

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

Ex-Secretary Robert Lincoln and General Sheridan.

Some time ago a statement was telegraphed from Washington that a conflict of authority had arisen between Secretary Edincoff and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan; also that a similar conflict had occurred between ex-Secretary Lincoln and the lieutenant general of the army.

Mr. Lincoln states that the general of the army has caused the quartermaster general to make changes in his department without consulting him (the secretary) and the writer contends that the quartermaster general is under his own exclusive authority. The secretary quotes at length from precedents and general orders showing that chiefs of staff corps, departments and bureaus were considered as withdrawn from the orders of the general commander of the army.

The St. Paul Burglars Arrested.

Since the burglaries at the residences of the Hon. T. F. Oakes and William R. Merriam, at St. Paul, Minn., by which the community was startled along in the early part of August, the police have telegraphed the meager descriptions of the burglar or burglars, furnished by the victims of the robberies, to police departments and detective agencies all over the country.

The Crow Creek Lands must be Vacated.

The time allowed by the president in his proclamation for settlers upon the Crow Creek lands in Dakota to vacate expired more than a month ago, but no steps have been taken by the government toward the forcible removal of the settlers.

To Agent Gassman, Crow Creek, Dak.: The secretary has granted you authority to remove all settlers and unauthorized persons from the reservation, and it is necessary to call upon the commanding officer at the nearest military post for a force sufficient to effect their removal.

Washington News.

The president will not return to Washington until the middle of September.

Mr. Kelley announces that he will resign the Austrian mission, and intimates that he wants no more diplomacy in his.

The Alabama claims commission will be dissolved Sept. 31, that being the limit of the extension granted June 3, 1884.

A number of army officers, affected by Secretary Edincoff's recent order, declare they will resign before they will join their regiments.

It is stated at the treasury department that A. Wilson Norris, late pension agent at Philadelphia, is causing the accounting officers of that department no little trouble because of his failure to forward his accounts for June last.

The Shylocks of the department, who take 12 to 15 per cent a month, are trying to buy warrants from the special clerks and employes in the Alabama court of claims at \$2 cents on the dollar. This is a sarcastic comment on Judge Durham's views of the law authorizing the court. It is now charged that many of the clerks have been absentees.

The acting postmaster general has appointed the following fourth-class postmasters: Oregon—Hood River, R. J. Rogers; Cascade Locks, Thomas F. Hope; Iowa—Kingston, James W. Gibson; Gravity, Samuel Robinson; Morning Sun, W. A. McCormick; Winfield, John W. Hanna; Pleasant Grove, James P. Minard; Danville, Alice M. Wright; Bonaparte, W. A. Packer; Brighton, Thomas Buck; Steamboat Rock, Henry Suckins; Estherville, Peter Johnson.

United States Minister Cox, in presenting his credentials, assured the sultan that the policy of the United States was to not interfere at all in the affairs of other countries, and that this policy had been found most advantageous and would be always maintained. The sultan, in the interview

accorded to Mr. Cox, presented him a valuable set of Turkish jewelry, also a number of rare Oriental books for Abram Hewitt and a set of others for the national library at Washington.

The acting postmaster general has appointed the following fourth-class postmasters: Iowa—Fonda, Conrad O'Donnell; Dakota—Lake Preston, James G. Linn; Idaho—Cameron, Daniel W. Reby; Blaine, Aloff Westendahl; Bridge, Laura Bartholemew; Arco, Joseph F. Gallaher; Leesburg, Diego Riverdo; Ovid, John Severson; Elgin, George O. Winegar; Oregon—La Grange, Joseph A. Shambaugh; Washington Territory—Lincoln, Mrs. Mary J. Robert; Prescott, James J. Haviland, Jr.

Record of Casualties.

George McKenzie, an old settler of Still water, is drowned in California.

Crimes and Criminals.

Samuel W. Collins was hanged at Bowling Green, Mo. He murdered Owen Utterback for slandering his wife.

At Milwaukee, a young German who was befriended by Prof. Honbancher skips with \$300 worth of his benefactor's valuables.

Albert D. Swan, a prominent citizen of Lawrence, Mass., was shot and killed by Henry R. Goodwin, who claims to have been robbed by him.

Emil Simmerfeldt, a young man, was shot and instantly killed by Frank Gresham at a German picnic, at Spearfish, Dak. Both men had been drinking heavily.

It has been discovered by detectives that the various railroads leading out of Boston and many of their Western connections have been extensively swindled by Patrick Fitzgerald.

A mysterious double murder was committed at Geneva, Ill., the victims being two police officers. The deed was committed near the court house. Some dozen persons were heard by residents in the neighborhood at about midnight, but no one left his bed to find out the cause of the turmoil, and it was reserved for a party of merry makers returning from a picnic at about 1 o'clock to find the bodies of the murdered men and raise the alarm.

At Blanco, Texas, a mob of seventy-five persons went to the jail and demanded of Sheriff Jackson the keys. Jackson resisted, but was overpowered and the keys were taken from him. The mob then entered the jail, took out Locke, the man who committed wholesale murder in Johnson City a few days since, and hanged him. Locke made a full confession and said he had intended to kill all the members of three or four families beside those whom he murdered, and was prevented from doing so only by his cartridges giving out.

Foreign News.

General Superintendent Egan, of the Canadian Pacific railroad, denies that the frost has injured the wheat in Manitoba a particle.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the Liberal Canadian statesman, is in impaired health, suffering from slow paralysis, due to his incessant work.

Prof. Huxley's ill health has obliged him to resign all his appointments in England. He will hereafter live altogether in Italy. The English government will allow him a pension of £1,200 yearly.

The treasury department is informed that a party of armed Cubans have left Cuba for the Florida Keys, and it is supposed that their object is to organize a filibustering expedition to overthrow the Cuban government. Instructions have been given for the revenue cutters to look out for the party and prevent their landing.

Marshal Henry Holland attempted to arrest three men engaged in passing counterfeit silver dollars at Cap May, N. J., but was badly beaten and left insensible, and E. C. Markley and others, who came to his assistance, were roughly handled. One of the party obtained a shotgun of one of the men and compelled him to surrender. The other two escaped.

Information has been received that the German government has recently sent to South America a commercial commission, with the object in view that was sought by the United States commission, who have recently returned from that continent. The German commission is composed of Prince Frederick Von Hohenlohe and Her Von Scholer, and they propose to visit all the countries of Central and South America.

Personal Mention.

Rev. Malcolm Douglas, D. D., an Episcopal minister, was arrested at Plymouth, Mass., for walking across Cole's Hill, one of the historic spots belonging to the Pilgrint society. Other persons walk across the hill with impunity.

There is much buzzing at Newport over the announced engagement of W. W. Watt Sherman, late of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York bankers, and Miss Brown, daughter of Mrs. John C. Brown of Providence. The young woman has \$3,000,000 in her own right.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

The E. A. Sargent farm in Goodhue county, which last year yielded eighteen hundred bushels of wheat, produced only six hundred bushels this year.

A noteworthy phenomenon is reported from Callos, Peru. A loud report proceeding from the sea and a large column of water was seen to rise. A similar occurrence was observed a short time ago. From the situation of the spot, this can only be ascribed to natural causes.

McCaffrey has challenged Sullivan to fight for \$2,500 and the championship of the world. Bare knuckles are to be the rule, and fight continued to a finish. It is to take place at Wrening, or in any other place where it will not be interfered with, and is to be fought within three months after the signing of the articles.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Frederick W. M. Phelps, or F. W. Miller, or Frank Miller, should address his relatives, Mrs. M. M. Phelps, Chicago, Ill., or Mrs. E. Phelps, Lowell, Lake county, Ind. When last heard from he was at Hunter's Hot Springs, Gallatin county, Montana. A large amount of property awaits him, bequeathed by his father.

The Philadelphia chief of detectives has received the following anonymous note in reference to the explosion on the steamer Felton, as follows: "The Felton explosion was dynamite. The people who had it did not intend to explode it on the boat at the time, and were taking it home for use. It will be impossible for you to discover them, but to remove suspicion of evil intent from others this statement is made."

DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Dakota's Coming Statehood.

"What of the State in Dakota?" asked a reporter a few days ago of Lauren Dunlap, commissioner of immigration for the Territory of Dakota. Mr. Dunlap replied: "In spite of 'hope deferred' we are conscious that every day brings it nearer.

The census, just taken, shows a population of about 415,000, of which the counties holding a constitutional convention next month have 260,000, and North Dakota enough more for a second state. The duties of the Sioux Falls convention, called to meet Sept. 8, as defined by law, are plain. The law says that the convention shall draft a constitution and provide for an election by the people of South Dakota, at which election the constitution shall be submitted to the people for ratification, and at which election the state officers, member of congress, members of the legislature, and all other officers provided for in the constitution shall be elected.

The convention is given the further power to provide for the assembling of the legislature when elected. South Dakota does not propose to set up an independent government of her own. It is simply intended to erect a provisional government, whose officers may be recognized as the accredited representatives of the proposed state on presenting the constitution adopted by the people to congress. A good constitution, such as there is every reason to believe the Sioux Falls convention will frame, will be accepted by the people beyond a question. There will be some opposition. The advocates of the admission of Dakota as a whole and of division on the Missouri river, who are very active, will throw all their strength against it. The people of south Dakota generally want division on the forty-sixth parallel, using that term as a familiar geographical definition. The line of division east of the Missouri river should correspond with the county boundary line between the lower tier of North Dakota counties and the upper tier of South Dakota counties, so as not to disturb existing county boundaries. This distinction should be made in the constitution as an act of justice to the people of the counties interested.

HOW IT IS REGARDED IN THE NORTH. "In North Dakota there is very little said about the convention, which would imply acquiescence and not hostility. Thinking men in that section realize that division is as much in their interest as it is in that of South Dakota. Indeed, the strength, the character—the backbone you might say—of the separate statehood principle is found in the fact that there is nothing sectional about division as a proposition. The development of both sections is fast multiplying the different local interests of each, which will demand more and more the fostering care of wise and intelligent legislation. Good government for South and North Dakota is the guarantee that division may be said to offer, and I believe this view of the question—which has not always been properly put, or rightly understood, either—is the one to commend itself to a citizen of Dakota, irrespective of section, upon a little reflection."

"There ought not to be any objection to electing state officers before the state is admitted." "The situation of Dakota demands something more than a feeble protest against being kept out of the Union. It does not justify her people in overstepping the bounds of law, or of antagonizing in any way the federal authority. Nor is there any danger of her people doing that. But it does call for decisive action, in taking the steps preliminary to the formation of the state. The time has come for Dakotans to insist as far as they can within the law upon what are the natural rights of Dakota in respect of division and admission. The provisional state government is as much in order at this time as the constitution. Neither do the officers so elected have any powers to act, nor does the written instrument possess the vitality of a state charter.

SHOULD ACCEPT THE CONSTITUTION. "It is of equal importance, however, that the people of the proposed state should adopt a constitution of their own, leaving congress to set the machinery of the state in motion, if it pleases. Whether the admission of Dakota would legalize the Sioux Falls constitution and election of officers would depend on congress. The probabilities are that congress would prefer to have the work done over again, as provided in the enabling act passed. In that event, however, the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and the provisional state officers afterward elected would have served an excellent purpose without the former having become law or the provisional officers having been permitted to exercise any of the functions of office; and there is a chance for admission. It would be strange if there were not in the case of Dakota. There is a better chance, however, for securing division into two territories. If this could be effected as a compromise, the Democrats stipulating that no state shall be admitted out of the present Territory of Dakota until after the next presidential election—except in the remote contingency of their losing control of the house—the Sioux Falls convention would have accomplished enough to satisfy a majority of the people of both sections. The

division of Dakota into two territories, with an increase of the judiciary now imperatively demanded, would be a happy compromise, and might please both sections—each of which is ready for statehood—more than the admission of South Dakota alone."

Mr. Dunlap stated that the outlook for immigration was excellent. During the summer there had been a fair increase of population in the newer sections of the territory where government land was to be had, and this fall, following the great crop of this year, and the wide publication of the census figures of population, wealth and character of population, with statistics showing the rapid improvement of the country and development of resources not any longer to be doubted, it was confidently expected that Dakota would be in a position to attract both people and capital. It was only necessary, he thought, that the statehood question should be permanently and properly determined, in order that each section of Dakota may enjoy in the highest degree its grand heritage of a free and generous soil.

Brief Items of Dakota News. William Letcher, ex-register of the Huron, Dak., land office, is Republican candidate for the legislature in the Nineteenth Ohio district.

The Altoona artesian well is flowing to the extent of 150,000 gallons a day. Its depth is 905 feet.

The first birth in Logan county occurred on the 20th inst.—a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Israel Freeze.

Rev. C. L. Johnson has resigned the pastorate of the Dells Rapids Baptist church and has gone to Grand Forks.

Nineteen out of twenty recent births in La Moure county were those of girls. The first shipment of wheat from the Grandin farm was 12,000 bushels.

At Grand Forks George Miller pleads guilty to murdering the Spell family last winter. The Wiser boys, near Sioux Falls, recently lost a \$1,000 stallion. Fargo has raised over \$2,000 for the militia encampment.

The Bismarck Journal states that the land office has done 50 per cent more business than last year, and more claims have been located by eastern parties.

Mrs. Otto Junk of Sabin took a large dose of carbolic acid instead of castor oil. She will recover, though the acid had a terrible effect upon her throat and stomach.

It is not generally understood that penalty and interest remission on all taxes for 1884 paid prior to Oct. 1, 1885, only applies to the counties of the Black Hills.

Aberdeen's new elevator will be finished and in operation by Sept. 15. The capacity will be 25,000 bushels.

Mr. O. W. Buck of Sioux Falls fired at a bird as it rose on top of a hill and lodged several shots in his wife's head.

John Houser of Pierre, under the influence of liquor, smashed the inside of his house to smithereens and advanced on his wife to kill her. He was jailed to await the action of the next grand jury.

Parties have been found around Bartlett who are taking applications for hail insurance without having been authorized by the territorial auditor.

Thomas Major, a boy seventeen years old, committed suicide near Holabird. He had been out hunting chickens and returning home his mother requested him to do the chores, which, it appears, he refused to do, whereupon she started to do them herself. The boy then took his gun, and going out to the barn near the house, placed his gun against his head and by means of a stick discharged it, blowing that part of his head above his eyes completely off.

During the month of July there were filed in the Deadwood land office applications conveying seventy-six pre-emptions, forty homesteads, and fifty-five timber-land entries. There were also thirty-five cash and twelve final homestead entries.

Near Grafton, the children of Samuel Kaiser set fire to the granary, stable and twenty acres of wheat in stack. Eight hundred bushels of barley were in the granary. The loss is \$1,500.

At Gary, an incendiary fire was discovered in the Bartelle warehouse, which soon set fire to the Van Dusen warehouse just west of it. The Bartelle warehouse was burned but the Van Dusen warehouse was saved by the untiring efforts of the citizens.

Grand Forks Special. George Miller pleaded guilty to murdering the Spell family last winter, the court first instructing him that if he pleaded guilty he should pass sentence of death upon him. Attorney Pratt, for the defense, objected to the court advising the prisoner regarding pleas and asked for an arrest of judgment as the law under which the court was acting was ex post facto. The court designated Friday as the day to hear evidence upon the character of the crime, and the defense also objected. The case will go to the supreme court.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Table with 10 columns: Counties, Indian, Farm, Manuf., Dens., Prof., Total, Cont'd to. Lists population for 16 counties including Aurora, Beadle, Brown, Brookings, Buffalo, Brule, Bon Homme, Burdick, Butte, Custer, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Charles Mix, Clay, Day, Deuel, DeWitt, Dickey, Dundy, Edmunds, Faulk, Grand, Grant, Harding, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jackson, J. P. Murray, Lake, Lincoln, Lawrence, Marshall, McPherson, Minnehaha, Mitchell, Moody, Park, Perkins, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sanborn, Sully, Teton, Turner, Union, Walworth, and Yankton.

Totals 263,465 50,264 442,184 6397 79

Included in Sargent. Included in Burdick.

Table with 2 columns: SOUTHERN DAKOTA CITIES. Lists population for 16 cities including Aberdeen, Canton, Chamberlain, DeWitt, Elk Point, Huron, Lead City, Mitchell, Rapid City, Sisseton, Spearfish, Watertown, Yankton, and Yankton City.

ADDITIONAL TOWNS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Table with 3 columns: Towns, Population, Towns, Population. Lists 16 towns including Pathgate, Garrettsville, Dickinson, Dawson, Dunseith, Gladstone, Grand Rapids, and Waltham.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Aug. 29.

Governor Pierce, of Dakota, has succeeded in completing the business which brought him here, in a manner that lights up his heart with joy. He thinks that Secretary Lamar and the other officials of the interior department have shown so much respect for Dakota that there is encouragement to expect that they will recommend congress to take off her childish kilt and put on the pantaloons of a state. The governor got off the train here on Thursday, took the bag full of 600 pounds of statistics under his arm, paid \$47 express charges and lugged it up the hill to the interior department, where he laid it at the feet of Secretary Lamar and said:

"There are the census returns from Dakota. We've got 416,000 population as against 135,000 in 1880, and 82,700 farms."

"Good for you," said the secretary. "Sit down and tell me all about it."

And the colonel filled Lamar's head so full of Dakota that he now asks for a plate of No. 1 hard at the breakfast table, and when inquired of as to the time of day, replies, absently, that its about forty bushels to the acre. When the governor had told his story, the secretary of the interior got a hammer and broke open the box, murmuring to himself:

Is it possible? Is it possible? 416,000 population as against 135,000 in 1880, with forty bushels of No. 1 hard to the acre on 83,700 farms? Then he sat down to his desk and wrote out a requisition for \$30,000, which represents the government's share of the expense of taking the census of Dakota. Col. Pierce seized it and rushed up to the treasury.

BEAT THE RECORD.

The way was cleared for the agile governor, and before the official day was over he had transacted all the legal formalities and had only to wait until the check was written. Never was a similar case acted upon with such promptness. It usually require three or four weeks to get these things passed upon, and the governor did up the job in two days. The census returns for Colorado and Nebraska were in some days ago, but the agents of those states haven't gotten fairly started with the untangling of the red tape that ties up all official matters. The Dakota case is the only on record where 600 pounds of documents were filed, examined and disposed of in a government office in twenty-four hours, and will never be forgotten. As long as time lasts the oldest clerk will tell how the bars were let down and the governor of Dakota went through the interior and treasury like a streak of greased electricity.

I've nothing more to say. I've told all I know and more too, and have done all the talking I'm going to on this trip. I was interviewed at Bismarck before I came away, and told 'em we had 416,000 population and 82,700 farms; the Argus man came aboard and asked me some questions, and I told him we'd got 416,000 population and 82,700 farms. At St. Paul the newspaper boys came down to meet me, and I gave them the information. All the way from St. Paul to Washington every chance I got I announced it, and when I got here I told everybody that it was 416,000 population and 82,700 farms, and now I'll keep quiet awhile. I've had glory enough for one trip.

THINKS LAMAR CONVERTED.

"Did you have any talk with Secretary Lamar about territorial matters?" he was asked. "Yes, I told him all about them."

"And what did he say?" "He didn't say much, but listened and took it all in. He said he had been watching the marvelous development of Dakota with the profoundest interest, and was anxious to do all in his power to advance its interests, and that of the great West generally."

"Did you talk about Dakota's admission as a state?" "You may be sure I did. I gave him some good points on that, and I told him that he ought to recommend admission in his report, and the president ought to recommend it in his message."

"And what did he say to that?" "He didn't promise, but I think he will. He has got a level head."