

DAKOTA NEWS.

THE LEGISLATURE.

YANKTON, Dak., March 2.—The capital removal business is at fever heat. The bill for a commission came up in the house to-day. Thompson moved a second reading and reference to a special committee. The opponents attempted to amend and defer action, but after a sharp fight the bill passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Allred, Benson, Bowman, Choteau, Ellis, Harvey, McCallister, Nelson, Pratte, Thompson, Tower, Tycheson, Van Woert, Wagner and Williams.

Nays—Inman, Tombs, Norlin, Phillips, Rice, Rinehart, Robinson, Sterling, Wynn.

As such committee, the speaker appointed Pratte, Wagner, Benson, Thompson, Van Woert, Choteau and Tower. The vote indicates that the bill will certainly pass the house. It seems certain that at least seven councilmen, and so the bill promises to become a law. The prospects of a single night may nip the scheme in the bud and cause a change. Yankton people are shocked and mortified that they are certain the plan is a gigantic steal. In conversation this evening, a well known gentleman remarked, in language more emphatic than elegant, that "Yankton's goose is cooked." The capital has been here twenty-one years, and the people have taken no steps to provide a suitable building for legislative purposes. There is some reason in the claim made by Yankton that the removal is premature until the boundaries of the new State have been determined.

This commission will have ready for occupation a fine capital building without any expense to Dakota, and in view of the fact that the legislature will be three times the size of the present body, a suitable building—and especially without cost—is an important consideration. The

MAIN POINTS OF THE BILL.

are as follows: That the commission shall nominate and the council confirm nine commissioners to locate a permanent seat of government and public buildings of the Territory of Dakota; that the commissioners are required to give \$400,000 and each a faithful performance of their duty, and shall also take oath to faithfully carry out the provisions of the bill; that if any of the commissioners fail to qualify within thirty days after the passage of the bill, or should a vacancy occur at any time, the governor shall fill the vacancy; that commissioners shall meet at Yankton within thirty days and organize by electing a president, secretary and treasurer; that on or before July 1 the commission shall select a suitable site for the seat of government and shall receive not less than \$100,000, to be paid or guaranteed in money or in land, or both; that after the site is determined upon, the commission shall secure for at least twenty acres of land, and the same is hereby declared the permanent seat of the government of the Territory of Dakota, at which all sessions of the legislature shall hereafter be held. Provisions are made for the seat of government for capital purposes, and the act prescribes that none of the commissioners shall purchase land within ten miles of the capital for a period of one year. The commissioners are each to receive \$10 per day for their services.

COUNCIL BILLS PASSED.

To reimburse Martin & Anderson for losses sustained in furnishing iron work for the territorial penitentiary; to amend an act providing for the appointment of a tax commissioner. The house passed the following council bills: Incorporating the cities of Chamberlain and Casselton; to locate a reform school at Plankinton; to regulate the mining and grading of wheat and barley; to provide for the maintenance of the university of North Dakota at Grand Forks; to amend the charter of the village of Dell Rapids; memorial to congress asking for the repeal of the duty on lumber and barrel wire. Passage of house bills: To establish a uniform system of common schools; to incorporate the city of Steele; to create the counties of DeLano, Scooby, Bryant, Sterling, Jackson and Martin; to provide for changing the county seat of Bon Homme county by vote of the people. Under suspension of the rules bills were passed authorizing Grant county to issue bonds and appropriating funds for a normal school at Madison.

YANKTON, March 3.—The bill for the commission on removing the capital came up in the house to-day, and the proceedings following were the most interesting and exciting of the session. When the special committee reported the bill it was with amendments that necessitated consideration in committee of the whole. It was thought fatal to the bill to let it take its regular course, in view of the fact that the session lasts but seven days longer, and the committee gained leave to withdraw the report and substitute one to the effect that the report be received and the bill put on its final passage. This was finally done by the following vote:

AYES. Pyatt, Benson, Bowman, Choteau, Ellis, Harvey, McCallister, Nelson, Robinson, Tycheson, Wynn.

NAYS. Inman, Tombs, Norlin, Phillips, Rice, Rinehart, Robinson, Sterling, Wynn.

Mr. Rinehart did not vote. For a long time the opponents of the bill flustered amid much excitement, especially in the lobby, which was crowded, but the question was at last brought to a direct vote. To say that Yankton people are mad is weak; they are wildly excited, and talk about nothing else except a big steal, bribery and jobbery. Members favoring the bill are charged by insinuation with selling out Gov. Ordway and Alexander Hughes, receiver of a land office, who favor a commission, come in for a full share of the abuse heaped upon the town site speculators. Charges of improper motives against the governor are inconsistent, as he could easily have caused the location of Pierre as a capital. He has an eighty-acre tract of land there, the value of which would have increased from \$5,000 to \$50,000 or \$100,000 by virtue of the selection of Pierre as the capital. This ought to meet the charge, especially as Gov. Ordway distinctly says he heartily supports the bill as the people of the Territory ought to procure the erection of public buildings free of charge.

WHILE THE BOOM IS PENDING, which may not be the case in two years. In the matter of bribery in the absence of positive proof it will not do to loosely make the charge, but it is openly asserted here that certain subordinate railroad officials have given checks to members to oppose the commission bill. It is asserted that detectives saw the transaction, and that the whole matter is liable to be made public. I do not vouch for the correctness of this, but such is the rumor. It is thought that superior railroad officials do not comprehend the situation here, and do not know the promises their representatives are making. To let them fully understand, the following telegram has been signed by a dozen members and sent to Gen. Mansfield, Merrill, President Hill and President Keop:

A well guarded bill, providing for the appointment of a commission to select a site for the capital at some central and accessible point in this Territory, and providing for the erection of capital buildings, costing not less than \$100,000 from the proceeds of land or contributions in money, without expense to the Territory, has passed the house of representatives. We believe that a large majority of both houses and the governor believe this bill will become a law, and that the capital should be removed to a more central location during the next two years. We can see no reason why the railroad companies should oppose this measure, and we desire to express our opinion that further undue influence by some of those representing your road in opposition to this measure will result in a granger war throughout the Territory.

The movement to secure public buildings without cost to the Territory attracted seven members in the house on Tuesday, and this granger idea has taken a strong hold, especially as it is earnestly reported that the railroad intended to make a new town for the capital on the Missouri.

COUNCIL BILLS PASSED: Memorial to congress asking for authority to transact insurance companies, to prohibit the

manufacture and sale of adulterated liquors; to provide funds for the construction of a main building for the deaf mute school at Sioux Falls; to govern the introduction and use of text books in the common schools; to fix the salary of the territorial superintendent of instruction, and to provide for the office of assistant superintendent of instruction. The council passed house bills to authorize the issue of bonds for the improvement of the Sioux Falls penitentiary. The house passed the council bill locating the deaf and dumb school at Sioux Falls. The passage of the house bill incorporating Valley City, passed; also incorporating Hillsboro; changing the name of Clark Center to Clark; creating the office of assayer.

YANKTON, March 5.—Yankton people are growing calmer in regard to the commission to remove the capital. In making a canvass, it is known that Burdick, McCauley, Nickens, Scooby, Roberts and Walsh will vote for it. One more vote will pass it through the council. Yankton people now feel satisfied that this vote will not be forthcoming. Jerald of Lincoln county was thought to favor the bill, but it is not positively known what action he will take. There are one or two other councilmen who might be induced by certain combinations to vote for the bill. A great deal of engineering is going on, with what result is uncertain. The opposition of the railroad representatives to the capital bill causes much indignation among members of the house, where the bill passed by over two-thirds vote. Members have heretofore been very conservative about interfering with the business they are disposed to resist railroad interference with the internal affairs of the Territory. Accordingly Mr. Harvey this morning introduced in the house substantially the same bill that Jerald previously introduced in the council. This bill gives comprehensive powers to railroad commissioners and provides for local taxation instead of 2 and 3 per cent of gross earnings. It was read the second time and will easily pass. In the council the bill regulating freight rates passed. It will thus be seen that the railroads are likely to lose more than they have gained, especially as a bill creating the office of territorial assayer general was introduced and passed in the house Friday. The bill will go through with a rush and without due deliberation.

COUNCIL BILLS PASSED: To create the office of county auditor in certain counties; to regulate the transportation of freight; to fix the salary of county superintendent of public schools in Grand Forks county; authorizing the village of Sioux Falls to pay John D. Cameron for loss in burning a school house; to appropriate funds for the construction of a normal school house at Madison; to incorporate the village of Portland; to authorize Union county to issue bonds; to create the counties of DeLano, Bryant, Scooby, Sterling, Martin and Jackson. The council also passed a comprehensive educational law, which had already passed the house. This law introduced the civil township system, and will undoubtedly be a great boon to the Territory. The council bill to increase the salary of the superintendent of the insane asylum from \$1,500 to \$2,000 was reported from the council committee of the whole to-day with favorable recommendation. Council bills passed the house: To authorize the county of Dickey to fund its indebtedness; authorizing school district No. 7, of Cass county, to issue bonds to erect a school house; increasing the salary of the territorial treasurer to \$2,000 net annum; to legalize the election of township officers in the Territory; legalizing the incorporation of Casselton; providing for fire escapes in public buildings. Council bills sent to the governor: Regulating the foreclosure of mortgages; providing for the killing of wolves and other animals; regulating instruction in the public schools. Gov. Ordway signed the bill for a court house for Hughes county and vetoed the bill for the Madison normal school.

YANKTON, March 6.—The situation continues interesting. To-day's developments have been disastrous for Yankton. Telegrams sent Saturday night by members of the legislature to railroad managers have caused instructions to come to the railway representatives here to go easy in interfering with Dakota's internal affairs. Telegrams have also come to members that the general manager had not fully understood the situation, and that their representatives were here only to look after matters that directly concerned the railroad. Accordingly, bright and early this morning it was understood that the railway representatives would no longer oppose the commission bill. When the bill came up in the council for a second reading, there was a sharp and decisive contest in regard to its reference. A motion to refer to a special committee was carried by 7 to 5. The committee is Wickens, Burdick, Walsh, Ziebach and Dewey. It will be discussed in committee of the whole to-morrow and will come up for final passage on Thursday, unless it receives the support of eight councilmen to-morrow. Yankton people now concede that they are beaten, but fall lack somewhat upon the illegality of the proceedings, holding that while the organic act provides that governor and legislature may remove the capital, it does not give them power to delegate this authority to a commission. The other side says there is ample authority for appointing such a commission to do the work. In regard to the matter of railroad legislation, the retirement of the railroads has caused a halt. While extreme measures may not be pressed, the granger element is so strong that under the present temper of the legislature, some kind of legislation on the subject seems inevitable, though it may be nothing more than a commission to investigate the subject of railway management and method of taxation, and report to the next legislature.

BILLS ARE BEING RUSHED THROUGH at a lively rate. A supplementary bill passed both houses to-day, providing for additional polling places in the proposed county of Sargent. The bill puts April 10 as the time of election. Council bills passed: Providing for the appointment of agents to receive services for non-resident executors and guardians; to extend the provisions of the township law, so that partnerships may grant liquor licenses; to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within 900 yards of the Yankton college; to amend the herd law so that trespassers on school and university lands shall have no protection from the law.

House bills passed the council: To authorize the village of Edgar to issue bonds for the construction of a well; to authorize the city of Bismarck to issue school house bonds; providing that grand juries shall consist of from sixteen to twenty-three persons; to change the name of Clark Center to Clark.

The house passed bills for: Protecting fish in the waters of Dakota; amending the act incorporating Bismarck; authorizing the board of education of the Madison normal school to sell certain lands; legalizing the incorporation of Madison; relating to the town site of Bismarck; authorizing Bismarck to issue bonds for the construction of a school house; memorial asking congress to authorize legislation to grant charters to insurance companies.

Council bills passed the house: Creating Roberts county; authorizing School District No. 2, county of Barnes, to issue bonds for the erection of a school house; providing for the issue of bonds for the erection of a main building for deaf mute asylum. The latter passed unanimously. Roberts county includes part of the great Sisseton reservation.

YANKTON, March 7.—When Walsh playfully introduced the bill removing the capital from Yankton five or six weeks ago, no one suspected what the result would be. No sooner had this motion been published than a Huron delegation hurried down to oppose removal. After reaching here the delegation concluded to work for Huron and this brought other delegations. A lively struggle then began, and has continued right on until to-day, when it ended in the passage of the bill creating a commission of nine to select the site for the capital. When the bill came up in committee of the whole, the speaker offered several amendments. The op-

ponents of the bill tried hard to secure a different amendment. Dewey proposed that the question be submitted to a popular vote. Jackson moved that the capital be permanently located at Sioux Falls, which would give \$100,000 and ten acres of land. These and several other amendments were lost by a vote of 7 to 5. After a prolonged session, which was listened to by a crowded lobby, the bill was put on its final passage, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Jerald, McCauley, Nickens, Roberts, Walsh and Mr. President.

Nays—Dewey, Jackson, McIntosh, Washabaugh and Ziebach.

The amendments prepared by the special committee were promptly concurred in by the house by a vote of 5 to 7. This bill, as passed, provides for the appointment of a commission of nine to determine upon a suitable location for a permanent capital. The commission are not under \$40,000 bonds to faithfully perform their duties, and are to receive \$6 per day services, but are to be reimbursed any expense may not exceed \$10,000 on or before July 1, a place to be selected and the town or town site chosen to give the Territory 100 acres of land and \$200,000 in cash for public buildings. The bill named members of the commission upon the advice of Gov. Ordway, who desired the commission to suggest members from different legislative districts of the Territory. The following gentlemen compose

THE COMMISSION: Milo W. Scott of Grand Forks, Burleigh P. Spaulding of Fargo, Alex. McKenzie of Bismarck, Charles H. Myers of Spirit county, George A. Mathews of Steele, Henry H. DeLano of Canton, Alex. Hughes of Yankton, M. J. Robinson of Vermilion and John P. Belding of Deadwood. Gov. Ordway will send in their names for confirmation in the usual way. During the act of the bill, this question the excitement in Yankton has run high. The Yankton people have bitterly opposed any step toward removal and charges of bribery and corruption on the part of those favoring the commission have been freely made. Rumors have also been circulated that the railroad representatives, who until this week opposed the commission bill, and others had offered money against the bill. While rumors have been given in these dispatches as current, they are, however, entirely untrue. No real authority for them. Attempts at authentication fail to develop any fact, and it must be concluded that such reports lack foundation. Roberts introduced a bill in the council appropriating \$25,000 for the agricultural college at Fargo. The bill was favorably reported by the committee of the whole. In the council bills granting to John Shelly right to maintain a ferry across the Red river near Caledonia and regulating the practice of peddling and peddling and requiring diploma, also creating the county of Sterling were lost. Passed bills: To provide for the insurance of the territorial library; to provide for the organization of townships by the government; to issue bonds for the following house bills: To authorize Lawrence county to issue bonds; to prevent the corruption of waters of Rapid creek; to amend the Deadwood charter; to create the office of territorial assayer general; to provide for the appointment by the governor; providing for the erection of a court house and jail in Coudreau county.

YANKTON, Dak., Special Telegram, March 8.—To-morrow the sixth session of the legislature will close by limitation. A strong effort is made to close up business, but motions to cut off new business are not and new bills come forward every day. Those bills are usually passed under suspension of the rules, but they are generally local measures of minor importance that have been overlooked. Members are running back and forth in search of their bills. Nearly 100 bills were sent to the executive office yesterday and to-day. Members are anxious for an early adjournment to-morrow, but a midnight session is probable. The bill for a commission to remove the capital, having properly passed both houses yesterday, was sent to the governor to-day and signed this evening. The bill has a good chance of enactment and had feeling here against both the legislature and the governor. There are still several important measures remaining for consideration. Fears are entertained that the bill creating the office of attorney general will be passed. This is an important measure, as at present district attorneys are fully able to take up all matters that should be brought in the courts. The bill is for the benefit of general militia companies has thus far been overlooked, but an effort will still be made to pass one through. Among the important bills that came up at the last moment was the bill establishing an agricultural college at Fargo and issuing bonds for the building, and bills passed the council to-day also for bonds to build a juvenile reform school at Plankinton. The governor vetoes the bill authorizing Deadwood to issue \$100,000 bonds to build a normal school at Madison, on grounds of violation of the United States statute; also the bill establishing a Springfield normal school, which was ambitious in regard to the issue of bonds for the building of a normal school for collecting taxes in the Black Hills. The vetoes were all sustained. During the past two days nearly 100 bills were sent to the executive office. About half of them have been signed. They are generally of minor importance, and many of them bills creating new counties. Of these about thirty have been passed, most of which were named after members of the legislature. The bill for a constitutional convention passed both sides.

Dakota Interests. WASHINGTON, March 6.—Delegated Pettigrew visited the departments to-day in the interest of his Territory. While at the department of agriculture he argued upon the commissioner the importance of drilling some cotton wells west of the Missouri river, on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad and the wagon road from Pierre to the Black Hills. An appropriation has been made for that purpose, and well-being being sunk in Eastern Colorado. The commissioner said that the scope of the law justified him in using some of the money in Dakota, and he would arrange to send the subject to the department. Mr. Pettigrew to address him a letter setting forth the advantages and possible results of experiments in this direction. Mr. Pettigrew will comply with the request.

THE TERRITORY'S RESOURCES. The commissioner of agriculture has just completed an official report upon the resources of Dakota for the benefit of emigrants. It embraces the description of the soil, climate, topography and natural resources of that section. It also gives the official record of the rainfall and temperature from the different signal stations in Dakota. It gives the location of the timber, and the height above the sea of different portions of the Territory. For instance, it shows that the James River valley is much lower than the Missouri River valley. It shows that Huron is 2,400 feet above the sea, while Pierre, which is exactly west, is 1,500 feet above. Jamestown is 1,380 feet above the sea. The Red River valley is from 750 to 900 feet—700 feet at Pembina, 900 feet at Fargo. The report also shows the population and material development of each of the organized counties, and what kind of crops flourish best in each county, and the adaptability of the Black Hills country for grazing purposes.

DEVIL'S LAKE. The land office department is beginning to take measures to organize the Devil's Lake district under the new law establishing three new land districts in Dakota. The failure to ratify the Sioux treaty prevents the organization of the two other districts. It is understood that Hon. W. Lord, of Michigan, who retired from public life with the close of the late congress, will receive the appointment of register in the Devil's Lake district. It is not yet determined where the land office of that district will be located. There are within the district two towns or rather two prospective towns with no more than one or two buildings in each. One of these is known as Lake City and the other as Crede City. The land office in that district will probably be located at one or the other of these places. Neither of these towns and in fact no acre in the district, has been surveyed. There are no railroads in the district. There are from 5,000 to 10,000 settlers on the land in the district. The land office department will make arrangements for its survey this summer. The persons to fill the office of receiver has not yet been selected.

The records of Fort Pembina prove this to be the coldest winter in eleven years. The average temperature for the first twenty days in January was 18 deg. below zero.

Two-Cent Stamps. Several designs have been submitted for the new two-cent stamp, but none of them have as yet been adopted, beyond the fact that the stamp will contain a picture of Washington and the legend, "United States postage" instead of "U. S. postage," as at present. It is thought, however, the stamp will be of a brownish color.

Was Blaine Shot At? A report is current that a short time before the adjournment of congress an attempt was made by some persons unknown to assassinate Secretary Blaine, by shooting into a carriage in which he was seated, while returning from one of the night sessions at the capitol. Mr. Blaine treats the matter lightly, and the hole through the window of the carriage in which he rode, was probably made by a pebble thrown by some boy with a "devil's sling." His family, however, are said to take a more serious view of the occurrence.

February's Frightful Fire Facts. The New York Bulletin finds that there were 149 fires in this country February, where the loss was \$10,000 and upward, the aggregate loss footed up \$6,800,000, including small fires, the total loss last month is estimated at \$8,300,000. This is \$1,000,000 more than the loss of February, 1882, and the heaviest loss in the month for six years. The Bulletin says: "With a fire record of \$9,500,000 against January and \$8,300,000 against February, we have \$17,800,000 less capital as a nation than we had when this year began; and, if the shrinkage goes on at the same rate, the country will have reason to be ashamed of its carelessness \$106,000,000 worth, and the insurance companies will enjoy the luxury of woe to the amount of \$60,000,000 by the end of the year." The insurance loss of the month is set down at \$4,500,000 to \$5,000,000.

Diamond Cut Diamond. The feeling exhibited by the opposing counsel in the war route trial is intensified daily, and Judge Wylie has to exert all his influence to keep the conflicting elements in order. This was exhibited to-day during the examination by the defense of Gen. Miles, the renowned Indian fighter, relative to the location of certain routes in Dakota, and the means used to expediate services upon them. Chandler was conducting the examination on behalf of Brady and the other conspirators, and it became necessary to call Gen. Miles' attention to certain communications written by him on the subject. The examination was frequently interrupted by Merrick and Bliss, which made Chandler angry, and he appealed to the court to be allowed to conduct his inquiries after his own manner. For the first time since the new trial, Judge Wylie favored the defense by stating that Mr. Chandler was not to be molested unless he transgressed the proper limits, whereat Col. Ingersoll and his associates granted approvingly. Considerable sparring resulted, which Judge Wylie rebuked after the manner of a schoolmaster, and, as his reproof was put good naturedly, both sides ceased wrangling and kept down to business. There probably never was a case on trial where such bitter feeling existed, and spectators who daily throng the court room go with the expectation of witnessing active hostilities.

French Pretenders. As French politics turns on what shall be the future status of pretenders to the throne, just who these remarkable individuals are is a matter of considerable interest. There are four "pretenders," so called. One is Prince Jerome Napoleon, who is the heir of the house of Bonaparte. He is a nephew of the first Napoleon, and therefore a first cousin of the third Napoleon. Under the settlement of succession laid down by the founder of the house, Jerome became its heir after the death of the young Prince Imperial in June, 1880. He it was who was lately imprisoned for his foolish proclamation, denouncing the Republic. But Jerome is much disliked by the Bonapartists, especially because of his enmity to the Catholic church, and many of that party have adopted his son, Prince Victor as their candidate for the throne, so that in one sense father and son are rivals. The other two pretenders are Henry, count of Chambord, and the count of Paris. The count of Chambord is the last surviving representative of the elder branch of the Bourbons. He is a grandson of the last Bourbon king, Charles X., who was expelled from the throne in 1830. He is an elderly man of obstinate and bigoted nature, and has long lived at Frohsdorf in Austria. The party of "legitimists" in France, comprising most of the nobility and a large portion of the priesthood, hope to restore him to the throne under the title of "Henry the Fifth."

The Count of Paris is heir of the Orleans family, being the grandson of that King, Louis Philippe, who succeeded Charles X., on the French throne in 1830. He is an able and excellent man, forty years of age; and is at present serving, with his uncle, the Duke D'Anmale, and his brother Duke De Chartres, as an officer in the French army. He is said to have given up his claims to the throne in favor of his distant relative, the Count of Chambord. It may be stated that, as Chambord, is childless, should he come to throne the Count of Paris would be his legitimate heir. If the republic shall be destroyed—which we do not by any means believe,—the probabilities strongly favor the elevation of a member of the Orleans family, either the Count De Paris or his uncle the Duke D'Anmale.

High Life in England.

Letter from London.

Here is about the usual daily routine at the average country house of any pretension when the family are in residence: Warning gong or bell for breakfast at eight to half past; breakfast at from nine to nine-thirty, before or during which meal the morning post arrives. If before, each person's letters are put beside his plate on the breakfast table, or ranged on a table in the hall; if during breakfast, the letters are brought in by a servant and handed to each person. As a general thing, unless there is a large and formal party staying in the house, servants do not wait at breakfast, (it being a most informal meal, at which the gentlemen always get up from their seats and wait on themselves and the ladies at the table. Ten-thirty: Shooting parties are formed, and take their departure about eleven. Ten to ten-thirty: Those who hunt start to the meet, and either ride, drive, or are driven to covert; the meet, to save time, having breakfasted in "pink," as hunting-dress is termed. People who neither shoot nor hunt, (such being exceptional creatures in England, I am pleased to say,) amuse themselves as they like: write, read, walk out, smoke, etc. One or two p.m., luncheon. As at breakfast, servants do not wait. From three to five: Shooting and hunting parties return; if fine, rides, drives, and walks are indulged in, and calls are made on or received from neighboring friends; if wet, billiards and music indoors. From five to seven or seven-thirty, conversation, music, etc. in the drawing-room, during which time ladies usually retire to their rooms. Seven or seven-thirty: Dressing gong or bell for dinner. Everybody goes to their rooms to dress. Full dress, with a black tie, (white, if there is to be a dinner party,) for gentlemen is de rigueur. Evening dress for ladies. Each person lights himself to his room by a candle in a candle-stick, a row of which are found ranged on a table in the hall. When dressed, this candle is brought down, again and placed (blown out) on the table. Seven-thirty or eight: Gong (or bell) for dinner, followed by the butler's announcement that "Dinner is on the table," until which no one sits. People go in arm-in-arm, the gentleman of the house with a lady, the lady of the house with a gentleman, last. The manner of going in to dinner is governed by very rigid regulations, people being set in, not according to age, but with strict regard to the established order of precedence to rank, as observed at court. It sometimes happens to be no easy matter to determine who shall be the leader. If there be two earl's daughters, for instance, resort has to be had to the date of creation of their respective older fathers, peerages, the younger, if even by a day. From seven-thirty or eight till nine or nine-thirty: Dinner. The ladies rise first at a signal from the lady of the house, the gentleman sitting from one-quarter to a half an hour longer; during which the port, sherry, and claret should go round the table at least twice. From then till eleven, (or later if there is dancing,) tea, conversation, games, music, etc., in the drawing-room. Eleven: The ladies retire by common consent, the gentlemen lighting their hand-candles for them. Gentlemen then go to the billiard or smoking-rooms, which are well provided with spirits and mineral waters, and retire when they choose.

In the summer, of course, there are different occupations. Instead of hunting and shooting there is fishing, and races, and cricket matches to go to or take part in, garden parties and flower shows to attend, and lawn-tennis to play from morning till night.

A Provident Englishman.

From the Toronto News.

An affable, though somewhat desiccated American was on his way the other day to the city of Boston. He had, with that thrifty forethought of his nation, secured a lower berth, and was meditating upon the wisdom of gathering his body behind the curtains when he was accosted by an Englishman in a tweed suit. The Englishman was of an ample presence and had the air of one who had been pastured on mutton chops all his life.

"You will excuse me," said he of the tweed suit, "but am I right in supposing that you have the lower berth?"

"You bet your life," replied the other.

"My sister," said the owner of the tweed suit, "has the upper berth, which is deuced awkward, you know. The fact is," added the Englishman, with frank urbanity, "it's unpleasant for ladies to climb up past a man in a lower berth. Now, might I ask you, sir, to do me the extreme favor of occupying the upper berth and permitting my sister to take yours?"

The request was scarcely preferred when the American, with the gallantry of a genuine Yank, hastened to assure his English acquaintance that nothing could give him more pleasure than to be of service to a lady.

On the following morning the American was astonished to see a pair of tweed legs emerge from a lower berth opposite that which he had politely given up, and the next moment the adipose upper extremities of the Englishman,

"Say," said the American, as an air of grave disgust began to creep over his astonished physiognomy, "didn't you ask me to give up my lower berth to your sister?"

"Certainly, my dear fellow," replied the gentleman addressed, "hope you slept well?"

"And you had a lower berth?"

"Of course."

"And then you got me to give up mine to your sister, sir?"

"Why, my dear fellow," said the Englishman, in his turn, "you didn't expect I'd give up a lower berth to my own sister, did you?"

Henry W. Stowe, of New Berlin, Chango county, N. Y., has received \$15,000 by the will of a California man whom he saved from drowning several years ago.