[illegible]

A. R. [illegible]

Subscription $2 Per Annum in Advance.

[illegible]

The Pioneer Express.

VOLUME V. PEMBINA, PEMBINA COUNTY, DAKOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1884. NUMBER 40.

JOB D[illegible]

THE PIONE[illegible]

Job Depa[illegible]

Is complete, and well [illegible] of type. [illegible]

We keep constantly on [illegible] stock of letter heads, [illegible] [illegible] envelopes, [illegible] programmes, etc., which [illegible] commercial printing, both [illegible] on short notice.

We keep on hand a full line of [illegible]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington News.

Confirmations [illegible] Charles E. [illegible] Henry Smith, [illegible] Eleventh, Wis.

The comptroller of currency has authorized the Commercial National Bank of Omaha to begin business; capital, $[illegible].

Attorney General Brewster has decided that bicycles are to be [illegible] in the category of [illegible] [illegible] without the payment of any duty.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has issued a formal notice, in accordance with the action of the senate, that the United States recognize the flag of the African International association on the Congo as the flag of a friendly government.

Postoffices Established—Dakota: Larraine, Stoley county. Postmasters Commissioned—Fourth class: Harry W. Betts, Clifton, Dak.; John H. Davy, Little Valley, Minn.; George Mathews, Mayhew, Wis. New Offices—George W. Germond, Cando, Towner county, Dak.; John Nevlin, Woodland, Decatur county, Iowa.

The house committee on Indian affairs reported back Mr. Washburn's bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to ascertain the amount due to the citizens of the United States for supplies furnished the Sioux or Dakota Indians of Minnesota subsequent to June 1, 1862, and prior to the outbreak and massacre of August, 1862.

Secretary Frelinghuysen takes a roseate view of the influence of the United States in the world's wheat market. He figures up that this country should be drawn upon for the world's consumption this year for 177,000,000 bushels, against 1[illegible],000,000 from all other countries. Wherefore he draws the conclusion that the United States should control the foreign markets.

The bill defining the titles and duties of certain officers of the medical department of the army, which passed the senate recently, prescribes that six officers of that department, having the rank of colonel, be styled assistant surgeons general, and officers with the rank of lieutenant colonel be styled deputy surgeons general. The rank and pay of all remain as at present.

The house committee on military affairs will ask the appointment of a special committee to investigate the management of the Soldier's home at Dayton. Gen. Patrick, governor of the home, has been charged with being overbearing and inhuman in his treatment to inmates. One man, seventy-six years of age, writes to Gen. Rosecrans that he was put in the guard-house for ninety days for a trivial offense. He concludes his letter: "This is strictly confidential or Patrick will hang me."

Casualties of the Week.

The Loretto convent at Lindsay, Ont., was burned. Insured for $30,000.

At Fitchville, Conn., Cotton mills owned by a Providence company was burned. Loss over $100,000.

Fires in the woods on Long Island have already caused a loss of $30,000. The flames are spreading.

A fire in New Orleans destroyed the upper story of Baker, Sloo & Co.'s wholesale saddlery harness establishment. Loss, estimated at $50,000; insured.

Ghegan's book establishment, 36 Church street, New York, was damaged by fire $20,000. Other occupants suffered to an additional extent of $40,000; insured.

Bauer & Oesterling's extensive planing mill at Millvale Borough, Pa., together with stable, shed, and several lumber piles, was burned; loss, $25,000; no insurance.

The building, 20 and 22 Pell street, New York, occupied by the Scoville Manufacturing company and P. J. Thomas, cabinetmaker, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000; partly insured.

Mrs. Abbott, mother of Lizzie Abbott, the betrayed girl who committed suicide a couple of weeks since at Erie, Pa., by taking strychnine, died in the Warren Insane asylum, having been driven mad by the fate of her daughter.

At Cincinnatti, the American oak leather tannery, occupying one square, bounded by Kennewater, McLean avenue, Dalton and Florence streets, burned excepting the japaning department, which was saved. There was 6,000 hides in the factory, and the loss will reach $400,000; insurance, $300,000.

Personal News Notes.

Mrs. Lieut. Greely has spent the years of her husband's absence at her father's home in San Diego, Cal., but starts east in order to be at New York at the sailing of the search expedition. She will remain in the east until the result of the summer's work is known.

Crimes and Criminals.

Edward C. Ford, colored, was arrested for the murder of John Cullen in New York last December.

Charles Braithwaith of Philadelphia, who confessed setting fire to the stable of James Young in June 1880, which occasioned the loss of over $100,000 worth of property, has been tried and found guilty. Sentence deferred.

Meyer Moscovitz, Jr., and Eseke White, a negro, were arrested in Nashville, Tenn., upon a charge of assassinating Meyer Friedman, a week ago, to obtain $2,000 for which Friedman was insured in the American Legion of Honor. Friedman's wife was accessory before the fact, and sent her husband to meet his death.

John K. Ellis, a notorious check-raiser and forger, who is wanted in various parts of the country, completed his prison term at the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary, but was at once arrested by an Ohio detective and taken to that state to answer charges of forgery preferred against him by Gen. Grosvenor of Athens. Ellis is also wanted in New York.

While Deputy Sheriff J. B. Hurley was conveying W. Fink from Pleasant Hill, Mo., to Harrisonville, Mo., a party of men took the prisoner from the officer and strung him up several times, until he confessed having murdered Carson, at Pleasant Hill, in February. They then returned him to the deputy, and the prisoner is now in jail.

A fatal duel was fought Tuesday, the 22d, a Cockeysville, Md., between Charles Brown and Joshua Gill, brothers-in-law. The fight was brief and bloody. But two shots were exchanged. Brown, on the second fire, dropped, fatally wounded. While a physician was examining the wounds Mrs. Brown arrived on the scene and fell prostrate on the body of the dying man. The cause of the duel was an old feud. Both parties belong to the best families in the country.

General News Items.

There was a heavy frost and some ice at Meridian, Miss.

At Newark, N. J., McKirgan Bros. & Luke, dry goods, assigned. Assets, $67,000; liabilities, $58,000.

An examination of the books of the Massachusetts state prison shows a deficit of $12,000, the result of bad bookkeeping.

The Pope has decided to create another cardinal in the United States. It is intended always to have two in the states and one in South America.

Frank Kee, the Chinese lecturer, was refused admittance to the Methodist church in Rochester, N. Y., where he was to lecture, because of his spending the day in painting the town.

Plymouth Congregational church, Worcester, Mass., refused the use of the church for the funeral of a prominent citizen who was to be buried by the Odd Fellows.

The liabilities of Joseph F. Paul, Boston lumber dealer, are about $296,000, of which $215,000 is secured by mortgages on real estate. Unincumbered assets are nominally about $50,000.

New York artists carried off the contract for the stained glass windows in the new board of trade building in Chicago, the Lafarge company having entered the winning designs. Over $10,000 is to be expended upon stained glass windows.

Mrs. Sally Roebling, wife of the engineer of the Brooklyn bridge, sent a pair of $3,000 earrings to Tiffany's to be repaired. Adam's Express company undertook to return them, but they were lost or stolen. Their receipt was for $50 only. Mrs. Roebling sued both Tiffany and the express company.

The military authorities have abandoned the idea of constructing a military telegraph line between Terry's Landing and Fort Maginnis, Mont., which was intended to take the place of the line now in use via Camp Poplar river. The reason for this decision is the probability of the abandonment of Fort Maginnis at no distant day, on account of the great cost of maintaining it and the fact that the region around it is settling up so fast that the necessity for keeping it up will soon no longer exist.

Foreign Flashes.

[illegible] Olivier, the French statesman is dead, aged sixty-five.

[illegible] the celebrated [illegible] [illegible] in London.

[illegible]

Herr Von Puttkamer, German minister of the interior, will shortly submit to the Reichstag on behalf of the government a bill for the repression of anarchists.

Grace Ramsey writes the London Tablet on the result of his interview in Rome with American bishops regarding the proposed erection of an Irish memorial church to Daniel O'Connell. They warmly approve this movement.

The Spanish troops in Cuba are still unable to catch Aguero. The authorities continue to maintain a dead silence, thereby exasperating the public into the belief that the worst has happened. Many believe that Duran is killed.

The death is announced of John Lancaster fellow of Royal Geographical society. It was Mr. Lancaster that brought his yacht under fire during the action between the Kearsarge and Alabama, off Cherbourg in 1864 and who saved Semmes and several of the crew of the Alabama.

The London Times says: "Friends of technical education in England will read with unmitigated envy accounts of the development of industrial education in America. The Americans are far ahead of us in institutions for giving their sons and daughters that practical training which fits them for industrial pursuits.

A blue book is issued in London containing correspondence between the British and United States governments on the subjects of cattle disease. The tenor of consular and other reports is that the foot and mouth disease is not indigenous in America, but rather that outbreaks throughout the United States are traceable to cargoes of cattle from England.

The London Times says that Prof. Maspero has discovered at Ekhmeen, the ancient Khemmis, the Panopolis of the Greeks, between Assioot and Thebes, an immense necropolis which dates from the Ptolemaic period. Five catacombs have so far been opened. These yielded 120 mummies. The sites of 100 similar catacombs are still intact. It is believed they contain 6,000 mummies. A large harvest of papyri, jewels and funeral treasures is expected.

The Egyptian council at its meeting this morning declared that the dispatch of troops to Berber is imperative and decided to submit their resolution to England for concurrence before further action. The decision was immediately wired to Granville and his answer is momentarily expected. In the meantime Gen. Wood is selecting a force for the expedition and some of the most experienced English officers are volunteering for the service. Everything is being got in readiness to despatch troops on receipt of a favorable answer.

Condition of Northwestern Farm Animals.

In the April report of the commissioner of agriculture, just issued, is found some interesting information regarding the condition of farm animals from Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states. The reports are almost uniformly of a favorable nature. In Wisconsin horses, cattle and sheep are in good condition. Losses from all causes during the past year will not exceed 4½ per cent. Hogs are also in good condition. In Minnesota and Iowa horses are above an average in condition, and no disease is prevalent. Cattle in Minnesota are below an average, owing to a scarcity of corn. No diseases are prevalent among sheep. Losses by dogs and wolves will not exceed 1 per cent. The condition of hogs is below the average, but no disease is prevalent. The losses are chiefly of young pigs, last spring, from an unknown disease. In Iowa cattle have been unusually healthy during the past year. Sheep have been doing well, 6 per cent. of the 8 per cent. loss were killed by dogs. Hogs have been very healthy. Reports from Dakota are to the effect that the general health of live stock throughout the territory has been exceptionally good. The condition of cattle is above the average. The low prices for grain are causing more attention to be given to stock, especially in the southern part where farmers are paying more attention to dairying and stock raising. Hogs have been fully up to the average. Sheep are in a better condition than an average. The health of horses during the past year in Montana has not been as good as during 1882. Several diseases appeared, but the loss will not exceed 3 per cent. for the past fifteen months. Cattle are not in as good condition as usual. The loss from that and snow covering up the feed, was confined mainly to cattle that were driven into Montana last summer and fall. They were not accustomed to sustain themselves on grass in winter, and therefore many died for want of food. The loss is about 6 per cent. Sheep and hogs are in good condition.

Love Laughs at Locksmiths.

Washington, Special.—The excursion from Charlottesville, Va., Friday, the 25th, brought with it a trim looking young man named William A. Greaver, aged twenty-four, and a handsome young lady of sixteen, named Bertie J. Butler, both of whom hail from Stanton, Va. They went to the Riggs house. The groom at once procured a marriage license, and Rev. French S. Evans, of the M. E. church, was called away from his desk, in the dead-letter office, to perform the ceremony at the Riggs house. A certificate was procured, and the young couple took the four o'clock boat for home. It appears that the young lady's father, the principal of a seminary, objected to the young man on account of his employment on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. Having previously removed her trousseau to Mr. Greaver's house, she walked in stocking feet down stairs at midnight, Wednesday, and made her escape from beneath the paternal roof undetected. She joined her lover, who was waiting for her, with his grip-sack and excursion tickets, and soon they were speeding away.

The American College at Rome.

The following is a copy of the letter from Archbishop Corrigan to Secretary Frelinghuysen, written upon receipt of the news that the college had been exempted from sale:

New York, April 1.—To Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State—Dear Sir: In the name of Cardinal McCloskey, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 28th ult., which conveys the gratifying intelligence that the American college in Rome has been exempted from the sale impending over the property of the Propaganda. His eminence begs to tender his sincere thanks to the president, to yourself and Mr. Astor, minister-resident at Rome, for the very courteous, prompt and efficacious interest taken in this matter. Besides expressing his own indebtedness for the good offices of the government so kindly and so successfully interposed, the cardinal feels he may also in the premises make himself the interpretor of the gratitude of other bishops of the United States, as well as the entire Catholic population. I have the honor to be, dear sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

M. A. Corrigan, Coadjutor Archbishop.

Failures of the Week.

There were 164 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 155 in the preceding week, and 186, 105 and 102 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881 respectively. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders, whose capital was less than $5,000. Among the failures reported were:

John H. Deane, real estate, New York; Nicholas & Mills, wholesale lumber, Albany, N. Y.; Cochran & Young, rags and paper, Erie, Pa.; F. A. Von Gassy, banker, Effingham, Ill.; Cassils, Son & Co., wholesale leather, Montreal.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

THE NUMBER THUS FAR ELECTED.

Thirty-one states and four territories, including the District of Columbia, have elected delegates to the Republican national convention. Of these the lists are complete in seventeen states and the territories named. In the subjoined table those classed "scattering" include Hawley (Connecticut), Gresham (Indiana), and Fairchild (Wisconsin). The classification is the result of careful comparison of estimates from all sources, the intention being to give as fair an idea as possible of the status of the delegates. There are but few contesting delegations. One of them is from the Fifth Minnesota district:

States and Territories.	Blaine.	Arthur.	Edmunds.	Logan.	Sherman.	Scattering.	Unknown.	Whole No.
Alabama		19					1	20
Arkansas		14						14
Arizona	2							
Connecticut						12		12
Dakota	2							2
Delaware	5	1						6
Dist. of Col'ia		1		1				2
Georgia		4						24
Idaho							2	2
Illinois				40			4	44
Indiana					4	6	20	30
Iowa							4	26
Kansas	2						6	18
Kentucky	2						4	26
Louisiana		16						16
Maine	2						2	12
Maryland							10	16
Massach'setts			12				8	28
Michigan	19		4				3	26
Minnesota	2		3					14
Mississippi	1	16		1				18
Missouri	11	9	5	7				32
Nebraska	2	2						10
New Hamp're							2	8
New Jersey	8		9				8	18
New York	20	32	12				7	72
N. Carolina							4	22
Ohio	27				17		2	46
Pennsylvania	43						17	60
S. Carolina							18	18
Tennessee	3	17	1	1			2	24
Vermont			2					8
Virginia		22						22
W. Virginia							2	12
Wisconsin	9	1				1		22
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DAKOTA POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Huron Convention. Delegates to Chicago.

Two hundred of the delegates were present at the Republican convention at Huron on the 23d.

After a lively wrangle, John H. King of Brule county was elected chairman.

Eddy of Watertown, and Sullivan of Watertown were elected secretaries. Messrs. Gamble, Steele, Howell, Dewey, Hager, Pettigrew, Yorkey, Beardsley, Nickens, Harding, Potter, Thorson, Taylor, Drake, and Gilbert were appointed a committee on credentials, and Messrs. Campbell, Frye, Bogart, Hand and Barber a committee on rules. Recess for thirty minutes. Judge Bennett of Clark moved the appointment of a committee of seven on permanent organization. Campbell moved to postpone till the credentials committee reported. Lost by a vote of 118 to 79. The motion to appoint was carried, and the chair appointed Bennett of Clark, Bronson, Reardell, Scoby, Reynolds, Bronson, Potter and Thielman. Adjourned to 7 p. m.

At 11 o'clock the committee on credentials reported. A motion to adopt the report was carried, except as regarded contested counties. The convention considered the report of the committee on the contested seats from Grand Forks and Turner. Adopted; The North Dakota men and their southern allies voting for it. The forces led by Pettigrew and Gamble did not vote. Winship was seated. On Faulk county, the committee's report was amended by substituting Booth for Turner. The Roberts county report was agreed to. Edwards moved that the name of Lieut. Creel be inserted in the committee report and Ensign stricken out. Lost. The Sanborn county report was adopted. Potter county, represented by Gen. Gilchrist, was contested by Springer. The latter was seated, the vote being 116½ to 95½. Up to this time there had been many dilatory motions to adjourn, take a recess, etc., all being voted down. The Pettigrew men urged that the hour was late, they were tired, wanted to go home, and it was now 2:45 a. m., but their opponents voted all such motions down. Long and warm discussions occurred on nearly every dilatory motion, each side trying to wear out the other, but their opponents promised to stay with them till the end. Waldo M. Potter presented a proxy for McHenry county, 100 miles north of Bismarck. This was debated an hour, and then Mr. Potter was admitted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

At 3 (Thursday) morning Judge Bennett of Clark reported from the committee on permanent organization Col. Plummer of Fargo as permanent chairman, and Eddy of Watertown and Sullivan of Hanson county secretaries. This was a minority report. The majority recomended Maj. Free of Sioux Falls as chairman. The minority report was adopted. Plummer took the chair and made a short speech. He congratulated the majority of the convention on achieving what it had fought thirteen hours for. Campbell moved to adjourn to 10 o'clock. Lost—102 to 117. Dr. Battey of Fargo offered a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring chairman. King, for his ability and impartiality. Carried by a rising vote. Bennett moved to proceed to elect two delegates and two alternates to the Chicago convention. Carried. Bennett nominated Col. John L. Jolly of Clay county, an old citizen of the territory, coolheaded, long time Republican and avowed Blaine man. Dr. Bentley seconded the nomination of Jolly, saying the latter was an old soldier was four years in the army, and, as a North Dakota man, he took great pleasure in heartily indorsing the nomination. Dewey, of Hughs, nominated Dr. J. A. Hardy, of Black Hills. Nickens, of Stutsman, nominated Nelson of Pembina, and Plummer seconded it. Hiram Barber, of Davidson, nominated J. Cain, of Huron. The roll was called, resulting thus:

Nelson	123	Cain	107
Jolly	119	Hardy	91

Nelson and Jolly were declared chosen. For alternates, Byron E. Pay of Brookings, Robert E. Wallace of Stutsman, and R. W. Welch of Aurora, were named. Pay had 140, Wallace 132, and Welch 89. Pay and Wallace were elected.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Eddy of Watertown introduced the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the delegates this day elected to represent the Republican party of Dakota in the coming national Republican convention, to be held at Chicago on the 3d day of June, 1884, together with the alternates elected at the same time and place, be and the same are hereby instructed to vote and use all honorable means for the nomination of James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States and of Robert T. Lincoln for the vice presidency so long as there is any probability that these gentlemen can be nominated for the respective positions named.

Mr. Hand of Yankton, offered the following which was adopted:

Whereas, the Territory of Dakota has been organized for more than twenty-three years, and, whereas, the territory has now more than 350,000 actual settlers within its boundaries, embracing an area of more than 150,000 square miles and is possessed of all the resources necessary to form two great states, theretofore,

Resolved, that this convention, representing the republican party of Dakota Territory, reiterates its oft expressed desire that this territory be divided on or near the forty-sixth parallel, of north latitude, and that the southern half thereof be admitted as a state at the earliest practicable day; and we hereby urge our delegates to the republican national convention at Chicago, and our delegates in congress, to use all honorable means to this end.

The following, introduced by Potter of Fargo, was adopted:

The republicans of Dakota, assembled in convention for the purpose of selecting delegates to participate in the choice of standard bearers in the coming presidential campaign, deem it unnecessary to formulate a code of principles further than to declare their adhesion to the platform heretofore adopted by the national republican party, under the operation of which slavery was abolished, secession annihilated, rebellion subdued, universal suffrage established, the Union preserved, the national honor maintained, prosperity secured and the glorious doctrine of human liberty commended to the endorsement of all other people and nations upon the face of the earth.

Judge Bennett of Clark moved hearty thanks to the trustees of the Methodist church for the use of their house, to the citizens of Huron, hotels and the secretaries of the convention. Carried. Col. Tyner of Fargo offered the following:

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the wise and prudent administration of President Arthur.

Adopted without dissent.

Dr. Bently of Bismarck submitted the following:

Resolved, That this Dakota territorial convention feels a deep interest in the world's exhibition to be held in New Orleans in December next, and [illegible] [illegible] be forwarded to our delegates in congress and to the commissioner appointed by the government to take charge of said exhibition, the same to be used by them in urging the necessary legislation to secure sufficient appropriation to enable us to be properly represented there.

Adopted. Ajournment took place at 5 in the morning, after a continuous all night session. Excepting the little spurt at the opening of the convention, all the proceedings were harmonious.

Dakota Territorial News.

Larimore township, voted to buy a $200 grader and grade the roads, following the example of Grand Forks.

Charles T. McCoy's friends, at Aberdeen, gave him a banquet, on his return from Washington.

An unknown man attempted suicide at Deadwood by jumping into a well with a rope around his neck, the other end of which was fastened to the curb. He was pulled out and has recovered.

Mr. F. E. Ketchum, formerly train master of the Tracy and Huron division the Chicago & Northwestern, has purchased a half interest in the Huron Huronite.

The body of a newly born infant was found in the Red river at Grand Forks, and marks of violence were visible on it, going to show that it was thrown into the river after being suffocated. The coroner will hold an inquest.

Arbor day was generally observed throughout the territory. In Mitchell the court house park was planted with trees, school children participating in the ceremony.

It is denied that the Coulson line of steamers has been sold to T. C. Powers. Commodore Culson's boats have not been sold, and cannot be bought. Capt. Marrata says the boats are ready for business and will have a larger trade the coming season than ever before.

Deputy Sheriff Ferguson left Grand Forks for Devil's Lake having in custody the thieves whom he captured while en route to the former place, for robbing a man named Lee at the Brooks house, Devil's Lake.

The award for the erection of the North Dakota insane asylum, at Jamestown, was made to H. A. Whitcomb of Brainerd, who had in the lowest bid, $21,790.

A Mrs. Alton, living southwest of Pingree, while attempting to cross the Pipestone on horseback, fell from her horse and was drowned.

William J. Baxter, superintendent of Mr. Shallo's farm near Milbank, was fatally injured by a runaway team.

A new disease, resembling spinal meningitis, has appeared recently among horses near Tower city.

The Sioux Falls Press predicts $1,000,000 worth of new buildings in that city this season.

Howard will give a bonus of $2,000 to anyone who will build a flouring mill there.

Henry Yunck, a pioneer citizen of Mandan, died recently.

Hank Lewis, the man who shot and killed J. T. Pierce, city marshal of Mitchell, has made a will bequeathing all his property, amounting to about eight hundred dollars, to the widow of Pierce, who refuses to accept it.

Citizens of Mandan, turned out en masse to Arbor day. Festival trees planted. Addresses on forestry were delivered by citizens, and thirty school children gave recitations. The Morton County Forestry association was formed, with the object of the cultivation of trees in West Dakota.

Mrs. Carrie M. Pierce, widow of Joseph T. Pierce, the murdered city marshal at Mitchell, has filed an action in the district court against Henry N. Lewis, alias Hank Lewis, her husband's murderer, for $25,000 damages for the killing of her husband. Lewis has considerable property, both real and personal. The mother and sister of Lewis are there looking after his wealth, and it is said his sister claims that certain property in Hank's name is hers. It is evident that Lewis will use his property in his defense. His friends now claim that the gun was accidentally discharged—went off unintentionally, which will likely take the place of the first defense, that he made a mistake and shot the wrong man.

Aberdeen had a jollification over the confirmation of McCoy as land officer.

Buisness of the Fargo land office for the week ending April 18: Homestead, 32 filings, 5,120 acres; tree claims, 18 filings, 2,880 acres; declaratory statements, 57 filings, 9,120 acres; soldier's declaratory statements, 1 filing 160 acres; final proofs, 27 filings; 4,320 acres; total acreage, 135 filings, 21,600 acres; total cash recipts, $6,395.15; contest cases, 20.

Extensive prairie fires have been raging for several days past in the Sioux reservation. Fires are also burning all along the line of the Dakota Central railway to the eastward from the Medicine creek to the Jim river valley and for a long distance beyond.

At Mandan, when James Cotter, a drayman, took his team to his stable he found lying on some hay, wrapped in a shawl, a male infant, apparently but a few hours old. The child was alive and vigorous, and is being properly cared for. As yet there is no clue to the mother.

The Russian Mennonites in North Dakota build their houses of four rooms, all cornering together in the center. Right there they put up a great brick oven, with thick walls. From the furnace door back to the back yard is a passage way. Eevry morning, noon and night, they lug a jag of straw in from the stack and burn it in the furnace, The thick brick walls get red hot and stay so for hours, warming every room in the house.

Death of a Brave Soldier.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Emerson Opdycke died at his residence in New York city of traumatic peritonitis. On Tuesday evening while Gen. Opdycke was cleaning a pistol, it was accidently discharged, the ball penetrating the abdomen. He sank rapidly, and died Friday afternoon. He served with Nelson's command during the Corinth campaign. While he was at home organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Ohio infantry, Kirby Smith threatened Cincinnati, and Capt. Opdycke took command of 1,200 squirrel hunters and proceeded with them to Covington. He sustained a brilliant part in the two days' battle of Chickamauga. "This point must be held," said Gen. Thomas to Col. Opdycke, at one time during the battle, referring to the ground occupied by the former, "We'll hold it or go to heaven from it," replied the colonel. In 1865 he was commissioned brevet brigadier general. Some months later he was breveted major general, to date from November, 1864. This unusual promotion was given for important and gallant service at the battle of Franklin. Gen. Opdycke leaves a wife and one son.

O'Connor Power's Defection.

London Cable: John O'Connor Power, M. P. for County Mayo, Ireland, who read himself out of the Home Rule party February 20 last by a violent speech attacking Mr. Parnell, officially has come out on the side of the government by taking a seat on the Liberal benches. He had frequently appeared as a Liberal [illegible] [illegible]

LICENTIOUS LORDS.

A Brief Description of Some of the Profligates and Wantons of the British Aristocracy.

London Letter to San Francisco Argonaut.

The two great scandals of the hour involving as they do the names and honor of two noblemen, and which at present occupy almost exclusively the "West end" and the "fashionable club" portions of the public mind—viz., the breach of promise suit against Viscount Garmoyle, eldest son of Earl Cairns, and the marital troubles of the Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton—call up into one's recollection several previous noble recreants, and make one, in contemplating the array of titled backsliders, nolens volens regard the saying of noblesse oblige as a farcical axiom, as any to be found among the many senseless foreign aphorisms with which the English language is becoming more burdened.

Noblesse oblige had a meening once, I dare say, but it dosen't seem to have one any longer. The only thing which nobility appears to oblige nowadays is that its possessors be blackguards. Certainly, in the estimation of all proper minded people who are not dazzled by titles, such are both Viscount Germoyle and the Earl of Euston. Noblesse oblige in its old acceptation doesn't apply to them. One makes love to a poor, pretty, and virtuous actress, promises to marry her, compels her to leave the stage, advertises himself as a man who will marry the women he loves, whatever her caste and no matter what his family may say, and then suddenly breaks off the engagement, refuses to marry the girl, and gives no apology, explanation, or reparation, simply because—as he says—the Duke of Richmond told him his wife could never be received at court! The other for years has been married to and cohabiting with a notorious courtesan, whom, upon his coming into a title and the possession of a fortune, he seeks to discard by a trumped-up charge that she had been previously married to another man.

As I say, they are but two more to add to the already long list of noble black sheep, both male and female, who, in the memory of the present generation, have made for themselves reputations for the possession of traits and ways painfully incompatible with the "nobility" their titles are supposed to confer upon them. A short resume of the most noted ones would seem to be in point at this stage of the proceedings. First and foremost, there is the Duke of Marlborough. His career as a seducer of women—ranging in the social scale from servant-maids to countesses—as an unblushing adulterer, unprincipled scoundrel, and cowardly wife-beater, is too well known and fresh in the minds of everybody to need recapitulation from me.

Next we have the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Charles Beresford's eldest brother. He begun life as the Earl of Tyrone by seducing the wife of Captain Vivian, M. P. A divorce followed, with the earl as co-respondent, and, on its being obtained, he married the erring woman. The Earl of Shrewsbury is another youthful libertine. When but eighteen, he seduced the wife of Mr. Mundy, a woman exactly double his age and quite old enough to be his mother, but of strangely fascinating powers for young men, it is said. After the regulation divorce, during the proceedings of which he openly continued the liaison, he, two, years ago, married the partner of his sin, and there have already been two children—one, a son and heir to the oldest earldom in England—born in wedlock to the ill-assorted couple.

The duke of Hamilton one seldom hears of now, except as a seller at auction of family heirlooms, priceless to a "nobleman," to enable him to continue an already long and disastrous career on the turf. The duke is perhaps better known in Paris than in London. In the former capital he has long been regarded as a disgusting profligate and libidinous brute, whose sensual habits are as oriental in their peculiarities as they are degrading in their bestiality. He is married to a daughter of the Duke of Manchester, a girl who sold herself to become duchess. She is a sister of Viscount Mandeville, and it is a curious fact, which may throw some light on the alliance, that both she and the duke have French mothers.

The Hon. Walter Harbord, Lord Suffield's brother—I note them just as I recall them—we will consider next. A major in the Seventh Hussars, one of the swellest light cavalry corps in the army, he a few years ago was the friend and pal of the Prince of Wales, a bright and shining light in Belgravian society, and an authority in the best clubs. He was a great ecarte player, and on one occasion had such a marvelous run of luck in the holding of winning cards that suspicion was aroused, and he was watched. Result, several kings, etc., were found concealed under his chair and in his sleeves. It is needless to say he was cashiered from the army—losing his commission money, some five thousands and pounds—turned out of his clubs, and dropped by everybody. He therefore found it necessary to flee to a more congenial sphere, and he did so, leaving many unpaid debts, the partner of his clandestine flight being no less a person than the sister of the Earl of Euston, but who at the time was only Miss Fitzroy. He now resides at Homburg or Monaco, or some such place as that.

The Earl of Stamford, the head of one of the most ancient houses in England's peerage, while an under-graduate at Cambridge, distinguished himself by marrying a common woman-of-the-town named Elizabeth Billige, and subsequently another courtesan named Ann Cocks, by neither of whom he has had children, fortunately for the future "strain." Earl Poulett is another noble specimen of similar proclivities. When one-and-twenty he married "Elizabeth Newman," and subsequently "Emma Johnson," his eldest son and heir being born six months after the first marriage. This son is Viscount Hinton, who, in turn, demonstrated his strain and the beauty of the law which legimated him, by going on the stage as a professional pantomime clown under the name of "Mr. Cosman," and marrying a ballet-dancer named Ann Shippy, who has already presented him with an heir to titles which date from 1627.

The Earl of Orford, when Lord Walpole distinguished himself by seducing the countess of Lincoln (whose husband subsequently became duke of New Castle), a high stepping beauty, and daughter of the tenth duke of Hamilton, the fruit of the liaison being a son whom Lord Lincoln refused to father. A divorce followed this little affair also, but Lord Orford declined to marry the woman who had sacrificed so much for him. He however took the boy under his protection, and the young man now passes as "Mr. Walpole" quite satisfactorily to people who don't know that an earl's son should be an "honorable." Lady Lincoln [illegible] by marrying the [illegible] of her [illegible] sons (a German named Opdebeck) and went abroad with him.

The Duke of [illegible] [illegible] in his way, [illegible] peerage. A sensual profligate, roue, and rake, no lady would ever dare to be seen speaking to him, much less receive any attention from him whatever. The protector of the pretty Gaiety actress, Connie Gilchrist, since she was thirteen! His female friends consist of women whose names are unknown in even respectable, let alone high society, and his four-in-hand coach at races is always covered by "ladies" of questionable character only. In short, it would stamp a woman directly to have the Duke civil to her in any way. This is a shocking state of things for a man of sixty, whose dukedom dates from 1682, and whose "nobility" on baronial creation goes back to 1308.

The Marquis of Hartington, the Secretary of war in Gladston's Cabinet, is one of the most outrageously immoral men in London. It would indeed be hard to say how many "villas" in St. Johns Wood he does not keep up, or for how many slips of the feet of titled dames and demoiselles he has not been directly answerable. The Marquis of Huntly has been up in a police court for obtaining money under false pretenses, and for absconding abroad in order to defraud his creditors. Two nice charges against a nobleman, truly! Then, the Earle of Aylesford is a debauchee and bare-faced cuckold, his wife having for years under his nose been the mistress of the Marquis of Blandford; while Viscount Mandeville is as confirmed a drunkard as any to be found frequenting the lowest gin palaces. The two latter noblemen have adopted, it appears, the United States as their future residence. I don't think the United States is to be congratulated upon the acquision. The Earl of Gosford was a short time ago summoned by a cab-driver, and made to pay not only the paltry fare of five shillings, which he had refused, but the costs of the proceedings, and Viscount Cole acted the part of a poltroon with Lady Mordaunt, and had to perjure himself to get clear of responsibility. These are all I can remember just now, but they will suffice.

So much for the men, for I have reversed the rule of the places aux dames, and will now mention a few of the fair members of the nobility who are decidedly frail also. Of course I do not speak of ladies who have become titled only by their marriage with noblemen, but who have been born so, else I should have to include the Countess of Aylesford, a notorious woman, and the Countess of Egmont, whose reputation as Miss Lucy King an earl's coronet has hardly yet been able to make people forget.

The daughters of the Earl of Fife—the Ladies Duff—are the sort I refer to. The earldom of Fife comes direct from the Macduff immortalized by Shakespeare; yet what are the careers of these daughters of their house? All of them great beauties, they are as unchaste as they are beautiful. The earl's eldest daughter, Lady Ann Duff, married Marquis Townshend, and was soon afterward seduced by Lord Ernest Bruce, the marquis giving the affair publicity, and taking his satisfaction by waylaying Lord Ernest with two friends at night, and giving him a beating! Lady Ida Duff married Adrian Hope, Esq., and in due time was seduced by several men of title, only one of whom—Lord William Somerset—was made co-respondent in the divorce suit which followed. A third sister, Lady Agnes Duff, a woman, if possible, more beautiful than the others, married Viscount Dupplin, the man who wanted to marry Miss Vanderbilt of New York, and, true to her family instincts, was shortly after seduced by Mr. Flower, with whom she eloped from Epsom Downs, during the Derby day. The regulation divorce followed, and she married Flower.

Then, there is Lady Mary Craven, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke, a mistress of the Prince of Wales while he was but a boy. She resembles Mrs. Mundy in her power of charming men much younger than herself. Long since separated from her husband, the Prince of Wales's great friend and associate, she has been the chere amie of more youthful heirs to titles than I could name. She is forty-seven, an age at which most women have quieted down and lost their attractiveness to men; but she still retains her peculiar powers of fascination to an undiminished degree.

The Earl of Dudley, though one of the ugliest men in England, is a sensualist of the most depraved sort, as people well know. His wife, Lady Dudley, the great Beauty, was hissed by the crowd when she made her first appearance in public with him, after the honeymoon, the contrast was so marked between the two. They are called "Beauty and the Beast." There are one or two instances more on the part of men, which slipped my memory when I closed their side of the account, and which let us add to the list. The Earl of Cardigan, the leader of the famous charge of the Light Brigade, distinguished himself in early life by seducing the wife of a Mr. Johnson, whom, after divorce, he married; and the Earl of Clare (a title now extinct) seduced his countess before marriage, and while she was the wife of a Mr. Moore, the offspring being a daughter, who is now the wife of the present Earl of Kimberly, the secretary for the Colonies. The earl's eldest son and heir, Lord Wodehouse, it may be here observed, is a low-minded spendthrift, his eagerness to obtain money to supply his insane squanderings having led him into the commission of forgery on several occasions—little derelictions which his father's influence has been able to hush up. Though a married man, he lives in seclusion, his allowance from his father being paid to him in weekly sums of twenty pounds, it not being considered proper to trust him with a larger sum at one time.

The employes at the Dry Dock Sawmill at Mobile were badly frightened the other day by a blaze of fire suddenly enveloping a log that was being ripped in two. When the machinery was stopped it was found that the teeth were all knocked off the saw. On cutting into the log a six inch iron shell was found near the center. The tree from which the log was taken grew in the vicinity of the Spanish forts near New Orleans, and it is not certain whether the shell was embedded there during Jackson's famous battle or at the capture of the city by Farragut in 1862. The fuse and powder were in prime condition and the only wonder is they were not ignited.

The heart's action is one of the vital processes which is least subject to the control or influence of will-power, but there was one exceptional case, an Englishman, who could voluntarily check the heart's beat and pulse, and finally he exhibited this power so effectually that he died by it. A physician in harrison Ohio, has met a healthy German who can exercise this checking of the heart, and who wants to make it profitable by exhibitions of his curious power. Unless he has equal ability to start up the machine again after putting on the brakes, he has what may prove to be a fatal capacity.

The Chicago papers indignantly deny that the hotel keepers of that city propose putting up prices. Well, it was at least taken for granted that, in view of two hungry conventions, both National, the landlords would have to put up or shut up.

THE NEW SCHOOLMASTER.

BY B. P. SHILLABER.

That was a strange school at Rockey Valley—a perfect democracy—for the scholars always had their own way, and settled the matter with utmost promptness regarding their teachers. If they liked him good; if not, down with him. The consequence was that the teachers in the Rocky Valley school had not succeeded very well in advancing the minds of the youthful republicans entrusted to their charge. The boys acted their own pleasure about study, and never troubled themselves much whether they learned anything or not—at any rate, the schoolmaster didn't care to lick 'em in case of failure. At last the parent's as they saw the proficiency their boys were making, looked into the matter a little, and being shrewd and sensible people, guessed at the difficulty. They at once advertised for a new teacher, and distinctly specified that he must possess nerve and spirit, understood by the very expressive term, backbone.

Several presented themselves for trial. Young students came, with excellent recommendations, but they stayed only a day or two. They could not stand the ridicule and opposition they had to encounter. There were large boys in school, and the teacher measured the muscular developement of the scholars in his estimate of the chances of success in the event of a struggle. It was a queer state of things in Rocky Valley.

The boys were not really malicious boys, and naturally bright and capable, but their leader, a lad of about sixteen, was a hard case—the master of them all by conquest—and held a sway over them as absolute as the grandest monarch in the world holds over his subjects. They acknowledged his power, and believed him invincible. It was his word that decided the professional fate of all the teachers.

After a year's bootless trying to secure a teacher, one made his appearance, passed examination creditably, and was excepted by the school committee. A notice was placed on the door of the church, that school would commence on the Monday following under the charge of Mr. Judson, and the minister read the notice from the pulpit. Speculation was rife as to the new teacher, and, as few had seen him, many questions were made with regard to him. The boys held a special caucus, at which, of course, Bill Brown was moderator and it was voted that the new master must be put down, as it was the best fishing season, and the books would interfere with the sport of the brooks.

On Monday moring the boys were seen moving in small knots towards the school house, busy with plans of operations.

"I wonder how big he is?" said Seth Goodwin; I hope he isn't one of them savage fellers."

"I don't care how big he is, nor how savage he is," if he don't walk Spanish before the week is out then I miss my guess."

"I don't know how we are to learn anything if we don't have a teacher," said a little voice of the number.

"You shut up," said the leader. "I don't want to hear anything like that again."

The boy was silent and they walked on, still talking of their new teacher, unaware of the close proximity of a delicate looking stranger, apparently about twenty years old, who was walking in the same direction as themselves. They approached the schoolhouse, and when they got there, they became conscious of the presence of the pale young man in their midst.

"Good morning, my lads," said he, smilingly; "we are to begin a new career together to-day, and I sincerely hope we shall like each other. I will try everything in my power to please you that is consistant with duty, and I shall expect the same from you. I wish you to regard me as your friend at the commencement, and I shall certainly act from friendly feeling. I like your appearance, and believe we shall find little trouble in agreeing."

The speech evidently made an impression, but Bill Brown went round whispering, "that's all bosh, for I see the shape of a cowhide in his pocket," which awakened as he expected it would a combative spirit in all that he spoke to. They went into the school; the boys took their places, and the master mounted his tripod. But little was done in the morning. The restlessness of arrangement—getting used to the schoolhouse—produced confusion, and the commencement of business was deferred till next day. The school was dismissed at noon, and master and scholars separated—the former with an impression that he had a vigorous and bright set of boys to manage—a little hard in the mouth, perhaps, but who could be tractable—and the latter that the teacher could be managed by the persuasive force of strong arms but that it was best to wait and see how things would work.

They came together with the same feeling next morning; classes were formed, and all preliminaries settled, and everything commenced as happily as need be desired. The teacher's heart was happy in the thought of his success, when, glancing down through a land of boys, he detected an improper gesture from Bill Brown, and saw it repeated, even though the boy's eyes he knew, were fixed upon his own.

"Young man, come up here," he said in a gentle but firm tone.

Brown looked round upon his companions, and with a fierce movement of bravado left his seat, and approached the master.

"I expect a spirit of obedience in my school, my young friend," said the teacher, "and I shall insist upon it."

"I don't care what you expect," growled the young ruffian; I should like to see you help yourself."

The teacher bit his lip, while his face whitened, especially as he heard a snickering laugh spread among the scholars, but he showed no other signs of temper unless it might have appeared in his eye.

"Will you return to your seat and behave yourself, and thus remove the necessity for my helping myself?"

"No I won't," was the reply.

"Then," said the young teacher, "you shall be made to obey me."

He reached to his desk as he spoke, and took his ruler therefrom, when, turning to the rebel, he told him to hold out his hand. The boy, with a surly and impudent brow, kept his hands persistently in his pockets, looking around the school for encouragement. He evidently regarded the master as an easy conquest, and felt sufficient strength within himself to cope with the schoolmaster.

"Hold out your hand, sir," the teacher repeated, in a more commanding tone.

Refusing to obey, he received a smart rap over the knuckles from the ruler, when drawing his hand suddenly from his pocket, he gave the teacher a severe fillip in the side of the head, and then "pitchhd in." In a moment the school was in confusion. The bolder, boys mounted upon the benches to see the progress of the row, and the timid sat still and trembling, waiting the result very anxiously.

The master, when thus assailed, did not hesitate for a moment. His delicate frame seemed to dilate with the spirit evoked by the young ruffian, and the sinewy strength brought to pervade him. He was smaller than his antagonist, but had, by judicious training developed his muscle in a powerful degree. He threw his, ruler away and grappled with his antagonist, and the struggle for mastery commenced in earnest—science against strength. The boys evidently thought their associate needed no assistance, for they did not move to aid him, and thus the field was left to the two combatants. They swayed this way and that way, back and forth, hither and thither, straining and striving, pulling and jerking, till, with a master stroke of science, the master brought his pupil forward on his knees, and then by an adroit twist, turned him over on his back, like a turtle at Hall's waiting for the immolating knife. Immediately improving his opportunity, he threw himself upon his prostrate foe, and commenced mauling him in the most approved chancery mode—hammering away at him, perhaps in a manner not exactly sanctioned by the rules of the ring, but fully justified by the case. The boys seemed paralyzed with astonishment at the unexpected result, and the bully after an unsuccessful struggle to release himself, roared out lustily for quarter, which was granted on the condition of good behavior while in school. He was then allowed to get up, and, in the vocabulary of the ring, was found to be severely "punished." His nose had suffered, and his eyes were essentially bunged up. He looked sneaking and used up, and stood before his mates a conquered game chicken. His influence was from that moment gone, and when the master stood up before his school, as calm and collected as if he had been merely setting a copy instead of an example, they sunk into their seats with an implied concession that they found their master. Not a sound was heard from one of them.

"Well, boys," said he, "if there is any other one disposed to disobey me, I should like to have the matter settled now. Those disposed to be obedient, and will pledge themselves to obedience, will please rise in their seats."

They all rose.

"Now I will tell you, that I am disposed to yield equal and exact justice to all—kindly if you will, but as you will—(looking significantly at Brown,)—be good boys, and I am your friend. I am going to take a botanical stroll in the woods, on Wednesday, and those who behave themselves in the meantime may accompany me. Do you wish to go?"

"Yes, sir," was the unanimous voice.

He felt that he had triumphed, and bade them be seated.

"Now, Brown," said he, I must finish up this business with you. You seem sore in body and spirit, and you may either go or stay. If you think you have been wronged, appeal to those who may right you."

Brown went to his seat, and gathered up his books. He was angry and ashamed, and with a sneaking, hangdog sort of a look, he departed. The boys settled down to their studies, and the school began to be cheerful and industrious.

The next day Bill Brown's mother called to abuse the teacher for his violence toward her boy. He refferred her to the school committee, and bade her good morning. The school committee investigated the case and said he had served him right, and the justice of the village, when aware of the decision of the committee, would have nothing to do with it. In a week's time the boy came and asked permission to enter the school, which was granted without a word of promise. He was evidently cured. He grew to be the best boy in school, graduated with honor, became a successful merchant of Boston, and every year on his visit to Rocky Valley, visits the school, and tells, with tears in his eyes, the lesson the new schoolmaster taught him, and the good it did him.

The new schoolmaster is now growing old in the station where he began so strangely a dozen years ago. He has botanical walks still, when all his school attend with him—he making good behavior the condition of their so doing.

These excursions on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons have quite killed two circuses that came into the village, as not one of the scholars chose to deprive himself of the walk for the other attraction.

I was at Rocky Valley last winter, on a Wednesday, and went down on the pleasant pond, near the school house, to indulge in the old sport of skating, which I had not done for years. The day was fair, and the ice was clear as crystal. Hearing a tremendous shouting, I looked towards the end of the pond, and saw a crowd of boys on skates, pursuing a man who kept well ahead, and when they came up to where I was, like an army with banners, I saw it was the teacher. He recognized me and stopped.

"Ah," says I, "Mr. Judson, I see you are the same old boy."

"Yes," replied he, "we are all boys such a day as this, and such skating as this."

"Don't the parents think strange of you for your frivolous conduct?" I asked.

"Yes," said he, "some, like those described by Holmes,

'Distrust the asure flowers that blossom on the shoot,
As though wisdom's old potatoe may not flourish at the root.'

He swep away with his train of boys, and a happier band never woke the glad echoes out doors than those who were in chase to beat the school-master. He had never had occasion, as I afterward learned, to flog a boy in his school, after the first day, and he had the reputation of having the best school in the country.

Headless Condensations.

Clear away these sycamores, cottonwoods and willows and the voyager setting forth from Cairo at this time would appreciate the magnitude of the inland sea. The Mississippi, at its junction with the Ohio, extends from the hills of Kentucky to the higher land of Missouri, a distance of twelve miles in perhaps its narrowest part. When the bottoms give it opportunity to spread itself on both sides, the width ranges up to twenty-five miles or more. Let it be remembered that there is a downward current over all this great expanse.

A man at Fish Creek, W. Va., says he caught a six-roomed frame house, well filled with bedding and fine furniture, during the flood, which he towed on to the site of his house that had just floated off. In one of the bureau drawers he found $80 in gold, some valuable papers and lots of nice clothes, none of which was greatly injured. The papers indicate that the house came from Oil City. The house cat and red bird were still alive, but the poodle and canary were dead.

According to the Medical Record, insurance tables show that a man who abstains from alcohol has, at 20 years of age, a chance of living 44.2 years; at 30, 36.5 years; at 40, 28.8 years. An intemperate man's chance at 20 is 15.6 years; at 30, 13.8, and at 40, 11.6.

Over 8,000 plants are in the White House Conservatory proper and 12,000 more are kept in the various hot-houses. This collection includes plants from every quarter of the globe, and it costs $5,000 per year to tend them. Every room in the White House is decorated every morning with fresh flowers and a huge bouquet is made for the [illegible] desk.

Some Distinguished B[achelors].

Pope, Pollock, Herrick, [illegible] Macaulay, Watts, Hans Andersen, [Vol]taire, Ballou, Swinburne, Newton, [and] a host of others were or are bachelors. Pope was known as the interr[illegible] point of literature, and hated [illegible] James Buchanan, the bachelor President, was something of an author. In art the bachelors were also numerous. Raphael, Angelo, Landseer, Joshua Reynolds, and Beethoven were never married. Congreve, the darmatist, was a specimen of the bachelor lady-killer, and Swift was of the same order. Cowper, at twenty-eight years of age, met with a love misfortune, and the wound never healed. Keats, too, was affected by Cupid's dart, and never recovered. Pope had the iron driven into his soul, by his deformity, which made him all the more bitter. Doctor Muhlenburg and Adam Smith had curious stories told about their love affairs, and Hans Andersen had his love trials. Turner, the artist, had his life sharpened by a love shadow. Lamb was a self-denying bachelor, because he gave up marriage on account of his sister. Gray and Erasmus were old-maidish bachelors. Goldsmith was a blundering bachelor, and his life might have been changed had he married. The ideal bachelor is Whittier, who is everybody's friend, gentle, good, and kind. Hume was a bitter bachelor, scoffing at everything. Gibbon went through several courtships, but remained a bachelor. Buckle, Boyle, and Spencer were never married, and the fact may have been that many of them never had time. Humboldt was a general favorite in society, and was courted and feted; but he never married. Buckle was an invalid, and was devoted to his mother. Erasmus, the best critic of his age, was a bachelor. So was Horace Walpole. Macauley was urver married, but was devoted to his sisters. When one of them got married he said he had nothing left but his ambition.

Patti's Love For California.

From a New York Letter.

Mme. Adelina Patti sat in her boudoir at the Windsor Hotel to-day, engaged in conversation with a few intimate friends. The diva was charmingly attired in a ciel-blue wrapper, richly trimmed with folds of antique lace. When a reporter entered she greeted him cordially. "Did I enjoy my trip? Oh, it was simply charming," she exclaimed. Then after remaining silent for a moment, as if recalling some of the pleasant incidents of her trip, she continued: "Oh, how much I regretted leaving San Francisco! Oh, how I love that city!"

"Better than New York?"

"Well, I do like New York, but San Francisco carries me back to my home in Italy; and then the people—I never received such an ovation, and never expect to receive such another. From the time I arrived, on the 14th of March, until I departed, it was nothing but balls, receptions, dinners; and when I sang at the Grand Opera House in the evening, it seemed as if the people outdid themselves; and it is no wonder that my head was turned."

"You received several valuable gifts while there, did you not?"

"Oh, yes; they were most beautiful. One of them was a gold-bearing star, in gold setting, and a small gold plate bearing the inscription, 'Souvenir to the great diva," Adelina Patti, San Francisco, March 29, 1884.' Inisde rested a loving cup of gold and silver, ten inches high, and seven in diameter, the handles are of grape leaves and clusters, upon the front is engraved the music and words of 'Auld Lang Syne,' above hangs a lyre of gold and below a harp of quartz. On the reverse side is inscribed, 'To the Queen of Song, Adelina Patti, from her San Francisco friend and admirers, March 29, 1884."

"You can imagine my emotion when Mr. George T. Bromley stepped upon the stage, and in a neat little speech made the presentation of this lovely gift. Indeed, I cried like a child; but soon recovered sufficiently to sing "Home Sweet Home," to which the audience responded with such cheers as I have never heard. Five carriages were inadequate to carry the floral offerings to the hotel."

"Why did you not go to Cincinnati?"

"Oh, we did not care to sing in boats. Then, too, riotous crowds are not the most desirable audiences."

"Is it true that Governor Crittenden kissed you in St. Louis?"

"Not upon the lips, but upon the forehead," replied the diva, with a bewitching smile. "There was nothing wrong in that, was there? He called upon me many times at my hotel in St. Louis and on the last day I was there, came to bid me good-bye. There were several ladies in the room at the time. When he turned to leave said, "Mme. Patti, I shall never forget your Home, Seeet Home, so long as I live,' and before I was aware of what he was doing, he pressed a reverent kiss upon my forehead. He was such a dear love of a man, that I could not be indignant, indeed, it was done so gallantly that there was no occasion for resentment."

"Was not Signor Nicolini indignant, and did he not challenge the Governor to a duel?"

"Oh, those naughty, naughty newspapers," exclaimed Mme. Patti, with a look half playful and half indignant, "they have a great deal to answer for. No, there is no truth in such a report. Nicolini is too sensible."

Plucky Ida Kurtz Puts a Prisoner in Jail.

Miss Ida Kurtz, a plucky little woman, is the daughter of the Sheriff of Franklin county, Pa. One day last week she rang the bell at the Eastern Penitentiary gate, smiled and inquired for Warden Cassidy. Accompanying her was a tall man, whose appearance denoted that if the spirit moved him he could pick up Miss Kurtz and toss her into the middle of the street. The man wore a pair of steel bracelets and was as docile as Mary's little lamb. His name was Thomas J. Cunningham, and he had been sentenced to a term of three years for aggravated assault and battery. The Warden was somewhat surprisep when Miss Kurtz announced to him that she was a Deputy Sheriff. In his long experience Mr. Cassidy had never met a female Deputy Sheriff, and this one almost took his breath. She was full of business. Deputy Kurtz presented her prisoner, along with the requisite papers. He was accepted as a resident of the institution, and a receipt was given in due form. Then the Warden and the deputy Sheriff sat down and had a quiet chat. The keeper of the prison found her a very pleasant lady, who assisted her father in the care of the jail at Chambersburg. Cunningham shook hands with her and bade her good-by when one of the underkeepers took him away. Deputy Sheriff Kurtz said that it was no unusual thing for country sheriffs to be accompanied by their wives and daughters when [illegible] prisoners to the penitentiary [illegible]