

Ky., Miss Lydia Von Finkelstein, late of Jerusalem. There are increased facilities and excellent accommodations for all who may desire to attend. The location at White Bear Lake is unsurpassed for its charms.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

He Will Not Attend the Grand Army Encampment.
President Cleveland will not attend the Grand Army encampment, as will be seen by the following letter from the President to Mayor Francis.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 4.
—Hon. David R. Francis, Mayor and Chairman—Dear Sir: When I received the extremely cordial and gratifying invitation from the citizens of St. Louis, tendered by a number of her representative men, to visit that city during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I had been contemplating for some time the acceptance of the invitation from that organization to the same effect and had considered the pleasure which it would afford me if it should be possible to meet, not only members of the Grand Army, but the people of St. Louis and other cities in the West which occasions would give me an opportunity to visit. Excursions of my public duties I feel to be so uncertain, however, that when first confronted by the delegation of which you were the head, I expected to do no more at that time than to promise consideration of the double invitation tendered to me, and to express the pleasure it would give me to accept the same thereafter, if possible. But the cordiality and sincerity of your presentation, reinforced by the earnestness of the people who surrounded you, so impressed me that I could not resist the feeling which prompted me to assure you on the spot that I would be with you and the Grand Army of the Republic at the time designated, if nothing happened in the meantime to absolutely prevent my leaving Washington. Immediately upon the public announcement of this conclusion, expressions emanating from certain important members of the Grand Army of the Republic and increasing in volume and virulence, constrained me to review my acceptance of these invitations. The expressions referred to go to the extent of declaring that I would be an unwelcome guest at the time and place of the national encampment. This statement is based, as well as I can judge, upon certain official acts of mine involving important public interests, done under the restraints and obligations of my oath of office, which do not appear to accord with the wishes of some members of the Grand Army of the Republic. I refuse to believe that this organization, founded upon patriotic ideas, composed very largely of men entitled to lasting honor and consideration, and whose crowning glory it should be that they are American citizens as well as veteran soldiers, deems it a part of its mission to compass any object or purpose by attempting to intimidate the executive or coerce those charged with making and executing the laws; and yet, the expressions to which I have referred, indicate such a prevalence of unfriendly feeling and such a menace to an occasion which should be harmonious, peaceful and cordial, that they cannot be ignored. I beg you to understand that I am not conscious of any act of mine which should make me fear to meet the Grand Army of the Republic or any other assemblage of my fellow citizens. The account of my official stewardship is always ready for my nation to my countrymen. I should not be frank if I failed to confess, while disclaiming all resentment, that I have been hurt by these unworthy and wanton attacks upon me, growing out of this matter, and the reckless manner in which my actions and motives have been misrepresented, both publicly and privately—for which, however, I am not responsible. Threats of personal violence and harm in case I undertake the trip in question—which scores of misguided, unbalanced men, under stimulation of excited feeling, have made—are not even considered. Rather than abandon my visit to the West and disappoint your citizens, I might, if I alone were concerned, submit to insult, which, it is quite openly asserted, I would be helplessly subjected to at the encampment, but I should bear with me there the people's highest office, the dignity of which I must protect, and I believe that neither the Grand Army of the Republic, as an organization, nor anything like a majority of its members, would ever encourage any scandalous attack upon me. If, however, the membership of this body there are some, as certainly seems to be the case, determined to denounce me and my official acts at the national encampment, I believe they should be permitted to do so unrestrained by my presence as the guest of their organization, or as the guest of the hospitable city in which their meeting is held. A number of the Grand Army members have signified their intention, I am informed, to remain away from the encampment in case I visit the city at that time. Without considering the merit of such an excuse, I feel that I ought not to be cause of such non-attendance. The time and place of the encampment were fixed long before my invitations were received. Those desiring to participate in its proceedings should be first regarded, and no being should be permitted to interfere with their intentions. Another consideration, of more importance than all others, remains to be noticed. The fact was referred to by you when you verbally presented the invitation of the citizens of St. Louis, that the coming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic would be the first held in a Southern state. I suppose the fact was mentioned as a pleasing indication of the fraternal feeling so fast gaining ground through the entire land, and hailed by every patriotic citizen as an earnest that the Union has really, and in fact, been saved in the sentiment and spirit, with all the benefits it vouchsafes to a united people.

I cannot rid myself of the belief that the least discord on this propitious occasion might retard the progress of the sentiment of common brotherhood, which the Grand Army of the Republic has so good an opportunity to increase and foster. I certainly ought not to be the cause of such discord, in any event or upon any pretext. It seems to me that you and the citizens of St. Louis are entitled to this unreserved statement of conditions which have constrained me to forego my contemplated visit, and to withdraw my acceptance of your invitation. My presence in your city at the time you have indicated can be of but little moment compared with the importance of the cordial and harmonious entertainment of my fellow citizens. I assure you that I abandon my plan without the least personal feeling of regret, constrained thereto by a sense of duty, actuated by a desire to save any embarrassment to the people of St. Louis or their expected guests, and with heartfelt and grateful appreciation of sincere and unaffected kindness of your citizens. Hoping the encampment may be an occasion of much usefulness, and that its proceedings may illustrate the highest patriotism of American citizenship, I am yours, very sincerely,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE LETTER OF INVITATION.

The following is the letter of invitation sent to President Cleveland:
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26, 1887.—Grover Cleveland, President of the United States—Sir: The national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in this city during September

next from the 27 to the 30th inclusive. It promises to be the largest gathering of veterans of the late war ever seen. The organization was never in so flourishing a condition and the membership never so large as at the present time. It will be the first encampment located in a city near the center of the country, and the first ever held in a Southern state. Our people are sparing no effort to insure for the assemblage a welcome of unusual warmth and a reception the most hospitable. The undersigned are a committee appointed by the general committee on arrangements for the purpose of extending to yourself and your esteemed wife a cordial and urgent invitation to be present on that occasion and to accept the hospitalities of the committee and the city. Every exertion will be made by our citizens as well as by the 10,000 veterans then to be congregated here to render your visit pleasant and your stay interesting. It is rumored that you are planning a tour through the West and South, and we sincerely hope you can make it convenient to be in St. Louis during the time above mentioned. Allow us to suggest that no compliment more fitting could be bestowed upon the valiant defenders of a common country by the chief executive of a restored union, and none would be more highly appreciated than that conferred by his presence at such a time and place.

Awaiting your favorable response, we have the honor to be, sir, yours respectfully,
DAVID R. FRANCIS,
Mayor of the City of St. Louis.
FRANK GAENNE,
President of the Merchants' Exchange.
JNO. W. NOBLE,
Commander Frank P. Blair Post No. 1, G. A. R.

DAKOTA.

The first tournament of the Black Hills Fireman's association was at Lead City, on the 4th. Twelve organizations from Rapid City, Sturgis, Central City, Deadwood and Lead City participated. The contest for the best appearing and best marching company was won by the Lead City hose company. The 100 yard foot race resulted: Preston, of Deadwood, first; Marshall, of Lead City, second; Bellview, of Central City, third. There was intense excitement. Every camp was represented in the race.

P. M. Springer of Forest City, Dak., president of the Forest City & Watertown railroad, has been notified by the secretary of the Interior that the map of his road's right of way has been received and referred to the commissioner of the general land office for his approval. It will undoubtedly be approved, and the road will have every opportunity for building before snow flies.

A switchman named Charles Larson was killed in the yard of the Northwestern Railway company at Watertown, Sunday noon. He was switching cars and while making a running switch failed to catch the car and fell to the track in front of the locomotive, which passed over his head, crushing it from the body. Larson leaves a young wife to whom he had been married but two months.

Great uneasiness is felt at Forts Bennett and Sully over the liability of being left alone when the Eleventh infantry goes East. Some thirty-five hundred Indians live around these posts, and if the redskins see the military leave, depredations may follow. Indians on Cheyenne agency were in the New Ulm massacre. This news is gleaned from an army officer.

WISCONSIN.

At a Fourth of July dance in Thorp, Clark Co., two farmers, Geo Morris and John Spitzer quarrelled and had a rough-and-tumble fight, in the course of which Morris cut Spitzer's bowels open with a knife. Spitzer died and Morris is in jail, claiming that he acted in self defense.

A special from Marquette, Mich., to the Milwaukee Sentinel, says a terrible mine disaster occurred Thursday evening in the Sturgeon River mine at Metropolitan. A number of miners had just got a blast ready when water rushed into the mine, so fast that many could not escape. Eight Italians were known to be in the mine, and are surely dead.

The Alcazar theatre at Hurley, Wis., located in the center of the business district, took fire on the stage at 8 p. m. Sunday, and so swift was the work of destruction that seventeen persons, male and female, connected with the theatre lost their lives. The fire spread from the wooden theatre, and swept with remorseless fury through the business district, until it burned out, the fire department being utterly powerless to check its progress. The property destroyed was of the value of half a million dollars, and the insurance does not exceed \$50,000. Hurley in its last two fires has suffered to the extent of \$600,000.

THE MARKETS.

St. Paul July 9.	
GRAIN—	
Wheat, No. 1 Hard.....	74 @ 74 1/2
Wheat, No. 1 Northern.....	72 @ 72 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 Northern.....	70 @ 71
Corn, No. 2.....	33 @ 34
Oats, No. 2 Mixed.....	27 @ 27
Oats, No. 3 White.....	29 1/2 @ 30
Barley, No. 2.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Rye, No. 2.....	47 @ 50
Flax Seed.....	\$1 00 @ 1 05
Baled Hay, upland.....	5 00 @ 7 00
Baled Hay, timothy.....	9 00 @ 10 50
PROVISIONS—	
Flour, patent.....	\$4 25 @ 4 40
Flour, straight.....	4 15 @ 4 30
Flour, bakers.....	3 40 @ 3 60
Butter, creamery.....	15 @ 17
Butter, dairy.....	11 @ 14
Cheese.....	12 @ 13 1/2
Eggs, fresh.....	11 @ 12
Potatoes new.....	1 40 @ 1 00
Dressed Beef, steam.....	3 1/2 @ 5
Hams.....	9 @ 11
Veal.....	5 @ 6
LIVE STOCK—	
Steers.....	62 25 @ 2 75
Hogs.....	4 00 @ 4 85
Sheep.....	3 12 1/2 @ 3 40
Minneapolis July 9.	
WHEAT—	
No. 1 Hard.....	74 @ 74 1/2
No. 1 Northern.....	73 @ 73 1/2
No. 2 Northern.....	73 @ 73
FLOUR—	
Patent in sacks.....	34 50 @ 4 40
Patent in barrels.....	4 45 @ 4 40
Patent at New England points.....	4 95 @ 5 10
Patent at N. Y. and Penn. points.....	4 90 @ 5 10
Bakers.....	3 40 @ 3 50
Chicago, July 9.	
GRAIN—	
Wheat, cash.....	70 1/4 @ 70 3/4
Corn cash.....	35 @ 35 1/2
Oats, cash.....	23 @ 25 1/2
Flax Seed, cash.....	1 15 @ 1 18
MESS PORK—	
LIVE STOCK—	
Cattle.....	63 50 @ 6 80
Hogs.....	4 00 @ 5 25
Sheep.....	3 00 @ 3 35
Milwaukee, July 9.	
WHEAT—	
No. 1, Hard, Cash.....	71 @ 71 1/2

DAKOTA DOINGS.

News Gathered From The Most Reliable Sources.

THE YANKTON ASYLUM.

C. N. Harris, public examiner of Dakota, has made a lengthy report upon the affairs of the hospital for the insane at Yankton. He says: "The trustees of the institution overlooked their duties as an advisory board and have assumed the duties of superintendent of the institution and have disbursed several of the appropriations. In some instances they have kept no vouchers and in no case have they furnished to the auditor an itemized statement for the amounts they have drawn out of the several funds, thereby having no clue during the time they operated as to where and how the several funds have been expended; and when placed on the stand and asked to explain, their memory fails them, and as that was, in most cases, the only record kept by them, it leaves nothing whatever as a basis from their records to estimate their doings during the two years A. E. Cobby acted as their secretary and business manager. From the investigation made I find there is a shortage in the following funds handled by Cobby:

APPROPRIATED.	
New building appropriation.....	\$4,000 00
Completing main building appropriation.....	3,250 00
Improving grounds appropriation.....	3,500 00
Fuel fund appropriation.....	12,500 00
Repairing main building.....	2,500 00
Total appropriation.....	\$24,750 00

SHORTAGE.

New building fund, completing main building fund, repairing main building fund.....	\$1,921 95
Fuel fund.....	2,909 95
Ground improvement fund, forest trees and concrete walk.....	639 60

In all a shortage of.....\$6,471 55
The above amounts are estimates made by competent men as to the cost of the improvements, and is the only thing we have to base estimates on. Cobby or trustees have failed to furnish an estimate of the cost of several improvements. The estimates made of the improvements show that there ought to have been money left in the several improvement funds; instead, as Cobby says, the overdraft in several funds amounts to \$4,266. The trustees who acted with Mr Cobby in this matter try to evade, with very poor grace their responsibility in this matter.

When they have gone so far out of their way as to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of steward and superintendent of the institution they should have had or kept some track of the money that was passing through their hands, and when they now attempt to say that they know nothing whatever of this matter, as some of them do, knew nothing of them estimates that were being made or of how this money was being expended, they place themselves on record as being totally incompetent to fill the responsible positions to which they aspire as trustees of this institution. All of the business transacted by the trustees in disbursing the several funds of which they took control was done in such an unsatisfactory manner that it is impossible to tell where, or how, or in what amounts the money was expended."

Gov. Church, over his signature, speaks as follows:

"The action of the trustees has been in absolute disregard of the law. They arrogated to themselves the powers and duties of the superintendent and steward, and either discharged these duties themselves or empowered or allowed Mr. Cobby to discharge them, and thus prevented the territory from having the benefit of that security for the faithful performance of duties that these officials by law were required to render and they had given bonds faithfully to perform. The interpolation in the steward's report shows the trustees were aware of the fact that they had prevented the steward from discharging the duties the law imposed. This action of the board merits the severest criticism for many reasons. After careful examination of the act of 1887 I am not satisfied I have the power to remove. The office of trustee being for a fixed period, and the further fact that the acts complained of were committed by a board of trustees appointed in 1885, and which went out of existence on the formation of the present board. The evidence taken by the examiner and his report shows an expenditure of a large amount of public funds which have not been satisfactorily accounted for. I am not satisfied with the explanation regarding the management of the late board. And the attempt made by a majority of the present board, who were members of the former board, to continue the manner of management, justifies the executive in expressing his disapproval of a continuance of such management. The past management indicates, to say the least, an utter disregard of sound business principles, and defiance of the law. This gross misfeasance, if no greater offense has been committed, justifies the executive in taking such steps for

the future as he may deem advisable, and the act of 1887 empowered.

LOUIS K. CHURCH,
Governor.

Dated June 30, 1887.

CROP REPORTS.

The June crop report of Territorial Statistician Sheridan is less favorable than for May. Hot winds have injured crops in places. Fourteen counties report the average out-down to 66 per cent. There has been much damage along the Missouri and Red Rivers. Plenty of rain has fallen in the James river valley. Flax is in good condition, but there is a decreased acreage. The acreage of corn is one-third greater than that of last year. The condition is 100 per cent. The average condition of spring wheat is 86 per cent. The wheat harvest begins about July 25.

Blunt—A careful personal observation of the crops in this immediate vicinity leads to the conclusion that it is very doubtful if wheat will amount to much more than a half crop, on fall plowing especially. That for spring plowing seems to be very good. Oats are looking fine; barley is good, and the rye harvest now in progress will prove a good yield. Corn couldn't be better. A heavy rain Wednesday will help all the cereals.

Grand Forks.—The general condition of crops to date as learned from grain men traveling constantly in the Red River Valley and west and south is as follows: In valley from Traill County line, north to the boundary, including Grand Forks, Nelson, Walsh, Ramsey, Pembina, Cavillier, and Towner, the crops never looked better, and an average yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre is anticipated. From Traill south, including part of the same, the crops are not as good as last year, the wet season having grown dense weeds which crowd and choke the grain. From the James River west the crops are reported uniformly suffering, those regions not having had the copious showers which visited the valley of the Red.

Mandan, The outlook for small grains is not improved very greatly, except in spots, in this section of the country. The drouth and heat have been more than the wheat, barley, and oats could stand, and only corn, potatoes, and grain are looking well. Local rains have fallen during the last few days and have helped individual farmers, but only a partial crop of the small cereals can be expected. The owners of stock and sheep are feeling jubilant over the splendid growth of grass.

Aberdeen, Very heavy rain visited this vicinity Tuesday. Wheat was beginning to feel the need of rain and grass was quite dry. Unless hail-storms prevail the wheat crop in Central Dakota will be unusually heavy.

Sioux Falls, The crop outlook in this county, generally, still continues very promising, although a heavy rain is badly needed, the soil being very dry. Never in the history of this county has corn looked as well. Wheat and oats are also good.

Jamestown, The last ten days have been very hard on crops. Thousands of acres are completely scorched. A good rain to-day has given the late-sown wheat and oats a good chance for a crop. Plenty of rain throughout the rest of the season will make a good crop, but the upper James River Valley will be largely short, possibly only having 50 per cent of a crop.

Yankton, In Yankton, Bonhomme, Hutchinson, Clay, and Charles Mix Counties the crops are in excellent condition. Rye, barley, wheat, and oats will be harvested early in July, and promise a heavy yield. The weather is very favorable for corn, which is fully fifteen days in advance of any season for years.

SCHOOLS.

The plans for a Catholic school for young ladies at Aberdeen are being drawn. The building is to be three stories above the basement and will cost about \$10,000.

In relation to the proposed \$100,000 Indian school at Pierre, Indian commissioner Atkins says that although the ground has been accepted at the hands of the town the school cannot be built until congress furnishes the money therefor.

Highmore's public school is in a thriving condition under the present superintendency of Mr. McVey. During the vacation the large school building will be overhauled generally and many improvements added.

The following school board has been elected at Aberdeen for the ensuing year: George S. Engle, James H. Wylie, Ira Barnes, L. G. Diefendorf and F. H. Hagerty. Treasurer, Louis Lager.

BLACK HILLS R. R.

The stockholders of the Fargo, Duluth & Black Hills railroad company held their annual meeting at Fargo Saturday evening and elected the following board of directors: J. Lowell, J. W. Leech, W. F. Leech, William Weaver, J. C. Gill, N. L. Shattuck, J. M. Watson, A. C. Batchelor, J. B. Folsom, Samuel Mairs and George Foley. These gentlemen organized as follows: George Foley, president, Samuel Mairs, treasurer, and J. Lowell Secretary.

Engineers of the Duluth, Pierre & Black Hills railroad arrived at Faulkton Tuesday evening from Aberdeen in charge of Chief Engineer James

Carna. They will continue the line to Pierre. It is believed that the road will be complete from Aberdeen to Faulkton this fall and to Pierre early next year. At the last session of Congress the company were granted a franchise to build a bridge across the Missouri river, at Pierre.

TEMPERANCE.

Sunday Miss Frances E. Willard spoke at Bismark to a large audience, in behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance union. She was introduced by Mrs. Watson, president of the union, in a pleasant little speech, and made a strong appeal for the cause of temperance. Mrs. E. H. Wilson followed in a few well chosen words.

Mrs. M. H. Barker, president of the W. C. T. U. of Dakota, addressed of the people of Brookings in the opera hall Sunday afternoon, after which she organized a young ladies' temperance union, and spoke in the Methodist church in the evening.

R. R. ASSESSMENTS.

Auditor Ward instructs the assessor of Codington county not assess the lands of the Winona & St. Peter railway company. This appears to be a modification of his order to assessors to assess all lands of railroad companies not used for railroad purposes.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

An early settlers' association has been organized at Pierre and 26 citizens were found who passed the memorable winter of '80, and '81, in Pierre. All who resided there during the flood are entitled to membership.

THE ASSESSMENTS.

Judge McConnell's decision that the commissioners of Dakota possess no authority to reduce assessments returned by the assessors will have a chilling effect upon the July meetings. The various boards of commissioners are preparing to sit in July as boards of equalization and if they can equalize only in one direction half the vigor of these sessions will be lost.

GRAND FORKS UNIVERSITY.

A responsible party has filed a bid by which he agrees to put the university of north Dakota in as good shape as it was before the storm for \$4,600. Those who are trying to secure its removal to a lot within the city limits are using as an argument that it will cost from \$20,000 to \$30,000 to repair the old building.

MILITIA.

The adjutant-general has issued an order promoting Capt. T. H. Reith, of DeSmet, to major of the second regiment. A letter from Adjt.-Gen. Tyner states that the encampment will be held about September, at which time the new guns will be issued.

The Highmore Guards are becoming proficient in drill and anxiously await the decision on their application to be admitted into the territorial militia.

MITCHELL UNIVERSITY.

The board of members and directors of the Dakota university, in session at Mitchell elected the following gentlemen as directors for the new college year: Hon. A. J. Edgerton, of Mitchell, chairman; E. B. Bracy, of Mitchell; Rev. A. W. Adkinson, of Huron; E. S. Ormsby, of Emmetsburg, Rev. Wm. Fidler, of Huron, Rev. H. D. Traveller, of Watertown; Rev. O. H. Sprout, of Alexandria; Rev. L. Bradford and Rev. C. B. Clark, of Mitchell. The new board on organization stands with A. J. Edgerton, a president, Rev. C. B. Clark, secretary; R. N. Kratz, treasurer.

BROOKINGS COLLEGE.

The following have been added to the faculty of the Brookings agricultural college: Chas. H. Kepper, of the Iowa agricultural college, professor of botany, forestry and horticulture; Geo. A. Novy, of the university of Michigan, assistant professor of chemistry and physics; Miss Delina Madison, of the Kansas agricultural college, professor of domestic economy; Miss Nellie E. Folsom of St. Lawrence university, New York, preceptress.

STATISTICS.

There are in Dakota 801 Sunday schools, with a membership of 36,471. Arizona has but 32; California, 725; Colorado, 278; Delaware, 217; Florida, 670; Idaho, 43; Indian territory, 222; Montana, 80; Nevada, 31; New Hampshire, 524; New Mexico, 45; Oregon, 290; Rhode Island, 371; Utah, 81; Vermont, 631; Washington territory, 129; Wyoming territory, 54.

COAL AT DURBIN.

There is excitement at Durbin over the discovery of a fine vein of coal. It was discovered in the southwest corner of the section on which the town is platted, while a well was being put down. James Malone owns the land and a vein was reached at the depth of only 20 feet. The coal is of good quality. The extent of the find has not yet been ascertained.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The work of opening the Aberdeen artesian well will begin immediately. The well is filled up with sand for about two hundred feet at the bottom. Howard has arrived at the conclusion that an artesian well is necessary to its happiness, and efforts will at once be made to secure one.