

There is a report that the Mormons of Utah are trying to sell all their property in that Territory with the intention of emigrating to Mexico.

The report of cholera cases at Quebec, caused the Dominion government to issue an order to enforce the strictest quarantine regulations, so as to prevent its spreading.

Judge Flandrau of St. Paul made a trip round the world, and found, as Gen. Grant did, that Japan was one of the most interesting countries on the globe, and never tires of telling his friends of curious sights and experiences there. His lecture on Japan made a great hit in St. Paul.

The report of the commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee shows an average of 74 per cent. of wheat area as compared with a full average crop, and 56 per cent. damages by freezing out. In consequence of the loss in the area of wheat that of corn and oats is increased and the condition of these crops is quite favorable, all things considered. This is also the case with clover and grasses.

Although the charters of 721 national banks, with an aggregate capital of more than \$139,000,000, expire during 1885, the year is likely to end, as did 1884, with more national banks in existence than there ever was before. The increase of national bank capital was about \$15,000,000 during 1884, and the renewal of charters and the issue of new ones will probably increase not only the number of banks, but also the aggregate of their capital, during 1885.

The growing abundance of fruit is said to be favorable to the health of consumers everywhere, especially in the cities. While nourishing, fruit also cleanses, and its free use would obviate the necessity of devouring an abominable mass of medicine every year. The salts and acids of fruits remove impurities from the blood, and every sensation produced by its proper use as food is one of delight. Health and happiness must both increase as the result of the growing abundance of fruit in this, the greatest of the fruit countries of the earth.

The czar of Russia has presented Gen. Komaroff with a diamond-hilted sword, accompanied by an autograph letter thanking the general for the skill, promptness and thoroughness with which he whipped the Afghans and occupied Penjdeh. This is a feature of "the Penjdeh incident" which will make the jingo party in England grind their teeth. It is the answer of Russia to the early demand of the British press that Gen. Komaroff should be recalled and disgraced, by the way of reparation to England. It not only means that the czar approves of Gen. Komaroff's action, but it is also a significant hint that he and all other Russian generals are expected to do so again on a similar excuse.

The good citizens of New York City, and they comprise a vast majority of its inhabitants—are greatly annoyed at the tone of the letters sent from that city to western papers. Twenty years ago the practice among leading journals in other cities was to employ somebody of intelligence and character in New York to write a weekly letter, supplementing the scanty reports about many important occurrences which were telegraphed in those days, and treating current matters in an honest and sensible way. The immense increase in the use of the wires by the press within recent years has greatly restricted the old field of the correspondent, and the business has for the most part fallen into the hands of unscrupulous Bohemians, who deliberately, concoct the most sensational stories about the state of society in New York, and newspapers at the west which should be above such business, place this worse than worthless stuff before their readers with their endorsement. These letters, about the universal immorality of men and the wholesale drunkenness among the women, are swallowed without a gulp by multitudes of honest people. Indeed, they seem to deceive editors who might be presumed to know better.

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Minister Deposed for Adultery. Rev. Dr. R. R. Riddell, until recently pastor of the First Baptist church, corner of Ninth and Wacouta streets, St. Paul, has been investigated by an ecclesiastical council and deposed from the ministry. The council was composed as follows: Reverends T. G. Field (moderator), M. D. Shutter, F. T. Gates, M. D. MacLaurin, W. W. Pratt, G. C. Morrill (clerk), Minneapolis, and Revs. C. H. Woods, J. C. Wilson, R. W. Arnold and M. C. Cummings, St. Paul. Mr. Riddell left St. Paul some time ago, with his wife, and is now at Hamilton, N. Y. The verdict of the council was as follows: To the First Baptist Church, St. Paul—Dear Brethren: The council convened at your call to investigate the charge of adultery against R. R. Riddell, after careful consideration of the evidence in the case, do find the accused to be guilty as charged. In accordance with this our unanimous verdict, we counsel you to depose the said R. R. Riddell from the gospel ministry and exclude him from the fellowship of the church.

The proof against Mr. Riddell, on the charge of adultery, was overwhelming, and letters and affidavits were read showing the conduct of the reverend gentleman to have been of a character the reverse of that of a Christian. The names of at least three St. Paul ladies are mixed up in the scandal, and the developments were of such a character as to bring the blush of shame to Mr. Riddell's former staunch friends and supporters.

Cost of the Kiel Rebellion. In the Dominion House of Commons at Ottawa, Rowell, acting minister of finance, asked a vote of credit for \$1,000,000 to defray the cost in connection with the Northwestern rebellion. Caron, minister of militia, stated that this was merely for transport, pay of the men and forage for horses. He could not give any estimate as to the entire cost up to date, but all the \$200,000 already voted was expended. He calculated that it would cost \$500,000 for six thousand men. He did not include ammunition or the price of horses. In answer to a criticism of Blake, who thought some mismanagement had been made regarding the purchase of supplies and other contracts, Caron stated that things had to be done in a hurry, and the government could not get along without the help of the Hudson Bay company. The house went into committee of supply and passed the resolution.

Decoration Day. The observance of Memorial day was general throughout all sections of the country. Unionists and Confederates in the South joined in paying tributes to their dead comrades. President Cleveland, Secretaries Whitney and Endicott and Postmaster General Vilas took part in the exercises at New York. John B. Brislin made the address at St. Paul, Col. Woolley at Minneapolis, Mark H. Dunnell at Owatonna, and Gov. Pierce of Dakota at Flandrau—the latter speaking on legislative abuses, and questioning whether we have in its fullest sense government by and for the people, commending President Cleveland's declaration that "a public office is a public trust," and counseling peace among the different sections of Dakota.

FROM WASHINGTON. W. H. Garfield, United States consul at St. Pierre, died of apoplexy May 1.

A brother of Gov. Abbeitt of New Jersey has been appointed chief clerk in the sixth auditor's office.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas are moving into their new residence on Iowa Circle, Washington.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle and David A. Wells affirm that the administration will not wear the protectionist collar.

Register Bruce has recovered from his recent sickness. He thought he had Bright's disease, but he was mistaken.

Of the 108 changes made by the postmaster general in the fourth-class postoffices, eighty-eight were among the Virginia postmasters.

The president will hereafter ignore the recommendations of all persons who have been guilty of recommending improper applicants.

The Second artillery, which has been stationed in Washington for twelve years, begin to leave for their new stations in the South, going in four detachments.

Fortin, the French cook of the White House, recently dismissed, was paid a salary of \$1,800. The colored cook who now does up plain dishes gets \$1.25 a day.

Thomas Simons, assistant attorney general, in charge of government cases before the court of claims has resigned. Robert Howard of Little Rock, Ark., succeeds him.

The postmaster general declines to change the construction of Judge Gresham on the act of March 3, 1883, readjusting the salaries of third and fourth-class postmasters.

A detachment of the Tenth United States cavalry had a fight with a band of Apaches in New Mexico, killing four and wounding eight. Two soldiers were killed and eight wounded.

"What I am striving for," said the president in a recent conversation, "is faithful, efficient and economical administration. That furnishes the only certain foundation for party success. It is not important who fills the office, but it is important that the public business should be administered in strict accordance with the law and solely for the promotion of the public welfare."

The appointment of Meade to be postmaster of Copiah, Miss., recently, has been revoked by the president. Meade is the man who presided at a meeting held in Copiah immediately following the massacre of Matthew, at which meeting the murder was approved in formal resolutions, and notice served upon the members of the Matthews family that they must leave Copiah county or suffer death.

Since Secretary Manning assumed charge of the treasury department sixty clerkships, ranging in salary from \$100 to \$2,100, have become vacant. With one exception, the offices are all within the civil service classification. The secretary has decided not to fill any of the vacancies in question on the ground that the interests of the service do not require it. This decision will result in an annual saving of about \$65,000.

THE CASUALTY RECORD. A fire in Studebaker Bros., lumber yards at South Bend, Ind., caused a loss of upwards of \$100,000.

Mrs. Preston Smith of Portland, Or., was killed while nursing her baby by the accidental discharge of a revolver.

Thomas McLees, a brakeman, was killed at

the Northern Pacific tunnel near Livingston, Mon., by falling from the train.

Quigley, a section hand from Worthington, Dak., got on a spree at Canton, and his mangled remains were found on the railroad track.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Senator Edmunds has been asked to testify on some unknown matter before the English house of lords.

Prescott Everts, a son of Senator Everts, was graduated in this year's class from the Episcopal General Theological seminary in New York.

Senator Edmunds will sail on the steamship Aurania for England. He is to testify before the committee on privileges of the house of lords in a civil suit which affects the title of an old peerage in England, the income of which is \$80,000 a year.

Col. J. S. Mosby has written a friend that he was offered command of the Chinese army when war broke out with France. He says: I was offered by Li Hung Chang, the Bismarck of China, the command of the Chinese army, with the liberty of employing as officers 300 ex-confederates. I declined, but have kept it a profound secret until peace was made with China. If it had been made public during the contest that China had made this offer to me, it would have discredited her and been regarded as a confession of weakness.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps continues to assert that the Panama canal will be completed in 1888.

The Canadian government will organize a force to remain on duty in the northwest after the return of the regular troops.

A Russian naval officer has been arrested at Cronstadt on suspicion, it is reported, of being connected with a plot to acquiesce in the method of closing the harbor of Cronstadt with torpedoes.

A banquet was given in Liverpool recently by shippers and merchants to Mr. Packard, the retiring United States consul. He was presented with an illuminated address and a service of silver plate.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the grand jury returned an indictment against the town council of Plymouth for maintaining a nuisance, and for criminal neglect in not keeping the town in a good sanitary condition.

The hostility between President Diaz of Mexico and ex-President Gonzales of Mexico has finally culminated in an order adopted in congress for the impeachment of the two secretaries of the treasury under the Gonzales administration. It is generally thought that Gonzales will endeavor to vindicate himself. His friends say he will precipitate a revolution before submitting.

The Baptist Missionary society in London gave a banquet to Henry M. Stanley, and presented him an address eulogizing his work in the Congo region. Stanley, in reply, expressed his thanks, and said he hoped the Congo country would soon be well supplied with missionaries. Stanley stated that the climate of Africa was not half so dangerous as that of many parts of the Southern states of America, and the little he had done for missionaries in Africa he had done in obedience to the commands of his superior, King Leopold.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

C. E. Carlson was arrested at Stanton, Iowa, accused of getting money by forging registered letters at Houston, Minn., last October.

John Irvin was murdered by Frank Laporte, son of Judge John Laporte, of Franklinville, Pa. The men were drunk and quarreled, when Laporte crushed Irvin's skull with a club, and cut his throat from ear to ear. Judge Laporte surrendered his son to the authorities.

Archie Gibson, colored, was hanged at Richmond, Tex., for the murder of his wife, whom, in a fit of jealousy, he attacked with a knife, almost severing her head from her body. He acknowledged the crime. His coffin was taken into his cell at his request. He brushed it out with his handkerchief, and remarked it would be a nice place to rest in.

Silas Walters of Easton, Pa., who is a married man, tore up letters he had received from a young lady in a neighboring town and deposited the fragments within reach of his wife. She placed the pieces together and in that way discovered their contents. For this action Walters gave his wife a thrashing, and is now in jail to answer for the assault.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS. Ore found in Hamilton county, New York, assays nearly \$300 in gold per ton.

The Presbyterian general assembly declares that adultery and wilful desertion are the only grounds for divorce.

Ashenurst, Rush & Co., of Manchester, Ohio, millers and coal merchants, have assigned. Liabilities and assets, \$75,000.

The allopathic and homeopathic doctors of Michigan are having a bitter fight to get control of the new Northern insane asylum.

Martin J. Dixon, a telegraph operator of Cleveland, Ohio, has gone to Bangkok, Siam, to take a position in the Siamese telegraphic service.

The entire personal property of Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish landlubber, has been seized at Bordentown, N. J., at the suit of Joshua J. Turner and others, and is advertised for sale June 1, at Ironside, near Bordentown.

At Cohocent, N. Y., Thomas Warner, an extensive lumber dealer, assigned giving preferences, of \$300,000. He was supposed to be worth \$500,000 or more. The failure affects several business men of Steuben county, and banks at Bath, N. Y.

Constables at Milford, Mass., refused Post 22, G. A. R., entrance to the Catholic cemetery, in accordance with Father Caddihy's orders. The members of the post, however, climbed over the fence and decorated the graves. After they retired the decorations were destroyed.

Adam P. Harley of Erie, Pa., who lay at the point of death from consumption, submitted his case to the faith-cure establishment in that city; and to the astonishment of his friends and the skeptical, Harley arose from his bed and went around the city proclaiming his cure as the result of the prayer test. Harley died the next day, while engaged in prayer for other candidates at the test.

Of the thirty-nine cadets who will graduate from the United States Military academy next month, the following are from Western States: Joseph E. Kuhn, Kansas; Hayden S. Cole and Austin H. Brown, Illinois; Philip A. Batters, Indiana; Charles H. Muhr and William S. Bidlo, Jr., Michigan; Lorenzo P. Davison, John D. Barrett and Lewis G. Koehler, Iowa; L. A. Holbrook, Charles D. Towsey and Herbert S. Whipple, Wisconsin; Daniel H. Devore and William F. Martin, Ohio.

Virtual Ending of the Riel Business.

In the Dominion house of commons last Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., Caron, minister of the militia, said: "I have just received to-day from Gen. Middleton a telegram from Battleford which, I think, will be interesting to the house." It is as follows: "Battleford, May 26.—A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia: I have made prisoners of Poundmaker and Lean-Man, Yellow Mud and Blanket-Breaking-Through-the-Ice, being the most influential and dangerous men about him. I have also White Bear, who killed Indian Instructor Payne, and Wahwainita, who killed Fremont, the ranger. My next task may be Big Bear. Poundmaker brought in the teams taken and gave up 210 stands of arms and five revolvers. I have ordered them to give up the flour taken and the horses and cattle, and am sending part of the police to see that it is all given up. The Ninetieth has just arrived by steamer and is in camp. The rest are coming by land. If obliged to move on the Indians, I propose to organize a force of mounted infantry made up of mounted police, Boulton's scouts and some artillerymen, in all about three hundred men, and with light carts and little baggage and supplies as possible, so as to scour the whole country and strike rapidly. I expect Big Bear will soon give up. If he does, I shall treat him as I have done Poundmaker. If he does not, I shall attack him immediately."

[Signed] FRED MIDDLETON. Gen. Middleton also telegraphed to Lieut. Gov. Aikins: "Poundmaker and his whole band surrendered to me to-day, giving up 210 arms, Otter's teams and the stolen horses and cattle. He and his principal chiefs, together with the murderers of Payne and Fremont, are prisoners in my camp. I have summoned Big Bear to surrender, and informed him that if he does not I shall attack him. I think the affair about over and the uprising virtually ended. The summer will be spent disarming the Indians and trying half-breeds. Settlers say they will not venture back to their farms until the Indians are put where they can do no harm."

Riels Lieutenant Captured by American Soldiers. A telegram has been received by Gen. Terry at Fort Snelling from the commanding officer of Fort Assinaboine confirming the report of the capture of Gabriel Dumont on American soil, south of the international boundary line, and his arrival at Fort Assinaboine. It appears that on the morning of the 27th inst., while a small scouting party, consisting of Sergeant Perkins, of the Eighteenth infantry, and two enlisted men, were scouting on the Milk river trail about ten miles from Fort Assinaboine, two men were observed traveling toward the fort. They were overhauled; and upon the representation of one of them that he was Gabriel Dumont, Riels lieutenant, both were arrested and taken under escort to the fort, where they were turned over to the commanding officer. A careful examination was made by Col. Coppinger, which established beyond a doubt the identity of Dumont himself. His companion proved to be a half-breed named Michael Dumont. They were at once placed in custody, and a dispatch was sent to Gen. Terry giving information of the arrest, and asking for instructions. In reply to the request the general directed that the men be detained at the fort until further orders. The matter has been communicated to the headquarters.

Dumont was Riels' first lieutenant and the acting militia and leader of the half-breed forces in the rebellion just closing. After the battle of Batoche he refused to follow Riels' example and surrender, but escaped, and until now his whereabouts had been unknown. Dumont has been described as one of the bravest of men, fearless and resolute in every undertaking, and the beau ideal of a horseman. He is five feet ten inches in height, a splendid specimen of rugged manhood, and one of the most expert shots. He has invariably been selected as leader on the buffalo hunts. He has been married to a half-breed for many years, and has earned a competence.

The Romance of Victor Hugo's Daughter.

Details of the romantic career of Adele, the daughter of Victor Hugo, are published at Halifax, N. J., the facts being furnished by Robert Matton, Q. C., a well known criminal lawyer, who acted for her professionally on several occasions. Adele's story, as told by herself, is as follows: "When a mere girl, living with her parents in Brussels, she became acquainted with a young man, one Pinsen, belonging to a wealthy family, then staying in Brussels. They became engaged and secretly married, she believed owing to the opposition of Pinsen's family. The affair was kept private, and he promised to make her his wife publicly in due time. Meanwhile he was gazetted lieutenant in the British army and ordered to Halifax. Just previous to this he wrote her to meet him in London where they would be formally married, but before she reached there Pinsen had started with his regiment for Halifax. She returned to Brussels and shortly afterward clandestinely left her home resolved to follow Pinsen. Arriving in New York, she made her way to Halifax, and lived there nearly three years. Pinsen proved recanting, repudiating all knowledge of her, and becoming engaged to the daughter of J. W. Johnston, then premier of Nova Scotia, which engagement was broken off. Pinsen went with his regiment to Barbadoes, and has not since been heard from. Adele, while in Halifax, followed him day and night, at times in male attire. The girl was placed in a New York or Boston insane asylum."

A Burned Town in Wisconsin.

Medford, on the line of the Wisconsin Central railroad between Ashland and Stevens Point, was almost totally destroyed by fire recently. Thirty-one buildings were consumed, among which were the Exchange bank, Exchange hotel, Keeler's large brick block, Music hall and Wisconsin Central depot. An engine was sent from Stevens Point, but it was too late to do much service. The entire business portion of the village has been wiped out. The fire broke out in the rear of the Exchange hotel. The cause is unknown. Hon. John Parish, assemblyman, was seriously injured by falling. He was severely cut about the head and also had his hip dislocated. It is learned that the loss by the fire is fully \$200,000, with a very light insurance. Many of the sufferers are not insured at all.

Marshal of Southern Iowa.

The president has appointed Edward Campbell, Jr., to be United States marshal for the southern district of Iowa. The appointment of Campbell is in place of C. L. Williams, who was originally selected for the office, but whose commission was withheld in order to allow the president further time to consider fully the wishes of the residents of the district. It was found that while both gentlemen were strongly endorsed for the place, Mr. Campbell was evidently the choice of the larger portion of the democratic party of the state. Before Campbell was appointed, Williams was consulted and acknowledged that Campbell was the better man for the place.

Mr. Campbell is a native of Pennsylvania, sixty-two years of age. For twenty years he was clerk of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, Pa. He went to Iowa in 1858, and in 1872 was elected to the legislature. This is the only public office he has held in Iowa. For ten years he served as chairman of the democratic state committee, and in that capacity became widely known.

INDIA.

An English Admiral Gives Some Interesting Information About the Wonderful Country.

Admiral W. T. Buxton, of the English Navy, was seen by a reporter at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, a few days ago. The Admiral, who is one of the best known officers who write R. N. after their names, was asked the usual question, "How do you like this country?" and pleasantly replied that he had been here frequently, and in fact, he had married the daughter of the late Henry Grinnell, of this city, which alone must show his regard for America and things American. On being asked about India, where he has served for many years, he said: "India—what shall I tell you about India? It is a prodigious country, with about 240,000,000 population, of which immense number the Valley, of the Ganges alone supports 90,000,000. We have about 50,000 British troops there, rather less than is required to maintain order in Paris. Then there are about 180,000 native troops, a large part of whom however, are used for police duty."

"What is the character of the inhabitants?"

"That is such a general question that it is difficult to answer. The population is divided into numerous tribes and religions. The people range from coal black in color to a shade about as dark as the average Spaniard. I think they are as faithful as can be expected of any conquered people, but then they are used to being conquered. From time immemorial they have been ruled by a strong hand; in fact, that is the only way they can be ruled. Do I think that we will stay there? Yes, unless the Russians breed such dissensions and revolutions that we will have to go. It is hard to say who or what will succeed us. The Russians will not, that is certain. The most influential class in India are the Parsees, who originally came from Persia, and are the great merchant princes of the large cities."

"How is the climate?"

"Deteriorating to the last degree. The English rarely 'breed' after the third generation. That is to say an Englishman and his wife settling there will have children, their children in time will have children, but these latter will either be childless or have at most one puny child. The Hindoos themselves have physically but little endurance, which is not to be wondered at when we consider that their diet consists of rice, vegetables and salt fish. It is a crime for them to eat meat. Their bullocks and cows they use entirely for draught purposes, though when they die of old age or disease the natives will skin them and sell their hides."

"Is the native population satisfied with British rule?"

"Yes, I think so, although the home government gives us too much government. It passes too many laws; the compulsory school attendance for instance. Why, when a little black boy goes to school he thinks he is going to the devil. We must go slow. If no more laws respecting India were to be enacted for fifty years the country would be better off."

"Do you think that the wheat competition of India will affect this country seriously?"

"I think not, unless some unforeseen circumstances arise. During our civil war great quantities of cotton were raised in India, but at the close of the war that necessity passed away, and with it the production of cotton fell off to a very large extent. Railroad transportation in India is so extremely dear that it forms a great drawback to the exportation of wheat. There is no reason, however, why manufactures should not flourish. We have or can produce the raw material in abundance on the spot and for from ten to twelve cents a day. We have the best help in the world. The hands of the Hindoos are twice as supple and delicate as the hands of an American or of an Englishman. Besides that we have a home market. The product of some of the hand looms in India is so fine and so expensive that Europeans can not afford to use it, and it is consumed exclusively by the native princes and country gentlemen. You overlook the fact that there is a large class of the latter living on vast estates, with whole villages tributary to them, men who have never seen an Englishman and who never want to, keeping up great studs of splendid horses, living, in fact, as rich men of leisure do the world over. But before I discuss the matter I want to tell you that in my opinion, unless some extraordinary disturbance arises, India will become a very serious competitor to England and to the United States in manufactures. India formerly had a great industry, little known, however, now, that died out with the advent of iron ships, that is ship building. Formerly some of the finest specimens of naval architecture the world has ever seen were turned out in India. For a long time our Government launched an eighty-gun frigate every three years from the yards at Bombay. These ships were built of teak, the best wood for the purpose in existence. It is so hard that I have seen a large bolt so firmly embedded in a piece of a ship that had been in the water for forty years that it had to be blown out by gunpowder. If there ever should be a revival of wooden ship building, Bombay, with its million of inhabitants, will be a place of importance."