

TERRITORIAL NEWS NOTES.

DAKOTA LITIGATION.

Decisions of the Territorial Supreme Court, including an Adverse Decree in the Clerk of Court Law.

YANKTON, Dak., Special Telegram, Oct. 15.—The supreme court of Dakota, Chief Justice Edgerton and Associate Justice Hudson, Church, Palmer, Smith and Francis on the bench, adjourned the October term, after announcing the following decisions:

United States vs. J. E. Robinson. Judgment affirmed.

H. M. Burdick vs. John E. Haggart. Hold under advisement.

Joseph Ramsdell vs. W. Baird, Lawrence & Co. Appeal dismissed.

B. Warden et al. vs. Star & Bullock. Judgment affirmed. A stay of proceedings was granted for ninety days to enable the defendant to perfect appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

Charles Benesh vs. Anali Gobhard. Appeal dismissed.

Louis Dessert vs. J. J. Rhodes; M. D. Wells et al. vs. P. H. Edmondson. Hold under advisement.

H. S. Bush et al. vs. The Northern Pacific Railway. Judgment affirmed.

B. F. Stamm vs. C. G. Coates. Hold under advisement.

C. Baker vs. Glidden, Griggs & Co. Appeal dismissed.

Peter C. Murphy vs. Hugh S. Murphy. Judgment reversed. This was a case testing the validity of the law passed by the last legislature, making the office of clerks of courts elective.

The organic act provides that judges shall appoint their clerks. Those who favored the passage of the bill, argued that the provision of the organic act applied only where a United States district court was held, namely at Yankton, Fargo and Deadwood, but that in all the other counties it was proper and lawful for the people to elect clerks of court. In a number of counties this matter has caused considerable trouble. The subject is now settled, as all judges agree in setting the law aside. Nominations for clerks have been generally made in various counties.

Fred Cloutier, living 100 miles north of Bismarck, committed suicide because of disappointment in love.

Both the Milwaukee and Northwestern roads are preparing to extend their lines to the Black Hills.

The Huron fire company carried off the second prize at the Aberdeen tournament.

A Methodist church is about to be erected in Medora.

The Methodist conference at Mitchell, passed resolutions on Sunday observance and constitutional prohibition.

A devastating prairie fire has been raging in the upper Sioux valley. It extended about five miles up and down the river.

Stock in the Mouse River county, is said to be in fine condition this fall.

Judge Gifford, Republican nominee for delegate to congress, is stumping North Dakota.

Three carloads of Dakota products will be sent from Bismarck to the New Orleans exposition.

Dr. Swaine of Wahpeton, is building a hospital at that place.

The bank of Dakota at Mitchell is setting claims against it at 40 per cent.

Grand Forks has organized a literary and scientific society.

Antelopes are very numerous along the Mississippi division of the Northern Pacific, and are seen in herds of from 50 to 200.

An ear of corn gathered in Union county, contained, by actual count, 1,742 grains.

Some fields of wheat in Burleigh county have yielded forty bushels per acre.

The normal school at Madison, will be opened this winter.

The Flandreau, Indian school will open with 40 dusky pupils.

The Presbyterian college at Pierre, is completed up to the second story.

Trail county has raised \$1,000 to prepare an exhibit for New Orleans.

The residence of S. R. Price at Clear water, Hughes county, was consumed by fire. Loss, \$300; no insurance.

Valley City, is to have a new democratic paper, edited by E. R. Vandaligham, democratic nominee for the legislature.

Because no one could be found who was willing to act as postmaster, the postoffice at Utica has been discontinued.

Wild hops, in large quantities grow on the banks of Dakota streams.

At the Yankton fair there were on exhibition ninety-two samples of apples grown in Dakota.

Mandan, anticipates lively times next summer, when she will build a new city hall, a court house and a Catholic hospital.

Fifty-one bushels and one peck per acre of wheat was raised by a Mr. Rush of Codington county.

The Northern Pacific elevator company has handled 75,000 bushels of wheat daily since the harvest.

The granary on the Porter farm, in Dickey county, was crushed by overloading. Damage, \$2,000.

A strange woman was found wandering about Miller in a demented state, and sent to the asylum at Yankton.

From marks on her clothing it is presumed her name is Findley.

Ransom county has a school superintendent, Miss Pindall, who is appreciated, nobody being bold enough to run against her for that office at the coming election.

A warrant has been issued by Justice R. M. Church of Diana, for the arrest of Ed Preston of Western, Miner county, on a charge of rape committed upon the person of Miss Sadie Marlow, daughter of Thomas Marlow of Sanborn county.

Near Jamestown horse thieves stole two horses and harness from C. C. Thomas and two horses and a harness from Fletcher & Eastbrooke.

Mrs. Potter, of Chamberlain has recovered \$2,000 damages from the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company for injuries received on a train.

James Fogelson, living near Redfield, has made 400 gallons of sorghum molasses. His cane yielded seventy gallons to the acre.

The democrats of the Black Hills have nominated C. F. Thompson and Robt. Flehrman for the council, and Booth, Blackwell, Skinner and Smith for the house.

Egan was visited by safe robbers Sunday night. They tapped Postmaster Moore's safe, getting \$30. They then went to John Paul's lumber office, and commenced to drill a hole in his safe, but were scared away, leaving the brace and drills.

The new asylum for the insane at Jamestown will be completed and turned over to the board of trustees this month, but will not be utilized until running expenses are provided for by appropriation by the legislature.

At Valley City Rev. Mr. Woodford, pastor of the Episcopal church, stopped short in his sermon and dismissed the congregation with the announcement that he would not hold further services while the Boulder-Root family attended the church.

The house of William Morton of St. Lawrence was burned, the family barely escaping with their lives. Loss, \$1,000.

Mrs. Sarah Haggerty, a lady seventy-six years old, is the only person who has ever died in Keystone, in Dickey county.

The county seat war in La Moure county is at an end, the commissioners having refused to submit the proposition for removal, on the ground that the petition is not signed by two-thirds of the voting population.

Fred L. Davis threshed about ten acres of wheat on Mr. L. Russell's farm in Strabane township, near Larimore, that averaged thirty-six and one-fourth bushels per acre.

The new county of McIntosh has been organized, with the following officers: County clerk and register of deeds, John H. Wishek; sheriff, Alex. McDonald; coroner, Dr. David Richie; judge of probate, Alanson Richards; treasurer, Horace S. Bear; assessor, C. D. Johnson; superintendent of schools, George W. Aboot.

Geo. W. Rollins was arrested at Bismarck for starting a prairie fire in October, 1883, thereby causing considerable damage to property, but proved an alibi and was discharged.

A burglar entered the residence of Mrs. Bishop at Pierre, took her money, and assaulted her, but she knocked him down with a chair and pounded him until he was glad to make his escape.

Small pox is raging fiercely in the township of Argo, fifteen miles northwest of Auro. Eight persons have died and nineteen more sick. There are no cases nearer than Brookings.

Prof. Perry and wife, of Springfield, Mass., have arrived at Flandreau. The professor will at once commence arranging plans for college buildings which will occupy a place on an elevated plateau in the southern part of the city. The institution will be endowed largely by the munificence of Prof. Perry's grandfather, a gentleman of means and one who has devoted it to educational purposes.

The firemen's tournament in Aberdeen, was a grand success. There were 350 firemen in attendance, comprising thirteen companies, with fourteen bands, making the largest display ever seen in the Northwest. The Dakota Firemen's association was organized, with the following officers: President, Jerome H. Shute of Aberdeen; first vice president, Mark Bridge of Sioux Falls; second vice president, Thomas R. Arnold of Mitchell; corresponding secretary, John S. Foster of Chamberlain; recording secretary, Charles H. Osborne of Huron; treasurer, E. W. Briggs of Redfield. The Iowa state rules were adopted with few exceptions.

Two dwelling houses, a barn and granary were consumed in a prairie fire on the boundary between Dakota and Manitoba, Huron City. Loss, \$5,000; no insurance.

Mrs. Karl Schroeder and her child, aged three years were burned to death in a prairie fire north of Jamestown.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

The Moral of the Ohio Election—A Free Trader Converted, etc.

What the Papers Say of Ohio.

Inter Ocean: The result in Ohio is great and glorious. It proves that the patriotism of the American people cannot be lulled to slumber or beguiled into again trusting the destinies of the republic to those whose hands are still red with the blood of their assaults upon the nation's life. It proves, also, that the American people discriminate keenly between a cessation and evidence, and that protection to American industries is the settled doctrine of the country for at least four years.

New York Tribune: The people of Ohio have done well their part to shape the history of the next twenty years. Thanks to God, who hath again given the victory to justice and right. The democrats had deliberately chosen to stake all in a tremendous struggle in Ohio, and for weeks they have been boasting and chucking that they have stolen the march on the Republicans and had got Ohio sure. The victory is largely due to the great popularity and splendid leadership of Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan, the democrats will now say that Cleveland has beaten them and is to heavy a load to carry. But they have not yet felt the full force of the public sentiment against him. His friends can drag him off the field as slain already, if they like; it makes no difference. No man they can name can wrest the crown of victory from the Republican champion.

New York Sun: The Republicans carried Ohio yesterday by a vote sufficiently decisive to dispel, in a great measure, the uncertainties which have of late clouded the campaign. In Hamilton county the large German vote that has enabled the democrats to carry the county for two successive years appears to have gone to the Republicans, as it usually does in presidential years. The returns show that the democrats lost much of the Irish vote. We think Cleveland is beaten.

Chicago Tribune: It will not do for the democratic managers to say that "they expected to lose Ohio." They expected no such thing. They fought tooth and nail to carry it in the knowledge that it was indispensable to the success of the national ticket. They might have carried the chief local issue which they forced into the canvass—the liquor question—as they had done two years in succession, if the importance of the national struggle had not been superimposed. As it is, they probably polled 20,000 more votes than they will be able to poll three weeks hence, for Blaine is that much stronger than his party in Ohio on state issues.

Globe-Democrat: The democrats seemed to have polled a larger vote than ever before, while the Republicans drew on their reserve, which has laid dormant for three years past. The exercise of all the powers known to the democracy in the way of reports, chemical ballot, the outright purchase of votes, and all the devices of fraud were unavailing, and Ohio stands side by side with Maine and Vermont in the Republican column.

Duluth Tribune: There is no mistaking Ohio's voice. The noble old state always does her duty when the crisis comes. There was a crisis this year. Upon Ohio depended in a great measure whether Republican principles should continue to be the guiding principles of the nation.

An Industrial Convert.

Colonel W. M. Grosvenor, who was for many years a conspicuous free-trade advocate, has, by the unanswerable logic of our country's phenomenal progress for the past twenty years, been finally converted to the doctrine of American protection to home industries. He was the writer, some years since, of a work entitled, "Does Protection Protect?" in which he substantially upheld the theories now maintained by the free trade doctrinaires of the east. As a journalistic, he was engaged some years in writing free trade articles for the St. Louis Democrat. The absurd campaign of 1872, in which the free-trade democracy were supporting for the presidency one of the most notable and aggressive protectionists then living, and discussions which that campaign engendered seem to have put Col. Grosvenor upon a new train of thought, which, aided by the beneficent workings of our protective system since, has induced him to openly proclaim his change of opinion. In an address before The Union League club, of Philadelphia, he declared that the political assaults of his old free-trade associates upon the protective system "are not intelligent; they are ignorant, blundering and incapable. In the hands of such men, with whatever theories, the nation would be wrecked."

"Unlike the bourgeois," says he "I hope I am able to learn something in fifteen years. Many things which I have doubted or disbelieved have been demonstrated before my eyes. It is not the part of a manhood to shut the eyes to the truth. I have never been one of those who believe that by much thinking they can spin out of themselves an infallible theory. That sort of political economy has ever had my profound contempt. I have tried to be an honest student of facts, and when the facts call for new conclusions I am not afraid to form them. I pity the man that can learn no new thing from this miracle-working nineteenth century. I pity the man who can learn nothing from 57,000,000 live Americans as they work new wonders every day. My own opinions have in many respects been changed by the results realized during the past ten years, and especially by the increasing rewards of industry here."

It may be that after the expiration of the present election and campaign are over, the geniuses which preside over the editorial columns of The New York Times, The Evening Post, not to mention The Louisville Courier-Journal, will revise their economic creeds, will study anew the tariff question in the light of later developments, and like their whilom fellow disciple, Colonel Grosvenor, be regenerated into a newer and better faith. Many others of the free traders are halting between two opinions, and after mature deliberation at the democratic national convention, a committee composed of some of the most radical of the alleged revenue reformers did not dare to insert a plank in their platform distinctly committing the party to free trade but by circumlocution and unmeaning, if not contradictory sentences, constructed a formula which as a specimen of ambiguity is not surpassed in the English or any other language. Two adverse ideas in it are so ingeniously balanced that it is still a matter of dispute even among its authors as to which has the preponderance, and the color of the chameleon could not be more indeterminate. It is hardly among the possibilities that the good sense of the American people will lead them to side with a party whose position upon so important an issue is so equivocal and uncertain.

Obscurity of Cleveland.

Gen. Dan Sickles is a strong Democrat. Four years ago he made speeches for Gen. Hancock, but he can't support Cleveland. He says the State of New York has 500 Democrats who rank him in the knowledge required for the Presidential office. Never, he says were men so terribly deceived in a man as in Cleveland in the Chicago Convention. He adds: Cleveland is an ignorant man—a terribly ignorant man. He cannot be otherwise when he will so far outrage executive dignity and propriety as to write a letter demanding that a certain state senator shall not be re-elected because obnoxious to him. This is what he did about Grady. Suppose the president of the United States should write a letter demanding the resignation of a judge of the supreme court because the latter's rulings were obnoxious to the chief executive, how many million votes would that president be hurled under if he should come up for re-election? Why, he would be the worst defeated man that ever ran for office. In the exercise of the veto power Cleveland has shown equal ignorance. He seems to think that the veto is given to the governor to be exercised in running the state of state in the same manner as a man uses the arbitrary power of proprietorship to run a factory.

Further on in his remarks Gen. Sickles said: I made a speech at Buffalo four years ago for Gen. Hancock. All the prominent Democrats of the city were present. I was told not one was absent. Grover Cleveland was not among them. He was not considered eminent or prominent even from a local standpoint. He was without home standing, and is still without it. John Kelly nominated him for Governor in a quarrel of factions, and because a couple of hundred thousand Republicans staid at home in the election that enabled the democrats to be elected at Chicago jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland carries New York in his capacious vest-pocket. Never were men so deceived. Cleveland is an ignorant man—a terribly ignorant man. He cannot be otherwise when he will outrage executive dignity and propriety as to write a letter demanding that a certain State Senator shall not be re-elected because obnoxious to him. That was what he said about Grady.

It is really a frightful thing to say that four years ago Cleveland was not a prominent Democrat in his own town. The fact is, he was drawn in the lottery of availability, and was not a prize.

Rotten-Egging Workmen.

The summary discharge of Hon. David Healy from his position as Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Albany, N. Y., because he presided at a Butler meeting of workmen has aroused the greatest indignation all over that State. It now appears that Gov. Cleveland and Lieut.-Gov. Hill were both angered at Healy's action, and that the Commissioner of the bureau was ordered to dismiss him. Even some of the Democratic papers in Albany are protesting against it. The Evening Times of that city says:

It was the act of a madman to discharge Mr. Healy in this way. To throw rotten eggs at him while presiding at a Butler meeting was bad enough; to follow this up by dismissing him from office on a trumped-up charge is worse. If the Democratic party managers in the State think they can get along without the labor vote, and are careless whether they have it or not, then such acts do not matter; but if they have any desire to see the workmen of the State and Nation rallying round the old flag of Democracy once more they do not want to offer repeated indignities to labor representatives of whom Mr. Healy is certainly one.

The Press, an Independent paper, which is supporting Cleveland, also says:

We can scarcely think the leaders have given up the battle and have become careless, no matter how much this action on the part of Mr. Peck has that appearance. That it looks that way far-sighted men must admit. The only paper which supports this personal insult to every workman in the United States is the Argus, Cleveland's personal organ, which, of course, stands by him and approves this dastardly business. The Albany Evening Journal (Rep.) aptly characterizes the outrage in the following indignant words:

Gov. Cleveland has long since shown that his attitude is far from friendly toward the workmen. His nearest supporters and some of his own appointees were among the men who threw rotten eggs at ex-Senator Grady and Mr. Healy at the Butler meeting of workmen in this city. Contemptible as was this disgraceful assault, the discharge of Mr. Healy without a day of warning is still more contemptible. A vile and detestable as were the wretches who assailed Messrs. Grady and Healy with foul oaths and putrid eggs, vile and more detestable are those who would take from a workman his daily bread simply because he asserts his rights to an independent stand in politics.

Do workmen need any further illustration of the honesty of Grover Cleveland to them and their interests? If they were in any doubt after his successive vetoes of the Five-Cent-Fare bill, the Mechanics' Lien law, the Car-Drivers' bill, and almost every other labor bill passed by the republican legislature, can they remain in doubt now whether Cleveland has any regard for them? The summary discharge of Mr. Healy because he presided over a meeting of workmen, whose interests he was representing in this bureau, and in which he was appointed at the request of the workmen of his own state, is something they can understand. There is not a workman in Illinois or in any other part of the United States who was not personally insulted in the double charge of rotten eggging and discharging Mr. Healy. If they have any spirit, if they are capable of resenting an insult, Grover Cleveland and his hirings will hear from them.—Chicago Tribune.

Grady and Cleveland.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is possible the Cleveland faction of the democracy in Buffalo made a serious mistake in howling down Mr. Grady the other evening. Besides the discourtesy of such conduct, and it was a discourtesy stretched to the bound of violent rudeness, there is involved a consideration of principles and policy which touch the democracy itself. Mr. Grady is a man who has the courage of his convictions clearly and impressively understood. For reasons sufficient unto himself he stood resolutely by the prejudices expressed in National convention and refused to advocate the interests of the nominee of that convention. He has too much animal vitality and too positive an energy of thought to be an inactive sulker, and so did not content himself with refusing to accept Cleveland, but set earnestly about showing the public that he thoroughly and heartily repudiated him as a leader.

At the same time he said or did nothing to indicate that he was any less ardently devoted to the theories and purposes of the Democratic party than he has ever been, and it is a fact that he has always affiliated with the extremists of Democracy. Mr. Grady simply declared he did not believe Grover Cleveland to be fit for the office of President of the United States, an opinion a great many democrats entertain who have not the personal independence and fearless honesty of the young Ajax of New York Democracy. Finding another democratic candidate in the field, one whom he thought, as a choice between two evils perhaps, preferable to the regular nominee, he turned his influence and oratoric powers in that direction, and took the stump for Butler.

The Massachusetts demagogue is a thoroughgoing, red-in-the-wood democrat, as everybody truly knows, and in the estimation of most intelligent people was very much more deserving of nomination at the voice of his party than the chance Governor of New York. As a Democrat, Mr. Grady was justified in supporting him. This being the case, it was very unbecomingly in Democracy and no honest view to shut him off from pleading his cause, denying him

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a hearing, and treating his convictions with contempt.

Now there are thousands of Democrats who think entirely as does Mr. Grady, but who have not, because of party allegiance, taken position with him against the Cleveland ticket. Nevertheless they are not so wadded to the interests of the Sheriff-Governor that they are willing for his sake to have a stanch, sincere, and capable, though dissident, Democrat insulted and shut out from that highest of American privileges, freedom of speech. As Mr. Grady has a large and admiring following in his own State, and many friends throughout the country who lean kindly toward him, the Buffalo faction hazarded much in condemning him, and the unseemly proceeding will not be less galling, because it occurred in the very home of the not overpopular Cleveland. The democracy is getting pretty well tangled up in the rope liberally paid out by varied circumstances, and is committing a great many hot-headed mistakes in consequence.

Political Notes.

Senator Miller of California writes to a friend in Washington city: "The campaign is going on well in the state, and Blaine will carry it by a handsome majority. The chances are now that Hanley, Democratic candidate for congress in the First district, will be beaten. His vote on the Morrison bill, his land manipulations and his connections with the Maximilian government during the Mexican war are telling against him. He is frank and losing ground every day. There is some hope of electing the legislature and of electing a Republican United States senator to succeed Farley."

Representative Money of Mississippi, touching the scandalous publication against Mr. Blaine made by the Indianapolis Sentinel, says: "Bringing out those charges has made Mr. Blaine more friends in the South than anything else. It gives him no votes, but the people's sympathy is awakened and they express the bitterest indignation at the course of the Sentinel. There is a friend of mine down in Mississippi who went to school to Blaine in Kentucky and knew his wife too pretty well, and all the circumstances of her marriage. Somebody wrote to the Sentinel, giving his name, but when Mr. Shoemaker wrote him about the matter he responded most indignantly, denouncing the story as a base slander."

Buffalo, N. Y. Special: Fourteen prominent clergymen at this city have been looking up Gov. Cleveland's record. They assert that he has continued his alleged misconduct up to the present time. Witnesses, they claim, reliable men and women, have told most astounding and painful stories about the governor's clandestine relations with certain ladies. The ministers, however, refuse to reveal names, or to tell what the witnesses said. One story which has leaked out from among the revelations made before them refers to a mysterious veiled lady who frequented the governor's room. Members of the Buffalo association of ministers have written a manager of a circular. It will be sent to a legion of anxious inquirers.

To Minnesota Republicans.

The Republican state central committee has issued the following address:

To the Republican Voters of Minnesota: The splendid victory in Ohio, excelling in magnitude and significance our highest hopes, inspires the Republicans of the nation with renewed confidence in an overwhelming triumph for Blaine and Logan in November. That Minnesota will exceed, rather than fall short of, her promised 50,000 Republican majority for the electoral ticket, is now highly probable. It should be our pride to send Minnesota to the front as the banner Republican state of the solid North; and we have a prospect of doing this, if we roll up our pledged majority. But even a more important duty lies before us. That duty is to return a solid Republican delegation to congress from the State of Minnesota. From the gains already made in Maine, Ohio and elsewhere, the Republicans of the country are encouraged to hope that they can rescue the national house of representatives from Democratic control. In all the close and doubtful districts they are straining every nerve to accomplish this result. It is all important for the success of President Blaine's administration that he be sustained by a Republican congress. It would be a lasting shame and disgrace to republican Minnesota should she permit a single Democratic representative to be sent to Washington from within her limits. Our five congressional candidates are all worthy and experienced men; the equals, to say the least, in character and capacity for usefulness to their democratic opponents. They have all been regularly nominated, and stand the unopposed choice of the party in their several districts. They are eminently entitled to a united party support. It should be the pleasure, as it is the high patriotic duty of every republican voter, to surrender personal preference and personal feeling in view of the weighty issue involved, and give a hearty, cordial support to the nominee of his party.