

DAKOTA DOINGS.

News Gathered From The Most Reliable Sources.

REWARD FOR CHAS. MCWELLS.

Gov. Pierce, at Bismarck has offered \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of Charles McWells, who murdered Charles Chandler, at Camp Crook on the night of March 30, 1886. Chandler was a young man from Independence, Iowa, where he was highly respected. Wells is about twenty-eight years old, dark-complexioned, black eyes, five feet seven inches in height, and left-handed. He goes under many names, as Charley Webb, Bud Wilson, Bud Morse, P. P. West, etc., and is believed to be now in Wyoming or Arizona. Chandler and Wells are said to have been entire strangers to each other, never having met before. The following is one of the affidavits filed in the executive office.

I, D. H. McDonald, being duly sworn, depose and say that I do now and have for two years resided in Burdick county, Territory of Dakota, two and one-half miles from Camp Crook. That I was present at a dance at Joseph Wiekhorn's at Camp Crook, on or about the night of March 30, 1886. I know Charles McWells, and saw him at said dance. I was in the same room, about ten feet distant from the parties, when McWells shot Charles Chandler. They were not dancing in the room at the time. Chandler was sitting on a bench near the northwest corner of the room. McWells came in at the door and walked directly to Chandler, carrying his "six-shooter" in his left hand down by his side. When he reached Chandler, he (Wells) said to Chandler: "Get up and dance a jig you ——" Chandler answered: "I don't want to dance." McWells then said: "You have got no sense," and knocked Chandler on the legs and told him to "represent." Chandler then said he had no chance and raised his feet at the same time.

As Chandler raised his feet McWells elevated his pistol towards him about breast high, but I don't know whether he pushed Chandler with his muzzle or not. Immediately after Chandler raised his feet, and after McWells raised his pistol pointing at his (Chandler's) breast and nearly or quite against him, Chandler drew his own pistol and both were fired about the same time. I saw nothing more, as the shots extinguished the lights. From six to eight shots were fired and Chandler was shot, through the neck, breaking the same. I went out of the house as soon as I could get out and started for the store, about four hundred yards distant. McWells overtook me a few rods from the house, and I asked him what had happened. He answered, "I killed him. I shot him in the neck and in the breast." I asked him if he got hurt, and he said "No, not a bit." I saw him holding his right hand in his left. I afterward saw the hand; it was badly powdered and his fingers were bleeding slightly, the bullet having grazed the inside of his fingers. After we arrived at the store McWells made the following remark: "If you fellows don't find a shot through his breast, I am a shot at all." At the time and during the shooting parties were passing between said parties and myself and I may not have seen all that occurred between them, but I clearly saw the commencement.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE MAY NOT DO.

It probably is not generally known that an act of Congress prohibits certain lines of legislation by territorial legislatures, and to this fact is due the death of many schemes, that otherwise might possibly assume mischievous proportions. The following official extract from the law will be read with interest:

Be it enacted, etc., That the legislatures of the territories of the United States, now or hereafter to be organized, shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: Granting divorces, changing the names of persons or places, laying out, opening, altering and widening roads, or designating ways; vacating roads, town places, streets, alleys and public grounds; locating or changing county seats, regulating county and township offices, regulating the practice in courts of justice, regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables; providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases; incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city, or village; for the punishment of crime or misdemeanors; for the assessment and collection of taxes for territorial, county, township, or road purposes; summoning and compelling grand or petit jurors; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on moneys; the opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; the protection of game or fish; chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentages, or allowances of public officers during the term of which said officers are elected or appointed; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose; granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted in any of the territories of the United States by the territorial legislatures thereof.

MANDAN AND BLACK HILLS.

Mandan correspondence: A year ago there was some little agitation in town concerning a new railroad, to be called the Mandan & Black Hills railroad. Industrious citizens, headed by Mr. E. C. Rice, our present mayor, had some little printed matter prepared, setting forth the advantages to be derived by any company that would construct such a road. Mandan, being located on the west side of the Missouri river just at the west end of the Northern Pacific bridge, would certainly be a far better point on the Northern Pacific for an independent road to start from than further west. An independent railroad starting from Mandan, would have all the advantages that are to be gained from being able to make connections with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Rock Island that will speedily come in to Bismarck and cross over to Mandan. There is a fine country lying between this point and the Black Hills—a stretch of farming land that would offer almost unprecedented advantages to the settler. The land is good, coal is abundant, water is everywhere, grazing and farming lands of the best quality are waiting to be taken up and bought. Your correspondent learns that the matter of a road from this point to the Hills is being talked of by the high officials of the Northern Pacific, and it is very generally believed that the Northern Pacific will, in the spring, have a survey made, and later in the season begin work on the road. This is a most eligible point for the road to start from. The Northern Pacific has its shops here, immense yard room and facilities for doing a great deal more work than is at present being done. Then, too, as any one can see by glancing at the map, there is every reason why a road to the Hills should make its start from this point.

STUTSMAN COUNTY.

Jamestown correspondence. The firemen's ball last Thursday evening was a success in every way.

It was the largest dance given here for some time, there being over two hundred couples present. The hall was beautifully and appropriately decorated, the best of music was in attendance and nothing was left undone that would make it more pleasant. Memorial services were held on the day of Gen. Logan's funeral. They were held under auspices of the G. A. R. post of this city. The post ceremony was read, after which addresses were made by Alfred Dickkey, Rev. N. D. Fanning and Judge Nickless. An action brought by Otto Gaal against G. Burleson, in Judge McMillan's court, for the possession of a horse, the title to which was in dispute, and for \$80 damages for the detention of the horse, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the horse and costs amounting to \$14.75. The Sunday school of the Baptist church of Amesbury, Mass., has procured the Baptist Sunday school of this city with 300 books for their library. Manager E. J. White, of the roller mill, has returned from two weeks' visit at Rockford, Ill. During his absence he effected the sale of all the flour the mill can make for the rest of the winter.

BURNED AT FARGO.

At 2:30 on the morning of the 7th, fire broke out in the Northern Pacific machine shops west of the city. It originated near the tool room and soon spread over the entire roof. It was so near the fire extinguishing apparatus of the shops that the men were soon driven from them. The switch engine, fitted up for fire purposes, was soon on the ground and saved the boiler shops. The city fire department also made the run of a mile and did good work all through. With the thermometer 40° below zero it was difficult work. The engine shops, tool shop, stationary engine and part of the blacksmith shops were destroyed, with three locomotives which were being repaired. The shops with the machinery were valued at \$75,000, and the rolling stock was damaged \$40,000. The walls are standing and the exact loss cannot be determined. The shops will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

REDFIELD.

Correspondence: During the past week upwards of \$8,000 has been subscribed by residents of this city as a bonus towards the erection of the Congregational college, to be used in case the institution is located here. Col. E. W. Foster, Spink county's member of the council, left on Wednesday for Bismarck by way of St. Paul, to be on hand when the legislature convenes next week. The Odd Fellows of this city gave an installation and ball on the evening of the 14th inst. The prospects are that the event was the greatest one of the season arranged for the officers, including the register, sheriff, county judge and auditor, were sworn in and entered on the discharge of their official duties on Monday last. They are all good men for the respective positions.

BATHGATE.

The wheat blockade has raised, and wheat is coming in fast, and farmers are happy. There were 30,000 bushels delivered in the last 15 days of last month. The Northwestern Elevator Company are shipping oats, which are very scarce, and wild hay is \$10 per ton and scarce at that. Weather cold and clear; roads getting good. Farmers on the Flat mountain are drawing straw and hay, 30 miles to feed. County officers are at Pembina making arrangements to take possession of their offices. Saloon men are busting to get their licenses arranged for the coming year. They have to pay a full year's license in advance this year. The supervisors have decided to take no six-month license this season. The Chivalier House has a new bus for the accommodation of its customers, the first vehicle of the kind north of Grand Forks.

TAKING LEAVE OF JUDGE CHURCH.

At Huron on the 8th, a meeting of attorneys passed resolutions complimentary to Judge Church. Clerks of the courts in the Fifth judicial district tendered the judge a grand banquet in M. F. Wright's parlors. Among those present were H. S. Mott, of Edmunds county; C. L. Dawley, of Kingsbury; George Woodbury, of Beadle; W. A. Lynch, of Sully; L. O. Jeffries, of Hyde; J. M. Pleasant, of Marshall; L. Patenaud, of Brookings; I. D. Griffie, of Fossil; and E. K. Lodewick, of Brown. The supper was an elegant one. Several speeches were made and all had a happy time. Before the party dispersed Judge Church was presented with a handsome tea service by the clerks of the district, which was a great surprise to the judge and for which he returned his hearty thanks.

H. F. LANDS.

In the case of Luther J. Whitney vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, involving land in the Miles City land district, Montana, which is within the limits of the grant to the company. Acting Secretary Mulrow has decided: The failure of the company to pay for the survey of the land does not defeat its title thereto, and it is in condition to pass at definite location; and all the Indian title, under Article XVI, of the treaty with the Sioux, April 29, 1868, which stipulated that the country north of the North Platte river and east of the Big Horn mountains shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory, was subsequently duly extinguished, in keeping with the second section of the act granting land to this company. The decision involves a large portion of the company's grant in Montana.

FROZEN ON CHRISTMAS.

Watertown dispatch, 8th. An Englishman named William Osmotherly, lately employed by A. T. Booth at the painters' trade, was found yesterday within half a mile of his claim, fifteen miles south of Henry, standing in a snow drift frozen to death. He left town on Christmas to walk to his claim. On his way he called at the house of a Mr. Richardson and inquired his way, evidently having become lost, but refused to stay over night. This occurred about 12 o'clock at night. Pursuing his journey, death overtook him as he neared his destination. Osmotherly lived in Hamlin county, and was married, but had separated from his wife, who lived in Wisconsin. Last night was the coldest of the season. Spirit thermometers indicated 47° below zero.

DIED IN INDIANA.

Weddie Parker, a well-known business man of Pierre who went East for his health, died very suddenly of apoplexy at La Porte, Ind., a few days ago. Mr. Parker took great interest in the welfare of Pierre and his sudden demise will be keenly felt.

FRANK WILSON'S CASE.

Chicago dispatch—Frank Wilson, who has been coming in from Dakota with cattle for some time and always stopped at the Revere house when here, was arrested by Detectives Flynn and Hoffman, and held to the grand jury by Justice Meach in \$500 on the charge of obtaining credit and cash to the extent of \$19 from the hotel proprietor on the strength of forged checks for \$1,600 and \$500, which he "deposited for safe keeping."

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The trustees of the Dakota School of Mines at Rapid City have tendered to Hon. G. C. Moody, of this city, the professorship in law in that institution, and Judge Moody has signed his intention of accepting. The school is to open Feb. 10, under F. R. Carpenter, M. E., who is now in

New York purchasing the necessary equipment for the institution. A special course only will be offered this spring, and the complete engineering course will be put in operation next fall.

INSURANCE CO. NO. 3.

The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company has begun business at Huron. H. D. Gates, of Kimball, is president and Augustine Davis, of Huron, secretary. The company has a paid up capital of \$100,000 and received its charter a few days since. This is the third insurance company that has its origin and headquarters in Huron.

PROSPEROUS BANK.

At the meeting Tuesday the capital of the first National bank of Fargo was doubled, making it \$150,000—all paid up. A dividend of 37 1/2 per cent will also be declared. W. B. Erskine of Racine, Wis., takes \$37,500 of the new stock. The surplus and undivided profits of the bank are now equal to its capital.

WATERTOWN LAND OFFICE.

The Watertown land office transacted more business during the last quarter than any other land office in the territory. During the quarter 430 original entries, representing 87,494 acres, were made; also 517 final entries, representing 81,066 acres. The receipts of the office during this period were \$73,716.59.

THE NEW ROADS.

The railroad outlook for next season is excellent. One of the highest officials of the Minneapolis & Pacific road promises that line will be constructed from Glenwood to Fargo before July 1. An officer of the Duluth, Fargo & Black Hills announces that 110 miles of this road southwest of Fargo will be ironed and equipped during 1887. Several lines northwest are also well developed—on paper—and one has its bonds nearly negotiated.

POSTAL NECESSITIES.

According to a Washington dispatch petitions are coming in daily from all parts of Dakota for increased mail facilities in the territory, and Delegate Gifford is developing pedestrian qualities by daily visits to the postoffice department. The growing business of the territory has raised a demand for speedier and better facilities, especially among the star routes. That from Miles City, Mont., to Spearfish, Dak., is the one on which the most energy is being expended, and an increase for this will be secured. It is further intended to increase the service from Spearfish to Camp Crook. Additional facilities and new routes are wanted in Mercer, McLean, Sargeant and McHenry counties in North Dakota. About ninety new postoffices are wanted in the territory. Many of them are on lines of roads which have been constructed during the past season.

A MOUNTAIN LION KILLED.

Rapid City Journal: Charley Howell and A. C. Patrick were hunting for deer in the vicinity of Howell's range a few miles west from town on Sunday last, when they came upon the track of a mountain lion. They followed it and found where the animal had stopped at the carcass of a horse and had apparently eaten a meal. From the carcass the lion was tracked to a ledge of rocks where it had taken refuge in a small cave. Howell first caught sight of the animal and called to Patrick to shoot, but the latter as he afterward reported, was so badly excited that he couldn't have hit the side of the hill. Getting a good opportunity for a dead shot, Howell fired, and the animal tumbled over with a bullet through its head. It measured something over seven feet in length from tip to tip.

A New Portia.

A new Portia, who defended, however, not her lover, but her own father, has appeared at Montpelier. A farmer living near that town had been tried and condemned for breach of trust. He made an appeal, which was granted, and on the day appointed for its hearing he walked into court accompanied by his daughter, a tall, good-looking, and intelligent young woman about 26 years old. To the surprise of the judges the young woman opened her father's case in a masterly manner, argued the defense with the skill of a practiced lawyer, and finally gained for her client a verdict of acquittal. The improvised legal practitioner in petticoats then walked triumphantly out of court, hanging on the arm of the venerable agriculturist, her father.—London Globe.

Old Marriage Ceremonies.

The celebration of marriages in churches was first ordained by Pope Innocent III. about the year 1200. Before this date the only ceremony was that of the man leading his bride home to his house. But it was not until several centuries after Innocent's edict that the injunctions contained in it were generally obeyed. Both forms of marriage remained in vogue, and they were respectively called "par devoir" and "par amour"—marriage of duty (i. e.: to the church) and of love. Both were legal. But the church frowned on the latter, and, being all powerful, gradually educated the mind of the people till there was a stigma attached to it. By an old law marriages could be celebrated in the church porch or at the church door.

The Bachelor Cornered.

One of the most painful duties to which an elderly bachelor can be subjected is the admiration of babies demanded by their fond mothers. One bachelor of a conscientious nature recently solved a problem. Upon a visit to a friend's house he was presented to an especially ugly specimen of bald, toothless, and expressionless infancy. "Now, isn't he a beauty?" demanded the proud father. The bachelor refrained, from replying and remained silent. "Isn't he the loveliest baby you ever saw in your life?" said the mother, pressing in the answer. The visitor looked confused and helpless, but finally a smile illumined his countenance and he exclaimed enthusiastically and truthfully: "Well, madam, this is a baby."—Boston Journal.

IN A GARDEN

Baby, see the flowers;
—Baby sees
Fairer things than these,
Fairer though they be than dreams of ours.
Baby, hear the birds!
—Baby knows
Better songs than those,
Sweeter though they sound than any words.
Baby, see the moon!
—Baby's eyes
Languish to watch it rise,
Answering light with love and night with moon
Baby, hear the seal
—Baby's face
Takes a graver grace,
Touched with wonder what the sound may be.
Baby see the stars
—Baby's hand
Opens, warm and bland,
Calm in claim of all things fair that are.
Baby, hear the bell!
—Baby's head
Bows, as ripe for bed,
Now the flowers curl round and close their cells.
Baby, flower of light,
Sleep, and see
Brighter dreams than we,
Till good day shall smile away good night.
Algeron Charles Swinburne.

MRS. LOGAN.

The American ancestry of Mrs. Logan goes back to a sturdy Irish settler of Virginia and a French pioneer of Louisiana. Her great-grandfather, Robert Cunningham of Virginia, was a soldier of the War for Independence, after which he removed to Tennessee, thence to Alabama, and thence to Illinois, when still a Territory, and there manumitted his slaves. Her father, Capt. John M. Cunningham, served in the Black Hawk War. He was a member of the Legislature of Illinois in 1845 and '46 and served in the Mexican War. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth Fontaine, of a distinguished family of that name which had arrived in Louisiana during the French occupancy of that country and had thence journeyed up the Mississippi River and settled in Missouri. It was here that John Cunningham met his bride and it was near the present Village of Sturgeon, then known as Petersburg, in Boone County, Mo., that Mary Simmerson Logan was born, Aug. 15, 1838. When she was 1 year old her parents removed to Illinois and settled at Marion, in Williamson County. It was here that the mother and her eldest daughter, then but 9 years old, shared the dangers of a frontier home and the cares and solitude of a growing family, when the battles of his country upon the parched plains of Mexico and braved the trials and privations of a miner's life in the Sierras of California.

This courageous and dutiful girl relieved her mother, who was not strong, of most of the household work and still found time to attend the primitive school of the neighborhood and train herself in useful needlework. The father felt a just pride in his eldest daughter. The assistance which she had rendered her mother during his long absence in Mexico and California had even more closely endeared her to his heart, and her love of study had prompted him to give part of his income to her proper education. Accordingly, in 1853 the daughter was sent to the Convent of St. Vincent, near Morganfield, Ky., a branch of the Nazareth Institute, the oldest institution of the kind in the country. This was the nearest educational establishment of sufficient advancement in the higher branches of knowledge. The young lady was reared a Baptist; after her marriage she joined the Methodist Church, the church of the Logan family.

Having graduated in 1855, Miss Cunningham returned to her father's home at Shawneetown. In her younger days, when a mere child, she had aided her father as Sheriff of the county, Clerk of the Court, and Register of the Land Office in preparing his papers. Those were not the days of blank forms for legal documents. Accordingly, the father depended upon the daughter to make copies for him. While Mary Cunningham was thus aiding her father in his official duties John Logan was prosecuting Attorney of the district. He had known Father Cunningham and was his warm friend. He had known the daughter as a little girl. In 1855 they were married and at once went to the young attorney's home at Benton, Franklin County. The bride was 16 years of age, but her young life had already been one of usefulness to her mother and of great service to her father.

The young wife immediately installed herself in the place of companion and helpmeet to her husband. She accompanied him on all his professional journeys, an undertaking in those days of wildernesses and no roads often requiring great endurance and privation. In 1856 the devoted wife saw her husband triumphantly elected a member of the Legislature, and in the famous Douglas and Lincoln Senatorial contest he was elected as a Douglas Democrat to Congress. In all these hard-fought political campaigns the noble wife went with her husband, assisting in much of his work of correspondence and copying, and frequently receiving his friends

and conferring with them on the details of the campaign. When Mr. Logan went to Congress as a Representative, Mrs. Logan went with him. She remained with him in Washington until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he resigned his seat in Congress to return to Illinois to go into the service of his country.

The War having commenced and Mr. Logan having raised and been assigned to the command of the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers, Mrs. Logan with her only living child, then 3 years old (now Mrs. Tucker), returned to her father's home at Marion. The Illinois troops having been ordered into camp at Cairo Mrs. Logan joined her husband there. During the fierce battle of Belmont Mrs. Logan heard the booming of the guns across the turbid flood of the Mississippi. In the midst of painful and anxious suspense for the safety of her own, of whom she felt that he was in the thickest of the conflict, she gave a helping hand to the care of the wounded and suffering soldiers as they were brought back from that bloody field.

When the army entered upon the Tennessee River campaign Mrs. Logan again returned to her own home, but was soon shocked by the news from Donelson that her husband had fallen at the head of his charging column dangerously wounded. For days it was a struggle between life and death.

At Memphis, in the winter of 1862-'63, Mrs. Logan again joined her husband, now a general, and remained there until he led his troops in the campaign which ended in the surrender of Vicksburg.

During this time and until the end of the War Mrs. Logan remained at Carbondale, where out of the General's salary they had bought an unpretentious home. Upon his return from the War Gen. Logan was nominated by acclamation for Congressman-at-Large. After his election Mrs. Logan returned to Washington and has been one of the prominent figures in Washington society ever since.

A French Criminal's Adroit Trick.

Paris Letter: A neat forgery was recently committed by a Parisian criminal, one Altmayer, which in its adroitness and audacity, was worthy of "Jim the Penman" himself. The accused has lately had several hearings at the Palais de Justice before M. Villiers, Judge d'Instruction. Several times during these hearings M. Villiers was summoned from the room for a few minutes at a time. During one of these absences the culprit contrived to get possession of a sheet of paper and an envelope with the official printed heading, and also to affix the official seal. Then he drew up at his leisure a document ordering his own immediate release, and counterfitting with rare skill the Judge's signature. On quitting the court one day he handed the letter thus prepared to the sentinel stationed at the corridor, and remarked in an offhand manner: "The Judge wants you to carry this letter immediately to the director of the Mazas Prison." The soldier, suspecting nothing, took the letter, and accompanied the prisoner to Mazas. A few minutes later Altmayer was summoned to the director's office, and was informed that he was a free man. With an outburst of simulated joy and surprise he took at once his departure, and as the fraud was not discovered till the following day he had plenty of time to get beyond the reach of the clutches of French justice.

Dress Fabrics.

In dress fabrics the preference for stripes is becoming still more marked and decided; very elegant textiles are woven with stripes of velvet on grounds of corded silk. Heavy black failles, striped with orange velvet, deep Venetian red, dark green, olive, or ecru, are imported. These stripes are either used for the skirts exclusively, with tunic and bodice, or French polonaise of faille of the color of one of the stripe or reversely. The upper portion is of the velvet-striped silk, while the skirt is of the plain corded silk. The severely plain skirt, with no finish at the edge, has been abandoned by leading modistes, and there is a return to the narrow, dainty foot-pleating, or the ruche made of fringed or pleated silk. Very frequently where a striped fabric is used in combination there is a ruche of the silk faced at the top to show its striped lining as the full box-pleats are unfolded.

Settling the Indian Question.

Omaha Bee: The bill allotting Indian lands in severalty has passed both Houses. This is a move in the right direction. It should be followed by bills appropriating sufficient funds to maintain strong and permanent military garrisons around the fringe of allotted farms. Well policed reservations are the best guarantees of peace on the border.

Local land agents in Kansas have been told to advise all parties making applications to enter lands heretofore certified to the State of Kansas for the benefit of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company that such applications are wholly useless, as no preference or other right can thus be acquired.