

Cooperstown Courier.

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COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1883.

\$2 PER ANNUM

THE COURIER.

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By Ed. D. STAIR.

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Official Paper of Griggs County.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1883.

LOCAL LAONICS.

—Not much of a freshet this year.
—Runners laid up and wheels running.
—Dance in town nearly every evening.
—H. P. Smart visited Hope the first of the week.
—Wild geese are getting too numerous to mention.

—Fargo is now happy with 12,000 souls as her populace.

—A warm shower on Thursday stopped seeding for a little while.

—Foreman Shue, of the Cooper farm, has been threshing this week.

—Dr. T. F. Kerr is preparing to erect a nobby little office on Roberts avenue.

—Material is being hauled for Dr. Newell's drug store and the postoffice.

—New goods until you can't rest at Odegar & Thompson's, and more coming.

—Messrs. Phillippe & Kent have had their Boulevard residence property nicely painted this week.

—Guard against spring fever. A longing desire to do nothing is a sure symptom of the delightful disease.

—The vast army of seeders that are required on Cooper Bros.' farm will be running full force next week.

—Frank Hamm is making some very neat improvements on his Burrell avenue building, lately occupied by the COURIER.

—Mr. F. M. Rockwell was quite ill the first of this week, but is now convalescent. A severe cold and too much hard work.

—Thos. Casey, one of the best and handsomest boys that ever perforated a ticket, is again doing duty on the Hope branch.

—Painter Myers' skill has been manifested on the Merrill House, which now greets the eye with a pea-green adornment trimmed in brown.

—The two great lines of railway entering North Dakota are hardly equal to the great demand upon their facilities, so great is the rush to this glorious land.

—Jeweler Ferguson is now nicely located in his new quarters, first door east of the printing office, and is ready to feel the pulse of sick watches or railing clocks.

—Mr. Retslaff is building a very creditable hotel and boarding house on Burrell avenue, and will have it in running order in a very brief time. Good for Mr. Retslaff.

—"Jack" N. Brown had his seeders all loaded to begin priming the fertile acres of Meadow Brook Farm yesterday, but postponed for a day on account of the shower.

—The Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow is acknowledged to be the very best manufactured. It can be had in Griggs county only of MANLY J. DAVIS, Agent, Cooperstown.

—W. E. Rolph, of Fargo, gazed about town the first of the present week and became enchanted to the tune of two business lots. Cooperstown charms 'em all, great or small.

—The COURIER is pleased to acknowledge an invitation to the Grand Masonic Ball, given at Valley City last evening. The invitations are printed on white silk folders, and are very tasty.

—Attorney Ole Serungard paid a business visit to Fargo last week. Messrs. Axtel & Serungard will open a land and law office in the county seat as soon as a suitable place can be obtained.

—S. A. Nelson left for Lanesboro, Minn., Monday, not however before pocketing a \$75 margin on one of the lots he purchased last week. He will return with a big stock of goods.

—Mr. A. Adams and family have arrived in town, bag and baggage. While Mr. Adams' tin shop and residence are being completed the family find temporary quarters in Rob't Pinkerton's building.

—The sales of the Cooperstown Lumbar company have averaged over \$1,000 per day the past week. Messrs. Crame and Lowry have some "tall" work to do in keeping the business running smoothly.

—Attorney Iyer Jacobson has opened his office in the Pinkerton building, first door west of the hotel, where he will at all times stand in readiness to administer advice or law.

—The frames for six business houses have risen from the face of the earth this week in Cooperstown, to say nothing of numerous dwellings. There is happiness in life when one can see things jump as they do in this burg.

—Clipping an item from this paper the Casselton Reporter adds: "By the way, the Courier is second to no paper in the territory for typographical neatness and editorial sprightliness. Now don't Sta(i)r(e). This is not taffy."

—The report that has been going the rounds of the press, in regard to the general of the auditorship bill, is erroneous. A letter from Representative Benson states authoritatively that Griggs county is not affected by the bill, which is well.

—Prof. Chas. F. Amidon, principal of the Fargo high schools, spent last Sabbath in Cooperstown. He was so well pleased with the general appearance of our brisk burg that he fastened onto the title of two good lots before leaving, Monday.

—Dr. G. L. Virgo has become an ardent Mardellite and is now doing professional and apothecary business in the sequestered village on the Sheyenne. The Doctor's increasing practice among the river settlers makes Mardell a desirable location for him.

—Next Thursday endeth the Traill county struggle for the permanent location of the seat of government. Portland and Mayville unite their energies on locating it at a point midway between the two places called Traill Centre. 'Twill be a fierce fight and no mistake.

—J. C. Yancey, tonsor, is the latest acquisition to Cooperstown, and he is heartily welcomed by many of our young men upon whose physiognomies downy fuzz has accumulated. "Cash" is said to be an expert with the razor and shears, hence he can rest assured of liberal encouragement.

—Hope is all agog with excitement. Some venturesome fellow, who possesses more enterprise than discretion, is building a barn in that hopeful town. Tally one for the ex-county seat. That makes a grand total of one new building erected there during the past four months.

—A. H. Orr, the accomplished tinsmith in charge of that department of Geo. L. Lenham & Co.'s business, has been in town this week roofing the bank, the jewelry store and tinning the school house. Mr. Orr owns Cooperstown dirt, for which he has already refused a good advance over cost.

—Two four-horse teams now ply between Cooperstown and the track to accommodate the incoming people. The big Cooper mule freight train finds the demand for transportation somewhat in excess of its extensive facilities. The rush is fairly upon us, and the way things hum about town is simply grand.

—G. H. Merriell, of Merriell Bros. & Luce, has arrived from Chicago and is "heels over head" at work setting up their big stock of farm machinery. They are having a brisk trade in that line, and we expect soon to furnish our readers a description of the business edifice they intend to erect in Cooperstown.

—Geo. McCullough, foreman of the Cooper farm stables, dropped his job a few weeks since and "went west" to look up a better location. After visiting a couple or three dozen towns in the Missouri valley he is back with the declaration that "no place in the entire Northwest possesses one fourth the solid boom that Cooperstown does."

—M. H. Beckwith, a member of the Elmira, N. Y., colony, was in town yesterday and said that he was sent here by his friends and old neighbors to inspect the desirability of Griggs county as their home. They had intended on leaving home to locate at the 16th siding, on the N. P., but Mr. B. is so completely captured with this section that he thinks that the colony will come hither and "squat" in town 146, range 60. The colony represents 21 heads of family.

—A copy of E. V. Smalley's new monthly publication, "The Northwest," has reached the COURIER office, and we must say it is a "daisy." The Northwest is a 24-page journal printed in book form on fine calendared paper, and as its name implies, is devoted to the interests of the great Northwest. By remitting ten cents for a sample copy, or \$1 for a year's subscription to E. V. Smalley, New York, you will receive a paper worth three times its price.

—Several written public notices posted on a couple of our business houses, one of which is signed by a school "direckter," inclines us to the belief that there are in even this progressive county and intelligent age, men who have a hankering for knee-breeches and the days of their grand-dads, for instead of inserting notices of public meetings or legal notices in the newspapers, they post a few badly written ones in some convenient place. If the authors of such notices desire to keep the public in ignorance, or meet some requirement of law they may be successful, but let them remember that they live in an age of newspapers, in the columns of which their notices should appear if they want readers thereof.

BANK OF COOPERSTOWN. Is the Title of an Institution that will Soon Open its Doors to the Public.

Pardon us, dear readers if we mention with unusual pride the fact of the early opening of the "Bank of Cooperstown," for we think such an auspicious event this early in our career as a town is worthy of more than passing notice. Banks are the very bed-rock upon which the commercial convenience and prosperity of a community must always rest, hence more than ordinary interest attaches to the establishment of the Bank of Cooperstown in our midst. As will be noticed by their card on another page, Geo. L. Lenham and J. M. Burrell are the principals of the institution, while H. G. Pickett is to have charge.

The new bank building, though not intended as a permanent one, is two stories high and very finely finished, reflecting much credit on Architect Moffatt's skill and taste. The institution will be opened to patrons just as soon as the big safe, now at the end of the track, can be got in position. Mr. H. G. Pickett, the cashier, who is to manage the affairs of the bank, is an affable gentleman, well qualified for the position of trust imposed upon him, and will no doubt become popular with the public. The growing commercial importance of Cooperstown demand banking facilities, and she will give such an institution hearty reception.

SETTLERS' RIGHTS. A Recent Decision in Favor of Honest Settlers vs. Railway Corporations.

Last week Attorney Serungard went to Fargo with nine filings and applications to prove up, for settlers upon odd sections in 147, 58. This town is in the indemnity limit, and as the railroad company had just filed claim for all the indemnity land east of the Missouri, to make good their loss by reservations, etc., in Minnesota, the filings were refused by the officials. Mr. Serungard in behalf of his clients appeared one case as a test, and the prospects are that the settler will be protected.

The following Washington telegram, dated the 9th will prove of interest to the settlers in the indemnity limit:

"Heretofore, or within the past year, railway companies were uniformly successful in cases brought before the land department, and it was considered the height of folly for a settler to make a fight for his homestead against a corporation. Secretary Teller and the present land commissioners have by the so-called 'Perkins decision' completely overturned this condition of affairs, and the settler is now on top. The substance of the decision is that the title of settlers is held to be good, as against the claims of a railway if he shall locate his homestead prior to the time when the railroad company shall have definitely located its right of way, and filed the plat thereof in the land office. It frequently happens that a settler cannot acquire a patent for his homestead until he has complied with certain requirements, one of which is a residence on the location for the prescribed number of years. In the meantime before the settler can get his patent and after he has made his location, a railway company claims his land as part of its grant for building a railway or the branches of one already established. The Perkins decision amounts to a rejection of all such claims and invalidates a great many patents granted to railway corporations in the Northwestern states. It holds that a settler has a prior right to his homestead, if it shall be located prior to certification of the land to the railway company. The fact that a railway company had selected land prior to the date of the settler's pre-emption of his homestead can not operate to deprive him of it. An officer of the land department of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was at the interior department today, and made an unsuccessful effort to have the matter reopened, so that they could make an argument against what he called an 'outrageous decision.' He said the decision would let loose a lot of settlers upon about 10,000 acres of the St. Paul company's land in Minnesota and Dakota. The decision establishes a rule that is practically retroactive, and will be applied to all cases brought in the future, in which the homestead entries were made years ago."

HOW THEY TALK. A Venerable Gentleman Reasons With the Readers of his Local Paper on the subject of Dakota.

Winsted (Conn.) Herald Correspondence.

Dakota Territory seems to be the "promised land." At present emigration to it is remarkable. The Rev. Chas. W. Shelton, formerly of Birmingham, Conn., one of the nine of the theological class in Yale College, who pledged themselves to go to Dakota, located at Dell Rapids, southern part of the territory is in this state raising funds for a college in Yankton. He says it was estimated one thousand emigrants per day came into the territory during last summer and fall, and he thinks it a low estimate. He attests to the adaptation of the soil and climate for raising wheat of the best quality, and other cereals. There are two articles in the Congregationalist, of the 22d inst., highly commending Dakota for health and its products, more especially the northern portion, recommending it to all farmers who are seeking a home. One writer says: "Dakota in thirty years will probably stand among the foremost of the United States. His expectation is based on the fact that it is the strong and energetic men who seek it, and are fashioning the foundation." No doubt the climate is delightful in summer, the winters cold, but they claim they do not feel it with the mercury twenty degrees below zero as at zero in New England. The air clear and not subject to such changes. Such has been the statement of persons who have spent winters up at Lake Superior.

A friend of the writer moved from St. Clair, Michigan, in April, 1881, to Cooperstown, North Dakota, forty miles north of the Northern Pacific R. R.; took up 160 acres in his own name, and 160 in his daughter's name; built a house. About the 1st of January I received a very long letter from him and will quote some of his statements, which will show how they progress out west: "There was one house and barn in the town only, and no settlement nearer than twenty miles. Now I am surrounded by nice farms with comfortable dwellings and at our fall election nearly four hundred votes were cast, and the town is made the county seat of the new county of Griggs. When I came here there were not over fifty voters in the county; last fall over eight hundred and fifty were polled. I plowed about two hundred acres the first year and put into wheat and oats last spring, and harvested three thousand bushels of the best quality of wheat and two thousand of oats, worth 75 cts. per bushel for seed or feed. Wheat a dollar at the railroad. A railroad is built within twenty miles and will be finished this year from the Northern Pacific R. R. A plenty of land can be pre-empted for the office fees, or bought of the railroad or private individuals, but the most desirable is rising, and rapid sales are being made. In this locality wheat yields from twenty to forty bushels and oats forty or fifty on turf, or sixty to eighty per acre if plowed the fall before. The county buildings, a large hotel and school house, are to be built this springcoming. Two banks are to be established here."

In a subsequent letter he sent me a diagram for a city, with avenues and streets sufficient for a population of ten thousand. The first house built only two years ago. He speaks highly of the climate. I have the first number of the Cooperstown Courier, of eight pages, filled with advertisements and creditable matter, Jan. 26 last.

A farmer there can realize returns for his labor at once; quite different from many of Connecticut emigrants who went west to occupy the Western Reserve and other places; the land covered with heavy timber; were obliged to cut down enough to build a house, and slave a generation before he had a good farm, but since the west is open to emigrants, farms have been opened to them ready for the plow.

"Go west," was Horace Greeley's injunction. Young men will do well to heed it and grow up with the country.

OBSERVER.

Waterbury, Feb. 27, 1883.

—M. Zimmerman left for Shamburg, Pa., Tuesday. He'll close out and be back in about as short order as possible.

—Chas. Cooper is back from his eastern trip, and ready for the summer's campaign with the "golden."

—Chas. Ward, C. G. Merrill, C. A. Renwick, E. J. McMahon, and others have represented Hope at the county seat since our last issue.

—The lamlet in the southeastern corner of this county has been having a postoffice fight. For dissensions that little berg takes the cake.

—Tower City acquitted herself nobly at her municipal election last week. The license question was voted upon, and anti-license votes prevailed. Tower City has been a temperance town two years, and regrets it not.

—The COURIER is now settled in its new home, on Lenham avenue. Our heavy printing "masheen" caused lots of lifting and tugging, but by the gracious kindness of such men as Sheriff Johnson, Knud Thompson, Frank Hann, J. Stevens, P. A. Melgurg, and numerous others, whose names we cannot call, the stubborn thing had to move. Gentlemen, your kindness shall be indelibly written on the tablets of our memory.

Proceedings County Commissioners.

APRIL 2, 1883, 2:00 P. M.

Present—Rollin C. Cooper, Allen Breed and N. C. Rukke.
Rollin C. Cooper in the chair.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Resignation of George W. Barnard, treasurer, presented and filed.

Moved and ordered that the resignation of George W. Barnard be accepted.

Moved and ordered that Anton Enger be appointed to serve until the next annual election and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Official bond of Anton Enger, treasurer, presented and approved.

Bills filed and approved as follows:

Wm. Doherty, hauling and building bridges	\$ 161 75
Chas. A. Hall hauling and building bridges	216 25
Hope Pioneer, publishing proceedings county commissioners (corrected)	7 13
Luce & Merriell, 6 pair hand cuffs and leg irons	30 00
Ed. D. Stair, publishing proceedings county commissioners	11 58
Theodore F. Kerr, services as superintendent public schools	56 00
H. P. Smart, 6 months rent, register of deeds and county com'r's office to July 1, 1883	138 00
H. P. Smart, express, misc etc.	26 45
H. P. Smart, salary as county clerk for quarter ending March 31, 1883	125 00
Wm. Glass services as justice in case Virgo vs. Charlton	9 35

WITNESS FEES SAME CASE AS FOLLOWS:

G. L. Virgo	6 70
Mr. Foster	6 70
Robt. Wilson	4 00
Francis Jagger	3 70

Petition asking that no license be granted in the county with 375 signatures presented and filed.

Petition for license with 129 signatures presented and filed.

Application of Messrs. Blow and Gillespie for liquor license presented and filed.

Moved and ordered that the petitions and applications above referred to be laid upon the table.

The commissioners herewith ask for an expression of the voters of the county on the 2nd day of June, 1883, with regard to granting license in the county.

The commissioners also request suggestions from the people throughout the county with reference to formation of school townships in compliance with the new law.

Adjourned to meet April 2nd, 1883 at 9:00 a. m.

ROLLIN C. COOPER,
HERBERT P. SMART, Chairman,
Clerk.

APRIL 3, 1883, 9:00 A. M.

Present—Rollin C. Cooper, N. C. Rukke and Allen Breed.

Rollin C. Cooper in the chair.
Bill of N. C. Rukke for services as county commissioner, \$80, filed and approved.

Adjourned to meet April 16, 1883, at 2:00 p. m.

ROLLIN C. COOPER,
HERBERT P. SMART, Chairman,
Clerk.

Manly J. Davis is the sole agent for Griggs county of the Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow.

I am now prepared to furnish money on final proofs at the most reasonable rates obtainable. WM. GLASS, Attorney and Loan Agent.

Dakota Hardware for Sale.

A good Hardware business in a thriving Dakota town for sale. Best of reasons given. Address, "P. M.," Davenport, Dak.

Carpenters Wanted.

I will pay the highest going wages for another dozen good finishers. Apply at once to C. C. PHILIPPE, Cooperstown.

AMBEROSE H. ARMSTRONG,
PLASTERER AND BRICK LAYER

COOPERSTOWN, - DAKOTA.

I have located in Cooperstown "for keeps" and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage in my line. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

AMBEROSE H. ARMSTRONG.

ATTENTION ALL!

CHAS. E. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

JEWELER,

Has located in Cooperstown and is now prepared to execute all kinds Watch, Clock and Jewelry

REPAIRING

EXPEDITIOUSLY.

For the present work can be left at Odegar & Thompson's or the COURIER office.

ALEX. MOFFAT,

Architect and Builder,

COOPERSTOWN, - DAK.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

J. C. YANCEY,

Tonsorial Artiste,

COOPERSTOWN, D. T.

With towels clean, and razors kept in good order the public of Cooperstown. A call solicited from all.

HAPPY AT LAST.

They had been warned against each other; before they ever met—al Lester and Marion Gray.

"She is an arrant coquette; presumes upon her beauty and money, and thinks every man is after the latter," he was told; "don't let her make a fool of you." While—"Be aware of handsome Paul Lester, Marion; though your heart has hitherto been love-proof, he will find its weak point and wound it," was the advice that annoyed her and the result was, naturally, that each was predisposed to dislike and distrust the other.

"Yet after all, they did neither. The seeds of doubt once sown had taken root and flourished feebly, but the man and woman sympathized—and loved—in their secret hearts; only they kept their feelings secret—especially from each other; for when Paul's affection would peep out in some unguarded look or word, Marion would shrink back distrustful; and when she betrayed her feelings by some tender tone or wistful glance, he reminded himself quickly—"She is an arrant coquette."

So when the end of the gay winter season came, and the birds of fashion prepared to fly away to "fresh fields and pastures new," and Paul and Marion bade each other goodbye, each was miserable—each was in doubt—each was in love.

"Adieu!" said Paul, with merry gallantry, hiding a sharp heart-pang. "I am grateful to you for many pleasant hours, although I do not flatter myself you will remember me until next winter comes."

And she answered, smilingly, that "until next winter" was a long time to remember anyone.

So Paul went away heavy-hearted, for he owned to himself:

"I do love her far too well; and she—the coquette—had she cared a jot for me, would surely have given me one serious, kind word of parting."

Not remembering that he had given no "serious, kind words" to her—not suspecting that, alone that night, she repeated his light farewell with a heart-sob of pain:

"Remember him till next winter! Oh, Paul, my heart's dear love, I shall remember you till I die, and die remembering you!"

They met before the winter came, however; they met in the late summer by the seaside. The little plant of doubt had become a great, rank weed now whose poisonous root embittered their secret love and its taste of happiness.

Paul had come down to the shore expressly because he had heard that Marion was there, and he was "fain to see her," as Swinburne says, yet, when they met, he pretended to be much surprised at the encounter, while Marion, who had heard of his coming, and counted the hours till he should arrive—who had made her toilet with the utmost care for his loved eyes alone—whose beauty had bloomed anew at the thought that his smile would be its sunshine—Marion stared at him in innocent surprise for a few seconds before she could "recall to her memory who he was, and where she had formerly met him!"

Oh, fools!—poor silly fools—to trifle thus with the peace of their own hearts!

But the mischief was done; the breach was made, and kept widening day by day. It would require a grave and great convulsion of ordinary circumstances and events to bring these two proud, loving hearts back into their true relations.

And that convulsion came; it came in the shape of a great storm one evening towards the end of August—the day before the one that Paul had fixed to return to town.

"For why should I stay longer? She cares nothing for me. Her presence brings me only torture," he thought. "I'll be a man and leave her."

And she, wild with misery, unable to rest within doors, hating herself because she had appeared to urge him to go, while her heart died within her at the thought of parting; she set off for a mad walk along the sands.

Anywhere to escape from herself.

"I have been unkind, unfriendly, rude—we are not even friends now, any more—I might have won him, and I have driven him away—the only man I ever loved! Oh, why was I warned against him. Why did I not judge for myself? He will go to-morrow and I shall never see him more—never more!"

A wild desire to be utterly and entirely alone—to abandon herself to her despair where no human eye could see her, came over her; she turned and walked out to a rock that at low water was accessible from the shore, but at full tide was surrounded.

"I will come back before the water turns," she thought, with a thrill of mortal fear, "There is an hour yet."

But an hour goes swiftly when one is lost in painful thought; nearly twice that time had gone when a sudden peal of thunder aroused her.

The water was all around the rock, surging and tossing wildly; her return to the shore was cut off.

She stretched out her arms toward the beach and uttered one long and thrilling cry; the raging wind carried it out to sea and no one heard her.

"I am lost—lost!" she cried. "Oh, God, have mercy on me!" and she sank down almost insensible.

But though no one heard her piercing cry someone saw her, and that someone was the man she loved.

He had seen her go hurrying along the beach, and foreseeing a storm, had followed her; he had not known she was on the rock and was wondering now where he could have missed her, when he saw her white dress fluttering in the wind.

Within five minutes he had procured a boat, and in the face of the raging storm, went toiling out to sea to save her.

God! I am not afraid now, even of dying." She did not know it—her excitement was too great—but there was "full confession" in those words, and impulsively Paul kissed the lips that spoke them.

"My darling, you do care for me a little, then. Oh, Marion, be it life or death, with you, I welcome it. But," and he kissed the sweet, white lips again, "life is the sweetest. Come, dearest, come."

They turned, hand in hand, to enter the boat, it was gone. They were alone on a desolate rock, and death around them. They looked into each other's faces.

Marion uttered one bitter cry. "I have murdered you! My love—my love! I have murdered you! Yet I would have given my life for yours!"

He caught her to his breast. "Death together is better than life apart," he said, "and it would have come to that to-morrow. Oh, Marion, did you love me all this time?"

"From the very first," she answered, weeping. "I, too, can welcome death, if the alternative is life without you."

Then they confessed to each other, humbly, all their folly, all their suffering, all their love; and with death creeping on them close and fast they were happy.

"You will hold me fast," she whispered, as the great waves came rolling in, and covered their feet already.

"Don't let them wash me away from you. Let us die together."

"He held her to his heart. He was very quiet and pale.

"I swear to you," he said, "that death shall not divide us; that was life's work."

"No," she said, and kissed him gently. "It was the work of pride."

But neither life, nor death, nor pride divided them that night, for they were rescued.

Men who had seen Paul row out to the rock, and vainly watched for his return, went out and took them off.

A pale quiet girl came back in her lover's arms. The mischief was undone, the breach was closed two hearts had, found their natural resting places.

And in a few short weeks Paul and Marion were married, and wholly happy at last.

An Orator's Quick Wit.

Few men have enjoyed such an enviable reputation for wit and eloquence as Sargent S. Prentiss, the Maine boy, who, going to Mississippi as a Yankee schoolmaster, became the leading lawyer and orator of the south. He was a pedagogue in the vicinity of Natchez, and used to say that in teaching the boy's how to shoot ideas he cleared ground enough of birchen rods to entitle him to a pre-emption right of public land.

Such was his presence of mind that the most embarrassing situation failed to throw him off his guard. Once, when engaged in a political discussion he had for his antagonist, a prosy, verbose speaker, who purposely spoke "against time."

It was nearly dark when Prentiss rose to speak. Just as he began, a jackass in a neighboring yard commenced braying. It was an amusing scene. The animal kept on braying until Prentiss's friends showed their annoyance, and his opponents roared with laughter. But the orator waited patiently until there was a lull. Then casting a comical look upon his prosy antagonist, he turned to the audience and said,

"Gentlemen, I did not come here today to reply to two equally eloquent speeches."

And down he sat amid the most uproarious applause.

On another occasion his sense of delicacy and his presence of mind extricated him from what might have proved a most unpleasant position. Henry Clay, his political idol, was a guest of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. A large crowd collected in front of the building and clamored for a speech from the eloquent Kentuckian.

Mr. Clay came forward, said a few words and then, to the great disappointment of his admirers, retired.

Some one discovered Prentiss at a side window and at once there went up the shout, "Prentiss! a speech! a speech!"

He was dragged, against his will, to the front of the portico, where he was greeted with enthusiasm. As soon as silence was restored he said,

"Fellow-citizens, when the eagle is soaring in the sky, the owls and the bats retire to their holes."

Before the shouts which followed this compliment to Mr. Clay had ceased, Mr. Prentiss had disappeared.

Mr. Jonathan Bowers, of Blanchester, O., writes: "I am 72 years of age. I keep Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla always in the house. A dose now and then makes me feel like a boy. It gives me a good appetite and keeps me from having dyspepsia."

A Graphic Pen-Picture of Stephen W. Dorsey.

Cleveland Leader Letter.

There was a wild, angry, excited look on his face, the look which reminded one of a hunted animal driven to bay, and his words were hot and bitter. Liar, perjurer, thief, contemptible sneak villain, were epithets which flowed freely from his lips as he referred to those who had acted against him in his trial. Only once did he laugh or even smile, and that was when some reference was made to the constant demands upon him for money by a lot of leeches who infest the capital and its courts and lobbies. Then it was a laugh full of discord and hatred rather than pleasure or merriment. His home is a beautiful one. A fine large house in a fashionable neighborhood, parlors richly furnished, costly paintings upon the walls, a beautiful wife of whom everybody speaks with honor and regard, yet that look upon his face and that spirit of hatred for mankind which breathed forth in his every word and movement showed that his surroundings did not detract from the painful consciousness that his condition is a critical one, and the hand of every man is against him. His wife is a beautiful woman, an ornament to society, but, feeling keenly the attacks upon her husband, she seems to have almost entirely withdrawn from social life, if, indeed, its doors remain open to her.

WHIRLIGIG OF POLITICS.

Defeated Congressmen Seeking Appointments—An Illustration of the Ups and Downs.

Washington Correspondence.

With March 4th over half of the members of the present house of representatives step out of public life. How ill-equipped the majority of these men are to take up the threads of private business again, may be judged from the from the great demand for appointments within the gift of the president. Missions and consularships, land agencies and territorial judgeships are among the prizes to be secured, and there are many members' hands in the government grab-bag. There are very few of the defeated congressmen who are in first-rate shape to go home and resume former business. In the case of lawyers, this is especially true. Most of them are middle-aged men who, six or eight years ago, left a fair practice to come to congress. In the meantime fresh blood has come into their towns, younger men have established themselves, and gathered up the practice, and it is not easy, indeed it is almost impossible, to supplant them.

It would seem that men with a growing law practice, men who depend on their own resources for a livelihood, would anticipate the result of a suspension of private business during years spent in the public service. The partner is left at home to look after the congressman's interests, retains only the clients who rely on him; the remainder turn to other lawyers, and when the defeated member returns to his home he finds himself practically out of work.

However, the poor lawyer who aspires to be a legislator shuts his eyes to the future and decides to enter politics. From that moment expenses begin. He must contribute to the campaign fund, and contribute liberally, or he will not be carried through. It may be that the contest is so close that he is obliged to mortgage his home to raise funds. His freedom of speech is at once curtailed.

He is no longer a free man. He is worried and harassed on every side. But there is a partial recompense. The fatal day arrives. Our candidate is successful and becomes a member-elect. Can he now give himself up to intoxicating dreams of his own eloquence in the halls of the Nation's Capitol? Can his leisure hours be filled with imaginings of his own species on the "burning issues" of the day? Not at all. The election debris is no sooner cleared away than the wrangle for office begins. There are collectorships and clerkships and post-offices to be fought over, with the surety that a vast majority of the applicants must be disappointed in the end—and thus converted from friends into working antagonists, and the struggle does not stop when the unhappy member finally escapes to Washington. There bitter disappointment awaits him. He is placed on an unimportant committee. His speeches are not listened to with deference or attention; he is not so quickly recognized by the Speaker of the house as the older members; his influence in the departments is small; he is not in demand in society. Our congressman grows desperate. His pride is touched and he resolves to "conquer or die." He studies finance. He examines one branch of the subject in its minutest detail and biding his time bursts into the arena with an array of facts and a command of language that surprised the House into listening. They at once discovered the true ring in his speech and gave him their undivided attention.

They applauded him, congratulated him, shake his hand; he is the hero of the hour. His star is now in the ascendant. He no longer talks to empty benches. His constituents who have followed him to Washington for clerkship are gradually stowed away in the department pigeon holes. His wife and daughters become more prominent as social figures, and his own presence is in good demand at dinner parties. Our Representative has now a clear sailing. He goes home, secures his reelection and returns, and begins work to secure a good committee position for the next Congress. He succeeds and is given a prominent place on a prominent committee. In this way he becomes intimate with the "leaders" of the House, is occasionally spoken of himself as a leader, and from that becomes an object of interest to the galleries. His affairs are now at flood tide and the ebb is so gradual that he does not realize it. There appears on the clear horizon a little disturbance over a postoffice in his district. A numerous signed petition to remove the present incumbent is sent to him. This he refuses to do, as the Postmaster is one of his own appointments, and in many respects a suitable person for the office. Then there is some dissatisfaction among the merchants about the management of the Custom House, and a delegation visit Washington to urge the collector's removal. This our Representative will not do, but promises not to recommend his reappointment and the delegation goes home only half satisfied.

Time goes on and the next election comes around and our Representative awakens on a dreary November morning to find himself defeated. The Postoffice and Collectorship have spread discontent. His rival is a young man with clean hands and a clear head, a vigorous, self-confident man sure to succeed. Our Representative has nothing more to expect from that district. He returns to Washington sore in spirit to serve but his remaining three months in congress. His wife and daughters accompany him to a last taste of the brilliant society to which they have become so attached. He tries to put on a brave front and go on with his legislative work, but his heart is not in it. His future constantly obtrudes itself between him and his duties. His law practice, should he resume it after the 4th of March, insures him no immediate return of ready money, and, of course, he has saved nothing from a salary of \$5,000. That has been exhausted by the demands of Washington society. The outlook is not bright. He begins to consider what an unjust thing it is for the government, after taking the best years out of a man's life, to set him adrift to shift for himself. He reflects on the ingratitude of

the people whom he has served so faithfully and determines never to make his home among them again. He is now trying to decide whether it would be better to go West as a judge or land agent where the prospect of making a fortune in speculation is good, or try to get a mission or consularship with a higher salary and more glory, be it ever so transient. In the meantime his influence is steadily declining in the House. His counsel is neither so often sought nor his advice so often taken. One of his appointees in the departments has already been discharged to make room for somebody else. His wife and daughters are not invited as much as they were last winter, and taking one consideration with another the defeated Representative's "life is not a happy one."

Personal Items.

D. K. Russell, once a husband of Ada Isaacs Menkin, is now a professional beggar in St. Louis. Another of her husbands was John C. Heenan, the pugilist, and another Orpheus C. Kerr, the humorist.

Mrs. Lille Devereux Blake lectured in New York recently, in answer to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. She said: "When woman's influence is left in its proper place, men will be more humane, and their minds converted from brute force."

Among the public bequests in the will of the late Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, are \$10,000 to the Boston Provident Association, \$5,000 to the Children's Hospital, and \$10,000 to the Massachusetts General hospital.

"For a long time," says a New York letter, "the Vanderbilts were not in what is called fashionable society in New York; but the strongest gates have yielded to the golden touch, and one sees their names now at entertainments in the most exclusive circles." Is New York society founded on anything better than money, that it should ever have turned up its haughty nose at the Vanderbilts?

A Berlin dispatch of March 2 to a London paper says: "Yesterday afternoon the Prince of Wales paid a second visit of considerable length to Prince Bismarck, who, in the course of the day, also received calls from Prince William of Prussia, the Duke of Genoa, and others. The Prince of Wales also gave a sitting yesterday in the palace of the Crown Prince to the painter Angeli, probably with a view to making a present of his portrait to the mess of the Blucher Hussars."

Mentioning the arrival of United States Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, at Aiken, S. C., the Recorder of that town says: "His family have been spending the winter here, and are comfortably quartered at one of our hotels. The senator keeps a stylish carriage and his own horses, driven by a white coachman arrayed in blue coat and brass buttons. Miss Edmunds is frequently seen out riding on a fine animal of her own, which is said to have cost \$1,000."

Kate Middleworth of Norwood, O., was noted for beauty and recklessness. The richest young man in the place wished to marry her, but she rejected him because she preferred Pat Henry; a railroad switchman. To her surprise and indignation Pat was not transported with delight by the distinction, and she made up her mind to kill him and herself. She obtained a revolver and started for the switch house, intending to shoot him through the window, but in nervously cocking the weapon she accidentally discharged it into her own head.

Senator Pugh has a bass voice of tremendous depth, and a correspondent thinks his throat must be coiled up like the stem of a brass horn in order to get it into his body, ample as its proportions are. When he says "No" during roll-call it sounds as if the voice came up through the trap from the sub-basement to the Capitol. Senator Sawyer also has a strong voice. When he responds to his name it sounds like a man hallooing through the woods. Senator Vance answers "Yes" or "No" with a hearty cheerfulness eminently suggestive of the highly entertaining stories he tells in the cloak-room, which provoke so much laughter that it is often necessary to close the cloak-room doors so that the business of the senate can proceed.

Sir Charles Gaven Duffy, in his latest volume on Ireland, gives a piquant sketch of the poetess "Speranza" now Lady Wilde, who first wrote for the London journals under a man's non-de-plume. "I was greatly surprised," Mr. Duffy writes, "by the first contribution, and requested Mr. John Fenshaw Ellis to call at the Nation office. Mr. Ellis, in reply invited me to visit him in Lesson street. I did so immediately, and was ushered into the presence of a tall girl, whose stately carriage and figure, flashing brown eyes, and features cast in a heroic mold, seemed fit for the genius of poetry, or the spirit of revolution. This young girl represented a substantial force in Irish politics, the vehement will of a woman of genius." Lady Wilde's essays on English women and society are quite familiar to readers of the Press' Sunday supplement.

How to Cook Beans.

Beans are a very nutritious and healthy food when properly cooked, but many people cook fat pork with them, which makes them too greasy for children and people of weak digestion. Almost any one can eat beans cooked in this way: Wash well and soak in warm water for a while, skim into another water and cook till soft. Turn on to the earthen baking plates, add a little salt and some butter and bake in a moderate oven. In cool weather they will keep several days and are very convenient when a hasty meal is wanted. A lean ham or shoulder bone cooked with beans gives them a good flavor and is a good way of using up such bones when the meat has been mostly cut from them. A piece of lean beef cooked with them is also good for those who can eat meat. Most people relish baked beans if good and properly cooked. They are strengthening food much more so than potatoes.—Rural New Yorker.

A GREAT BLESSING

For Weak and Suffering Woman.

Every Man and Woman in America, Needs KIDNEY-WORT.

"The greatest misfortune of the present day," remarks the author of a recent medical treatise of much value, "is, that mothers and wives of to-day are so often unfitted for their duties, and for all domestic enjoyment, by reason of shattered health and overtaxed systems. For these special weaknesses to which womankind is so apt to fall victims, no surer, better or safer remedy can be found than Kidney-Wort. The wonderful tonic properties of this great remedy have specific action in correcting the disorders of female organism, and then in building up the general health, keeping the secretory organs in perfect order and imparting the glow and elasticity of early womanhood."

A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE'S TROUBLES.

"Domestic remedies and prescriptions by myself (a practicing physician) and other doctors, only palliated my wife's chronic, two years' standing, inflammation of the bladder. Kidney-Wort, however, cured her." These are extracts from a letter, sent to the proprietors of this remedy, by its author, Dr. C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia. The list of cures might be prolonged almost indefinitely. For the purpose of this article, however, only a few more will be added. "I had kidney and other troubles over 30 years," writes Mrs. J. T. Galloway, of E. K. Flat, Oregon. "Nothing helped me but Kidney-Wort. It effected a permanent cure." Mr. Nelson Fairchild, of St. Albans, Vt., is closer "home," and his case would seem to merit special mention. Briefly, it is, in his own language, this: "Kidney-Wort is a medicine of priceless value. I had piles for 16 consecutive years. It cured me."

MALARIA

Is a disease which attacks the human family in spring, and has formed the chief subject of many learned articles. We cannot pass from this subject without supplementing it with the assertion that Kidney-Wort is a specific for other diseases than Malaria, and such disorders as may be directly traceable to it. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is almost distressing complaint. Every reader of this article probably knows the symptoms. The effects are wide-spread and far-reaching. Almost the entire human organism is apt to become deranged, when dyspepsia is suffered to run on unchecked. Kidney-Wort can be relied upon, reader, to cure any case of Malaria, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, and a host of their kindred or attendant ills. All we ask is a trial. That will make you its life-long friend.

It is a matchless alternative, a pleasant yet powerful tonic, and, indeed, "fills the bill" as a needless, pleasant, powerful preparation. As near as mortals may be able to reach perfection, Kidney-Wort may safely be called perfect. It is not a compound of herbs alleged to have been discovered by some mythical missionary, whilst in some imaginary "foreign land." Kidney-Wort is a preparation, however, combining all the essential ingredients of far advanced thinkers, and scientific men who labor for the amelioration of human ills. Buy a bottle, and you will, if afflicted, agree with thousands of others who have done so and found themselves renewed thereby in health and spirits.



For a Free Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revivifies the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man, woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 235 and 237 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Noves Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, Agents.

Piles Piles Piles.

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles.

A single box of Dr. Williams' Lidian Eye Ointment has cured the worst chronic case of Thirty Years standing. Sold and recommended by all Druggists. Price \$1.00.

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\$65 A MONTH and board.

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THE COURIER.

TEMPERANCE.

The True Mission of the Rum Seller Portrayed.—The Rum-Drinker Also Pictured.

Rights of Suffering Women to Petition.

MR. EDITOR:—
There is a little mist over the eyes of some of the people of our town, and your brush is in demand that there may be clearer vision.
Some men have said, who should have had more discernment, that the petition to the commissioners of this county asking that they should not grant license for the sale of poison in Griggs county, was weakened because it was signed by women. This impression was given by the rum sucker and rum seller, and those who have decided to stand by rum, and ruin, and wreck, and to forward the interests of from two to half a dozen men who come to our town to send our sons and neighbors to a swift, fiery and eternal hell, "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." In other words these men say that the women of Cooperstown—the wives, mothers, sisters—women who have come to this free land of Dakota, who have borne the trials and burdens of this new life; who have left the comforts of homes and old friendships of their eastern homes to plant homes here, where they may enjoy the few years left to them of life on earth, have no right to petition for peace, safety, security and happiness of their town and community.

No rights, no voice, no cry, no remonstrance against wrong, to wives, mothers, sisters and women. Those who have to bear the great burden of this wrong, whose bodies must bend until they break with work to supply that which the rum-seller steals, whose tears flow day and night, whose hearts burn with anguish, must be as mute and dumb as the brute in the stall. Those who have more than any one else the moral character of the family to build up and whose work is unremitting to make the children and family happy for this life and that to come have no right to petition against that which destroys all for this life and that of the future. None of the rumsellers and rum drinkers and those whose hearts are harder than a stone and who have lost all love for wives, mothers and sisters will say it or think it. The rumseller has lost sense of regard for the highest, holiest, purest love which this world holds. The rum drinker is losing all sense of regard for the highest, holiest, purest love on earth.

Those who support the rumseller and rum drinker are on the same road and must, sooner or later, if they turn not, possess the same spirit. Rumsellers may damn, curse, blight and destroy and fill the earth with woe and darkest ruin. They have rights and must be protected in their devilish, hellish business, but the pure, noble wife and mother must be dumb.

The rumsellers may push their petition for license as they did here, they make false entries as they did here, they may take six young men from St. Clair, Mich. and lie to them to get their signatures as they did here, stating that there was a petition out for "free" whiskey, and they didn't believe any one should sell without license, therefore they were out for license, but the women of Griggs who are our wives, mothers and sisters must not touch the pen to move in remonstrance because forsooth it weakens the petition.

The rumseller will take the last cent from the husband, then kick him into the street; steal the last piece of bread and meat from the half starved children; steal their clothes from their backs; steal the shoes from off their feet; steal the coals from the grate which keep them warm; steal the blankets off their bed; steal the dress from the half clad mother; steal every comfort from her home; rob her of all and every joy she has ever known and murder her by these processes. Then if woman lift her voice or pen or protest against his hellish purposes he will choke her remonstrance to death or burn it at the stake.

This may be the order of those who call themselves men now, but by and by women will treat rumsellers as men deal with horse thieves, and the day of God's vengeance is not very remote, and women shall be the nemesis.

I am a "Son of God" and speak as a "Son of God," and list my cry as a "Son of God." The poor, wan hand of feeble women; the white, soft hand of sensitive women; the delicate, frail hand of suffering women; the tender, loving hand of wronged women shall yet smite, like the lightning flash, the dark, fiend who shall deal poison to his neighbors. "Woe unto him who putteth the bottle to his neighbors lips" shall be the breath of her vengeance, and it shall be the breath of women who pray and run on God's sweet errands of mercy to the sick and sad and weary of heart. With one hand she shall smite; with the other she shall smite as with lightning, the dark curse of our land.

A few years ago we prayed that the curse of human slavery might be driven from this land. The answer came in blood to the horses' bridle and death to a million souls. A more awful curse rests upon the land and we pray, and the answers shall be with blood and fire and pillar of smoke.

Already comes the report that two hell holes are to be opened in our fair town. The petition of 385 persons of our county, 300 of whom were voters, should have kept the door to this cursed business closed. If they shall be opened and our young men shall enter and go down the swift way to hell through them the question must be met here and at the judgement bar of God, who was responsible that these dark places were given a foot hold in this new town of Dakota? Who is responsible for the wail of the lost souls in the drunkards' hell?

QUILL.

Fargo Argus: The spring is here—the last of the snows of winter are on their liquid journey to the north. The warm, genial rays of the sun are drying

and warming the surface, and giving assurance that the wheat crop this year will surpass even the great crops of other years. Fortunes will be made this summer by those who are so fortunate as to have broad acres in the Valley to seed. It is no extravagance to believe that many in this county will the present season realize from their wheat crop the full cost of the land.

Public Lands in Griggs.

Governor Austin, register of the U. S. Land Office at Fargo, has this to say as to Griggs county and the public lands therein:

Griggs county lies to the north of Barnes and the west of Traill; its eastern boundary is the range line between ranges 55 and 56; its western is the range line between 61 and 62. Here the townships are all surveyed except township 145, range 59, town 146, ranges 60 and 61; town 147, ranges 60 and 61; town 148, ranges 60 and 61. With these exceptions the plats have been recently received at the Fargo Land Office. In town 145, ranges 60, 61 and 62, the land is said to be very choice. The main settlements in Griggs county are in the southern part, around Hope, which at present is one of the termini of the Manitoba road, and the other main settlement is in the central part, around Cooperstown, to which the Sanborn, Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain road is being run. Cooperstown is about in the center of town 146, range 59. There are some farmers around Mardell, a trifle further east than Cooperstown, and the rest of the county, with the exception of that unsurveyed, is unoccupied by settlers and tilings can be made in almost every township, and in some tree culture entries may be made.

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MEATS,

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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.
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—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE

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STOVES,

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Builders' Material,

Iron, Nails, Glass,

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BLACKSMITH COAL,

GUNS, AMMUNITION,

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COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

Prices Low and Goods First-Class.

You are very respectfully invited to give us a call, examine our goods and get prices before buying.
214 STEVENS & ENGER.

THE BEST 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—

NUMEROUS 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,

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

LOTS FOR THE PRESENT CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING TO

J. M. BURRELL, Sec'y. Cooper Townsite Company, SANBORN, D. T.

PLATS SENT ON REQUEST.

UNIFORM PRICES TO ALL!

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

GEO. L. LENHAM, J. M. BURRELL
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BANK OF COOPERSTOWN
A General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Negotiate for Non-Residents First Mortgage Loans
BEARING 10 AND 12 PER CENT!
Interest on City Property and Improved Farms.
Insurance Written in the best Companies at reasonable rates. A large amount of city property, improved and unimproved farms for sale.
SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR.

COOPERSTOWN.
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SALE AND FEED STABLES.

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

Experienced drivers, thoroughly acquainted with the country, furnished when desired. A trial trip respectfully solicited by,
Your's Truly,
AL. E. SHUE.
Stables North of Big Hotel.

BOYUM & HOILAND,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Farm Machinery,

AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
"Minneapolis" Harvester and Twine Binder,
THE CASE FARM WAGON,
NORWEGIAN AND DAVENPORT PLOWS,
Cooperstown, Dakota.

We are putting in a large stock of Agricultural Implements, and will make it an object for all to call.

Sledge-Hammer Argument.

"Quill" last week handed us the following, which is gleaned from the honored pen of Joseph Cook:

How many of your life assurance societies will allow you as a moderate drinker to be insured on the same basis as a total abstainer? There is a practical question. Since I came to England I have been studying the history of some of your life assurance societies, and I hold in my hand literal extracts from their own documents—not temperance publications at all; and the great outcome of the experience of these societies is that the total abstainers is paid from seven or ten up to fifteen and seventeen per cent. bonus over and above the moderate drinker. That is an actual result; that is not the outcome of sentimentalism; there is a fact which all ought to take as the result of experience. Not long ago one of the famous societies was addressed on this point, and made, through the secretary, the following report—I have the original letter in my possession: "During the past sixteen years we have issued 9,345 policies on the lives of non-abstainers (carefully excluding any one who are not strictly temperate) and 3,396 on the lives of the abstainers; 524 of the former have died, but only ninety-one of the abstainers, or less than half the proportionate number, which of course would be 190."

This is after an experience of sixteen years. The outcome of their experience is like a peal of thunder from Sinai. Total abstainers assured in a separate section. The profits given to them are so much greater than those given to strictly temperate men who are not total abstainers, that the two departments, must, in justice, be kept entirely distinct. Are life insurance societies to be allowed to go beyond the church in regard for the health of men in body and soul? These societies are not governed according to biblical rules; they are not governed by this or that theory in science. There is a stern common-sense applied to a selfish problem, and the outcome of it is that 17.15, 10 per cent. bonus is paid to the strictly temperate man who is not an abstainer. It is high time for the pulpit, for the pew, for the young men to arouse themselves when such are the signs of the times in secular societies.

MOORE & SANBURN,
GENERAL
BLACKSMITHS
AND HORSE SHOERS,
Roberts Street, COOPERSTOWN.

The public are hereby informed that we are now prepared to execute all work in the line of GENERAL JOBBING and Repairing on Short Notice. A call solicited.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1888. 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 thereof on the 11th day of May, 1888, viz: Sevast Knudson Skogen, D. S. No. 9873 for the e 1/2 of s w 1/4 and e 1/2 of n w 1/4 of section 22, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole J. Skrien, Omund Nelson, Ole Halvorson, C. P. Bolkon, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
OLE SERUNGARD, Atty. 10-14.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 8, 1888. 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 thereof on the 10th day of May, 1888, viz: Ole Elstoen, D. S. No. 12578 for the northwest quarter of section 26, township 148 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole O. Groff, Thore Olson, I. E. Meis, E. W. Mera, all of Ottawa, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
L. A. KEDNEY, Attorney. 10-14.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 3, 1888. 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 thereof on the 10th day of May, 1888, viz: Charles C. Platt, H. E. No. 10249 for the e 1/2 of n e 1/4 of section 16, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Andrew Park, S. Park, Charles Frost, Lewis Rinde, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
IVER JACOBSON, Attorney, Cooperstown, D. T.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 3, 1888. 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 thereof on the 10th day of May, 1888, viz: Joseph Downing, D. S. No. 11929 for the w 1/2 of section 8, township 144 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John G. Miller, Duncan Sinclair, Alexander Miller, Archibald Sinclair, all of Mont Clair P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 10th day of May, 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
W. M. GLASS, Atty. 9-12.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 3, 1888. 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 thereof on the 10th day of May, 1888, viz: Mathias T. Swickard for failure to comply with laws as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6248 dated March 17, 1882, upon the n w 1/4 section 34, township 148, range 59, in Griggs county, Dak., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Mathias T. Swickard has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract since the date of said entry or prior to the date of commencement of this contest. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
S. B. PINNEY, Atty for Contestant. 9-12.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 24, 1888. 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 thereof on the 3d day of June, 1888, viz: Peter Fiero, D. S. No. 10516 for the southeast quarter of section 28, township 145 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John W. Fiero, A. G. Lindsay, Martin M. Fankdel, G. S. Pynington, all of Helena, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony will be taken before John Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
S. B. PINNEY, Attorney. 11-15.

KNOW ALL MEN!
BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT
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Pioneer Hardware
—A N D—
MACHINERY DEPOT

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While thanking our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit a continuance of the same by fair dealing. Remember that the

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is the place to buy cheap for cash.
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NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1888. 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 thereof on the 11th day of May, 1888, viz: Sevast Knudson Skogen, D. S. No. 9873 for the e 1/2 of s w 1/4 and e 1/2 of n w 1/4 of section 22, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole J. Skrien, John Torfin, Samuel Homma, A. A. Fluto, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, 1888, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
OLE SERUNGARD, Atty. 10-14.

NOTICE.—Timber Culture. U. S. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 17, 1888. Complaint having been entered at this office by Adolph P. Johnson against Thomas B. Davison for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6549 dated March 6, 1882, upon the s e 1/4 section 28, township 148 n., range 58 w., in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Thomas B. Davison failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract within one year from and after the date of said entry as required by law. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.
10-13

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1888. 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 thereof on the 26th day of April, 1888, viz: Benjamin B. Brown, D. S. No. 10322 for the east 1/2 of s 1/4 of section 6, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Rufus Pinkerton, George B. McCormick, J. H. Montgomery, William Lenham, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
W. M. GLASS, Atty. 9-13.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1888. 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 thereof on the 15th day of May, 1888, viz: Charles L. Wiles, H. E. No. 10496 for the northeast quarter of section 30, township 144 n., range 61 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: D. R. Swartwout, Wm. Sandy, L. G. Blanchard, J. L. Wilcox, all of Southborn, Barnes county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before Hon. Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Fargo, Cass county, D. T., on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
S. B. PINNEY, Atty. 8-12.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 19, 1888. 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 thereof on the 8th day of June, 1888, viz: William Michael, D. S. No. 10516 for the n e 1/4 of section 12, township 145 n., range 60 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Frank Stack, August Walker, Otto Becker, all of Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
SCOTT & SQUIRE, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 29, 1888. 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 thereof on the 7th day of June, 1888, viz: Will H. Carleton, D. S. No. 10516 for the w 1/2 of n e 1/4 and e 1/2 of n w 1/4 of section 6, township 146 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Kennedy, George W. Bathey, James Hill, Nathan Sinton, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the district court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
W. M. GLASS, Attorney. 12-16.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1888. 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 thereof on the 11th day of May, 1888, viz: John Torfin, D. S. No. 9624 for the southwest quarter of section 26, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole J. Skrien, Omund Nelson, Ole Halvorson, C. P. Bolkon, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
OLE SERUNGARD, Atty. 10-14.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 8, 1888. 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 thereof on the 10th day of May, 1888, viz: Ole Elstoen, D. S. No. 12578 for the northwest quarter of section 26, township 148 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole O. Groff, Thore Olson, I. E. Meis, E. W. Mera, all of Ottawa, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
L. A. KEDNEY, Attorney. 10-14.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, Dak. March 13, 1888. Complaint having been entered at this office by William Glass against Thomas Anderson for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 10557, dated May 21, 1882, upon the northeast quarter section 30, township 146 n., range 58 w., in Griggs county, Dakota with a view to the cancellation of said entry; said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of April, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
W. M. GLASS, Prose. 10-13.

NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., March 25, 1888. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Rose against Agnes Campbell for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 10473, dated May 1, 1882, upon the w 1/2 section 14, township 146, range 58, in Griggs county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.
11-16.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 29, 1888. 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 thereof on the 14th day of June, 1888, viz: Sarah R. Mathers, H. E. No. 9939 for the s w 1/4 of sec. 4, township 147 n., range 58 w., and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Wm. Williams, Louis Anderson, N. A. Williams and Eugene Williams, all of Hope, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before J. N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the district Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1888 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
HAZEN & CLEMENT, Fargo, D. T. 11-15.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 23, 1888. Complaint having been entered at this office by Alexander J. Glass, of Griggs county, D. T., against Juan Yenson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 12524 dated August 17, 1882 upon the south east quarter of section 30, township 146 north, range 58 west in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of April, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.
W. M. GLASS, Attorney. 7-12.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 12, 1888. 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 thereof on the 15th day of May, 1888, viz: William Quinn, H. E. No. 10593 for the northwest quarter of section 39, township 144 n., range 61 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: James Lowe, John Root, Thomas N. Cochran, Robert Cochran, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
HAZEN & CLEMENT, Attys. 8-11.

The state of New York has a law which provides a penalty for an attempt to commit suicide.

The expense of municipal government in New York and Paris do not differ very much per head of population, but the Parisian gets a great deal more for his money in various ways.

California wheat is likely to be short on account of the lack of rain, the rainy season not putting in an appearance this year.

There has been a marked falling off in immigration to this country from Europe or the eight months ending with February.

The trouble with many Northwestern farmers is not that they raise too much wheat but that they do not raise enough of other necessities of life which contribute so much to human comfort and save the unnecessary expenditure of what is received from the great staple.

The New York legislature has just passed a law prohibiting railroad men from watering their stock. It will be unlawful hereafter to issue any bonds or stock upon any railroad in New York state, or upon any railroad which may hereafter be constructed in the state, representing on their face value more than the actual cost of construction and equipment.

The New York Mail says the veto of the charity bill in Massachusetts gives a warning which the administrators of all state charities will do well to heed. Gov. Butler objects to the expenditure of \$9 per cent. of \$474,000 appropriated by the bill to pay salaries in charitable institutions.

While congress goes on year after year with its chatter about American commerce, the ship-building trade of the Clyde increase steadily and enormously. Its growth in the last twenty years has been especially great.

The publication of the names of all the pensioners of the United States, with residence and cause of alleged disability, will serve to ferret out the frauds already practiced, but what is needed is more publicity for the claims before they are passed upon.

In the agricultural hall at the Centennial exhibition there was a department where California wines were exhibited, and in connection therewith a restaurant where samples of the wine might be obtained.

A recent report of the New York Prison Association contains some disagreeable facts. The association says that out of fifty-nine county jails not more than six are in good condition, all the others being faulty, insecure or bad.

that of England a century ago, and to be a disgrace not only to the commonwealth but to civilization itself. Some allowance, however, must be made for statements from the agents of such associations, because they are very liable to exaggerate evils for the purpose of magnifying their own work.

In a volume of diplomatic correspondence just printed at Washington, there is an interesting letter to the secretary of state from Minister Comley at Honolulu. He discusses the future of the Hawaiian Islands, a question which is considered of great importance to the United States, in view of the rapid decadence of the native population.

Cheerful Coronation of the Czar. The Revolutionary party of Russia has issued a proclamation announcing its preparations complete to meet the coronation of the czar, and they have every hope of success in fully carrying out a long devised plan.

Removal of Sitting Bull. Orders have been issued by Gen. Terry for the transfer of Sitting Bull and his band of followers, now held as prisoners of war at Fort Randall, Wyo., to the Standing Rock agency, where they will be turned over to the Indian department and placed under the care of United States Indian Agent McLaughlin.

Ben Butler's Bad Nephew. Washington Special: Col. George H. Butler was recently given an appointment under the quartermaster's department and detailed for duty on the frontier. On his arrival he indulged in some characteristic display.

Fifty Injured But None Killed. An accident near Mason, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, recently, threw the north-bound passenger train from the track. The train was going forty miles an hour on a sharp curve when part of the train left the track and rolled down an embankment fifty feet.

Shocking Developments in the Old Bay State.

In the Tewksbury almshouse inquiry in Boston, by a legislative committee, ex-Watchman Dudley testified that one night he caught the wife of Superintendent Marsh opening trunks and taking clothing from them; Mrs. Hope told him she saw the same thing, and that the most valuable dresses were taken by

Mrs. Marsh to her private store room and made over. Twenty children in one ward used to cry at night because of hunger. One night he saw four bodies resurrected and driven off in a wagon. The food for the inmates and insane was always very poor.

Gen. Washburn on the Tariff Legislation.

Speaking of the tariff question Congressman Washburn of Minnesota, now visiting this city, said: "I do not think my state will be badly affected by the reductions in tariff. I voted for the bill, but not because it was the best that could be passed at the last session.

Continued Agitation in Paris.

Paris Cable: The excitement over the arrest of Louise Michel is increasing. A great number of meetings were held recently by the revolutionists, and all were closely watched by the police.

Victoria's Tribute to John Brown.

London Cable: John Brown's decease elicits from the queen one of the most extraordinary tributes ever paid by mistress to servant. The English public, long familiar with the exceptional position occupied by John Brown, accept with gravity whatever the queen chooses to say.

Defaulting Congressman Must be Paid.

Controller Lawrence has rendered a decision that the salary of Congressman Ochiltree of Texas must be paid to himself, notwithstanding his indebtedness to the United States, on the grounds that his office is a constitutional one, and that if his salary was withheld he would be deprived of means of support and his constituents of representation.

A Double Tragedy in Washington.

Frederick DeFronville, a former member of the signal corps, recently shot and killed his wife, and then killed himself,

at his wife's home in East Washington. DeFronville and his wife separated about eight months since, the woman refusing to live with him on account of his intemperate habits. Mrs. DeFronville, who was a Dane, had been employed as translator in the agricultural department, and lived alone.

What a Great Financier Says.

The Hon. Alexander Mitchell, who has just returned to New York from Florida, speaking of the outlook for the present season in railroads, grain, provisions and stock, said: "I can't see but what we have passed through the worst."

Adirondack Murray Eludes His Creditors.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, once a popular pastor of Park Street church Boston, and author of the Wonderful Adirondack Falls, is again in trouble. A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says he left that town suddenly.

James Parton the Historian, Makes a Sensation.

At the recent meeting of the Nineteenth Century club in New York, James Parton read a paper on the Coming Man's Religion. In the course of his paper Mr. Parton said that his mother insisted on his going to a religious school, one of that kind where they profess to fully convert half a dozen boys during the year.

An Old Time Diner Out.

An ancient gentleman, who has outlived his early friends and contemporaries, was met a few evenings ago going out to dine and wished him a pleasant time. "A pleasant time!" he repeated, with his faltering smile and far away look.

At Minneapolis the republicans elected their candidate for judge and seven of the ten aldermen.

The type used in setting up the "septuple" sheet of the New York Herald of last Sunday weighed a ton.

Cow Boys in Iowa.

For a number of years the country in the vicinity of Exira and Brayton, in the southern part of Audubon and the northern part of Cass counties, Iowa, has been more or less terrorized by a gang of roughts known as the "Crooked creek cowboys."

They were just behind me and as they turned to come in the gate, both had revolvers in their hands, and Strahl said: "Now, then, damn you; we have got you."

Hallock fired twice more but neither shot took effect, as the horses wheeled around and ran towards Oakfield. Strahl fell off the truckboard at the first shot, and Millholland fell off about fifty yards from where he was hit.

Death of Peter Cooper of New York.

Peter Cooper of New York, whose reputation as a philanthropist is world-wide, died on Wednesday morning at the age of 92. He had been suffering since Sunday with a cold, which developed into pneumonia.

News of his death soon spread through the city of New York exciting feelings of regret. Flags were at half mast on Coopers institute, city hall, postoffice, newspaper offices, and other public and private buildings, and great honors were paid to his memory.

Peter Cooper, the oldest native resident of New York, the man who built the first locomotive ever made in the United States, and through whose agency 90,000 people have been educated, was born in New York on Feb. 12, 1791.

The war department occasionally receives petitions for the discharge of Sergt. Mason but nothing has yet been done about it, and the president, so far as can be learned, has taken no steps toward the exercise of executive clemency to relieve him from the eight year's imprisonment.

The diamonds worn by New York bartenders are said to be worth \$350,000. The Philadelphia News remarks that the carbuncles worn on the noses of New York bar patrons probably cost about \$5,000,000.

The Jeanette seamstress that they owe their lives to Danenhower's bravery and skill.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

St. Thomas is to have a \$10,000 hotel.
A \$6,000 block is to be erected in Carington.

The school census shows a population of 6,016 in Grand Forks.

The bank of Kimball has begun business with \$50,000 capital.

Pierre has a new paper, the Recorder, published by Nyhr & Nolan.

The Moody county agricultural society has been organized at Flandreau.

Everett Belleville of Ordway, Dak., is in jail on a charge of horse stealing.

Grand Forks has organized a fire department with D. McDonald as president.

Banker Wallace, of Jamestown, will erect an immense brick block this summer.

J. T. McClure, for thirteen years farmer at Lower Brule agency, has been removed.

A case involving the title to the town-site of Rapid City will be tried in Yankton in May.

Grand Forks has a woman carriage painter, and she is pronounced the best in the place.

Delegate Pettigrew was given a reception by citizens of Sioux Falls on his return home.

There is talk of a syndicate with \$1,000,000 capital, who desire the capitol located at Ordway.

Cincinnati parties are agitating the formation of a mill and water works company in Huron with a capital of \$200,000.

T. W. Pratt of Zumbrota, and H. O. Fishback and W. L. Wellron of Rochester Minn. are to establish a bank in Pierre.

J. Hershlein, a prominent liquor merchant of Yankton, committed suicide by shooting himself in the breast, firing three shots.

Dairyville will sow 1,500 acres of wheat this year more than he did last season. He denies that he wants to sell any of his Dakota land.

Mr. M. T. Pugh retired from the position of receiver of the Fargo land office April 1st. Col. Geary, his successor, assumed the duties at the same time.

The Bismarck Building association has taken the contract to build the new boarding school building at Standing Rock agency, to cost \$10,000.

There are about a thousand muskets and a quantity of fixed ammunition in store at Yankton for the use of the yet unorganized militia of Dakota.

At Wahpeton, Judge Hudson fixed the bail of James G. Nash at \$10,000, which was secured at once. Nash is awaiting his trial for killing Newton.

The southeastern Dakota Telephone company sold last week \$11,000 worth of stock for \$22,000, and since the sale has been made the stock has jumped up to \$2.10.

Judge Colby of Grand Forks, who shot and nearly killed young Saunders in East Grand Forks, has been arrested and fined for shooting at Judge Cutts.

According to the tables published by the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, the average annual rainfall at Fort Randall, in southern Dakota, was 16.51 inches.

The town called Carson, has been laid out in Sully county twenty-five miles northeast of Pierre. Another town called Waneta, has been laid out in Potter county on the Missouri river.

It is said that there are 10,000 people in Dakota living upon unsurveyed lands, unable to obtain title because insufficient funds have been appropriated by the government to make surveys.

R. M. Crawford, of Sioux Falls, treasurer of Brookings county, left home six weeks ago for a trip to Indiana, and has not been heard from since Feb. 17. Fears are entertained of foul play.

Steele Herald is a bright newspaper published at Kidder, Steele county, Dak., by Messrs. Beech & Britton. The first sheet of the press of the first issue was put up at auction and brought \$16.

The St. Louis grand jury has returned indictments against the Dakota land scrip swindlers. It is thought the indictment will hold good this time, and the district attorney will try and have the case up at this term of court.

Immigrants are already flocking into central Dakota at the rate of hundreds daily. Immigrant freight has crowded merchandise off the Dakota Central line, and merchants are complaining bitterly at the delay in transporting their goods.

F. D. Hotchkiss, a farmer living near Sioux Falls, was found on the prairie unconscious, where he had been left by his runaway team. One ear was torn nearly off, his scalp worn through, a shoulder dislocated, and other wounds distributed over his person.

A correspondent at Deadwood reflects the popular opinion on the failure of the senate to ratify the Sioux treaty, in plain English. The Black Hills people think that it will not be boys' play to catch the Indians twice in the same trap, no matter how sweet the bait may be.

Father Malo, Catholic Missionary at the Turtle Mountain Indian reservation in Northern Dakota, arrived St. Paul, Friday en route to his charge, accompanied by 125 heads of families, mostly French, from Lowell, Worcester and other manufacturing towns in New England, who propose establishing homes on the northeast side of the Turtle mountains, after which they will remove their families thither.

Judge Carville, one of the original settlers at Bismarck and the first judge of probate, and treasurer of Burleigh county, died at Manchester, N. H., about ten days ago. Judge Carville was at one time chief clerk in the banking house of

J. C. Easton & Co., at Chatfield, Minn., and was confidential clerk for Mr. Easton, who is now one of the railroad kings of the West, and probably the largest real estate owner in Minnesota.

Frank Jones, alias Hoffman, is in jail at Chicago, charged with bigamy, the warrant being sworn out by a woman signing herself Nellie Hoffman. The couple arrived there from Fargo, Dak., about three weeks ago, on different trains. Hoffman acknowledges that he once traveled under the name of Jones, and that he was arrested once in Dakota on the charge of robbing a stage coach and murdering one of the passengers.

Volume two of the supreme court reports of Dakota has just been issued from the Press and Dakotian establishment by Bowen & Kingsbury, owners of the copyright. It is a book containing 502 pages and was compiled by E. G. Smith, official court reporter. This volume takes the reports of the supreme court of Dakota up to and including the October, 1881 term. The second edition of the first volume of Dakota reports, also the property of Bowen & Kingsbury, is now in press, the first edition having been exhausted.

First Controller Lawrence intimates that he will direct the treasurer not to pay Delegate Raymond of Dakota his salary because he has an unsettled account as United States marshal. While the treasury books technically show Mr. Raymond to be in debt to the government, the latter in reality owes him a balance in fees to amount of some \$1,200. Some of his vouchers have not yet arrived, however, and as they are not expected until after April 4, the first congressional pay day, the prospect is that his salary will be withheld, he not being protected by the constitution like a member of congress, whose pay is thus guaranteed.

An Aberdeen letter says: Vast numbers of people are arriving in Aberdeen daily and locating upon government land. From 7,000 to 10,000 acres are entered daily, and a great many are going upon unsurveyed land. A colony of 250 Welsh people under Emigrant Agent Powell located west of here in Edmunds county last week, and a colony of 300 more are expected here this week. Three townships have been scripted in Edmunds county, and town lots are being sold already. Two tracts of land have been platted on the Missouri, in Walworth county, and the lots of one will be put upon the market soon. Both are called Le Beau, and there is great rivalry between them, one being owned by Minnesota and Northwestern railway men, and the other by persons in Aberdeen.

SHELTER-BELT FORESTS.

For a Level Country There is no Form of Forest Planting, so Beneficial in Everyway as the Shelter-belt System.

In clearing off the forest—in primitive forest regions—a reservation of the second growth trees, three or more rods wide, on the margin of each 40 acre tract, and the planting of similar belts of trees on the four sides of each farm, and on the margins of the lakes, streams, and ancient water courses, in the prairie regions, will result in producing the greatest beneficial climatic modifications the maintenance and increase of the water supply, and an increased average yield of all farm crops.

The extent of their results will be proportioned to the extent, the distribution, and the growth of the trees composing the shelter-belt.

By means of the shade afforded, by such evenly distributed forests, the evaporation from the soil produced by the sun's rays will be lessened, and the mechanical resistance to the winds afforded by such belts of trees, will also reduce the volume of evaporation in a greater degree, perhaps, than the quantity evaporated by the heat afforded by the rays of the sun. While the resistance to winds has a tendency to lessen the destructive effects of violent storms upon growing crops.

Shelter-belt forests, will lessen the drifting of the soil in the summer, and the snow in the winter and make the climate more endurable for man and beast.

Such forests will more generally modify the extreme electrical conditions of treeless regions, for by means of their branches and foliage constantly acting as silent conductors for the transmission of local surcharged atmospheric electrical currents, to the moist earth, penetrated by the roots of the trees.

Such shelter-belt forests, cool, and condense atmospheric moisture, and if not directly increasing the deposit of dew, and the volume of rainfall, the cooling of the atmosphere reduces its capacity for absorption of moisture and therefore lessens the evaporations of moisture from the soil. And thus increasing the continuance of the water supply in the soil to be evaporated in the late summer months, when the rain fall is usually the least, and when atmospheric moisture is especially needed to ensure the completion of vegetable growth, and ensure the largest crop production.

Such forms of forest planting, because of this general distribution and protection afforded invites the early Spring, and prolongs their stay in this Autumn.

Shelter-belts afford the best possible distribution of shade. And thus retard the increase of the chinch-bug, grasshopper, and such other agricultural insect foes, as multiply and revel in the sunshine of hot, dry and shadeless regions.

The products from the thinnings of the shelter-belts will afford a constant supply of timber suitable for many farm uses.

The shelter-belt form of forest reservation, and planting, is, for these, and many other climatic and economical reasons, the most beneficial, and profitable to the individual planter, as well as the general public.

Such a form of reserved, or planted forest, require but little, if any more expenditure of labor than the ordinary

group form, and makes the farm more attractive and valuable, the value and attractiveness increasing year by year in proportion to the growth of the trees composing the shelter-belts.

EXPERIMENTAL FOREST FARM.
Lake Preston, D. T.

Gossip About the Capital Business.

Sioux City, Iowa, Special Telegram: Four of the Dakota capital commissioners are still here. The rest have gone to Swan Lake, where Judge Kidder is holding court, to get their bonds approved. One of the commissioners, Alex. Hughes, of Yankton, said that it is not necessary that the commission hold their meetings in Yankton, and intimated that they would not do so, but would select some other place. Appearances are that the commissioners are afraid of an injunction from Judge Edgerton of Yankton, if they attempt to meet there, and will dodge that county entirely. The movement at Sioux Falls in opposition is growing in strength. About 100 Dakota politicians were here recently, and there is much discussion in all quarters. No definite information is obtainable regarding the time of the commissioner's first meeting.

Yankton, Special Telegram: Gov. Ordway has issued to-morrow, to the people of Dakota, an address which gives a review of the work compassed by the last legislature. It takes up the matter of appropriations for public buildings and shows the necessity thereof. It explains the reasons for lack of harmony between the Fourteenth legislative assembly and the executive, and shows how any similar condition was averted this year. It discusses fully the capital commission business, which the governor justifies, and shows by an extract from his message two years ago that the plan now adopted was the same he then recommended. A copy of the bill is printed in full, and it is shown that the commission will not draw a cent from the taxpayers of the territory. The governor denies that so far as he himself was concerned there was any bargain or sale or agreement made directly or indirectly, or any improper means used to influence votes, and challenges any one to produce proof to the contrary.

Young Women Investing In Land

From the Lisbon (Dak.) Star.

A young widow who came to Lisbon took a pre-emption claim to 160 acres, proved up and got a title to her land, then took another claim under the homestead law of 160 acres, on which she is now living, and as the possessor of 320 acres of the richest soil on God's footstool she is, of course, considered well having, and several bachelors in the vicinity are glaring at each other with fire in their eyes and hatred in their hearts toward their rivals.

In Lisbon not a few servant girls have taken up claims, and intend to cultivate them by contract; probably any one of them could realize from \$500 to \$750 each for their land. One young lady who is clerking in one of the stores in town, is the possessor of a number of town lots in addition to several quarter sections of land. The land is worth probably \$25 an acre, but she came into possession of it by taking advantage of the pre-emption, homestead, and free claim laws. Her town lots were bought when prices were low, from the proceeds of her salary, and have now advanced to nearly ten times the price she paid for them. Another young lady who took up a pre-emption claim last fall has the satisfaction of knowing that a railway survey has since been made across it, and it is not improbable that she may yet become the owner of a town site worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000. It is a very poor town site that is not worth the former sum, 250 lots at \$200 each, making that amount; a quarter section of land will make about 600 ordinary town lots allowing for streets and avenues.

Big Dakota Colony.

A Dakota party, which left Grand Rapids, Mich, last Tuesday night, arrived at St. Paul last Friday evening, and continued its journey to New Buffalo, Dak., by the Northern Pacific. The party required the service of twenty-three cars and one coach. The former were filled with every conceivable commodity, including live stock, household furniture, agricultural implements, etc., the property amounting altogether to about \$50,000. It is the largest exodus ever made from that portion of Michigan, and the party is made up of farmers, stock raisers, merchants, professionals, etc., who seek their fortune in the new Eldorado. The train from Chicago to this point made seventeen miles per hour, and the Northern Pacific railroad promised to do as well, or better, to New Buffalo. The expedition is practically under the direction of R. N. Goodsell, J. N. Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific, and L. W. Campbell, of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, directed the transfer at St. Paul, and received the party's thanks for their courtesy and attention.

An Apple For Dakota.

Des Moines Letter.
Prof. J. L. Budd of the state horticultural society who traveled through Russia last year to investigate fruit culture, has specimens growing on the state agricultural college farm, which is destined to be the apple for Dakota. It is the Anis from Volga, the leading variety of that country. It thrives and bears well in latitude 55 in the south of Kazan, where the mercury reaches 58 deg. below zero. This is probably the coldest apple growing district in the world, and the fruit is traced back there to 850. The fruit is of medium size, nearly that of Fameuse, fine grain, flesh white and firm, and is a crooked grower, and branches low. Until Prof. Budd visited Russia he was determined to cast out the Anis from the grounds, but has changed his mind, and now will cultivate it for the benefit of northern latitudes. At present he has no scions or cuttings for distribution, but farmers in Dakota can make a note of it for future use. And here, it is proper to say tree agents are going about

from Eastern nurseries, selling alleged Russian trees, with the statement that they will bear the next year after planting. Prof. Budd says farmers should give all such a wide berth, for there are very few, if any, Russian apples of new varieties which have been tested in this country sufficient to warrant a wholesale delivery by anybody.

THE CAPITAL COMMISSION.

Reports of Their Doings—An Injunction Avoided—Organization Effected on a Railroad Train, Etc.

[The following dispatches to the Pioneer Press of St. Paul are possibly colored by the views of the writers, but contain some information of interest.]

YANKTON, Dak., Special Telegram, April 3.—For the past week or ten days, the sheriff of Yankton county, with deputies, has been on the lookout for the capital commission when they should come here to file their bonds and organize. A close watch has been kept over Gov. Ordway's office and residence. Deputies have watched every incoming train for the commissioners, and have guarded the river shores lest they should float over from Nebraska, organize and drift away before the officers of the law could reach them. For some days it has been rumored that Judge Edgerton had issued prohibition papers, but the papers were of the nature of quo warranto, and issued by District Attorney Smith at the instance of the city of Yankton. It is said that advice had been secured from G. C. Moody, Bartlett Tripp, Gamble Brothers and Dewey & French, all of whom will appear before court, when the matter finally comes up for hearing. But,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DILIGENCE and watchfulness of the Yankton officials, they were not quite a match for the members of the commission. For several days these gentlemen have been stopping at Sioux City pending the arrangement of their qualifying bonds before appearing in Yankton. The preliminaries were completed yesterday, and this morning at 2 o'clock the commission left Sioux City on a special train for Canton, via Yankton, Scotland and Marion junction. They reached Yankton about 5:30 a. m., and were appointed. The whole meeting of organization did not occupy more than five minutes. The train then pulled quickly toward Yankton at twenty miles an hour, and went toward Scotland, thence to the main line of the Milwaukee road. It is understood that the commissioners are at Canton, although this is not based on direct information. The commissioners claim that they were obliged to act thus secretly by reason of the violent threats and opposition of the Yankton people to the meeting of the commissioners in that city; also, that the commissioners offered to go to Yankton openly and submit to the service of an injunction, provided the matter should be tested, as soon as possible, or before July 1, in order that Sec. 4 of the act appointing the commission, which provides that the capital site shall be selected before July 1, might be carried out; that the Yankton people refused to make such concession or promise an immediate test of the constitutionality of the act. The success of the scheme of quick organization was complete. The Yankton people are very much excited and enraged.

The ex-secretary of the Territory, Haug, passed through Sioux City to-day and expressed his indignation in unmeasured language. Judge Shannon, of the territorial district court, and one of the Sioux reservation commissioners, is also in the city. He said that retribution was sure to come on the heads of the men who had endeavored by craft means and trickery to ride over the people of Dakota. Although he desired not to be regarded as an alarmist, still he would say the end was not yet, and one of the most exciting and bitter struggles ever known in any State or Territory was sure to be the outcome.

DIRECT FROM CANTON.

CANTON, Dak., Special Telegram, April 3.—One of the reasons why the capital commissioners, who arrived here to-day, did not finish their business at Sioux City sooner was that Hughes was receiver of the United States land office at Yankton, and did not get affairs in shape to resign and turn it over to his successor till last Saturday, when he did so. All the commissioners met for the first time in Sioux City yesterday. The conference resulted in a plan of operations which has since been carried out. All spent last night at the Hubbard house, Sioux City. At 2 o'clock this morning they took a special train for Yankton. The most profound secrecy was observed, and only one other person in Sioux City knew of their departure. The sixty-one miles between there and Yankton were crossed in just two hours. When within eight miles of Yankton four watchmen were set on the lookout. At the crossing of the Dakota river was a camp fire, but its bivouac was asleep. No one was seen till the Yankton depot was reached, where were two treaty railroad hands who had set the switches properly and spiked them down. Not far off were seen four or five solitary horsemen who had kept guard over the track all night. The train thundered along thirty miles an hour, and when in the corporate limits Capt. Hughes said: "Gentlemen,

LET US ORGANIZE." All gathered in the center of the car and took pledged organization while passing through the city limits, just before leaving which the engine stopped for a breathing spell. The sheriff and deputies had been on the watch all night, but evidently they did not anticipate any such contingency as arose. It is said the sheriff saw the train, but the commission went its way undisturbed. It has been telegraphed here that Capt. Hughes was chosen president, Dr. Scott of Grand Forks, treasurer, and R. Wheelock of Mitchell secretary. Yankton people denounce the course of the commission as dishonorable in avoiding legal process, but the fact remains that there is great danger, if indeed it is not the desire and intent, of the Yankton attorneys to get the matter into the courts and hold it, as could doubtless easily be done until after July 1, the furthest time when the capital may be located. To-day the quo warranto papers were left at the residence of Capt. Hughes for himself and other commissioners, but it is doubtful whether these will legally restrain the work of the commission.

ELUCIDATION FROM SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 3.—The removal commission made a secret run to Yankton on a special train before daylight this morning. The train started from Sioux City about 3 o'clock, arriving at Yankton at 5 15 a. m. The train was composed only of an engine and a single coach. On board were the members of the commission, with two or three personal friends and Division Superintendent Jackson of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. The run was made to Yankton in a short time. When the train had arrived inside the limits of the corporation it stopped. The commissioners at once formally organized and elected chairman, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee

off their hats. Dr. Scott was elected temporary chairman. On motion, Belding Matthews was chosen temporary secretary. Matthews nominated Hughes for permanent president, Scott for permanent treasurer, and Ralph W. Wheelock of the Mitchell Capital secretary. The commission were unanimously elected. Scott moved that the board adjourn to meet at Canton at 2 p. m. Carried. Then all laughed and cheered, for the law's requirements had been literally met. The board had organized in Yankton, and there was half a mile further to run before they got out of Yankton. The train rushed along to Scotland, never stopping until it reached the Jim river, 100 miles from Sioux City where it took water. A few miles further there outside that judicial district, and all felt easy. The rest of the journey was passed over rapidly, breakfasting at Parker and arriving here at 9:15 this morning. A vote of thanks was tendered the railroad men accompanying the train. The board came to the Harlan house, and this afternoon held a meeting, elected Hughes, Matthews, McKenzie, Belding and Spaulding an executive committee and then adjourned to meet here Tuesday, May 1. The executive committee will hold a meeting at Sioux City to-morrow.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RACE.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., Special Telegram, April 3.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Brule county was held here last night to take action and express their indignation upon the capitol removal scheme. The band was out and the meeting was presided over by the mayor. Merchants, farmers, and all classes were present. Speeches were made by Maj. A. G. Kellam, Senator F. M. Goodkcoats of Chamberlain, B. H. Sullivan of Plankinton and others. The sentiments were very strong against the measure. The meeting appointed a committee of five, composed of Maj. A. G. Kellam, J. H. King, Dr. S. W. Duncan, Dr. D. H. Henry and J. M. Long as delegates to attend the mass meeting at Sioux Falls April 5.

Where Shall the Capitol Be?

SIOUX CITY, Special Telegram, April 5.—The Dakota capital commission met in Sioux City to-day. All the members of the executive committee, Alex. McKenzie, Alex. Hughes, John Belding, B. F. Spaulding and George Mathews were present, with E. Wheelock secretary. It was resolved to receive propositions for a capital site within the next thirty days, such proposals to be accompanied by bond, etc. It is the unanimous feeling of the commission that the capital will be located south of the forty-sixth parallel.

THE SIOUX FALLS MEETING.

SIOUX FALLS, Special Telegram, April 5.—The call for a meeting of citizens of Dakota brought out a very large crowd of people from every county. Mr. King of Chamberlain was chosen chairman of the meeting, who, in taking his seat, eloquently said he had come, with the hundreds before him, to take some steps to maintain the honor of Dakota. Gov. Edgards, being called upon, was introduced as an honest man who had lived in Dakota for twenty-two years, and he proceeded to show up the pet measures of Gov. Ordway. He said that Yankton was willing to give up the capital, but wanted it to go in an honorable way. Miller of Elk Point spoke of the capital commission "got up for and by old man Ordway," and trusted it would hasten the day when his excellency should return to the hills of New Hampshire. He said Pettigrew never told half the meanness of Ordway. Mr. Dollard of Douglas county spoke of the alleged crooked connection of Ordway with the Douglas county frauds. Jackson of Minnehaha, member of the council, denounced the commission as vile from its first inception to the still hour of night, when the commission stole through the city of Yankton. Many others spoke, and strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the capitol steal and providing for a delegation to attend to legal opposition to the removal scheme. The meeting was enthusiastic and mostly harmonious.

A SPLIT.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Special Telegram, April 5.—The inharmonious character of the citizens meeting to-night resulted in a division of the meeting. Courville E. Wright of Sioux Falls offered a resolution inviting all present that were not in sympathy with the gag applied by a prejudiced chair, to meet in Howard's block after the convention had wrangled until all fair minded present were disgraced and the meeting had dwindled to about fifteen persons, the second meeting assembled in Howard's block composed of representatives from all the counties represented in the convention except Yankton and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, at the session of the Territorial legislature just close, a law was passed removing the Territorial capital, and a commission appointed to select a capital of the Territory; and

Whereas, this meeting is called to express the sentiments of the citizens of Southern Dakota in respect to such enactment; therefore be it

Resolved, By the representatives of the various localities in Southern Dakota here assembled, that we thus publicly express our approval of the wisdom of our representatives in removing the Territorial capital from the city of Yankton.

Resolved, That we tender to the gentlemen of the commission this expression of our confidence in their integrity and ability to select a site for the location of the Territorial capital that will be satisfactory and fitting to what we hope soon to see one of the great sisterhood of States named the State of Dakota;

Resolved, That we invite the honorable commission to examine and impartially consider the respective merits of the different cities of Dakota, including Sioux Falls, and we pledge ourselves and the various localities we represent to comply with the law in case of favorable consideration;

Resolved, That we tender to his excellency Gov. N. G. Ordway this expression of our confidence, and commend him for the honorable and manly position he has taken in relation to this law, securing as it will, a proper capitol building for the Territory without imposing the burdens of taxation upon our people for their decision.

THE GOVERNOR ACCEPTS THE ISSUE.

YANKTON, Dak., Special Telegram, April 5.—A delegation of Yankton county repudiators, headed by Newton Elmunle, held a meeting to-day, with the Pettigrew ring, at Sioux Falls, to put forth an attack upon the governor and legislative assembly, on account of the passage of the capitol removal bill. The executive and legislature accept the issue and will meet these and all other rings before the people of the Territory and vindicate their action.

N. G. ORDWAY.

Dr. Gully of England, notorious in connection with the Bravo case is dead. Charles Delaunay Turner Bravo, barrister, died suddenly and mysteriously at Balham, Surrey, in April, 1876. Suicide was at first suspected, but the verdict of the jury was willful murder by the administration of tartar emetic, but not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person.

According to a writer in the journal of Mental Science, the popular belief that men of great intellectual powers have large heads is not borne out by facts. An examination of busts, pictures, medallions, intaglios, etc., of the world's celebrities points the other way.

A New York doctor says the best cure he knows of for a cold is the old-fashioned sweat. Take ten grains of quinine, a hot mustard foot bath, and a stiff glass of toddy—or, rather, I should say, a hot lemonade.

DAKOTA SOCIETY.

In an article upon the status of the society of Dakota, the Jamestown Capital makes remarks that are very applicable to Cooperstown and vicinity. It says:

The social fabric of North Dakota, woven by the pioneers and sustained and strengthened by the new settlers, is one which no community upon the earth can regard in anything but a favorable light. We consider the conditions of Dakota society to be universally of a character commendable to all good people. There is no division to the vast western empire of which we are part, which is so favored with cultured, refined and moral people. We are a part of the "frontiers" but we have none of those elements of frontier life in which the purest and best find such a drawback. Our schools, our churches, our places of amusement, will make a more favorable showing beside those of any eastern land. Perhaps we have not the stability which belongs to the society of other places, matured by long years of revision and adjustment to the local standard, but we have not any of the repellent features which a man once accustomed to Dakota life, and having a refinement as high as the highest would find unbearable. There is no radicalism, and we are not too loose in our social customs and usages. There is the broad, generous, open-hearted and free-spoken spirit, characteristic, to a greater or less extent, of the west, but it is modified by a tone which gives to it a charming dignity, and an attraction of great force to all who observe it. It is the same in all circles; in business it is as noticeable as it is in the church. Everywhere and always the same, it lends a wonderful charm to western life.

Upon our Dakota farms, living in small, frontier-looking shacks, or perhaps, a building with more pretention to the name of residence, are men who have graduated at the best educational institutions of the nation with the highest honors, and they are happier and more prosperous, all circumstances considered in any situation in the world. There are not exceptions to the rule, either. If one would investigate, he would find it to be the rule, not the exception. An observant traveler, wandering over the plains by stage or by horseback, where settlement is sparse, can be entertained in the low-ceiled shack by conversation which would better grace the halls of the best Boston or New York society. He will find families of children, growing up in the prairie solitudes, with the same or better ideas of social life than they could get within the walls of a palace. There are less conservatives and less radicals here than in the east. The people have drawn the better features from each class and merged them into a society which commands the admiration of all. There is a happy idea of equality among them which does away, in a great degree, with the cliques and factions that make "established" society in so many disagreeable to well cultivated tastes.

This feeling of social equality is a feature which has rebounded in a thousand beneficial ways to the existing prosperity of Dakota. Its work of good is evidenced by the manner in which communities so gracefully harness their energies together to labor for the general good. Had it not been for this, North Dakota would never have attained her proud dignity as queen of the territorial sisterhood. With the incessant conflict of social, religious and business forces noticeable in some eastern communities our prosperity would have been wrecked at its outset. It is well, then, to claim the recognition which is our due by putting forth to the world the facts of our social condition as well as all others that are favorable. We would encourage no immigration which would mar the beauty of our social life. We want no new settlement that cannot harmonize with our condition, which all who have tried western life know to be the best.

It seems that the whole dried-up east is sending its thousands of discontented sons and daughters to seek new homes and establish new towns and colonies in the great Northwestern bonanza land. They seem to have learned that in this favored region, little is known of poverty, and that people who come here poor seldom remain so very long. They become infected with a disease known as hard-work-ritiveness, and presently they blossom out into first-class bonanza workers and boomers. A tenderfoot does not remain long a tenderfoot; he gets to work and makes things go, and if he has any sand in his gizzard, the first thing anyone knows he out-westernizes an old westerner.—Fargo Republican.

A. F. GROVES, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Official Surgeon for N. P. R. R. Co. Office over Barnes Co. Bank, SANBORN, D. T.

BUCHHEIT BROS., DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FARMING MACHINERY INCLUDING— Mishawaka Wagons, Mishawaka Sulky Plows, WALKING BREAKERS, Wood Pumps, Standard Mowers, Sulky Rakes, FOUNTAIN CITY SEEDERS, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrows, The Boss Enever, Harrow, Plano & Esterly Twine Binders & Cooperstown, D. T.

DIRT DEALINGS.

A List of Transferred Griggs County Dirt and the Prices Paid, for the Week Ending April 12th.

- Joseph Allen to Karlie Dickinson, lot 4, blk 79, Cooperstown, cons. \$275. Cooper Bros. to Karlie Dickinson, lot 13, blk 70, and lot 13, blk 71, Cooperstown, cons. \$375. United States to Charlie Anderson, s w 1/4 sec 18, twp. 146 r 57, cons. \$400. United States to Christopher Gundersen, n e 1/4 sec 20 twp 444, r 59, cons. \$400. J. T. Odell to J. M. Graham, lots 7 8 9 10 11 12, blk 27 Cooperstown, cons. \$325. J. T. Odell to Horatio N. Buckley, lots 13 to 24 inclusive, blk 27, Cooperstown, cons. \$625. Red River Land Co. to Wamburg & Axidahl, lot 15, blk 55, Hope, cons. \$400. John M. Paul to Directors School Dist. No. 4, Griggs county, D. T., lots 19 and 20, blk 18, Cooperstown, cons. \$300. John Walker to George H. Johnson, s w 1/4 sec 2, twp 148, r 56, cons. \$1000. Cooper Bros. to Evelyn N. Newell, s 1/4 of s e 1/4 and s 1/4 of s w 1/4 and n 1/4 of n e 1/4 and n 1/4 of n w 1/4 of sec 11, twp 146, r 59, cons. \$3,200. Cooper Bros. to Addy Moore, lot 23, blk 52, Cooperstown, cons. \$125. Cooper Bros. to C. E. Ferguson, lot 4, blk 80, Cooperstown, cons. \$225.

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership of Phillippee & Kent that has heretofore existed has this day ceased by mutual consent, C. C. Phillippee continuing on with hotel and school house contracts as per agreement, and collecting all moneys and paying all debts that may occur under his contract, and Mr. Kent releases Mr. Phillippee from all other contracts made in the aforesaid firm name. PHILLIPPEE & KENT. Dated at Cooperstown, April 3, 1883. 11-13.

IVER JACOBSON, Attorney AND JEWELLER-AT-LAW. COOPERSTOWN, DAK.

A. B. ZINGG, DEALER IN REAL ESTATE, GRAIN AND SANBORN TOWN LOTS. Money to Loan for Final Proofs, and Settlers Located. Also Agent for N. P. R'y. Lands. SANBORN, DAK.

J. S. RICKETTS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Special Attention given to Business before the U. S. Land Office. SANBORN, DAK.

D. F. SIEGFRIED & CO., Druggists & Pharmacists, Front Street, Sanborn, D. T. A Full Stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS AND OILS Always on Hand. Large stock of CIGARS AND TOBACCOS, GUNS AND AMUNITION. A Call Solicited.

J. G. MYERS, Painter, Grainer, and PAPER HANGER, COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA. All Work in the Line of Painting, Graining, Kalsomining, Decorating, or Paper Hanging, done Expeditiously. All Work Warranted. A Trial Solicited.

BYRON ANDRUS, Judge of Probate.

JOHN N. 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.

C. C. PHILLIPPEE, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, 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.

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