

# Cooperstown Courier.

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COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK., FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1883.

\$2 PER ANNUM

## THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
By Ed. D. STAIR.

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Official Paper of Griggs County.

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1883.

### LOCAL LACONICS.

—Come to  
—Cooperstown,  
—The County Seat, and  
—The Future Great of the  
—Grand Golden Garden of Griggs.  
—Thos. Chapman, the veteran mason arrived at the "Hub" again Thursday.  
—The snow fall of Minnesota is authentically reported to be fully double that of Dakota.  
—Good fresh fish from the Sheyenne river on the bills of fare at the various bachelor halls this week.  
—Song service at 7 p. m. Sunday evening at the Merrill House, to be followed by preaching. All invited.  
—Architect Phillippe went to Hope Wednesday to close the contract for the erection of a block of stores.  
—Mr. Upton, of Mardell, will be associated with Sheriff Johnson in the meat market enterprise soon to be established here.  
—Landlord Merrill very wisely proposes to have a cellar under his new bakery and restaurant, frost or no frost, and has let the job of excavating to Smith & Kuhn.  
—The noble-hearted christian people of Cooperstown have been holding nightly prayer meetings this week at Mr. J. N. Brown's residence on Meadow Brook farm.  
—Dr. G. L. Virgo and wife arrived in the capitol city Wednesday to remain. Until a store can be erected the doctor will open his drug stock in Mr. Melville's building on the Boulevard.  
—One of our local lady literatures has favored the COURIER with some splendid verses that neither pertain to snow or spring. Owing to crowded columns they are held until next week.  
—The Board of County Commissioners met at the clerk's office yesterday (Thursday) and transacted quite a grist of business, a full quorum being present. Proceedings of the meeting will be published next week.  
—The adv. of our new meat market, which will be found on page eight, has the correct ring to it, and it is evident Messrs. Upton & Johnson to please the public, if variety, prices and courteousness will do it.  
—Track laying on the Sanborn & Cooperstown railway has been postponed until spring, the end of the grade having been reached. Trains run out with supplies, freight and passengers regular. It is about twelve miles from Cooperstown to the track.  
—The COURIER was pleased to receive as callers last Monday Mrs. R. C. Cooper and Mrs. J. N. Brown. Our den, unfortunately for our pride, had not yet been swept and brushed up that day, so the ladies are hardly prepared to judge of us as tidy housekeepers.  
—Little Herbert Langford, son of our respected farmer friend S. B. Langford, who had the misfortune to have his leg broken last Saturday while coasting, is doing well under careful treatment. An account of the sad affair by one who was there can be found on another page.  
—Sheriff Johnson has appointed as his deputy guardians of the peace for Griggs county H. H. Hosford, of Hope, and B. A. Upton, of Cooperstown. They are both men of unflinching nerve, and will never waiver from duty through fear or favor, and their appointment reflects credit upon the good judgement of our sheriff.  
—Just as we are about to go to press the positive information that Boyum & Hoiland, a well-known agricultural implement firm of Mayville, are to establish a house here reaches us through no less a reliable channel than Mr. Hoiland himself. Mr. H. has fairly been captured with the beauty of the county, which he has just traversed, and says he will at once begin shipping in plows, wagons, implements, etc.

—They say out in Dakota that the mercury has gone down so low lately that decent people won't associate with it.—Chicago Herald. That's another of those intended flings at our salubrious clime. Dakota people may be too high minded to associate with it, but they have the satisfaction of knowing our Mercury generally ranks far above the renowned and immortal Zero.

—Mr. N. C. Rukke, county commissioner from the second precinct, paid Cooperstown and the COURIER a visit this week. Mr. Rukke has a couple choice city lots and expects to erect thereon a large agricultural implement warehouse at an early date of the coming summer. He is one of the most enterprising machine men in the Northwest and will do his share of business every time.

—The St. Paul Weekly Pioneer Press should be in every Dakota home, and should be second choice only to the COURIER. It is a paper that not only leads all others in news pertaining to the great Northwest, but is also a model family journal—clean, clear and able. It is furnished, postage paid, in club with the COURIER, for \$3, or will be sent by the publishers to any address for \$1.15.

—"Al." Shue has the contract of carrying the Cooperstown mail, and began duties this week. At present we get a pouch mail from Sanborn tri-weekly, that is, our carrier tries to get it here three times every seven days and as much oftener as possible. Cooperstown is to be congratulated on getting mail more regular than many towns situated much nearer postal car routes than we are.

—Chas. G. Merrill, of the extensive hardware firm of Merrill Bros. & Luce, was in our bustling young mart Tuesday. Mr. Merrill feels a keen interest in Cooperstown's prosperity, and judging from the serene smile that sat gracefully upon his beaming countenance as he "planked" down a subscription for the COURIER, he must have been eminently pleased with the aspect of things about the place.

—Land Attorney Iver Jacobson was in town this week vainly endeavoring to rent a room to open his office in, but finding every nook full concluded to build. Mr. J. did not neglect to have his name spread upon the Cooperstown roll of honor, commonly called the COURIER subscription list, and of course will keep posted on matters in general, and things pertaining to Griggs county in particular.

—The papers still persist in getting off satires on Dakota weather down east, in the hopes of scaring people who have eyes turned this way. Why, here it is the 16th day of February and we are having the finest kind of "growing weather." We'll warrant no town east of the Red River ever had the like of this balmy weather in dead winter. In fact there has not been a week or day since December 1st but our little city has grown either in population or the uprising of some building.

—In our perambulation about town Tuesday we noticed that a certain bachelor retreat was unusually tidy, the dishes all being washed and the floor presenting the appearance of having had a recent contact with a broom. Upon inquiring we found the "club" had unexpectedly been favored with lady visitors, who remained for dinner, the day before, and it leaked out that said ladies didn't fully approve of their methods of housekeeping. We are glad to note the valiant efforts of the boys toward improvement, and we doubt not but they would soon reach the personification of perfection were they favored frequently enough with lady callers.

—A goodly number of our people assembled in the Merrill House dining room last Sunday evening to listen to Mr. F. M. Rockwell discourse. There was good singing and plenty of it, and the sermon able. Mr. Rockwell chose for discussion the third chapter of St. Johns, and he held that close attention of his audience, which betokens full appreciation of a masterly effort. The speaker elucidated the fact that the revelation of God teaches that He loves and deals with every being as an individual, and not, as many believe, collectively. He also impressed upon his hearers the folly of endeavoring to secretly bargain with God for peace of soul or eternal happiness, by simply joining church, giving of substance to the poor and trying to live an upright life after a sinful career, claiming that one's self must be delivered lovingly to God for that happiness. Mr. Rockwell is a biblical scholar and orator of fine ability, and his preachings every Sunday evening at the above place cannot fail to result beneficially to the place.

—From the Sunday Argus we learn that North Dakota now has eleven daily, one semi-weekly, three Sunday and forty-three weekly newspapers, besides three monthlies and a half dozen bi-monthly and semi-occasional publications. The oldest of all these exponents of Dakota gospel is the Bismarck Tribune, which was established in 1873. Gentle reader, just think of a wilderness being transformed in nine years to a beautiful blooming land of prosperous daily, weekly and Sunday newspapers. Is it not enough to convince you of Dakota's marvelous growth and wonderful resources?

### FIGURES AND FACTS.

#### A Small Grist of Information for the Enquiring.

The COURIER is already besieged with anxious inquiries regarding North Dakota in general, and Cooperstown and Griggs county in particular. Some want to know if work is plenty and the prices paid, the cost of living, etc. Others want to know the prospects for obtaining government land. Then comes a letter of some one desirous of embarking in trade, and another person will ask what the prospects are for investment. To this varied list of seekers for new homes, investments and information, the COURIER would say come on, and if your avocation is honorable and you have a spark of push in your composition success can hardly fail to crown your efforts. The man or woman desirous of a choice 100 or 320 acre slice of Uncle Sam's domain should be here this spring, without fail. The capitalist can do as he pleases, but the longer he delays investing the more he must pay. Intelligent and vigorous people can elect themselves to perpetual prosperity, and snap their fingers at "bosses" and oppressive employers, by driving stakes in Dakota, and we might include the information that Griggs county is the loveliest spot for a permanent camp in creation. The coming season will present the last opportunity for you to get soil as rich as Ceresus for the mere asking. Delay not and an independent competence is yours. Come to the land of sunshine and promise; the home of the warm-hearted and free; the country where work and prosperity are catching like the itch. Come and dance with joy and gladness while your pockets fill with golden ducats, and your heart rejoices that you are a denizen of the great wonderland.

Laboring men and mechanics have vast opportunities in Cooperstown. Common labor commands from \$2 to \$3 per day, while mechanics, especially carpenters, obtain \$3 to \$4 per day. Plenty of work for all who will labor, and living not very much higher than in the east, as the figures below will attest. Here the laboring man has an opportunity to get a piece of prime land and he can soon become as independent as a lord, while in the east he can plod for generations and then not have enough left at death to pay for a respectable wooden overcoat. The man who has a will can do wonders in Dakota. Try it.

The many inquiries as to cost of living in Cooperstown prompted the COURIER scribe to investigate, which he did by pricing the following articles at Odegard & Thompson's. The reader can compare the items with prices at their home and easily compute the difference in cost of living:

Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.25; wheat, per bushel, 85 to 90 cts; oats, 60 cts; potatoes, 60 cts; hay, \$5 to \$8 per ton; "C" sugar, 11 lbs. for \$1; coffee, 6, 8 and 10 lbs for \$1; butter 30 cts. per lb; kerosene oil, 30 cts. per gallon; canned fruit, 20 to 25 cts. per 3 lb. cans; soap, 12 to 14 bars for \$1; best prints 7 cts; muslins, 10 to 15 cts. Good four-foot wood is plenty at \$6 per cord, delivered. House rent is some higher here than in dead towns of the east, but not extortionate at all, only good fair interest on investment being demanded.

#### That Washington Party.

The Grand Party at Mardell on the 22d inst. promises to be all that the managers could wish. Extraordinary efforts on the part of the proprietor of the Park Hotel are being made to secure satisfaction to all who attend. It will be one of the most enjoyable social events ever held in North Dakota. Arrangements have been made to secure the presence of all the ladies in the country round, so that gentlemen from a distance who find it impracticable to secure partners to accompany them from home need not stay away from that account.

In case of a severe blizzard preventing the gathering of the party, it will be postponed one week without further postponement. Those wishing private rooms should secure them in advance.

## A REPLETE RECORD!

Augmented by Still More Enterprises Developed During the Past Seven Days and Nights.

Operations on Two Big Hardwares, Bakery and Restaurant and a Meat Market Commenced or the Jobs Under Contract.

Wild, romantic and uncongenial to civilization was the spot where Cooperstown now blooms but three or four years ago. The bison or buffalo, the antelope and the wolf roamed o'er these fertile broad acres at will, disturbed only by the wily red man. But now how different. Comfortable farm residences and nicely painted school houses dot the prairies like so many ships at anchor in a grand sea of fertility. Considering this rapid development of the county's agricultural resources—the blood of all prosperous commercial places—does it seem at all strange that a little city should almost phenomenally spring into active existence right in the very midst of these great transformations of the virgin soil? Cooperstown is not having a mushroom growth, but is being substantially built up by people who come to stay and grow wealthy on the resources of the land. Of those who have arrived to the new metropolis of Griggs since our last issue, and enlisted in our business ranks, prominently stands the firm of

MERRILL BROS. & LUCE,

general hardware, stoves, and agricultural implement dealers, of Chicago. Several carloads of their stock is already enroute for the capitol city, and will be here ere they can get their building ready. They are preparing for, and will build at once a large store about 25x70, two stories high. Mr. Cooper's granary has been secured for a temporary store house and shop, hence the firm will commence the manufacture of tinware at once and will also open, for public accommodation, the most staple articles in their line. Merrill Bros. & Luce are energetic, broad-gauged firm and will be welcome to a slice of Cooperstown prosperity.

ORR & PICKETT

Is the title of a firm of practical tinmiths and business men who have shown wisdom in selecting their field for operation, having decided and let the contract for a commodious store and shop in Cooperstown. They will make a speciality of tinware, stoves and jobbing, and come to the "Hub" highly recommended as gentlemen of unimpeachable honor and as square dealers. Mr. Orr we hear spoken of as a tinmith of unsurpassed ability in the Northwest, and we predict that his mallet and soldering iron will be kept in constant use by our progressive people. Contractor Moffat has the job of putting up their store, which ensures expeditiousness.

UPTON & JOHNSON

are two gentlemen well known in Griggs county, the former a successful farmer and the latter our efficient sheriff. They are having erected on Roberts street a store building which they expect to occupy as early as next week in the capacity of meat dealers. They will butcher only first-class stock and expect to keep constantly on hand a nice stock of fresh and salt meats, fresh sugar-cured hams, spiced rolls, canned meats, etc. In fact they inform us their aim shall be to satisfy the varied tastes of the people, and bring their business to that standard of perfection which always meets with public approval and insures substantial success.

H. P. MERRILL,

our pioneer landlord, is another of those whose foresight prompts early action in the building line, and he expects to have completed in a very short time his bakery and restaurant which will be erected on Lenham avenue, just opposite his boarding house and hotel. Mr. Merrill possesses the correct qualifications for a good restauranter, and he no doubt will cater to the innerman to the eminent satisfaction of all who may have the pleasure of a seat at his table or lunch counters.

H. GILLEPSIE

arrived from Wheatland, Thursday, and it took him about fifteen minutes to make up his mind to anchor permanently in Cooperstown. His resolution was no sooner formed than its execution begun, for he at once found Mr. Cooper and bought a good lot on Roberts avenue. His next move was to contract with his old friend, Jas. Muir, for the erection of a good store building 22x40 feet in dimensions. He then rattled a couple of dollars into the bony clutches of the COURIER and started for home to make preparations to remove his effects to this favored spot forthwith.

## THE S., C. & T. M. R. R.

Is Not a Long Line, but is Blessed with a Big Business.

When the Sanborn, Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain railroad was being projected late last summer, little did its most sanguine friends, aside from its actual projectors, dream that it would be in operation at this season of the year, when half the "plug" lines of the territory are in winter quarters. Beginning operations late in the season, and laboring under unusual disadvantages, the energizing president, R. C. Cooper, and its persevering general manager, Chas. A. Roberts, have pushed the enterprise with that vim that is so characteristic of their business lives that to-day trains are running regular to within twelve miles of Cooperstown.

That the road will prove eminently profitable is foreshadowed by the very respectable traffic it is already getting. Though only in operation a distance of 24 miles the business of the line the first two days of this week amounted to the handling of forty car loads of freight. This is more than the business will average, but from forty to sixty car loads constitutes the regular weekly business, to say nothing of a fair passenger traffic. When we consider the vast amount of wheat yet in the regions north of Cooperstown, and for that matter on all sides of it, and the multitude of settlers already billed for the end of their track, to say nothing of the volume of business the coming rush for Dakota homes will force upon them, it must be conceded that the stockholders of the Sanborn & Cooperstown railway have struck a "lead" equal to the richest returning bonanza farm, and we're glad of it.

The men at the helm are there as public-spirited citizens, and though entirely unacquainted with the railroad business, are doing for Griggs county and the country northwest of it, what a rich corporation, that had sold all its lands, refused to do—giving us an outlet by rail, and that greatest of modern civilizers, the steam locomotive. We believe the COURIER but voices the sincere heart of this entire country when it wishes the stockholders and officers the heaped-up measure of financial success in their noble undertaking that is now presaged them.

### Our Temperance Stand Endorsed.

MONDAY, A. M., Feb. 12.

EDITOR COURIER:—We felt like giving three cheers and a "tiger" this morning as we sat down to breakfast to deglitter ourselves with the COURIER and read your declaration that Cooperstown could get on and up much more rapidly and magnificently without a beer saloon and beer element. We believe you from the very bottom of our boots, and from the crown of our cranium, and we want to bless you for the impulse you give us in the direction of dealing with the dark demon of all devilishness at the very start of your career in our fair capitol. We know that you carry the sentiment of the whole town with you in the stake which you stick in the total abstinence question, and you shall never have cause to be ashamed of your constituency for we pledge you our active persistent and constant sympathy and co-operation in making your excellent paper the pride of our families. Somehow we have taken you into our hearts. We adopt you, Mr. Editor, as our newly-born brother and look to you to stamp public opinion with the purest principles for our promotion and future development. Press the potent power for public good with every push of your pen, and will all "Stand by until the Morning." QUILL.

Quill is assured that the COURIER will ever be found a most earnest exponent of teetotal abstinence, for from the innermost promptings of our heart we consider temperance one of the greatest and grandest causes a being can be engaged in. While there is no immediate prospect for prohibition of the damnable traffic we, the people of Cooperstown, can create and keep alive in our midst a sentiment that will make the dispensing of the poison to our fellow beings a most unpleasant as well as unprofitable vocation. Let us unite at an early date and consummate some organization that shall have for its object the extension of helping hands to all who desire, or can be persuaded to drop the accursed cup. Let us begin our work ere the demon gets a foothold.

### 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., D.A.

That mythical chap, the oldest settler, who numerously materializes upon extraordinary occasions, cannot remember colder weather for a longer period than during the present winter. There have been colder days in years past, and possibly longer spells of cold weather, but nobody remembers such periods.

It was a hard year for insurance companies, was 1882. It is roughly estimated that property to the value of \$50,000,000 was consumed by fire that year, and many of the smaller companies are preparing to retire from business, their losses so far exceeding their profits that they were compelled to draw on their reserves.

Frank James is to be set free by the Missouri authorities on condition that certain indictments which are to be held over him as a guarantee of good behavior in the future, and to prevent his arrest and trial for crimes committed in other states. Minnesota and Iowa would like to deal with Frank James, but while Missouri indictments are hanging over him, requisitions will not be honored by Missouri.

The total number of immigrants landed in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1882, was 712,542. This is a greater number of people than the present population of Maine, and exceeds that of half a dozen smaller states. If last year's immigrants could be collected in a body and represented in congress, they would be entitled to two United States senators and three members of the house.

The supreme court of the United States is three years behind in its calendar, and is falling fifty cases behind yearly. The great cause of this condition of affairs is found in legislation, whereby a large class of cases are thrown into the United States courts which were formerly adjudicated by the state courts. Foreign creditors prefer judgments and liens of the federal courts to those authorized by states.

South Carolina has shared handsomely in the general progress of the country during the last decade. The area of cultivated land increased from 3,010,539 acres in 1879 to 3,794,560 acres in 1880; the cotton crop increased from 224,580 to 516,490 bales, and the grain crop from 9,735,469 to 17,010,593 bushels. In 1870 there were 12 cotton mills in the state, and in 1880, 13, while the capital in the business was more than doubled.

The flight of northerners to the south since the gold snap is almost unprecedented. Some go to Nassau, in the Bahamas, which is a delightful resort where there are no variations in the mercury; many to Washington and along the coast to Florida; rather more than the usual number to witness the mardi gras festivities in New Orleans; and not a few to California. It is a pleasant thing to be whiled in forty-eight hours from the rigors of a northern winter to a land where eternal summer reigns.

President Arthur's dinner to the foreign ministers last week was the most elegant affair of the kind ever known in the white house. The table was a brilliant flower garden, the roses predominating. Fiat courses bouquets of roses tied with satin ribbons were placed for each lady, and bouquets for the gentlemen. Six wine glasses, a goblet, and carafe, together with gold-embossed cards, were laid at each place. Eighteen courses were served with accompanying wines. It is well, on the whole, that the handsome painting of Mrs. Hayes does not hang in the dining room of the white house. Twenty-one foreign powers were represented at the banquet.

The report of the comptroller of the state of New York shows that the assessment of the real estate in that state represents about half its actual value, and the assessment of personal property about one-tenth its actual value. About \$2,300,000,000 of the assessed property is real estate, and the remaining \$414,000,000 is personal property, so that the actual value of the former is \$4,600,000,000, and of the latter \$4,140,000,000, making the total wealth of the state, in round numbers, \$8,740,000,000. This showing emphasizes the term "empire state" as applied to New York—for that state is far ahead of any other in wealth and population.

The senate of the United States embraces many millionaires or very rich men. Among the millionaires are Davis of Illinois, Brown, of Georgia, Camden, of West Virginia, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Davis, of West Virginia, Hale, of Maine, Hill, of Colorado, Miller, of California, Pendleton, of Ohio, Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Fair, of Nevada. Colorado has added two to the number. Mr. Bowen, who goes in for the long term, is the chief owner of the famous Ida gold mine, in San Juan, and is worth several millions. Mr. Tabor, who captured the short term, is reputed to be worth about \$10,000,000. Minnesota has a millionaire senator in Dwight M. Sabin, who suc-

ceeds Windom on the fourth of March next. The fact that no property qualification is explicitly required sometimes enables a poor man to get a seat in that august body—but not often—and it is remarked that it will soon be as difficult for a poor man to go there as it is for a rich man to go to another place.

The evils of corporative aggrandizement and alleged extortions are live topics in all the legislatures—as they are almost every year—but the outcome cannot be accurately predicted. In the meantime a bill has been favorably reported in the national house of representatives by Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska, chairman of the committee on agriculture, to create a commission to investigate and report upon the subject of the transportation of agricultural products and for other purposes. The commission is to consist of nine persons. Among the things to be investigated is the actual cost of transportation to the common carrier and his charge to the shipper, together with such cognate matters as practically effect the matter of difference between the price received by the farmer and that paid by the consumer. The commission is to visit different points and take testimony. In his report accompanying the bill, Mr. Valentine says: "The action of many of the states in not only scrutinizing but regulating the charges made by common carriers and a wide-spread belief that an unjust proportion of the final price received for our agricultural produce is withheld from the farmer, are evidences for the demand for such an investigation as shall place the exact facts before congress and the country."

## Paper Wheels for the Northern Pacific.

The Northern Pacific road has just effected a contract with the Allen Paper Car Wheel company whereby the latter will supply the former with all the paper wheels necessary for the passenger, dining, postal, sleeping, baggage, and pay cars, as well as the engine and tender trucks. This contract calls for 4,000 wheels.

## Interesting to Knight Templars.

F. Chandler, chairman of committee on Knight Templar rates, has issued a circular giving the rates to the triennial convocation at San Francisco next August. The rates from St. Paul, going and returning by the same route, is \$88.75; Milwaukee, \$91.50; Chicago \$80.80. The sale of tickets will probably begin as early as June, and continue to a date that will give ample time to enable a tour of the coast.

## Military Force of the United States.

A message has been submitted to the house from the secretary of war concerning an abstract of the military force of the United States organized and unorganized. In Minnesota there are nine general staff officers, ten regimental, field and staff officers forty-two company officers and 125,000 men available for military duty. In the United States there are 103 general officers, 791 general staff officers, 1,216 regimental, field and staff officers, 4,373 company officers and 6,707,000 men available for military duty.

## Failures Last Week.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 276 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, 13 less than the preceding week, 82 more than the corresponding week in 1882, and 116 more than the same week in 1881.

The important failures were the Union Iron and Steel company of Chicago, the Mahr & Mahr company' distilling, Cincinnati; Ware River Woolen company Barre, Mass; R. H. May, carriages, Augusta. The majority of the other failures were comparative small amounts.

The creditors of Ferry Brothers, lumbermen, have attached all their property at Grand Rapids, Mich. Their liabilities are estimated at over \$100,000. The cause is supposed to be the failure of Ferry Brothers' mine in Utah.

## Crowning of the Czar.

The czar of Russia has issued a manifesto giving notice of his coronation at Moscow on the 27th of May. The manifesto is addressed to all Russians subjects, and orders the attendance of marshals, of the nobility and prefects of the provincial capitals, except those of Siberia, whose attendance is excused on account of the distance, and the presidents of rural and suburban administrations.

The London Times, in commenting on the emperor of Russia's coronation manifesto, says:

Much too little attention is attracted by the subsidence of the revolutionary storm, and the reassertion of the ascendancy by the permanent forces of Russian society. Events of the last few weeks indicate a break up, at any rate for the present, of the wicked and terrible conspiracy. St. Petersburg has resumed its normal appearance; the palace is open to guests, and the programme of the czar's movements is announced for the next three months.

## A Singular Divorce Case.

Mrs. Edith De Bellville has commenced an action of divorce against Fred De Bellville, the leading actor of the Union Square company of New York.

The charge is that the defendant had a wife living when he married the plaintiff. The complainant avers that De Bellville married Julia Josephs in England in 1876, the plaintiff in Australia in 1880, and Ella Pforder in Chicago, with whom he is now living, in 1883. She accuses her husband of once trying to throw her from an express train.

## End of a Frontier Tragedy.

A dispatch of the 2d from Red Wing, Minn. says: Miss Flora Cutler died in Red Wing, Friday evening from the effects of three revolver shot wounds, inflicted by a fiend named Harrison at Sweet Briar, Mont., on the 6th day of last July. Readers will remember that Miss Cutler was shot by Harrison in a fit of jealousy. Since then she has been most of the time, a very great sufferer. It was thought she would recover after her removal home, but the murderous monster's work was too well done. She had to yield to the terrible pain she has undergone during the last four weeks. Miss Cutler was the second child born in Goodhue county. She had taught in the public schools for many years, and was loved and respected by her entire circle of acquaintances. Her family has the sympathy of the community, and, though many months have elapsed since the tragedy, the feeling is still intense and is no way lessened by the remembrance of the taking off of Harrison by furious neighbors a few hours after his deed.

## More Land Office Decisions.

A most important land case has been decided by the secretary of the interior. After the revolution, patents for certain lands in the Virginia military district, state of Ohio, were offered to soldiers who had served during the war. Some took the lands others did not. The land not taken became public for entry after a certain time. Several acts have been passed by congress extending this time. During the interval sales of land have been made to settlers. A test case was brought by an heir of one of the soldiers for a patent to about 200 acres. The secretary decides that there is authority of law for the issuance of patents as requested. An application which is based upon an entry and survey made many years ago, by virtue of a military land warrant granted for service in the war of the revolution, does not come within the provision of an act of May 27, 1880, which does not provide for the granting of patents on surveys made prior to its passage. There are 1,200 cases in question. The land is situated in Central and Southern Ohio, and contains about 135,000 acres.

Secretary Teller has reaffirmed his previous decision to the effect that a contestant to a timber culture entry must file his application at the date of contest to obtain status as a contestant.

## Marriage of Mr. Blaine's Daughter.

The marriage at Washington of Miss Blaine to Col. John G. Coppinger of Gen. Pope's staff, was the event of last Tuesday in social circles. It was celebrated at the residence of her parents at 12 o'clock Tuesday in the presence of a large gathering of personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, and of army friends of the groom, Rev. Dr. Chappelle of St. Matthew's church, performing the ceremony. The cabinet meeting was deferred till 1:30 in order that the president and his cabinet might attend. General and Mrs. Sherman, with Mr. Fitch, Miss Sherman and Miss Rachael Sherman and the Maine delegation in both houses of congress, with their wives were prominent among the guests. Among others present were Secretary and Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Kinsley, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Miss Preston, the Chinese, Argentine, Spanish and Austrian ministers, Miss West, Mr. Henry Howard, Speaker and Mrs. Keifer, Mrs. Col. Moore, Mrs. Justice and Miss Lydia Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Beale. The ceremony took place in the central parlor of the mansion, the bridal party entering in the following manner: the clergyman, Mrs. Blaine, escorted by Mr. Walker Blaine, her eldest son, and the bride leaning on her father's arm, who was met at the improvised altar by the groom in full uniform, attended by two of his brother officers. From her family the bride received handsome presents in solid silver and many elegant articles. There was a large and valuable list of presents from outside friends.

## Alleged Murder in Marshall County, Minn.

On the 21st of January at Middle River, Minn., a small prairie shanty owned by Amadee Beaudry was burned therein. His body, as it appeared before the coroner and the jury, presented a horrible spectacle. The legs and arms were either burned off or were chopped off before the fire, and the forehead is completely mashed to pieces, as if with some instrument. An ax was found near the body in the ruins, and the theory of the prosecution is that death was inflicted by this instrument and that fire was set to hide the evidence of the crime. The jury returned the following verdict: "That the said Amadee Beaudry came to his death at the township of Middle River, in the county of Marshall, on the 21st day of January, 1883, and that his death was caused by criminal violence at the hands of Camille Roy and Azellida Beaudry, but that the

jury are unable to say whether he was killed by a deadly weapon or with fire. The theory of the crime is this, "that the young and pretty wife of the owner of the house had been, before the death of her husband criminally intimate with a man who was employed by her husband as a farm laborer, and that the wife and her paramour had first murdered the husband, and then burned the house to conceal their crime." Both are under arrest to answer the charge.

## Disasters by Floods.

Heavy rains have done a vast amount of damage in the Northern part of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. All streams are extraordinarily high, bridges are carried away, farms inundated, and much property, including live stock lost. The machine shops, flour mills, packing houses, factories of all kinds and railroad freight houses were more or less submerged. The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained for several days. It is estimated that 23,000,000 feet of lumber and 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 shingles were washed away from lumber yards at Cleveland. The freshet is the most destructive ever known, and the water is higher than since the great flood of 1879, and some think even higher than then. The damage can scarcely be less than \$1,000,000, and may be much greater.

At Fremont, Ohio, the Sandusky river is higher than ever before known, streets in the southern portion of the town being under water. The lake shore railway bridge at that point has been carried away, taking part of a freight train with it. The tanyards escaped. The bridge at Huron, Ohio, on the Sandusky division of the same road, is also reported gone. At Ottawa, on the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, streets are flooded and cellars and many buildings inundated.

At Akron, the damage by flood aggregates \$50,000, of which the Ohio Canal company probably loses \$20,000, the Valley Railroad company \$10,000, Arkon Sewer Pipe company \$5,000, and private houses \$10,000.

Titusville, Pa. never experienced such a flood before. An ice gorge has formed at the water works above the city. The gas works are inundated, and the city is almost in total darkness. The water works fires are all out, with six feet of water in the building.

The mild weather and heavy rains of the past week caused the Allegheny river and tributaries to overflow their banks, washing away bridges and houses, and doing damage to property between Pittsburg and Oil City to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

Bradford Pa. was visited Saturday by a disastrous flood which inundated about 50 houses along Pearl, Globe, Boylston, Ann, Florence, Pine, Main and other streets. The lower part of the city was submerged.

## Arraignment of the Alleged Murderers of Cavendish and Burke.

Dublin Special: James Carey, member of the corporation; Joseph Brady, stone cutter; Edward O'Brien, shoemaker; Edward McCaffery, van driver; Peter Carril, mason; Lawrence Hanlon, carpenter; and Peter Doyle and Timothy Kelley, coach builders, eight of the men recently arrested here, were charged at an investigation Saturday with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Burke in hœnix park. A witness named Fitzsimmons identified Counselor Carey as being connected with the conspiracy. Fitzsimmons deposed that he rented a room in South Cumberland street from James Carey. He discovered in the loft of the house the two knives and rifle which were produced soon after Carey's arrest. Great excitement was visible among the occupants of the densely crowded court room when the prisoners were placed in the dock. There was a painful pause when the witness, Fitzsimmons, was called. The prisoners in the meantime shook hands with one another, joked among themselves and nodded to their friends. The reading of the charges that the prisoners did "felonously kill and slay" Cavendish and Burke, was greeted by the prisoners with loud laughter. Brady, O'Brien and Caffery were identified as persons seen near the scene of the tragedy on the day of its occurrence. Fitzsimmons, lodger in the house of Counselor Carey, certified that he found concealed there knives which physicians said could have made the rents in the clothing and the wounds in the bodies of Cavendish and Burke. He was severely cross-examined. His wife was also identified by O'Brien and Brady. George Godden the park ranger, identified Brady as one of the five men seen on the car the evening of the murder and driving furiously. Powell, son of a small farmer, identified Brady and McCaffery as looking under trees the evening of the murder. As each prisoner was identified there were loud exclamations in the courtroom, and the magistrate threatened to have it cleared. Powell, after passing the men, met Burke driving on the main road in a car. There was considerable commotion when all the prisoners were placed in the dock and remanded.

## A Betrayed Woman's Vengeance.

The Twenty-second New York regiment has again become notorious by an attempt of a young woman named Dalia Rama to kill Lieut. George B. Hart. The shooting occurred near the armory in Fourteenth street, where she met Hart

by appointment. When they met she drew a revolver and fired. He turned and ran and she followed, discharging the four remaining cartridges as fast as possible. She was arrested and gave her age as nineteen. Last summer when the regiment returned from encampment the woman fell in love with a member, whose name she refused to give. He accomplished her ruin and deserted her. Hart, whom she had known from childhood, besought her to live with him. She did so till about two weeks ago when he too, deserted her. She had no money, and was maddened at the thought of losing him, so she determined to kill him.

## Verdict on the Newhall House Disaster.

The verdict is in substance as follows: We find that the fire began at or near the elevator shaft and rose rapidly to the upper stories, spreading to the corridors, etc.; that the said Newhall house was set on fire by persons unknown by the jury and burned to the ground on the morning of January 10. We further find that the night clerk and night watchman, by obeying the previous instruction of the proprietors, lost valuable time in useless efforts to extinguish the fire and neglecting to arouse the inmates and when the attempt was made they found the upper corridors filled with black, hot, stifling smoke, which obliged them to retreat and seek their own safety. That the proprietors were guilty of culpable negligence in not having employed a sufficient number of watchmen to guard the house against and to waken the inmates in time to save all the lives possible; that the Newhall house was easy of egress and devoid of intricate passages, with two outside escapes, ladders, etc. (The verdict here enumerates the fire escapes, bridges, etc.) Nevertheless that the owners of the Newhall House, knowing that many fires had taken place at various times in the hotel, are guilty of culpable negligence in not having more outside escapes in case of fire. We believe that many lives sacrificed in said fire could have been saved had the chief of the fire department not been absent at another fire two miles away at which he had nearly half the force, but that he responded as soon as possible; that the misfortune was further enhanced by the absence of the assistant chief, etc.

## Hon. Jere. Black on Anti-Mormon Legislation.

Jere. Black, in his argument before the house judiciary committee against the constitutionality of the anti-Mormon legislation, took the ground that the matters to which these laws relate were in their nature more purely domestic, private and local than any other to which human legislation applies. The Mormons have the right to make their own laws on the subject. This right belongs by nature, and as a great principle of universal law, to every separate community settled upon public lands, with the consent of the federal government. When these people colonized themselves beyond the limits of a State they did not leave their liberties behind them. The reason of a community results necessarily from the freedom of the individuals that compose it. This was the very principle that triumphed in the success of our Revolution. No one can deny it now, except for occasions which made him a Tory in 1776. The right of local self-government is reserved by the constitution to the people of the Territories as distinctly and clearly as to the States. A subject upon which congress cannot legislate in a State is manifestly beyond its power in a Territory. What is called the Edmunds bill, but which the senator of that name certainly did not draw up expressly puts its own constructions on the provisions of the constitution relative to the exclusive jurisdiction and of the United States in territories. Judge Black denounced this construction as allacious; no such jurisdiction is given, nor any jurisdiction at all over local affairs in territories more than in states; powers not given are withheld. This is more usurpation—a gross violation of the constitution—which, if wilfully committed, is a heinous crime. Judge Black concluded with the assertion that "the bill is one of pains and penalties; not to punish polygamy, but to strike the whole people of a territory with the blasting curse of political slavery, and I protest against all this legislation as a perfidious outrage upon the civil liberty of the people, who are, and of right ought to be, free."

## Corn and Hogs.

Mr. Thomas Maddock of Washington county, Maryland, contributes a letter to the American Farmer, in which he proves that the raising of corn and feeding it to hogs is the most advantageous method of disposing of the crop, when eighty bushels can be raised to the acre. He instances the fact that the young Master Harp raised forty-seven bushels of corn on one-fourth of an acre, and obtained the Newcomer price of \$1.00, as showing that Washington county can beat the state and that the state beats the world in producing corn. He says: "If our farmers would raise more corn and feed it to hogs, they could make more and better manure, and more wheat on less land. Four loads (corps) of the best manure ought to be made in a year by each hog raised on a farm."



DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

A Motion on Behalf of Dakota Fails to Receive a Two-Thirds Vote in the Affirmative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—People interested in Dakota affairs are very much disappointed over the failure in the house to pass the division bill under a suspension of the rules. It is generally believed that the motion was defeated by the overcautiousness of its friends to discuss it. The Democrats, under the leadership of Sam Randall, were willing to allow a vote without discussion, but the great eagerness of Mr. Grout of Vermont, who had charge of the bill, Mr. Burrows of Michigan, chairman of the committee on Territories, and one or two other Republicans, to make speeches, precipitated a bitter political discussion, which resulted in the failure of the motion. Before the motion was made, at least twenty-five Democratic members promised to vote for it. This would have given the requisite two-thirds majority to suspend the rules, but a single sentence uttered by Randall was sufficient to solidify the Democrats and cause them to vote in a body against the motion, and no amount of speaking on the Republican side could cause a break in the Democratic ranks. He argued against the division on the ground that there was no occasion for it, and charged that the only motive the Republicans had in urging its passage was a political one. It meant the ultimate admission of two Republican States.

"It," said he, "the purpose of the other side is not political, there is nothing at all in the motion." The Democratic members were reminded of the vile mistake of the party in the forty-fourth congress in admitting Colorado. For the purpose of giving Mr. Patterson, the Democratic contestant, a seat in the house and on the assurance that the State would thenceforth be Democratic, Colorado was admitted into the Union. This, however, was a delusion. Colorado gave three electoral votes for Hayes and defeated Tilden. Democrats have never forgiven themselves since for voting on the eve of a presidential election to admit Colorado. They oppose the admission of Dakota for the same reason, and voted in the negative to-day, because they feared admission would follow division. Said a Democratic member, after Randall had done speaking to-day, "We have already been taught a bitter experience, and we intend to profit by it on this occasion." This was the universal feeling on the Democratic side, and the result was a strict party vote. The Greenbackers voting with the Republicans, the vote stood 151 to 110.

There was a very full house, and it was easy to see the general

LOAF OF DETERMINATION which had settled upon the faces of the leaders of the opposing forces. Twenty-four days remained of the session, but from the quiet anxiety which prevailed it might have been but twenty-four hours. The ball opened with the motion of Grout to suspend rules for Dakota division bill. This was anticipated last night. Mr. Horr, the Michigan monkey, demanded a second in order to control the time, but he was savagely contradicted by Mr. Randall with the counter-demand as to whether he was or was not in favor of the bill. This precipitated the conflict. In a moment the house resolved itself into a howling mob, the shrill voice of Horr being stretched a key or two above the din. Horr squirmed under the keen shafts of the Pennsylvanian, who in vain sought a direct answer. It was quickly apparent, however, that Horr's little game to control the half hour would not work. Randall plied him again and again, Horr dodging by the equivocal statement that

HE WAS ON THE OUTSIDE. "You are on the inside," retorted Mr. Randall with a significant gesture. "I wonder what he means by that," said Mr. Horr to the members congregated in his vicinity. About fifty were crowding the main aisle by this time. There was a general laugh at Horr's expense which showed that Mr. Randall's meaning was clearly apparent to everybody else. "I said I was on the outside!" screamed Horr, shaking his fist at Mr. Randall. Both men glared at each other between the intervening heads, for the tumult was now too great to bandy further words. Mr. Randall gained his point, and proceeded to denounce the bill as a political scheme, which had the ulterior object of the admission of too States into the Union for partisan ends. Grout explained the bill, and claimed that it was a purely geographical scheme in the interests of inhabitants who were so isolated from each other, and whose interests were so dissimilar, that

JUSTICE DEMANDED THAT SEPARATION. "Throw off your mask," shouted Mr. Randall. "I don't like this fighting under cover. I tell every member on this side," turning impressively to those around him, "that this bill means the admission of two States." The bill was a mere pretext to open the way for two Republican States. He recited the political history of Colorado and Nevada. This brought out Belford and Burrows, the latter getting the floor by superior juggling power. Then followed a colloquy between Randall and Burrows which was exciting in the extreme. The latter, in his bullying way, told Randall that when he (Randall) stated that this was a political scheme, he stated what was untrue, and that he (Randall) knew it was untrue when he said it. Randall benched to his feet and leaned threateningly over his desk, his face red with anger. In a voice tremulous with indignation, he demanded a personal explanation. Burrows talked him down, every word uttered being a threat that might have been

HEARD A DOZEN SQUARES about for the walls of the capitol. The speaker hammered his desk to no purpose. When Randall finally got the floor for a moment, he said he had a right to be heard on a point involving his personal honor. At this, a momentary stillness prevailed. "This is the last place," said the speaker, solemnly, "in which I would wish to seek a personal controversy, but I understand the gentleman from Michigan to question my veracity." Mr. Burrows disclaimed any such intention, and repeated his former charge in the same breath with the disclaimer. He again demanded an explanation, but Burrows answered by requesting the speaker not to let Randall occupy his time. "I want the member from Michigan to be a man," shouted Randall. He added angrily, "If he can't be here I will see him elsewhere." The speaker's rage and the clamor of the legislative mob here put an end to the personal controversy. Mr. Randall shortly afterward left the chamber, and

APPEARED NO MORE

for the remainder of the day. When the bill was taken on the legislative bill suspension he was paired with Gen. Bingham as sick. There was a hull in the battle after the Dakota bill had failed, but it was only for a brief period.

THE LEGISLATURE.

YANKTON, Feb. 2.—Members of the delegation from Huron are still here, and many are sanguine that the bill removing the capitol to Huron will pass. Of course, under certain combinations this is impossible, but the indications now appear decidedly slim; nor will they be strengthened by the arrival of delegations said to be coming from Mitchell, Pierre and Chamberlain. Walsh left for St. Paul this morning, and secured a promise from Jackson not to report the bill until his (Walsh's) return. The chief event of to-day in the house was the admission of Lamb and Phillips, the contestants for the seats of Hansen and Schaefer from the Seventh legislative district, comprising the counties of Hamilton, Deuel, Grant, Codington, Clark, Spink, Day and Brown. The contest, brought out a vast amount of testimony, and the elections committee has had a busy time wading through it since the opening of the session. The case was decided upon its merits, it appearing that the contestants received a legal majority of all the votes cast in the district. The gentlemen who have occupied seats during the past twenty-four days had a most convincing prima facie case, and their opponents were signed by six out of eight county clerks, were placed upon the house roll; but investigation has shown that they were not entitled to such certificates, and the duly elected members have come into possession of their rights. Gamble Brothers were attorneys for the contestants and Bartlett, Tripp and L. E. West for the other parties. The speaker announced he had signed Lamb to the position of committee clerk occupied by Hansen, and Phillips to the places occupied by Schaefer. The unseated members take their defeat philosophically, rejoicing in the fact that they have served nearly half the session. They have drawn their salary and will depart for home to attend their time. The contest committee has reported, but it is intimated that Donaldson has a good prospect for retaining his seat as he had more votes than the others. Nickerson introduced a bill in the council for compensating Frank J. Meade for extra services performed after the adjournment of the fourteenth legislature. Dewey introduced a bill for the relief of Goodwin & Pratt, builders of

THE INSANE ASYLUM. The bill provides for appropriating \$2,000 to protect them from loss; also for \$51,000 for current asylum expenses for the ensuing two years; also for authorizing \$77,000 of fifty-two and one-half percent bonds to provide for erecting the west wing and completing the main building. This will give accommodations for 200 patients. Scooby introduced a bill authorizing \$30,000 of two and one-half percent bonds for constructing a territorial agricultural college at Brookings. Scooby also introduced a bill to punish any person selling drugged intoxicants with a fine of not over \$300 imprisonment not over two years. The council bill providing that where counties have attached to their unorganized territory, commissioners shall grant licenses to sell liquor in each territory passed the house. Quite a ripple of excitement was created by the introduction in the house by Benson of a resolution reciting that Dakota contained sufficient population to entitle her to admission, and instructing the committee on Territorial affairs to consider whether or not it would be best to ask congress to now admit the Territory as a whole, and reserve to the State of Dakota the right to create one or more States out of the Territory if it should hereafter elect the committee or report as soon as possible. The resolution was lost. House bills introduced: By Bowman, providing for appeals to district courts from decisions of boards of equalization; by Robinson, for increased facilities for trials in certain cases.

YANKTON, Dak., Feb. 3.—A few days ago it was thought the bottom would drop out of the capitol-removing scheme and the whole thing fall flat; but Pierre, Chamberlain, Mitchell and Plankinton did not intend to see Huron capture the prize without a struggle and protest. These towns therefore sent delegations to the capitol, and are now busy telling everybody, what almost everybody readily concedes, that the plan to remove the capitol is premature, and that the bill was planned by certain North Dakota men only to create discord in the legislature, and to divide the votes for other bills. North Dakota sentiment, as expressed in the papers and private information is entirely indifferent to the capitol of South Dakota, and is in a quiet mood. The delegation from Pierre, Chamberlain, Mitchell and Plankinton, consisting of James A. Ward, B. J. Tompkins, V. E. Prentice and S. M. Laird, together with Col. Bullard, of the Northwestern, returned to Pierre last night in the severe storm. At 9 o'clock they struck a small house, the owner of which could give them neither food nor shelter, but could show them to Scotland. They started, but could again. After a terrible experience of four or five hours they reached Scotland in a decidedly frozen condition. They arrived here this afternoon rather badly used up, though not seriously frozen. They attended a Masonic funeral. The Mitchell boys, who they say are another kind of funeral. Nevertheless, Huron people claim to have a majority of the council pledged to the removal to their town. As has been repeatedly said in these dispatches, and with the kindest feelings for Huron, the scheme in all probability is doomed to failure.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS is backward, but will probably be pushed from this time onward. Thus far seventy-one bills have been introduced in the house and sixty-three in the house. The governor has signed the bill providing for officers of the legislature and the joint resolution thanking Sioux Falls, Vermilion, Mansfield, Merrill and Superintendent Jackson for courtesy in connection with making the legislative executive. The only measure of general importance signed is the bill establishing and locating the Dakota university at Vermilion. The bill provides for a territory of four acres containing three acres of trees was lost in the council. The following important bills were introduced in the council: By Burdick, providing for building a territorial normal school at Springfield; by Burdick, providing compensation for publishing notices of tax sales, also providing funds for completing the territorial university at Vermilion; by Roberts, to amend the code in regard to the claims of third parties to be levied on by sheriff; by Donaldson, to allow the people of Grant county to hold a special election on the county seat question. Grant county, for a year past, has been badly demoralized over the matter of the county seat. Milbank and Big Stone City both claim the honor, and broils and quarrels over the subject have been without number. The matter was carried into court, but is still unsettled. Most of the officials are at Milbank, while the records are retained at Big Stone City. A new election will, no doubt, be the easiest and surest way to settle the difficulty, and the bill undoubtedly passes. The normal school bill provides for issuing \$15,000 in bonds, running twenty years, but payable at the end of ten years, interest 6 per cent; the compensation for publishing tax sales is not to exceed 20 cents a description, cost of advertising to be added to penalty on delinquent taxes. The university bill provides for issuing \$30,000 in bonds running twenty years and payable optionally with the Territory at the end of ten years, and drawing 6 per cent interest. In the house Lamb, who was seated yesterday, caused much excitement by giving notice of a bill to remove the deaf and dumb asylum from Sioux Falls to Watertown. The house passed the council bill providing for grading or paving streets and building sidewalks in any town whenever two-thirds of the resident taxpayers in number or value of real estate so petition; also for amending Sections 9 and 23, Chap. 46, Laws of 1879, on railroads, by including companies authorized to construct roads in the Territory with companies organized under territorial laws defining the powers of railroad companies.

YANKTON, Feb. 5.—A regular deluge of bills for issuing bonds begins to pour down. Court houses and jails are to be provided for in Walsh, Beadle, Hughes, Kidder and several other counties. Besides the appropriations to the insane hospital, territorial and normal schools. In the line of educational institutions, Dakota carries \$300,000; Brookings Agricultural college, same amount, while the Normal schools at Springfield, Alexandria, Madison, Watertown and Spearfish, desire \$15,000 in bonds for permanent improvements and cash for current expenses. These Normal schools were established two years ago, but as no appropriations were made for them they have not come into tangible existence. The last legislature set apart for each twenty sections of land granted by congress for common schools. This legislature had no authority to do, and the governor refused to sign the bills. These normal schools are not a necessity. They are all, except one, in Southwestern Dakota, which cannot furnish pupils to attend more than one or two normal schools, and this should be connected with the Dakota university. The bills will probably all pass and become law unless the governor interposes. In the council, the house bill localizing records of the records office in the capitol at Sioux Falls was passed. The following bills were introduced in the council: By Jerome, authorizing the treasurer of Lincoln county to collect taxes voted by school districts; by Jackson, that county at the last annual meeting; by Jackson, making an appropriation for current and contingent expenses of the territorial penitentiary; by Jackson, making permanent improvements in the territorial penitentiary and to purchase and lease additional land for a stone quarry; by Jerome, a memorial to congress to set aside part of the public domain for the use of Dakota Territory; by Donaldson, to incorporate the city of Redfield; by Nickerson, providing for the erection and construction of a court house and jail for the county of Kidder; by Nickerson, authorizing school district No. 1 in Kidder county to issue bonds for building a school house; Roberts gave notice of a bill to erect a TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARY AT FARGO.

Several members say the bill is unimpaired. The present penitentiary will answer until the Territory is divided, and then North Dakota's legislature ought to vote on the matter. Jackson's bill for making permanent improvements at the Territorial penitentiary, provides for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purchase of a better house, laundry, hospital and female prison, a residence for the warden, finishing and furnishing upper story main building, steam heating and plumbing, the main building, purchasing or leasing additional land for a stone quarry, and for machinery and tools and constructing a yard wall at the quarry. The territorial treasurer is authorized to issue \$30,000 territorial bonds running twenty years, but which may be paid on or after five years. Convict labor may be used in the construction of the buildings, if deemed advisable by the directors of the penitentiary. Jerome's bill, introduced to amend the fact that the Territory will in all probability soon be divided, and as the public domain is fast disappearing, asks congress to set aside five sections of land, containing the site for a better house, laundry, hospital and female prison, a residence for the warden, finishing and furnishing upper story main building, steam heating or leasing additional land for a stone quarry, and for machinery and tools and constructing a yard wall at the quarry. The territorial treasurer is authorized to issue \$30,000 territorial bonds running twenty years, but which may be paid on or after five years. Convict labor may be used in the construction of the buildings, if deemed advisable by the directors of the penitentiary. 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# THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
By Ed. D. STAIR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1883.

THE tariff bill contains over 2,000 items, and besides disposing of all these, congress has at least four very important appropriation bills to act on, and less about four weeks in which to do it.

CASES of death and extreme suffering by starvation are accumulating in the west of Ireland. Hungry throngs are besieging the residences of the clergy, who have distributed every available shilling for relief.

THE Pioneer Press well says: "Accustomed as the halls of congress are to displays of rank partisanship they have seldom witnessed a more unpardonable exhibition of it than when the bill for the division of Dakota was defeated. The vice of party feeling could no farther go."

THE letters written and mailed in Iowa each year average about eighteen to each person in the state. In Nebraska the average is about twelve; in Minnesota twenty-one, and in Dakota thirty. Few of the southern states are credited with over ten, while in North Carolina the number is less than six. The District of Columbia, where congress, etc., is heads the list with above eighty-five.

IT is estimated that over 4,000 lives were lost last year by calamities on land and sea. A record of the disasters for January shows that that month has been unusually prolific of disasters and loss of life. Over 1,000 lives have been sacrificed by shipwreck, explosions, fires, etc. How many of these lives might have been saved had proper precautions for safety been employed? The record is full of warning.

MR. PETTIGREW has been assured by Chairman Saunders, of the senate committee on territories, that he will get the Dakota division bill through his committee, after the tariff bill is disposed of, and thinks the senate will pass it. It will then go to the speaker's table, in the house, and be reached there, in its order. Democratic members of the house have told Pettigrew they will vote for the bill if the republicans will pledge that no amendment will be added in the senate for the admission of Southern Dakota.

### The License System Pernicious.

The following is sent us by a friend of temperance, of which there are many in Cooperstown:

"It is the belief of many honest and upright Christians that it is right to license liquor selling. These men, at least many of them, are without doubt honest in their opinions. Their arguments for the license system are clear and reasonable and apparently are not falacious. The writer of this believes, however, though he may be mistaken, that these men in voting or arguing for license lose sight of the fact that they are directly or indirectly voting and arguing for murder and high crime generally. For statistics show that the majority of crimes are committed by persons while under the effects of strong drink. How often a prison official will tell you that "if this man," pointing to some prisoner convicted for high crime, "would only refrain from drinking he would be one of the best of citizens, but when drunk he is practically insane and would do anything." Dr. Chalmer says: "Before God and man, before the church, the world, I impeach intemperance, I charge it with the murder of innumerable souls. I charge it as the cause of almost all the poverty, and almost all the crime, almost all the ignorance, and almost all the irreligion that disgrace and afflict the land. I do in very conscience believe that these intoxicating stimulents have sunk into perdition more men and women than found a grave in the deluge which swept over the highest hill-tops, engulfing the world, of which but eight were saved, as compared with other vices, it may be said of this, "Saul both slain his thousands, but this David his tens of thousands."

### Bound for Dakota.

A dispatch to the St. Paul Globe from Bloomington, Ill., dated Feb. 2, states that one hundred and fifty people will leave McLean county for Dakota March 1st, and that one hundred and twenty-eight persons will leave Lincoln, Ill., for Dakota on the 26th of this month. Forty cars of freight will accompany one party and thirty the other. Many of the emigrants are young people, and some of them young ladies of good education, who go to take claims on quarter sections and to speculate in claims of all kinds. This will be good news for the hundreds of unmarried young men in North Dakota.

### The Girl Problem Solved.

At last the much mooted question as to "our girls" has been answered, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton's view verified, as the following from the Huron Times attests:

"About eight months ago Misses Mary and Jeanette Hopkins, Sallie Hamilton and Angeline Harrington, all of Vinton, Iowa, came to Dakota and located on claims near Cavour. Their residence was situated on the corners of their farms and here they have lived, doing feats of agriculture that would be fatiguing to many an eastern society young man. Yesterday they proved up, all the witnesses being ladies, and as the affidavits show they have fulfilled the letter of the law and are justly entitled to their farms. This may be an interesting item to the young man of the east who said he would come to Dakota if it were not for the hardships of pioneer life and the cold climate of the northwest.

A Washinton report states that Brady is about to turn state's evidence in the star route cases, being driven to desperation.

Jamestown aspires to become an incorporated city and have a board of education, and Mr. Nickeus will endeavor to have its aspirations gratified.

Henry Ward Beecher believes Ben Butler has a good chance for becoming the next president. Regarding the temperance issue, Mr. Beecher says: "I can't see how it can be enforced by legislation. You must first educate public sentiment on the question, and then back it up with law. Local option appears to me to be the most practicable plan."

The Northern Pacific road has just effected a contract with the Allen Paper Car Wheel company, of Chicago, whereby the latter will supply the former with all the paper wheels necessary for the passenger, dining, postal, sleeping, baggage and pay cars, as well as the engine and tender trucks. This contract calls for 4,000 wheels.

### 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 Householder," "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.

A. F. GROVES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Official Surgeon for N. P. R. R. Co. Office over Barnes Co. Bank, SANBORN, D. T.

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# 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,

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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

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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.



**MERRY COASTERS.**

**A Joyous Session of Health Giving Pleasure Sadly Terminated.**

EDITOR COURIER:—We were all itching for some real fun. We were a jolly crowd last Saturday morning as we pushed our way up the long hill near Mr. Langford's residence, and shot like an arrow down the hill again on our Dakota coasters. Many a merry ringing laugh and shout burst out on the bright morning air as we tugged up the hill and over the "thank you mums" and bumpers in our way. We thought we might possibly disturb your thinking machine in your sanctum; cause your pen to make spider tracks; tip your Arnold's fluid into your political and poetical effusions; pi your whole type; make you whack your "devil;" give you the back ache and set your legs itching to get out with us. We'd jumble you generally, we were so happy and noisy and gleeful and gay. The tumblers we took as we tipped on the turn made us think of Toodles and Tompkins on their way from the town; often they'd tumbled and toddled till the wee hours had come.

Down and down, again and again we had plunged through soft snow and over hard snow—literally bathed in the bright morning sun and the beautiful snow, as jolly and gleeful as when twenty years ago, we drove our coasters down the hill with the girls, and drew them (the girls) up again. Wasn't it jolly to be a girl then, boys? Mr. Editor if your liver is lazy, and your brain is bilious from the long hours in that sanctum of yours, just drop the pen, drive a Dakota coaster down Langford's hill, and swallow a snow bank, and you'll grapple your goose with a vim you have never known before.

We had ascended the hill for the last drive. Down they shoot like the wind. The snow flies; the laugh rings out; the trip is high and all hearts are in trim. The coaster is dashing down the steepest height. On they speed as an arrow from the bow. The coasters have struck the soft snow; through it they shoot; and on—but stop—there is a cry—a sad, wailing, woeeful cry; like the minor tuned above the major strain. It's not the cry of the joyous coaster. It's not the gleeful note of the rapid rider. It's not the bounding joy of those beautiful boys. It's the cry of sharp, cutting pain. It's the cry that hushes every joyous strain. It's the cry that cuts the soul and makes the heart beat quick, and the face grow white. We quickly turn, and our dear Herbert Langford lies in the snow with his face turned up to ours, pleading for us to come. One bound and all are there. We take him to our arms and fold him close. We know now why the cry—the little limb hangs limp. We mount the hill in a minute; lay him upon the bed; the friends are about him, and the mother's arms enfold him. A moment more and we are bounding with swift horses for our good Dr. Kerr, with a prayer that we may find him soon. Back again like the wind with the good doctor with balm and bandages. Dear, precious, brave little Herbert. We lay our strength out upon that little limb to draw it to its place. The skillful fingers of the physician place the shattered bones to their places. The bandages are placed with the precision and skill of a mechanic. The extension splint is softly padded and adjoined to the limb in true line. Herbert has borne all the cruel pain like a man. Precious, darling boy; how our hearts ached for him all the moments through. He lies upon his bed to-day and sings as sweetly as though he had wings and could fly rather than coast. We never loved Herbert as to-day, and God writes us a lesson. It is morning and the day is bright and beautiful and promising. Our members thrill with the exhilaration of strength. Our life flows on like new wine. It's day—there shall be no night. It's joyful—there shall be no sorrow. It's life, bounding life; there shall be no death. We have found the eternal day.

Hush! There's a wail and a cry and lamentation. The evening of the bright day has come. Mist stretches from horizon to zenith. Evil portents sky and earth. No strength to walk amid the darkness. No drop of joy to cool the parched soul. It's night. Oh! where's the day? It's sorrow; there's no plane of joy. It's death—dark, dreadful death. The night of the soul has come. God gives the day, but the night must come, and who is robed to walk in the dark hours of the night that shall come to every soul? THE WATCHER

Two Mormon elders, who were attempting to do missionary work in Rockville S. C., were warned to leave the country within twenty-four hours, on pain of being tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail, and they skipped out immediately. Boston Corbett, the man who killed the assassin Booth, is living in Kansas, engaged in the cattle business. He has become a religious enthusiast, and in a recent letter to a friend in Camden he says that he has been directed by God to inflict daily corporal punishment upon himself as a penance for having taken human life.

**PENCIL AND PASTE POT.**

The loss of stock on the Colorado ranges is claimed to be only about five per cent.

The amount asked for expenses of contesting seats in this congress is \$63,000—woeful waste.

The new nickels are coming, the coinage having commenced on Feb. 1 at the rate of 100,000 per day.

Paper rails are the newest railroad invention and the Milwaukee road is going to make a trial of them.

Late reports from the inundated middle states bring the pleasing intelligence that the floods are gradually subsiding.

In the national house of representatives the duty on railway bars was reduced from twenty-eight dollars in June, 1884.

The cattle upon the thousand hills and wide plains of the United States are 33,653,365 in number, and are worth \$659,000,000.

The coroner's jury at Milwaukee find that the Newhall House fire was incendiary, and censure the proprietors for neglect.

Fletcher Reed, of Putnam, O., in a fit of frenzy set fire to a strawstack and leaped into the flames, where he burned to a cinder.

It is said that the life of the poet Whittier is much disturbed by women. One wealthy widow actually proposed to him, and other women have made violent love to him.

Charles D. Bunker, commissioner of emigration for California, has been arrested on a charge of appropriating \$22,000 which he should have turned over to the state.

At Meeksville, Montana Territory, the citizens have determined to rid that part of the country of desperadoes and have, within the past two weeks, hanged seven of the cutthroats.

After drinking a quart of whiskey a Milwaukee boy essayed to shoot his mother. A police officer happened along, spanked the youth and put him to bed, and then neglected to arrest the saloon-keeper who sold him the liquor.

One of the most attractive places in the country to-day is that Georgia town where an epidemic is carrying off the cats by the score. The nature of the epidemic is unknown, and the citizens have made no efforts to ascertain it.

The tenth census will cost nine and a quarter cents per head of the country's population. The compendium will be issued in two weeks, and the volumes relating to population, manufactures and agriculture will be sent to the printer this month.

The Baltimore wife-beater who was recently tied to the whipping-post and given the initial application of Maryland's new law, has been interviewed. He said that he had received all he wanted of the "cat," and that his recollections of it would be co-existent with his life.

An exchange says that when an editor makes a mistake in his paper all the world sees it and calls him a liar. When a private citizen makes a mistake nobody knows it except a few friends, and they come around and ask the editor to keep it out of the paper. When the private citizen dies the editor is asked to write of all his good qualities and leave out the bad. When the editor dies the private citizen says: "Now the old liar will get his deserts."

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land office at Fargo, D. T., January 18, 1883.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 23d day of March, 1883, viz: Charles C. Platt, H. E. No. 2930 for the n. e. 1/4 of sec. 12, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Andrew Park, S. Park, Charles Frost, Lewis Rinde, all of Merrill, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 4-8

—THE—

**Deering Twine Binder**

is now made for the fourth year and has a record of unqualified success. It was the first made and has been brought to perfection while competing and imitating machines have been made for only one or two seasons and some of them are advertised this year for the first time.

It uses small inexpensive cord, never fails to bind every bundle and is the **LIGHTEST DRAUGHT, MOST DURABLE AND BEST FINISHED MACHINE** in the market.

Any one who buys the DEERING BINDER avoids every chance of trouble or failure in the harvest.

MANUFACTURED BY **William Deering, CHICAGO.**

Manufacturer also of **The Deering Light Reaper, The Deering and Warren Mowers, and The Leader Reapers.**

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**BARNES COUNTY BANK.**

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**Interest, running Three and Five Years.**

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UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.

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Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 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 Modiat's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our Illustrated Catalogue for information and prices. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y., Box 246

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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,*

Stables North of Big Hotel. **AL. E. SHUE.**

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**DRY LUMBER!**

**DRY SHINGLES,**

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DRY JOISTS, DRY SCANTLING AND TIMBERS,

DRY SHIP LAP, DRY FLOORING, DRY LATH

—DRY CEILING, DRY SIDING—

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SASH, DOORS AND MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, PICKETS.

Battens, Building Paper, Nails, Locks,

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Our Stock will, at all times, be large and

**ASSORTMENT COMPLETE!**

Orders received for the material to erect the Largest or Smallest Building, and Promptly Executed. Estimates Furnished on Application. Dry Lumber a Specialty.

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**Fargo Roller Mills**

Flour at Wholesale and Retail.

ORDERS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH ALWAYS PROMPTLY ATTENDED

—ON THE USUAL TERMS.—

**C. A. ROBERTS.**

The Highest CASH PRICE Paid for Wheat.



## THE LIGHTS OF HOME.

In many a village window burn  
The evening lamps  
They shine amid the dews and damps,  
Those lights of home!  
Afar the wanderer sees them glow,  
Now night is near;  
They gild his path with radiance clear,  
Sweet lights of home.  
Ye lone-stars that forever draw  
The weary heart,  
In strange lands or crowded mart;  
O! lights of home.  
When my brief day of life is o'er,  
Then may I see,  
Shine from the heavenly-house for me  
Dear lights of home.

## HIS SECOND WOOING.

How Samuel Tucker Courted his  
Wife After They Had Been Married.  
From the Congregationalist.

Although Farmer Tucker had long dreamed of a visit to Chautauqua, when he actually found himself at that Mecca of devout excursionists, early last August, the brawny man was tempted to doubt his own identity. The holiday surroundings were wholly unlike anything to which he was accustomed in his prosy New England home; the rich, crowded program offered was in striking contrast to the dull monotony of farm life. When this son of toil first entered the auditorium, and saw that rustic amphitheatre crowded with thousands of people listening breathlessly to the full sweet tones of the grand organ, his cramped selfish heart was strangely touched and expanded. For an instant the wish crept in that he had asked Jane if she would like to come too. But there was not much time for his own thoughts, for as the music ceased a white-haired speaker arose and was introduced to the audience as Mr. John B. Gough.

At this announcement Samuel Tucker's satisfaction was too great to be kept to himself, and he said, half aloud to his next neighbor, "Well, now, I am beat, to think I'm going to hear the man I've wanted to see for more'n twenty years." The young lady gave an amused little laugh, but it fell unheeded upon the unsophisticated speaker, whose attention was already caught by the orator.

Mr. Gough commenced his brief lecture with one of his inimitable descriptions. The story was of a man who applied for a divorce, and was advised by his eminent lawyer to try the effect of making love to his wife as he had done before marrying her, instead of resorting to the measure he had proposed. It included also an account of a later visit when the happy husband withdrew his application, and, fairly dancing with glee, assured the lawyer that his experiment had worked like a charm, that "Sally had become as amiable and affectionate a wife as a man could ask to have."

Mr. Gough's representation of the scene drew forth prolonged applause; but Samuel Tucker's interest was of too serious a nature to permit his joining in the laughter. As if unconscious for the moment of the multitudes about him, he said in an undertone: "I'd be willing to take my oath that wouldn't work with Jane. All I have to say is, that man's wife was different from mine: I'd as soon think of feeding serpents to a mummy as to begin sparring again with her."

It would seem that this course of reasoning did not wholly dismiss from the farmer's mind a train of thoughts and possibilities suggested by the lecturer's story. In every treat of the following days—a sacred service or popular lecture in the museum or by the model of the Holy Land, when listening to a concert, or gazing with thrills upon the illuminated feet of the far away husband was relentlessly followed by a vision of hard-worked Jane, looking upon him with reproachful eyes. At length he quieted his conscience with the determination to prove that his estimate of his wife was correct. "When I go back," he said to himself, "I'll just show the woman some little attentions, and I'll see they won't have no more effect on her than they would on the old bay mare. Jane's bound to be sullen and obstinate, and I suppose I may as well make up my mind to it."

On reaching home the resolution was not easily carried out. When Mr. Tucker planned some palantry toward his wife, the very thought made him feel so unnatural and foolish that postponement resulted; but the Sabbath offered an opportunity so convenient that he improved it.

The farm was nearly a mile from church, yet Samuel Tucker had for years been in the habit of driving back alone after the forenoon service, leaving his wife to attend Sabbath school, and then walk home as best she could through mud or dust. Great was Mrs. Tucker's astonishment therefore, on the Sabbath after her husband's return, to find him waiting for her at the close of the Bible service. The faintest suspicion that he had driven back to the church for her did not cross the good woman's mind; she supposed he had business with some of the brethren, and was hesitating whether to walk on as usual or to suggest waiting for him, when the farmer called out: "It's jest as cheap to ride as to walk. I sent the wife took her seat in the buggy, and she drove home, much to the husband's satisfaction, for it seemed to him a proof of the woman's dull, unappreciative nature. "She didn't see pleased but was only dazed like, as I know she would," he muttered as he went about his chores."

At the same time Mr. Tucker was conscious of having performed a most praiseworthy act, and felt so comfortable that he resolved to repeat the experiment. So on the following Sabbath Jane again found her husband in waiting, and as she mounted the high buggy ventured to utter a half audible "Thank you," and to ask Samuel if he had been waiting long. To which Mr. Tucker replied that he had just reached the church, and didn't know but he might find she had started on foot. This reply seemed to Jane a positive assurance that her husband had really returned for the sole purpose of taking her home; and her chilled heart glowed with a warmth unknown for years. She longed to tell her husband how she appreciated his

trouble, but imagined it would sound "so foolish" that she kept her pleasure to herself.

The third Sabbath was rainy, and as she washed the breakfast dishes Mrs. Tucker kept thinking, "I wonder if Samuel means to come for me this noon; it would be such a help in the rain; I'm half a mind to ask him." This resolution was soon stifled, however, with the reasoning which had silenced many similar resolves in the past ten years. "No, I won't ask no favors; if he don't think enough of me to come, why, he needn't." Although proudly unwilling to seek attention, Jane longed for some demonstration of her husband's love and care. She had walked home in the rain too often greatly to dread such exposure but a week before the wife had tasted the joy of being considered, and longed for some new and further proof of her companion's affection.

Mrs. Tucker's heart leaped for joy, when, at noon, she saw the old mare's head from the lecture room window. Indeed, her hungry heart suddenly became quite unmanageable, and entering the carriage door, melted Jane sobbed out: "I'm sure it's very good of you, Samuel, to come back for me this rainy day," and then the tears flowed so fast that further words were impossible.

Completely taken by surprise, Mr. Tucker exclaimed: "I declare! I hadn't any idea you care so much about it." "I wouldn't mind the walk," responded the wife, "but, Samuel, I'm so happy to have you—care enough about me to come." The strong man was brushing away a tear from his own cheek now; his tender, better nature was mastering the hard selfish spirit which had long possessed him, and, with some coughing and choking, he said: "Jane, I see I've made an awful botch of our married life; if you're a mind to forgive me, I'll see if I can't treat you from to-day as a woman ought to be treated."

This confession was too much for the weeping wife, and she answered quickly: "You're not a bit more to blame than I am; I've been proud and obstinate; but I tell you what it is, we'll begin all over again." The ice was thoroughly broken, and that afternoon Farmer Tucker and his wife had a long talk over the past and the future. And in the evening when they were about to start for the prayer meeting to be held in a neighboring schoolhouse, the renewed husband stooped and kissed his wife, saying: "Jane, I've been a-thinking that married life ain't so very different from farming or any other occupation. Now I ain't such a fool as to think a field will keep on a-yielding if I only enrich it once and plant it once; I have to go over the same round every season; and here I supposed you was a-going to always do as you did when we were a-courting, without my doing my part at all."

"If I hadn't changed any, maybe you would always have been as tender as you used to be," pleaded the happy wife.

"Perhaps so, and perhaps not; but I don't mean to leave you to try no such plan. I tell you what it is, Jane, I feel as if we hadn't been really married till to-day. It most seems as if we ought to take a wedding tower."

"I'm afraid we'll have to wait till next summer for that," was the smiling response.

"I suppose we shall, but we'll take it then, certain; and I'll tell you where we'll go, wife—that to Chautauqua!"

## ENORMOUS EATERS.

Men Who Have Won Renown in  
Ways That Are Not Lovely.

The eating wagger—two quails a day for thirty successive days—now under way at a New York restaurant, has induced a correspondent to send the following printed item to a New York paper:

For many years there lived in Albany or Waterford a man named Peter Ellis, or Ellison. He died about three years ago. At the time of his death he must have been near seventy years of age. The writer saw him at Saratoga Springs in the summer of 1876. He was then a large, loose-made, big-boned man, not much under six-foot in height. He was known as a most enormous eater. A dressed turkey, weighing twenty-one pounds, was roasted, and on a wagger Ellison ate the whole of it at one sitting, or within about the usual time occupied at dinner, together with bread and some kind of wine. A dozen years ago a New York sporting man made an offer in the way of a bet to the late John Morrissey that he could produce a man who would eat a twenty-three pound dressed turkey roasted, and when he named Peter Ellison as his name, Mr. Morrissey said, "I know the man," and the offer was not accepted.

At the time alluded to, when the writer met Peter Ellison, the old man related the particulars of an eating match between another man and himself which took place many years before at Snediker's, on Long Island, then a well-known roadside inn much frequented by lovers of the horse. The dinner was to consist of broiled spring chickens, bread, and wine. The chickens were to be split open at the back, and broiled whole, or, as Peter termed it, "in spread-eagle style," and each man to take the half given him by the carver and referee. Ellison ate thirty-two halves, being sixteen chickens, and won the bet.

In the spring of 1845, at the season of making maple sugar, a student of the seminary at Manchester, Vt., Albert Pettibone, then 19 years old, after eating what he wanted, of hot maple sugar at the sugar house of his father, in that town, finished up by eating twenty-four hard-boiled eggs. This was witnessed by a number of Pettibone's fellow students, whom he had invited to the sugar house to eat maple sugar and see the process of "sugaring off."

During the first cholera season in this country, that of 1832, two women living in the Marley, or Kniskerkorf neighborhood, now in the town of Esperance, Schoharie county, sat down by themselves to a dinner of green corn. After eating awhile they bantered one another as to which could eat the most of that succulent dish when green and properly boiled. One of the women ate twenty-six ears of corn and the other twenty-nine. The latter felt no ill effect from her extraordinary meal. The other

was almost immediately taken sick and died within thirty-six hours. The doctors said she died of Asiatic cholera.

## PERSONAL INFORMATION.

The Boston Post prints a letter written by President Andrew Jackson, Jan. 17, 1837, in which he said: "I with pleasure comply with your request and inclose you my autograph, and inform you that I was born in the Waxsaw, South Carolina, on the 15th of March, 1767." The letter has been called out now by Gov. Butler's assertion that Jackson was born in Ireland. Some of the books say he was born in North Carolina.

When the Ohio editor gets fairly going there is no telling where he will land. One of him went to Florida recently, and when he started he was considered a sane and intelligent man. When he returned he published in his paper that his "appetite seemed to feed upon inexhaustible supplies, and the sweet succulence of the golden bulbs spurred in shining sprays from pressing lips pointing with pulpy fragrance," and his friends fear it went to his brain.

A man named Gougeau, who died not long ago in the province of Ruebec provided by his will that his wife should receive yearly, besides certain lands the following: 20 bushels of wheat, dry, clean, good and merchantable, 90 bushels of good, fine oats, 4 bushels of split peas, 70 bushels of good potatoes, 200 bushels of hay, timothy and clover, 1 pig weighing 200 pounds with the suet, 1 bushel of salt, 1 pound of pepper, 12 pounds of candles, 12 pounds of good soap, 1 good milch cow that calved in the spring, to be replaced in case of death; delivered on the 1st of May and wintered, 12 dozen of fresh eggs and 1 good maid servant to wait upon her.

When the Prince of Wales was in Richmond, Va., he drank what he had tasted never before—a mint julep. The glass in which the queen's eldest boy had pressed his exalted lips was seized upon by the bar keeper who had enjoyed the distinction attached to the performance of a service for royalty, and it was put away carefully as a most precious souvenir. A few days ago it was taken from its resting place of honor and quietude and made to serve the purposes of the Marquis of Lorne when that distinguished husband took his morning appetizer. Happy glass, happy Lorne.

The trustees of Lewisburg university, Pennsylvania, recently received a check from Mr. William Bucknell, of Philadelphia for \$100,000, for the endowment fund of the institution. Mr. Bucknell has, during the past thirty years, given for church and missionary purposes over \$25,000. He is a Baptist. Such a man is worth having in a state. He prefers to start his money on good missions during his life-time. Lewisburg university has now a fund of \$300,000.

The strongest man at Granite Corners, N. Y., is Stearns Carpenter, who is now eighty years old. Five years ago he grasped a twenty-four foot iron rail with each hand and walked off with them. At an earlier period he shouldered a cannon that weighed 1,400 pounds, and the next day lifted a box of iron that weighed 1900. He used to go around where the neighbors were killing hogs, and when a particularly big one was slaughtered he had a habit of twisting his fingers into the bristle, lifting the animal off the ground and guessing at its weight.

The Rev. Joel Burlingame, father of Anson Burlingame, died last week in Illinois, at the age of eighty-three. So well preserved were his faculties that only two days before his death he was able to take a walk of several miles, and transact business as usual.

Mr. Rassam has returned to England from the Tigro-Euphrates Valley with ten or twelve thousand specimens, consisting of tablets, cylinders, and various other antiques. Many of them arrived in London somewhat in advance of Mr. Rassam. They remain yet to be classified and described.

The most notable piece of furniture in General Grant's house in New York is a carved oaken cabinet in the library on the first floor, which contains a variety of presents received by the illustrious soldier during the last twenty years. One of its shelves is laden with gold-headed canes, suitably inscribed; another with little caskets inclosing the freedom of several European cities; a third, with curious meerschaum pipes and others knickknacks. So liable has the General been to give a guest some souvenir from his collection that Mrs. Grant recently locked the cabinet and hid the key.

## A Chicago Pest House Driver.

A small-pox ambulance of Chicago is driven by a stalwart but gentle Russian named Otto Guteknecht, who is said to be the only son of a living millionaire. The mystery of his position is not likely to be solved, for he meets every inquiry leading up to that subject with the profane and rather perplexing exclamation, "Vat I gifa d—n!" He appeared in Chicago about five years ago and at that time had considerable money in his possession with which he rented a tract of land for a hunting privilege. But his money was soon gone and returning to Chicago he accepted from the board of health the occupation which he still follows. He carries the dying to the pesthouse and the dead to the grave, and lifts patient and corpse into his ambulance as if he coveted contagion. He once had a mild attack of varioloid, and if he hopes to die of the disease which keeps him busy he is likely to be disappointed. "That he really is what he claims to be is proved," says the Chicago Herald, "by the fact that in the German consul's office in this city [Chicago] is a standing letter of credit upon which he can draw to practically an unlimited amount, but he very rarely avails himself of it. Once he went to the consul and got \$25 and at another time \$10, but that is all."

Gov. Ramsey thinks Senator Sabin will make a good record.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Friday, February 2.

SENATE.—Beyond the usual daily struggle with the tariff bill, nothing of note was done. The democrats adopted filibustering tactics and kept the senate in session until a late hour.

After several calls of the senate, each of which enclosed the absence of a quorum, Edmunds moved a resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to bring in the absentees. Morgan became red in the face as he spoke at great length in opposition to this abridgment of the personal liberty of senators. Other senators made points of order on the resolution and speeches on the points of order. No votes were had on amendment.

Tabor took the iron-clad oath, sat down and busied himself in tariff bills, reports and speeches preparatory to distinguishing himself before the term expires.

HOUSE.—After routine business and work on the tariff bill, Mr. Cannon reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and said he would, next Monday, move to put it through under a suspension of the rules. Several members objected to voting away \$20,000,000 in this summary manner.

During the consideration of the clause relating to the duty on varnishes, a lively scene took place between Mr. Aldrich of Illinois and Mr. Mills of Texas. Mr. Aldrich intimated that Mr. Mills lied. This ruffled Mills, and he reported angrily: "You utter a falsehood."

The colloquy produced intense excitement for a time, and members rushed to that part of the hall occupied by the two antagonists. The friends of the two gentlemen finally succeeded in pacifying them, and Mr. Mills afterward publicly withdrew his remark.

Saturday, February 3.

SENATE.—The day was mostly spent on the tariff bill without decisive action.

HOUSE.—The house spent four hours today discussing the proper duty to place on glass, and wound up by practically agreeing to all the recommendations of the ways and means committee.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the special order of the house, eulogies on the late Representative Love of Alabama, was declared in order, and the tariff bill was accordingly laid aside for the day.

Prior to this, however, a resolution instructing the naval committee to investigate the causes which led to the recent trouble in the Annapolis school, was referred to the proper committee, despite the protest of Reed of Maine against any cognizance being taken of the affair.

Monday, February 5.

SENATE.—The usual routine business was attended to and then the senate resumed work on the tariff bill. Senators on both sides pounded away on various items for hours. The net result of the afternoon's work was the reduction of the duties on cotton thread, woolen hose, shirts and drawers, machine or hand-knit, cotton laces, embroideries, velvet and the like, 5 per cent. Attempts made by Mr. Beck and others to secure greater reductions failed.

In executive session the following nominations were confirmed: United States consuls—Charles P. Williams, at Calais; Orson V. Tousey, at Leipsic; Albert Rhodes, New York, at Eberfeld, Germany; James F. Montgomery, New York, at Trieste.

Registers of Land Office—Albert K. Osburn, Bayfield, Wis.; George W. Fay, Menasha, Wis.; Edward L. Salisbury, Leadville, Colo.

Postmasters—S. L. Miller, Alexandria, Minn.; M. W. Moir, Eldora Iowa; C. A. Lisle, Fort Madison, Iowa; James W. Emery, LeMars, Iowa; Alfred H. Lewis, Milbank, Dak.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cobb introduced a bill to prevent the secretary of the interior from issuing patents to land grant railroads which have not been completed within the specified time.

Mr. Grout moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill establishing the territory of North Dakota and providing a temporary government therefor. After a brief discussion in which Randall and Burrows of Michigan engaged in a controversy, the motion of Grout was lost—yeas 151, nays 110, (not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.)

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, the rules were suspended and the bill to quiet the title of Des Moines river lands passed.

A motion to suspend the rules and consider the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was lost.

A motion to suspend the rules and make it in order next Monday to report the tariff bill to the house for action was lost.

Tuesday, February 6.

SENATE.—The senate devoted the day to general discussion of the woolen schedule. Ferry made a significant remark to the effect that the senate might as well consider the post route bill, since no tariff bill could be passed at this session. He thought this was the opinion of the country as well as of himself. Other republican members of the finance committee dissented from this view. Later in the afternoon eulogies were delivered on the late Representative Hawley and Underhill. The only change in the woolen schedule were some changes in classification, which made a moderate reduction in the rate of duty.

HOUSE.—Another day has been frittered away in the house, with no substantial result beyond clearing the docket of a duty to two dead congressmen, the late representatives Updegraff of Ohio and Hawk of Illinois. It was perhaps just as well as devoting the same time to anything else. It is the live congressman who is more in the way of necessary legislation.

An effort was made by Mr. Haskell to bring the latter down to business by a resolution providing for a night session, but the matter went over to the committee on rules. The tariff came up in the regular order, and the four paragraphs remaining of schedule B were disposed of. These referred to glass, looking glasses and glass wares, and were adopted without amendment; not, however, without many efforts in that direction. Every line was contested.

Over an hour was wasted upon the question as to whether five minutes or twenty minutes should be allowed for debate on a certain paragraph. The democrats asked for twenty minutes. Judge Kelley was willing to grant but five, and gained his point. At present but two schedules have been agreed upon. These comprise but sixteen pages of the bill.

Wednesday, February 7.

SENATE.—The senators became so inextricably tangled in a discussion of the proposed duty on woolen goods and worsteds that it was evident that the republicans could not

agree, and a compromise was made by passing the subject temporarily and referring it back to the committee on finance.

The most sensational proceedings of the day was the placing of books upon the free list.

A determined resistance of the proposition was offered by Mr. Morrill and other New England members, but without avail. The amendment was carried by a majority of two—Messrs. Ingalls and Van Wyck of the republicans voting for the proposition and Mahone not voting. No trouble was caused by the silk schedule. An effort was made to put wool pulp upon the free list but failed.

In executive session the following nominations were confirmed: Commodore Charles H. Baldwin, to be rear admiral; Wyman Lincoln, Iowa, Indian agent at Ft. Bekkap, Postmasters: Louis S. Fisher Sparta Wis.; Mrs. Maggie B. Aikens, Canton, Dak.; Charles W. Francis, Ackley, Iowa; Fayette W. Crane, Magnaeton, Iowa; Robert H. Spencer, Algona, Iowa; Justice M. Rhodes, Jefferson, Iowa.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bingham introduced a bill in the house for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report what congressional legislation is necessary to secure cheaper telegraph communication.

When the house took a recess an amendment was pending to reduce the duty on steel ingots made by the Bessemer or any other process, except the crucible process, from 6 to 3 cents per pound. The evening session was equally profitless half an hour being consumed in obtaining a quorum, and it was after 8 o'clock when the house resolved itself into committee, the pending paragraph being relative to Bessemer steel.

Prior to the adoption of the motion, Mr. Ellis of Louisiana stated that he would insist upon the presence of a quorum during the night sessions, as the business before the house was too important to allow members to neglect it. Disorder reigned all the evening, and Chairman Burrows was frequently compelled to interfere as speaker to request gentlemen conversing to leave the hall and retire to the cloak room.

Thursday, February 8.

SENATE.—The senate spent the day over the free list. The discussion was desultory and not specially interesting. Books, pamphlets, etc., were formerly put on the free list, having been taken out of the dutiable list.

An attempt to put jute, which was likewise taken out of the dutiable list the other day, also on the free list, failed, so jute was left hanging in the air.

The president to-day sent to the senate the following nominations of postmasters: S. D. How, Marshall, Minn.; Hattie E. Carroll, Plainview, Minn.; William Egbert Smith, Ruth City, Mont.; L. H. Werner, Superior, Wis.; Charles W. Wood, Burlington, Wis.

HOUSE.—Steel railway bars, and railway bars made in part of steel, were reduced to \$15 per ton. This is a reduction of \$13 per ton from the present rates.

The motion to reduce was made by Mr. Tucker last night, and modified this morning by Morrison by fixing the rate at exactly \$15 per ton.

In the meantime the friends of the reduction were busy among members trying to secure enough votes to carry the amendment. Conspicuous among the workers were Messrs. Washburn and Strait. As the question of cheap rails is regarded as lying at the foundation of cheap transportation, the interest of Western and Northwestern members was at once enlisted on the amendment. The vote stood 110 to 90.

## Swindling Chicago Houses.

Chicago Special: The developments in the fraudulent commission firms' transactions promise to be far more sensational than at first expected. Fleming is at Wind Sor, Canada, and feels quite safe, while Frank Loring is at Ottawa, Canada, both enjoying the fruits of their toil. The total liabilities of the firms will foot up more than \$1,000,000, of which immense sum Fleming & Merriam are credited with two-fifths. R. E. Kendall is among the missing but his brother-in-law, who put up for his bail, is reckoned secure when wanted. The remaining bucket shop keepers are on the anxious seat. Country men continue to arrive in the city in great numbers. One man at Stevens' Point, Wis., holds \$60,000 of worthless paper. Another arrived with certificates for \$90,000, and a man writes from Hannibal, Mo., that the suckers in that town will send \$70,000 worth of the scrip if there is the slightest chance that the stuff can be redeemed. A young man from St. Paul with about \$1,000 worth of stock was interviewing the lawyers to-day. It is hinted that this vast system of swindling will yet afford important developments, and that men of high standing in the community will be found to have been substantially interested in the frauds.

## Smith's Wonderful Electric Rat Annihilator.

There are indications of growing interest in the use of electricity for illuminating purposes. The following record of a remarkable episode is from the New York Times:

"The discovery that the wires of the electric light from the most efficient of all rat-traps was made accidentally. The electric light suddenly went out one night in a private house, and, on examination, it was found that a rat had touched the two wires in the cellar and thus closed a circuit with his unsuspecting paws. The rat was killed instantaneously by the electric current, and his body remained, with one paw uplifted, in precisely the attitude in which death overtook the unfortunate animal."

"The hint thus furnished has been used by Prof. Smith, and is the basis of rat and mouse annihilator. Instead of an elaborate trap, which rats and mice of any intelligence refuse to enter, the professor uses wires. On all sides of the cellar and at a height of two inches from the ground is placed a small wooden trough sprinkled with cheese, while on each side of the trough run the electric wires which furnish light to the rest of the house. The mice and rats are naturally attracted by the cheese, and in endeavoring to reach it touch the two wires and are instantly killed. This admirable invention will clear a house of rats and mice in a single night, and in some places where it has been tried no less than three gross of assorted rodents have been found the next morning standing in hungry attitudes over the fatal trough. It is obvious that this admirable invention will entirely supersede the old-fashioned traps, and that its universal adoption will lead to the total extermination of rats and mice."







ESTIMATED.

The Courier Causes Comment, and the Modest Man at the Helm Reprints a Few of the Many Encomiums.

Valley City Times.

The first number of the Cooperstown Courier is at hand, and is a most creditable representative of the new town it represents.

Midland (Mich.) Sun.

We have received No. 1 of Vol. 1 of the Cooperstown (D. T.) Courier, E. D. Stair's new paper. It is a bright, clean 5-column quarto and is jammed full of breezy locals. 'Tis as handsome as a picture and no mistake. Addy Moore is at work in the Courier office.

Bismarck Herald.

The Courier, published at Cooperstown, Griggs county, has made its appearance. It is a five column quarto, neatly printed and full of news. Ed. D. Stair, formerly a railroad mail agent, is the editor and proprietor. We wish the Courier abundant success.

Lisbon Republican.

The Courier is the name of a new paper published at Cooperstown, Griggs county, Dak. It is an eight page paper, edited by E. D. Stair, and containing a large quantity of reading matter. It is brim full of news and has the true Dakota ring to it; has good advertising patronage and the county printing, and will be a welcome weekly visitor.

Sanborn Enterprise.

The advent of the Cooperstown Courier was the occasion for many favorable and complimentary comments by Sanborn people. It is a nice, clean sheet typographically, crisp and fresh editorially, and we wish it unbounded success financially.

Fargo Argus.

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

No, it does not disappoint. The Courier is a paper that any county, east or west, north or south, would be proud of, and with the live citizens of Cooperstown for a constituency of course it will succeed.

Lisbon Star.

The Cooperstown Courier is the name of Bro. E. D. Stair's new aspirant for public patronage. It is a bright, newsy, eight page, five column paper, and reflects great credit on the town lately brought into notoriety as the county seat of Griggs. Bro. S. here is our star, and may you climb the successful Stairs, the golden Stair, the Stair that brings in the ducats.

Fargo Republican.

The Cooperstown Courier, by Ed. D. Stair. The first number of this new paper reached us yesterday and the Republican is not disappointed. It is a creditable sheet and does credit to its enterprising publisher and enterprising town of Cooperstown. It is a neatly printed five column quarto, edited with much tact and ability. The Courier deserves a right generous patronage and will doubtless receive it.

Midland (Mich.) Republican.

We have received No. 1 of the Cooperstown (Dakota) Courier, of which E. D. Stair, formerly of Midland, is editor and proprietor, and in the office of which, C. A. Moore (Ad. Moore) for some time a very efficient employe in the Republican office, is head man,—foreman. The paper is a five-column eight-page sheet, printed from new type and well supplied with reading matter, and news, general and local, and with advertising. It looks like a live, healthy young paper. We wish it and its managers success. They start in as though they were going to have success. Of course they have discovered that Cooperstown is the most promising point in creation.

TERRITORIAL TWINKLINGS.

Fargo is soon to be backed by two more national banks, each with \$100,000 capital.

A scheme is under way to make four counties out of Brown and consequently three new county seats.

Councilman Niekus has introduced a bill in the territorial legislature providing for taking the census of Dakota in June, 1884.

Jamestown Capital: South Dakota will amount to something bye-and-bye if it can manage to keep up its present relationship with this glorious country of the north.

A New York comedy company disbanded at Fargo after a week's successful engagement. Strange as it may sound, the alleged cause is said to be the objection of Miss Williams, a leading actress, to the amount of hugging called for in the play.

Bills have been introduced in the council providing for a penitentiary at Fargo, an insane asylum at Jamestown, a university at Grand Forks and a normal at Minto. If this thing continues there will not be much left for Cooperstown, unless we chose to put up with the capital or a reform school.

Congressman Valentine, of Nebraska, recently stated in conversation that he was making a strenuous endeavor to have congress ratify the treaty with the Sioux Indians. He says the treaty will cede to the national government some 10,000,000 acres of valuable land in Dakota, at the nominal price of five cents an acre.

Secretary Hand must suffer the decapitation act, President Arthur having appointed James H. Teller, of Ohio, for our territorial secretary.

The waitresses of Fargo are not "so slow" as could easily be imagined. Last week the waiter girls at the Headquarters chartered the Opera House and gave a grand ball, that, for a real merry time, eclipsed any previous affair of the kind.

GRIGGS GROUND.

Property Transferred from the First to the Tenth of This Month.

Wm. A. Kindred to Thos. J. Cooper, n e 1/4 sec 23, t 146 r 59 160 acres, consideration \$2,240.

United States to Nathan Carpenter, n w 1/4 sec 10 t 146 r 56 160 acres, consideration \$400.

United States to Peter Malstad, n e 1/4 sec 18 t 144 r 59 160 acres, consideration \$408.

Cooper Bros to Wm. A. Baker, lot 8 blk 72 and lots 14 and 15 blk 40 in Cooperstown, consideration \$350.

Cooper Bros. to G. L. Virgo lot 15 blk 61 in Cooperstown, consideration, \$200.

Cooper Bros. to George W. Barnard, lots 23 and 24 in blk 35 Cooperstown, consideration \$350.

Cooper Bros. to H. P. Smart, lots 9 and 10 in blk 73 Cooperstown, consideration \$450.

C. B. Bishop to Henrietta E. Rasmussen s w 1/4 sec 28 t 144 r 57 consideration \$1,500.

Worden M. Pope to Henry J. Pepper, n e 1/4 sec. 28, t 147, range 56, 160 acres, consideration \$1,000.

M. L. Knowlton to A. M. McMillen, lot 10 in blk 10 in Hope, consideration \$200.

Cooper Bros. to John M. Paul, lots 7 and 8, blk. 59; lot 12 blk. 60; lot 7 blk. 60; lots 17 and 18, blk. 61; lot 1 blk. 72; lot 15 blk. 73; lots 19 and 20, blk. 18 in Cooperstown, consideration \$2,100.

Cooper Bros. to N. C. Rukke, lots 11 and 12 blk 81; lot 13 blk 72, Cooperstown, consideration \$700.

United States to Alexander Kennedy, n w 1/4 sec 12 t 146 r 59 160 acres consideration \$400.

John G. Whittier says that he is still one of those who hope that the dreadful evil of intemperance may be checked, and finally abolished, by legislative action. He believes in the right and duty of the community to protect itself by legal enactments, whenever there is a public sentiment strong enough to enforce the prohibition of the liquor traffic. "I despair of any direct assistance from politicians," he writes, "but the great majority of the individuals composing these parties have a moral sense that may be awakened into action by precept and example." Looking at the drinking habits of New Englanders sixty years ago, and at the general temperance among them at the present day, he sees reason for the greatest encouragement.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday Party!

at PARK AVE. HOTEL, MARDELL, FEBRUARY 22, 1883

Each Gentleman is Expected to bring one Lady, at least, if possible, and to provide himself with Dancing Slippers, as none will be admitted to the Dancing Hall unless so provided.

GOOD MUSIC will be in Attendance.

GENERAL INVITATION EXTENDED.

Tickets to Dancing Hall, including Supper, \$2.50.

ALEX. MOFFAT, Architect and Builder, COOPERSTOWN, DAK. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

COOPERSTOWN

MEAT MARKET!

Upton & Johnson.

MEATS,

Salt & Canned Fish, Sugar Cured Hams, SPICED ROLLS, ETC., Constantly on Hand.

Highest Cash Price

paid for Live Stock. We are determined to give the public entire satisfaction, to which end we respectfully solicit all to call. UPTON & JOHNSON.

BYRON ANDRUS, Judge of Probate.

JOHN JORGENSEN, Clerk of District Court.

ANDRUS & JORGENSEN, LAND ATTORNEYS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK. Money Invested and Taxes Paid for Non-Residents. Money to Loan on Real Estate on Reasonable Terms. Correct Abstracts of Griggs County Always on Hand! SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL LAND OFFICE BUSINESS. JOHN J. SKUSE, FARGO, DAKOTA. CORRESPONDENT.

PHILLIPPEE & KENT, ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS, COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES Furnished on application. We are prepared to execute work, in or out of town, expeditiously and in the best possible manner.

WILLIAM GLASS, (JUSTICE OF THE PEACE) LAND ATTORNEY, AND LOAN AGENT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION Given to FINAL PROOFS and CONTEST CASES. Corrected Plats on Hand. 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, retaining the Confidence of our Customers and Patrons.

Farm Lands & City Lots For Sale! WE HAVE SOME CHOICE BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE. We Represent the Leading— FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, and can always write Large or Small Lines of Insurance at the Lowest Rate Consistent with a Safe Business. We Refer by Permission to: BARNES COUNTY BANK, Sanborn, Dakota; COOPER BROS., Cooperstown, Dakota. SEN. WM. M. NELSON, Honesdale, Pa.; Hon. P. D. MANSTON, Pres't Judge, Towanda, Pa. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. C. A. VAN WORMER & CO.

G. L. Lenham & Co. GENERAL MERCHANTS! LUMBER DEALERS, Sanborn, Barnes Co., Dakota.

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. GEO. L. LENHAM & CO.

Odegard & Thompson, PROPRIETORS OF Pioneer Store of Cooperstown.

IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS GROCERIES, Boots and Shoes, PROVISIONS, Crockery ETC., ETC.

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.