

Cooperstown Courier.

VOL. 1, NO. 1.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK., FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1883.

\$2 PER ANNUM

THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY ED. D. STAIR.

Official Paper of Griggs County.

Subscription Rates:
One copy, one year, \$2.00
Six months, \$1.00
Cash invariably in Advance.

Correspondence on all matters of local or county importance solicited from every town or neighborhood in Griggs county. Send in the news.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1883.

AL LACONICS.

Father to-day.

Secure trade—advertise.

Everybody busy; everybody happy.

Cooperstown and Griggs county;

and all the time."

Storm door adds to the comfort

of the Merrill office.

Any luck in odd numbers

will bring it.

At the Merrill House

is being done by Mr. Rockwell.

Write to your distant

missionary work.

is has now got nicely

and the result is a heavy dis-

buffalo coats.

Muir has the job of erecting,

and furnishing the school house

at No. 3. Consideration \$1,240.

Master of Deeds Smart is about to

his official quarters in his own

just completed by contractor

description book is now open.

Progress and enlightenment

comes with two-dollar ac-

knowing firm of go-a-heads.

propose to keep

are now engaged

ing up a

Many will this

receive the

who are not

It is

add his name to our list.

Loughton Bros. have joined the

army of property owners in Coop-

erstown and are preparing for the

erection of a commodious cabinet shop.

The hardware firm of Stevens &

Ainger are now temporarily quartered in

Odegard & Thompson's store await-

ing the erection of a building of their

own.

Cooperstown, the legal and commer-

cial hub of Griggs county, is very perti-

nently called a "daisy" by a neighboring

city. It is of a new species, too, bloom-

ing in mid winter, as it does.

Henry Retzlaff, of Casselton, the

happy possessor of a Cooperstown corner

lot, has been in town this week. Like

the majority of our property holders, Mr.

R. proposes to build, and he will soon, too.

Mr. J. M. Melville, one of Griggs

county's foremost contractors, is now

happy in the bosom of his family, Mrs.

Melville having arrived, and opened up

domestic operations in their new residence

on Boulevard Avenue.

The twirling of the scratchawl and

the saw of the hand saw, and the click,

click, of dozens of hammers about town

would persuade one to believe that busy

spring is really upon us if it were not for

the occasional reminder from old Boreas.

William Glass, Esq., one of the ear-

liest of the profession in Griggs county,

speaks to the public by means of a card

of business page. Mr. Glass is one of

the most conservative of business

men, in whom one can place implicit

confidence.

Mr. A. R. McDonald, a skilled car-

penter and joiner, is among the late en-

terprising arrivals at the county capital.

Having come here, he is captivated with

the "day out" of the "future big"

of things, and proposes to

remain here to some of the prosperity

now being bestowed to the energetic.

It is a noticeable fact that R. C.

Cooper has made trips of from 45 to 50

miles here more regular in pulling

the saw and Cooperstown than have

any other on the Northern Pacific. A

very excited number of boys than

has the hold the ribbon on "H. C.'s"

can, and a never finish for blizzards,

wind is

—Farmers along the Sheyenne can do well by drawing wood to Cooperstown. Any quantity in demand at \$8 per cord.

—The Hope Pioneer has been enlarged to a seven column folio, and having dropped its Minneapolis ads. now gives its patrons considerable more reading matter.

—Justice Glass has an assault and battery case between Hope parties on his docket for Monday. The case is quite an important one, and legal fur promises to fly profusely.

—As we go to press the jolly manipulators of saws, planes and hammers are enjoying what is commonly known as a "stag" dance, with Henry Lyons presiding over the fiddle.

—Our latch string is always out when we are in, and no excuse will be accepted for a neglect on the part of neighboring citizens to call on the COURIER when at the hub of Griggs county.

—Manly Davis, at present of Sanborn, is preparing to reap riches in the Cooperstown field henceforth, by the erection of a large livery and feed stable on Burrell Avenue. Contractor Moffat is doing the job.

—Our efficient young assistant, Addy Moore, declares his faith in and love for Cooperstown by the assertion that it is as heaven to hell, when compared with certain other Dakota towns he is acquainted with.

—In sending names for the COURIER subscription book do not neglect to inclose the dollars. In the management of newspapers money is an important factor, besides we do not desire to do a credit business.

—It is suspected that A. B. Kent's absence from the scenes of duty in this county is occasioned by a wound he received some time ago from Cupid's dart. In plain English, he is believed to be in St. Paul on matrimonial intent.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cooper returned home Tuesday evening after an absence of several weeks, which time was spent by Mrs. Cooper in visiting her numerous friends at Sanborn, Fargo and St. Paul and by Mr. Cooper in looking after his vast business interests.

—Dr. G. L. Virgo, of Hope, is paying respects to the bonanza town of Griggs this week. The Doctor will remove his stock of drugs to this place as soon as he can get a building erected, and will also practice medicine.

—Chief Civil Engineer G. B. Edwards, of the S. C. & T. M. railroad was in the county trade centre Wednesday. He left one of Uncle Sam's certificates in payment for the COURIER, and then went on his way east for a brief visit with friends in the "Old Bay State" rejoicing.

—One of our leading townsmen recently shot himself by accident, inflicting a slight flesh wound and spoiling a pair of new pantaloons, but as he has ordered us "mum" on the matter under a severe penalty, too, we cannot mention the particulars, not even for the sake of moralizing on the careless use of firearms.

—Pure, sweet drinking water is one of the greatest blessings bestowed upon man. As all know, good water is the exception rather than the rule in Dakota, and we feel that in having a heavy vein of quicksand water but twenty feet below the surface, Cooperstown possesses something a mint cannot buy or a king bestow.

—Yes, we keep a fighting man and also keep our blunder-buss loaded with grape, but on the start we wish to be understood as desirous of peace and good will at all times. However, if anyone must seek vengeance for anything we say or do, please record us as being emphatically in favor of being shot with a volley of advertisements and paid-in-advance subscribers.

—All persons who have legal business to transact, or who are desirous of obtaining information concerning real estate or the investment of money, will do well to consult C. A. VanWormer & Co. Mr. VanWormer is a member of the bars of both the states of Pennsylvania and New York, and brings to Dakota the very best of recommendations. Offices at Sanborn, Barnes Co., and Cooperstown, Griggs Co., Dakota. Their card appears in another column of this issue.

—That veteran contractor and builder, Mr. C. C. Phillippe, with his array of helpers, has displayed the most remarkable kind of vim in pushing the big hotel toward completion, considering the extreme unfavorable weather of the past few weeks. The mammoth structure is enclosed, and it now looks as though Messrs. Phillippe & Kent are determined to surprise the proprietors and everyone else as to the date of getting the building ready for the plasterers.

—Unless that trio of bachelors down the avenue, who are keeping house and living on the top shelf, make less fuss everytime the dishes require washing, we will be tempted to complain of them for disturbing the quiet of the neighborhood.

—Robert Moore, who has been connected with the Cooper farm as blacksmith for some time, is having a shop erected in the city, and expects soon to be striking the anvil with strong and steady arm. Farmers will see that his shop is filled with work.

—There seems no limit to the number of "early birds" who are determined to be in readiness for the capture of a good portion of the prosperity that will be showered upon Cooperstownites so profusely in the early spring time, if one may judge from the eagerness with which building operations are being pushed.

—We have refrained from asking anyone to subscribe for the COURIER, and have even refused subscriptions, desiring that all should see the "animal" before paying for it. Gentlemen, if the paper will answer your purpose, we are now ready to receive your dollars and names as thick and fast as you can pass them in.

—The double column adv. of Andrus & Jorgensen will be found on another page. They are a strong firm, well versed on every phase of the land business, and when we consider their official position—judge of probate and clerk of the district court, respectively—it must be conceded that they are in fair way of building up an immense land business.

—Mr. A. E. Shippe, that jovial embodiment of pluck, energy and perseverance, has a "shot" at our readers on another page. Mr. Shippe is one of the veritable pioneers of this region, having been a valued foreman of the Cooper farm from its inception, and his engagement in the livery business in our booming city means "the best accommodations in that line to the public, and big success to him."

—Mr. Geo. Foley, contractor for the grading of the Cooperstown railroad, called at the editorial den last week just as we were unpacking. Mr. Foley knows a good thing when he sees it, and "caught on" to a couple business lots in the county capital, on which he expects to erect a double store for rental purposes. He also secured his future happiness by leaving a subscription for the COURIER.

—Owing to the indiscreet and criminal act of the Hope parties in stealing a portion of the records, money loaning and final proof business has been quite suspended in Griggs county the past two months, and much injury done many an honest settler. However, everything now promises to move along smoothly in that line, since the return of all the valuable papers they took. The men who cast the blot upon the fair name and credit of Griggs will be remembered.

—Mr. J. N. Brown, one of the most successful of Dakota bonanza farmers, called on the COURIER to-day with avowed intent of waiting until the paper went to press, but had to give up his purpose as we are late in the matter. However, Mr. Brown didn't forget to drop four subscriptions on our pine trimmed mahogany desk, and to also order some 25 extra papers sent to his eastern friends. Such men as Mr. B. are the kind that build up new countries, and Griggs county glories in a good quota of them.

—Mr. S. Goldthrite, of town 148, range 59, dropped in on the editor during last Friday's blizzard and, besides enthusing on the invigorating condition of the atmosphere, gave us a few pointers on crops in glorious Griggs. Mr. S. is one of those thorough farmers of the down east sort, and he furnishes an example of what can be done by close cultivating. From ten acres he gathered just 1,007 bushels of oats, and from a field of wheat to which was seeded one bushel and one quart per acre he threshed 40 bushels of No. 1 hard per acre. The above items are indisputable facts, the ground alluded to having been measured.

—That Cooperstown is destined to be an important educational centre, as well as a commercial city, is quite an established fact at even this early date of her history. The plans and specifications for an \$8,000 edifice of learning have been finished by Architect Phillippe, which is equivalent to saying the institute will be complete in every detail and arrangement. The foundation walls are laid, and material is being drawn for the early erection of the building, which will prove a creditable one to any town or city in Dakota. Full Particulars concerning this worthy emblem of enlightenment will be given in the near future.

COOPERSTOWN.

The County Seat of Griggs County, and what its Signs of Promise Are.

A Word Concerning its Projectors, Surroundings, Advantages, Etc.

Search history as long as you desire, and we will warrant that not another instance can be found where a town has been started as substantially auspicious as was the capital of Griggs county.

Within three weeks from the date the plat was filed for record, the people of Griggs said most emphatically with their little ballots: "Cooperstown shall be our seat of government." And why was this honor conferred upon a town possessing not even the dignity of a single citizen, may be the query of many of our distant readers. The reasons are plain and quickly told. Cooperstown is platted on one of the loveliest, most advantageous sites on God's great footstool, and within forty rods of the exact geographical center of the county, a very important desideratum to fair minded settlers; its founder, R. C. Cooper, is recognized as having done more for the development of this section than any ten or twenty men; is known throughout this entire region as a man of not only unlimited financial backbone, but as a person in strong sympathy with every honest tiller of the soil, as well as a warm friend to all who put forth reasonable endeavors to improve their conditions. His indomitable energy, integrity and warm-heartedness being so well understood by nearly every settler in Griggs county, they were perfectly willing, yea, more than pleased to vest the county seat in even the embryo of a town where they knew Mr. Cooper was interested, for with his name connected therewith, they felt sure it meant success, and a thriving city right in the center of their most prosperous county.

When Mr. Cooper's associates in the town site are brought into due consideration it makes one of the strongest companies ever engaged in the development of a new Dakota city. Messrs. C. A. Roberts, of the Fargo Roller Mills and General Manager of the Sanborn, Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain R. R.; N. L. Lenham, of the immense Barnes county mercantile, lumber and wheat firm of Lenham & Co.; J. M. Burrell, of the Barnes Co. Bank, and T. J. Cooper, Chicago capitalist, are individually and unitedly putting forth their best endeavors to make Cooperstown the pride of the prairie and a glowing monument to their memory. These gentlemen have all reaped a rich reward of worldly goods and Dakota having contributed largely to their financial success, they now propose to manifest in a measure their love for this prosperous clime. Their energy, hearts and money have been enlisted in the cause of Cooperstown, which they will build up, instead of booming it solely for speculative purposes. Every one of the town site owners will be interested in business operations in the county capital in various capacities, such as bankers, hotel proprietors, lumber dealers, flouring mill owners, etc., which ensures the place of their constant fostering care and enterprise.

A liberal policy toward every project that is in any manner desirable to town or public has been adopted and will be continued until shall be seen as the result of such liberality an important, bustling little city, which shall serve as the supply mart of the country for miles in every direction. That their extensive plans shall all have absolute existence and the brightest reality there is no doubt.

The town lots for this assuming young trade centre were placed on the market late in November, since which time the sales have continued daily, the making out of deeds requiring the constant services of an efficient clerk. While there was no spread-eagle advertisements in the papers; no glowing posters hung in the streets; no irredeemable pledges made, and not even a single boomer's trick resorted to, it was noticeable that those most eager to get at the plats to make their selections were of the conservative sort of men, who fully understood the location of Cooperstown, and bought with the intention of building.

Located in the richest tract of farm lands in America, besides having the advantage of being capital of a growing county and the terminus of a railroad, were important factors of a town's prosperity that those desiring business locations or investments could not resist. The confidence the public at large bestow in our infant city is a most emphatic augurial. There are still golden business oppor-

tunities here in nearly every branch of trade and profession, which only await the taking, and those desirous of casting their lot in a really solid, prosperous place should lose no time in coming, or addressing for particulars any citizen, or better still, the Cooper Townsite Co., Cooperstown, or Sanborn, Dakota.

An Enterprising, Liberal Firm.

In the starting of new towns quite as much depends upon the class of business men who establish in the place as upon the owners themselves, when a high and lasting degree of success is the desired result. In this respect Cooperstown has unusual good luck, being the chosen field of operations for the firm of Odegard & Thompson, gentlemen of extensive business experience who believe in the broad-gauge, liberal system.

We are not repeating hearsay when we tell our readers that Odegard & Thompson have a large assortment of well selected general merchandise, and that they offer goods at prices that compete with, and in many cases undersell, any mercantile house in North Dakota, notwithstanding they have some 35 miles to team freight. They at present have no competition, but a call at their place will convince anyone that they are building up a trade on the solid foundation of "square-dealing and equally low prices to all." Read their adv. on another page.

—Allen Pinkerton, one of the original Cooperstownites, is convalescing from a month's siege of sickness.

—To all advertisers the circulation of the COURIER is guaranteed to exceed that of any other paper printed or circulated in Griggs county.

Henry Lyons rejoices in the proprietorship of a very desirable piece of Cooperstown dirt over which he intends to have erected 'ere the files of March are past, a very respectable business house.

—Merriell Bros. & Luce are soon to open an immense array of hardware in Cooperstown. Mr. Merriell is now in Chicago selecting the stock therefor and visiting old time friends and relatives.

—We had intentions of writing to say something nice to those who have aided us in various ways since our arrival at the "future great," but we will only say, gentlemen, thank you. Our gratitude for your courtesies and aid is beyond mere expression of words. If we do not have the opportunity to reciprocate we trust some one else may.

It was a man who stepped into Odegard & Thompson's store with his eyes open, so surprised to find such a stock of goods out in this new country. He picked various articles; found he could buy 10 pounds Rio coffee for \$1.00, 11 pounds "C" sugar, and other goods in proportion. He started home, told his neighbors, and they all now come to Cooperstown for their goods.

—The Hope owners, it would seem, have at last abandoned the fallacious idea that they stand any show for success in contesting the late election in this county, and are now uniting money and exertion on the organization of a new county. While many of the measures of the Red River Land Co. cannot be approved, they display pluck and enterprise worthy of commendation and a better cause.

—Vague rumors are floating in the air the gist of which indicates that one of our jovial "wood butchers" has gotten himself into the limbo. He is charged with being accessory to the crime of attempting to poison foxes with sal soda, and his early arrest and trial by those at the boarding house who constitute our local "limerick of law," may be expected. William you have our sympathies.

—Would you be healthy, wealthy, happy, and an influential citizen of the finest agricultural county on the face of this terrestrial sphere? If such is your ambition, and if you have honor and lots of vim in your constitution, come east your lot right here in Cooperstown, and ten chances to one your fondest hopes will in due time be realized. Dead-beats, sharpers, or that class of indolent desirous of "making money out of their brains" had best steer clear, as their presence is no more needed now than six months ago, when the place was a waving wheat field, and they are respectfully enjoined to pass on and help increase the population of the towns that date on the number instead of the stability of inhabitants.

100 Cords of Wood

Wanted at once by Odegard & Thompson, Pioneer Store.

100 Tons Hay.

Hay wanted at the Pioneer Store. ODEGARD & THOMPSON.

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK.

The first ballot for United States senator by the Minnesota legislature will take place on Tuesday, January 10th.

Boston has had but two city clerks since it became a city. Mr. Samuel F. McCleary held the position from 1822 to 1852, thirty years, and his son succeeded him at that year, and is also completing his thirtieth year of service, and is about to retire.

Chicago is having a carnival of crime, and robberies, murders and other heinous offenses are of daily occurrence. There has been a good deal of excitement and loose talk of vigilance committees and lynch law, but probably the epidemic may be stayed without recourse to illegal remedies.

It is estimated that there are 1200 small pox cases in the city of Baltimore. Twenty additional vaccine physicians have been employed, who will visit every house and vaccinate all the inmates. There were seventy-four deaths from small pox last week. Over 300 persons in the city jail have been released owing to the breaking out of the pestilence among the inmates of the institution.

Chicago figures lead all the rest and that is saying a good deal. Here are recapitulations of business in various departments: Bank clearings \$141,000,000; receipts of grain 128,000,000 bushels; number of hogs received 5,795,965; lumber 2,250,000,000 feet; real estate sales \$48,000,000; building improvement and many other things swell the total of business to a fabulous amount providing that "figures don't lie."

The reduction of the national debt for the month of December is \$15,413,222.85, against \$5,534,142.89 reduction in November, which was the smallest for the preceding calendar year. The reduction for the corresponding month last year was \$12,793,623.57. One year ago the total debt less cash in the treasury was \$1,705,491,717.09, while at the beginning of this year it is \$1,607,543,676.84—a decrease of \$157,948,040.25 for the year. It may be interesting to note that on Jan. 1, 1881, the total debt less cash in the treasury was \$1,869,181,735.99, and Jan. 1, 1880, \$2,011,798,504.87, and for Jan. 1, 1879, \$2,028,648,112.09.

One would think that book publishers would be the first men and the last men to stand out for the better education and larger intelligence of the commonalty. Not they. They want foreign books taxed to the point of prohibition. And they want to establish little monopolies here and there, as they can manage thus the supply of school-books for children. These things are not done to diffuse good literature in our households or to escape superior methods in our schools, but for the catch penny, copy-right reason that the book-makers may use the taxing power of the state for their own particular advantage.

The first of January was the twentieth anniversary of the emancipation. Commenting on the results of twenty years of freedom, it is remarked that it would be difficult to find anybody in the whole south who would profess a willingness to have slavery restored. They may have a very poor idea of intelligence, the morals or the prudence of the negroes; but think as meanly of the colored people as they may, they do not wish again to be the masters of slaves. They are persuaded that both the "superior" and "inferior" race are better off under the conditions of liberty. Certainly the negroes do not desire to be again enslaved. They are not tired of liberty. These facts taken together are conclusive of the wisdom of emancipation.

The sentiment of the country is unanimously expressed against any scheme for handing over the control of the Yellowstone Park to any capitalists, however professedly benevolent. The locality is one of the wonders of the world for the beauty and magnificence of its natural scenery, and it ought to be preserved and cared for by the nation for the benefit of the people. By the forethought of Secretary Schurz, it was secured as an inalienable national domain and while there is no occasion for any extravagant outlay upon it, and the means of reaching it and the accommodation of the public may be left to a natural growth, it should be strictly preserved from schemes of monopoly and speculation.

The people of Kentucky are looking forward anxiously to the next state election, which occurs next year, to rid them of their present governor. It is charged, and alleged to be susceptible of proof, that Governor Blackburn, the present incumbent, has during his administration, pardoned more than 1,500 criminals, and has remitted fines amounting to more than \$2,000,000, besides granting reprieves on other fines amounting to about \$1,000,000 more. Governor Alexander Stephens of Georgia

has done even worse than this in the short time he has occupied the executive chair. Good as well as evil, will come out of such flagrant abuses of the pardoning power, for there is reason to believe that it will be restricted within reasonable limits. The whole trouble comes from a misconception of the office of governor. It is regarded as a personal perquisite instead of a public trust.

A Graduate's Record.

Charles W. Stickney, graduate of Harvard, who in Denver compromised with Campau who debauched his wife, for \$10,000, bottled his wrath, and again lived with his false spouse, but shot the alleged wrocker of his happiness, because he would not pay his notes, again comes to the front. While wreaking vengeance on Champau he accidentally shot and killed a Mrs. Devereaux, but was acquitted of the double murder on the convenient ground of insanity. He now asks for a divorce from his wife, but as he once condoned her offense it will not be granted.

Education in New Orleans.

Mr. Paul Tulane, now a resident of Princeton, N. J., but for many years a successful merchant in New Orleans, donated real estate in New Orleans to the value of several hundred thousand dollars to a board of trustees, the proceeds from which were to be used for educational purposes. Gen. Gibson was largely instrumental in securing the donation, and has been in constant communication with Mr. Tulane in relation thereto. He has secured an additional gift of \$122,000 in cash, which makes the total donation thus far equal \$500,000. It is also understood that on certain conditions Mr. Tulane will add \$500,000 to his already magnificent gift. A university will be founded bearing the name of the generous donor.

Anti-Reform Talk in Washington.

Washington Special: The civil service reform bill is creating a great deal of dissatisfaction in the departments. Some of the secretaries are anticipating the bill by enforcing the most rigid regulations. Secretary Folger has caused much complaint by a rule forbidding any one employed in the treasury department receiving visitors during business hours. This has been construed literally that the heads of divisions have been reprimanded where members of their own families have called upon them to ask about domestic matters. Controller Knox, who is supposed to be independent of the secretary, and Treasurer Gillilan, were both reprimanded last week for receiving visits from their wives. It is not believed that the rule forbidding senators or members from recommending people for appointment can be enforced. The bill will afford them, however, a splendid opportunity to cold-shoulder every one but special favorites.

Murder in Winona County, Minn.

A fatal affair occurred at Lewiston, in Winona county, Minn., eighteen miles from Winona, on Monday evening, wherein James McHugh, a somewhat noted character living four miles south of Lewiston, was fatally shot by Henry Flick, an equally noted character living at that place. Some years ago they came to blows over a ball game. Monday afternoon both were drinking at the saloons, and first met in John Fold's saloon, where Flick alleges that he was assaulted by McHugh, who hit him two or three times. Eye witnesses state that about 7 o'clock Flick was seen going towards O'Grosky's saloon with a revolver in his hand, and exclaimed with an oath as he passed that "Jim McHugh must die tonight." Soon thereafter the two men were engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter, and while McHugh was on the floor, with Flick on top of him, the latter fired two shots from a thirty-two calibre revolver, one shot taking effect in the fleshy part of the right arm, the other passing through his stomach, about three inches below the heart. Both bullets were extracted, the latter from his back near the spine. McHugh died Tuesday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock. Flick is in jail.

A Southern Ball Room Episode.

At a ball in Bedford county Va., Saturday night a young lady, Idelle Read, said to Scott Clayton, who was calling figures, that he was not calling correctly. He made some sharp response, which was resented by one of Miss Read's admirers, Armstead Barksdale. The latter called Clayton out. Hot words passed. Barksdale drew a knife, sprang on Clayton and inflicted a horrible gash from the right eye to the back of the neck, severing the jugular vein and causing immediate death. The scene in the ball room was sickening. Women in fancy ball dresses fainted, falling into pools of blood, and a regular melee followed among the partisans of the two men. Barksdale escaped unobserved, and wandering to another part of the county, borrowed a gun and completed the tragedy, by shooting himself through the bowels. He died soon after.

What Tecumseh Thinks About It.

Private Dalzell, a letter-writing nuisance of Ohio, wrote to General Sherman lately asking him if he was a candidate for the presidency, to which he received the following reply: "Please do not ask me to write any

more on the subject of the presidency. It gives me a twinge of pain every time I see my name in print on any subject other than my pure official work. I am not and never will be a candidate for any office and think I can look ahead with some composure to passing the evening of life in comparative ease and repose at St. Louis. Surely in this land of freedom that much can be conceded to an old soldier."

A Heavy Breach of Promise Case.

A New York telegram says: In the Brooklyn circuit court to-day the hearing in the Livingston-Fleming breach of promise case was resumed. After a long charge from the judge the jury retired an were out for three-quarters of an hour. A prompt verdict was evidently not expected, as both plaintiff and defendant were absent. The jury gave judgment for the plaintiff in the full amount of damages claimed, \$75,000. A storm of applause and something very much like a cheer went up from the spectators. Thus ended the extraordinary litigation of Livingston against Fleming, common enough in its legal character and title, but extraordinary in the standing of its contestants; extraordinary in many of its revelations, and certainly extraordinary in its verdict. Damages so heavy as these have seldom been awarded for a breach of promise in the history of America's jurisprudence. The plaintiff is only twenty years of age. She is the daughter of the late Judge R. S. Livingston of Dutchess county. Henry Fleming, the defendant, is also young—hardly thirty. He is president of the Central Petroleum Refining company and is reputed to be worth nearly \$1,000,000. The plaintiff was left over \$80,000 by her father, to be paid over to her when she became of age. Neither Miss Livingston nor her mother was present when the verdict was rendered.

When He Looked Like His Father.

A western congressman tells the following anecdote concerning Secretary Lincoln to a correspondent of the Cleveland Leader:

"A boy in my district had enlisted in the regular army and wanted a discharge. The circumstances of his enlistment were peculiar. He had been going to school at Delaware college in Ohio, and had received a note from home that his father had died, and that he must come home as best he could, and at once. He was out of money. His family could send him none. He knew the family had nothing at home, and starvation and trouble were staring him in the face. He wanted to walk home, but as he got near Columbus a recruiting officer met him, and in a fit of despair he enlisted. He was sent west at once, and had been in the army now three years, and his conduct had been so favorable that he was now granted a forty-days' furlough. I told the story to the war secretary. He said: 'I would like to discharge him, and I will if I can, but I don't think there is any hope. Desertions are so numerous that we cannot grant any more discharges, it is against the principles of the department.'"

"I then reminded him that these desertions were largely due to the insults which the West Point graduates delighted in putting on their soldiers, and that their insulting manner was such that few Americans would stand it. Most of the common soldiers are foreigners."

"But," said he, "I can't help that. I have nothing to do with West Point." "Yes," replied I, "but this man you can discharge. He has done his duty for three years. A high-strung, sensitive cultured young man, he has borne the cuts and abuse and has acted so well under them that he is granted a furlough for good conduct. If you want to keep him in the army you can do so. He will stand it or die. He is too honorable to desert, and he will go back to suffer and to work."

The secretary looked up and said emphatically, "No, I will discharge him," and he did. When he made the remark he looked like his father, and the act reminded me of old Abe.

Inexhaustible Supplies of Quinine in the Forests of South America.

Columbia Letter in the New O. aus Times-Democrat.

Throughout most portions of northern South America, where the land reaches an altitude of 3,000 feet, the precious quina tree is found in valleys and hillsides that flank the deep barrancas which separate the mountains from the lower country. So plentiful is its production that the first groves, which were discovered three centuries ago, are yet unexhausted, while new forests are constantly being discovered. Yet the method of gathering this valuable bark might lead a casual observer to imagine that the demand will soon far exceed the supply, for the careless Indians generally cut the tree down, strip the upper portion and are too lazy to turn it over and gather the bark on the other side. The vast forests of Columbia can afford a vast supply of this bark for centuries yet. The principal amount of this product is sent to Europe, but New York and Philadelphia import no small portion of it.

The wife of one of the early viceroys of Peru, the celebrated countess of Cinchona, was the first European to discover the merits of this incomparable medicine—quinine—the only drug that conquers the terrible malarial fevers that scourge the lowlands of intertropical countries.

Etymological: "Morning! Cold as blazes 'snorting' greeted a business man yesterday. "Pretty cold, certainly but why utter such an absurdity as 'cold as blazes?' "Blazes are hot, you know." "What would you say?" "Oh, say it's cold enough to freeze two dry drags together or something of that sort." The lesson in etymology being over both passed on.—Boston Globe.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, January 6.

SENATE.—The house bill permitting the exportation free of duty of tobacco to adjoining foreign territory passed. The presidential succession bill occupied the attention of the senate nearly the entire day.

Messrs. Maxey and Lapham discussed the constitutional phases of the measure, generally favoring its provisions. In the course of his speech Mr. Lapham argued that it was necessary to take prompt measures to avoid the recurrence of the difficulties which followed the assassination of President Garfield. He was of the opinion that the vice president simply discharged the duties of the president. This brought out an interruption from Mr. Hoar, who asked if he (Mr. Lapham) had been in the place of Mr. Arthur would he have taken the oath of president?

"No," Mr. Lapham replied, "I would not." "Would you have taken the salary?" "Yes," Mr. Lapham said; "but I should have paid it over to the widow of the late president."

Mr. Lapham, however, approved of Mr. Arthur's good taste in not at once assuming the presidential chair. Soon after this the senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. White offered a resolution inquiring whether the presence of the commissioner of internal revenue in Illinois is necessary for the collection of taxes due upon the immense quantities of bonded whisky in that state.

The shipping bill came up, and Mr. Cox of New York made a most eloquent speech in favor of restoring the importance of our merchant marine.

After giving a detailed account of the navigation laws he said: "Amid divided marine dominion, in which one power alone has half the rule of the ocean, America sits scepterless and forlorn, dethroned, ignoble, dispirited and disgraced. The symbol of our nationality, taking its stars from the vault of heaven, by which brave men sail, is an unknown emblem upon the sea. We welcome every race to our shores in vessels of other nations. Our enormous surplus, which feeds the world, is for others to bear away. We gaze at Leviathans of commerce entering our harbors and darkening our sky with pennons of smoke, but the thunder of the engines is under another flag and the shouting of the captains, is in an alien tongue. Others distribute produce, capitalists gather glories and elevate their institutions by the amenities and benignities of our commerce; and we, boasting of our invention, heroism and freedom, allow jailers and hated and selfish policy to place gyves upon our energy and imprison our genius in sight of these splendid achievements. Mr. Speaker, if you would that we should once more try our ensign upon the sea, assist us to take off the burdens from our navigation and give to us, first, last and best the indispensable condition of civilization by commerce, liberty?" Applause.

Monday, January 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill repealing a portion of the law establishing post routes from Niobrara to Deadwood and from Chamberlain to Rapid City. Nearly the entire day was devoted to speeches on the presidential succession bill.

A very touching scene occurred at the closing session of the senate this evening. Senator Edmunds had closed his scathing arraignment of Hoar's presidential bill.

The Massachusetts senator felt deeply cut up at the rough handling of his pet measure, and rose to reply. He charged Senator Edmunds with coming in at this late day in an unfair opposition to the measure when it had been for months all through last session pending before the committee on the judiciary, and nothing had been heard from the senator, who absented himself. His criticism was severe to the verge of cruelty.

Mr. Edmunds rose to reply. He said the senator from Massachusetts did him a great injustice in arraigning him for absence during the last session, under the circumstances. He knew—He stopped short, made a great effort to articulate something, failed, and sat down with tears streaming from his eyes. A deathlike silence prevailed.

Some senator in a low voice moved to adjourn. The motion prevailed, and the senators noiselessly left the chamber, awed into silence by the manifestation of grief from their venerable colleague. The cause of Mr. Edmunds' absence last session was the late illness of his daughter, who was the idol of his heart and to whose loss he seems unable to reconcile himself.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced creating a postal telegraph, reducing letter postage to one cent and limiting the silver dollar coinage to the requirements of the people.

A resolution was adopted for a committee to investigate the charge that Chief Clerk Bailey of the house was acting in the interest of the Washington Gaslight and Coke company and influencing congressional action. The shipping bill was debated.

Tuesday, January 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Van Wyck's resolution requesting the postmaster general to suspend contracts for daily mail service on the Niobrara-Deadwood and Chamberlain-Rapid City post routes was adopted.

After a long debate the resolution terminating the treaty with Hawaii was referred to the finance committee.

The presidential succession bill came up, and the senate—20 to 30—rejected a motion by Mr. Edwards to recommit. The bill finally passed by a vote of 40 to 13, and reads as follows:

In case of the removal by death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice president of the United States, the secretary of state, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then another member of the cabinet in this order of precedence—the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, attorney general, postmaster general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior

shall act as president until the disability is removed or until the vacancy is otherwise lawfully filled, such officer being ineligible to the office of president under the constitution and not under articles of impeachment by the house of representatives at the time of the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon him, provided, that whether the powers and duties of the president of the United States shall devolve upon any of the officers named, if congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet regularly within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom the said powers and duties devolve to issue proclamation convening congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

House.—Beyond a very extended delay on the shipping bill, nothing of note was done. During the debate, while Mr. Springer was speaking, a colored man in the gallery crossed the aisle, speaking in a loud voice. He was immediately ejected by a door-keeper.

Wednesday, January 10.

SENATE.—A resolution was introduced terminating the very abuses of the treaty with Great Britain, of 1871. The tariff bill was considered, and Mr. Morrill of the finance committee made a lengthy speech, followed by Mr. Beck, who attacked the report of the tariff commission.

Morrill placed the reduction of the revenues under both portions of it at \$20,000,000, \$38,000,000 of internal taxes, and \$42,000,000 of customs. Senator Beck responded for his side by assailing the report of the tariff commission as a fraud, retarding the charges thereto.

It was then voted to first take up that part of the bill relating to the tariff and pass over that portion which dealt with internal revenues for the present. Only the preliminary sections relating to the customs laws were considered.

HOUSE.—After a brief business the shipping bill was discussed as a considerable length, but the final action taken. On the granting of a motion Senator Beck responded for his side by assailing the report of the tariff commission as a fraud, retarding the charges thereto.

When Robert rose to reply he was put with rage. He denounced the assertion made by Sparks, who claimed that all efforts has been made in the interest of the people.

Thursday, January 11.

SENATE.—The bill for the relief of Porter came up. An amendment was offered to back pay of \$100,000.

After some delay the bill was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill was then taken up, and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The day was devoted to the consideration of the shipping bill. Mr. Chandler's report on the bill was adopted by a vote of 165 to 10.

The following is a summary of the paragraph contained in the agreement concerning northwest and west boundary line.

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THE COURIER.

BY ED. D. STAIR.

Official Paper of Griggs County.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One copy, one year, \$2.00; six months, 1.50; Cash invariably in Advance.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1883.

OUR OBEISANCE.

If there is one rule in journalism that we have ever felt inclined to snub, it is the one of making promises with the initial issue of a newspaper, but we are bound to respect the custom in a measure from the fact of its almost immemorable origin. While we are launching our craft on the sea of journalism in the dead of winter, a long distance from any operating railway, and in a town scarcely old enough to sport a name, and under many disadvantages attendant in so new a place, we do so with the most flattering prospects of early financial success, for we believe the people of Griggs county feel the need of an honest exponent. Not many Sabbaths shall bring peaceful rest and worship to this community of christian people before Cooperstown will be found double its present size, with triple the population, and possessed of all that bustle and boom incident to a young city rapidly growing in commercial importance. 'Ere Saturday night shall many times tell the story of the wearisome duties of a week, this lovely site will bloom with the many scenes of activity and thrift its manifold advantages must inevitably and speedily bring. The time is not far distant when manufacturing interests promise to be of considerable importance in Cooperstown, and her factories and mills will send over the entire Northwest glowing evidences of her industry; while the foundation for an educational institute that will be the pride of North Dakota is already here laid. To this end will the COURIER lend its most ardent endeavors, for it believes it can assist in hastening the realization of these assured results.

Our readers will excuse us from entering into a list of vague and irredeemable promises concerning the COURIER's future course, suffice it that we state a few of its honest intents and purposes. First, we may candidly state that the interests of the proprietor will be guarded to a certain extent, though it shall always be our paramount aim to be found on the side of justice, liberty and humanity, no matter what the cost. Not caring to be caught in the meshes of any organization, faction or clique, the COURIER will be independent in politics and everything else. Independent and free as the winds that agitate the swollen waters of the classic Sheyenne in the merry month of May. With all the earnestness and ability at our command, we shall oppose all provocations against right and morality that may perchance prevail in our midst. While not hesitating to express its true convictions on men and measures, the COURIER will endeavor to do so courteously and fairly.

Though the paper will labor strenuously for the advancement of the most promising young city in the universe, namely, Cooperstown, it will be published as a county paper, and will strike every possible blow that may aid in the rapid progress and settlement of Griggs, the grandest county in Dakota. It will be one of the principal designs of the publisher to give a faithful and full review of the happenings throughout the county every week—in short great efforts will be put forth to make the paper a correct mirror of Griggs county. Being the official paper, all county legislation will appear in its columns immediately upon enactment.

The columns of the COURIER will be open at all times for the discussion of any live county or local matters, but we shall always reserve the privilege of exercising our own judgement as to fitness of communications for publication, and under no circumstances will contributions tainted of personalities be admitted.

The almost unparalleled rapid increase of our local industries, and the remarkable growth and development of Griggs county, demands the services of good papers to chronicle said prosperity. The COURIER will try to be such a paper, and each number thereof must speak for itself. To the considerate judgement of a discriminating public we leave the estimate as to our worthiness of patronage, trusting in the meantime that all will see it to their advantage to tender us their co-operation and substantial support. With the hope that we may be able to make our paper creditable alike to the county, town and publisher, as well as worthy of warm encouragement, we are yours.

Most Respectfully,
E. D. STAIR.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Dorsey is still weak in the eyes, he is said to be enjoying the best of spirits. The Brooklyn Eagle remarks, truly, that at Washington nothing seems to brighten a man's prospects so much as the sweet consciousness of guilt.

THERE are men who seem possessed with the fallible idea that money will accomplish anything from the acquirement of a five-cent whistle to the purchase of a county seat. That such a belief is erroneous was proven at the late election in this county, but not satisfied with their ultimate failure to corrupt our yeomen, these same men again are found abroad in the land with still another corruption fund. This time their efforts are directed to the bribing of certain Trail county politicians, from whom they trust to get a few townships to which they intend to add, with legislative aid, just one-half of Griggs county,—or that portion lying east of the Sheyenne—and thus make a new county with Hope as the seat of justice. Can the Red River Land Co. with its filthy lucre induce the territorial legislature to divide a county against the unanimous will of the actual settlers? We hardly think they can, and it looks as though they now have a full darker and more foolhardy scheme on hand than when they were endeavoring to steal the county seat from the honest people. If these impolitic sharks are not sat down upon with a crushing weight at Yankton we'll simply miss our guess. The committee on counties is composed of men who will not be insulted with their overtures or their dollars.

IN THE last nine months there have been 150 post offices established in Dakota. In all the other Territories combined there were 142. This fact will show more plainly perhaps than any other the marvelous rapidity which settlement has advanced across the Dakota prairies during the year just closed.

THE United States is no country for polygamy. Look at the figures. There are only 971 females to every 1,000 males. One of these days the bachelors will make a raid upon Utah and settle the "Mormon question" for good.

A FEW days since they were commending the governor of New York for his plebeian simplicity. Now they are berating him for his appointments. They think he knows more than they gave him credit for.

THE GRIGGS COUNTY "DAISY."

Under the above unique heading the truthful editor of the Sanborn Enterprise imparts the following informing to his readers concerning this place:

"The Eldorado of the claim-seeker, the mechanic, the trader, the capitalist, and the speculative investor in real estate, at the present time and in this region, is the new capital of Griggs county, yeelped COOPERSTOWN, in honor of its enterprising projectors and original owners. It claims for the public favor are not based upon pretension or buncombe, but will bear the critical examination of the most sensitive capitalist; and the investment of energy, activity, ability, intelligence, or capital will be adequately remunerated.

The location of Cooperstown has been wisely chosen, it being centrally situated in the county which it graces as the seat of government. It is not only the centre of the county, but also of a large tract of country which for a long time will necessarily be tributary to it, and which will do its buying and selling at Cooperstown. It is the first town located on the road from this direction to the Devil's lake country, which is also coming "booming" into importance and prosperity, and will be a half-way point between Sanborn and that attractive region. Being thirty-five miles or thereabouts north from the main line, it will be comparatively without competition; and ought from the start to develop as a wholesale depot for younger and more distant places.

That it has already a good right to its existence is indicated by the fact that there are some 200,000 bushels of grain awaiting shipment on the completion of the railway. Of this quantity, about 150,000 is the product of the Cooper farms, and 50,000 of the surrounding settlers.

Mr. Cooper's policy with regard to his farm lands has been liberal and wise from the outset,—a policy eminently calculated to encourage actual settlement. He has always been willing to sell to bona-fide settlers, who would cultivate and improve the land; but no ghost of a chance has been offered to the mere speculator.

One hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber are already billed for the new hotel alone; and if the lumber can be freighted up to build them, there will be some twenty places of business under way by spring.

A Big Bonanza.

The Pioneer Press Co. has issued a new and brilliant poster advertising The Weekly Pioneer Press for the season of 1882-83. This paper is so well known and appreciated as to hardly require our hearty endorsement, but to those who may not have seen it, if there are any such in this country, we would say emphatically that it is by far the best Weekly in the West.

Its columns are full of well and carefully selected matter, giving complete and accurate reports of the political, scientific and business worlds. To some of its special features, such as "Hints for the Housewife," "What Women Want to Know," "The Farm," "Commercial Review," etc., we would call particular attention.

Having effected a very favorable clubbing arrangement with the publishers, we are enabled to offer The Weekly Pioneer Press and the COURIER for the very low price of \$3 per annum, postage paid. Send in your names.

THE ACCEPTED TIME

Is the Present, if you desire to locate or invest in

Cooperstown

THE COUNTY SEAT OF GRIGGS CO.,

—AND ALSO—

A RAILWAY TERMINUS!

The rapidly growing embryonic city of Cooperstown is surrounded on all sides by the very richest lands in North Dakota. Cooperstown, situated as it is in the very heart of a new and fertile region, must boom to keep pace with the unparalleled

Rapid Developement

of the surrounding country. When you stop and consider the facts, you will realize the advantages this new town enjoys. It is the

GEOGRAPHICAL CENTRE!

of Griggs County, of which it is the established seat of government, the county officers now being located and transacting all official business here. It being the Terminus of a Railroad, the entire country for miles and miles around must make it their

UNIVERSAL TRADING POINT.

—LOTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD FOR—

Several Stores, Two Banks,

SHOPS, LIVERY STABLES, OFFICES, BAKERY, RESTAURANT, HARDWARES, FURNITURE STORE and Numerous other Business Houses.

ON A LOVELY SITE RESERVED FOR THE PURPOSE

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

will be built the coming summer, and the stone foundation is now laid for an

\$8,000.00 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE!

Which will be completed in the early spring. The walls are up for a

LARGE HOTEL,

WHICH WILL OPEN ITS DOORS TO THE PUBLIC IN MARCH.

GEO. L. LENHAM & CO. Have orders ahead for several hundred thousand feet of lumber, which they are delivering fast as possible,

CC OO OO PPPP EEEEE RRRR SSS TTTTT OO W W WN N
C C O O O O P P E E R R S S T T O O W W W W N N NN
C C O O O O P P E E R R S S S S T T O O W W W W N N NN
C C O O O O P P E E R R S S S S T T O O W W W W N N NN
CC OO OO P EEEEE R R SSS T OO W W NN N

Has the most perfect natural drainage, and its streets will never be clogged with mud, and its cellars will always be found dry.

LOTS FOR THE PRESENT CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING TO

J. M. BURRELL, Sec'y. Cooper Townsite Company, SANBORN, D. T. PLATS SENT ON REQUEST.

UNIFORM PRICES TO ALL!

It is the intention of the owners soon to move their offices to Cooperstown, as the town is fully capable of booming itself.

AS OUR NEIGHBORS SEE US.

The Many Advantages Possessed by Cooperstown in a Measure Recognized.

The Jamestown Capital under the caption of "Cooperstown," gave editorial utterance to the following a few weeks since, and emanating from so disinterested a source we consider it entitled to full weight:

"Situating at almost the geographical center of Griggs county, lying 36 miles north of the N. P. R. R., and surrounded by some of the finest farming land in the world, is the new and thriving village of Cooperstown. Although platted out but a few weeks ago, Cooperstown has already achieved a reputation and a name which would be enviable in a town whose age was numbered by years rather than weeks. The reasons for this, however, are obvious: the location of the town, the quality of the soil, the character of the people who have settled in and around Cooperstown, and last, but by no means least, the standing of the men who have the town in charge and who are spending time and money that its future may be all that is now promised. The Cooperstown Townsite company is composed of R. C. Cooper, T. J. Cooper, J. M. Burrell, C. A. Roberts and N. R. Lenham, Chicago and Sanborn capitalists. All these gentlemen are men of character, ability and practical experience. The Coopers own large tracts of land in Griggs county, near the new town, 7,000 acres of which are under cultivation. This year 150,000 bushels of wheat, which is awaiting shipment over the Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain railroad and in every way are doing practical work for the good of the town and the country.

The Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain railway is owned and controlled by this company, and no better evidence could be wished for of the entire confidence these gentlemen have in the future of their project than the fact that they are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in building and equipping this line. The road bed is now made to within a few miles of Cooperstown, the track is laid twelve miles north from Sanborn, and is now being put down at the rate of a mile a day. The road will be completed into Cooperstown the earliest possible moment in the spring. It traverses a beautiful country, rich black soil, with a surface just undulating enough to afford good drainage, and along its route are destined to be some of the famous farms of the world.

The county seat has just been moved to Cooperstown by a majority of 267 of the voters of the county, and now it is the established seat of government for Griggs county.

Cooperstown is destined to be the "future great" of Griggs county, and its superior advantages promise it a future even greater than this—that it may become the metropolis and commercial center of a large scope of territory extending far beyond the limits of the county.

Its enterprising owners, with the characteristic push and enterprise of North Dakota business men are already making arrangements for all modern institutions necessary to the future good of the town: churches, schoolhouse, the press, all will soon become a part of this new bustling city of the prairie, and next year will witness a wonderful transformation. Its future success is assured.

Rational Remarks.

The following, from an unknown exchange, so tersely portrays a few ideas of our own that we just transplant the paragraph to the COURIER columns with a long and loud amen:

"As a rule people reading boom editions of Dakota papers generally make allowances for the imagination of the editor. In our case no such calculation need be made. We give but FACTS. Our imagination, if given full sway, with the wonderful advantages we possess over ordinary communities, would give readers the impression that this is indeed the dreamed of garden of Eden—the promised land of old. And to be honest, we have half a mind that it is. But we will not inflict readers with the bright, beautiful pictures in our mind—what to us is becoming ordinary though daily contact—but only give plain, unvarnished statements of fact. That such facts, palpable enough to us, may seem incredulous to readers in the far east we have no doubt. The wonderful growth and advancement of this section, but a very few years since totally unknown and comparatively unknown still, is not—cannot be appreciated by the down-easters. And this is the reason why our earnest statements of fact are often taken as far-fetched hearsays, if not as downright lies altogether. But let these skeptics but once view our beautiful country, then they want no more of the Green mountains, no more of stump-accursed and half worn out states of the favored east. There is room here for all the poor people of America—free homes—good schools—pure water and bracing, health giving air. Come, and welcome.

Trains on all roads in Northern Dakota have been greatly delayed the past week, but are again getting regular.

The effort to divide Cass county seems to be cooling, the divisionists evidently not feeling greatly encouraged.

Bills have been introduced in the territorial legislature to create the counties of Ordway, Becker and Raymond; Ordway to be formed from portions of Grand Forks, Ramsey and Walsh counties; Becker from portions of Dickey, Brown and Ransom; Raymond from portions of Cass and Barnes.

It must indeed be disagreeable to live in a city like Chicago, subject to blockades of snow that paralyze all business. The street cars in that city were compelled to stop running yesterday. The inhabitants of that hyperborean region should emigrate to Dakota, where they can be assured of pleasant weather all the year round, without excess of cold, snow, heat or rain.—Exchange.

SCISSORED SUNBEAMS.

When a man says "cold as blazes" he means hot as ice. Take him as he means.

Speckled Moon, a Pawnee Indian chief, has seventeen wives. They ought to be able to keep his wigwam.

A fifty-day fast has been undertaken by a St. Louis crank, in whose eyes Dr. Tanner's exhibition found favor.

The latest and favorite piano recitation for society young ladies is: "Oh, Won't She Ever Stop?" It is markedly popular among the young gentlemen.

According to Beecher a man can become "redolent with piety," but such cases are very rare. About the time a man begins to feel redolent he meets a policeman.

They are having fun in Vermont by digging out frozen snakes and placing them near a hot stove to thaw out and imagine that this winter is next spring.

It has been remarked as singular that, although the war has ended eighteen years ago, the number of inmates in the homes for disabled soldiers is steadily increasing.

A twelve-year-old boy in Michigan was so shocked by a fatal saw mill accident of which he had been an eye-witness, that he was seized with convulsions that ended his life.

The recent sinking in port of a vessel laden with Limberger cheese caused great mortality among the fish, but the fatal influence did not extend more than 200 miles from the disaster.

Seventeen years ago an Atlanta man was given a letter to mail. Last Thursday he took the Confederate stamp from the envelope, replaced it with a more modern stamp, and dropped the letter in a post box. Further, deponent saith not.

A young man, arrested in Washington for beating his father, excused himself on the plea that he was following scripture. "How is that?" asked the judge. "Why, whom the Lord loveth he chastiseth," replied the youth. "I love my father, and so when he came home drunk I chastised him, and I think it's done him good." He was fined some \$10 for misquoting.

John Day found a stretch of fifty miles on a Colorado trail without a bar. He set one up in a tent forthwith, and few travelers were able to get past without yielding to the unexpected temptation. He made money fast, and kept it in a tin box, which was under the counter when he was awake and his pillow when he slept. The other day he was found with half a dozen bullet holes in his head, and all the profits gone.

County Commissioners Proceedings.

COOPERSTOWN, Nov. 29, 1882.—2 P. M. Neither of the county commissioners being present the clerk adjourned meeting till Nov. 30, at 2 P. M., and has been adjourned by the clerk from day to day to Jan. 1, 1883, at 9 A. M.

Present—Rollin C. Cooper, George W. Bathey and Allen Breed.

Allen Breed in the chair.

Record of last meeting read.

Moved and ordered that order No. 58 and 59 be recalled and cancelled.

Moved and ordered that the following bills be allowed, and that orders be drawn upon the treasurer for the several amounts to-wit:

Red River Land Co.	\$ 62 00
Fargo Republican Co.	448 06
Wm. Glass	23 30
Byron Andrus	88 30
H. P. Smart	79 90
H. B. Hoford	6 10
Cooper Bros.	676 40
C. A. Renwick	220 00
Geo. W. Bathey	21 70
Allen Breed	8 50
R. C. Cooper	12 40
H. P. Smart	125 00
G. A. Luce	106 20
Geo. W. Barnard	20 00

Moved and ordered that the report of George W. Barnard, treasurer, be accepted.

Moved and ordered that the new seal be adopted, and that all instruments which have required the impression of the county seal on and after Nov. 28, 1882, be legal only when impressed with the new seal, and the old seal is herewith cancelled from and after Nov. 27, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following school districts have been formed, to-wit:

No. 2—Comprising sections 31 and 32, 33 and that part of 34 lying west of the Shyenne river in township 146, range 58; sections 35 and 36 in township 146, range 59; sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 in township 145, range 59, and sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in township 145, range 58.

No. 4—Comprising all of township 146, range 58, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and all of township 146, range 59, except sections 25 and 36; sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 in township 147, range 58, and sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in township 147, range 59.

No. 5—Comprising sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29 and 30 in township 147, range 58.

No. 6—Comprising sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, in township 145, range 58.

Adjourning.

HERBERT P. SMART, ALLEN BREED, County Clerk, Chairman.

REGULAR MEETING.

COOPERSTOWN, D. T., Jan. 1, 1883, 5 o'clock, p. m. Rollin C. Cooper and Allen Breed having been elected county commissioners, appeared, qualified and organized by electing Rollin C. Cooper chairman.

Adjourning to meet January 2, 1883, at 9 a. m. ROLLIN C. COOPER, HERBERT P. SMART, Chairman, County Clerk.

Met at Cooperstown, D. T., Jan. 2, 1883, 9 a. m. Pursuant to adjournment. Present—Rollin C. Cooper and Allen Breed.

Rollin C. Cooper in the chair.

Nels Rakke having been elected appears and qualifies as county commissioner.

Moved and ordered that bill of Barnes county, \$50, be approved and paid, and that an order be drawn upon the treasurer for the amount.

Moved and ordered that the penal sums to be named in the official bonds of the officers be as follows, to-wit: Register of deeds, \$4,000; judge of probate, \$2,000; sheriff, \$2,000; coroner, \$300; treasurer, \$4,000; assessor, \$2,000; justices of the peace, \$300; constables, \$200.

Moved and ordered that the official bonds of Byron Andrus, judge of probate; Andrew Johnson, sheriff; E. N. McCrea, assessor; William Glass, Samuel Goldthrite and Mathew Davidson, justices of the peace; G. L. Virgo, coroner; and John H. Atchison, constable, be approved.

Moved and ordered that Allen Breed be authorized to approve the bonds of the remaining county officials.

Adjourning till Jan. 9th, 1883, a. m. ROLLIN C. COOPER, HERBERT P. SMART, Chairman, County Clerk.

GEO. L. LENHAM.

BARNES COUNTY BANK.

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Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 6,000 feet of Hemlock boards in 10 hours. Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet in same time. Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on 1/2 less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pulleys, either cast or Mchard's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated Catalogue, for information and prices. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y., Box 344

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First-Class Rigs Always in Readiness, at Charges Most Reasonable.

Experienced drivers, thoroughly acquainted with the country, furnished when desired. A trial trip respectfully solicited by, Your's Truly,

AL. E. SHUE.

COOPERSTOWN LUMBER CO.

(GEO. L. LENHAM & CO.)

DRY LUMBER! DRY SHINGLES,

DRY COMMON BOARDS, DRY STOCK BOARDS, DRY FINISHING BOARDS, DRY DIMENSIONS, DRY JOISTS, DRY SCANTLING AND TIMBERS, DRY SHIP LAP, DRY FLOORING, DRY LATH —DRY CEILING, DRY SIDING—

CLEAR LUMBER, ETC.

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The Highest CASH PRICE Paid for Wheat.

DEVELOPMENT OF DAKOTA.

A Brief History of the Territory from Its Organization, Showing Its Wonderful Prosperity and Growth.

Vote at the Late Election Compared with 1880 - Population by Last Census, and Estimated Population To-day.

Tables Showing the Assessed Valuation of Property of the Territory—Other Facts and Figures.

YANKTON, Jan. 3.—At the end of the year, when there is a general casting up of accounts, perhaps it might be of interest to give the readers of the PIONEER PRESS a few facts and figures in regard to the vote, population, and wealth of this Territory. Dakota was organized in February, 1861, and the approval of the organic act was one of the last official acts of President Buchanan. President Lincoln appointed William Jayne of Illinois governor. Capt. John S. B. Todd was the first delegate to congress, receiving 397 votes out of a total of 585 in 1861. The population in 1861 was 1,786. The first legislature met in March, 1862, and passed a good code of laws.

In 1870 the population of the Territory was 14,181. No census was taken again until 1880, but the population may be approximated from the vote for congressional delegate, which was as follows, the population being obtained by multiplying the vote by five:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Vote, Population. Rows include 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880.

On the above basis the following table will show the vote and population of North Dakota: VOTE AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA, Nov. 7, 1882.

Table with 3 columns: County, Vote, Population. Lists counties like Barnes, Burleigh, Cass, etc.

While these figures are as nearly correct as can be approximated, our North Dakota friends will consider them too small. For instance, Grand Forks county claims 15,000 people, and the Sioux Lake county is not included.

ASSESSED VALUATION. I have taken the trouble to copy from the assessment roll in the auditor's office the abstract herewith given, showing the total assessed valuation of all property in the Territory by counties for the present year.

Table with 3 columns: County, 1882, 1881. Lists counties and their assessed values for two years.

Majorities. From the above table several things may be learned: First, that Judge Brookings did not receive a majority in a single county; second, that in Clark, Dickey, Griggs, Hamlin, Hand, Kidder and Traill counties he did not receive a plurality vote; third, while the total vote in 1882 was nearly 20,000 greater than in 1880, the Democratic vote was 200 less; fourth, that Raymond received over four-fifths of the entire vote cast, and this indicates either that Judge Brookings did not take well among the Democrats or that Dakota is the strongest Republican commonwealth in the country.

POPULATION OF THE TERRITORY. It has been claimed for Dakota, during the past few months, that the population of the Territory has doubled since 1880. I herewith append a table showing the population by counties, according to the last census, and also the population estimated from the vote cast at the recent election, counting five inhabitants for each vote:

Table with 3 columns: County, 1882, 1881. Lists counties and their population for two years.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

While the vote above given and the estimate of population are correct as far as they go, and while they show a percentage of increase that is truly astonishing, they do not go far enough. There is every reason to believe that the number of legal votes in Dakota will exceed 60,000 had they all been cast. While in Hand, Douglas and Griggs, where county seat contests waxed warm and bitter, there were beyond doubt more votes cast than there were legal voters, it is true that in very few communities was the full vote cast. In Lawrence county, for instance, the vote fell 1,900 short of 1880. In Yankton county it fell short nearly 350, and in other old counties, not to mention the newer ones, the vote was not what it should have been. Then, too, it requires a residence of three months to qualify a voter, and there were, of course, a large number of newcomers who had been in the Territory less than ninety days on the 7th of November. Then, too, there are some forty-five unorganized counties in the Territory, in many of which there are large numbers of settlers who were not able to vote. Considering these points, while we cannot produce the figures and swear to them, there is no reason whatever to doubt that there were 10,000 or 12,000 men in Dakota on election day who failed to vote.

In regard to the population and the manner of estimating it, there is the same trouble mentioned in connection with the number of voters. Giving five inhabitants for each vote makes the population of Clay, Hutchinson, Union and Yankton less than by the last census, while they have had a fair increase. If it be true that 12,000 voters failed to use their right, then it follows that the population increases correspondingly. In this way the population of Dakota is easily 300,000.

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Table with 3 columns: County, Vote, Population. Lists counties and their vote and population.

While these figures are as nearly correct as can be approximated, our North Dakota friends will consider them too small. For instance, Grand Forks county claims 15,000 people, and the Sioux Lake county is not included. The population of North Dakota beyond doubt should be increased at least 35 per cent above what the vote would indicate.

ASSESSED VALUATION. I have taken the trouble to copy from the assessment roll in the auditor's office the abstract herewith given, showing the total assessed valuation of all property in the Territory by counties for the present year. For comparison I have added the same thing for the previous year. From this table it will be seen that the valuation has increased from \$31,000,000 in 1881 to \$47,701,479 in 1882; just about 50 per cent. In 1880 the figures were \$20,750,782, which were also increased 50 per cent the following year.

Table with 3 columns: County, 1882, 1881. Lists counties and their assessed valuation for two years.

Washington society is to be very gay this season, if the unanimous opinion of a multitude of correspondents may be believed. The capital is rapidly becoming a favorite winter resort for persons of wealth and social rank. Distinguished society people from all parts of the nation flock there during the seasons, and it will not be long before the Washington season will be as important an event in American social annals as the famous London season is for the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. During 'the season' London is the great social center to which the fashionable people of the entire kingdom are attracted. In a similar way Washington is fast becoming a center toward which the wealth and fashion of the whole country gravitates.

How a Thriving Town Got Its Name. Waltham Letter in the Atlanta Constitution.

'Heads or tails?' 'Tails.' 'The coin was flipped and—' 'Heads she lies!' It was thus that the destiny of a prosperous city was decided a great many years ago in this the pioneer manufacturing town of New England. The story goes that two men, Messrs. Lowell and Boot, sometime about 1813, satisfied that another place than Waltham was better adapted to manufacturing, went to the present site of Lowell and started a factory. Boot wanted to name the place in his own honor, while Lowell desired to go down to history with a similar glory. The two men split upon the name and resorted to the tossing of a coin to decide the matter. It fell for Lowell and so this day the place is Lowell.

Ex-Marshal Henry says that he shall resume the business of stone quarrying, which he left to accept office under Mr. Garfield. A Buffalo newspaper employe has de-ampered with \$1,000. Where he got it is a mystery.

DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

The Dakota Legislature Organized.

YANKTON, Jan. 9.—The organization of the legislative assembly was accomplished to-day very quietly, and the programme of last night's Republican caucuses strictly carried out. Chief Clerk Dawson called the council to order, and Gen. Dewey of Yankton was chosen temporary chairman. W. H. Donaldson of the Seventh district was admitted instead of Elias McCauley of Spink county, and the latter will contest the seat. This case has attracted much attention in Central Dakota. Both are Republicans. J. O. B. Scoley of Brookings was elected president of the council; E. A. Henderson of Grand Forks, chief clerk; J. M. Quinn of Cass, assistant; C. F. Mallahan Elk Point Courier, sergeant-at-arms; Jacob Branch, Yankton, messenger; M. C. Lyons, Minnehaha, Prommer; Rev. Dolliver, Methodist, chaplain. The house was called to order by G. M. Inman of Clay county, and Ira Ellis of Union county was chosen temporary chairman. E. A. Williams of Bismarck was elected speaker, T. A. Kingsbury of Watertown chief clerk, E. T. Cressy of the Huron Leader assistant, Hon. A. Sherman Jones of Hutchinson county enrolling clerk, Judson Lamour of Pembina, sergeant-at-arms, Chaplain Roy, J. G. Travis, Baptist, messenger, Philip Clark, Moody county; watchman, Peter Bjorgum Elkpoint. From the Seventh district, N. T. Hauser of Brown county and N. J. Shafer of Grant county were admitted on the ground that their credentials bore the signature of the clerk of the senior county in the district. Lamb and Phillips will contest the seats. After getting fairly in working order both houses adjourned until to-morrow, at which time the governor will present his message. As yet not much has been said about legislation, but there will come up a large amount of important business. Some time late in the week or early next, it is expected that the entire legislature, with the wives of all members and different officials, will make a visit to Sioux Falls to inspect the new penitentiary.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 11.—Legislative matters were quiet to-day. The time was mostly taken up with a discussion of rules, though a few bills were introduced and notice given of several others. The standing committees will be announced to-morrow and the presiding officers have found the usual difficulty in satisfying all parties. The bodies are so small, however, that it ought not to take very long to ascertain the fitness of members for different committees. It is expected that after the committees are named the members will get down to business. A motion passed the house this morning to prohibit smoking in open session. Several members took pains to-day to say that in voting for the Moody memorial they had no thought of opposing the governor; that they voted just as one might sign a petition; others that they were trapped into it in arranging for the organization. A member of the Black Hills delegation has declared his intention to introduce a bill repealing the Moody extra salary bill, passed two years ago. The members all profess to have most friendly feelings toward the governor, notwithstanding this memorial, which was telegraphed to Washington last night, possibly to Mr. Pettigrew. It is not likely that the memorial will do any good one way or the other. Presley Moody might have been appointed anyway, but it is said that a New York congressman in high favor at the White House has a judicial friend who wants a judgeship in Dakota.

Unwept and Unhonored.

A close-fisted, narrow-minded, money-clinging old miser is what San Francisco called her adopted citizen, Michael Reese. Though he owned many a rood of land in the city, Michael Reese would not sell, but let it lie, dirty and shabby and unimproved, while all around the spaces commerce and the arts were building up a beautiful city. Having some ancestral recollections in Germany that he wished to revive, the close-fisted miser went to his native German town to revive them. This native town he reached in safety, but when he went to visit the graves of his family a small admission fee was charged for admission to the cemetery. This the miser would not pay; so, stealing around to the rear of the place, he attempted an entrance by climbing the fence, and fell and was killed. The tears that await the departure of the beloved citizen have not begun to flow in San Francisco. The meanness of his life found parallel in meanness of his death, and thus assuages the grief of San Francisco over the death of Michael Reese.

A Gay Capital.

Washington society is to be very gay this season, if the unanimous opinion of a multitude of correspondents may be believed. The capital is rapidly becoming a favorite winter resort for persons of wealth and social rank. Distinguished society people from all parts of the nation flock there during the seasons, and it will not be long before the Washington season will be as important an event in American social annals as the famous London season is for the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. During 'the season' London is the great social center to which the fashionable people of the entire kingdom are attracted. In a similar way Washington is fast becoming a center toward which the wealth and fashion of the whole country gravitates.

How a Thriving Town Got Its Name.

Waltham Letter in the Atlanta Constitution. 'Heads or tails?' 'Tails.' 'The coin was flipped and—' 'Heads she lies!' It was thus that the destiny of a prosperous city was decided a great many years ago in this the pioneer manufacturing town of New England. The story goes that two men, Messrs. Lowell and Boot, sometime about 1813, satisfied that another place than Waltham was better adapted to manufacturing, went to the present site of Lowell and started a factory. Boot wanted to name the place in his own honor, while Lowell desired to go down to history with a similar glory. The two men split upon the name and resorted to the tossing of a coin to decide the matter. It fell for Lowell and so this day the place is Lowell.

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AN APPALING DISASTER.

Burning of the Newhall House, Milwaukee, and Nearly a Hundred People.

Many Jump from Fifth and Sixth Story Windows to Death on the Pavement Below.

The large, six-story Newhall hotel took fire at 4 o'clock this morning and burned to the ground, and it is estimated that not less than fifty persons—guests and employes—lost their lives. James Antisdel, one of the proprietors of the hotel, said the fire started in the elevator shaft and spread so very rapidly that it was impossible to give the alarm. Regarding the origin of the fire Mr. Antisdel said: 'The night watchman saw the fire first, but before he could do anything it was up the elevator and was burning on every floor. I am confident that it started in the elevator, but how it originated I can't say.' B. K. Tice, the day clerk, as soon as awakened rushed through the halls calling up the guests to get out, and remained in the building till he was terribly burned.

The scene fifteen minutes after the fire started was horrible beyond description. In a hundred windows were men and women in their night clothes, crying piteously for help—occasionally making an attempt to escape by jumping, only to be dashed to pieces in the building above. The corridors were filled with dense smoke and half-stupefied persons were lying across the hallways, while the shrieks of women and the groans of men filled the air. On the south side of the building and in the alley on the west side the scenes were dreadful to behold. One after another the unfortunate jumped from the fifth and sixth stories, and fell upon the stone pavement below, dead in most instances. The patrol wagon was called for, and seven bodies were taken out of the alley, dead or dying.

It is utterly impossible to even attempt a description of the terrible scenes. Upon the icy flagstones the body of an unknown man was lying covered only with a shirt, with both legs broken and the skull cleft in twain. Another poor fellow had crawled up the chamber of commerce steps. His back was broken, and he moaned piteously. Still another attempted to jump from a sixth-story window on Broadway, upon the canvass held by willing hands; but he jumped too short, fell with his back upon the banister, doubled up and crashed lifeless upon the pavement. In the alley not less than seven bodies were picked up, most of them being waiter girls. Just how many were in the hotel at the time of the fire is not known, and probably never will be. The Tom Thumb troupe and part of the Minnie Palmer troupe were there. Of the latter John Gilbert and his bride of a day perished. Tom Thumb's servant perished. Allen Johnson, a leading member of the chamber of commerce, and wife perished. They had rooms on the third floor, and like the rest were driven to the windows. The men below who held the canvass at the southwest corner of the building shouted to jump. Mr. Johnson kissed his wife then leaped into the air and shot downward into the canvass; but his weight was such that the canvass was pulled out of the men's hands and he alighted on the ground with fearful force. His wife followed and struck the veranda. Both were carried into the American express office. Mrs. Allen was dead, and Mr. Allen died in the express office soon after.

Many columns might be filled with details but the greatest interest centers in the list of those known to have perished. There are many missing who are so possibly safe. The following are the dead as far as known: Allen Johnson, commission man, Milwaukee. Mrs. Allen Johnson, Milwaukee. D. G. Powers, inventor, Milwaukee. J. H. Hough, traveling man, Peoria, Ill. Mrs. John Gilbert, wife of an actor, Chicago. Miss Libbie Challis, dressmaker, Milwaukee. Mr. Huff, insurance agent, Iowa. Mrs. Kelley, servant. Miss O'Neil, servant. Bessie Brown, chambermaid. Thomas E. Van Leon, capitalist, formerly of Albany, N. Y. Lizzie Kelley, Annie Brown, Kate Lenihan, Maggie Sullivan, Augusta Gass, Mary McDonald, Mitchell, Italian, servants, all of Milwaukee. C. Hawry, conductor, Wisconsin Central railroad, Milwaukee. Mary McMann, Milwaukee. Judge George H. Reed, formerly of Manitowoc. Julia Curtin, servant, Madison. Walter Scott, employe Wisconsin Central railroad. Mary Anderson, laundry girl of Doylestown. Walter Gilleland of Milwaukee, bell-boy. William Gilleland of Milwaukee, elevator boy.

Making forty-five dead and missing. The idea is gaining ground that there are many more bodies in the ruins than was first estimated. The flames spread so rapidly that it must have been impossible for many even to reach the windows. Orange Williams, of Jonesville, who escaped from the burning building with serious injuries, says that while groping his way out through the hallway he stumbled over at least eight bodies, and heard the death-cry of several other poor creatures beyond his reach. The chief of the fire department estimates the number of lost at sixty. W. S. Scott, a clerk in A. H. Carpenter's office, is no doubt among the victims. He was boarding at the Newhall house, and was last seen there. His mother lives in Dubuque, Iowa, and a brother is in the pay-car service of the St. Paul road.

Two firemen, after endeavoring to raise the fire escape, carried a ladder through the alley to the building occupied by Simons & Brooks, and with the assistance of several citizens raised the ladder to the top of the building and placed one end in a window occupied by the servant girls in the Newhall house, and five of the girls crawled unassisted across the ladder and were taken to a place of safety. Some of them were nearly naked. One of the firemen then entered the burning building and attempted to save a girl that was apparently half crazy. She resisted the fireman, but finally, after a hard fight, he succeeded in carrying her across to the opposite building. The brave fireman then returned to the burning building and brought out three dead bodies. Fireman Strauss, who made the first attempt at rescue, carried over a very stout woman, but at one time it was feared she would throw him from the ladder to the alley. At one time she held him midway of the ladder for almost a minute by clutching around and to which she clutched in absolute frenzy. After this the rescued had their arms pinioned and were taken across the ladder without further difficulty.

The Newhall house has been a notorious death trap for years, and thoughtful people have slept uneasily under its roof. Old, rotten, and ill-constructed, with long dark corridors, and a central staircase to serve as a flue for flame, the danger of the building has been increased by the neglect of the proprietor to provide suitable fire escapes. If any means of escape from the upper rooms of the house were supplied, they proved worthless in the emergency. Not one person is reported as saved by means provided in advance for that purpose. One of the first bodies recognized was that of Mrs. John Gilbert wife of Mr. Gilbert, of the Minnie Palmer company. They were married recently in Chicago, and the bride of a night lay upon the cold marble, charred and bruised almost beyond recognition. Among the bodies were several chambermaids, who jumped from the upper story into the alley. It is said by those who held the canvass at that spot that the scene was perfectly sickening. The bodies fell around them on every side, and lay with broken heads and bruised bodies, only half covered with clothing. Martin Webber, of La Porte, Ind., says he arrived at the hotel yesterday and was assigned to room 158, on the fourth floor. He was accompanied by a friend named G. W. Hall, who occupied a room off from and opening into his. Webber was awakened by the noise of the roaring flames. He sprang from his bed and called to his friend, who also arose and came in and the two men dressed themselves. Hall said: 'My God! do you think they will ever get to us?' The next moment he made a run for the window and cleared it with a bound. Mr. Webber has not yet been able to find him either dead or alive, although he has made diligent search. Webber was driven from his room by the smoke, and climbed outside and hung from the window sill for ten minutes, he thinks, when he was rescued by a ladder being placed at the window.

The Newhall house was built in 1859 by Deah Newhall, one of the heaviest wheat speculators on Lake Michigan. The original cost of the building was \$250,000. It stood on the corner of Broadway and Michigan streets, one block from Wisconsin street, the principal thoroughfare on the east side. Opposite the south side of Michigan street, stood the magnificent building recently erected by Alexander Mitchell of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce. The Newhall was popular as a boarding place, with the single reservation of a never-ending dread of fire on the part of all who remained beneath its roof. It was the home for a long time of Gov. Smith, Postmaster Payne, Horace Rublee, William F. Cramer, Col. Eliza Starr, James Ludington, the late Mr. John L. Mitchell, Charles H. Hoskins, C. D. Nash, many railway men and young business men of the city. It was also a favorite place for board of trade men to dine.

Plague Stricken.

There is probably nothing in the world more appalling than the raging of 'the plague.' To see the human bodies and infected clothes dragged out from the dwelling by long hooks, carried by men entirely enveloped in tarred garments, and then to see those bodies jumbled heedlessly together into an open cart and borne away to some common receptacle, to be added to the still more loathsome mass already congregated there, must fill one's mind with indelible loathing. But to see one dear to us falling a victim to the disease—to see him die and taken away from us in the most distressing manner possible, and by strangers and yet not to be able to approach the once-loved form—in fact, from a sense of the utter uselessness of our effort and the instinct of self-preservation, flying the very presence of such a one—must overwhelm the heart with inexpressible anguish and horror. Mr. G. L. Dutton, while in Odessa, was told the following thrilling story of the plague which, some years ago, almost depopulated several of the cities of the Turkish empire and eastern Russia. It illustrates the awful peril of infection from such an epidemic, and the frequent futility of all efforts to escape it.

A man had a wife and six lovely children, his great fondness for whom made him so extremely cautious during the raging of this scourge that he shut himself and family in the house and yard, and had no communication with any one. His gates were never unbarred, and nothing was received on his premises except food which he attended to himself—making sure that it was not handled till it had been thoroughly washed in vinegar and water, which sufficiently purified it. This he strictly adhered to till report said that the plague had ceased—till the commissary one day in going his rounds assured him through the small hole cut in the gate, for the purpose of conversation and passing the necessary viands, that he believed the epidemic had disappeared.

The inmate happy at the intelligence, and that he and all his family had escaped, said to the commissary, 'I will give you something to drink for the good news you bear.' He accordingly brought a tumbler and spirit and gave some to the man, then took the tumbler back, bade him good-day and went in. The commissary moved only a little further on his rounds when the plague seized him and he expired.

The gentleman within the house took the disease—and in less than thirty-six hours neither he nor any person of his whole family was alive.—A Tour to the Caucasus.

Electric Light for Domestic Uses

Neither here nor in Europe, after years of experiment and investigation by a multitude of inventors and physicists, and after the concentration of scientific thought on the problem, has there been made more than very slight progress in adapting the electric light to ordinary and domestic uses, or, in other words, in enabling it to compete successfully and generally with gas. It has unquestionably conquered a field of its own, but it is a limited field in comparison with that held by our illuminating gas. It has not proved itself a competitor of which the gas manufacturers have any present occasion to be in fear. It has not lessened the consumption of their products nor has it cut down their profits. They are making more gas than ever, and the demand for it is greater than ever, and that simply for illumination.—New York Sun.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, gave his employes \$6,000 in Christmas presents.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1888.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

—Beautiful, radiant sun dogs have adorned the heavens frequently of late and added to the attractions of a Dakota winter.

—Miss Jessie M. Berch publishes a card in the Hope Pioneer stating that \$70 is due for teaching the Hope school, and that she has closed school because there is no money to pay her.

—The Fargo papers have flattered the publisher by anticipating a creditable sheet. We trust the first issue of the COURIER will not disappoint them.

—Frank Smith, who will procure a good well of water for a man if he has to go clean to China for it, after suffering several days from an ulcerated tooth, departed on Wednesday for Valley City to have the pesky thing jerked.

—Those good hearted, strong armed men at the end of the track on the S. C. & T. M. railway have our most profound thanks for the valuable aid they rendered in unloading our press from the car. May their shadows never grow less.

—Landlord Merrill has taken possession of a spacious addition to his hotel, or boarding house, as he modestly terms it, and is now enabled to give his 40 guests more elbow room. By the way, Mr. M. was the first resident subscriber to the COURIER.

—It has repeatedly been said that every town has its champion mean man, and he is just mean enough to feel glorious over it. Cooperstown is a striking exception to this general rule, every citizen being to busy and prosperous to feel or act mean. However, Griggs county has one or two of that stripe who amply supply the present demand for meanness.

—The first accident on the Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain railway occurred last Tuesday, and happily resulted in no serious injuries. The engine striking a drift of heavy snow was derailed and badly smashed. President Cooper and wife were aboard, but have not reported as to how they enjoyed the shaking up they received from the first casualty of the new road.

—At a recent school meeting held at the residence of S. B. Langford, for District 3, it was decided to at once receive bids and proceed to the erection of an 18x20 school house, with coal shed connected. The officers elected were, J. H. Montgomery, director; S. P. Langford, clerk; J. N. Brown, treasurer. The citizens of district 3, are all of the progressive type, and do not propose to be dilatory on educational matters.

—In speaking of the Cooperstown Lumber Company, whose column adv. will be found elsewhere, the Sanborn Enterprise says of the firm: "Lenham & Co. will make a branch business of their Cooperstown house. Their stock will be very large, and their style of management, while conservative, is broad gauge and popular. Geo. L. Lenham & Co. stand first when compared with the merchantile houses of Barnes county. We predict it will be the same in Griggs county."

—The name of Cooper is already handed to history and honored with recognition as that of one of America's most ardent public benefactors. Present appearances indicate that for the establishment and endorsement of institutions calculated to aid struggling masses in quest of education and the higher pursuits the Coopers of Griggs county will be recorded a place in the same list with honored Peter Cooper, and that Cooperstown will have the benefit of all their enterprise and liberality.

—The crack layers on the Turtle Mountain & Turtle Mountain railway are within two miles from the end of the grade, where they will cease operations until spring. The road is now in twelve miles from completion, and regular trains will be run for the accommodation of the public and for the purpose of getting a round trip of material on hand for spring work on the railroad. Mr. Cooper's freight train of rails will be kept on the road between this place and the creek bridge, making three round trips a week.

—Readers of this week's Courier are requested for more reasons than one to be considerate and forbear with all mistakes and imperfections in the paper. It is no easy matter to start a paper, and especially is it difficult under the many disadvantages we have been compelled to labor. The best part of our material, including the many little conveniences necessary in a printing establishment, besides several fonts of type, forces us to come before you, much as we desire to be more perfect in all respects. However, we expect soon to "recover" our lost flight, get things systematized about our office, when we hope to keep the various departments in full trim, thereby assuring regularity and thoroughness in the many little details connected with the publication of a paper.

—The publisher has had the gratifying pleasure of being present at the bible reading and Sunday school services regularly held at Mr. J. N. Brown's commodious residence. Churches are the foundation of good society, and we were greatly elated to find this comparatively new section of country, which we have adopted as our home, so well provided with a substantial spiritual and social underpinning. Our friends have a valuable, able and zealous worker in the person of their leader, Mr. F. M. Rockwell, who is ever ready to back up his preaching by generous deeds toward his fellow men. An efficient discourse, splendid singing, elegant surroundings, and dozens of happy, intelligent countenances in worship, is something we had hardly expected to come in contact with on our first Sabbath in Griggs county. It is evident that this neighborhood is peopled by a class of educated christian citizens who can find ample time, notwithstanding the great demand on time and labor the settlement of a new country makes, to look to their mental and moral welfare.

A Brave Woman.

Friday night, the 12th inst., was commented upon by many a person seated in comfortable chairs, beside glowing grates as a dreadful one for a person to be out, a genuine blizzard being in session, and the mercury fluctuating at from 15 to 20 degrees below zero. Little did the good people of this neighborhood dream that one of the most loved members of their circle was out in that tedious storm, on the prairie and lost! Such, however, was the fact. While the members of her own household, and her many friends hereabouts, were enjoying warm firesides and comfortable lodgings, perfectly unconscious of her perilous predicament, Mrs. G. W. Barnard was battling with the blizzard, fighting most nobly for a fire that is prized dearly in this vicinity, having become lost while returning from a near neighbor's home at about 4:30 in the afternoon.

Her horse, it seems, went astray from the road when within a few rods of her own house, and in wandering about over-taken the cutter and its brave occupant six times ere she gave up as lost. Though her entire raiment below the waist was drenching wet from the drifting snow she had been floundering in, Mrs. Barnard with coolness and courage commendable in a general, set about saving herself. Throwing her blankets on the snow, she covered herself with the same, and began rubbing her wet and chilled limbs, first freeing them from the frozen skirts. Soon the winds of heaven covered her with snow, thus providing her a covering that assisted her in keeping from freezing.

For fourteen terrible hours this courageous woman fought the elements, and today is able to be about as usual, her two little fingers being the only parts frozen, and having recovered from the nervous prostration the fearful ordeal brought upon her. Within a short distance of home, she made her way thither at daylight, to astound a loving family who supposed she had passed a pleasant night at Mr. Washburn's. Grief and joy commingled in more than one household that Saturday as the story of Mrs. Barnard's sufferings went out.

Not one man in fifty, and not one woman in a thousand could come out of a similar situation as little frozen—or with life at all—as did Mrs. Barnard.

Return of the Stolen Records.

The contemptible deed of the mob who broke into Register Smart's office and with revolvers drawn upon the occupants of the room confiscated certain county records and private papers, is still fresh in the minds of an indignant public. It affords us pleasure in the first issue of this Courier to state to the injured people of Griggs that the aforesaid mob is not wholly bad. They are showing decent fruits by deep repentance, though they have not as yet mastered sufficient courage to publicly confess their sad error and plead for mercy.

These poor penitents have covertly manifested their desire for pardon by carefully returning all the papers, such as mortgages, deeds, etc., to the proper authorities, Register Smart, and are probably awaiting a favorable opportunity to return a buck or two they yet have. We trust the mournful mental condition of the poor Hope band who sought fame and profit by burglarizing will be a lasting admonition to all who may be afflicted with a similar intent.

In England it costs \$1,800 to obtain a fourteen-year patent. In the United States it costs but \$25 for a seven-year patent.

Mayville, with an eye on the county seat of Trail, opposes most strenuously the setting off of a portion of that county toward the making of a new one.

A. F. GROVES, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office—Sungren for N. P. R. Co. Office over Barnes Co. Bank, SASSBORN, D. T.

J. T. ODEGARD. KNUD THOMPSON

Odegard & Thompson,

—PROPRIETORS OF—

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DRY GOODS

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Boots and Shoes,

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In fact Everything to be had in a well stocked

GENERAL STORE.

We buy our goods for

CASH!

and Sell for Cash and our Customers receive the benefit of very low prices, which this cash-in-hand system affords us to give

FARM PRODUCE

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.

LIVE

STOCK

Slaughtered Beef, Wood, etc., always wanted and taken in exchange for our goods.

GRIGGS COUNTY ORDERS

Will be bought by us at par. Everybody invited to call and examine our goods and prices.

ODEGARD & THOMPSON.

BYRON ANDRUS,
Judge of Probate.

JOHN N. JORGENSEN,
Clerk of District Court.

ANDRUS & JORGENSEN, LAND ATTORNEYS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

COOPERSTOWN,

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Money Invested and Loans Made for Non-Residents.

Money to Loan on Real Estate on Reasonable Terms.

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PHILIPPÉE & KENT,

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS,
COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

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WILLIAM GLASS,

(JUSTICE OF THE PEACE)

LAND ATTORNEY,
AND LOAN AGENT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINAL PROCEEDS AND CONTEST CASES.

Corrected Platons Made. General Information Given to Settlers.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Taxes Paid and Investments Made for Non-Residents.

Choice Farm Lands and City Lots For Sale.

C. A. VAN WORMER & CO.,

LOAN NEGOTIATORS & INVESTMENT BANKERS,
Cooperstown, Griggs Co. Sanborn, Barnes Co., D. T.

Money Loaned for Eastern Parties

BEARING HIGH RATES OF INTEREST!

and with the same, or better, security than any investment commands in the middle or eastern states.

We Guarantee Prompt Payment of both Principal and Interest, and do our Business Carefully, requiring the Confidence of our Customers and Patrons.

Farm Lands & City Lots For Sale!

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

and can always write large amounts of Insurance at the Lowest Rate Consistent with a Safe Investment. We have the following:

BARNES COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

SEN. W. M. NELSON, President, and Hon. P. T. WATSON, First Judge, TOWANDA, PA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

C. A. VAN WORMER & CO.

G. L. Lenham & Co.
GENERAL

MERCHANTS!

—AND—
LUMBER DEALERS,

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Barnes Co., Dakota.

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DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

HARDWARE, STOVES,
Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Lumber, Etc.
IN NORTH DAKOTA.

We make a Speciality of receiving Large Orders at Very Low Prices.

You will find it pleasant as well as a method of saving money to buy your supplies of the firm who sell everything the settler demands. This we aim to do. Please give us a trial. We guarantee satisfaction.

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