The Pioneer Express.

VOLUME V. PEMBINA, PEMBINA COUNTY, DAKOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1884. NUMBER 24.

THE PIONEER Job Depart

We have recently added to our stock of letter, note, bill, statement, visiting cards, shipping tags, business cards, etc., which we can furnish on short notice.
We keep on hand a full line of Legal Blanks.

EPITOME OF THE NEWS.

Washington Gossip.

The secretary of the treasury has decided to stop the issue of the New York series of gold certificates. Chicago has been clamoring for a distinctive issue, which the Secretary has persistently refused, and this has been no small factor in causing the withdrawal of the New York issue with the signature of Mr. Acton. As fast as those already put into circulation from New York come to hand in the regular process of redemption they will be destroyed, and certificates of the Washington series issued in their stead.

The old facts put in a new scheme of relations by the annual report of John Jay Knox, comptroller of the currency, afford food for congratulation in Minnesota. With the organization of new banks in the frontier States, Iowa has outnumbered other States by starting twenty-one. Dakota comes next with twelve, and Minnesota is third with eight. But the eight of Minnesota have a total capital of $2,010,000, while Iowa's twenty-one have $1,560,000, and Dakota's twelve but $600,000.

The attorney general decides that a postmaster, in order to be entitled to receive compensation provided by the revised statutes, for issuing and paying money orders, for personal services required in the money order business in his office, in the sense that if the work is not physically executed by his hands, it must be executed under his immediate supervision, by a clerk employed by the postoffice department proper, or paid from the postal funds as distinguished from money funds.

It is understood that no successor to Gen. Mackenzie will be appointed for the present. The war department will probably wait until it becomes necessary to retire Gen. MacKenzie before making such appointment. It is said that one of the senior colonels of the department of Texas will be placed in command until Gen. Mackenzie is sufficiently recovered to resume duties or his successor is appointed.

The December debt statement makes a fair statement in the way of reduction, though the amount is not so large as that of the same month last year. The total decrease during the month was $11,743,347, and for the first half of the fiscal year the aggregate is $53 040,433, against $81,470,783 for the first six months of 1882.

One of the big things of the session will be the land grant of the Texas Pacific, to which the Southern Pacific lays claim, involving from $10,000,000 to $35,000,000. Mr. Huntington pitched his tent early and is prepared for a siege.

Representative Holmes of Iowa will introduce in the house a bill appropriating funds for the education of Kate Shelley, the girl who saved a Northwestern train from destruction at Moingona.

President Arthur on christmas Day made Alexander Powell, his faithful body servant, a present of a gold watch and chain, as a token of appreciation for his services.

There are 5,000 cases of measles in Washington.

Railroad News.

The Minnesota & Northwestern railroad, alias the Illinois Central, has secured right of way in West St. Paul, and will soon contract the line from Mora, Iowa. It is reported that other lines are pointing towards St. Paul, and the people are greatly elated.

Crimes and Criminals.

Herman Goldsmith, of the wealthy firm of Goldsmith & Ruhm, diamond broker, No. 35 John street, New York, called at police headquarters and reported the disappearance, with $35,000 worth of diamonds, of Leon Cronson, their commercial traveller. Mr. Goldsmith told Inspector Byrnes that a check for $5,000 awaited the person who could produce Cronson and the property.

The jury in the case of William McHugh, on trial in Cincinnati, the third time for the murder of his wife brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. McHugh received the result unmoved, but his mother was so overwhelmed that she had to be carried from the court room.

Beside Jablouski, who took part in the murder of Lieut. Col. Sudeiken and nephew in St. Petersburg, two men the actual murderers, are arrested. Important papers relating to the Nihilists were found at the late residence of the Sudeiken.

James L. Rollins and A. J. Rogers, conductors of the Pennsylvania railroad, and William B. Pettitt, a Pullman Palace car conductor, were arrested upon charges of embezzling tickets and moneys of those corporations.

Leon Cranson, a traveling salesman for a New York diamond house, closed this year by running away with a Detroit girl and $35,000 worth of jewels.

At Denver, a fourteen-year-old white girl wedded a negro.

Personal Gossip.

Henry Vessey of Jamestown, Dak., has a remarkable "army record." Mr. Vessey was a member of the Second Minnesota regiment, and during one of its battles took a position on the limb of a tree to aid his efficiency as a sharp-shooter. A cannon ball from the rebel guns knocked off the limb upon which he was seated, and before he could escape he was captured and placed in Libby prison at Richmond. After remaining there a short time, he, with others, escaped from the prison and after thirty days of extreme hardship and constant watchfulness, succeeded in reaching the Union lines, and the story of his remarkable escape occupied several columns.

"Hallelujah Ned" Erwin and Miss Lulu Wolmington of Trenton, who is a lieutenant in the Trenton corps of the army, were married the other night at the Salvation barracks in New Brunswick, N. Y. Miss Wolmington is but sixteen years old. Over 1,000 persons paid 25 cents each to see the ceremony.

A dinner was given Gen. McCook in New York recently in honor of his election as clerk of the United States senate. Among the guests were Senator Warner, Miller and Gov. McCook of Colorado.

Albert E. Kent, of San Francisco, a member of the Yale class of 1853, who, a year ago, presented Yale $50,000 for the erection of a chemical laboratory, has added $25,000 to the original gift.

Sergeant Mason has signed a contract with a museum manager of Philadelphia, binding him to appear on exhibition in that city for a limited period at a salary of $200 a week.

Frank M. Fish, of Valley City, was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Lewis Stowe, at Waterville, Rev. Andrew D. Stowe, brother of the bride, officiating.

Mme. Nilsson visited the Boston foreign exhibition New Year's and made a large number of purchases.

It is stated that Senator Logan will make no opposition to the Fitz John Porter bill this session, except to vote against it.

Congressman Morrison is one of the best story tellers in congress.

Casualty Record.

An accident resulting in the death of J. E. McElrath occurred at New York Mills, Minn., on the 2d. McElrath was a lumberman, and had lodged in the crotch of another tree. He then started to cut down the obstructing pine, when the tree first cut fell, breaking his spine and crushing his skull, killing him instantly.

A west-bound express on the Wabash road on the 1st inst., struck a wagon near Napoleon, O., containing five young men, killing Frank Long, and William Rogers, and badly injuring George Arps. Long was a boy. The others were unmarried. A freight train on a side track concealed the approach of the train.

A fire at Jacksonville, Florida, destroyed five business houses. The postoffice and contents, including money and stamps were saved. The loss is about $40,000, fully insured. Another fire at Tallahassee, Fla., destroyed the entire business portion of the city, including the postoffice. The loss will be heavy.

Foreign Items of News.

The London Post's Rome correspondence telegraphs that the pope's secretary, Monsignor Boccali, opened a letter from America addressed to Leo XII containing Fenian threats, should the pope continue sympathy for England and against the national cause of Ireland. The letter states that the protection which the Italian government gives the pope, who is now the only sovereign safe from dynamite, will be of no avail. The pope is warned that there are priests whom he is bound to receive, who will obtain access to his presence to sustain the cause of the Irish against oppression.

It is reported that the czar will send the Grand Duke Alexis, his brother, to Warsaw as viceroy, preparatory to marrying him to Princess Sutcrystki. His majesty's object in making this marriage is to conciliate the Poles.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The exports from the port of New York for the year ending Nov. 30, 1883, of domestic animals and fresh meats are as follows: Beeves, 63,675 head, value, $6,769,902; sheep and lambs, 24,447 head, value, $210,386; hogs, 66 head, value, $1,749; horses, 510 head, value, $161,751; mules, 2,354 head, value, $298,061; dressed beef, 86,631,868 pounds, value, $8,928,338; mutton, 2,631,989 pounds, value, $230,267.

Minnesota has pledged an attendance of 800 teachers at the National Teachers' convention, soon to assemble at Madison, Wis. This is the greatest number pledged by any state in the Union, considering population and the number of teachers. It is half as many as has been pledged by all of New England, and as many as Ohio, Illinois or Iowa, which have much larger populations and a greater number of teachers.

A soldier named Keith was shot and killed by a guard named Uhlmyer at Fort Keogh, the 21 inst. Keith resisted one sentry, and was shot by the one on the next post.

W. E. Phelps & Co., of Elmwood, Ill., operators in coal mines and machine shops, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $70,000; assets of an equal amount.

The people around New Iberia, La., rejoice over Joe Jefferson's new Angus and Holstein cattle, and everybody is going to have his stock improved.

There are thirty saloons in Agate Bay, most of which have no license, and a United States marshal has gone to bring the proprietors to time.

A. C. Jacobs, general merchandise, Henrietta, Tex., has assigned to G. A. Archland. His liabilities are $17,000 and assets unknown.

The site of Fort Clark, Tex., embracing 2,460 acres, has been bought by the government for $100,000.

D. J. Burke of School River, Fla., has thirty-five boys and four girls. He married five times.

The prophets have decided that 1884 will bristle with dangers and groans with disasters.

St. Paul's building record for the year aggregates 3,567 buildings, costing $8,240,450.

The fight over the W. G. Fargo estate, Buffalo, has been settled amicably.

The China Swings, the only bank at Surcook, N. H., has failed.

Minneapolis had 1,647 deaths last year against 1,691 in 1882.

Horrible Railroad Disaster in Canada.

One of the most frightful railroad accidents that ever occurred in Canada took place Wednesday morning, the 2d inst., at 6:55 About fifteen minutes previous a suburban train, consisting of a dummy engine and two cars, on the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk, left Union station, having aboard about sixty passengers, chiefly employes of the Bolt and Iron works at Humber, living in Toronto who were going to their work On rounding a sharp curve just before reaching the Bolt works, the engineer saw a freight train coming thundering down the grade toward him. He reversed his engine, blew a warning, and shouting, "Jump boys, for your lives," sprang into the snow. In a second more there was a terrific crash. The engine of the freight train knocked the boiler of the dummy clear through the first car, crushing unfortunate passengers in every direction and pinning many to the floor. To add to the horror of the scene the boiler of the dummy exploded, and steam and boiling water scalded and carried death or terrible injuries to the mangled and bleeding men.

Besides Charles Thomas, fireman of the freight train, the following were killed instantly: G. Aggett; leaves a wife and child; Joseph Keefe; wife and two children; C. Spohn; single, was to be married that night; R. Mulligan; wife and child; J. Kernaghan; a wife and family; Alex. Carruthers; a wife and large family; J. White; wife and five children; Joseph McDonald; single; Thomas W. Terrif; single; Thomas Burns, single; George Prescott, single; George Beale, single; John MacKenzie, single; Charles Stanley, aged fourteen.

Seven have died in the hospital.

John Howlett, leaves child; John Lynch, a wife and family; Eddie Robinson, boy; Samuel Bailey, widower, but leaves a family; H. C. Kerman, a wife and child only six days old; Fred Bothroyd, single; Hugh Cunningham, a wife and three children.

Three others are not expected to live.

Cold Compels a Murderer to Surrender.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Special:—There has been great excitement over the murder of Turnkey Manning by the burglar Williams. The search has been continued vigorously, and parties are still out after him. On the evening of the 31 the murderer walked into the office of the chief of police and gave himself up. He has been concealed in a barn deep in the hay near the jail. Officers had searched the hay and were right over him once. Both feet are frozen and the severe cold was too much for him. All is quiet to-night, and very few people are aware of the fact that Williams is in the jail. The officers are keeping it as still as possible, for fear of a lynching bee.

MARKET REPORT.

ST. PAUL.

WHEAT—There was no disposition shown for trading, and the market generally was very dull. The shipments again exceeded the receipts—5,500 bushels of grain leaving the city, where 4,000 bushels came in. This circumstance, however, was not a factor in the market, and of no value whatever as affecting prices. No sales were recorded. Prices bid were: No. 1 hard, cash, 98c; February, 99c; March, $1; April, $1.03; May, $1.05. No. 2, 90c. No. 2 hard, 93c. No. 2, 82 and 83c.

FLOUR—The market continues about steady. Manufacturers report the continued receipt of light Eastern orders, and the local demand is moderately active. Prices are unchanged: Orange Blossom, $6.00; Straights, $5.50; Red Cross, $5.75; Capitol, family, $5.25; bakers' XXXX, $4.25. In barrels 25c extra. Outside brands are 25@50c lower, according to quality. Low grades are $3.50@4 per bbl; in barrels 25c extra. Rye flour, $3.50 per bbl; Graham, $4.25@4.50 per bbl; buckwheat, $8.50 per bbl.

CORN—The market is quiet and unchanged. The sale was booked of 4 cars of new mixed at 50c; 52c was asked on the board. No. 2 old was held at 54c cash, and 56c bid for delivery.

OATS—Prices steady and unchanged for spot; options 1@2c higher. No. 2 mixed spot, 29c bid and 31c asked; February, 31c bid; March 32c bid; April, 33c bid; May, 34c bid. No. 3 mixed, 28c asked and 29c bid. No. 2 white, 31c bid and 33c asked. No. 3, 29c bid and 30c asked.

CHICAGO MARKET—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher, with a good speculative demand; opened ⅜@⅝c higher, advanced ¼c, declined again, rallied ⅝c, and closed about ½c higher for February and May than yesterday; sales ranged: January, 91¼@91⅝c, and closed at 91⅜@91⅝c; February, 95⅛@95⅞c, and closed at 95¾c; March quotable 1c over February; May, $1.02@1.02¼, and closed at $1.02⅝; No. 2 Chicago spring, 91⅜@91½c, and closed at 91½c; No. 3 Chicago spring, 77@81c; No. 2 red winter, 97½c. Corn in fair demand, unsettled and nervous; ranged higher; January advanced 1⅜c; February advanced 1⅝c, and May advanced 1⅜c above yesterday's closing, and closed 1@1⅛c above yesterday; cash, 56⅝@57¼c, closed at 57¼c; January, 56⅛@57¼c, closed at 57¼c; February, 57⅛@58⅛c, closed at 58⅛c; May, 59@59⅝c, closed at 59⅝c. Oats quiet but firm; ranged ⅛@⅜c higher; cash, 33@33½c; January, 33⅛@33½c, closed at 33½c; February, 33⅛@33⅝c, closed at 33⅝c; May, 37½@37⅞c, closed at 37⅞@37⅝c. Rye quiet but steady at 58½c. Barley dull at 61@62c. Flaxseed quiet at $1.40.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 hard, 95½c; No. 2, 94½c; January, 94½c; February 95½c; March, 96⅝c; May, $1.02¼. Corn very quiet, but strong; No. 3 wanted, 57½c. Oats scarce and nominally higher; No. 2, 35c. Barley stronger and higher; No. 2 cash, 62c; extra No. 3, 51c bid. Provisions quiet; mess pork, $19.25 cash and January; lard, prime steam, [illegible]

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

THE BRIBERY STORY: DENIAL FROM GOV. ORDWAY.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Jan. 1.—Gov. Ordway, who has been recently arrived here, was to-day shown dispatches sent out from Bismarck, charging upon oath of one Gilchrist, that Shaw, a member of the Potter county board of commissioners, had bribed or attempted to bribe the governor in connection with the organization of Potter county. The governor said that he never met Shaw or held any communication with him relative to the organization of Potter county; that there had been four or five embryo towns with high sounding names struggling to secure the county seat of Potter county; that after the building season was nearly over, and each town had shown the number of improvements likely to be made the present year, he decided to appoint as commissioners Gen. Mann of Gettysburgh, Gen. Gilchrist of Appammatox, and Mr. Shaw of Forest City, these being the points at which the greatest improvements had been made. Gen. Mann, desiring to retain his residence in Chicago, declined to serve as commissioner, and a young man formerly from Dubuque, who had brought good letters from Senator Allison and J. K. Graves, was appointed in the place of Gen. Mann. "This young man, F. G. Kretchmer, has a claim in the county," said the governor, "but assured me in writing that his claim was not in proximity to any town competing for the county seat, and that he was in no way committed on that question." The governor said he had no pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in Potter county; that he had asked no pledges, or even given advice as to the location of the county seat; that no

ATTEMPT HAD BEEN MADE TO BRIBE HIM

by Shaw, and the allegation made by Gilchrist that such an attempt was made at Pierre on the 6th of November is without a shadow of foundation, since he (the governor) was hundreds of miles away from that place at that time. After the appointment of Shaw, and before his commission was delivered, rumors came to the governor indicating that his commission ought to be withheld. These rumors were investigated, and after being satisfied that they were without foundation, Shaw's commission was forwarded to him. As to the action of the board, which seems to have divided after it was found that Forest City, (which is upon the river, and said to be the largest town) was selected, the governor says he has no knowledge except what he has seen in the newspapers. He is confident, however, that the board it a fair one, and will not load heavy debts upon the people before another election, at which time new commissioners will be elected and a permanent county seat settled by a popular vote. This cry of fraud and corruption is raised in every county. The governor alleges it is raised by disappointed county seat speculators, and is eagerly caught up by newspapers in Southern Dakota which have a grievance against the governor for signing the capital removal bill.

BISMARCK, Special Telegram, Jan. 2.—Territorial Auditor George L. Ordway, interviewed to-day by the Bismarck Tribune relative to the affidavit of Commissioner Gilchrist of Potter county charging Commissioner Shaw with having bribed Gov. Ordway and paying $5,000 of the bribe to his son, George L. Ordway, said:

I desire to brand the whole thing as a malicious falsehood. I have never received any bribe in money or land, or offer of bribe, either for myself or any one else; nor have I, directly or indirectly, had any correspondence or conversation with any party or parties interested in any town site or claim in Potter county. I am further positive that Gov. Ordway never met Mr. Shaw, who is alleged to have offered him a bribe, and never had any correspondence or conversation with him relative to the organization of Potter county, or upon any other subject. Mr. Gilchrist, who makes the affidavit, is the only one of the commissioners appointed that ever saw the governor personally relative to the organization of the county. Gilchrist stated to the governor that the appointments made would give the most perfect satisfaction to the people of Potter county, as one owned the town site of Forest City, another the town site of Appamatox, and the third a claim half way between the rival townsites. Gov. Ordway, as everybody here knows, is Washington at the time he is alleged to have been bribed in Pierre, and the whole thing is maliciously and ridiculously absurd.

FOX KRETCHMER AND SHAW.

Auditor Ordway to-day received the following dispatches from Commissioners Shaw and Kretchmer:

Forest City, Jan. 1.—George L. Ordway: Gilchrist attempted to hold by corrupt ways the county seat location in abeyance. His scheme was to secure a new point and sell lots. He attempted to bribe me, but failing, now seeks to defame the governor by Shaw's arrest. Gilchrist is one of the most corrupt men in Potter county. The most prominent and influential men consulted Shaw, Ryan, of Blunt, anti-Ordway, has sent false and sensational reports to Yankton and Chicago. [Signed] F. G. KRETCHMER.

Forest City, Jan. 1. George L. Ordway: Gilchrist has filed his affidavit charging me with having bribed the governor to secure my appointment, a transaction of which has no direct knowledge you. On all occasions brand the statement as being as intamously false as the heart of the man making the charge. At no time have I had any communication with Gov. Ordway, either oral or written, neither have paid to him or to anyone representing him any money or anything of value to secure my appointment. Gilchrist stated in an interview that I paid $5,000 and that it went through your hands. I shall stay by this suit until the last. The hearing comes off Friday next at Blunt. [Signed.] J. W. SHAW.

THE INTERESTS OF DAKOTA.

They are Dwelt Upon by Delegate Raymond—Division of the Territory, the Sioux Reservation, and Gov. Ordway.

FARGO, Dak., Special Telegram, Jan. 2.—The Argus will publish an interview with Delegate Raymond to-morrow morning in answer to a question regarding the division question in congress. The delegate stated that the Republicans were in favor of the admission of two States as soon as possible, while the Democrats were opposed to any change whatever before the presidential election. The delegate thinks that it may eventually be admitted as one State. In reply to a question as to whether Dakota could expect anything from the present congress, the delegate said:

Yes. The bill already introduced to appoint two more judges for the Territory will probably pass. One of these will be placed in South Dakota and one in North. The attorneys throughout the Territory are interested greatly in this matter, and they will doubtless work hard to obtain its passage.

In speaking further the delegate ventured the prediction that a large portion of the Sioux reservation would be opened for settlement soon. The senate sub-committee on this subject, consisting of Messrs. Dawes, Cameron and Logan will present their report on the 7th inst. which will probably recommend the ratification of last year's treaty. This will require the appropriation of about $800,000 to carry out the provisions of the treaty. Mr. Raymond said that he expects much tinkering of the land laws, and he fears that much of it will be adverse to

DAKOTA'S BEST INTERESTS.

The looks for the entire repeal of the preemption laws and the practical nullification of the timber culture laws together with the extension of the time of residence on homestead claims. Bills have been introduced for opening up the Fort Rice reservation and that portion of the Fort Randall reservation east of the Missouri, which are already many squatters on these lands. The delegate said they there were already about thirty applicants for the position made vacant by the death of Judge Kidder. The president will doubtless secure some one outside of the territory for the position, as a resident would doubtless be prejudiced on the capital commission question. In regard to Gov. Ordway, the delegate said that he did not think the present petition for his removal would have any effect with the president, as he was well satisfied with Ordway's administration. The secretary of the interior will soon, it is expected, cut down the Turtle Mountain reservation and confine the savages on a small tract, thus opening up a large tract of fertile land to settlement by incoming immigrants. In conclusion, Mr. Raymond said that he was in favor of doubling the size of the Territorial legislature and should endeavor to secure the passage of a bill looking to this end. This, he considered wise, in view of the fact that it would thus give all sections of the Territory better representation and also because the Territory was now so large and important and there was no prospect of any change in its political condition for a year or two, and that the increased number was needed to properly execute the business. Mr. Raymond will return to Washington in three or four days. He has succeeded in receiving additional allowances for postmasters in presidential offices in Dakota in towns where the business had grown so rapidly that clerk hire entirely absorbed the postmaster's salary.

The territorial auditor has made a ruling that a certificate from insurance companies outside the territory to the effect that they have complied with the laws in the Territory, shall be sufficient to admit them to business here.

Territorial Treasurer Bunn.

Territorial Treasurer Bunn has arrived in town and has taken the oath of office. He has $35,000 in money, United States bonds, or territorial bonds for the security of policy-holders in the territory.

A Blow for Tower City.

TOWER CITY, Dak., Special Telegram, Jan. 1.—At 1 o'clock this morning a conflagration broke out in Pierce's meat market and entirely destroyed the meat market, Kipp's grocery, Ward Bros.' drug store, Tomlinson's block, Weeks' harness shop, Mrs. Colderwood's millinery establishment, Stearns Bros.' merchandise store, the postoffice and Masonic hall, all in the heart of the business center, south of the track. The loss was heavy, and will reach $20,000. The insurance will be about $17,000 in all. The business firms are all making preparations to resume business as soon as possible. The cause of the fire is unknown, but supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. The fires in this section lately are mainly due, it is said, to the very cold weather, large fires being the rule, and in many wooden buildings the thin brick chimneys are unable to stand the effect of constant and excessive heat. The loss to Tower City is a severe one, and is especially unfortunate at this time of the year. The flames had it very much their own way, as little could be done except to save the contents of the buildings being consumed. The merchants all announce their intention to secure temporary quarters, and will rebuild in the spring.

La Moure county has just completed a fine court house at Grand Rapids.

Andover's building improvements the past year amounted to $34,000.

John Maier, who was stabbed by McGilver at Casselton some time since, is dead, and the stabber is in jail at Fargo.

Fargo papers claim that the improvements in that city the past year amounted to $1,110,400.

The case against stone, charged with complicity in the attempt to burn the railway bridge at Manvel, was dismissed. He proposes to sue the company for false and malicious arrest.

A public meeting was held in the Black Hills, and a committee appointed to proceed to Washington to urge the opening of the Sioux reservation.

Judge Hudson informs the attorneys in new counties, who petition for sittings of court, that the judges have concluded that no additional terms can be had until congress affords relief by adding to the number of judges.

Miss Lydia Randall, while crossing the James river near Ashton, broke through the ice and was drowned.

Mrs. Dr. Orr of Central City, Black Hills, has been arrested on a charge of mal practice in performing an abortion on Mrs. Holmquist. The coroner's jury found that Mrs. Holmquist came to her death at the hands of Mrs. Orr.

Ipswish is promised by the Milwaukee & St. Paul company a donation for court house purposes of the finest block in the town site, and another block for school purposes.

Cooperstown for the past year has been improved by the erection of $90,390 worth of buildings, and has $45,000 announced for next season.

The publication of the Wahpeton Times has been suspended until April 1.

Building improvements in Dickinson the past year, $305,100.

A fire started in the residence of C. H. Barber, on Third street, Fargo, but was extinguished before great damage was done. The furniture was considerably damaged by being hastily removed from the burning building.

Bishop Marty, vicar apostolic of Dakota, whose residence was formerly at Yankton, has removed to Jamestown in order that he may have advantage of a more central location from which to administer the affairs of his diocese.

The year's work of the Fargo land office comprised 10,454 filings, representing 1,672,640 acres.

Col. Iges is writing a book of army life.

A Puritan Love Letter.

Perhaps the oddest, most incongruous, and with the single exception of Sam Weller's "Valentine," most uncouth love letter ever written was one from John Winthrop to his third wife a short time before they were married. He was a Puritan of the straightest sect; so was she; the two were equally matched so far, and he accordingly addresses her in the strangest adaptation of Scripture language to the purposes of courtship ever seen: He begins:

"Grace, mercy and peace, etc. My own beloved spouse, my most sweet friend and faithful companion of my pilgrimage, the happy and hopeful supply, next Christ Jesus, of my greatest losses (he had lost two wives). I wish thee a a most plentiful increase of all true comfort in the love of Christ, with a large and prosperous addition of whatsoever happiness the sweet estate of holy wedlock, in the kindest society of a loving husband, may afford thee.

"Being filled with the joy of thy love, and wanting opportunity of more familiar communion with thee which my heart frequently desires, I am constrained to ease the burden of my mind by this poor help of my scribbling pen, being sufficiently assured that, though my presence is that which thou desirest, yet in the want thereof these lines shall not be unfruitful to comfort thee.

"And now, my sweet love, let me a while solace myself in remembrance of our love, of which this springtime of our acquaintance can put forth as yet no more but the leaves and blossoms, while the fruit lies wrapped up in the tender bud of hope; a little more patience will disclose this good fruit and bring it to sure maturity. Let it be our care and labor to preserve what these hopeful buds promise; the plenty and goodness of our fruit shall recompense us abundantly.

"Our trees are planted in a fruitful soil; the ground and pattern of our love is no other but that between Christ and His dear spouse, of whom she speaks as she finds him. 'My well beloved is mine and I am His.' Love was their betrothing house, love was their wine, love was these ensign, love was His invitings, love was her lentings: love was His apples, love was her comforts; love was His embracings, love was her refreshings: love made Him seek her, love love made her seek Him; love made Him wed her, love made her follow Him; love made Him her Saviour, love made her His servant. Love bred our fellowship, let love continue it, and love shall increase it until death shall dissolve it. Amen."

His Watch Went Wrong.

Miss Rosalie Roseleaf, who is beautiful and sentimental, was sitting one summer's evening with Hollis Hodworthy on the veranda. The moon was shining brilliantly. Silence had reigned for some moments, when Rosalie, who, as the books say, was not a thousand miles away from Hollis' purple cravat, looked up suddenly in his face, and sighed, "I must go in at ten; is it ten yet?" "No, dear," said he, looking at his watch, "it is only ten minutes of ten." A soft, restful expression spread over Rosalie's face at these words, and she said: "Then we may stay here ten minutes more; ten precious minutes here together in this beautiful moonlight," and her head again returned to a point not a thousand miles distant from Hollis' purple cravat. Hollis, too, as if the whole thing was a purely business transaction, said, "And now, Rosalie, [illegible]

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Present Condition and Prospects of the Enterprise—The Work of Digging Vigorously Begun.

Boston Advertiser.

Capt. Nathan Appleton, who has been indentified with the International Company since the time of the Paris congress which voted for the Panama route, a warm friend of M. De Lessops, and one of the earliest to put faith in the canal enterprise, having spent a fortnight or more upon the isthmus, has just returned home to Boston. He says that to get an idea of what is doing on the canal one need only cross the isthmus upon the railroad train, from which abundant signs of the extensive progress already made can be obtained. About 6,000 men are employed. These are partly native Indians, and partly negroes from Jamaica, of whom large numbers have been brought over. Until within the last six months the work has been principally preparatory. Houses for the workmen have been erected at intervals along the line, the trees and tropical growths have been removed, and one can now ride on a horse along the ax of the canal—that is, the line which marks its exact centre from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The canal company has purchased the railroad, and the fact of there being a railroad there has proved an economy in time for canal building of several years. Miles of extra track have been laid for the excavations, large hospitals have been put up at both ends of the canal, and a vast amount of machinery has been sent to different points and put in readiness for operation. The digging of the canal has now fairly begun. At Calebra is the highest point on the line, some 330 feet above the level of the sea. An American, Mr. Albert Millet, has the contract for excavating and removing some 3,000,000 cubic metres. His place is called the American camp, or section, from the fact that almost all his machinery was made in the United States; and its operations are watched with great interest, and even jealously, by the Frenchmen and others, who are very fast coming to recognize the superiority of American machines and American inventive talent. He has an excavator built at Albany, N. Y., digging sharply into the mountain-side, delivering into cars made in Springfield, and which are hauled by a locomotive made in Boston. From Calebra several miles toward the Pacific and ten miles or more toward the Atlantic the laborers are at work digging through this, the backbone of that part of the Andes. A contract has recently been made with an American for dredging ten miles on the Pacific end of the canal, and at the Atlantic terminus work has already begun. Two dredging machines, each with a capacity of about 1,000 cubic metres a day, are employed there. The American Dredging Company has the contract for dredging ten miles of the Atlantic end, and it will put at work there three colossal machines, one of which is now on its way there, and the other two which are now building at Philadelphia, each costing $125,000. The material that is brought up from the bottom of the canal at Colon, where these smaller dredges are at work, is pure white coral, which, when exposed to the place, is cut through as easily as cheese.

The canal company is now paying out not far from $500,000 monthly on the isthmus, and another half million dollars is being spent at the Paris and New York offices for supplies and machinery of all kinds. The work is being pushed ahead at the rate of a million dollars a month, and the company has sufficient money to go on on this basis for three years to come, at which time the work will be so far advanced that it will continue by its own momentum. In everything that is done, Capt. Appleton says, the inspiring mind and controlling hand of M. De Lessop is seen. He has not only the happy faculty of choosing the right men to put in the various positions connected with the work, but of inspiring them with an enthusiasm for the work, and a personal loyalty and devotion to himself.

One matter which is of course of great interest is the sanitary condition of the isthmus. There are on the average about 150 patients in the company's hospital at Panama, of whom only comparatively few were stricken with fever. The others were suffering from various diseases and injuries received in work. There were only thirty-five patients at the Colon hospital. When it is considered that any of the 6,000 workmen who are taken ill are sent to one or the other of these hospitals it is apparent, Mr. Appleton says, that the isthmus is not the pestilential place it is commonly believed to be. The water from the soil is not fit to drink, and the canal company has imported hundreds of thousands of bottles of spring water which is sold cheaply.

The time has now come, says Capt. Appleton, when Americans should realize that the canal is not an imaginary affair or the company a speculative organization. It is a great reality, becoming stronger and stronger every day, and our people should take part in the work in a manner worthy of the position they occupy, geographically and politically. The idle talk which has been heard common in congress and in the American press has had no effect in frightening the people of Central and South America, and it has not tended to increase their respect for the United States. They know that the International Company—which is only French in the sense of being organized by the great canal-digger who happens to be a Frenchman, and having its administrative officer in Paris, while really the flag of the United States of Columbia floats over it and protects it—it is doing the work which has been the dream of travelers, of navigators, of merchants, and of statesmen for many years. The statue of Columbus, sent over on the Express Eugenie, now stands on the shore at Colon. Doubtless, some day, one will be erected to Balboa where the waves of the Pacific come up to the western extremity of the canal. Nothing could be more appropriate, when the canal shall be a finished and accomplished fact, Captain Appleton suggests, than to erect a monument to Ferdinand De Lesseps on the hill-top of Calebra, from which, in imagination, if not in fact, he could see the waters of the two oceans which it is his happy destiny to bring together as he has the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

O'Donnell's Confession of the Murder of Carey.

The United Ireland of Dublin, publishes an account of the murder of Carey, written by a gentleman who received it from O'Donnell, and which was not to be told so long as a chance remained to save O'Donnell's life. The account shows that O'Donnell deliberately killed Carey. There was no struggle. Carey made no attack on O'Donnell. Had Judge Benman permitted O'Donnell to speak he would have told the whole story of the killing. O'Donnell was not acquainted with Carey on the voyage from England to the Cape of Good Hope. He was not a member of any society. He recognized Carey by a woodcut which he saw at Cape Town and resolved to kill him. He intended to go with him to a farm at Port Elizabeth, which Carey had hired, he was going to take, and thus show there was no spot where Carey could be safe. Finding himself, however alone with Carey, he could not resist the desire to kill him. Carey perceived his danger, and said: "Do you know me, O'Donnell?" O'Donnell replied: "You are Carey the informer. To hell with you!" A bullet sped with the words, and the deed was done. Carey clutched his own revolver, but too late. O'Donnell fired two more shots and Carey rolled to the deck. Nobody saw the assassination except O'Donnell's companion who threw her arms around him and filled the ship with her cries. He told her that morning he meant to kill Carey, and would hang for it. When Mrs. Carey reached the scene O'Donnell said to her: "I had to do it."

If Lord Coleridge fails to write a book about the American people he will be the only man of whom no one has been guilty.

Pictures of Cairo.

Egyptian Correspondence New York Tribune.

Cairo is certainly a fascinating city, but to see it under its best aspects one must abandon donkey and driver and plunge into the narrow lanes, right or left, ask no questions, but just drive in wherever chance or fancy may direct. Here in the close courts and alleys you find the life of the Orient, and here in the densest by-ways are bazars and the miniature factories that supply them. There are originally a kind of high street which ran north and south, and from this innumerable lanes have diverged, which are as crooked as the ways of evil, and redolent of all odors from frankincense and attar to garlic. A stick is an invaluable accompaniment on all pedestrian excursions, for although foreigners are as plentiful as flies, the natives still pursue them with intolerable curiosity. The raising of the stick will make a man start away several yards, and a fixed glance, even if of admiration, at some beautiful little girl will cause her to scream and fly precipitately from the evil eye of the stranger. But, if curiosity or cupidity frequently triumphs over fear, there is a deep-seated aversion in the Arab heart to all those, but of his own faith. The advent of the English troops has brought trade and security into the country; and if Lord Dufferin should carry out the reforms he has planned, foreign capital and machinery will soon lighten the burdens of the people. But to this they are indifferent, and prefer their own sort of civilization and happy hunting-grounds. In many a household horses pass from hand to hand, and are hung upon the walls bemoaning the condition of the city. "O Masr (Cairo) how last thou fallen. Weep for the fate of the beautiful pearl. Weep, let as how our heads and weep; for strange men ride armed through the streets!"

The Muski and the Boulevard Mohamed Ali have cut the old High street in twain, and monopolized the more modern shops, but the Arab trades are still carried on in the labyrinth of lanes. In one barely wide enough for two persons to pass are the shops of the silver smiths, and all the courts leading from it resounds with the furnaces and bellows of the workers in precious metals. The patterns of their goods are generally reproductions of the old Cairene, and the wily dealer has always a discolored specimen of one of these forms to pass off upon the curious traveler as genuine work of the Soudan. With the exception of articles of general consumption, the value of which is fixed, a preposterous price is in the first instance always demanded, so that shopping is an occupation of joy to the gentler sex, as in other more fashionable capitals. Squatting side by side upon the shop board, the merchant and the fair shoppers discuss their coffee, smoke their cigarets, talk scandal, and every now and then, as if by accident, return to the object of the purchase. Fifty francs is sometimes asked for an article which may be eventually obtained for five. Time seems to be of no importance to the trader, but the hurried traveler finds it a sore trial to his temper to wait for several hours, even with the assistance of a dozen other Arabs, who drop in to advise and assist. In the courts of the mosque of Muristan Kalaun once a spacious hospital erected by a sultan of that name, the coppersmiths have established their forges, and the sound of many hammers and the voice of many unknown gods break in upon the devotions of the faithful. In a lane adjacent groups of tailors are cutting and stitching garments, embroiderers are tracing gorgeous ornaments for the running footmen, and weavers are throwing off thousands of yards of gold lace for the new mushroom Egyptian army. There are mountains of brilliantly colored Manchester goods for woman's dress, stacks of mysterious articles from the coasts of the Red Sea; labyrinths of yellow slippers, and such a wilderness of red-toed shoes that one marvels how the bare-footed population will ever wear them out.

Among the noisy mass that throngs the streets the only creatures that accept Kismet in its absolute entirety are the dogs. Generally of the color of the sad desert itself, they are the most forlorn, miserable, mangy mongrels accident ever produced. With foxy head and half-opened eyes, they lie in twos and threes in the sunniest and most inconvenient places, and when kicked out of the way or trodden under foot they make no remonstrance, but trail off to some other spot equally pleasant and inconvenient for the pedestrian. They appear utterly devoid of pluck, spirit or intention, and exhibit no emotion, except when they catch sight of a bone in the fist of an Arab munching his dinner on the sidewalk. They about half wake up then, and surround the dinner in a semi-circle, blinking at the bone in a faint sort of feeble expectancy. Indeed, there is but one thing that binds them to life, and that is to keep their beat inviolate. If a stray dog should venture into the street where he was not dragged up, he or she will be instantly assailed by the entire detachment of that street and compelled to fly or immediately become a meal. In other parts of Egypt the dog displays some of the qualities expected, but in Cairo he is too degenerate a beast to inspire sympathy and too stupid to accept it even if it were offered.

Cairo is said to possess 250 mosques, a great number of them on the line of one cramped and ancient thoroughfare. The mosque of El Ahmar, with a lofty portal and a