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The Pioneer Express circulates numerously in every neighborhood in Pembina county, and to a distance of over 50 miles west of Red river. It is independent in politics, though supporting Republican principles. Regular communications from all part of the county published weekly. As an advertising medium it has no equal in North Dakota.

The Pioneer Express.

VOLUME V PEMBINA, PEMBINA COUNTY, DAKOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1883. NUMBER 18.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

THE PIONEER EXPRESS

Job Department

Is complete, and well supplied with all kinds of type. Our prices are as low as is consistent with a legitimate business. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of letter heads, note heads, bill heads, monthly statements, flap envelopes, cards, shipping tags, labels, envelopes, programmes, etc., which enables us to do all kinds of commercial printing, both plain and colored, on short notice.

We keep on hand a full line of Legal Blanks.

A New York carriage-maker, at a meeting of manufacturers in New Haven recently, said: "One of the serious wants of this country and of our trade is good boys. Our boys are deteriorating, as our men. The greatest difficulty that we experience in New York is that of getting boys who have brains and are willing to learn a trade thoroughly. The example of men who have made millions in a few years is held up before our boys in school, and the boys become inflamed with the notion that they must make their millions and be able to found new cross roads colleges before they die. So they eschew trade and become poor professionals."

Washington is a most delightful city to visit at any season of the year, and is getting to be the Mecca of Americans. It is the finest capital in the world, and most delightful residence to Americans who have fortunes to settle down on, as well as to those whose means of livelihood are there. It contains the elegance of a city of fine houses, with the spaciousness and attractions of country culture. Its streets are exceptions in all America, in their width, their shade trees, their luxurious pavements, and their cleanliness. The magnificent scale on which the city was laid out, which used to be a subject of ridicule, is now developed in its true grandeur, by fitting buildings, shade trees and pavements. Numerous well planted parks add to the air of luxury and elegance and these and the squares are becoming bountifully adorned with statues of eminent men. The several scientific bureaus of the government, the Smithsonian Institute, the supreme court and bar, and other circumstances gather in, Washington many men of learning. The diplomatic bodies add to the cosmopolitan character of society. It has become an attraction to men of fortune from all parts of the country, and thus it promises to draw from the wealth of the continent to increase its elegant growth, as Paris does from all the world.

The history of the California College of Agriculture reads like that of nearly all similar institutions in States east of the Rocky Mountains. The first graduations from the college was in 1872, and the graduate became a lawyer; in 1873 there were no graduates; in 1874, two; in 1875, four, two of whom became journalists; 1876, no graduates; 1877 one, who went to Central America and became a coffee planter; 1878, none; 1879, one who is now a chemist; 1880, three, one of whom became a farmer, one a metallurgist and one a chemist; 1881, two graduates, both now engaged in farming; 1882, three graduates, two taking to farming and finally, in 1883, there were two graduates, one of whom is a farmer and the other a part-graduate student in agriculture. This makes a total of twenty graduates, but eight of whom are now known to be farmers. A committee of grangers think this is a poor showing to make in return for a dozen years' work and expenditure of over $100,000. The history of all these institutions recalls an incident of Gen Sherman's visit to Minnesota just after the close of the war. The General visited Fort Snelling accompanied by Governor Miller and other distinguished citizens. While in the commandant's quarters the governor made an earnest appeal to Gen. Sherman to recommend the bestowal of the old fort and a portion of the reservations to the state for an agricultural college. Old Tecumseh cast him off short and sharply by exclaiming: "What do you want of an Agricultural college. Humbug; Your farms are your best Agricultural colleges."

Make Your Wills.

Last week we called attention to needed improvement for simpler and cheaper settlement of decedents's estates. One of the strongest arguments used by life insurance agent is the strong probability that courts and lawyers will use up a man's estate at his death, leaving his wife and children beggars. If he has ample insurance in favor of his wife, she can save it from the clutches of lawyers. There are many other ways by which estates can be put in a surer condition than is usually the case. To think of death is a serious matter with many persons, and some are reluctant to do anything in a temporal way to prepare for death. One important matter is to have all accounts settled and all debts paid. And as death comes as a thief in the night, or like the pestilence that walketh at noonday, the only way to be better prepared is to be on no man's bond or note. This is one way to aid in saving the earnings of a lifetime. The spiritual preparation for death we leave to your own direction and that of your spiritual adviser.

But another thing is important, in many cases. It is probable the laws are framed, as far as human wisdom can aid, to distribute one's estate impartially. And yet it fails frequently in reaching all equitable cases. So we would urge that class, for whom we write, to make their wills. Writing a will is a plain and practical matter. It requires no large amount of legal lore. Any man who can write and frame language so as to convey the idea intended, can write a will which can be easily understood. Wills are seldom set aside by courts for want of legal form or grammatical construction. So that the court can fully understand what was intended by the testator, it is enough. Many men and women intend all their lives to make their wills, but put it off, as it is a serious matter, to be thus making preparation to submit to the king of terrors. Most minds revolt at such work. And yet frequently it saves much trouble, and does an honest act which was always intended to be done, in giving a little more than the law provides to one more deserving, or more dependent; or in arranging for keeping all of the estate together until certain matters are accomplished. Sometimes a son or a daughter have stayed at home at a great sacrifice and taken care of the old folks, for whom the law would fail to provide. And we might instance a dozen cases or conditions where justice would not be done without a will. And it is right, and an honest duty to provide for these contingencies while strength of body and clearness of intellect will direct in rendering justice to those who have been faithful. So we advise that this matter be attended to, and have the will made before it is too late.

It is not really necessary to have a lawyer to aid in making a will, yet in most cases it is best to have legal advice. And yet a man of good common sense, who understands the use of language, and has some practice in drawing up instruments of writing can draw up a will. So the farmer can generally select a neighbor, if he cannot do it himself, who can draw up an ordinary will. It is merely stating who shall have your property and how much, after you are done with it. It must be witnessed by two disinterested persons, who receive nothing by the will. It is not necessary the witnesses should know the contents of the will. The person making the will can state to the witnesses that the document before them is his last will and testament, and that he wants them to witness it. The witnesses write their names across each sheet of paper containing the will in a way that they will know at any time after that it is the will which be acknowledged. When thus witnessed, it can be sealed up, and endorsed on the back that it is the will of———, and filed with the clerk of the court, who will preserve it until the death of the testator, or he demands it earlier.

These are all simple matters, and if attended to in time will frequently save [illegible] litigation, and render justice [illegible] parties.—Des Moines Register.

EPITOME OF THE NEWS.

Washington Gossip.

The annual report of Admiral Porter is notable for its criticism of the new armored steel cruisers, designed by the naval advisory board, as being deficient in canvas, and so constructed as not to work under sail. This in time of war would be a fatal defect, as all coaling stations would be closed against the United States, and in time of peace naval vessels should cruise under sail for the sake of economy. The admiral believes in the immediate construction of a large number of swift vessels with powerful guns, and thinks we could build twenty large ships in two years.

The secretary of the treasury has authorized the payment, without rebate, of the 3 per cents embraced in the 123d call, on maturing Dec. 1. The amount outstanding is about $13,750,000. The secretary also authorized the payment of the 3s embraced in the 124th call whenever presented for redemption, prior to maturity on Feb. 1, with interest to the date of presentation.

Secretary Teller sustains the decision of the commissioner of the land office in refusing permission to certain citizens of Leadville to bring suit in the name of the United States to vacate placer mineral patents issued to Stevens, Lister and others, which are typical cases, titles upon which a great part of the land in Leadville is held.

Ex-Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama, has been arrested at Austin, Nev., by order of Attorney General Brewster for contempt of court in not appearing in the Star route cases. Spencer denies eluding officers, and has left with two deputy marshalls for Washington.

Col. Hooker of Vermont is a candidate for secretary of the senate; and, with Edmunds' backing, is likely to give Gorman a hard fight.

Justice Gray, although a bachelor, keeps house in Washington, with a full retinue of servants brought on from Massachusetts.

The United States pays costs and discontinues its suit against Funk, the defaulting star route contractor.

Railroad News.

It is reliably stated that negotiations have been completed by which the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia and West Shore railroads will be made a part of a new trunk line. The Buffalo is to join the Andrews road at Newcastle and run thence to Akron. From there a railroad of sixty-fixe miles will be built to Chicago Junction to join the Baltimore & Ohio. There the New England business of the latter road will be delivered for shipment over the above named roads. The part of the line to be built is to be put under construction at once. All the railroads have devoted 2 per cent. of the gross New England business toward the interest on the bonds of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia and West Shore roads.

The St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway company paid out last week over $100,000 on account of building its line between Sauk Rapids and Minneapolis.

A. E. Davis, of the local treasurer's office of the Northern Pacific, has resigned to accept a position with a Portland bank.

Crimes and Criminals.

Detective W. H. Owen of Louisville returned to Nashville with Mrs. A. F. L'ncks, alias Rose Miller, alias Myers, alias Flincks, and expert diamond swapper and sneak thief, who victimized jewelers in all the principal cities of the south, especially Louisville, Nashville, Atlanta and Charleston. Her game has been to examine a tray of costly solitaire diamond rings, on the pretext of purchasing for her daughter, swapping a diamond ring for the best ring in the box, then leaving the store, promising to return and purchase on Nov. 1.

At New Providence, Tenn. Mr. Garrett, a large tobacco buyer, was awakened by a noise, saw a burgler at the window, rushed into the hall and got a gun. Returning he shot and killed the man entering the window when he was attacked by one inside, and a desperate scuffle ensued for the possession of the gun. Finally Garrett and wife put the robber out, and he escaped. Mrs. Garrett ran a mile to the nearest neighbor and gave an alarm. The other man was found dead under the window.

A. R. Parks, the peddler, who enticed the two Goodwin girls from their homes in Independence, Iowa, and who subsequently ravished them at a hotel in Warren, Ill., was tried at Galena, Ill., on the 22d inst., found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

In the Congdon murder case at East Greenwich, R. I., on the 22d, after forty-three hours' deliberations, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, with a recommendation for mercy. The case has excited the greatest interest of any criminal trial in the state.

Frank James is reported to be dying of consumption. He is also penniless, and his cell is no longer richly furnished, as it was a year ago.

Peter C. Small, in jail at Beveidere, N. J., for horse stealing, has gone without food thirty-five days, determining to starve himself to death.

Mrs. Harvey McClintock, of Springfield Ohio, a beautiful society brunette, has eloped with a Boston drummer named Miller.

Casualty Record.

A large planing and saw mill and box factory belonging to the Paducah (Ky.) Lumber company were burned. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000, as follows; New Hampshire, $1,500: Boylestown Mutual, Niagara, Western Fire association, North German, New Orleans, German-American, $1,000 each. The fire was caused by sparks.

At Monticello, assistant roadmaster Sullivan pushed a hand car up to a passenger train, and taking hold, rode quite a distance behind it. When he let go he lost his balance and fell under the hand car, breaking his right arm and cutting his head and leg badly.

Vessel captains arriving in Duluth say last week's storm was the most severe they ever experienced on the lakes.

James Clint, a Manitoba brakeman, was run over and mortally hurt at Breckenbridge.

Indianapolis and vicinity are damaged $500,000 by flood.

New Albany, Ind., loses a $100,000 woolen mill by fire.

Personal Gossip.

The New York State Bar association has received from Lord Coleridge an elegant folio volume by John Pym Yeatman, containing a history of the house of Arundel, being an account of the origin of the families of Montgomery, Albini, Fitzalan and Howard, from the time of the conquest of Normandy by Rollo the Great.

A writer in the Bismarck Tribune remembers that Mr. Tilden was engaged to a young lady who was drowned on the steamer President on her way to Europe, whither her parents sent her to break off the match. Mr. Tilden never felt a desire to marry any one else.

John McCullough advanced Anna Dickinson $500 at Detroit to help her out of her straits, and now she is in them again. She is calming herself in Chicago, but goes this week to New York.

Capt. McKibbin, Fifteenth infantry, is to be tried at Fort Snelling for duplicating pay accounts.

Judge Nelson of Boston discourages temperance work by throwing out evidence of hired spotters.

Franklin Haven, a Boston bank president fifty years, has resigned.

Foreign Items of News.

The police of London at midnight arrested a man named Wolf, a member of an advanced socialist club in London, and found in his house two infernal machines of sufficient power to demolish any building. One of them was a large zinc pail nearly filled with coarse blasting powder and cotton, covered with scrap iron, with a fuse at the bottom. The second machine was a large tin cooking utensil similarly prepared. Wolf's machines are reported as intended to blow up the German embassy in London.

De Brazza, the French explorer, lately reported dead, has arrived at Stanleypool after many difficulties, said to have been placed in his way by Stanley. A conflict is expected between De Brazza and Makoko's successor, who is devoted to Stanley.

Thomas Clement Cobbold, C. B., member of parliament for Ipswich, is dead. He was born in 1833. He filled various positions in the British diplomatic service, and was elected to parliament as a conservative in 1875.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte's eldest daughter will make her debut in Washington society early this season, at a brilliant entertainment to be given by her father in honor of the event.

The pope has created Dawson, editor of the News and Courier of Charleston, S. C., a Knight of the order of St. George, for the stand he has taken in his paper against dueling.

The London press declare that Gladstone must not now think of withdrawing the troops from Egypt.

Montreal is out $20,000 through incompetent and dishonest officials.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The unsatisfactory condition of the lumber market during the past season had a marked effect on the production of the Minneapolis mills. According to a tabulated statement, the total production of lumber for 1883 was 280,195,271 feet; of shingles, 85,981,800 and of lath 61,929,460. This shows a decrease of 34,166,835 of lumber, and 52,554,200 of shingles. The lath production shows a slignt increase. As compared, however, with the total cut of 1881, the present season shows a marked increase.

The report of the treasury of Yale college for the year ended July 1883, show aggregate invested funds in all departments $1,924,328; increase since last report, $77,698; expenses for the year, 332,827. The funds are incommensurate with the growing needs of the university.

The Grey Nun's hospital, Ottawa, is to be closed, owing to the alarming mortality in it. Out of 639 children admitted since October, 1879, 644, or 84 per cent. died; out of a total of 175 admitted last year, 171 or 97 per cent. died.

More than 3,000 snakes were killed within a mile of Falls City, Neb., during the recent overflow. They were driven by the water from the bottom lands, and swarmed upon the railway embankments.

The last train of Montana cattle delivered in Chicago, averaged 1,264 pounds to the head, and was sold at the top prices of the season. The steers averaged $6.25 per 100 pounds, and the rest $5 a hundred.

Nearly fifty thousand tons of freight and twenty-four thousand people were carried on the upper Mississippi last season.

Cornell university's property is $5,462,382 in productive real estate.

John Furray, postoffice inspector of Omaha, has been removed.

The Ottawa valley lumber cut this year is 800,000,000 feet.

The N. P. Twenty Million Mortgages.

The long anticipated and bitterly contested passage of the resolution authorizing the issue of the $20,000,000 second mogtgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, which has agitated Wall street for the past month, has at last taken place. The 29th the stockholders' meeting was held at the company's office. The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting, 352,428 shares being represented. The Hon. L. D. M. Sweat of Portland, Me., an old stockholder, presided and James B. Williams, George Follett and Winthrop Smith, of Philadelphia, acted in the capacity of inspectors of the election. Everything seemed to be perfectly harmonious. The chairman stated that at the time of closing of the books on Oct. 20, the total number of shares of preferred stock was 413,587. When the veto was counted it was found that 352,628 shares were in favor of the bend issue, and only sixty-three against it. All the available vote had been cast, about 2,200 out of 4,000 stockholders, the others being small holders scattered throughout the country. Every holder of 500 shares or over except one voted in favor of the bonds. Mr. Villard was present during the meeting, as were A. J. Drexel, August Belmont, D. P. Morgan and other prominent bankers. J. Pierrepont Morgan represented most of the proxies.

Gov. Ramsey on Polygamy.

Ex- Gov. Ramsey of Minnesota was interviewed while passing through Chicago East. Said he:

I don't see why we shouldn't give Arthur a chance. He has done well and reflected credit upon himself. Why not nominate him, and give him an opportunity to run for the presidency?

When asked if he did not think the Edmunds bill had proved a fizzle, he said:

I can't see it in that light. It was not aimed at Mormonism, but at polygamy. It was intended to disfranchise the polygamists, and that it accomplished. Now, the fact that there were enough monogamists left to go to work and outvote the Gentile portion of the population is a different matter and needs some other remedy, if the American people are dissatisfied with that condition of affairs. In regard to what should be done, I do not care to express an opinion, because, occupying as I do, a quasi judicial position as a member of the Utah commission, it would be in bad taste for me to show any bias on this subject. Our work is ended for the present, until another election comes along.

A Pension Point Settled.

Secretary Teller has rendered an importan decision in reply to a question of the commissioner of pensions, asking for a proper and uniform construction of the revised statutes concerning pensions to dependent mothers. The secretary maintains that if the son was a minor, the father was entitled to his services; or if not living the mother was so entitled, and therefore a dependent father or mother should be allowed pensions.

Catching and Boiling.

The Hot Springs of the Yellowstone Park consist of many pools of boiling water, which vary from forty feet in length by twenty-five to about one-tenth that size. A bewildering scene presents itself to the visitor. He sees tints as rich and varied as the colors of the rainbow. The water is mostly of a turquoise blue, but so translucent that the most minute fretting deep down upon the sides and bottoms of the pools is plainly visible. There is one place where the fisherman can catch a trout in a stream and without removing the fish from the hook or stirring from his tracks, cook it in a boiling spring. Among the recent visitors to the hot springs, there was a Boston banker, who, having heard the story, which was regarded as a "Munchausen" by many, stole off, without saying word to any one. The result is told a correspondent of the New York Tribune:

A couple of hours later he was seen to approach the hotel panting and out of breath, excitement depicted in every line of his face.

"Hello, M——! what's the matter?"

"I've got him! I've done it! Here he is!"

At the same time the ordinarily sedate and composed-looking old gentleman swings a tomatoe-can triumphantly above his head, and displays to the group quickly gathered about him a boiled trout, about four inches in length, reposing peacefully at the bottom of the can.

It is tasted by those present, everybody declaring that a little salt is all that is necessary to render the fish palatable.

As soon as the fact had been demonstrated, everybody with any pretence of being a fisherman, hastened down to the Gardiner River to catch and cook trout.

This feat of catching trout and boiling it without detaching it from the hook is one which can be successfully performed in different places within the park.

Boiling springs are frequently met with on the borders of streams, discharging their overflow into the fresh water.

Strange to say, fish approach at times very closely to the spot where the sulphurous water mingles with that of the stream, raising the temperature of the latter considerably, but seemingly without affecting them.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Figures and Estimates Concerning the Vote Polled at the Recent Election—The Stay-at-Homes.

YANKTON, Special Correspondence, Nov. 22.—The returns on the vote for the constitution have come in very slowly, but the figures are now sufficiently definite to enable one to figure the result certainly within a few hundreds. It is well known that one of the papers here was the strongest advocate found for the constitution, and it is equally well known that the other paper opposed the document with might and main. As the election was held without the warrant of law, the returns have not been forwarded to the secretary of the Territory, as would have been done under an enabling act. Accordingly, these papers get the returns as best they may, and their figures differ quite materially. The Herald figures out the result as follows:

For the constitution	10,739
Against the constitution	6,822
Majority for the constitution	3,917
Total vote	17,561

On the other hand, the Press and Dakotaian, which favored ratification, publishes a table of majorities as follows:

Majorities for constitution	8,072
Majorities against constitution	1,859
Majority for constitution	6,213

The latter paper publishes another table of total votes by counties. The figures are only part "official" and nine or ten counties are yet to be heard from. Taking this table I have added to it the best figures obtainable for the missing counties, and have prepared another able, in which is included the total vote for delegate for 1882, as the figures appear upon the records in the office of the secretary of the Territory. All these figures, except in the case of the counties marked with a star, are the result accepted by the supporters of the constitution. In the case of Pennington county, the Rapid City Journal says that Mr. C. L. Wood, a member of the constitutional county committee, wanted the judges of the election to keep a separate box and poll book for the constitution. When they declined to do this Mr. Wood received votes for the constitution in a separate building. The result of his count is said to be 117 votes for the constitution, and 73 against for Rapid City. The result of the count for Rapid City, as published by the judges, is 241 against the constitution and 15 for; and for the whole county, 422 against and 17 for. These are the figures that appear in the table, which are herewith given.

THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Counties—	Vote on Constitution. For.	Against.	Vote for Delegate in 1882.
Aurora	333	66	518
*Beadle	518	56	671
Bon Homme	400	455	1,109
Brookings	58	368	1,313
Brown	162	155	1,083
Brule	388	62	559
Charles Mix	239	49	192
*Clay	220	411	923
Codington	257	135	783
*Custer	81	129	358
Clark	253	308	301
Davison	388	39	791
*Day	206	1	280
Douglas	258	142	243
*Dickey	....	....	228
Edmunds	89	24	....
*Faulk	....	....	....
*Grant	660	55	1,281
Hanson	132	18	418
*Hamlin	24	10	310
Hutchinson	397	331	668
Hughes	611	100	383
Hand	510	60	643
Kingsbury	324	76	755
Lake			736
Lawrence	1,177	236	3,884
Lincoln	196	668	1,228
McCook	79	44	875
Minnehaha	383	883	2,310
Miner	318	22	1,159
Moody	287	35	948
*Pennington	422	17	824
Spink	801	29	1,001
Sanborn	81	1	....
Sully	55		
Turner	453	156	1,236
*Union	31	977	1,183
Yankton	840	398	1,268
Total	11,631	6,510	28,464
Majority	5,121		

It will thus be seen that the constitution has been ratified by a vote of two to one. When the returns are all in it is probable that the total vote will reach 20,000, and that the majority will be not far from 5,500 or 6,000.

THE STAY-AT-HOMES.

It will be seen from the table that the total vote for delegate last year was about 28,500. It is quite safe to say that our population has increased one-third during the past year. This would give about 38,000 voters at this time, and it will therefore be seen that just about one-half of the voters went to the polls on election day. Some of our papers are discussing how the rest of the voters would have voted if they had come out on election day. One side claims that the absentees favored the constitution, but thought it would be ratified anyway, and that their assistance would not be needed. The other side are equally certain that the absentees opposed the constitution, for, had they favored it, they would have been on hand to vote for it. At any rate, the apathy existed, and it is apparent that the constitution has not only not received the support that was to be expected, but it encountered an opposition that was not dreamed of.

A glance at the map will show for the most part the opposition to the constitution came from the southeast corner, and that Yankton and Turner counties were the only ones to break the almost solid phalanx in this corner. It was in these counties only that the opposition assumed a belligerent attitude, if we except Clark and Brookings, where meetings were also held. It has been charged by the supporters of the movement that the opposition came only from the most ignorant, upon whom ex-Chief Justice Shannon and that old war-horse, Dr. Burleigh, were able to impose in their speeches against the constitution. But their charge was certainly ill-advised, for it does not appear justified when Union county cast 1,000 votes, and thirty-one only for the constitution, and when that document received such small support in Lincoln, Minnehaha and other counties. The opposers say that had they begun their canvass two weeks earlier they would have completely buried the document. On the other hand, the supporters say that if there had been time to follow up Shannon and Dr. Burleigh in the crusade against it, they could have won back all the converts made by them. As each party is sincere we shall let each have his say.

Des Moines, Iowa, is getting stone from Sioux Falls.

With the opening of spring the Milwaukee & St. Paul will, it is anounced, commence work on its new line between Aberdeen and the Black Hills. The line will run in an almost direct westerly direction from Aberdeen, following for some distance the valley of the Cheyenne river.

A man named Clark, living near Esteline, Dak., was taken to Brookings and had a hearing before Justice Gaston on a charge of assault with intent to commit rape. The complaint was made by Clark's daughter. He plead not guilty, and stated that the girl was a bad character, and he undertook to correct her by giving her a good spanking. He was released on bail of $200.

E. W. Foster of Frankfort, dealer in farm machinery, who is also largely interested in Redfield property, has made an assignment. His liabilities are nearly $15,000; assests, about $10,000.

There is still at Sioux Falls considerable going on in the way of building. Among the structures in course of erection is a bridge across the river, and a handsome block, which is being put up by the Odd Fellows, at a cost of $25,000 to $30,000. One wing of the penitentiary has been completed, and seventy-five convicts are confined therein. A new enterprise has recently been set on foot down there by Messrs. E. F. and J. H. Drake of St. Paul. The gentlemen under the name of the Drake stoneware company, have set up machinery for the purpose of polishing and manufacturing into mantels, slabs, table tops and ornamental designs, the jasper stone of that vicinity. The polishing is done by a patent process, and so hard is the stone that after it has been polished nothing but a diamond will scratch the surface. The amount of capital which the Messrs. Drake have put into the enterprise is $25,000.

Joshua, son of Squire Negus, of Middleton, is insane and has been taken to the asylum. 'Squire Negus is a worthy citizen and should have our sympathy. One daughter and a grandchild were burned to death by prairie fire; one grandchild killed by hogs, and now a son insane.

All the land in the Huron land district has been surveyed and the plats filed in the Huron land office with the exception of two townships. One of these has been surveyed and the plat will be returned to the Huron office in about ten days. The other has not yet been surveyed.

A sweet potato, measuring twenty-four and one-half inches in circumference, an Irish potato measuring eighteen inches, a turnip twenty-six and one-quarter inches and a hen's egg eight and one-quarter inches, some of the products of Dixon county.

The station agent at Alcester, Union county, who reported that he had been robbed of $300 of the railroad company's money, has since admitted that there was no robbery and he took the money himself.

Invitations are out asking prominent Dakotaians to join in an excursion to Fargo about the 5th of December for Philadelphia, Washington, and other eastern cities. Special Pullman cars will run clear through.

Pierre has organized a committee, of which L. Bullard is president, and W. Ustick is secretary, to head a movement in favor of the opening of the Sioux Indian reservation. This committee has called a convention to meet at Pierre on the 6th of December, at which time the subject will be considered, and a plan agreed upon for presenting the matter to congress. Each Missouri river county, beginning with Campbell county, and ending with Yankton county, is entitled to representation in this convention.

Mayville is to have a new bank Dec. 1, to be called the Bank of Mayville, Brown Bros. & Co. proprietors.

Woodsocket has 110 buildings, and a population of 320 in five weeks' growth.

Col. George Ordway will build a brick business block in Pierre next spring.

North Dakota has ninety-seven elevator, all filled with wheat.

Letcher has a artesian well that flow forty barrels per day.

It is rumored that the president has decided to appoint Congressman Burrows to the vacant Dakota judgeship.

A desperado named Murphy, from near Deadwood became involved in an altercation with Henry Evans at Missouri Valley, Iowa, recently and stabbed the latter several times in the head inflicting terrible and probably fatal wounds. The desperado made his escape, but was recaptured.

New bonds have been furnished by Col. C. S. Uline at Devils Lake in the sum of $20,000. The bondsmen are Mayor McCormack, Col. A. M. Ferris, president of the bank of Devils Lake; John McKelvey, president of the First National bank of Grand Forks, and Horace G. Stone. The bonds are for his appearance to answer to an indictment for killing the Ward brothers.

A KIND DEED IN THE WAR.

Interesting Train of Incidents Connecting Maine and Georgia.

A Maine paper relates that Gov. Robie's wife recently addressed the Biddeford Grange, and her remarks having been quoted by the Dixie Farmer, of Atlanta, Ga., Gov Robie wrote the editor the following letter:

Sidney Herbert Lancey:

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the copy of your interesting magazine. I have read its contents with much pleasure. I accept my thanks for the complimentary notice you were pleased to bestow upon the paper which Mrs. Robie prepared for a Grange meeting in Maine. We hardly expected it would be reproduced so far from home. It was my fortune in the year 1812, before I had reattained my majority, to teach an academy in Thomas county, Ga. I still remember with admiration the kind and hospitable characteristics of the citizens of that county. I look back to that period upon as one of the happiest years of my life. I have watched the progress which your state has made during the past 15 years, and I rejoice at your success. It was my fortune to be an officer (paymaster,) in the Union army. A little incident occurred in the seven days' battle in front of Richmond, Va., which I shall never forget. I was temporarily assisting in caring for the wounded prisoners at Savage Station; and while discharging that duty I found Col. Lamar, of Georgia, who was severely wounded by a mime-ball, which had penetrated the groin, making a fearful wound. The surgeons were discussing the necessity of amputation at the hip joint. Col. Lamar expostulated, and asked me to use my influence and his wishes, against such a course, which I did, being myself a surgeon and physician. I told him that I was once a citizen of Georgia, and when a young man received many favors from her people, and was glad of an opportunity to do him a kindness. He asked me for a blanket, which I was very glad to find and present to him. After this little episode, circumstances required that I should leave with haste, and although I have often inquired I have never learned the fate of that brave officer. My only object in making mention of this incident is to inquire of you whether Col. Lamar still iives? The Grange organization has accomplished much in restoring good feeling and kindly relations between the extreme sectio is of our country. The future greatness of a "free and united Nation" increases every year, as the representatives of different and remote sections become better acquainted and their purposes better understood. May our friendship grow and be perpetual so as to establish eternal peace. Yours truly and fraternally. FREDERICK ROBIE.

Acknowledging the receipt of this letter Major Lancey wrote: "I was born in Bangor, Me., was educated at Waterville, and was a schoolmate of Gov. Dingley and Gov. Chamberlain. So you see I have reason to love Maine. Some weeks ago I read in the Maine Farmer the resolution of the Third Maine veterns as to a soldiers' home for disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors. Showing it to the Mayor W. T. Garey of Augusta, member of the House from Richmond, he drew up resolutions which were adopted unanimously by a rising vote. In the senate, as Col. Lamar is chairman of the committee on the state of the republic, he called up and eloquently advocated the resolutions which had passed the House."

Major Lancey also inclosed the following letter from Col. Lamar:

HAMBLINSVILLE Ga., Oct. 24, 1883.

My Dear Major: Yes! I am the Col. Lamar to whom Gov. Robie refers. I was wounded in the groin by a minie ball while leading my regiment (the heroic Eighth) in a charge in one of the series of battles around Richmond. I was captured and carried to a field hospital at Savage Station. I cannot describe to you my sensations at this critical period of my life, when the surgeons were discussing the propriety of taking off my leg or performing an operation to take up the femoral artery. Well do I remember the kind gentleman who interposed in my behalf. I was very grateful. I need not be ashamed to tell you that my tears bore witness to the sincerity and force of my feelings, I love him like a brother and he shall find me one indeed if the wonder-working dispensations of Providence should ever place him in the want of a brother's arm or mind or bosom. I take this occasian my dear Major, to a sure you of my high esteem and most cordial regards,

L. M. LAMAR.

Genealogy of Disease.

A London doctor writes an article for The Standard on the genealogy of disease, especially as related to intermarriage, in which he asserts that if cancer and consumption wed, there is scarcely a hope of the offspring's escape from early death, or lifelong misery from cancer, lupus, consumption, tuberculosis of the brain, epilepsy, diabetes from nervous injury, or some variation or combination of all three and that the intermarriage of rheumatism and consumption is productive of hydrocephalus and diseases of the bony framework of the body, such as the hip-joint disease so common among weakly children. Consanguinity, therefore, viewed in this relation, is to be regarded as intensifying the risks of transmitting certain maladies, such as those above refered to—this, however, only because there is a chance of near relatives, such as cousins being tainted with the same family trouble.

GAFFED BY A 'GATOR.

Joseph Johnson, a Young Lad Caught by a Monster 'Gator.

From the Valdosta, Ga., Times.

Captain R. B. Johnson, of Clinch county, writes us the following particulars of a desperate struggle with a monster allegator in which his little son, Joseph, played an unwilling part: It seems that Henderson's millpond, near the northern part of the country, had nearly dried up, and one day last week was chosen by the neighbors for a seining frolic. Captain Johnson, with his little son, joined twenty-five or thirty others in the undertaking, as it was known that trout and the various fish of the perch family were to be had in great quantities by the going. The party were supplied with nets, gigs, and other appliances, and were scattered here and there over the now shallow pond playing havoc with the finny tribe.

Master Joseph carried a bag or corn sack, in which to deposit the fish when caught. When loaded with as many as he could carry he would take them out and make a deposit and return for more. In making one of these trips, while wading through the water about three feet deep, some distance from the fishermen, a monster alligator, said to be of unusual size, rose suddenly right at the boy and seized him by the thigh. A desperate struggle ensued—the boy battled for his life and the alligator for his prey. It so happened that the bag, which hung by the boys side, was caught in the alligators mouth with the thigh, and it proved a sort of shield—lessening greatly the incisions made by the brute's teeth, and thus, perhaps, preventing a shock to his nervous system which might have made him succumb without the struggle which saved him his life. By an effort—one of those superhuman efforts which come to men only when facing death—the boy tore his bleeding flesh from the alligator's jaws. The monster grimly held to the sack a moment with a delusion perhaps, that he still had his prey, affording the boy an opportunity to escape. He had hardly extricated himself from the jaws of death before the fishermen, alarmed by the struggle, were at hand, and another battle ensued. Thirty men armed with gigs, poles, pocket-knives and such other instruments of war as were at hand, charged upon the monster. Being in three feet of water, the 'gator had considerable advantage, but these men had their blood up and were not to be out-done, when one of the party made bold to seize him by the tail and legs. There were too many of them for the 'gator to slap around with his tail, a peculiar mode of 'gator warfare, and he had to give up the fight. A harpoon was plunged into his mouth, and then it was safe to approach with pocket-knives. Soon his head was severed from his body, and the victorious party marched out of the pond with the monster's head on a pole. Fortunately a physician was among the party, and he at once dressed the boy's wounds. Captain Johnson writes us that Master Joseph, while he suffers much, is doing well, and will likely be out soon.

Talk of People.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, who succeeds the Princess Louise as the first lady in the Canadian Dominion, by virtue of being the wife of the Governor General, is the youngest daughter of the present Duke of Abercorn, who claims direct descent from the Stuarts, and who is the "living image" of the luckless Charles I. It is said she is not by any means a handsome woman, but she is intensely aristocratic looking. She is one of the great leaders of fashion in the British "upper ten thousand," As Lady Hamilton, she resided with her father during his occupancy of the office of viceroy of Ireland, where she was exceedingly popular with the inner set of English officials.

A writer in the Washington Post wants to set the public right in regard to the Hon. Tom Ochiltree, the famous member from Texas. He is not rough or illiterate. The writer says: "Few men in the Forty-eighth Congress will have a wider range of reading than Mr. Ochiltree, nor the aptitude and memory to make it available like a flash for purposes of argument or illustration. He was a born gentleman, comes of good stock, and represents the best element in the Southwest. His father, Judge Ochiltree, was in the Cabinet of the little Texas republic, where there was an atmosphere of refinement and courtesy, as at Versailles in the time of Louis XIV. The Hon. Tom was a guest at the White House in Mr. Buchanan's time, and no one presided there with more dignity than "Old Buck."

Hon. James B. Campbell, a distinguished citizen of Charleston, S. C., died in Washington last week. He was born in Oxford Mass., in 1808, of Scotch ancestry, and was graduated at Brown University in the class with the late Bishop Burgess of Maine. Mr Campbell went to South Carolina in 1828.

Mr. Bartlett Coutts, husband of the Baroness, is said by one of the London papers to be offered a position in the diplomatic service of England, and it is thought he may possibly be connected with the legation at Washington.

Gen. Carr is the first man who has thrice been elected by the people to the office of secretary of state in New York. Among living men Horatio Seymour and Allen C. Beach carried the state three times, and Lucius Robinson four times, but not successively, nor for the same office.

It is said during the late Senator Randolph's term in the senate he gave all his salary to charitable and benevolent purposes. The money was disbursed principally by his wife and daughters, who had carte blanche from the senator to use it as they saw best for the benefit of others.

Many substantial citizens of New Haven have made known to Mayor Lewis their earnest wish that the salvation army shall go, or at least shall no longer be allowed the use of the State House steps and the public squares for their services, or have permission to march through the principal streets, to the accompaniment of lusty singing and the beating of tambourines and drums.

"Prince" Magruder's Dinner.

We were talking about good dinners, writes a Washington correspondent, and an army officer said: "The finest dinner ever given in our army was that of Gen. 'Prince' Magruder, who commanded Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, before the war in honor of some English officers who had come down from Canada. You know what splendid services some of these English regiments have. Complete in every particular—linen, silver, glass that equal the food, and food such as kings eat. Gen. Magruder was up in Canada, and one of the regimental messes entertained him in fine style. The Englishmen rather expected to astonish 'the prince' with their magnificence. But he said nothing, whatever he may have thought about the gorgeous feast set before him. When he came to leave, however, he invited all his host to dine with him in Boston. They said they would. A few months afterward Magruder got a note telling him that these fellows would stop off for a day at Boston on their way to New York. When he saw he was in for it he bustled around in a very lively fashion. He had a big room at the fort handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and he hired the contents of a silversmith's shop and a set of the finest china in Boston. Then he gave a famous caterer carte blanche. The dinner was a superb affair. It far outshone the dinner which the English officers had given Magruder. The latter was princelike in his manner. But the English officers could not conceal their surprise. Finally, one of them, who sat next to Magruder, turned to him and said: 'Beg pardon, you know. I've always heard that American officers get very large salaries, but may I ask what your salary is?' 'Certainly, my dear fellow,' said the prince, in a princely way; 'but really I don't know. John,' he continued, turning to the servent who stood behind his chair, 'what is my salary? You see,' to the Englishman, 'I always give my salary to my servants.' The Englishman was so overwhelmed that he did not hear the servant's somewhat unsatisfactory reply.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Fashions of Our Fathers, and Things That Were Familiar, Now Obsolete.

By Prentice Mulford.

Forty years ago the lecturer and lecture course had not made their appearance. The village debating society was of regular winter occurrence, discussing "Which was the greater man, George Washington or Christopher Columbus?" or "What invention has been most useful to mankind, the art of printing or the mariner's compass?"

The land was free for all to shoot over. Breech-loaders and "shells" or "cartridges" were unthought of. Gunners cut their own wads, poured the charge of powder into the muzzle, then a handful of shot, adjusted the percussion cap and banged away. But if the fowling-piece was not improved, the game of all descriptions was far more plentiful. Forty years ago deer were still native to the pine forests of Long Island, and a yearly hunt for them was organized by the sporting element of this country.

The trunk of the period was covered with small brass nails. The baggage-smasher had barely been developed. Valises were long and narrow. Saddle-bags were not out of date.

City hotels called the guests to meals by the gong or dinner-bell. The landlord sat at the head of the table, and carved the breakfast steak. The guests dined together all at the same hour. Dinner was served with great parade and formality. The waiters removed the covers from the chafing dishes at a given signal, bore them aloft out of the room, then reappeared and carried off dishes to be carved at side tables.

The oyster saloon of that time was furnished with "stalls" and curtained recesses affording parties more seclusion and quiet than those of to-day. It hung without a cloth-covered balloon-shaped sign, painted red, inside of which a candle was stuck at night.

The bar of the period was more dingy than that of the present, but the liquor was better. Brandy was not obsolete. In the city drinks was three cents "before the screen" and six cents behind it. Six cent drinks were deemed extravagant and so were three cent cigars. Among old and prosperous families could be found more cutglass decanters and port or Maderia in the closet or in the sideboard than to-day. Hundreds of the smaller agricultural villages forty years ago maintained one or two "taverns" where now they are none. Tippling and intemperance among our natives was far more general.

The "solid men" of the town belonged to engine companies, and pumped faithfully at fires. A village fire often terminated in a subdued and respectable drunk. Exhaustion justified unusual recourse to stimulants at unaccustomed hours, and the rest followed. The village engine was always under repair after a fire and always broke down at one. Householders were required by law to keep leathern buckets to be used at fires. They hung in the hallway and had the owner's name painted on them in white letters.

The Romance of a Drunkard's Life.

"Everyone who was here after the war," says a Washington correspondent, "knew George H. Butler. He was the Beau Brummel of Washington. During the rebellion, Gen. Butler, who is his uncle had him for a staff officer, and afterward he was making a handsome living here writing for the newspapers. Finally he took to drinking some, and Gen. Butler had President Grant send him to Egypt as our consul-general. His Egyptian experience ruined whatever prospects he had. Every step there was from bad to worse. He had to be sent for, and has since fallen to be an army wagon master, a loafer about town, until he is now an ordinary vagrant, spending half the time in the workhouse and the rest in begging for money to buy whisky. Just now a policeman is dragging him by my window on his way to the police station. A dozen years ago his face was welcome in all the social circles of Washington. Gen. Butler cast him off some time ago, and will do nothing for him. Who do you think is the only person on earth who still cares for that besoted wretch? I will tell you. Accidentally, a few months ago I met a sweet loving lady. Her face, figure and manner were perfect. She looked to be 20 years old; they told me she was 40. She was sparkling, witty and handsome, a veritable actress. This is her history: Twenty years ago she met George Butler. They became affianced. She loved him as only such a woman loves, but after a time he had some disgraceful affair with an actress, and she refused to marry him. Offers of marriage came to her, but she said "No" to them all. Butler fell lower and lower, but she still watched over him. Scores of times he tried to reform, and she helped him, paid fines to get him out of the workhouse, bought clothes, and even went where her very soul shamed from entering, in order to save him. Her friends protested, but she was firm. "There is too much good in him not to try to save him," she responded to every such complaint Herself earning a living by giving lessons in elocution, she spent for that man more than on herself. And to-day a woman among a thousand in all that makes her sex attractive, she is alone in the world, because her love for this poor tottering wreck is as hallowed as though he had been worthy of her. There are tragedies in this world which never come to light. The failure of one of these two has made the other a saint. So true is this, that this man, steeped in rum, and almost imbruted, becomes almost an object of respect because he stands in the radiance of the woman's devotion."

Sunflower Seed For Stock.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Professor Bergstrand, of the Royal Agricultural Academy of Sweden, publishes a most laudatory report on the virtues of the sunflower seed-cake as food for cattle. He states that it presents a remarkable constancy of composition, rarely, if ever, met with in commerce. It contains from thirteen to sixteen per cent. of fat, and thirty to thirty-five per cent. of protein substances, and has, therefore, a nutritive value far above that of most ordinary feeding stuffs, besides which it has a most agreeable taste, and is altogether free from bitter or any injurious matters. Some careful experiments upon its effects upon milch cows have been made at the Ultuna Agricultural Institute by Baron Akerhjelm, which tends to show that it both improves the quality and increases the quantity of their milk the butter from which is also of exceptional excellence. Many practical farmers in the neighborhood have also made trial of the same food, and are unanimous in their favorable verdict. Their milch cows all took greedily to the cake from the first day it was fed to them, and in all cases an improvement in the quality of the milk was quickly noted. For draft oxen and fattening bullocks also it is equally suitable, especially for the latter, whose meat presents an unequaled richness of flavor when thus fed, and it may be given in small quantities to horses with much advantage, mixed into a thick mash with chaff. In comparison with other feeding stuffs this cake is very cheap, and it can be given in larger quantities than most other cakes without any ill effect.

The sunflower will produce more grain to the acre than corn; the leaves are excellent fodder and the stalks make the best of fuel. But—there is always a but—the plant is so rich in potash as to exhaust the soil with rapidity, which will quickly reduce it to barrenness.

MARRIAGE A LA MODE.

"Oh, wilt thou take this form so spare,
This powdered face and frizzled hair,
To be thy wedded wife;
And keep her free from labor vile,
Lest she her dainty fingers soil—
And dress her up in gayest style
As long as thou hast life?"
"I will!"

"And wilt thou take these stocks and bonds,
This brownstone front, these diamonds,
To be thy husband dear?
And wilt thou in this carriage ride,
And o'er his lonely home preside,
Or be divorced while yet a bride,
Or ere a single year?"
"I will."

"Then I pronounce you man and wife;
And with what I've together joined,
The next best man may run away
Whenever he a chance can find."
The Judge.

THE INDIAN TRAIL.

BY PIERCE R. SHELTON.

"The Indians have attacked Mr. Stuart' house, burnt it, and carried his family into captivity!" were the first words of a breathless woodsman, as he rushed into the block house of a village in Western New York, during one of the early border wars. "Up, up, a dozen men should have been on the trail two hours ago."

"God help us," said one of the group, a bold, frank forester, and with a face whiter than ashes, he leaned against the wall, gasping for breath. Every eye turned on him with sympathy, for he and Mr. Stuart's only daughter, a lovely girl of seventeen, were to be married in a few days.

The bereaved father was unusually respected. He was a man of great benevolence of heart, and of some property, and resided on a mill seat he owned, about two miles from the village. His family consisted of his eldest daughter and three widowed children. He had been from home, so the rumor said, when his house was attacked, nor had the neighbors any intimation of the catastrophe, until the light of the burning tenements awakened the suspicions of a settler, who resided a mile nearer the village than Mr. Stuart, and who, proceeding towards the flames, found the houses and mills in ruins, and recognized the feet of females and children on the trail of the Indians. He hurried instantly to the fort, and it was this individual who now stood breathlessly narrating the events which we, in fewer words, have detailed.

The alarm spread through the village as fire spreads in a swamp after a drought, and before the speaker had finished his story, the little block-house was filled with eager, sympathizing faces. Several of the inhabitants had brought their rifles, and others now hurried home to arm themselves. The young men of the settlement gathered, to a man, around Henry Leper, the betrothed husband of Mary Staurt, and though few words were spoken, the earnest grasp of the hand and the accompanying look, assured him that his friends keenly felt for him, and were ready to follow him to the world's end. The party was about to set forth when a man was seen running up the road from the direction of the deserted home.

"It is Mr. Staurt," said one of the oldest of the group. "Stand back all, and let him come in."

The men parted right and left from the doorway, and immediately the father entered; the neighbors bowed respectfully to him as he passed. He scarcely returned their salutions, but advancing directly to his intended son-in-law, the two mutally fell into each other's arms. The spectators, not wishing to intrude on the privacy of their grief, turned their faces away with that instinctive delicacy which is nowhere found more often than among those who are thought to be merely rude borderers; but they heard sobs, and they knew that the heart of the usually collected Mr. Staurt must be fearfully agitated.

"My friends," he said, at length, "this is kind. I see you know my loss, and are ready to march with me. God bless you." He could say no more, for he was choking with emotion.

"Stay back, father," said young Leper, using for the first time a name which, in that moment of desolation, carried a sweet comfort to the parent's heart, "you cannot bear the fatigue as well as we—death only will prevent us bringing back Mary——"

"I know it—I know, my son—but I cannot stay here in suspense. No, I will go with you. I have to-day the strength of a half dozen men."

The fathers who were there nodded in assent, and nothing further was said, but immediately, the party, as if by one impulse, set forth.

There was no difficulty in finding the trail of the Indians, along which the pursuers advanced with a speed incredible to those unused to forest life, and the result of long and severe discipline. But rapid as their march, hour after hour elapsed without any signs of the vicinity of the savages, though evidence that they had passed the route a while before was continually met. The sun rose high in the heavens until he stood above the tree-tops, then he began slowly to decline, and at length his slant beams could scarcely penetrate the forest; yet there were no appearances of the Indians, and the hearts of the pursuers began to despond. Already the opinion had grown general that a further advance was useless, for the boundaries of the settlers' districts had long been passed; they were in the very heart of the savages' country; and by this time the Indians had probably reached their village. Yet when the older men, who alone would venture to suggest a return, looked at the father or his intended son-in-law, they could not utter the words which would carry despair to two almost breaking hearts, and so the march was continued. But night drew on, and one of the elders spoke:

"There seems to be no hope," he said, stopping, and resting his rifle on the ground, "and we are far from our families. What would become of the village if attacked in our absence?"

This was a question that went to every heart, and by one consent the party stopped, and many, especially of the older ones, took a step or two involuntarily homewards. The father and young Leper looked at each other in mute despair.

"You are right, Jenkins," the young man said, at length. "It is selfish in us to lead you so far away from home on—" and here for an instant he choked—"on perhaps, a fruitless errand. But as for me, my way lies ahead, even if it lead you into the very heart of an Indian village."

"And I will follow you!" "And I!" "And I!" exclaimed a dozen voices, for daring in moments like these, carries the day against cooler counsels, and the young, to a man, sprang to Leper's side.

Even the older men were affected by contagion. They were torn by conflicting emotions, now thinking of their wives and little ones behind, and now reminded of the suffering captives before. They still fluctuated, when one of the young men exclaimed, in a low voice.

"See—there they are!" and, as he spoke, he pointed to a thin column of light ascending in the twilight above the tree-tops from the bottom of the valley lying immediately before them.

"On, then—on," said Jenkins, now the first to move ahead; "but silently, for the slightest noise will ruin our hopes."

Oh! how the father's heart thrilled at these words. The evident belief of his neighbors in the uselessness of further pursuit had wrung his heart, and with Leper, he had resolved to go on unaided, though meantime he watched with intense anxiety the proceedings of the council, for he knew that two men, or even a dozen would probably be insufficient to rescue the captives. But when his eyes caught the distant light, hope rushed wildly back over his heart. With the next minute he was foremost in the line of pursuers, apparently the coolest and most cautious of all.

With noiseless tread the borderers proceeded until they were within a few yards of the encamped Indians, glimpses of whom they could catch through the avenue of trees, as the fire flashed up when a fresh brand was thrown on it. Stealthily creeping forward a few paces further, they discerned the captive girl, with her two little brothers and three little sisters, bound, a short distance apart from the group; and, at the sight, the fear of the father lest some or all of his little ones, unable to keep up in the hasty flight, had been tomahawked, gave way to a thrill of indescribable joy. He and Jenkins were now by common consent looked on as leaders of the party. He paused to count the group.

"Twenty-five in all," he said, in a low whisper.

"We can take off a third at least with one fire, and then rush in on them," and he looked up to Jenkins who nodded approvingly.

In hurried whispers the plan of attack was regulated, each having an Indian assigned to his rifle. During this brief pause every heart trembled, lest the accidental cracking of a twig, or a tone spoken unadvisedly above a whisper, should attract the attention of the savages. Suddenly, before all was arranged, one of them sprang to his feet, and looked suspiciously in the direction of the little party. At the same instant, another sprang towards the prisoners, and with eyes fixed on the thicket where the pursuers lay, held the tomahawk above the startled girl, as if to strike the instant any demonstration of hostility should appear.

The children clung to their sister's side with stifled cries. The moment was cricical. The proximity of the pursuers was suspected, and that their discovery would immediately result. To wait until each man had his victim assigned to him might prove ruinous, to fire premature might prove equally so. But Leper forgot every consideration in the peril of Mary, and, almost at the instant when the occurrences we have related were taking place, took aim at the savage standing over his betrothed, and fired. The Indian fell dead. Immediately a yell rang through the forest, the savages leaping to their arms, a few dashing toward the thicket, others rushed on the prisoners, and others, and these were the most sagacious, retreating behind trees. But with that whoop a dozen rifles rang on the air, and half a score of the assailed fell to the earth, while the borderers, breaking through the thicket with uplifted knives and tomahawk, came to the rescue. A wild hand to hand conflict ensued, in which nothing could be seen except the figures of the combatants rolling together among the whirling leaves, nothing heard but angry shouts, and the groans of the wounded and dying. In a few minutes the borderers were victorious.

Leper had been the first to enter the field. The instant he fired, flinging down his rifle, he leaped from his hiding-place, and rushed to Mary's side, thinking only of her safety. It was well he was so prompt. Two stalwart savages dashed at her with swinging tomahawks, but the knife of Leper found the heart of one, and the other fell stunned by a blow from the butt end of the father's rifle, who followed his intended son a step or two behind. A second's delay would have been too late.

Fortunately none of the assailants were killed, though several were seriously wounded. The suddenness of the attack may account for the comparative immunity which they enjoyed.

How shall we describe the gratitude and joy with which the father kissed his rescued children? How shall we tell the rapture with which Leper clasped his affianced bride to his bosom? We feel our incapacity for the task, and drop the veil over emotions too holy for exposure.

LATE MARKET REPORT.

MINNEAPOLIS.

WHEAT—The market on 'change was dull yesterday, but prices were a little better all around. For No. 1 hard 98¼c was bid, but sellers held out for 99c, and no sales were made. For January No. 1 hard $1.01 was bid and $1.03½ for February. Sales of May were made at $1.10. From [illegible] more was asked for futures by [illegible].

CORN—The market is dull [illegible] was bid for at 48c on track, 49c asked [illegible] and November, 47c; year, 46c; [illegible] @46c.

OATS—Dull and steady. No. 2 white, 29c [illegible] 28c bid; No. 2, 27c asked, 26c bid; rejected, 25@26c.

ST. PAUL.

FLOUR—No change in the situation has taken place, the market remaining quiet, with an easy tendency. Orders on the millers have come in from the East pretty regularly, but have not been heavy. Quotations: Orange Blossom, $6.60. Straights, Red Cross, $5.75; Capitol, family, $5.25; bakers' XXXX, $4.25. In barrels, 25c extra. Outside brands, 25@50c lower, according to quality. Low grades, $3.50@4 per bbl; in barrels, 25c extra. Rye flour, $3.50@3.75 per bbl; Graham, $4.25@4.50 per bbl; buckwheat, $9 per bbl.

CORN—Corn remains dull, but for the week under review has been very steady, and yesterday was firmer and higher for spot lots; options 1@2c higher: No. 2, 47c bid and 50c asked; December, 47c bid and 50c asked; February and May, 50c asked; No. 3 46c bid and 47c asked.

OATS—Oats have been about steady, with very slight fluctuations, but yesterday were a shade easier. The market has been fairly active, with supply about equal to the demand. Yesterday the following sales were recorded; 1 car No. 2 white, on track, 49c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 27½c; 1 car do, 28c; 1 car do, 27c; 10 cars on private terms. The board quotations range as follows: No. 2 mixed spot, 27c bid and 27½c asked; December, 27c bid and 28c asked; January, 28c bid and 29c asked; February, 30c asked; May, 32c bid and 34c asked; No. 3 mixed, 26c bid and 27c asked. No. 2 white, 28c bid and 29c asked.

CHICAGO MARKET.—Flour dull and unchanged. In regular wheat there was a good speculative business. The market opened a shade easier, and declined ½c, attributed to the unfavorable tenor of foreign advices. At the decline the speculative demand became more active and prices gradually advanced, fluctuated and closed ¼c higher than yesterday. Sales ranged as follows: November, 94¾@95¼c, closed at 95⅛c; December, 95⅝@96⅜c, closed at 96¼c; January, 96¼@97⅜c, closed at 97¼c; February, 97¼@98⅛c, closed at 98¼c; May, $1.03¾@1.04¾, closed at $1.04⅝; No. 2 spring, 95⅛@95¾c, closed at 95⅝c; No. 3 spring, 81½@82½c; No. 2 red winter, 99c. Corn, demand active, unsettled and stronger; opened ¼@⅜c lower; advanced ⅝@¾c, fluctuated and closed ⅝@¾c higher than yesterday; cash, 48¼@48¾c, closed at 48⅝@48¾c; November, 48⅛@48⅞c, closed at 48¾c; December, 47⅞@48⅜c, closed at 48⅜c; year, 47⅝@48⅛c, closed at 48⅛c; January, 47@47¾c, closed at 47⅝c; February, 47@47⅞c, closed at 47½c; May, 50¾@51½c, closed at 51⅜c. Oats, dull but firm, strengthened by the tone of the other markets; cash, 28⅛c; November, 28⅝c; December, 28¾@29c; January, 29c; May, 32½@32¾c, closed at 32¾c. Rye, firm at 56c. Barley, steady at 62c. Flax seed, weaker at $1.38. Pork, scarce and firm, mainly for deferred deliveries; market receded 5@10c early in the day, but afterward rallied 25@35c, and ruled steady to the close: cash, $11@11.10 for old; $12.20@12.25 for new; November, $10.95@11.15, closed at $11.15@11.20; December, $10.87½@11.12½, closed $11.15@11.20; year, $10.90@11.10; closed higher at $11.15@11.20; January, $11.65@12, closed at $11.92½@11.95; February, $11.80@12.12½, closed at $12.05@12.07½; March, $12 @12.02½; April, $12.15@12.17½; May, $12.30 @12.45, closed at $12.45@12.50. Lard, steady and in fair demand: advanced 10@15c and closed cash, $7.55@7.60 for old; $7.60@7.65 for new; November, $7.55@7.65, closed at $7.62½@7.65; December, $7.47½@7.60, closed at $7.57½@7.60; the year, nominal at $7.55@7.60; January, $7.60@7.75, closed at $7.72½@7.75; February, $7.72½@7.87½; March, $7.90; May, [illegible] 8.02½. Bulk meats, in fair demand; shoulders, $5; short ribs, $6.25; short clear, $6.50. Butter, firmer; choice to fancy creameries, 32@33c; choice to fancy dairies, 21@30c. Eggs, quiet. Whisky, steady and unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4c. Receipts—Flour, 22,000 bbls; wheat, 132,000 bu; corn, 286,000 bu; oats, 161,000 bu; rye, 31,000 bu; barley, 101,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 26,000 bbls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 191,000 bu; oats, 120,000 bu; rye, [illegible] bu; barley, 88,000 bu. Call—Wheat, sales, 2,150,000 bu; advanced ⅛c. Corn, sales, 780,000 bu; advanced ⅛c for the year, January and May, and ⅜c for February. Oats, sales, [illegible] bu; advanced ⅛c. Pork, sales, 9,500 bbls; advanced 2½c for December; declined 2½c for January and February. Lard, sales 3,200 tierces; declined 5c for November, and 2½c for January and February.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, higher: 95c November; 95¾c December; 97c January; $1.05 May. Corn, quiet and unchanged. Oats, unchanged. Rye, quiet and unchanged. Barley, stronger; No. 2, 60⅞c; extra No. 3, 52c. Provisions, [illegible] mess pork, $10.95 November; $11.75 January; prime steam lard, $7.60 November; $7.65 January. Butter, unchanged. Cheese, dull and unchanged. Eggs, higher, at 25c. Receipts—Flour, 24,000 bbls; wheat, 92,000 bu; barley, 42,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 25,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bu; barley, 26,000 bu.

DULUTH MARKET, Special Telegram.—The markets on 'change to-day were a shade lower and inactive. Round lots of No. 1 hard, spot, were offered at 99¼c. 99 bid; sales of car lots at 99½c; strictly fresh No. 1 hard was offered at 91c, 90c bid; No. 1 hard December, offered at 91, 90½c bid; 92c was bid for round lots of No. 2 hard, December; January, No. 1 hard, was offered at $1.02¼, $1.01 bid. Closing sales: No. 1 hard, cash, 98¼c; December, 99¼c; No. 2 [illegible] 90½; December, 92c. Inspections [illegible] hard, 123; No. 2 hard, 18; No. 1 [illegible] No. 3, 1. Total, 230. Receipts, [illegible] ments, 32,024 bu; in store, [illegible].

The report that the order abolishing the Fond du Lac internal revenue district has been rescinded is pronounced to be without foundation by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Senator Sabin and wife, his private secretary, E. A. Dunstan, Mrs. Jacobs, Burt, and others, left Stillwater [illegible] over the Milwaukee road, [illegible] for Washington, D. C.