

YANKERS IN LONDON.

How They Make Themselves Known by Their Dress and Manners.

Robert Laird Collier in Boston Herald.

If Americans could make London gay, London would be gay. The Yankees are everywhere an evidence. There is no mistaking the American anywhere. On streets, in the galleries, at the theaters, he is to be met. Eor one I am always glad to meet him. He is the heartiest, frankest all in all, the truest man to be found walking in shoe leather. He is different from all other foreigners in London. He speaks the same language as the Englishman. I can instantly understand all he is saying, and so it is that his voice and intonation and accent seem somewhat untrained, and, perhaps, just the least bit underbred. Of course, I mean the voice, intonation and accent of some Americans. Ten years ago I did not know what English people meant who told me that all yankees speak with a nasal twang, and that American ladies pitched their voices on a high, shrill key. I did not then believe it. But it is true. What of it? Whose business is it? Yet, all the same, it is true. I am constantly turning round on the street to look after an American voice. It is a national characteristic that Americans talk in a loud, unmodulated voice. No doubt it is a matter of climate. In public places Americans talk in loud voices. If I now remember, little notice is taken of this in America, where most people seem accustomed to it, but in England it seems rude and ill-bred to talk socially in a loud voice. In omnibuses, at dinner-tables, at the theaters, on the streets, one is constantly attracted by the loudness and sometimes the shrillness of the American voice. The softness and delicacy of the English lady's voice makes the American lady's voice in comparison all the more conspicuous. But did they not speak at all, there would be no mistaken my fellow-country people in London. To begin with, the dress would tell the story. All English gentlemen wear tall hats. If a man is respectably dressed he will be sure to have on a silk hat. The same may be said of all Continental gentlemen. Therefore, the slouch hat, the soft felt hat or the billycock hat upon an otherwise fashionably dressed man suggests to you that he is an American. Clothes are rather cheap in England and no English gentlemen will wear kneed-out trousers, but American gentlemen not uncommonly do. I often think the American ladies spend so much on dress that they have nothing left to spend on their husbands; for while the men are underdressed, or shabbily dressed, the ladies are sometimes overdressed, and commonly very expensively dressed. Then there is this to be said, English people are seldom oddly or peculiarly dressed. But you can not truthfully say this of Americans.

Colonel Sketchly's Ostriches.

The latest reports from the experimental ostrich farm in California are favorable to the success of the enterprise. A recent visitor to the farm writes:

"These immense birds are kept in yards or inclosures, one male and two females occupying a place together. A common board fence, higher than the ordinary, surrounds each corral, and divides them. There is a space or open lane between the pens—a driveway for teams and to carry food to the birds. They eat a wagon-load of shells in one day, besides a large amount of coarse food, vegetables, alfalfa or clover-grass, etc. The cost of each is \$1,000, and their weight is from 300 to 400 pounds. They lay seventy-five eggs each year, each egg valued at \$100. Their feathers are plucked twice a year; they are on the tail and wings of the bird, the body being nearly bare. Each plucking averages \$300. The eggs weigh two and one-half pounds. The male is black, the tail and wing feathers being white and the female a grayish white. It requires four strong men to hold one of these pets while plucking their plumes. It seems a cruel process and no wonder the birds resist so hard. They are savage and dangerous if attacked, and can only be handled after a sack or stocking-leg has been drawn over the head. They drive them into a corner, and slip as quietly as possible behind them to draw the covering rapidly on; some feathers are pulled out easily, others are cut, and one has to understand his business to prevent the bird from bleeding to death. They can not fly or jump, but can pace with the fleetest horses. When the eggs are to be gathered, a Chinaman is called into the arena. The ostrich seems to have taken a fierce dislike to the smile of the heathen Chinese, and is so taken up with his efforts to attack him that men slip in unnoticed and take possession of the eggs. The life of an ostrich extends beyond that of human beings, and averages 100 years. The plumes can be purchased singly by visitors, the price depending upon the length and thickness of them. They have to be afterward cleaned and dyed. No dogs or horses are allowed inside the inclosure, as the birds go wild at the sight of either. The Chinamen carry their food to them."

Spurgeon is a quarter of a century younger than Tennyson.

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

North Dakota Editors.

The North Dakota Press association met recently at the office of the Herald and adopted a constitution and by-laws, and H. C. Upham, of the Grafton News and Times, was elected president; W. J. Scott, of the Pioneer, Larimore, secretary; R. S. Hoskins, of the Bathgate Sentinel, treasurer; E. Mapes, of the Mapes Messenger, H. C. Hansbrough, of the Devil's Lake Inter-Ocean, W. J. Murphy, of the Plainedale, J. E. Duffy, of the Grafton Herald, and R. D. Hoskins, executive committee. The latter afterwards held a meeting and reported uniform rates of political and other advertising. Annual literary meetings will be held on July 4 of each year.

Slipped Through Their Fingers.

Martin L. Williamson, formerly of Turner county and under indictment for selling mortgaged property, has been for a year or so past living in Nebraska. Recently Sheriff Newby, armed with a requisition from the governor, went to Nebraska and arrested Williamson. Having business to attend to in the evening, he placed the culprit in the custody of City Marshal John Smith for a couple of hours, and on going for his prisoner at 11 p. m., was informed by the excited official that Williamson had asked leave to go round the corner a minute, and that he had failed to come back. He is a small, light complexioned man, about twenty-eight years of age, wearing a light mustache, and is wanted for several other cases besides the one on which he was brought back.

A Vicious Husband's Work.

Watertown, Dak., Special Telegram, July 16.—Mrs. D. B. Stafford, a woman of respectability, was arrested at Watertown, recently, upon a warrant sworn out by her husband, charging her with child stealing. Stafford and his wife have lived apart for several months and the husband has possession of the children. A few days ago Mrs. Stafford met one of the children, a boy of eleven, as he was returning from school, and he gladly accompanied her to the hotel where she was stopping. On learning this fact, Stafford secured her arrest. This was done so late in the evening that the sheriff was compelled to keep her in his custody overnight. The citizens are greatly incensed against Stafford and the prosecution was abandoned.

Manitoba Rumors.

A report, with an apparently solid foundation, comes that the Manitoba intends to run its trains direct from Everest to Casselton, and from that point will continue the branch due west, keeping a couple of miles north of the Northern Pacific, till it strikes the Hope and Portland branches. The iron will be taken up from Everest, north to Sidney, at the old crossing of the Northern Pacific, and on to the new line with the Hope branch. The trains will then run from Everest directly to Casselton, and thence on the new line west to Ripon, where the plug-train will take passengers to Hope, the through trains running north to Portland and Larimore. During the summer a tri-weekly mixed train will be probably run on the old Mayville branch, but it is thought that eventually the track will be taken up and abandoned, as the bed is low and is easily blockaded in the winter. The changes mentioned, it is understood, will be made immediately, and through trains from St Paul will be soon running by way of Casselton and Portland to Larimore.

Dakota Territorial News.

The Dakota farmers say Red River crops never looked better.

There has been great scarcity of rain between Pierre and the Black Hills.

Ed Jones shot a boy who stole a boat near Fort Pierre, as he was trying to run away, inflicting a bad hip wound.

Oscar Whitney of Hankton, of the pre-emption division of the general land office, has been promoted to a \$1,600 clerkship.

J. P. Safford, an old citizen of Wahpeton, had his leg broken in four places by being thrown from a wagon.

A report comes from Devil's Lake that the horses of G. G. Beardsley, ten in number, had been run away by a band of unknowns.

Near New London a Northern Pacific train caught a man and his wife on a bridge, too late to stop the train but the man caught up the woman, threw her over the rail into the water below, and vaulted over himself, and rescued the woman from drowning.

W. H. Shaw, for the last few months proprietor of the Parker house at Parker took a lively rig from Parker to Hurley on Tuesday, the 15th, and leaving his team, took the morning train toward Hawarden, and has not since been seen.

Sheriff Muir of Ransom county, offers a reward of \$100 for the capture of William Bayley, who turned the tables on a deputy and escaped recently.

J. E. Wisner of Lisbon, the wealthiest man of the county, was thrown

from his buggy, his team running away, and seriously if not fatally hurt.

A. R. Brickley, John McCarthy, August Seabright, George Donnelly and C. O. Dodge of Le Beau, Fisher Coulter and Joseph Walton of Forest City, have been arrested and taken to Fargo, charged with selling liquor to Indians.

Two parties of Devil's Lake farmers met in the Mouse river country, each thinking the other was a gang of horse thieves, and several shots were exchanged, but without harm.

Thomas Catherwood, Bruce and Fred Robb appeared before Justice Yorkey, Grafton, having been charged with a riot in connection with the burning of the house of Betsy Gunderson, and were held in \$1,500 each to the district court.

Marshal Foster of Sanborn Dak., has arrested a man giving his name as Charles A. Conrad, who stole a horse, buggy and harness from a Mr. George Guilbert, who lives north of Waterbury. Conrad threw the buggy and harness over the bluff a mile and a half above town and turned the mare loose on the reservation.

At Mandan, T. G. Brown, formerly from Philadelphia, and late government teamster at Fort Lincoln, was run over by a train at the Mandan stock yards. He was brought into Mandan and the right leg was amputated above the ankle.

Albert C. Barnes, William F. Simrall and L. D. Dana have been appointed commissioners to organize Bottineau county on the northern boundary line of the territory.

A man by the name of Maguire, supposed to belong to St. Paul, dropped dead while at work with the surfacing gang near Larimore.

The wool clip of the Bitter Root valley amounts to 100,000 pounds.

Frank Ranch, an odd character around Pierre and Yankton, has been placed in the asylum at the latter place. He had an Indian wife, and her father took her away from him. This made him crazy.

Otto Rudgard shot himself in Deadwood after a long spree. He was the son of a rich Philadelphia jeweler, and had been in the navy and the regular army.

Near Valley City gophers have nearly ruined a field of wheat.

A man named Wood stepped into the telegraph office at Oriska while the operator was out and telegraphed the First National bank of Valley City to "Honor Charles D. Tenney's draft on you for \$350." This was signed "William Tenney, Security bank, Minneapolis." Wood then sent a message directed to "Charles D. Tenney, Valley City," saying, "Draw on First National bank of Valley City for \$350." The Valley City cashier suspected and refused to cash his draft. To get out of town Wood stole two tickets to Portland, Or., for which he was arrested at Jamestown.

The capitol building as it now stands has cost the contractor \$133,000, and he has \$6,000 worth of work to do to complete his contract, which he is now proceeding to do. He has received from the commission in cash \$103,000, and in the way of accounts assumed or guaranteed by the commission \$13,000, making the amount actually paid on the building by the commission \$116,000. The contractor's loss on the building will be about \$20,000.

Still another chapter has been added to the much-noted Schmidt mystery at Mitchell, a farmer named John R. Towell, who has lived in Hanson county near Rockport since 1878, went to the drug store in Alexandria and purchased a quantity of arsenic, which he swallowed. Death followed Tuesday night. It is rumored that he was laboring under a hallucination that he would be hanged for the lynching of Michael Bechtel, who was accused of murdering John Schmidt.

At Watertown, Mrs. D. B. Stafford, a woman of respectability, was arrested recently upon a warrant sworn out by her husband, charging her with child stealing. Stafford and his wife have lived apart for several months and the husband has possession of the children. Mrs. Stafford met one of the children, a boy of eleven, as he was returning from school, and he gladly accompanied her to the hotel where she was stopping. The citizens are greatly incensed against Stafford and the prosecution was abandoned.

The North Dakota Press association met at the office of the Grafton Herald and adopted a constitution and by-laws, and H. C. Upham, of the Grafton News and Times, was elected president; W. J. Scott, of the Pioneer, Larimore, secretary; R. S. Hoskins, of the Bathgate Sentinel, treasurer; E. Mapes, of the Mapes Messenger, H. C. Hansbrough, of the Devil's Lake Inter-Ocean, W. J. Murphy, of the Plainedale, J. E. Duffy, of the Grafton Herald, and R. D. Hoskins, executive committee. The latter held a meeting and reported uniform rates of political and other advertising. Annual literary meetings will be held on July 4 of each year.

LIEUT. GREELY LIVES.

The Intrepid Polar Explorer with Six of His Men Rescued by the Bear and Thetis.

Eighteen Members of the Expedition Having Died a Sacrifice to the Moloch of the North.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following telegram was received at the navy department this morning:

St. Johns, N. F., July 17, 9 a. m.—To the Hon. William E. Chandler, secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: The Thetis, Bear and Lock-Garry arrived here to-day from West Greenland. All well. Separated from the Alert 150 miles north, during a gale. At 9 p. m., June 23, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's sound, the Thetis and Bear rescued alive Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergeant Brainard, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Long, Hospital Steward Beiderbeck, Private Cornell and Sergeant Ellison, the only survivors of the Lady Franklin bay expedition. Sergeant Ellison had lost both hand and feet by frost-bite, and died July 6 at Goodhaven, three days after amputation, which had become imperative. Seventeen of the twenty-five persons composing the expedition perished by starvation at the point where found. One was drowned while sealing to procure food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued, and are now on board the Thetis and Bear. One Eskimo was buried at a village called Disco, in accordance with the desire of the inspector of Western Greenland. The bodies of six, with date of death, were received as follows:

Sergeant Cross, Jan. 1, 1884; Sergeant Linn, April, 6; Lieut. Lockwood, April, 9; Sergeant Jewell, April 12; Private Ellis, May 19; Sergeant Ralston, May 23. The bodies of two buried in the ice fort near the camp were swept away to sea by winds and currents before they could be recovered. The bodies of three were buried in the ice fort, with date of death, whose bodies were not recovered, are as follows: Sergeant Salor June 3; Private William Bender, June 6; Assistant Surgeon Pavy, June 6; Sergeant Gardner, June 12; drowned by breaking through the newly-formed ice while sealing.

Jens Eklund, April 24. I would urgently suggest that the bodies now on board be placed in metallic cases here for safer and better transportation in a sea-way. This appears to me imperative. Greely abandoned Fort Conger Aug. 8, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet Sept. 29 following, with the entire party well. He abandoned all his boats and was adrift thirty days on an ice floe in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established Oct. 21, 1883, at the point where he was found. During nine months his party had to live upon a scant allowance of food, brought from Fort Conger, that was cached at Payer Harbor and Cape Isabella by Sir George Fares in 1875, but found it to be much damaged by the lapse of time, and that cached by Beebe at Cape Sabine in 1882, and a small amount saved from the wreck of the Proteus in 1883 and landed by Lieut. Garlington and Colwell on the beach near where Greely's party was found. When their provisions were consumed the party was forced to live upon boiled sealskins stripped from sealskin clothes, and lishens and shrimps caught in good weather when they were strong enough to make excursions. As it took 1,300 shrimps to fill a gallon measure the labor was too exhausting to depend upon them to sustain life entirely. The channel between Cape Sabine and Littleton Island did not close on account of violent gales all winter so that the 240 rations at that point could not be reached. All of Greely's records and instruments brought by him from Fort Conger are recovered and are on board. From Hare Island to Smith's Sound I had a constant and furious struggle with ice in impassable floes. Solid barriers were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile escaped me, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to ram their way from head to tail, varying in thickness from three to six feet, and when melted, much thicker. The Bear reached Cape York June 18, after a passage of twenty-one days in Melville bay, with two advance ships of the Dundee whaling fleet, and continued to Cape Sabine. Returning seven days later, we fell in with seven others of this fleet off Oestholm island, and a small amount of provisions, that they might not be delayed from their fishing grounds nor be tempted into the dangers of Smith sound in view of the reward of \$25,000 offered by congress. Returning across Melville bay we fell in with the Alert and Lock-Garry, of Devil's Thumb, struggling through heavy ice. Commander Coffin did admirably to get along so far with a transport so early in the season before an opening had occurred. Lieut. Emory, with the Bear, has supported me throughout with great skillfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greely. The Greely party are very much improved since their rescue, but were critical in the extreme when found, and for several days after. Forty-eight hours delay in reaching them would have been fatal to all now living. The season North is late and the coldest for years. Smith's sound was not open when we left Cape Sabine. The winter about Melville bay was the most severe for twenty years. This great result is entirely due to the unwearied energy of yourself and the secretary of war in fitting out this expedition for the work it has had the honor to accomplish.

[Signed] J. S. SCHLEY, Commander. LIEUT. GREELY REPORTS. General Hazen, chief signal officer, has received the following telegram:

St. Johns, N. F., July 17.—For the first time in three centuries England yields the honor of reaching the farthest north—Lieut. Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, May 13, reaching Lockwood Island, latitude 83 min. 24 sec., longitude 44 min. 5 sec. They saw, from a two thousand feet elevation, no land north or northwest, but to the northeast Greenland yet extended, lost to view in Cape Robert Lincoln, latitude 83 min. 35 sec., and longitude 38 min. Lieut. Lockwood was turned back in 1883 by open water on the north Greenland shore, barely escaping drifts into the Polar ocean. Dr. Pavy, in 1882, following the Merkhams route, was adrift one day in the Polar ocean north of Cape Joseph Henry, and escaped to land, abandoning nearly everything. In 1882 I made, in the spring and later in the summer, trips into the interior of Grinnell Land, discovering Lake Hazen, some 60 by 10 miles in extent, which is fed by the ice cape of north Grinnell Land, drains Buggles river and Weyprecht fiord into Coneybear bay and Archer fiord. From the summit of Mount Arthur, 5,000 feet, the contour of the land west of the Conger mountains convinced one that Grinnell Land trends directly south from Lieut. Aldrich's farthest point reached in 1876. In 1888 Lieut. Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard succeeded in crossing Grinnell Land, and ninety miles from Beateux bay, head of Archer's fiord, struck the head of a fiord from a western sea, temporarily named by Lockwood Greely Fiord. From the center of the fiord, in latitude 80 min. 30 sec., longitude 78 min. 30 sec., Lieut. Lockwood saw the northern shore termination, some twenty miles west, and the southern shore extending some fifty miles, with Cape Lockwood some seventy miles distant, apparently separate land from Grinnell Land. We have named the new land Arthur Land. Lieut. Lockwood following, going and returning on the ice, found that the cape averaged about one hundred and fifty feet perpendicular face.

It follows that the Grinnell Land interior is occupied with a belt of country some sixty miles wide between the northern and southern ice capes. In March, 1884, Sergeant Long, while hunting, looked from the northwest side of Mount Carey to Hays sound, seeing on the northern coast three capes westward of the furthest seen by Nares in 1876. The sound extends some twenty miles further west than shown by the English chart, but is possibly shut in by land which showed up across the western end. The two years' station duties, observations, all explorations, and retreat to Cape Sabine, were accomplished without loss of life, disease, serious accident or even severe frost-bites. No scurvy was experienced at Conger, and but one death from it occurred last winter. [Signed] GREELY, Commanding.

Verdict in the Ward Trial.

Grand Jurors Special 16th.—The all-absorbing topic to-day has been the verdict of "not guilty" in the Lair case. The jury were out from 5 p. m. till 11 p. m. When they went out eleven were for acquittal and one (A. Keers) for conviction. They disregarded the evidence of Turpin (who with his wife is now on his claim at Devil's Lake). They asked for instructions soon after going out. The judge read parts of his charge on the points inquired about. The officers consider it almost impracticable to get a jury now that will be unprejudiced, and it is said the district attorney will move for a change of venue, and if granted the rest of the cases will probably be tried at Fargo. In conversation with one of the most intelligent young men on the jury, it was learned that the jury reasoned thus: Only Turpin swore he saw Lair shoot Charlie Ward. The subject of common purpose they found Lair did not have the same purpose, but went as a newspaper reporter in search of news, and had no intention to interfere. Hence, though the rest might be guilty under the law as laid down by the judge, they concluded they could not convict Lair. As Lair's case was the strongest it is extremely improbable that any persons charged with the murder of the Wards will be convicted.

End of the Ward Cases.

Grand Jurors, Dak., Special, July 19th: The Ward murder trials have ended for the present, by dismissal, which places all the defendants, Turpin as well, just where they were before arrest, with the exception of Lair as to the murder of Charlie Ward. The prosecuting officers, in moving to dismiss, pointedly stated that it was not because the defendants or any of them, were innocent or entitled to escape, but from investigation were satisfied that they were guilty of a most heinous crime. They had presented their strongest case and the court understood what almost insurmountable obstacles stood in the way of getting a fair jury. They had prepared papers to ask for a change of venue, but Dr. Ward and Col. Van Arman requested that this course be taken. They had done their duty. If at any future time the facts would demand an inquiry, it could be done. The judge, in ordering the prosecution dismissed, commented severely upon the necessity of taking this course, and said it was the only thing left to do, when officers and jurors failed to do their duty. The language of Col. Ball was that it was a gloomy day for North Dakota. The Grafton juror, Holbrook, is under \$1,000 bond to answer the charge of perjury at the next term of court, which will be held by Oct. 18 or Nov. 1.

Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory estimates the number of periodicals of all sorts issued throughout the world at about 30,000. One-half of those are printed in the English language. Of this 30,000 the United States furnishes in round numbers 9,100—practically one-third, the number issued by Great Britain and Ireland being about 3,000. Germany puts out 5,000 and France 2,500, 1,200 of the latter being published in Paris. It is worthy of note in passing, that Paris, with less than half the population, issues as many different periodicals as London. In regard to the comparative circulations in Great Britain and America, the work quoted from states that the cities of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin with an aggregate population of 6,000,000, and with fifty daily newspapers, demand 1,994,000 copies a day, being at the rate of 103 papers per year, for each individual. On the other hand, the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, with an aggregate population of 3,750,000, and with eighty-four daily newspapers, issue an aggregate editor of 1,693,000 copies, being at the rate of 140 copies per annum for each person in those places, or thirty-seven copies per annum (over three per month) more than are issued for each individual in the British cities named.

Dyspepsia.

Boston, Mar. 3, 1884.

I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for a severe case of dyspepsia with great success, and can recommend it to any person troubled with any form of dyspepsia.

JULIA BOTLEN,

6 Gilson Court, West Cedar St.

Bridgeport, Ct., Apr. 11, 1884.

I have been greatly benefited by Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles entirely cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia. I tried many other medicines, but entirely failed to get any relief from them.

Providence, R. I., Apr. 4, 1884.

I am using Burdock Blood Bitters for Dyspepsia and have received great relief. Have been seriously troubled with dyspepsia for five years, and heretofore have not found relief.

CHAS. R. SWEET, 65 William St.

East Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1884.

I have been using Burdock Blood Bitters for a bad case of dyspepsia. The first bottle purchased at Bradbury's drug store, Washington St. relieved me so much I procured the second bottle (at Putnam's drug store, E. Boston), which has done me a great deal of good.

ANNA FORBES, 3 Moore St.

Fears of a disastrous panic have been well nigh dissipated, but complaints are frequent of a sort of stagnation, the offspring of fear and general distrust. The relapse from a "boom" is not a pleasant thing, but it is inevitable.