The Pioneer-Express.

R. H. YOUNG, Publisher.

PEMBINA, - - DAKOTA

It is asserted that Georgia grew this year over 6,250,000 watermelons, of which she sed 1,000,000 to stock and marketed the balance in the north for $250,000. King cotton, it would seem, is in a fair way to loose his sceptre in that state.

The decreased acreage under wheat in England in 1883, as compared to 1882, is 13 per cent. and 27 per cent. as compared to 1881. This decrease is not ascribed to any temporary but to a permanent cause which it has been found in vain to combat against.

Every train going east bears loads of summer tourists, sunburned, and tanned, and rested, and ready for the years' work. More then ever before our summer visitors have scattered to rural retreats along the lakes, in the woods, and upon the mountains, rather than those in the old cozy and fashionable resorts. There is no mistake about it but that Eastern watering places will have to offer new attractions if they intend to run a tilt with the charming resorts, both health-giving and beautiful, scattered all over the great Northwest.

The new postal notes are a public convenience, but there should be no popular misapprehension that money sent in that form has any more protection in transit than the ordinary letter. The notes are transferrable, and even now there is discussion of the question whether they will become a part of the currency, and whether they are engraved with sufficient skill to defy successful counterfeiting. As an element of currency they will not prove an unmixed blessing, for, within three months from date of issue they must be presented at the paying office for redemption, or the holder will be subject to an amount of routine and inconvenience in making collection that few will care to burden themselves with.

The popularity of all demonstrations occurring among the laboring classes is becoming more marked year by year. At the late parade in New York city thousands of people turned out to witness the monster labor procession. No less than twenty thousand people were in line. The crowds on the sidewalks, on the roofs and in the windows of buildings on the line of march gave vent to their feelings and sympathies with the movement by frequent bursts of applause. And thus it will ever be. The toiling masses are the bone and sineu, as it were, of this good and free government. Their prosperity is the prosperity of the republic, their oppression would be the downfall of our free and glorious institutions.

The tide of immigration into this country is so vast that a difference of a few thousands makes very little impression on the rate of increase of the population. Between 1870 and 1880 the growth of the population was 30 per cent., or 3 per cent. a year. Of this 30 per cent. 22 1-2 was due to the natural growth, and the remaining 7 1-2 to immigration. This gave three-quarters per cent. per year as the rate of increase due solely to immigration. On that basis, the present population of the country would be about 54,500,000. During the last four years, however, 2,514,794 foreigners have landed on our shores, as against 2,354,934 for the nine years preceding that. This increase has raised the rate to about 38 per cent. and on that basis the total population now is not far from 56,000,000.

Notwithstanding the great exertion the postoffice department makes to find owners of letters and deliver letters to them, the number of letters which reach the dead letter office now runs above 10,000 a day. The number received at the department during the past year has been over 4,000,000. Of these, 3,000,000 were uncalled for at the offices to which they were addressed. Nearly 100,000 came from hotels, addressed to persons who had failed to leave instructions to have their mail forwarded, a quarter of a million were sent because they were insufficiently prepaid. A thousand because they contained articles forbidden to be transported through the mails. Over 10,000 bear no subscription whatever. The number of dead letters mailed abroad was 350,000, all of which were returned to the country of their origin unopened. Of those received and opened in the past year, 40,000 contained money, drafts, money orders, etc., amounting to 2,000,000 dollars, and 44,000 contained paid notes, receipts and other canceled obligations.

Education of the Elephant.

The most striking feature in the education of an elephant is the suddenness of his transition from a wild and lawless denizen of the forest to the quiet, plodding, good-tempered, and cheerful beast of draught or burden. There takes place in the keddah, or pen of capture, a mighty struggle between the giant strength of the captive and the ingenuity of man, ably seconded by a few powerful tame elephants. When he finds his strength utterly overcome by man's intelligence, he yields to the inevitable, and accepts the situation philosophically. Sanderson once had a narrow escape from death while on the back of a tame elephant inside a keddah attempting to secure a wild female. She fought his elephant long and viciously, with the strength and courage of despair, but she was finally overcome by superior numbers. Although her attack on Sanderson in the keddah was of the most murderous description, he states that her conduct after her defeat was most exemplary, and she never afterward showed any signs of ill-temper. Mr. Sanderson and an elephant driver once mounted a full-grown female elephant on the sixth day after her capture, without even the presence of a tame animal. Sir Emerson Tennent records an instance wherein an elephant fed from the hand on the first night of its capture, and in a very few days evinced pleasure at being patted on the head. Such instances as the above can be multiplied indefinitely. To what else shall they be attributed than philosophic reasoning on the part of the elephant?—Scientific Monthly.

"Have you a bar in your house?" asked a temperance orator who had risen in the night and came down to the office of a Toledo hotel. "Yes, sir," replied the clerk; "down-stairs, first door to the left." "Then I wish you would put it up over my bed to keep those —— mosquitoes away from me. I haven't much blood, and I want it all for myself."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The American Protectionist has published a statement of John Roach relative to the recent history of the American navy and merchant marine, in response to questions put to him by the senate committee on education and labor. It shows in detail the naval expenditures since 1860, and gives a summary of all naval contracts with American ship builders. Roach claims that his figures are all newly collated from official European and American records never before published, and that they establish the responsibility of England for the falsification of Secretary Seward's prophecy of the speedy suppression of the rebellion. He gives a list of twenty-three English blockade runners captured in the early part of the war, which were loaded with munitions of war to the value of $6,000,000. The navy improved during the war at a cost of $84,000,000, and material and vessels were sold for $36,000,000, leaving a net cost of the war navy about $47,000,000. In eighteen years since the war the United States has spent for naval vessels only $5,000,000, while England has spent $156,000,000, France, $88,000,000, Russia, $35,000,000, Italy, $32,000,000, Germany, $37,000,000, Turkey, $17,000,000, Brazil, $10,000,000, and Chili $7,000,000—all for iron clads. In all over, $400,000,000 has been expended by naval and commercial rivals. Roach gives a list of all American naval contracts, and says the new cruisers will be finished promptly and cheaply.

The flag of Corea, for the first time unfurled in a foreign country, floats over the Arlington hotel, Washington, D. C., in honor of the ambassadors who have arrived there. It is a piece of white bunting, with an indescribable medley of figures distributed over it, in red, black and blue. The embassy were met at the station by the first assistant secretary of state, and Lieut. Mason and Ensign Foulk of the navy. The ambassadors were at once driven to the Arlington hotel, where quarters had been provided for them. The whole summer house containing fourteen rooms, has been assigned them. The Coreans were all attired in their native costume.

West Steever of Washington, D. C., counsel for Judge Robertson, of Louisiana, has filed with Judge Jay Knox, controller of the currency, a formal complaint setting forth the alleged violation of law by the New Orleans national bank substituting its name for that of the manager of a lottery company, in advertisements which have appeared in various journals throughout the country. Steever says it is the intention of his client to test the question whether or not national banks can lawfully go into the lottery business.

Ex-Postmaster Conley of Atlanta, Ga., had an interview with the Postmaster general a few days ago in regard to his removal. He defended himself from the charges contained in the inspector's report, and on which he was removed, and made a request that he be reinstated. Postmaster General Gresham after hearing his statement, informed Mr. Conley that his case was closed, and could not be reconsidered by his department.

By direction of the president, Cadet Arthur L. Beebe, fourth class, United States Military academy, has been dismissed from the service for improper conduct and violation of the rules of the academy in hazing other cadets.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

In the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad company vs. Baptiste Herne, an appeal from the commissioner of the general land office, Secretary Teller has ruled that a settler, under the Oregon donation act of October, 1850, does not forfeit his right to land upon which he has settled, by a failure to file the notice required by the act of 1853, for the reason that no adverse right has attached, and that the penalty was remitted by the act of 1864. Therefore his claim was absolutely reversed to him until three months after the survey under the original act. In this case the right of the company attached its land prior to the date of survey, and consequently the land in queston was excepted from their grant.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company in reckoning time intends to adopt a system by which the hours will be numbered from 1 to 24. In other words, instead of dividing the day of twenty-four hours into two divisions of twelve hours each per day and night according to ancient universal usage, only one set of numerals will be used for the entire period. This system is merely for the guidance of the employes of the road, and the general public is not likely to hear anything about 13 and 14 o'clock, etc., notwithstanding this company's innovation. The railroad day will begin and end at midnight.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Minnesota secretary of state of the Minneapolis & St. Croix Railway company, the route of which is given as from Minneapolis northeasterly to a point on the St. Croix river between the city of Stillwater and a point on the boundary line between Minnesota and Wisconsin, opposite the mouth of Big Rock creek, Wisconsin, and to a connection with the line of the Minneapolis Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic railway.

W. A. Turner, ticket agent of the Manitoba railroad, has been appointed general agent for the Allen line of steamships. Heretofore Mr. Turner has been Minnesota agent of the line, but under the new appointment this territory will include, besides this state, the territories of Montana and Dakota and the Northwest generally. He will still retain his position as ticket agent for the Manitoba road.

A new road is building from Remington, on the Wisconsin Valley branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, called the Wisconsin, Pittsville & Superior railroad. It is graded from Remington to Pittsville, a distance of eleven miles, and the iron is laid to Dexterville, one-half of the distance. The road is eventually to strike the Wisconsin Central near Marshfield.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad for the second week of September were $586,800; increase, $38,190. St. Paul & Omaha, $129,000; increase, $6,800. Milwaukee & St. Paul, $515,500; increase, 70,270. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, $20,885; increase, $530.

The approximate gross earnings of the Northern Pacific railroad for the second week in September, 1883, were $228,650, an increase of $50,650. The Canadian Pacific earnings were $117,000, an increase of $57,000.

Work has been commenced on the extension of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS NOTES.

The movement in favor of a new bankrupt law has been inaugurated, and circulars have been sent to all commercial bodies, asking for their views and suggesting that delegates be sent to a national convention to be held in Washington this winter to consider the subject. The convention will probably be called for January. New England is expected to be solid for the Lowell bill. In fact, it is found that those who most seriously oppose the Lowell bill are opposed to any bankruptcy law. It is claimed that it has been discovered that a petition purporting to come to congress from 1,200 New York merchants, protesting against the Lowell bill, was in fact a forgery; that many of the signatures ere obtained for protest against a bill of 1881, which revived some of the objectionable features of the old law, and that the date on the petition was improperly changed to 1883.

During August there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco 52,888 passengers, of whom 38,388 were immigrants, 9,718 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 4,782 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. The total number of immigrants arrived in the above-named customs districts for the month of August, 1882, was 43,076. The arrivals of immigrants in the customs districts above specified comprise about 97 per cent. of the entire country.

A company of veterans of Sheridan's old command from Massachusetts and New Hampshire have been in Harper's Ferry, where they held their first camp-fire, and from there go to Winchester and other battlefields. Some confederates who took part in the battles at those places will meet the Union veterans and visit the scenes of former struggles with them. The principal object of the veterans in visiting the old battlefields is to locate their positions for the purpose of securing accuracy in the maps and history of the battles.

Suit has begun in the United States district court at Omaha against L. W. E Cropsey, former United States consul at Chemintz, Germany, for the embezzlement of government funds amounting to $2 400 while he was consul about eight years ago. Cropsey is well known throughout Nebraska, and for two or three years past has been connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

Melinda Pope of Genesee, twenty-nine years old, who was married recently by Justice Penzler, of Milwaukee, to William Conlin, under twenty-one years of age, is seeking a divorce on the ground that she meant to have married his brother, but was deceived, as they look exactly alike. The Conlin whom she wedded is said to be dissolute while the one she wanted is steady and respectable.

The Massachusetts commissioner of emigration report 30,000 emigrants landed at Boston from Aug. 2, 1882, to June 30, 1883. Of this number seventeen were lunatics, idiots, or people unable to take care of themselves. The commission says the worst class of paupers they are called upon to provide for come through Canada, and additional legislation is called upon to prevent such influx.

The contested will case of Nelson Curtis, in Boston, has been compromised and the suits discontinued. The widow receives $250,000, instead of $75,000, according to the provisions of the will, the remainder of the property being distributed among the other heirs. The property is valued at about $1,750,000.

The republicans of New York on the 19th inst., placed in nomination the following state ticket: Secretary of state, Gen. James B. Carr; controller, Ira Davenport; state treasurer, P. T. Sexton; state engineer and surveyor, Silas Seymour; attorney general, Leslie W. Russell.

The Massachusets republican state convention on the 19th inst., nominated George D. Robinson, now member of congress, for governor of the state.

The horse population of the United States is now over 11,000,000, or about one horse to every five humans.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. Joseph B. Morris died at Newburyport, Pa., recently of apoplexy, aged seventy-five years. He was editor of the Newburyport Herald twenty-one years, afterward of the Boston Traveler and Courier; had a high reputation as a journalist; was largely engaged in shipping and manufacturing; had been a member of the city government several times, a representative to the general court, a member of the constitutional convention of 1853, and democratic candidate for congress.

The death of Addison Gage, Jr., formerly managing editor of the Evening Journal, Minneapolis, Minnesota, occurred at Anoka, Minnesota, on the 16th inst., Mr. Gage, though but twenty-six years of age, was an admirable journalist, and the courtesy for which he was distinguished was the manifestation of a kind heart and a well-balanced mind. His death was not unexpected, but is none the less deplorable.

John W. Donaldson has finished his statue of Pere Marquette, for which he received a commission a year ago from Mr. Bela Hubbard of Detroit. It is largely an ideal work, representing a man nearly six feet tall, about thirty-five years old, well-proportioned, with massive head and broad shoulders. The face is intellectual and dignified. The figure is clad in a long, loose robe, with a girdle at the waist. The right hand holds an open book.

Bob Hart, the converted minstrel, after holding a series of revival meetings in Tremont temple, has visited Old Orchard beach to attend "faith meetings." "Bob Hart" is now the Rev. J. M. Sutherland. He was a good stump speaker as a negro minstrel, and makes a very creditable appearance as a preacher.

Charles and Bob Ford, the slayers of Jesse James, appeared at a variety theater in Louisville recently and were hissed and hooted at by the audience in the scene where Bob Ford shoots James. They say they will not go to Kentucky again.

Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, of Minneapolis, Minn., died on the 19th inst., aged sixty years. The deceased was one of the old settlers, having moved to St. Paul in 1853, and to Minneapolis in 1862.

Hurlbert, late editor of the World, is the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Dunraven castle, Scotland, and paying his devoirs to the widow of a Scotch Duke.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

It is considered probable that in case of another attack on the foreign residents at Canton the Chinese troops on the gunboats there will make common cause with their countrymen. A hundred British soldiers, are kept at Hong Kong ready for action in case of an emergency. The Chinese at Foo Choo are restless and hostile to Europeans. A British gunboat is ordered to anchor opposite the concession. The Black Flags were victorious in the recent fight.

The disagreement between French military and civil authorities have reached a crisis. Dr. Harmand, the French civil commissioner for Tonquin, having relieved Gen. Bonet of his command and appointed Cols. Bischat and Badens to share it equally, Gen. Bonet will return to France immediately. The French outposts at Palon are menaced daily, and will probably withdraw, as the place is scarcely tenable. In the recent battle the Blackflags fought with great bravery.

James McDermott, who left Brooklyn recently for England, and who has been examined three times before a justice on the charge of conspiracy to murder public officials in connection with the dynamite party, has been brought before the court and discharged, the evidence against him being insufficient.

The Journal de St. Petersburg welcomes the recent article of the German Gazette denying that the powers were irritated against Russia because of recent events in Bulgaria. The Journal declares that, should Prince Alexander of Bulgaria fail in the task appointed him, the peace of the East, and perhaps of Europe, will be imperiled.

It is probable that the police will board the steamer Atheman upon her arrival off Southampton and take O'Donnell, the killer of James Carey, ashore and thence secretly to London, in order to avoid any public demonstration by sympathizers.

A customs union between Belgium and Holland is about to be perfected. Bismarck endorses the scheme, which appears to be the first step toward absorbing Holland and Belgium into the German Zollverein.

The papal municipo to France has arrived at the vatican to receive from the pope instructions regarding the relations of the papal see with the government of France.

Riots are in progress on the northern frontier of Croatia, where the peasantry are rising and insulting priests.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

The French fishing schooner Mercury, which arrived at St. Pierre a few days ago from Grand Banks, picked up on the 12th two Newfoundland fishermen, Walsh and Matthews, in a dory, they having been six days adrift without food or water. They became delirious and Walsh opened his veins and sucked his own blood to quench his terrible thirst. They were so helpless they had to be hoisted aboard the vessel with ropes. The Mercury also brought Capt. Hiscock and three of the crew of the wrecked Newfoundland bark Medians. They knew nothing of the balance of the crew.

An accident recently occurred at the Meriden lumber camp, eighteen miles below Eau Claire, to an employe named Randall McDonald By some means one of his legs got caught in the endless chain attached to the saw dust carrier, tearing the limb off below the knee.

At Delphos, Ohio, on the 15th inst., at an early hour a fire entirely consumed the extensive works of the Pittsburg Hoop and and barrel company. The night watchman, whose name could not be learned, was burned to death. Loss, $70,000; insurance $30,000.

A brakeman on the Manitoba railroad, known as Jack Means, was instantly killed recently while coupling cars at Litchfield, Minn.

Forest fires are raging extensively in numerous places through Eastern and Northern Maine.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Two Milwaukee youths named H. W. Goldman and George Messler engaged in a heated discussion recently and the next morning the war was renewed with a result astonishing. Nothing but blood spilled on the "field of honah" would satisfy the gory cravings of youth. Accordingly, they, with their seconds, repaired to a spot on the outskirts of the city. The seconds produced long swords as weapons, and the principals were requested to take positions. This was done so awkwardly by both that it was evident neither knew what a sword was made for, much less able to wield one in mortal combat. One of the seconds remarked that fists were weapons, and with the consent of the other, they would withdraw the unwieldly pieces of steel and decide the question with nature's arms. This was agreed to, and the men toed the mark. The result of the combat, as well as all particulars, was kept quiet, but it was learned that Messler was sent to grass and had to be carried to his cab.

The prisoners convicted at the September term of court at Milwaukee were sentenced by Judge Mallory on the 20th inst. Wooten and Phelen the burglars, were sentenced to three and a half years each to hard labor; Count Ludwig, for larceny, was sentenced to eight months in the house of correction. Wooten served one year on a previous sentence for robbing the Kirby house in the spring of 1871. He has a wife and four children living in Milwaukee. Two of the latter are at the North Point industrial school.

A motion for a new trial in the Judge murder case was heard before Judge Clemenston at Lancaster, Wis., on the 19th inst., A new trial was refused, and sentences were pronounced as follows: Pat Judge, $100 fine and imprisonment in the county jail until paid, the time not to exceed two months; John Judge and Patrick Bottl, each one [illegible] State prison, with one day solitary [illegible] John Judge, Jr., $50 fine and [illegible] in the county jail until paid, the time not to exceed one month.

On the morning of Sept. 4, William Lawrence was shot to death in Bath, Me., by one of two burglars, whom he was trying to capture. The identity of the criminal remained a mystery until a few days ago when detectives arrested Daniel Wilkerson in Bangor. While being taken from there to Bath, Wilkerson made a full confession. He is a sailor, and has served time for burglary. The other man implicated in the burglary was John Elliott said to be either in Boston or New York.

It is reported that a reign of terror exists in some parts of Texas caused by reports of contemplated raid by the negroes. The white farmers have their wives and children in gin houses, and are holding guard over them. However this may be, the people have been carried to such a pitch of excitement, it is certain that should any white person be molested, one of the bloodiest tragedies will be enacted ever known.

John Sartoris, who escaped from the Milwaukee house of correction in March, while serving an eight years' sentence for killing his brother with a pitchfork, has been returned to the house of correction to remain until July. If he had remained in jail the term would have been ended now.

F. R. Callahan, who alleges himself to be wanted by the authorities in Washington for opening letters in the postoffice, and also to have been recently bounced from a clerkship in the St. Louis Packet company at St. Paul, has just surrendered to the Chicago police.

Timothy Leary, a miner in the employ of the Homestake Mining company, was shot and dangerously wounded by Con O'Neal, in the employ of the same company, in front of the Miner's Union hall, Lead City, Black Hills. Leary will recover.

The Dickey County bank of Ellendale, Dak., is reported to have closed its doors. This state of affairs is said to have been brought about by an attachment got out on a note for $7,000 due to Capital bank of St. Paul.

Dr. Wm. Mahenkin of Pittsburg, Pa., charged with committing abortion on Mrs. Kate Tuskin, has been held for trial on a charge of murder. Dr. Mahenkin denies all knowledge of the affair.

H. S. Hill, manager and treasurer of the colored jubilee singers, abandoned the troupe at Ottumwa, Iowa, the other day, taking with him all the funds.

John F. Lake, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, committed suicide recently, by shooting himself with a revolver. Domestic trouble was the cause.

British Spies in Milwaukee.

The mysterious actions of the two Englishmen, who have been in the city during the past three days, have attracted the attention of a number of prominent Irishmen, and the opinion prevails among those who have remarked them, that they are British spies sent to this country to become familiar with the workings of American Irish sympathizers, and the steps which are being made in America to assist the Irish people in their struggle for liberty. The men arrived in the city a week ago, registering at a south side hotel as J. B. King and Thomas Barnes, Denver. In response to interrogations they affirmed that they were from New Mexico, where they had been engaged in cattle raising. Their actions, appearance dress and speech were against their statements, and a series of questions found in their room after leaving for the east, evinced that they were in the employ of the British government. While there is nothing in the workings of the Irish organizers of Milwaukee which would be of particular interest to the minion of Victoria, on which the members object to be being known, several prominent Irishmen are investigating the matter. What was accomplished by the spies, what possible object they could have in visiting Milwaukee, can only be surmised. Reports of their presence in other cities have been received.

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

Swelling the Dakota Census.

MILWAUKEE, Special, Telegram, Sept. 20.—Hon. C. F. J. Moller, who has been working during the past year in England and Europe in the interest of the immigration department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, has returned, and the company's office at Copenhagen, Denmark, of which Mr. Moller has been in charge for seven months, is closed. Moller has for fourteen years been Danish consul for this State and Michigan, and later was State emigration agent here under Gov. Fairchild's administration, and is probably one of the best posted men on matters pertaining to European emigration in the West. Mr. Moller stated this afternoon that the emigration from Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway to the Northwest—principally to Southeastern Dakota—will, in all probability, be greater the coming year than ever known before. The interest that has been awakened in those countries in regard to Dakota is something surprising. The steamship companies are already getting in their work through their agents in anticipation of the exodus, and a rich harvest is in store for the railway and steamship companies that can secure the prestige of the first patronage next season. Mr. Moller had printed and distributed nearly 100,000 pamphlets descriptive of Dakota throughout the four countries named in the different languages required, and is in receipt of many letters since reaching home asking for further information.

Devils Lake Inter-Ocean: Hon. H. W. Hill, who has given the matter careful attention, says there are now 20,000 acres of land ready for crops in the spring in the vicinity of the city of Devil's Lake, and that there will be 5,000 more broken before the season closes, making a total of 25,000 acres. Of this, probably 15,000 acres will be put into wheat, which will yield not less than 25 bushels per acre the first season, amounting to 375,000 bushels, or at least $350,000 for the wheat crop alone, leaving 10,000 acres for potatoes, oats vegetables, etc. This is quite a promising outlook. That vegetables are cultivated here of the choicest quality, was pretty thoroughly demonstrated by the fine wagon load brought home last Wednesday by Thomas Reagan from his farm on Dry lake. It was composed of cabbage, sweet corn, cauliflower, beets, potatoes, citrons and turnips, some of the latter measuring eleven inches in diameter, and all being of very fine quality. There is much demand for this class of produce now, and at good prices, and gardening will certainly be a most remunerative business next spring. Mr. Reagan has one of the finest farms in this vicinity.

V. B. Davis of Huron, a land attorney recently disbarred from practicing, was arrested at that place recently on the charge of certifying falsely in connection with four timber culture filings in 1880. Four members of a family named Beattie, in Illinois, are the parties for whom he acted, none of them being present when he made their filings at the Mitchel office, in the fall of 1880. Davis waived examination before United States Commissioner Metcalf, and was bound over to the United States court in $1,000. Special Agent James caused Davis' arrest.

The Brookings Press says between six and seven hundred dollars apiece is what the wheat will bring each man, woman and child in Brookings county, to say nothing of the amount of stock and other crops.

A writer in the Spearfish Register shows how Lawrence county can earn $29,000 a year by the refunding and funding loans secured to the county, by Councilman Wasbabaugh.

The Pioneer of the 11th says: Four handsome silver bricks, averaging 10,25 ounces each, were brought over from the Sitting Bull to-day, the result of four days run upon ordinary ore.

Dakota is this year assessed at $75,000,000 against $50,000,000 last year and $30,000,000 two years since. Assessors have rated cattle in some counties at $8 per head. and in others at $35. There is similar unevenness in other articles.

The proposition to issue $15,000 to build a court house at Grand Rapids for La Moure county was lost at the recent election by two votes, the vote standing 178 against and 176 for.

W. W. Morehouse of Ransom county had twelve acres of oats on his farm from which he realized 1,200 bushels. It took twenty pounds of twine to bind the bundles.

Over 3,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Valley City thus far this season

The First National bank capital of Bismarck has been increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

At Clearwater, the house of Miss Rineheart was blown over. Miss Rineheart and a lady friend with a babe, who were in the house, escaped to a neighbor's a half mile away, crawling most of the distance through the rain, hail and wind. They were not severely injured, but completly exhausted. In Harold several claim shanties were wrecked.

Lightning struck the store of Basford & Cooley, in the new town of Canora, in Miner county, recently, destroying the building and its contents, valued at $1,200.

A dilapidated old man, with a sorry looking horse, took in the Sioux Falls sports about $500 worth on a running race the other day.

Peter Hoffman, living near De Smet, fell from a stack upon a pitchfork, receiving injuries from which he cannot recover.

W. C. Metcalf has been appointed United States commissioner at Mitchell in place of Mr. Dillon, resigned.

Bread Cast Upon the Waters.

From the Newport, R. I., Mercury.

At the opening of the new First Baptist Church in Norwich recently, Capt. Ebenezer Morgan, of Groton, who is well known as one of the most liberal men in his denomination, the Baptist, presided. In the course of the evening, Mr. Morgan took the floor, as he said, to beg, which he was always willing to do in the name of the Lord. He stated that he had nine churches on his hands, three of which belonged to him personally, and all of which he had aided in building, yet he had not done so much but what he could do more. He then contributed $100 more for the church, although he gave $1,500 at its beginning. The captain then related how he was sometimes surprised by donations and results. "In 1881 I exceeded the amount I had pledged to the Lord $9,000. When I discovered it I was a little surprised, and I said to myself, "Ebenezer, if you go on in this way you will soon be bankrupt." I felt so. But in less than eight days after I found out that I had overpaid $9,000 I received a dividend from an unexpected source. I always felt as if that came directly from the Lord. No one ever gives to the Lord without reward. We send out little vessels worth $5,000 and they return with sealskins worth $70,000. I am pledged to send $12,000 to a foreign field immediately and $60,000 within two years and I shall do it." His earnest plea secured $1,100 for the church. Capt. Morgan is abundantly possessed of this world's goods, yet his generosity in advancing the cause of religion by large donations keeps pace with his gains.

Mr. Ostin Thompson of Leon township, Goodhue county, Minn., was instantly killed by falling off a wagon loaded with manure; the horses becoming frightened, started, which caused the accident.

Fatal Disaster at Pittsburg, Pa.

Another disaster has been added to the list of accidents that has from time to time spread consternation and grief among the iron and steel workers of Pittsburg, Pa., and their families, resulting in the instant death of three men and serious and probably fatal injury of twelve others. On the afternoon of Sept. 20th a shock was felt throughout the city which shook many buildings to their foundations, smashed windows and terribly frightened the residents of the south side, who rushed from their houses into the street in terror. Immediately after the shock an alarm of fire struck, and upon investigation, it was found that a large boiler in the flanging department of the Sligo Iron works had exploded with fearful violence, scattering flying fragments in every direction, setting fire to the Lake Erie railroad shops and a number of dwellings in the vicinity. The news of the disaster spread rapidly, and soon thousands of people were on the scene of destruction. Upon arrival there a fearful sight met their gaze. The boiler department, a brick structure, was a complete wreck, as was a number of passenger and freight cars, and the master mechanics' shops of the Lake Erie railroad, while a row of dwellings on the opposite side of the street was in flames. Men, women and children were running about wringing their hands and calling for friends who they supposed were either killed or wounded in the ruins of the flanging department. Scattered around were dead and dying, some with arms and legs off; some disfigured beyond recognition, and others suffering from painful burns and scalds. It was found that at the time of the explosion twenty men were at work. Of these nine are reported all right; three were killed and eight badly injured, four fatally, while four children of Charles Douglass, who lived across the way, were also badly hurt.

The following is a list of killed and injured:

John W. Allen, top of head blown off. Charles Douglass, side of head blown off. Jessie Douglass, little girl, fatally scalded. Louis House, leg and arm broken and otherwise fatally injured. John McGarrigan, scalded and sides crushed in. The injured are: William Stewart, both legs broken, injuries fatal. William Rodeman, compound fracture of right leg and other injuries; probably fatal. Thomas Smith, hand blown off and other injuries, probably fatal. Christ Miller, fatally scalded. Edward Malley, head hurt by falling debris Patrick Leek, leg and arm blown off; serious. Patrick Welch, shoulder blade fractured John Douglass, boy, scalded, serious. Willie Douglass, injured about head. Baby Douglass, scalded with steam; very serious.

The works were owned by Phillips, Merrick & Co. Their loss is estimated at $10,000 The loss to the Lake Erie railroad company and dwellings is about $3,000.

A lady who seeing among the religious notices that a pastor of a neighboring church would preach. "D. V." on the following Sabbath, said she would go and hear him, presuming, as she did, that the subject of his discourse was "Dolly Vardens."

"I understand that you referred to me as a pig, sir," remarked a pompous elderly gentleman to a young man who had spoken disparagingly of him to a third person. "You have been misinformed, sir," replied the young man; "I hope that I know better than to refer a person of your advanced age as a pig."

LATE MARKET REPORT.

ST. PAUL.

WHEAT—Receipts are liberal, and country movements are active. The various wheat markets have weakened, causing caution on the part of operators here, so that the local market has been dull. The declines in prices have been gradual, amounting to about 5c all around. Tuesday the feeling was a little better, and prices showed a little more strength. The milling demand is fair, but modified by the course of prices in the market. Quality in receipts shows improvement. Closing prices: Street wheat, 90@95c; on 'change, No. 1 hard, $1; No. 2 hard, 95c; No. 2, 87@90c; No. 3, 78@80c—all bids.

CORN—This market is again developing strength after after an easy decline early in the week. Stocks and receipts have been light, and the demand has been increasing a little. Prices have been regulated in part by Chicago doings, but now the light supply seems to be the principal cause for firmness, closing as follows: No. 2, 48c bid, 50c asked; No. 3, 45c bid.

OATS—After a week of comparative quiet, the market closes more active and at firmer prices. Stocks are run down and the demand is good. Prices are stronger by 1c since last weekly review. On Tuesday there were but few offerings and less pressure to sell. Closing figures: No. 2 mixed, 26½c bid; September, 28c asked; October, 26c bid, 28c asked; November, 28½c bid; year, 26c bid, 27c asked; No. 3 mixed, 25c; No. 2 white, 27c bid; September 29½c asked; No. 3 white, 26c bid; rejected, 23c bid. Tuesday's sales: 1 car No. 2 mixed, old, 30c, f. o. b; 1 car No. 2 mixed, November, 28½c; 1 car condemned, 26½c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—Has relapsed into its former dullness, owing mainly to the fact that buyers are afraid there is too much new wheat in it. Minnesota patents are quoted at $7.50@7.75 in Boston and at $7.35@7.60 in New York. Local quotations are: Patents, $6.10@6.00; straights, $5.20@5.70; clears, $4.45@4.85; low grades, $2@3.

MILLSTUFF—Has been very firm throughout the week, closing at top prices. On Tuesday $7.75 was freely bid for spot bulk bran, with no offers, and there were sales outside at that. Quotations: Bran, bulk, $7.75@8; sacked, $9.50 per ton. Shorts, fine, $11@11.50; coarse, $10.25@10.75. Mixed feed, $17@20.50 per ton. Bolted corn meal, $24; coarse, $20 per ton.

WHEAT—The week has witnessed a net decline of 5c, with a weak market at the close. Tuesday's sales of No. 1 hard were at $1, with transit for spot delivery: free on track, $1.02; seller the year, $1.02; seller October, $1.01. For seller September, $1.01 was bid in store, and $1.02 asked: for seller November, 99c was bid; for seller February, $1.05 was bid, and $1.05 was bid for 5,000 bu, seller May. For spot No. 1 hard, in store, $1.02 was asked and $1.01 bid. No. 1 Northern sold at 93c on track, and was offered at that price in store. No. 2 Northern was offered at 88c in store, with 85c bid. No. 1 was offered at 91c in store. Quotations: No. 1 hard, spot, $1.01: No. 2 hard, 96c; No. 1 Northern, 93c; No. 2 Northern, 80c; No. 1, 90c; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 80c. Millers' association prices are reported as follows: No. 1 hard, $1: No. 2 hard, 95c; No. 1, 94c; No. 2, 89c; No. 3, 79c.

CORN—Has been stiffening all the week, and the stock here has been pretty well cleaned out. On Tuesday 50c was asked for No. 2, seller October. Quotations: No. 2, 49c; condemned, 45@48c, by sample.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, stronger; 92¾c cash or September; 94¼c October; 96⅝c November; 98⅜c December. Corn, scarce and wanted; No. 2, 49c. Oats, scarce and higher; No. 2, 30@32c. Rye, lower; No. 1, 54c; No. 2, 53c. Barley, higher; No. 2, 63½@64c; October, 64½c. Provisions, irregular; mess pork, $10.50 cash or October; $11.25 January. Lard, prime steam, $7.90 cash and October; $7.80 January. Butter, fresh, scarce and wanted; low grades dull. Cheese, in good demand. Eggs, quiet at 18½@20c Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bu; barley, 27,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 23,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bu; barley, 18,000 bu.

CHICAGO MARKET — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened lower, closed higher: regular, 93⅜c September; 94⅞c October; 96¾@96⅞c November; 98⅜@98½c December; No. 3 spring, $2@93⅜c; No. 2 red white 98c. Corn, demand active; unsettled; 48½@48⅝c cash and September; 48¾c October; 48@48⅛c November; 46⅞@47c year; 48½ May. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 27c cash; 27⅛c September; 27⅜c October; 28c November; 27½c year; 28½ January; 31¼@31⅜c May. Rye lower at 54c. Barley dull at 59½c Flax seed steady with good demand at $1.30. Timothy, weak and easier; prime $1.23@1.26; extra bright lots, $1.27@1.32. Pork opened weak and lower, but closed firm at outside prices: $10.60@10.65 cash and September; $10.65@10.67½ October; $10.72½@10.75 November; $10.45@$10 50 year; $11.40@11.42½ Jan. Lard demand active and higher: $7.95 cash and September; $7.95@7.97½ October; $7.70@7.72½ November; $7.67½@7.70 year; $7.72½@7.75 January. Bulk meats, fair demand: shoulders, $5.25; short rib, $6; short clear, $6.15. Eggs, active, firm and higher: 21@21½c. Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1.60. Call—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn lower: 48⅜@48¼c September; 49⅛c October; 48¼@48⅜c November; 47½c year. Oats higher; 27½c October; 28⅜c November; 27⅜c year. Pork firmer; not quotably lower. Lard weaker; $7.92½ September; $7.92½@7.95 October; $7.72½ November; $7.62½@7.65 year. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls; wheat, 151 000 bu; corn, 406,000 bu; oats, 143,000 bu; rye, 35,000 bu; barley, 50,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 210,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley 29,000 bu. Grain in store in this market: wheat, 6,103,000 bu; corn, 2,786,000 bu; oats, 525,000 bu; rye, 608,000 bu; barley, 43,000 bu. Total, 10,154,000 bu, against 4,596,000 bu for the same period last year.

Personal Points.

Clara Morris the emotional actress, "has grown quite robust."

Joe Jefferson believes in spiritualism. Old "Rip Van Winkle" believed in "spirits" also.

Longfellow's two unmarried daughters, with a sister of Arthur Gilman, have decided to spend a year as students in Newnham college, England.

Mr. Gerald Massey will deliver during September, four Sunday afternoon lectures on philosophical subjects in St. George's Hall, London, and will then come to this country.

The largest man in the British service is Lieutenant Southerland, of the Fifty-sixth regiment. He is eight feet four inches high, and weighs about 364 pounds.

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia has just given the Young Men's Christian association of that city $50,000 toward pa