that in spite of the many frosts, twenty three in all, the first frost being on Nov. 3, the amount of sugar from the several varieties had suffered no diminution. In the manufacture of sugar, perhaps the most important process is that of defecation, and Dr. Collier appears to have made many experiments, using as reagents hydrate of lime, calcium sulphate and a mixture of these two.

Shot With Shoe Nails.

A horrible homicide was committed on the 3rd inst., in Doddridge county, near New Salem, West Va. John Cayton, agent for lands, rented a piece to Henry Rice. A difficulty occurred in reference to the payment of the rent, and at one time before Cayton and Rice exchanged shots. That evening both men met in a lonesome wood and the feud was renewed. Each was armed and indiscriminate shooting began. Rice was fatally shot by Cayton. The latter's gun was loaded with lath nails. Forty-five ugly, jagged wounds were counted in Rice's corpse. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood where the shooting transpired.

Land Office Fees.

CIRCULAR FROM COMMISSIONER M'FARLAND.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, July 31.—The commissioner of the general land office has issued a circular to registers and receivers explaining the provisions of the act of the last session of congress in relation to fees for reducing testimony to writing. In computing the fees for reducing testimony to writing the words actually written by registers and receivers or persons in their employ only must be charged for at the rates allowed by paragraphs 10, 11, and 12, of Sec. 2238, Revised Statutes, and no charge is to be made for the printed words. There can be no uniform fee of a specified sum applicable to every case of the same class of entries. The commissioner prescribes the following fees:

For a diagram showing entries only, $1; for a township plat showing entries, names of claimants, and character of entry, $2; for a township plat showing entries, names of claimants, character of entry and number, $3; for a township plat showing entries, names of claimants, character of entry, number and date of filing or entry, together with topography, etc., $4. The register and receiver shall be entitled to the same fees for examining and approving testimony given before the judge or clerk of a court in final homesteads as are now allowed by law for taking the same. Registers of land offices have no right, officially, to receive any moneys whatever, except such as reported by the receivers as salary, fees and commissions, and the fee of $1 they are especially entitled to receive for giving notice of the calculation of pre-emption homesteads and timber culture entries under the act of May 14, 1880. All moneys received for services rendered by either registers or receivers under the act of March 3, 1883, are to be paid to the receiver, who will pay the register his portion thereof. Should any money be forwarded to the register, or paid to him, he will at once pay over the same to the receiver, and when parties address the register as to the cost of any service required he will refer the matter to the receiver.

Prior to the act of March last all fees were reported and accounted for by receivers. The effect of the change will be to give officers that were maximum a good deal more compensation than they were receiving before, while it will not benefit officers that were not maximum, for the reason that officers that were maximum before got $3,000, and now they will get fees in excess of this. On the other hand, officers not maximum will get direct from the parties paying the same fees they formerly reported and received by the treasury. In the large land offices, notably those in Dakota, the fees of the local officers will be considerably increased. Among the officers benefitted by the new law are those at Huron, where the fees the officers will be authorized to retain will amount to at least $3,000; and at Watertown, where they will amount to over $2,000. In Minnesota, where the offices are not so large, the increase of compensation, if there is any, will be less.

LATE MARKET REPORT.

ST. PAUL.

FLOUR—Business has been very dull for the week, but holders have been steady in their asking figures that have shown no changes. Quotations: Patents, Orange Blossom, $6.50@6.75; Red Cross, straights, $5.75; Capitol family, $5@5.25; Bakers', XXXX, $4; in barrels, 25c extra; outside brands, 25@50c per bbl less, according to quality; low grades, $2@2.50. Rye flour, $4@4.25 per bbl. Graham, $5@5.25 per bbl.

WHEAT—There has been and is a fair inquiry for hard wheats, the spot prices of which have gradually increased, showing slight advance for the week. Receipts have been limited and movements generally have been light, thus helping to sustain values in the presence of improved crop reports. Prices have been regulated mainly by the real merits of the market, irresuective of outside influences. The market on Tuesday was rather quiet, closing at the following: No. 1 hard, $1.11; August, $1.08; September, $1.05; October and year, $1.04; No. 1 spot, $1.08; No. 2 hard, $1.08; No. 2, 98c; No. 3, 95c; No. 4, 87c; all bids.

CORN—The market has been dull, the demand having fallen off since a week ago. Receipts have been moderate. Buyers and sellers have been wide apart, and sales have consequently dragged. Closing figures: No. 2, 44c bid, 48c asked for spot and August; year, 44c bid, 47c asked; No. 3, 40c bid, 41@42c asked; rejected, 40c asked.

OATS—The demand for consumption has been fairly active, but the feeling is weaker, prices closing lower after a slight advance during the week, and settling down to the values of a week ago. Stocks on hand are fair. During a part of the week there was considerable activity. On Tuesday morning reports from Chicago of lower quotations for year oats made buyers weak here. The market closed with fair demand at easy figures. No. 2 mixed, 32c bid, 33c asked; August, 32@33½c asked; September, 28½@29c bid, 30c asked; October, 28c bid, 29c asked; year, 27c bid, 29c asked; No. 3 mixed, 30c bid, 32c asked; No. 2 white, 34c bid, 35c asked; No. 3 white, 33c asked; rejected, 28c bid. Tuesday's sales: 1 car No. 2 white, 35c f.o.b.; 2 cars No. 2 mixed, 34c; 2 cars do do, 33c; 1 car No. 2 white, 34c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 39c sacked.

MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—Nothing has occurred during the week to break the dull monotony of the market. Minnesota patents are quoted in New York at $5.60@7.25, and in Chicago at $5.30@6.90. Local quotations are: Patents, $6.75; straights, $5.40@5.55; clears, $4.65@5.10; low grades, $1.85@3.

MILLSTUFF—Has been firm, with an upward tendency, but an early break in prices is predicted. Quotations: Bran in bulk, $6.75@7; sacked, $8.50@9. Fine shorts, $9.50@10; coarse, $9@9.25. Mixed feed, $17@20.50, according to quality. Coarse corn meal, $20.

WHEAT—The chief events of yesterday were an advance of 1c in No. 1 hard and on No. 2 hard, with no offerings, and an advance of 3c all around by the Millers' association. On change $1.12 was freely bid for No. 1 hard, and $1.08 for No. 2 hard. The only sales were of No. 2 northern, at $1.02. Quotations: No. 1 hard, spot, $1.12; seller the year, $1.04½; seller December, $1.04; seller February, $1.06; No. 2 hard, $1.08; No. 1 Northern, $1.06; No. 2 Northern, $1.02; No. 1, $1.03; No. 2, 99c; No. 3, 95c; Millers' association prices: No. 1 hard, $1.10; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 1 regular, $1.03; No. 2, $1; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 80c.

CORN—Has been very dull all the week, quotable at 47c for No. 2 spot; condemned, 41@46c, by sample.

OATS—Have been in the same condition as corn during the week. The highest bid Tuesday was 25c for No. 2 mixed. Quotable nominally at 31c for No. 2 mixed; white, 33c; rejected, 28@30c, by sample.

CHICAGO MARKET—Flour unchanged. Wheat is in fair demand and closed easier at $1.01@1.01¼ July; $1.01¼@1.01⅜ August; $1.03½@1.03⅝ September; $1.05⅛@1.05¼ October; $1.06⅜@1.06½ November; $1 the year; No. 2 spring, $1; No. 3 spring, 87c; No. 2 red winter, 86c. Corn, quiet and easier; 50⅜@51c cash and July; 50¼@50⅜c August, September and October; 45⅝c the year. Oats dull and easier; 27¼@27⅜c cash; 28c July; 27⅝@27½c August; 26¾c September; 26⅞c October; 26¼@26⅜c the year. Rye unchanged at 50½c. Flax seed, quiet at $1.31. Barley is in fair demand at 76½@77c bid for September. Pork is in fair demand, but unsettled and lower; $13.50@13.62½ cash; $13.45 July and August; $13.62½ September; $13.75 October; $12.60@12.65 the year. Lard in fair demand, but unsettled and lower; $8.60@8.62½ cash, July and August; $8.72½@ September; $8.60@8.72½ October; $8.30@8.32½ the year. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, $6.50; short ribs, $7.40; short clear, $8. Eggs firm at 16½@17c. Butter and whisky, unchanged. Corn to Buffalo, 2¾@3c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 262,000 bu; oats, 154,000 bu; rye, 7,500 bu; barley, 540 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 181,000 bu; oats, 88,000 bu; rye, 64,000 bu; barley, 20,000.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.—Flour, quiet but steady. Wheat, quiet but steady; $1.01¼ cash; $100⅞ August; $1.03½ September; $1.05¼ October. Corn, lower at 50¼c for No. 2; 41¾c for rejected. Oats, dull and lower; 27¾c for the best bid; 33c for No. 2 white in store. Rye, no trading, at 57c for No. 1. Barley, dull and lower; nothing done. Provisions, weaker; mess pork, $13.70@13.75 cash and August; $13.90 September. Lard, prime steam, $8.80 cash and August; $8.90 September. Butter, nominally unchanged. Cheese, steady. Eggs, unsettled. Receipts—Flour, 20,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bu; barley, 500 bu. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 800 bu; barley, none.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

AN INTERVIEW ANENT DAKOTA.

Maj. Alexander Hughes Talks About the Quo Warranto Case, the Constitutional Convention and the Bismarck Capitol.

From the Pioneer Press, August 2.

Alexander Hughes, chairman of the building committee of the Dakota capital commission, passed through St. Paul yesterday en route from Yankton to Bismarck. Mr. Hughes has taken up his quarters in Bismarck, having removed his family thither some time ago. He was in Yankton as counsel for the capital removal commission, in conjunction with Col. William F. Vilas, and was present in an advisory capacity during the argument in the quo warranto proceedings before Chief Justice Edgerton. In the opinion of Mr. Hughes Judge Edgerton can render but one decision—he will make his ruling public about the 1st of September—and that will be in favor of the legality of the action of the commission. Mr. Hughes says that all the precedents, from the location of the capital at Washington to the locations by legislative commission in Iowa and Missouri, are in favor of the legality of the Dakota legislature's method. In the event of Judge Edgerton's decision being adverse to the commission, an appeal would be immediately taken and work would go on at Bismarck just the same.

THE SIOUX FALLS CONVENTION.

Asked for an opinion as to the methods and outcome of the Sioux Falls, Southern Dakota, constitutional convention to be held Sept. 4, Mr. Hughes said:

I regard the whole thing as completely without warrant. One part of a Territory can't, under any process of law or precendent, set itself apart and draft a constitution. It would be simply secession and congress wouldn't ratify it. Farther than this, I don't believe the farmers and solid citizens favor the move, and I guess the vote to-day for delegates will be a very light one. The whole scheme has been worked up by politicians, and they have used the same methods which obtain in campaigns. I have given a great deal of thought to the question of admission, have conversed with United States senators and representatives about it, and it is my conviction that Dakota will not be admitted until after the next presidential election. If the Democrats are in power they will admit Dakota, undivided, and to offset the Republican gain will also admit some Territory—Montana or Utah—which can be counted on as Democratic. I don't expect to see Dakota divided.

BISMARCK AND THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Hughes says the new capitol will be a very handsome building, much handsomer than that of Minnesota, though the ground space and plan are similar. There are to be three full stories in the Dakota building, and the outward appearance will differ from that in St. Paul, especially as to the tower. The cost will be from $250,000 to $300,000, and it is the intention to provide for all the rooms needed, at once fixing them in good shape. The rest of the structure can be completed more leisurely. Brick will be used largely and the foundation is to be of granite. Mr. Hughes was evidently much impressed with Bismarck's capabilities, and said that in one bank, near the capitol site, they had found clay which made admirable fire brick, red, white and flesh-colored brick and two or three kinds of terra cotta. The fuel (lignite) to burn the brick is found in the same bank as the caly. So far, the plans are general and are likely to be modified or changed in one way or another, as the question of cost arises. The bids for construction are to be opened in Bismarck on the 14th of this month.

THE MONEY PART.

Mr. Hughes had no doubt that the land grant would pan out as well as any reasonable man could expect. The 140 acres around the capitol will probably be offered for sale in September. The 160 acres on the flats will lie fallow until the town has sufficient growth to enhance their value for railway or manufacturing purposes. The $100,000 in cash, Mr. Hughes says, is available and always has been; there never was any reason to question it. In his opinion the falling off in interest in Bismarck realty and the decline in prices was due solely to the fact that the thing was overdone at the time the capital was located. In St. Paul there was congregated about $3,000,000 of capital waiting to invest, the papers had been full of the matter and the prospective capital had secured more advertising than any other locality in the country ever got. Values jumped too high. The location of the capital forwarded the making of a city, but didn't cause it at once. As to railways Mr. Hughes said:

There will be railway building this year. I am not at liberty to say how much or by whom.

Dakota Crops.

James Baynes, the Dakota statistical agent for the department of agriculture, makes the following report to Commissioner Loring under date of Aug. 1:

The month of July started in with excessively warm weather; so much so that farmers entertained the gravest fear for their growing wheat; in South Dakota the excessive moisture of the previous month had the effect of tempering the light wind that blew almost constantly, which really made it more refreshing in the breeze, unprotected from the sun, than indoors out off from the breeze; the thermometer ranged above 100 in the shade for several days. In North Central and North Dakota the heat was even greater, at Jamestown registering 107 in the shade; in addition the ground had become dry, and considerable damage was caused to the growing grain, and at one time it was supposed the crops would be almost a failure, but rains came about the 10th of the month, which caused a marked improvement in the prospects, especially in ground well farmed; but three counties reported crops suffering for want of rain on the 28th of July, namely, Day, Spink and Brown. During the month of July hail storms visited a number of localities throughout the Territory, but were generally confined to narrow limits, and though destructive to the crops of a few farmers, the general average will not be materially changed thereby. The blight is the dreaded enemy of spring wheat in this locality, yet but slight injury has occurred from this cause this year. No damage from insects has been reported.

WHEAT.

The wheat harvest in South Dakota is in full blast; the straw is bright and the heads large, and the crop is even better than the good crop of last year; the berry is plump and full, and indications are that it will largely grade No. 1. In North Dakota the harvest has not yet commenced. Cass county has the largest area in wheat of any county in the Territory, and reports a prospect of the best yield for two years past. Richland county, the second in acreage, reports good prospects for a better yield than last year. The other counties of large area in North Dakota will fall below the crop of last year. The wheat crop is the bone and sinew of trade in North Dakota, and the farmers, and business men generally, have experienced a great relief in having escaped the threatening aspect of the drouth in the early part of July. The promise on the 1st of August is for a yield of about seventeen bushels per acre for the whole Territory, which, with the increased acreage, will give a yield of a little over 17,000,000 in the Territory. The average condition is reduced to 96.

CORN AND OTHER GRAINS.

Corn, having been treated to a month of exceptionally favorable weather in the corn belt, has made marked improvement in the condition. The very warm weather in the early part of the month, the moist condition of the ground, and the frequent rains during the month in that section where corn is raised, have contributed in raising the average condition to 87. Bon Homme makes the