CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

On Friday, in the senate Mr. Harrison re-ported favorably, from the committee on terri-tories, the house bill in relation to the legisla-ture of Dakota, which provides that that body shall consist of twenty-four members of the council and forty-eight members of the house, and that they shall be elected at the next gen-eral election in the territory; two members of the council and four members of the senate. The pension appropriation and labor bureau bills passed, the vote on the latter measure be-ing 52 to 2. The house bill providing for the muster and pay of certain officers and men of the volunteer forces also passed. Adjourned till Monday.

till Monday. On Friday, in the House, Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution instructing the committee on ex-penditures of the department of justice to in-quire into his(Kellogg's)alleged connection with star route frauds. After a speech by Kellogg and a long discussion, the resolution was re-ferred to the committee on judiciary, to report whether the house has a legal right thus to order an investigation of the acts of a member before his term of service began. The bill for the payment of quartermaster claims, known as Fourth of July Jaims, and appropriately \$300,000, passed. The house at the evening session passed forty six pension bills, includ-ing one giving \$50 per month to the wife of Gen. Ord.

ing one giving soo per month to the whe of Gen. Ord. In the senate, on Monday, the 26th, the judi-ciary committee reported favorably (Mr. Gar-land dissenting) the bill for two more Dakota supreme court associate justices. The senate, in the face of an adverse recommendation by the judiciary committee, concurred in the house amendment to the bill extending for one year the duration of the court house amendment to the bill extending for one year the duration of the court of Alabama claims. The Utah bill was considered and Senator Brown of Georgia offered the following amendment: That voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with one of the opposite sex not hus-band or wife of such married person, shall be a cause, and the only cause, for absolute divorce in the District of Columbia or in the territories of the United States; but the courts may, in proper cases, as at common law, grant divorces from bed and board in said district, the terri-tories or other places subject to the exclusive tories or other places subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. White of Minnesota introduced into the doubtless, gratified at the outcome, which

Mr. White of Minnesota introduced into the house a bill granting a pension to Charles Brandt. The pension claims of Brainard N. Theeders of Henderson, Minn., and Ellen D. Voolsley of Bonnell's Mill's Minn., have been al-owed. There also has been an adverse decision in the case of William S. Grave of Montevideo inn. Mr. Strait will appeal to the secretar of the interior from the decision. Bills were introduced into the house abolish-ing license taxes on tobacco dealers; punishing with fine and imprisonment bank officers ob-taining loans from the banks with which they are connected which result in loss to those banks; pensioning all honorably discharged soldiers of the Rebellion who are forty-five years old. years old.

Senator Ingalls has reported to the senat from the committee on judiciary a substitute for the joint resolution introduced by Senator Jackson proposing an amendment to the con-stitution in relation to the term of office of president and vice president. The amendment provided for in Ingalis' substitute is as fol-

lows. Article 2. Executive power shall be vested in the president of the United States of Ameri-In the president of the United States of Ameri-ca. The president and vice president hereaf-ter elected shall hold their term of office for six years; but the president shall not be re-eli-gible, nor shall the vice president be eligible to the office of president if he shall have exer-cised the same in case of a vacancy therein. Robinson of New York never misses a bill day without the introduction of some measure

Robinson of New York never misses a bill day without the introduction of some measure to carry out the peculiar view he holds on our foreign relations. His last proposition, which was introduced Monday, is to prohibit any sca-ator or member of congress from receiving of paying visits from or to the ambassadors of foreign countries without the permission of the house to which he belongs. This is supposed to be aimed at Congressman Hewitt, who is on terms of intimacy with the Brilish minister. Mr. Cameron (Pa), anneared in the senate

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) appeared in the senate Tuesday morning, and the senators congrat-ulated him on his safe return and improved health.

he senate took up the bill to grant Cinnabar & Clarks Forks Railroad com-The the the Cinnabar & Clarks Forks Railroad com-pany the right of way through a portion of the Vellowstone Park. Mr. Logan opposed the bill. There was, he said, a disposition to gobble up everything in connection with the park by the railroads and hotel companies. He (Logan) had found herds of cattle and horses in the park. A de-partment of the United States government had divided up into seven parts the ten acres which he law allowed to be rented to one company, and placed one company in possession of all and placed one company in possession of all hotel privileges in the park and driven every-body else out, and now congress unwisely asks

THE TEBRITORIAL CAPITAL.

Decision of the Supreme Court-Comments of the Press and Various Persons-

YANETON, Special Telegram, May 23. decision was rendered this afternoon by the supreme court of the territory in what is popularly known as the "capital commusion ase," reversing the decision of the lower sourt, Associate Justices Hudson, Church and Palmer assenting and Chief Justice Edgerton dissenting. An appeal has been taken to the supreme court of the United States by the plaintiff, which estops the removal of the capital to Bismarck until the question is settled by that court. The opponents of the capital commission show great disappoint-ment at the result, while its supporters are correspondingly elated. This appeal operates as a superscient and prevents the removal of the capital from Yankton to Bismarck pending the decision in the United States supreme court. The decision cannot be expected in less than two years, so that the final result is still an question. The case has been open watched with quiet but intense interest, all speculation in the matter centering upon Judge Hudson and Judge Palmer. Judge Edgerton's position was, of course, known from his former decision in, the case, and it was generally considered that Judge Ohurch was favorable to the Bis-marck side. There is some disappointment over the result, because it appeared to these who listened to the argument that it was most decidedly in support of the original position taken by Judge Edgerton. During the pending of the decision, the chief partners of the firm which the capital real estate into went speculation, had been here and kept them selves in continuous consultation. They are

court fixed the supersedeas bond at \$1,000. Talking Over the News DISMARCK.

gives them the second blood. The supreme

BISMANCE, Dak., Special Telegram, May 23.-The decision of the supreme court reversing Edgerton's decision was received in this city with great enthusiasm. Although the people have had no doubt of the final result and the permanent location of the capit tal here, the decision set at rest the possibility of delay and embarrassment to the city No sooner did the news reach Bismarck than bands, a militia parade, bonfires and general jubilation gave evidence of the feelings of Speeches were made by George P. rejoicing. Flannery, Dr. W: A. Bentley, John A. Stoyell, John Holembach, Rev. S. H. Thompson, Receiver Francis and Farmer Wallace. Cheers were given for Gov. Ordway, Alexander Mc-Kenzie, the capital commissioners and the supreme judges. At least 4,000 people assembled around the speakers stand and the most intense excitement pre vailed. A large amount of Bismarck capital has been held in reserve for the decision, and will now be invested in the crection of business blocks, residences and public improve-ments. Work will be resumed on the capitol immediately. Flags were raised, cannon fired, and the city has been in a state of great excitement and jubilation all night. It is now an acknowledged fact, with all parties at interest, that the next legislature will meet in this city. The capitol will be completed and the legislative halls finished before fall.

The Tribune will say to-morrow

The Tribune will say to-morrow: The capital commission bill repealed the law locating the capital at Yankton, and created a commission which selected Bismarck, to which point the capital was removed by said act. Judge Edgerton decided that the appointment of the commission was illegal and their action wold. The supreme court of the territory has now decided that the law was legal, and the cap-ital was removed to and located at Bis-marck. On this decision the Yankton people have taken an appeal to the supreme court of the toritory and the territorial treasurer an excuse, if they choose to act upon it, to still insist that the capital was not removed from Yankton. We have, however, the act of the legislature and the decision of the supreme court in Bismarck's favor, and all true and loyal citzens will recog-nize the judgment of the supreme court as law intil it is reversed.

inst. Col. Clough was interviewed and made the following statement:

The Col. Clough was interviewed and made the following statement: The effect of the decision is to affirm the law. In general terms, the law removed the capital from the moment of its passage and relocated it at Bis-marck the nument of the selection of the site by the commissioners. What figure will the appeal to the supreme court of the United States cut? Why, the only judgment which will be rendered by the supreme court of the United States will be that the action be dismissed and plaintiffs (respondents) pay the costs of suit. Probably these costs will amount to \$100, and the only effect of the ap-peal is that plaintiffs will surely sustain the de-cision of the Dakots court. Meanwhile the cap-stal, in accordance with the highest judicial au-thority in the territory, remains at Bismarch, where it has been since May, 1853. The su-preme court is the highest authority in the ter-ritory for the interpretation of that territory's laws, and its decisions are binding upon all the other departments of the territorial government until reversed by the highest tribunal in the hand. This includes the legislative, as well as the executive branch. EXECUTIVE ORDERS. The removal act, while the capital at

other departments of the territorial government until reversed by the highest tribunal in the and. This includes the legislative, as well as the site operation of the expital at the site to be selected by the commissioners, printited the temporary retention of the execu-tive offices at Yankton until such time as the completion of the expitol building, or until the properties at Yankton until such time as the completion of the selected by the commissioners, prive offices at Yankton until such time as the completion of the site by the commissioners last premoval to some other point. Soon after the se-lection of the site by the commissioners last offices of the territory to Bismarck, and issued an executive order to that effect. In obediance to this order the offices of governor, attorney general and auditor forthwith removed to Bis-marck, where they have since remained. The scretary and treasure of the territory have thus far failed to comply with the order and have than the rescent decision of the supreme court it is not supposed these officials will openly deny to have and persist in their disobelience of this to interior finish and the putting in of the doors and windows. Preparations for this work have been in progress for several weeks, the work will be commenced within the next thirty days. As soon as the building is sufficiently finished to durit of occupancy, it will become the duty of the governor, under the law, to soon as the building is sufficiently finished to admit of occupancy is will be required to ober it. Shoridary retures—wild his whole improbable proper judicial proceedings to comple obedi-ence will be promptly resourced to the sales of lots at any retures—wild his whole improbable proper judicial proceedings to comple obedi-fiered will be promity rostrid to further resis-tand upon the issuance of such proclamation the the desistation will be required to ober it. Shoridary retures—wild his whole yin probable proper judicial proceedings to comple obedi-fence will be promptly resoured to. and continue a state of uncertainty in the pub-lic mind, are inclined to bring further resistance

Ite mind, are inclined to bring further resist-ance. THE LEGAL STATUS AND DECISION. Originally there were two objections made to the validity of the removal act; first, that the act designated the commissioners instead of providing for their appendiment by the gov-ernor, by and with the advice and consent of the territorial council; second, that the legislature was required by the arganic law of the territory to specifically designate the site of the capital, and could not avail itself of the services of a commission to make such selection. The first objection was the one most streauously urged against the act in the district court (before Judge Edgerton), but in the supreme court that point was virtually abandoned and the efforts of counsel for Yankton were concentrated upon the second objection, relating to the delegation of power. No advices are yet at hand as to whether or not the opinion of the court has been written. From the usual procedure of the court in the disposition of cases, it is inprobable that the opinion has as yet been written. Most prob-ably the decision was announced in open court and the case assigned to one of the and the case assigned to one of the judges composing the majority, for preparation of the opinion. The opinion must necessarily set forth that the legislature was authorized to employ a commission to select a site for the capital and to designate the members of such or the optimizer the designature was authorized to employ a commission to select a site for the capital and to designate the members of such commission by name, as commissioners for doing administrative acts of this character are not treated by the courts as officers within the in-tent of constitutional provisions requiring all officers of a state or territory, as the case may be, to be appointed. This question, in fact, was no longer open for consileration in the Dakota supreme court, as the supreme court of the United States, its immediate superior, settled it some years since. Upon the other proposi-tion namely, the use of a commission to select the site, the court must have felt itself bound by the very respectable number of precedents which have been set by the congress of the United States and territories. WASHINGTON AS A CASE IN POINT. The capitel of the United States was located in this way. Congress provided for a commis-sion which should select a tract of ground, not exceeding ten miles square, and declared that the district so selected should be the seat of government of the United States. The commis-sion was afterward appointed and performed its duties by selecting the tract of ground, ten miles square, afterward designated "The Dis-trict of Columbia." This set, fixing the seat of the United States government at a point to be subsequently designated by a commission, re-mained the sole act locating the seat of the federal government until the enactment of the United States revenue statutes in 1873. The example thus act by congress has been copied by several of the states and territories in re-spect to their capitals, and has been res. rised to probably a thousand times in the location of state institutions and county seats. In con-clusion, I may say the decision of the supreme court at Yankton fixes the seat of the govern-ment of Dakots Territory as Bismarck, there to remain until it shall have been removed else-where by the legislature, or until the supreme court of the United States shall VIEWS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL MUGHES. To a reporter of the Sioux City Journal, Attorney General Hughes, of Dakota, said: It was claimed that the law on which the com-mission was appointed was unconstitutional. To this the counsel of the commissioners answer that from the location of the capital of the United States at Washington by a commission down to the location of the capital of Dakota at Bismarck there is an unbroken line of proce-dents on the side of the commission. The selec-tion of Washington as the capital is a case directly in point. There are a thousand cases, all involving the same principle, and all in favor of the commission. "On what grounds did Judge Edgerton decide against the legality of the decision?" "Only Judge Edgerton knows. He gave no reasons for his decision. There are no grounds on which any fair-minded court could render such a decision." "Will an appeal be taken?" "Inderstand that the Yankton party has given notice of an appeal, but this is only for effect. They will not follow it up." "What will be the effect of the decision?" "The docision stands as law until reversed, and, as I said, I think the Yankton party will not follow up the appeal. The territorial offi-cers, who have not already moved their offices to Bismarck, will, I suppose, do so, as they are law-abiding citizens. The people of Dakots generally will accept the decision as final, which in effect it is." "Will the capital commission question go into the comming election of members of the legisla-ture?" It was claimed that the law on which the com mission was appointed was unconstitutional. To this the counsel of the commissioners answer

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

Dakota Odd Fellows increased 48 per cent last year.

The commissioners of Kidder county offer five cents a head for all gophers killed in the county.

A mountain lion is playing havoe with stock in the vicinity of Steele.

Mike Wagner, one of the oldest citizens of Pembina, has inherited \$75,000 by the death of his brother in Germany.

Hyman, Reid & Schornbling will build a fifty-barrel oat meal mill at Parker, with a capacity for 150,000 bushels of oats and 40,000 bushels of corn a vear.

Watertown, is, for the present, to be the terminus of the Western extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

Twentw-five dollars has been expended on the Agriculutural college building at Brooking.

Siver J. Melhous of Hillsboro committed suicide by hanging himself, because Widow Olson, for whom he worked, refused to marry him.

Warren Whipple and Morgan Hazner have been arrested at Mandan, and held to the grand jury on a charge of burglary.

A car. loaded with stock and emigrant goods belonging to Mr. Clifford, took fire between Gladstone and Dickinson, destroying five head of stock and come bousehold goods.

F. C. Gilman of Chamberlain has secured the contract for the erection of twenty buildings for the government for Drifting Goos's band, to be 16x30, all complete. The price is \$9,000.

Maj. John M. Bacon, seventh cavalry, has been assigned to duty at Fort Totten, and he will at once proceed thither and assume command of the post.

Gen. Beadle accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the evening of July 1. before the teachers of South Dakota, who meet at Huron July 1 and 2 to organize a teachers' association.

Michael Hanley has brought suit against the Northern Pacific Railway at Mandan to recover \$40,000 damages for being scalded by his engine being thrown down an embankment.

The hardware store of Luke & Frahn, Grand Forks, was entered by burglars and considerable goods taken. The police are on the track of the perpetrators.

Jack Sheridan, who was taken to Fargo from Minneapolis on a charge of grand larceny, was bound over to the district court in \$800 in the former city, in default of which he went to jail.

The returns of the Spink county assessor, just completed, show that there are 402,080 acres of deeded land in the county. The total area of the country is 967,680 acres.

Goy. Ordway has appointed a military staff as follows: Thomas Free, of Sioux Falls, adjutant general; John B. Dennis, Yankton, paymaster general; William H. Parker, Deadwood, judge advocate general; Alexander Griggs, Grand Forks, engineef-in-chief. Aides de camp, with rank of colonel: N. N. Tyner, of Fargo, Wilbur F. Steele, of Tyner, of Fargo, Wilbur F. Steele, of Steele, Capt. W. Lucas of Chamber-lain, Cincinnatus W. Richardson of Pierre, Frank J. Mead of Mandan, ner, Charles Richardson of Valley City.

MATCH-MAKING IN ITALY.

How the Young Girls in a Great Hospital are Provided With Husbands. Palermo Letter in London Times

The long dormitories of the hospital were clean and orderly, but the curious and peculiar feature of this establishment was the parlitorio or receptionroom. Picture a large, long room, the greater portion of which is divided off from thesides and farther end by an iron grating, which forms a cage, entered only by a well-barred street door, through which visitors from the outer world are admitted. Here the inmates sit on benches to converse with those on the other side of the iron grating. Once a week, however, Sunday mornings from 10 to 12, this place is the scene of the most novel and ludicrous courtships ever described. One of the objects of this motherly establishments is to find fit and proper husbands for the girls under its charge. The fit and proper here is much like the fit and proper of socie-ty—the one requisite being that the young man is bound to show himself in possession of sufficient means to maintain a wife in comfort before he is allowed to aspire to the hand of one of those precious damsels.

Having given in his credentials of fitness to the guardian, he receives a card which admits him next Sunday morning to an inspection of the candidate for matrimony. There, sitting on a bench, if his curiosity and ardor will allow him to remain sitting, he awaits the arrival on the other side of the grating of the Lady Superior, accompanied by the girl. She had been selected by order of seniority and capacity for household work from the hundred or more between 17 and 21, waiting for a youth to deliver them from their prison. The young people, both, no doubt, breathless with agitation at the importance of the ceremony, have to take one long, fixed look at each other. No word is spoken, no sign is made. These good sisters believe so fully in the language of the eye that, in their minds, any addition is futile, and might but serve to mystify the pure and perfect effect of love at first sight.

The look over, the Lady Superior asks the man if he accept the maiden as his bride. Should the answer be in the affirmative, the same question is put to her, and if she bows assent, the betrothal has taken place, and they part till the Sunday following. The young lover again makes his appearance before the tribunal of guardians, and there the contract is signed, the day of marriage fixed, and he granted leave to bring the ring, earrings and wedding dress, and present them-through the gridiron, of course-to the betrothed. Everything has to pass the scrutiny of the Sisters for fear of a letter or some tender word being slipped in with the gifts. During the few Sundays that intervene between the first love scene and the marriage an hour's conversation within the hearing of the Lady Superior is allowed, but not a touch is exchanged. The empty talk, interspersed with a giggle, consists of inquiries as to the wedding dress and the occupation and place of abode of the suitor. Should the young man refuse the first damsel presented to him he is favored with the sight of three more, but should he still appear difficile, he is dismissed. The girl also has the power of refusal.

CIVILIZED VANDALS.

body else out, and now congress unwisely asks the tract to be made a fooball to be kicked about by men outside of it for their personal gain. Mr. Vest gave some details of the park, and said every word stated by Logan was true. Although congress had absolutely forbidden monopoly, it had been permitted, and the park was under the control of a private corporation. In a debate in the senate on the Utah bill Mr. Brown of Georgia said it was a shameful-violation of the constitution. He contrasted what he termed polygamy in New England and polygamy in Utah. The picture he drew, he said, was drawn "more in sorrow than in anger." There had been over 27, OUU divorces graated in New England within polygamy in Utah. The picture he drew, he said, was drawn "more in sorrow than in anger." There had been over 27,-000 divorces granted in New England within the last twerty years, destroying 57,000 fam-ilies, and turning loose 54,000 persons to marry again, all illegally, except those who wore di-virced for adultery or fornication in the other party. Mr Hoar of Mass. replied that if he cared to follow the style of argument followed by Mr. Brown, he could say some things, with-out even referring to statistics, which would be sufficiently disagreeable. With a desire to credit the portion of the country from which that senator came with as much propriety as he could. Hoar thought that the presences of a large number of mullattos remained to be a c-counted for in some way, but he would not en-ter upon this sort of argument. In the Wallace McKinley contested election case the House on the 27th proceeded to vote upon the minority resolution declaring McKinley entitled to his seat. M was lost-yeas, 108 mays 158. The following Democrats voted with the Re-publicionaries in affirmative. Blackburn Dorshei anger."

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to vote upon the minority resolution declaring McKinley entitled to his soat. It was lost-yeas, 108 nays 158. The following Democrats yoted with the Re-The following Democrats voted with the re-publicans in affirmative: Blackburn, Dorshei-mer, Hurd, Mills, Potter, Robertson (Ky.), and Thompson. White (Ky.) voted with the Demo-crats. The majority resolution scating Wallace was adopted without division, and that gentle-man appeared at the bar and took the oath of office. office

office. Senator Slater, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably the bill to forfeit the uncarned lands granted to the Northern Pacific road. The bill provides that— In all cases where persons have settled upon any of the lands affected by the grant and for-feited, or have made improvements on them

In all cases where persons have settled upon any of the lands affected by the grant and for-feited, or have made improvements on them with bona fide intention of purchasing the same of the Northern Pacific company, and are enti-tled to enter them under the pre-emption or homestcad laws, such persons proving the same to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office, shall be entitled to enter not more than 160 acres, including his settle-ment or improvement at a specified rate per acre. Other persons, not embraced in this pro-vision, shall have time in which to remove any growing crop and all moveable improvements. In all cases where the Northern Pacific has se-lected or shall hereafter select any lands in place of lands within the limits of the grant, but excepted from the operation thereof, which were or shall be occupied by a bona fide settler at the time of such selection such settler shall be entitled to purchase 160 acres of land, to be by him selected of the Northern Pacific, by paying therefore the sum of \$1.25 per acre, and shall have twelve months in which to make payment therefor, after notice of the selection of his land by said company; the said 160 acres to in-clude the settlement and improvement of the settler claiming the benefit of this section.

intil it is reversed. DEADWOOD.

DEADWOOD, Dak., May 23 .- The reversal of Judge Edgerton's decision in the capital commission case, by the supreme court, evoked expressions and demonstrations of great delight in this city and the Hills generally. Giant-powder salutes, fireworks and a general exchange of congratulations are the order of the night. The decision is accepted as a victory for the Hills as well as Bismarck.

FARGO FARCO, Dak., "pecial Telegram, May 23.— The announcement here of the victory of the capital commission in the case on trial the capital commission in the case on trial before the supreme court gives general sat-isfaction. Several leading men interviewed expressed uniform gratification at the result of the legal battle. They do not believe the Yankton-party will try to push the case fur-ther, but that Bismarck will be left in quiet enjoyment of the seat of territorial govern-mout.

The Dakota legislature, at the session of 1883, sppointed a commission to select a site for a new territorial capital. The commission, dodg-ing the service of papers in an injunction suit brought by Yankton parties, organized on beard a train of cars while riding through Yankton county on April 3. After various towns which supired to the dignity of becoming the capital ity had been visited by the commissioners, they awarded the honor to Bismarck on June 2. The opponents of the capital removal scheme insti-tuted quo warranto proceedings against the com-missioners. Argument in this case began before Chief Justice Edgerton in the district court at Yankton on July 26, and continued several days. On Sept. 15 Judge Edgerton rendered a indgment of ousier against the commissioners, who immediately appealed to the supreme court of the territory. On the 15th of the present month arguments began in the supreme court and continued three days, conneal being the same as those who had argued the case in the district court, vis: Col. W. F. Yihas of Wisconstin for the commissioners, and Judge Moody and Col. Bartlett Tripp for the respondents. Since then the court has held the matter under advise-ment. The Dakota legislature, at the session of 1883.

Pioneer Press Interview with W.P.Clough.

Col. W. P. Clough, one of the counsel for the appellants in the quo war-ranto case before the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota at Yankton, returned to St. Paul Saturday. As counsel for the appellants (the capital commission crs) appeared W. F. Vilas, Wisconsin; W. P. Clough, St. Paul; Alexander Hughes, Bis-marck; and W. F. Ball, Fargo. Attorneys for respondents (the Yankton men) were G. C. Moody, Bartlett Tripp and M. Gamble, all of Yankton. The arguments were made before the full bench, consisting of Chief Justice Edgerton and Associate Justices Hudson, Church and Palmer. One and one-half days were occupied by the arguments of all the \$100 to each of her servants as a thank-offer-attorneys, commencing Thursday, the 15th ing for her recovery.

There is, since the decision, no question of "There is, since the decision, no question or that kind to go into politics. The Yankton ring, I suppose, will endeavor to keep up the quarrel. But Dakota people generally have no interest in keeping up the fight, if there were one to keep up, and will accept the decision as valid and authoritative."

Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a gold watch and

Chamberlain Register: The banking firm of Gale & Foote of Kimball have got into serious trouble. On last Friday a warrant was issued by Judge Morrow for the arrest of Mr. Foote on the charge of embezzlement. Officer Barnes went to Kimball and arrested him, brought him to the city, where he gave bail in the sum of \$2,500. The amount said to have been embezzled is \$2.000. The suit was set for the 21st of May.

The house committee on public lands has considered favorably Mr. Reynolds' bill granting to Dakota Territory section 16, in the county of Aurora, for the purpose of a reform school, and granting to the territory one section thereof for school purposes. The section is to be selected by the governor from any of the public lands subject to private sale or entry.

Nels Jensen died at Flandrau, from injuries received a week ago in a fight with Soren Christiansen Jensen was a Swede, and about fifty years old, and Christiansen is unmarried and forty years of age.

Grand Forks has suffered from incendiary fires.

Grand Commandery Knights Templar has been instituted for Dakota, with the following officers: Grand com-mander, Samuel Roy, Deadwood; deputy grand commander, William D. Stites, Sioux Falls; grand generalissimo, Dr. D. Frank Etter, Yankton; grand captain general, M. A. Brewer, Fargo; grand prelate, Rev. J. M. Mc-Bride, Sioux Falls; grand senior warden, A. T. Bigelow, Bismarck; grand iunior warden, Edward Porrett, Fargo; grand treasurer, L. D. Parmer, Yankton; grand recorder, Edwin E. Sage, Sioux Falls; grand standard-bearer, L. B. French, Yaukton; grand sword-bearer, R. C. Lake, Deadwood; grand warden, L. B. Graves, Deadwood; grand captain of the guard, William T. Doolittle, Sioux Falls.

How the Fernandina English Armies Looted the Pekin Summer Palace. From the London Tablet.

Present at the taking of Pekin by the allied French and English forces, on the 11th of October, 1860, Gordon gives a graphic account of the destruction of the Summer Palace, the fabulous glories of which every traveler in the far east has so many times heard of. The city itself had surrendered and been spared, but it was resolved that the great palace should be razed as "warning to all time." "We went out," writes Gordon to a

friend, "and after pillaging it, burned the whole place destroying in a vandal-like manner most valuable property, which could not be replaced for four millions. We got upward of £48 apiece prize-money before we went out here; and although I have not as much as many, I have done well. Imagine D—giving 16s. for a string of pearls which he sold the next day for £500. The people are civil, but D-I think the grandees hate us, as they must after what we did to the palace. You can scarcely imagine the beauty and magnificence of the places we burnt. It made one's heart sore to burn them; in fact, these palaces were so large, and we were so pressed for time, that we could not plunder them carefully. Quantities of gold ornaments were burned, considered as brass. It was wretchedly demoralizing work for an army. Everybody was wild for plun-der. You would scarcely conceive the magnificence of this residence, or the tremendous devastation the French have committed. The throne and room were lined with ebony, carved in a marvelous way. There were huge mirrors of all shapes and kinds, clocks, watches, musical boxes with puppets on them, mag-nificent china of every description, heaps and heaps of silk of all colors, embroidery, and as much splender and civilization as you would see at Windsor; carved ivory screens, coral screens, large amounts of treasure, etc. The French large have smashed everything in the most wanton way. It was a scene of utter destruction which passes my description."