ST. PAUL NEWS.

AFTER THE SCALP LOCKS.

The Scalper's Case Before Judge Burr Yesterday--Was the Pool Compact Violated?

The case of S. A. Boda, charged with criminal libel on complaint of Chas. Thompson, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company, came on for hearing in the police court yesterday, after the routine business had been disposed of, and the court room was fairly filled with railroad men interested in the upshot of the case.

Boda was arrested Tuesday afternoon, his arrest growing out of affidavits sworn to by him and a confederate to the effect that one Hassen had purchased a ticket to Syracuse, New York, from Mr. Thompson for $21, or fifty cents lower than the agreement of the passenger pool rate, the penalty for violating which being $500. County Attorney Egan appeared for the state, Mr. I. V. D. Heard for Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Thos. D. O'Brien for the defendant Boda.

Mr. Whittiker, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad company, was sworn, and testified to having authorized David Grauman, a ticket broker, to pay $5 for the trouble of procuring an affidavit to the effect that Hassen had brought a ticket for $21 and that Boda had been present when he bought it. Witness could not say who paid for the ticket; witness had paid $5 as the agent of his company, for the trouble of procuring the affidavit; had not known Boda in the matter at all; Mr. Grauman had come to his office and said a man had remarked that he could buy a ticket from Thompson to Syracuse, N. Y. for $21.

The witness then testified to the agreement between the eastern railroad companies concerning the east bound passenger business; the lowest rate for a ticket to Syracuse was $21.50; the penalty for selling a ticket at a lower rate than this is $500; the ticket bought by Hassen was attached to the affidavit and sent to Mr. Merrill.

Mr. J. W. Granger, the attorney, testified to having drawn up the affidavit; it had been signed by two men, Boda and Hassen, but Mr. Thompson's name was not put in; it was to the effect that the ticket had been bought for $21.

David Grauman, ticket-broker, testified to having procured the affidavit.

Mr. Thompson was sworn. He had been present when the ticket was purchased for Syracuse; the rate sheet was $23; of this $1.56 was allowed for commissions; the man paid him, witness, $21.50; Mr. Frisbie, the broker Grauman, and the purchaser of the ticket were all present.

The price of the ticket was $21.50; the effect of selling a ticket lower than this would be that the company represented by witness would have to pay a penalty of $500, and witness would lose his position.

After the testimony of Mr. W. H. Dixon, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company, the further hearing was continued until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

Attractions at the Grand.

It is to be regretted that the engagement of Frank Mayo, which closed at the Grand last night, was not accorded the liberal patronage so honestly deserved by this sterling actor.

The drama, "Davy Crockett," is exceptional in its way and there is nothing pernicious or tawdry in the plain, sturdy lesson conveyed. Besides, Mr. Mayo endues his roll with an honest, wholesome charm that does not dim with repetition, and the impersonation has a hearty, natural ring about it like that of pure gold.

The matinee performance was attended by quite a good audience, but the crowd last night was conspicuous by its absence, although both performances were very much enjoyed.

SEA OF ICE.

Commencing this evening the boards of the Grand Opera house will be occupied by Miss Henrietta Vaders in a grand spectacular production of D'Ennery's romantic melodrama, "The Sea of Ice." This will prove a decided dramatic treat. The plot is interesting, the story refined and the aciton strong. The company is an exceptionally strong one. Miss Henrietta Vaders is well known in St. Paul as an actress of culture and finish. The scenery is very elaborate, being from the brush of Wm. Voegtlin and George Dayton. No expense will be spared on the part of the management to made this engagement a decided artistic success.

The Olympic.

This cosy and pleasant amusement resort is filled nightly with enthusiastic audiences, who seem to fully appreciate the efforts of the management and performers to give a first class and enjoyable entertainment. The programme is varied and admirably calculated to display the talents of the versatile company. Among the several performances worthy of special note is that of Miss May Waldren, the young and very accomplished vocalist, who is in St. Paul for this week only, and whose artistic rendition of several selections is worth the price of admission alone.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Twenty-two Years Cohabitation and Six Children, Without Wedlock—A Sudden Quarrel Brings a Case to Court.

A peculiar case was developed in the police court yesterday, growing out of the arrest of Chas. Klappenbach on the charge of abusive language. The warrant was issued on the complaint of a woman who bears the relation of wife to the defendant, and mother to his children, and yet who has never been his legal partner in wedlock. The woman who swore out the complaint goes by the name of Klappenbach and yet they were never married. She stated that they had lived together for twenty-two years, during which time six children had been born to them. A couple of months ago they quarreled and separated, making an equal division of the property. Last Monday the woman went to collect rent for one of her houses, when she happened to meet her quondam liege and a war of words took place, in the course of which he called her some very hard names. On the strength of this she swore out the warrant for his arrest. The case will come up to-day.

Real Estate and Building.

Seven transfers of real estate were filed for record with the register of deeds yesterday, the aggregate considerations amounting to $3,500. Following are the transfers:

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

B. W. Smith to John M. Lynch, lot 16, block 1, Kettering & Constans' addition, West St. Paul, $500.

James A. Daly to Bridget Healy, lot 13, block 5, Dawson's addition, $1,100.

Charles D. Jones to Edmund Juickenden, part of lots 1, 2 and 3, block 95, West St. Paul proper, $600.

Louisa Weide to Lars J. Erickson, lot 23, block 7, Arlington Hills addition, $325.

William L. Ames to R. C. Merrill, lot 4, block 4, Tracy's out lots, $250.

John Peters to John Krenn, lot 52, block 8, of Stinson's division, $450.

William Dawson to Laura T. Bunnell, part of lots 23 and 24, block 13, Terry's addition, $275.

Replacement of Congressional Records

Col. W. H. H. Taylor has, after a long and patient search, replaced the valuable congressional annals which were burned at the old capitol fire. After considerable correspondence he found that these works were in the possession of a Washington gentleman, who named the very low figure of $75 for the collection, for which Col. Taylor secured an order from the state authorities for the purchase, and received and shelved yesterday. They comprise the complete annals from the first congress in 1789 up to 1837, and are in seventy-three volumes. After 1837 the congressional proceedings were published in the Congressional *Globe* and at the last congress a bill was introduced by Congressman Washburn that the full volumes of the *Globe* be sent to state law libraries asking for the same, by the secretary of state, which passed the house but failed to reach the senate. The bill will be brought up again during the present session of congress, when our law library expects to become possessed of the full annals of congress since its original proroguement.

HASH HOUSE ROW.

Sensational Method of Collecting Board Bills—Tumultuous Evacuation by the Hungry, Sad-Eyed Squad, Who Departing Left No Trunks Behind.

There was a little bit of high tragedy enacted at a fashionable West Third street boarding house the other day, which lays Clara Morris and the leading heavy of the Seventh street show in the shade and knocks the ear muffs off from all the bum traveling dude actors who have appeared in St. Paul this winter. It was a cold morning for a mutiny, but the air was as hot in the vicinity of the row as the breath of a July cyclone. It seems that during the week the landlord got hard up and to ease the exchequer he borrowed ten dollars from one of the skimpy pant and lah-de-dah boarders. When Saturday night came the good host proceeded to collect for the sustenance furnished during the week and when he came to settle with the purse-proud young man in question a dispute took place, mine host refusing to allow the loan to count on the board bill.

The boarder forthwith got up on his ear and struck, when the landlord followed him to his room. Here the trouble began; the guest swore he would leave, and Boniface said not until he had settled the bill. This brought on a row, in the course of which the lord of the manor was reinforced by his son who loomed up with a dirk. The latter was followed by the cook and a chambermaid, who were armed with a carving knife and a broomstick. There was a deploy, an attack and a quick retreat, the minions of the mansion being repulsed by the chum of the boarder, who flashed a revolver. Then the boarders held an indignation meeting and nine of them resolved to quit. The next they hired a burly expressman, to remove their effects, but in the meantime the landlord had gotten onto the racket and he vowed that no one could leave without giving a week's notice. The expressman had orders to bring the collateral out, if he had to do it over the old man's body and nothing daunted he proceded to execute the mission. He was met at the portcullus by the irate landlord who was about to show fight when the unfeeling teamster made a break for him. Picking himself up he vamoosed and the trunks were carted off amid the exultations of the victors.

NOT STANDARD TIME.

They Tried to Play it Fine on the Judge but he "Harpooned" Them all the Same—$10 the Standard all Round.

When a man owns a fast filly, and when he has been to a wedding and is feeling good on his way home, with good sleighing and the stars twinkling overhead, it is not strange that a desire should come over him to whoop it up. This is the way the three jolly Frenchmen felt on Tuesday night when they were arrested on Rice street for fast driving. Their names are J. Delos, P. Forkey and J. B. Simar, and they had looked on the wine when it sparkled and drank to the health of the bride, which accounted for the reckless speed of the drive. The court said this racket was snide and it cost them ten bills each to get outside. C. B. Detrich and "Little Nick" Kovitz were arraigned for having been drunk and disorderly, an account of their escapade having fully appeared in a previous issue of the GLOBE. Nick testified yesterday that Detrich had entered his place while drunk and that he commenced to fool with him. Nick, who was also half seas over, ordered him to quit his nonsense, when he grabbed hold of him. This enraged Nick and he picked up a hatchet and let it drive at him. Nick was fined $15 and the other man $10.

A couple of paralyzed drunks were disposed of, when the court took up the scalper's case.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

[Before Judge Nelson.]

Margaret Bauner, et al, vs. R. M. Ward, et al; decree ordered for plaintiff.

C. Allman & Co. vs. Peter Thompson; new trial granted on conditions.

District Court.

JURY CASES.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

Wallace & Ryan vs. the City of St. Paul; jury returned a sealed verdict at 12 m.

Conrad Schwarz vs. Frank Ayd; the defendant's counsel plead he was a minor and the court continued the trial until a guardian *ad litem* could be appointed to represent him in this case.

The cases of Mary Ackerson vsr the City of St. Paul and T. Ayd vs. the City of St. Paul, were called, but the attorneys were not ready for trial.

The cases of F. Stephens vs. the City of St. Paul, and Nathan Silverstine vs. James Griffin, were called, but there being no response were continued.

The cases next in order on the calendar for trial are P. Ayd vs. the City of St. Paul and Henry Peirt vs. the City of St. Paul.

Adjourned at 11:30 a. m. to 10 a. m. today.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Strong, Hackett & Co. vs. M. Rassmussen; change of venue to Swift county granted.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

Estate of Wm. L. Mintzer, deceased; adjourned.

Estate of T. J. Kelly, deceased; P. R. Gibbons appointed administrator, bond filed and letters issued.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

C. B. Detrich, drunk and disorderly; fine of $5, paid.

N. Kovitz, same; fine of $15; paid.

J. Delos, P. Forkey and J. B. Simar, reckless driving; fines of $10; paid.

W. Brown and C. Carlson, drunkenness; committed for five days.

G. A. Boda, libel; continued until to-day.

Chas. Klappenbach, abusive language; same.

The Danger of Flirting.

Jack Borgensef alias Black Jack and another thief calling himself Wm. Collins entered the store of Joseph Smith, corner of Seventh and Jackson streets, yesterday noon while the proprietor was absent at dinner and while one of them drew off the attention of the lady clerks from their labors the other slyly abstracted a valuable piece of maroon colored satin, said to contain sixty yards and to be valued at $1.25 per yard, from the counter and made off with the goods. A description of the fellows was given the detectives, who arrested Collins, and taking him to the city hall he gave away Black Jack, who he said did the stealing while he sweet William was flirting with the fair ones, and told where the booty was planted. Later Detective O'Connor arrested Black Jack on a Minneapolis train, and the "lift" was found by officers in an unoccupied cellar on Jackson street and brought to the city hall about 8:30 last evening. Black Jack graduated from the work house about a month ago.

Reversing the Order.

[Boston Post.]

If Frenchmen should get to fighting over Mrs. Mackay, it will not be the first time that "a woman in the case" has led to a duel. But it has generally been female beauty, not female ugliness, that has proved the *casus belli*.

Suggestion to the Administration.

[Chicago Herald.]

Mr. Sargent, the American Minister to Berlin, is treated by that prince of despots, Otto Von Bismarck, with as little consideration as the same insolent autocrat treats the American Congress or the American hog.

Recall the American Minister.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Heavy Tilt Between the Senators on the Steel Cruisers Bill.

Pleuro Pneumonia Discussed in the House Causing Sharp Retorts.

A Number of Important Bills Advanced a Stage, and Reports Getting Numerous.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably a bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of the Umatilla reservation, Oregon.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Maxey, to improve the channel between Galveston and the Gulf of Mexico.

A cablegram was received by the secretary of state from St. Petersburg, announcing the death of Minister Hunt, and says he died from dropsy, superinduced by chronic inflamation of the liver.

Senator Van Wyck offered the following resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on postoffices and post roads be directed to inquire whether at any time the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph companies, or any officers or employes of said companies, entered into a contract or negotiation for the purpose of consolidating said companies, or making a combination for any purpose.

Senator VanWyck explained, that some days ago he offered a resolution, confining the time for negotiations be referred to within a year. The evidence of Dr. Green, yesterday, before the committee on postoffices and post roads, had, he said, clearly established the fact, that a contract was made and executed two years ago, but that Elder Garrett had defeated the operation of the contract. It was neither patriotism or philanthropy, or terror at consolidation, or stock-watering, that paralized the Elder Garrett. Western Union had shown no sorrow or tears at the proposed building of the Baltimore & Ohio lines. They knew, as did Elder Garrett, that new lines by individuals, ment many millions more of fictitious stock to be divided by the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio, but it ment also greater burdens upon the people. The fact that Bates, a trusted officer of the Western Union had gone over to the Baltimore & Ohio in apparent hostility to the Western Union, was significant. That officer had, at the proper time, gone to the Atlantic & Pacific, and the Mutual Union companies, which, a short time afterwards were absorbed by the Western Uuion. Senator Plumb did not see any good to come of the resolution. After debate the resolution was referred to the committee on postoffices and post roads.

Senator Blair introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of railroads west of the Mississippi river, to which grants of public lands have been made, which, in good faith are prosecuting the work of construction, without forfeiture of such grants.

Senator Lapham introduced a bill to incorporate the Yellowstone park railroad, and to aid in the construction of its road.

Senator Vest offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information, as to whether a lease has been made of any part of the Crow reservation in Montana, to any person or association, and if so, the extent of such lease, upon what terms made, and by what authority of law has such action been taken, also whether any such permit has been given to graze cattle on that reservation, and if so, by what authority of law it has been done.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide new cruisers for the navy.

The debate was participated in by Jones, (Florida), McPherson, Hale, Cockrell and Beck. The latter criticised the management of the navy yards, and referred to the statement of Admiral Porter, that on one occassion $80,000 had been charged to the wrong ship. He said, no one could tell but what that money might have been given to Dorsey to take to Indiana. It was a shame the government could not build its own ships, but have to give the work to favored contractors. It was a vice in the administration, dishonesty in the management with connivance and collusion between the contractors and the officers of the government. That was our trouble.

Senator Vest said, but few moments ago while in the corridor, he had been appealed to by an officer of the navy, an old personal friend, saying "for God's sake Vest, vote for this bill." Vest told him he was mistaken, it was for John Roache's sake he meant, the Almighty had nothing to do with it. When steel vessels are put up to competition, only Roach and Cramp could bid for them under the terms of the bill.

Senator Hale said the committee on naval affairs was sponsor to this bill, and the committee had never heard of John Roach in connection with it. The bid of John Roach for steel vessels was $300,000 less than any other bidder. There never had been so clean and incorruptible an administration of the navy yards and the navy department as now. Senator Vest inquired, who brought on this question of the inefficiency of the navy yards? Was it not his ally from the marine, his assistant adjutant general, alluding to Butler, who did not know these navy yards were hot beds of political corruption?

Senator Butler, with great warmth, repelled the assumption that he was the attorney or adjutant general of any one on this question. The senator from Missouri had better state in plain terms what his real opposition to the bill is. It is that he has no confidence in the honesty of the present administration. It is that perhaps some political advantage may accrue to the party to which the senator from Missouri and myself do not belong, if we vote this sum of money to build these ships, but I refuse to subordinate a high public duty to the achievement of party advantage.

Senator McPherson said, a gentleman who had been asked to estimate upon the ship which John Roach contracted for, had stated that if he could have had the same inspector to inspect the work that John Roach had, he could build them at John Roach's price.

Senator Butler remarked, that when the senator from New Jersey, McPherson, said John Roach had put a representative in the navy department he, Butler, would take issue with him. He thought the senator ought to prove that

Senator McPherson stated that he had not said that.

Senator Butler inquired whether he now understood the senator as not charging that John Roach had put a representative in the navy department?

Senator McPherson replied that if any senator had heard him make the statement which the senator from South Carolina charged, he (McPherson) would like to know it.

Senator Butler continued, that no "lobby" had approached him on the subject of this bill. If the senators from MIssouri or New Jersey had been approached, they had better say so.

Senator Vest inquired what the gentleman meant. He did not consider his remarks fair, manly, just or generous. He did not permit any man to asperse his integrity, whether in the senate or elsewhere.

Senator Butler replied, nothing has been further from his purpose than to cast any reflection on the senator. The debate closed for the day and the senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27,—Mr, Morrison, chairman of ways and means, reported a resolution, directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the house how much money is now in the treasury of the United States, under what provisions of the law is there retained, and how much in view of current receipts, expenditures and legal liabilities on the treasury, can be applied at this time in liquidation of that part of the public debt now payable without embarrassing his department. Adopted.

Mr. Valentine introduced a bill authorizing a bridge across the Missouri, near Decatur. Referred.

Mr. Phelps from the committee on foreign affairs reported back the Brumm resolution, directing the committee to inquire whether a minister of any foreign power endeavored to nullify the effect of a unanimous resolution of the house by a reflection on the honor and integrity of its members. The resolution was accompanied by a report, stating that the committee made an investigation, but had been unable to obtain any information on the subject, and asks to be excused from any further consideration of the resolution. The report was agreed to without discussion and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Lefevre offered a resolution reciting that speculation and gambling in American farm products obtained control of the market value of those products, and directing the committee on judiciary to prepare a bill prohibiting the purchase or sale of wheat, corn, cotton, provisions, or other articles of prime necessity, unless a transfer of the articles, or a warehouse receipt accompanies such action. Also, a bill authorizing such governmental interference as will give stability to the price of those commodities. Mr. Cox, of New York, and others objected.

Mr. Bingham, from the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported adversely the bill to prevent the use of the United States mails to advertise noxious medicines, food and compounds. Laid on the table. The house went into committee on the whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

Mr. Gibson moved to strike out section 3, which provides that the states shall pay one-half of the expense of the valuation of all animals which it is deemed necessary to slaughter, and one-half of the cost of disinfection.

Mr. Hatch, Missouri, moved to amend section 4, by adding the words: "Into any other state or territory or foreign country," to the clause authorizing the president to prohibit the transportation of cattle out of a quarantined state, territory or district, agrreed.

Mr. Everhart offered an amendment for providing that no state or territory, or part thereof, shall be declared in quarantine, if the governor of the same shall officially certify to the president he is satisfied from investigation, that no disease dangerous to the animal industry of the nation exists therein. Adopted 115 to 64.

Mr. Muldrow offered an amendment, confining the operations of the bill to the disease of pleuro-pneumonia only. Adopted, 100 to 73.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, said, he was satisfied the adoption of the two amendments would utterly destroy the efficiency of the bill. He therefore moved to strike out the fourth section of the amendment. Agreed to. This is the section which authorized the president to quarantine a state in which contagious disease exists, when such state fail to make proper provisions for its extirpation, or to co-operate with the plans of the commissioner of agriculture.

Mr. Throckmorton moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Lost, 118 to 114. The debate continued all the afternoon and was rather dreary. The consideration of the bill being concluded, the committee rose and reported it to the house.

The first question was on the amendment striking out the fourth section. Pending action the house adjourned.

DRAW POKER.

All the Rage in Boston--What One of Its Devotees Knows About the Game.

"Draw poker getting to be quite a popular game in Boston? Well, I should say so, my boy," said a prominent sporting man, as he twirled his mustache complacently. "And a good game it is, too."

"Why, any man can go in and play faro or roulette with just as much chance of winning as an old hand at the business. But when it comes to poker, why, it takes nerve and no little skill It isn't every man you meet that can sit behind a 'full house' or a 'flush' and play it for all it's worth without giving himself away."

"Where is all the playing done?"

"Why, everywhere and anywhere. The great night for playing is Saturday night, and it is getting to be quite the thing to form little poker clubs of from four to six, and sit down to a little quiet game until 12 o'clock, and then quit. Some parties meet at the rooms of the members, when they happen to board at a hotel or haven't a wife or mother who objects if they play at home. Then others meet at regular poker rooms kept for just this purpose. At these rooms the house generally has a man who sits in with the party and banks. He takes his chances along with the rest, and if he isn't made of the right stuff, or, if he has hard luck, he may lose quite a little pile for his employers."

"But hasn't the 'house,' as you call it, any recompense for the use of their rooms except what their representatiye may win?"

"Yes; I'll tell you how. You know when there is a misdeal, or when everybody passes without drawing cards, that makes what we call a 'jack-pot.' Now, the game that is played in most of these rooms is 20-cent ante and $1 limit. Of course, if it is a swell place they play a bigger game. But whatever the 'ante' is when there is a 'jack-pot,' each man has to put that amount in the pot, except the banker, who puts in half of the sum; the other half he puts through a hole in the table into what is called the 'kitty,' or 'betsy.' All that goes into the 'kitty' is the perquisite of the bank, and in the course of the evening it amounts to considerable."

"What class of men play the most, do you ask? Well, that's a hard question to answer. I guess that all classes, except the ministers, play more or less. The high-toned fellows play at the clubs, and you can bet they play high. Hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars change hands in a night. But the men who play most are the young fellows about town, most of whom have more money than brains, and commercial men. The former generally plays a wild, reckless game, and consequently lose heavily. As they can afford it, however, nobody pities them. But the drummers! Ah! they often make us professional men feel weary. You can't tell by their looks whether they've struck four of a kind or a busted straight. And when they start in betting, whether they have a good hand or are trying a bluff, the man who wants to see their hand pays for it, I tell you. It's amusing to see a fresh man draw a good hand. He smiles continuously, grows red, and makes a strenuous effort to look unconcerned. When it comes his turn to bet he generally raises the limit right away, and scares everybody out. The other night a fellow got mad because he couldn't raise $100 in a dollar-limit game. These are the fellows that get fleeced. But they soon learn, and you know in this world you can't get anything without paying for it, and experience comes particularly high."

"But isn't this growing fondness for poker hurting the faro-banks?" queried the seeker after truth.

"Well, I should so remark! And it's a good thing, too. These banks are regular swindles anyway, and the man that begins to buck them is lost. With poker it's different. Although it is a fascinating game it doesn't set anyone wild like faro, and you can't lose as much either, unless you play an awful steep game. They tell me that some of those fellows who struck it rich out west in mining play a good game, and play high at Washington. But of course everybody can't do that, and you'll find that in the average game that's played here in the city it's very seldom that any one loses over $30 or $40 in an evening. And then you're sure of a square deal at poker, as a general rule; but with faro,—now I'll give you a pointer, having dealt in a bank myself once. The chances are nine out of ten that the dealer fixes things so that you are bound to lose.

"If you want to find out any more about the game come around some night, and I'll get you into a little party. Perhaps, being a newspaper man, they'll let you down easy. Good-night; I must be off."—*Boston Globe.*

The Maiden of the Skiff.

[Florida Union.]

As the United States mail boat was en route from Port Orange to Titusville on the 24th ult., she encountered a severe gale when near Capt. J. F. McCarthy's, on Mosquito Lagoon, the wind blowing in gusts from the south in such rapidity that it was evident that the little craft could not long weather the now heavy seas, as for a moment she would be seen bounding over them and then almost lost to view in their depths. Although manned by a good sailor, she careened and was at once lost to view. The youngest daughter of Capt. McCarthy, Mrs. M. A. Smith, witnessing the imminent peril in which the owner of the boat was placed, at once jumped into a small skiff which was anchored at her father's dock, set out at once to the rescue of the mail and boatman, who was in danger every moment of losing his life, and the many valuable packages probably contained in the mail. She rowed one and a half miles, daring the now high-rolling waves, and brought safety to the shore the ever grateful mail carrier and two others who were aboard the craft.

A MARQUIS OF MONTANA.

The Gentleman who Fought the Cowboys at Little Missouri.

Ten Months' Work of the Marquis De Mores in the Bad Lands.

[New York Sun.]

The Marquis de Mores came to New York in August, 1882. After a short time he was attracted by the stories of the new territory along the Northern Pacific railroad, and he finally determined to see it for himself. In looking over the business prospects of the region he learned that the people were doing a very peculiar thing in the way of supplying themselves with a necessary article of diet. Ranchmen and stock breeders were raising cattle which they sold to drovers. The drovers shipped the cattle to Chicago slaughter houses. The people of the cities along the line of the road (there were no villages, though some of the cities contained only three houses) were sending to Chicago for beef, which was shipped to them in refrigerator cars. The two transpoatations brought up the price of steaks to a figure which New York marketmen would call handsome. The Marquis made inquiry concerning the shipment of cattle. He found that a certain part of Montana shipped an average of 4,500 cattle a month, and imported five car loads of thirty beeves each per day. The opportunity offered for the slaughtering business in Montana was good. The Marquis embraced it.

Of this the public knew nothing, but in June last, soon after his determination to go into the business, a very thrilling account of his encounter with cowboys near Little Missouri was telegraphed to the New York newspapers. Some men had tried to run the Marquis out of the country. The attempt gave the Marquis an opportunity to win the respect of his western neighbors, and the cowboys an opportunity to get hurt. One of them died suddenly during the encounter. They were agents for eastern land owners, and had at first tried to force the Marquis into a bargain which he did not think a good one.

After this encounter the marquis was allowed to pursue his own devices. He pursued them mostly on horseback, with a sombrero on his head, a red shirt on his back, and corduroy trousers tucked into very long-legged boots. His jewelry had siver-mounted handles, and were hung to a heavy leather belt. He finally decided that the railroad bridge over the Little Missouri river overlooked the land he wished to buy. He purchased six square miles of the land, and started in to build a city as well as a new industry. His first building in the new city was a tent, which he pitched unaided, on April 1, 1883. When the last peg was driven, he named the city Medora. Medora is also the name of the marquis's wife, who is the daughter of Mr. L. Von Hoffman, the Wall street banker. Six hundred persons are now on the spot engaged in helping the growth of the city. The *Badlands Cowboy*, of which Mr. G. Packard, a former Chicago reporter, is the editor, tells each of the 600 what the rest have been doing during the week, and to the public at large details the many natural and acquired advantages of the new city as a place of business and residence. It has done this since Febuary 4, a day that will therefore long be remembered in Medora.

In the meantime the Marquis has not neglected his original intention of supplying the Montana cities with their own beef without the intervention of the Chicago butchers. He began by calling his enterprise the Northern Pacific Refrigerating company. It was a cold day among the slaughter houses in Chicago when he began. Then he purchased some cattle and sheep to stock his land with. The wire fences of the south and the cutting thereof did not trouble him. Nature had provided him with natural fences, in the high, steep banks of the Missouri river. A single line over the "divide" from creek to creek enclosed the pasture. Then slaughter houses all on one plan were built at the larger places from St. Paul west. At both Miles City and Glendive the people united in buying 200 acres of land, which they presented to him in consideration of his establishing the new industry of beef making. At St. Paul he built a large refrigerator house. When ready he bought all the cattle that the ranchmen had to sell along the line of the road. He slaughtered them at convenient houses, and distributed the beef in refrigerator cars under a contract with the Northern Pacific. When the supply dropped he drew from his own herds. He kills about 200 head of cattle a day now. His private herds at present number 6,000 head. He employes in all about 150 men.

Near Bismarck he bought 20,000 acres of wheat lands. To induce farmers to settle around that land he gives to each newcomer the use of forty acres of broken land one year free, which gives the man a crop the first year he is there.

When the beef business was firmly on its hoofs he gave more attention to the growth of the new city of Medora. He imported in all over 1,000,000 feet of lumber for building. He had observed that the divide on the top of the ridge between the Little Missouri and the Missouri rivers was almost a natural roadway that led directly toward Deadwood. He gave this natural roadway needed artificial improvements, and started the Deadwood and Medora stage line. This is now diverting the Deadwood trade to Medora, to the great advantage of both places. The road will open up stock farms along the Little Missouri. It is not impossible that Medora may be the terminus of a Deadwood railway.

On Saturday the marquis registered at the Hotel Brunswick in this city. When questioned yesterday he refused to speak of his troubles in the west, merely saying that the bandits, not western farmers, attacked him. The people along the line of the road had given him every encouragement in his enterprise. The business had proved profitable, he said. He came here in the interest of his business, and would return in a week. Of the country and its prospects and its possibilities he spoke enthusiastically. Of the temperature in winter he said; "I was there during January. It was cold. The telegraph gave you the thermometer's register there. But I walked and rode about comfortably without an overcoat, because the air was dry. I have felt the cold much more severely in New York, and in Washington even. My cattle are grass fed, and they are fat. There are no better grass fed cattle in the country."

The marquis is twenty-six years old. He is tall, and probably weighs not far from 170 pounds. He stands squarely on his heels with his shoulders back. He has very dark hair, grey eyes a very dark moustache, and regular features; in all, the marquis is a fine looking man. His dress yesterday was dark and of very fashionable cut. A silk hat replaced the sombrero of the plains. Any one would pick him out for a successful broker, but none would suspect him to be the manager of the various interests he has in charge along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Jew and Christian Marriages.

The rejection by the Hungarian upper house of the Jews' and Christians' marriage bill will probably prove fatal to the present constitution of that body. It has had an uninterrupted existence from the middle ages down to the present day. In Hungary all the sons of a magnate inherit their father's title and take their seats during his lifetime as soon as they are twenty-four years of age. This, combined with the division of the family estate among all the sons, not only swells inordinately the number of magnates, but also includes in the titled class a great number of impoverished families. Throughout Hungary counts and barons are to be found who are never summoned to the upper house and never think of claiming their seats. The opposition now reproach the government for bringing up members of such voters who had never in their lives appeared there before.

To be Brought Home.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—The legislature has made provisions for bringing the remains of the distinguished war correspondent, J. A. McGahan, from Constantinople to Ohio for burial.

Poor Richard..

[Boston Post.]

Benjamin Franklin was a "free thinker," and his name has been called to the attention of Dr. Newman, who denies that an "infidel" ever made a great scientific discovery. What's more, we believe the man who invented curve pitching was an infidel.

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