

VIVE LA VILLARD.

The Conqueror of the Northern Pacific en-Route for St. Paul.

THE PARTY ARRIVES AT CHICAGO.

A Number of Them Interviewed by Representatives of the "Globe."

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

The Preparations for Their Reception Here Going on Apace.

THE WORK OF DECORATION.

Everybody and His Wife Invited to Honor the Linking of the Pacific With St. Paul.

AT CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The members of the St. Paul committee selected to escort the distinguished German guests of the Northern Pacific company from Chicago to St. Paul, arrived this afternoon and are comfortably quartered in parlors at the Palmer house. The delegation comprised the following:

- G. Williams, M. Holl, Ansel Oppenheim, Albert Scheffer, Wm. F. Murray, A. von Deyn, Arnold Kolman, C. Stahmann, L. Fisher, G. Helm, George Reis, C. H. Liemann, F. Harssen, George Benz, Dr. Stamm.

Several of the distinguished foreign guests invited to participate in the ceremonies of the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad arrived here yesterday and this morning in advance of the main party. Among them was Dr. Edward Lasker, of Berlin. Perhaps no one of the many people who saw the stranger enter the portals of the hotel suspected the little portly gentleman, with a round, kind face, dressed without any other consideration than that of comfort, to be the most formidable antagonist of the great Bismarck on the floor of the German Reichstag and in German public life. Dr. Lasker is at once one of the brightest and one of the most popular of the German public men who have taken an active part in shaping the German empire and bringing about German unity. He has been a member of the opposition ever since he entered public life, but at the same time never allowed any doubt about his patriotism or the purity of his motives to even spring up. Very few men, indeed, have a stronger belief in Germany and her importance among the world's powers than Dr. Edward Lasker. This great adversary of Bismarck did not come, however, on any mission based on Bismarck's Ukase excluding American pork from the German markets. He did not come on any mission at all but simple to see the country.

"For the several years past," he said to the reporter, "I intended to take a trip to the United States because I felt a lively interest in them and wanted to see for myself what influences this rapidly growing new nation might in time have on the entire civilized world. But I was not permitted to see my desires realized before this summer when I received an invitation to be present at the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad. I shall join Mr. Villard's party here in Chicago, but preferred to leave Germany several months ahead of the rest of the party because I wanted rest and recreation. I must confess I found both while I was in New York on the Hudson, in the Catskills, in Saratoga and some other eastern resorts, and beside gained a most favorable impression of America. The hospitality of the Americans is really wonderful."

"Did you have any opportunities to observe the social and political condition of the country?" the reporter asked.

"I have conversed with a great many well informed people and improved every opportunity that offered to give information. The conclusions I reached from what I have learned amounts to this, that America, politically and socially, is still in its babyhood. Your political parties seem to have no defined principles and your whole public life has an unfinished, uncertain character."

"Have you made any observations about the feelings of American public men on the tariff question?"

"I have and am free to say that a great many thinking men favor my belief in free trade. It would seem to me that the free traders who are now to be found in both political parties will sooner or later form a new and powerful political party. But at present the free trade movement is still very small and hardly well enough understood. If the tariff question enters into the next national campaign I think the Republican party will declare for a protective tariff, while the Democratic party will advocate free trade. Most of the free traders now are Democrats I believe although I have met with many Republicans who are strong advocates of unrestricted free trade."

"As a free trader you do not approve then of the exclusion of American pork from the German market?"

"I can answer that question only by saying I am a free trader and opposed in principle to every restriction on international trade. I fully understand that the order excluding American pork from the German markets is based on the claim that the measure was necessary for sanitary reasons. But I know that the true reason is to be sought in the protective policy of the reactionary party in Germany of the junkers who do not like the competition of America in agricultural products. They who control almost the entire food production in Germany want to control the market also by excluding all competition, and nothing suited them better than the strong feeling against America in the industrial classes which the discrimination against imported manufactures in the American markets has caused. This feeling will grow stronger the longer this discrimination lasts and I fear should the United States answer the prohibition of the American pork in the German market by prohibiting the importation of German products the reactionary party would be only too glad to close the German markets to American products of all kinds, much to the detriment of the consuming classes in Germany. I will admit, but to the great advantage of the producers will then be able to regulate the prices to suit themselves."

"In your opinion the United States should adopt free trade?"

"Free trade will sooner or later be the rule among all civilized nations. It is one of the conditions of universal peace."

Among the other guests were the Earl and Countess of Onslow, the Hon. Sir John Broderick and lady, Hilda Broderick, and Col. Allen Gardner. They are on a tour through America and have accepted an invitation to join Mr. Villard's party. A Globe representative called on Lord Onslow and found that gentleman in a happy frame of mind and filled with admiration for America and the cordial reception that has attended his stay in this country thus far. The earl is accomplished, a close observer of the history of parties in England, and he discusses questions of state in a decidedly intelligent manner. He is a man of quick, nervous temperament, a good conversationalist, and what he says comes forth in clear cut sentences, disclosing energy of thought and sincere convictions on the subject in hand. In personal appearance he is decidedly American. Attired in the conventional black dress suit, his clear complexion and sandy hair would indicate to the observer that he was a limb of the law such as one meets every day where the disciples of Blackstone most do congregate. The earl of Onslow, Sir William Hillier Onslow, is by official designation of the county of Salop, Viscount Cromley, of Cromley, county Surry, baron Onslow, of Onslow county Salop, and of west Clanelon, county Surry, Baron Clanley, of Imbercourt, and a baronet. He was born March 7, 1853, and succeeded his grand uncle as fourth earl October 24, 1870. The earl sits in the house of lords and under Beaconsfield's government he was the representative of the local board in the house of lords where jurisdiction embraced matters connected with the poor laws and towns and cities and controlled the management of prisons and lunatic asylums.

"As a conservative how do you regard Gladstone and his policy?"

"I do not believe the conservatives have been in a position to impugn the policy and induce him to appeal to the country. Some of Gladstone's plans were ill-advised, but he generally abandoned them when they met with too general disfavor, as instance, his abandonment of the Suez canal scheme the other day. There is a strong feeling in the country among trading interests that England must have command of the shortest route to India. I, for one would be surprised if the British troops were withdrawn from Egypt until either England has predominant control of the existing canal or builds another on her own account. The prime minister when De Lesseps built his first canal was Palmerston. I believe it was held that De Lesseps made a mistake in not inviting English capital instead of French to go into it. Now there is a very strong feeling in favor of England having control of the second canal. Gladstone has two elements to contend with—a conservative minority in the house of commons and a conservative majority in the house of lords. The leader in the house of lords must be a man of tact and great decision, as he can throw out a bill if he is satisfied the measure will not win favor. To illustrate, the bill in the house of commons altering the relations between landlords and tenants drew from Lord Salisbury the advice to his faction to acquiesce in it. If he had not done this the house of lords would have been accused of having only the interests of landlords at heart as against the large majority."

Hon. William St. John Fremantle Broderick is the eldest son of Viscount Middleton, and is accompanied on this journey by his young wife. He is a member of the conservative party in the house of commons and was there present during the existing session until August 7. His father is a peer of both England and Ireland, and being an Irish landlord, the son took special interest in Irish politics. When questioned by a reporter concerning the Irish people, Mr. Broderick said:

"I think the Irish landlord is more favorable to his tenants than landlords anywhere else in the world. I was speaking a few days since with an American lawyer, and I asked him how soon he could turn out a tenant here if he did not pay his rent. He said he could get him out in about three months. In Ireland, a delinquent tenant can hold on six months, and, if he takes advantage of certain pleading, he can remain six months longer. Before the adoption of the land act the average rent per acre was thirty shillings in England and only £1 in Ireland. Now it has been reduced in Ireland to 15 shillings per acre. But the reduction has not been full relief. It doesn't make any difference how much you reduce rent if the land will not enable people to live off it. In the western part of Ireland there are ten times as many people per acre as the land can support. You cannot put a ham on a cheese plate, no more can you make an acre of land support so many people as there are on it, no matter how low the rent may be. For this reason the land bill has been a failure in that line. We favor voluntary emigration but the home rulers are opposed to it."

THE GERMAN GUESTS.

The main party of German guests arrived this evening by special train direct from sight-seeing at Niagara Falls, and quartered at the Palmer house. The stalwart form of Hon. Carl Schurz, editor of the New York Evening Post, loomed above the crowd. The German section consisted of the following gentlemen:

Dr. Alfred von der Leyen, LL. D., member of the Reichstag, senator of Bremen.

Prof. Dr. von Holst, privy councillor, etc.

Hermann Mareuse, privy councillor.

Hon. Max Weber, LL. D., member of the Reichstag, member of the common council of the city of Berlin, Prussia.

Prof. Dr. A. W. Hoffman, privy councillor, etc.

Herman Kreismann, Esq., counsel-general, etc.

Hon. Alfred von der Leyen, LL. D., privy councillor, etc.

Dr. Paul Lindau, correspondent National Zeitung.

Dr. Ernst Magnus, LL. D., assessor in the royal Prussian government service.

Nicholas Mohr, Esq., proprietor Weiser Zeitung.

Dr. William Mohr, correspondent Cologne.

Dr. Richard Oberlander, correspondent Frankfurt Gazette.

Liect. Feitz, royal Prussian railroad regiment.

Otto Puls, Esq., syndics of the chamber of commerce, Frankfurt-on-Main.

Hermann Rose, Esq., general director German Life Insurance Co.

Herr von Schauss, director South German Real Estate bank, etc.

Hon. Rud. Scheiden, LL. D., minister resident.

Hon. G. Siemens, LL. D., director Deutsche bank.

Hon. Theodore Speth, councillor, etc.

Col. Emile von Xylander, commander of the 1st cavalry brigade in the Royal Bavarian army.

Prof. Zittel, professor of geology.

This party in charge of Paul Schulze and G. Goeldler.

They will spend to-morrow in viewing the points of interest in Chicago, and will depart Friday evening at 7 o'clock by special train over the Northwestern road, and reach St. Paul at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

AT ST. PAUL.

And now all that is needed is fair weather to make the 3rd of September a day to be remembered, so that in the far future wrinkled age shall make it a concentrating point of memory. "It was in the year of the Villard reception in St. Paul," or "it was the year following the great 3rd of September." All is now done that can be done by the general committee, and the sub-committees are hard at work carrying out the details of the programme which shall present to the world a spectacular display unsurpassed in street pageant. The streets in the line of march will be like a transformation scene in a fairy pantomime, and those good and loyal citizens who have been working, and are still working to decorate their city upon the occasion when she will be for all time connected with the Pacific sea board have now to pray for a fair day to grace the glorious nuptials. Gen. Sanborn, after the rising of the general committee yesterday morning remained in the mayor's office receiving deputations from societies, trades, unions, the crafts and industries arranging with them their places in the grand procession. It was a hard day for the general and his powers of organization was taxed to the utmost. The same hours were fully occupied in arranging special invitations for the banquet. Mr. Clark had his energies strained in receiving the generous offers of private carriages. The committee on toasts and speeches passed an order for the day to be announced that they had secured E. F. Drake, Esq., to represent the city of St. Paul and Ex-Governor Ramsey to take care of the interests of the "northwest," while the mayor, C. D. O'Brien, Esq., will deliver the address of welcome.

Ald. Van Slyke, chairman of committee on decorations, among his other duties has been seeing that the streets in the line of march are cleared of all obstructions and thoroughly cleaned and the scavenger accordingly has been busy about Broadway and other streets where building operations are extensively carried on. Other members of the decoration committee have been looking after flags of all nations, evergreens, banners, red, white and blue dimit, or whatever the ladies and dry goods clerks call it, and several of the important buildings are already assuming a holiday air, and festive robe. Among them is the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BUILDING, on Broadway, which is being decorated internally with very striking and elaborate designs, in which flowers and fruit, and grain and buffalo heads, and deer and antelope and elk horns and antlers are picturesquely introduced. The decorations extend from the basement to the topmost floor. In the main hall will be the chief-d'oeuvre spirited portrait of Villard mounted in an ornate frame. It will be supported on either side by Portland and St. Paul. In front of the building spanning Broadway will be erected a magnificent arch, the frame work of which is now being erected. The stores on Third and Seventh streets are displaying marvelous stocks of "bunting," flags, banners and lanterns to tempt those who intend to help the general effect by decorating and illuminating their dwellings. Yesterday at the headquarters of the different bands practice was the order of the day and the air was literally filled with sweet sounds.

THE FIREWORKS.

on the island above the bridge will be of unusual brilliancy and splendor, and what is more, will be supplied with a home pyrotechnic artist, Mr. Schmotter, whose laboratory is over the bluffs in West St. Paul. Among the set pieces will be the following:

First—The Temple of Agriculture, Industrial Arts and Commerce.

Second—Windmill, the prairie motive power.

Third—Gigantic Catherine Wheel.

Fourth—Grand Column of Wheels.

Fifth—Emblem—Faith, Hope and Charity.

Sixth—The American Star.

Seventh—Morning Star.

Eighth—"Flourishing."

Ninth—Pyramid.

Tenth—"Yankee Doodle."

Eleventh—Turbine Wheel.

Twelfth—Falling Star.

Thirteenth—Palm Tree.

Fourteenth—Saturm and Her Satellites.

Fifteenth—Lance Wheel, Star of Destiny.

Sixteenth—Cup Wheel.

Seventeenth—Falling Villard.

Eighteenth—A Sea Fight.

Besides these there will be a magnificent display of rockets and fire of all kinds, making a pyrotechnic spectacle far surpassing in elaborateness and grandeur anything ever before attempted in St. Paul. A souvenir is being printed in imitation of a greenback. It will be on bank note paper and printed in green ink. It is to be called a "Note of welcome," and each guest will be presented with one before entering the city. Ten thousand will be distributed. It will be as follows:

Population: St. Paul, ; Population: Minnesota, ;

100,000. Sept. 3, 1883. 100,000.

St. Paul, Minnesota, the Commercial Center of the Great Northwest,

Groets the Northern Pacific Railroad company and remain with them the last spike was driven in the rail that completes the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast.

Completed: Pro Bono: Completed: Feb. 1870. Publico: Sept. 1883.

CARRIAGES FOR THE GUESTS.

The following named gentlemen of this city have kindly consented to furnish carriages to convey the Villard guests from the union depot to Rice park and from thence about the city, during the celebration of the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad, Monday, September 3. The committee would like, as far as possible, for gentlemen to accompany their own carriages, taking in two or three of the guests to be and remain with them during the day. In order that there may be no delay or confusion it is necessary that the carriages be formed into line on Broadway at nine (9) o'clock. If for any reason any of the following named gentlemen cannot furnish a carriage, they will be kind enough to send written notice to F. B. Clarke, chairman of the committee, Gilliland block, by ten (10) o'clock Saturday morning.

Lydia E. Pinkham's great Laboratory, Lynn, Mass., is turning out millions of packages of her celebrated Compound, which are being sent to the four winds, and actually find their way to all lands under the sun and to the remotest confines of modern civilization.

- Geo. R. Finch
M. Auerbach
F. B. Clarke
C. Gotzian
B. Beaura
E. Rice Jr.
Gen. Sanborn
W. R. Merriam
Walter Mann
H. E. Thompson
H. Grove
A. Oppenheim
A. Kalman
H. Fairchild
G. H. Davidson
W. G. Bartow
J. Fairchild
A. B. Willig
G. H. Davidson
G. H. Davidson
W. B. Dean
C. D. Strong
A. M. Casteil
D. R. Noyes
F. D. Brown
G. S. Heron
Springer Harbaugh
B. Pressley
W. S. Ryan
W. S. Ryan
W. N. Lamprey
E. Lytle
Wm. Carson
Dr. Quinn
A. A. Allen
Dr. R. Horn
R. Manheimer
A. Gotzian
Henry Shipman
M. W. Warner
G. H. Davidson
M. Harrison
S. S. Ellett
- Thos. Cochran
L. H. Marfield
Col. D. Griff
Fred Driscoll
J. H. Wood
J. S. Prince
John Summers
Wm. Lindole
E. F. Drake
D. W. Ingorsoll
A. Scheller
J. L. Forough
J. B. Tharston
C. B. Thurston
G. H. Davidson
Henry Hall
Wm. Rhodes
P. H. Kelly
Ed. McKinnay
H. P. Kirtson
Dr. Stone
L. K. Bacon
J. H. Drake
C. P. Noyes
J. H. Wood
Chas. Paul
Jos. Oppenheim
R. M. Newport
Wm. Dawson
H. K. Davis
Wm. Carson
Wm. Lee
Dr. J. H. Bryant
Dr. Fulton
E. G. Rogers
E. G. Rogers
D. C. Sheppard
J. B. Powers
Schumacher
H. P. Kirtson
L. D. Moss
J. F. Pansell

Everybody Invited to Join in the Procession.

The committee on procession wish it understood that a general invitation is extended to all classes of trades and manufactures to join the grand parade with carriages representing their business. The general committee have been so laboring on this subject that it has become greater than expected that it has been impossible to make a personal call on everyone, but all are cordially invited. Full instructions for the location in the programme of different branches of business will be published in Saturday and Sunday morning papers, and all are earnestly requested to be promptly on hand at the hour appointed.

Any information desired will be cheerfully given by the following committee: E. A. Young, of Allen, Mo. & Co. J. S. Gribben, No. 88, East street. M. T. O'Connor, of Delaney & O'Connor.

The Banks to Close Monday.

To the Editor of the Globe: St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30, 1883.—The banks of the city will close on Monday, Sept. 3, for the day, and request that the papers notice the fact and state also that the banks will present on Saturday the 1st of September as matures on Monday the 3rd. By publishing this as a local you will much oblige the banks. Yours respectfully, F. A. SEXTON, Secretary pro tem St. Paul clearing house.

A Suggestion.

St. Paul, Aug. 30, 1883. To THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE: In the interest of suffering harmony, would it not be a generous act on the part of St. Paul to offer his sister, Minneapolis, his great "Northern Specific" as a sure cure for her recent attack of biliousness.

If administered in careful doses by Minnie Tonka, it may have the desired effect of forcing her to Laugh yet. Her chief physician aims to quiet her inward troubles, and does his pills bury in the city by her laundry at the falls, though he wisely admonishes the good dame to be careful when boiling her neighbors' soiled linen, not to let her wash burn, or be long done, lest the morrow's sun should say a sea roun down and caught her "bliking," explaining oh! sea merry I am, to such a dire extremity being thus committed. No remedy could be found so efficacious as the once tried "Bovine Canadian Specific."

In such a predicament I would advise her to adopt the motto prescribed in verse.

"Any Portland in a storm would bring her to."

Notices.

All boys having ponies, and wishing to join the Villard procession, will report at the City hall Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m.

The teachers of the public schools of the city will meet in the assembly hall of the new high school to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The "Oriental" arch, on Wabashaw street, made rapid strides yesterday, and will no doubt have the whole frame work completed to-day.

The Knights of St. Paul held a meeting last evening and agreed to turn out in full uniform on Monday. All members are requested to assemble at their hall at 8 a. m. on Monday.

Conductors on all roads running out of St. Paul will be instructed to honor on Sept. 4 all tickets issued at reduced rates and expiring on or before Sept. 3 to enable visitors to remain and participate in the Villard reception.

By order of the reception committee. St. Paul, Aug. 30, 1883.

Civic societies who take part in the great celebration Monday morning next, are earnestly requested to report their society, and one of their number as their marshal, to Division Marshal Col. A. R. Kiefer, No. 190 East Seventh street, before Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and be assigned position in division.

The "Welcome" arch, on Third street, had last evening assumed its full proportions and form, even to the dome crowning the center. It has already an imposing appearance, and shadows forth some idea of its magnificence when completed and decked in its gorgeous coloring.

AN OBNOXIOUS TELEGRAPH POLE.

EDITOR GLOBE:—Will you call the attention of the powers that be to a telegraph pole unused, except for sign purposes, in front of Messrs. Wm. Lee & Co.'s on Third street. It is much in the way of foot passengers, and should be removed before Monday.

AN OLD READER AND ADMIRER OF THE GLOBE.

THE BUTCHERS.

The butchers met at Market hall last evening and organized by electing Louis Eisenmenger, chairman, and Paul Engell, secretary. There was a good attendance, and after an interchange of views, they unanimously decided to participate in the reception to Mr. Villard and his guests on Monday. They are to appear in procession mounted, wearing for a uniform black clothes, silk hats, rosettes and white gloves. C. W. Oerter was appointed chief marshal and Fred. Falkner and Louis Eisenmenger assistant marshals, who will make all the arrangements for the parade, will announce on Saturday morning, and they are meet and such other details as may be of interest to the parties participating. They also decided to close their places of business at 7 o'clock Monday morning, to remain so until the celebration ends.

Lydia E. Pinkham's great Laboratory, Lynn, Mass., is turning out millions of packages of her celebrated Compound, which are being sent to the four winds, and actually find their way to all lands under the sun and to the remotest confines of modern civilization.

ON TO WONDERLAND.

Uncle Rufus' Yachting Party on Wheels—Thrilling Incident of Mountain Life—The Story of the Marquis and Custer's Old Scout—Pyramid Park the "Bad Lands" of the Little Missouri—Grandeur of the Northern Pacific Route, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence Daily Globe.] No. II.

LIVINGSTON, Aug. 23, 1883.

The second letter of the brief series descriptive of the journeying of the journey toward Wonderland of the Rufus Hatch takes up the thread of narrative dropped as Lord Heady put on the brakes for the stop at the weird and romantic mountain-side station at the entrance of PYRAMID PARK.

At Little Missouri, a stop of an hour or more was made. In this bijou valley nestled among the hills and bluffs are the Pyramid Park hotel, a small supply store and a couple of saloons. This is the outlet of a coal mine in which a force of about 100 miners are employed, and the coal was being delivered from the mines at the rate of from twenty to thirty car per day. The country back of the bluff is excellent for ranching and at Little Missouri the Marquis De Mores, of Paris, has established a quite extensive feed packing establishment, and has at present upon his ranch at Little Missouri, and a second ranch fifteen or twenty miles beyond, 8,000 sheep and 5,000 cattle. A member of the party, Baron Salvador, had letters of introduction to the Marquis, and having telegraphed him of his passing, the latter was at the mountain-side station to meet him. The Marquis was in the son of the Duke of Vallambrosa, and is a young man not more than thirty-five years of age, if so much, and was dressed in a mountaineer's suit of corduroy, wore a wide-brimmed, brigandish felt hat. About two weeks earlier the Marquis had killed a man near by, for which he had been arrested and taken to Mandan, where it was held by the examining court that it was a case of justifiable homicide. There are two versions of the story, and probably somewhere between the two is the truth. The Marquis, as the story runs, had gotten into a difficulty in the mountains, and to leave the country, came to this, and having great means at his command, and being for a wild, free western life, decided to embark as a ranchman. Before making his western settlement he had married the daughter of Monsieur von Hoffman, a New York banker.

THE YOUNG WIFE.

determined to accompany her husband in his residence upon his ranch. Upon a high bluff, reached only by a circuitous route from the railroad station, though in plain sight and the distance seemingly short, yet involving a ride of two miles, the Marquis built a handsome, commodious house, which strikes the passing traveler with surprise, as nothing in comparison to it to be seen on the route. The spot is a charming one. The beauty of the nature and the loveliness of scenery as viewed therefrom are a perpetual delight. These facts, added to others, the wealth of the new comer, his lavish purchases of stock, creating a monopoly so to speak, his disinclination for any association with the trappers and hunters, and ill-to-do frontiersmen, awakened at once their dislike, jealousy and hostility. With the alleged intention of driving him out, various annoyances were resorted to, even to the shooting of a man in his employ, but no effect being produced, on the night, not long before, it is alleged that his horse was killed, and in the affray that followed the Marquis shot and killed a man named Riley, an old trapper of the neighborhood, a popular man among his class, and the partner, as a hunter, of a man known as Frank O'Donnell, formerly one of Custer's scouts, and an Indian fighter of great intrepidity and even genius.

THE OLD SCOUT'S STORY.

is that there was no assault upon the house of the Marquis, but that the Marquis lay in ambush for Riley and shot him in revenge for the killing of his employe a couple of months earlier. When Riley was killed, a fight followed between the Marquis and his retainers and O'Donnell and his followers, the latter having two horses shot under him and a bullet hole made in his hat. The affair terminated without any other fatality than the death of Riley. It is to be noted that while the excursion train was passing at Little Missouri, up rode O'Donnell accompanied by three of his friends, his first appearance there since the affray and arrest, examination and discharge of the Marquis. O'Donnell was cordially welcomed by those who knew him, among whom was

A MOUNTAINEER WOMAN.

of pleasant features, who grasped his hand eagerly, saying, "I'm glad to see you back again, Frank, you must stay here with us." To which the reply came, "I'm glad to see you Lizzie, and rather glad to be back here myself, and of course I mean to stay." The quick eye of the scout discovered the Marquis among the group of a hundred standing around, and he hastened to him, held out his hand and assured him he held no ill feelings toward him. The Marquis took the proffered hand and expressed sentiments of reciprocating the same feeling. But while this exhibit took place between the two principals, the settlers who expressed any opinion were emphatic in the terms in which they stated their dislike of the Marquis. And that gentleman was ill at ease. His eye was restless, in his belt he wore two large pistols and a savage looking knife. He was in haste to take leave of his friend, the Baron, and as he mounted his pony to ride away a gun was put in his hand, and his two attendants were similarly armed. A quiet, demure old trapper remarked, as the Marquis cantered away on his pony, that he would not give anything for his life. In fact he said it had been sworn that he should not leave the place alive, and he did not think it likely he would. It may be of course, that

THESE DISMAL FORBIDDINGS.

may not be realized. It was not pleasant to think, however, of the handsome young Marquis exposed to such jeopardy, and in large part due to his own rashness, and misunderstanding of human nature. And surely the cultured young wife, reared in luxury and accustomed to all the good things which wealth commands, in the lonely mountain upon the mountain side, with her young old baby boy, became a subject of saddened interest, which, for the moment, interested every heart. Speaking of his future plans, the Marquis said that in a couple of weeks he should leave the place, taking his family to reside in Paris during the winter, leaving his large business interests to the care of a partner. Should he happen to leave the place with his life secure, more than likely he will never return to it, and the universally expressed opinion was, that he would be wise to get away and abandon forever the schemes which invited his location there.

Leaving Little Missouri the excursionists sped on, and in the new and charming scenes that invited observation the scenes behind were, for the time at least forgotten.

OUR ROUTE OF TRAVEL.

traverse the beautiful park region of Minnesota, the broad wheat fields of Dakota, and courses through a score of flourishing towns and cities which it has ceased to spring up out of the wilderness. It affords views of those remarkable buttes, mounds and pillars, bright in color and strange in form, which are known as the Bad Lands, or the Pyramid Park of the Little Missouri.

It passes through the rich valley of the Yellowstone, hundreds of miles from the coast, where the mountains are mantled with grasses that feed great herds and flocks, and where cities just founded are developing into importance. And so for more than a thousand miles this railroad takes the traveler through a region possessing not only the charm of variety to an extraordinary degree, but showing many features of peculiar interest.

SENTINEL BUTTE.

The most majestic of its fellows, 610 miles from St. Paul on our outward journey, was a sight of prominence, and from the rear of the train, as we passed, we afforded sights and pictures not soon to be forgotten. Here and there we saw the villages of the prairie dog, with the villages of the sprightly creatures sitting at the door of his cave ready to disappear at the slightest alarm. Night overtook the tourists before reaching Glendive where it was proposed to remain until daylight, but being somewhat belated, a short halt only was there made, and before the gray of morning came again Miles City, Ft. Keogh, and the Marquis and his party, with daylight found the tourists at Rosbud, 800 miles from the starting point, in full view. Speeding onward Howard, Custer, Riverside, Pompey's Pillar, all points of interest, were passed and about noon the train pulled up for

A STOP AT BILLINGS.

915 miles from our starting point. This is an interesting town, and the foundation is already laid for a flourishing city. Although its existence began in June, 1882, it now has a population of 1,200 people, with good buildings, stores, shops, and all the facilities for comfortable living. It is the outlet for an extended region of ranching country and its cattle yards or corrals are the largest seen so far on the route. Two daily papers are published here, while eastern papers have a considerable circulation, and the newstand of Mr. Malcomb is liberally patronized. The objective point to be reached after leaving Billings is Livingston, 1,030 miles from St. Paul. The run between these points was made with a smoothness and celerity not before noticeable en route, and the terminal point was reached at 6 p. m. Livingston time, which is one hour and fifty-five minutes slower than St. Paul time. For some miles before coming to the halt for the night at Livingston the snow mountains had been in sight to the delight of the enraptured party, who hourly grew more enthusiastic and enchanted. Here at the gateway of the Wonderland just beyond, it is worth one's while to stop long enough to learn something of the "Denver of the Northwest," located at the geographical center of the great route that brings the Pacific shore within sight and hearing of the Atlantic coast. While the excursionists were gleefully enjoying the glories of a Livingston sunset, the Globe historian gathered material for letter number three.

THE EFFECTS OF BOOZE.

"* * * The best advice may come too late," said a sufferer from kidney troubles, when asked to try Kidney-Wort. "I'll try it but it will be my last dose." The man got well and is now recommending the remedy to all sufferers. In this case good advice came just in time to save the man.

As Seen in the Damaged Visages in the Police Court Yesterday.

The sultry beams of the midsummer sun crept through the Venetian 25-cent shades of the police court windows and shed a dog-day lustre over the bull pen yesterday morning, and a lighter docket has not been seen for many a day, as the warm weather seems to have an enervating effect on vice.

John Keyman had been as full as a billed owl, he drank several schooners of the beautiful and it knocked him silly. When a police man undertook to run him in he resisted and a huge howitzer was found in his pocket. He went over the hills to the workhouse for twenty days. James Dean arrived on Wednesday from the hop-pole districts of Wisconsin. He too, had budged up on the elegant tangle-foot and it laid him out. A gun was found in his hip pocket, and the scrape cost him \$10.

C. Montmer is a festive candy butcher on the trains and he engaged in a fight with a baggage man at the union depot. He was fined \$20.

John McCumber, the fellow who tried to knock a bartender out in one round, did not appear when his name was called, and his bail of \$25 was forfeited.

Alexander Gross, charged with the larceny of \$45 from Anton Schmidt was held to the grand jury and he gave \$300 bail for his appearance.

That poor bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters. Will you let them suffer who so easily cured!

THE COURTS.

Probate Court. [Before Judge McGroarty.] Estate of Jacob Eisasser, deceased. Hearing adjourned to September 20th, 10 a. m.

Estate of Ulric Siegenthaler, deceased. Hearing on citation adjourned till to-day at 10 a. m.

Estate of H. A. Lemson, deceased. Petition for assignment of estate filed. Hearing, September 24th, 10 a. m.

Estate of Stephen Elliott, deceased. Petition for administration filed. Hearing September 24th, 10 a. m.

Insanity of Lena Burns. Information filed. Examination to-day at 10 a. m.

Municipal Court. [Before Judge Burr.] J. McCumber, drunk and disorderly; bail of \$25 forfeited. F. Gashott, violating market ordinance; dismissed. J. Flynn, drunkenness and carrying concealed weapons; committed for twenty days. J. Dean, same; fine of \$10 paid. S. C. Mortimer, assault; fine of \$20 paid. J. Mooney, drunkenness; committed for five days. A. Gross, larceny; held to the grand jury.

Articles of Incorporation Filed. Articles of incorporation of the St. Paul and Pacific Coal and Iron company were filed with the secretary of state yesterday. The business is organized to mine, quarry and manufacture iron, coal and other materials, mineral substance and metals, and to buy, sell, ship and transport and deal in the same, and in wood, brick, cement, cement-ware, coal and fuel of every kind and description at wholesale and retail, and to construct, lease, by and operate all other works, yards, warehouses and other real and personal estate in the state of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and elsewhere. The principal place of business is to be St. Paul, the time of commencing business September 1, 1883, which is to continue for a term of twenty years. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, and