

Cooperstown Courier.

VOL. 1. NO. 47.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1883.

\$2 PER ANNUM

THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
By Ed. D. STAIR.

Official Paper of Griggs County

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

LOCAL LAONICS.

—Lovely day.
—Who ever saw the beat?
—Doesn't the sun shine beautifully?
—Wheels laid up and sleighs a slipping.
—Who says Dakota is not the Italy of America?
—Now the lads can take their lasses on that long anticipated sleigh ride.
—Miss Maye Crane, of Sanborn, greeted her brother Maynard with a brief visit Monday.
—Pile driving was completed on the Sheyenne bridge Wednesday, and the frame work is nearly done.
—Edwin Bradley, the city tonsor, has moved his shop back into the Holliday building, just east of the Palace.
—Call at Nelson & Langlie's and examine their immense stock of watches and jewelry for Christmas gifts.
—The small boy is happy for Cooperstown will have a genuine, old-fashioned, everybody-get-a-present Christmas tree.
—Some of our enterprising business men are joining issues and erecting a telephone line from the depot to the Palace.
—If you want a Bob Sled you must come soon or they will all be sold. They are selling like hot cakes. Odegard & Thompson.
—We have yet to see the man who will admit that finer fall and winter weather than we have thus far experienced is possible.
—Every generous hearted citizen should make it a point to be present at the glee club Christmas tree benefit next Thursday evening.
—Carelessness lost us an item last week through negligence to mention a visit to our lively burg of Bro. Ben Bennett, of the Sanborn Enterprise.
—Messrs. Boyum & Hoiland, the energetic machinery dealers, are out with a modest card in the Courier, to which your attention is respectfully directed.
—Prairie chickens are quite plentiful in the Sheyenne woods, and our local nimrods are improving the last days of grace to pop away at the feathery cacklers.
—We can just discount our competitors every time, both as to quality of goods and price. Fifteen years' experience in purchasing goods in eastern markets. "That's what knocks." Nelson & Langlie.
—Cooperstown, like all other places, has one or two royal stinkers, and the Courier has hard work at times to refrain from mentioning a name or two in such a connection.
—As will be noticed by his announcement on the eighth page, Mr. J. F. Bronson, the Sanborn Jeweler, is at the Palace Hotel with a large assortment of Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
—Fargo Republican: "Social hops," says the Courier are talked of for Cooperstown. That variety of hops do best in winter and the people show good judgment in beginning cultivation early in the fall.
—Cashier Burrell rushed up from Sanborn Monday morning, smiled on his many friends, gazed upon the flattering balances at the Bank of Cooperstown and returned to his adopted hearth by the afternoon train.
—Nothing is quite so disheartening as to see a man jingling good healthy dollars in his pocket that rightfully belong to his local publisher. Of course this don't apply to Dakota, but is a reflection of by-gone days when the writer printed and grew poor in a more eastern longitude.
—Odegard & Thompson, the "Pioneers," are rushing things in the sleigh market. They opened a carload Tuesday morning and in two short days the indefatigable Knud had disposed of 17 pairs of hobs. There appears in another column a little talk on bob sleds, which may profit you to read.
—Why are some of the farmers hauling those heavy loads so happy? Because they bought one of those fine Bob Sleds of Odegard & Thompson.
—Fargo Republican: W. J. McCord, of the New York Life Insurance Company, returned to the city yesterday from a visit to Nebraska. He found a check waiting for him for \$1,008.64, the same made out to the widow of John B. Whidden, who died at Cooperstown October 29.

—While turning the train about last Friday evening the coach was run off the end of the "Y" at this place. The train men worked and splashed around until two o'clock next morning trying to get it back on the track and then left without it, taking in its stead a small consignment of suppressed rage.

—The President's message will be found on the second page of this issue. Considering the character of the message, one is at a loss to understand why such extraordinary measures should have been thought necessary to keep it secret. There is not a word or suggestion in it that is worth putting under lock and key.

—P. L. Hoiland, of Boyum & Hoiland, rustled about the metropolis Monday and Tuesday. His firm will build here at an early date, having purchased a good corner lot on Burrell Ave. of the Courier publisher. Cooperstown will be their headquarters, with a branch at Aneta, some twenty miles north and east of here.

—Brother Harcourt of the rushing Lisbon Clipper pokes this at us: A "lady friend" feasted Editor Stair, of the Cooperstown Courier, on Thanksgiving turkey. The physician at present in attendance upon Mr. Stair has wired The Clipper that his patient may recover. The turkey, however, is a "gone goose."

—Dr. G. F. Newell of this place says that he has lived in southeastern Wisconsin for the last thirty-eight years, and during the last twenty-five years has never experienced an average of so warm and pleasant a season as this up to the present time. If this is a specimen of Dakota winters he wants more of them, and will call this the best country on God's green earth without the fear of successful contradiction.

—The Courier Holiday edition (of Dec. 28) will be an especially large one, and will contain a review of Cooperstown's progress. Those wanting extra copies will please apply early, and those desiring business announcements will be kind enough to follow suit. The issue will comprise one hundred quires (2400) twelve-page papers, and they will prove good letters to send east, as much reliable Dakota data will be given.

—J. A. Pickert, of Pickert Bros.' farm some 25 miles northeast of this place, was arrested in Minneapolis recently on a charge of abduction, instigated by parties at Hope. The scheme wouldn't work and Mr. Pickert was released. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Pickert is not an endorser of the Steele county grab and has mentioned his intention of recognizing no such county in the payment of taxes which has ripened a hearty ill feeling toward him at Hope.

—Loftily but with correct appreciation sings the Lisbon Clipper: If there is a being on earth who would not be pleased with the climate of North Dakota, then the writer of these lines would like to exhibit him or her as a natural curiosity. If this weather we are having now was framed by a congress of the citizens of North Dakota—if it was actually a home made article, intended only for the consumption of the good people of this country of almost constant sunshine—it could not please them more than it does.

—Some of the Palace girls "doctored" the bed of a favorite boarder the other night by placing under his sheet a nice little board filled with tacks, the points of which pointed heavenward and in the exact spot said favorite boarder was expected to seek peaceful rest after his days arduous reading. The results of the scheme are a mystery the girls can't fathom, for they found the board apparently unmolested next morning, notwithstanding the bed had been used. It is presumed the favorite boarder got on to the idea instead of the tacks.

—Some of the Palace's most esteemed and fashionable fall boarders and excitements are invoiced up as follows: David Bartlett, practicing law at Boulder, Colorado; W. S. Christian, following same profession at Noblesville, Ind.; Fred H. Buchheit, booming Cooperstown among Chicagoans; C. C. Phillippee, preaching true Dakota gospel among Suckers and Hoosiers; Will Stearns propounds Blackstone and chews spruce gum at Bethel, Vermont; A. N. Adams is eating baked beans in Boston and answering queries regarding the wonderful haven for poor; while Herman Husel and several other young grangers are warming up the great Dakota interest in St. Clair county, Michigan. Tom, Dick and Harry are in parts unknown to the scribe, and each doing his best to spread the glad tidings of bountiful crops and glorious prospects in the regions of No. 1 Hard.

Another Entertainment.

The glee club folks in the exuberance of their good feeling toward the children of Cooperstown and vicinity propose to have a Christmas tree, and as funds are necessary to successfully carry out the project an entertainment is announced to be held at School Hall next Thursday evening, Dec. 20th.

A very carefully prepared program that cannot fail to amuse is in preparation, and as the proceeds are to apply toward gladdening the hearts of our youthful population a general turn out is expected, the admission being only the nominal sum of 25 cts. Let none hang back, but all behold in this what leisure hours demand; amusement and instruction hand in hand.

Credited by Michigan.

A spicy paper edited by a Methodist minister at the Courierite's old home in Michigan gives the following items concerning a colony of prominent ex-citizens who deserted the place for Dakota:

Bro. Fred. Beebe writes us a good letter under date of Oct. 31st. It was received too late for our last number. He says "all the colony are well," and then speaks of the bountiful crops which they have harvested in their new western home. Morris Fuller, 982 bushels of wheat from thirty acres; Deacon Blain, 478 bushels from 18 acres; James Fuller, 427 bushels from 14 acres; D. J. Briggs, 410 bushels. Fred. enumerates among other things which has kept him and his man busy this summer, raising 502 bushels of wheat from 18½ acres, of which one piece of ten acres averaged 31 bushels to the acre. He had 10 acres of oats, that were injured by the hail, from which he harvested 417 bushels. He raised 150 bushels of turnips from three acres, 350 bushels of potatoes, for which all he had to do was to plow in the seed and plow out the crop. He also raised 27 bushels of buckwheat, and 16 bushels of beans, besides building 500 rods of sod fence, and putting up 125 tons of hay.

A Good Publication.

Peterson's Magazine for January reaches us in advance and is altogether the most superb number we have ever seen, even of this favorite lady's-book. There are two beautiful steel engravings: "In the Orchard," after a picture by Millais, and "Lost on the Alps," by the hardly less famous Riviere. In addition there is a double-size fashion-plate, engraved and printed from steel, and colored by hand; an exquisite affair. "Peterson" is now the only magazine that gives these fashion-plates. But the gem of the number is a colored pattern for a border for a curtain, or chair-strip, etc., etc., perhaps the costliest single embellishment ever given in a magazine; as the publisher says, it would alone cost fifty cents at retail. This is presented to every subscriber as a New Year's gift. There are, in addition to all these, more than fifty wood engravings, illustrating the newest fashions, etc., etc. The literary contents are all original, and among them are several charming love-stories, besides two copyright novelets, one by Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, "Her Season in Washington," and another by the celebrated author of the "Second Life." The price of this popular lady's-book is two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs, and valuable premiums to the person getting up the club. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for, to those desiring to get up clubs. We advise no one to subscribe for a magazine until they have seen a copy of this one. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dakota's Productiveness.

Dakota takes takes the pot, when you come to talk about fertile soil. A farmer planted a small house, 10x12 on his quarter section, and the next year it had grown into a large and pleasant farm house, with green blinds and veranda attachment. His pump had grown into a wind mill, and instead of one cow he had a whole herd. His land had run over its boundary and covered three-quarters of a section. He had grown from a slim, dyspeptic person to an individual of over 200 pounds, and his pocket book had grown so heavy he had to invest in government bonds. Who says Dakota soil is not productive?—Ex.

A half-breed with three squaws, all heavily laden with skins, complacently permitted his oldest squaw to go ahead and test the ice as he was about to cross the Missouri near Mandan. She broke through repeatedly, and had to extricate herself as best she could, the noble son of the forest coolly smoking his pipe meantime, and awaiting the discovery of a safe crossing for himself and his young squaws.

New York Examiner: John Stone returned from Dakota this week and is highly pleased with the country. He traveled largely over the country, and tells stories that seem incredible about farmers raising thirty-five and forty bushels of wheat per acre, and having farms of two hundred or six hundred acres. The climate, he says, cannot be equalled for the same latitude, and the soil is excelled by none. Mr. Stone, with twenty or thirty other families from this place, will locate there in the spring.

A FEMALE FRIEND.

Men are Not the Only Ones who Love Fair and Famous Dakota.

Undoubtedly no being on earth is as unhappy, as restless, or as wretched as that one who, after living in Dakota a full twelve-months or more, goes east to remain for a given length of time. No matter where he may be he misses woe-fully that predominant air of thrift, of cheerfulness, of success, of anticipation and of good feeling he has learned to love so well in Dakota. If perchance he has returned to Michigan his friends have to suffer deriding remarks about ague swamps, chills, fevers, fickle weather, etc. If he happens to be an old-time denizen of Wisconsin or Minnesota he finds his best former neighbors have all pulled out for Dakota's shore, leaving only the sluggish. If Massachusetts chances to be his visiting ground he finds people painfully contracted in their knowledge of western affairs and style. If his lot calls him back to any other New England state his heart sores within him to find how stingy and foggy people are. Ohio and New York folks are too conceited for him. The southern states are unendurably slow and Pennsylvania goes in the same category. Iowa and Illinois are too muddy and the weather dreadfully uncertain. In short he pines for the exhilarating breezes of his new found Eldorado and cannot rest. Women are just as fond as their sterner brothers of the land of boom, as the following extract from a letter received by Dr. Newell from a lady friend attests:

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 23, 1883.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Ruth has just finished reading your letter in the Waterford Post, to which I heartily responded, Amen! Feeling that you are one of us, am aroused to drop you a line in assurance of the fact. You may wonder how a person writing from the "Hub" can claim any sort of kinship with a loyal Dakotian, but listen while I rise to explain. I left Neenah some five weeks ago, my objective point being Washington, D. C. there to attend the general convention of universalists. "See Boston and die," is a saying which has always impressed me with the idea that a sight of the historic city was an absolute necessity within this life or the one to come. I preferred to make the pilgrimage when I had the matter somewhat under my own control and could regulate the length of the visit. * * * And now, hurrah for Dakota! of which grand and glorious territory I claim to be a citizen. (Hasn't that the true Dakota flavor?) I left Dakota after a continued residence there of eighteen months last August and expect to return in the spring. Sister Mate and family are there "for life." Went two years ago and looked upon the change as the worst calamity that could have befallen her, but now feels quite reconciled and likes it pretty well. Her husband is, like all the men—infatuated with the country, and his faith in it is unbounded—not exceeded even by yours. Am going to send him your letter. Nothing so delights him as words of praise for the land of his adoption. With all their boasted "cultah" the Bostonians have very crude ideas on some subjects and they are really ignorant of many things quite familiar to ordinary mortals. I have not yet met a person who knows how many acres in a quarter section. I am continually being asked what kind of timber we have on our tree claims, and their surprise is amusing when I answer that we have whatever we prefer—by planting it. I do wish some of these eastern old fogies would go west and get their eyes opened. Olive is utterly disgusted with the whole Dakota project because it has broken up and scattered the family. I too regret that, but I think the move has been a good one for us. * * * I wish you would write me and set out the country fine, for Olive's benefit. She will be disgusted to hear that your wife likes it there, for she is firmly persuaded that no one does but the men. With love to Mrs. Newell, and three cheers for Dakota, I remain your old-time friend,
DOLLIE B. LEWIS.

—We sell the "Acorn" cigar, the best in the Cooperstown market, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. Nelson & Langlie.

—We have just received a car load of that genuine Fargo Roller Mill Flour and it will be sold cheaper than ever. Odegard & Thompson.

—Nelson & Langlie have the largest stock of confectionery in the city.

—We have now the largest stock of winter Boots and Shoes ever brought to Griggs county. Come and see for yourselves. Odegard & Thompson.

—Fresh oysters in bulk and cans by express every week at Whidden Bros.

—22 barrels eating and cooking apples for sale low at Whidden Bros.

—Xmas here soon and we can suit you. Call soon; we can make you happy. Odegard & Thompson.

—Our immense and growing trade satisfies us that the people appreciate our efforts in dispensing the best goods at lowest possible figures. Nelson & Langlie.

—We sell pure sugar goods, not glucose. Nelson & Langlie.

—Farmers clean your seed wheat. The Lenham E. & L. Co. will sell you a machine for \$25.00 that will take out all foul seed.

—Xmas is coming, and Whidden Bros. having anticipated the desire of a happy and prosperous people in making their friends and relations still happier, at this festive season have opened and still to arrive a large and varied assortment of Xmas presents. Call early and make your selections from a full stock.

—We have too many knit underwear and will give you some cheap if you call soon. Odegard & Thompson.

—Call at Whidden Bros. for horse blankets, bed spreads, comforts and quilts. Marked low.

—Fine line of fresh confectionery at Odegard & Thompson's.

—Nelson & Langlie "only" keep the celebrated "Acorn."

—It will do you good to call at Odegard & Thompson's if you want flour or provisions. We will give you good bargains.

—Talk is cheap, but we won't be undersold. You can bear it in mind all day. Odegard & Thompson.

—We will not be undersold in North Dakota. Lenham Elevator & Lumber Co.

—Have you got a yoke of oxen, sheep, hogs, etc.? We will always give you goods for them. Odegard & Thompson.

—Odegard & Thompson will sell you good calico for 5c per yard; full width sheeting 8c; and dry goods cheaper than ever.

—Tell your uncle, aunt, cousin and everybody to call at the Pioneer Store for Holiday Goods. You must not forget your sweetheart. We have a fine line of candy, nuts, etc. It will make you all happy to buy a few pounds. It is sweet. Odegard & Thompson.

—Call and see the celebrated Household Sewing Machines at Buchheit Bros.

—Our goods are not old goods shipped in from old stocks east to be closed out. Bear that in mind when you want goods in our line. Odegard & Thompson.

—We are receiving lumber of every description daily. Lenham Elevator & Lumber Co.

—See Whidden Bros.' new ad. They offer a premium on all current funds by selling goods lower than ever.

—Anything in the line of Farm Machinery at Buchheit Bros.

—Stoneware until you can't resist. Odegard & Thompson's.

—Still they come by every train, goods, goods, goods, and good goods. Whidden Bros., and this 7th day of December on the first through rates from St. Paul they receive one car load groceries, five cases dry goods, nine cases felt boots, Arctics, snow excluders, rubbers, shoe packs, socks and mitts, three cases ready-made clothing from Chicago bought below cost of manufacturing, consisting of mens and boys suits, overcoats, pants, etc., one car load Valley City Flour, patent and straight, three cases Xmas goods, nick-nacks, etc., etc.

The Rushford.

There is no better made wagon than the RUSHFORD.
The Lenham E. & L. Co. handle the RUSHFORD.
You can save 20 per cent. by paying cash for the RUSHFORD.
You can not buy a better wagon; you are "liable" to get an inferior one.
Call at the Lumber Yard and examine the RUSHFORD.

Oh, What is This?

It is a car load of those Genuine "Stoughton" Wagons for Odegard & Thompson. No better wagons on wheels. They will sell now, you bet they will. They always sell the year around "and don't you forget it!" Good goods are staple in a go-ahead country like this.

For Rent.

A well appointed store in excellent location of Cooperstown, suitable for any kind of business, can be leased by applying to,
R. C. COOPER.

JULIUS STEVENS,

Money Loaned on Chattel Security

AT LOW RATES.

Office in the Hardware Store.

CITY BARBER!

Can be found at all hours with sharp razors, scissors and clean towels at the Union House, Cooperstown, where he solicits the public to call.
Taxidermal work performed at reasonable prices.

A. F. GROVES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Official Surgeon for N. P. R. R. Co. Office at Barnes Co. Bank, SANBORN, D. T.

IVER JACOBSON, OLE SERUMGARD,
Attorney at Law. Notary Public.

Jacobson & Serumgard,
COOPERSTOWN, DAK.
LAW AND LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan.
Final Proof a Specialty.

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DA.

PRESIDENTIAL POINTERS

President Arthur Favors the People with His Third Annual Message.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.
To the Congress of the United States: At the threshold of your deliberations I congratulate you upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of this government.

Our relations with other nations continue to be on a friendly footing. With the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Italy, Santo Domingo and Sweden and Norway, no incident has occurred which calls for special comment. The recent opening of new lines of telegraphic communication with Central America and Brazil permitted the interchange of messages of friendship with the governments of those countries. During the year there have been perfected and proclaimed consular and commercial treaties with Serbia and a consular treaty with Roumania, thus extending our intercourse with the Danubian countries, while our Eastern relations have been placed upon a wider basis by treaties with Corea and Madagascar. The new boundary survey treaties with Mexico, a trademark convention and a supplementary extradition treaty with Spain, and a convention extending the duration of the Franco-American claims commission, have also been proclaimed. Notice of the termination of the fisheries articles of the treaty of Washington was duly given Great Britain. The privileges and exemptions of the treaty will seemingly close on July 1, 1885. The fishing industry pursued by a numerous class of our citizens on Northern coasts, both of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, are worthy of the fostering care of congress.

Whenever brought into competition with like industries in other countries, our fishermen, as well as manufacturers of fishing appliances and preparers of fish products, have maintained a foremost place. I suggest that congress create a commission to consider the question of our rights in the fisheries, and the means of opening to our citizens, under just and enduring conditions, the richly stocked fishing waters and sealing grounds of British North America. A question has arisen touching the deportation to the United States from the British islands, by government or municipal aid, of persons unable to gain a living and equally a burden on the community here. Such of these persons who come under the pauper class, as defined by the law, have been sent back, according to the provisions of our statutes. Her majesty's government has insisted that precautions have been taken before shipment was made. However, they have in so many cases proven ineffectual, and especially in certain instances of needy immigrants reaching our territory through Canada, that a revision of our legislation upon this subject may be deemed advisable. Correspondence relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been continued, and will be laid before congress.

AMERICAN POLICY.

The legislation of France against the importation of prepared swine produced from the United States, has been repealed. That result has been due no less to the friendly relation of this government than to a growing conviction in France that the restriction is not demanded by any real danger to health. Germany still prohibits the introduction of all swine products from America. I extended to the imperial government a friendly invitation to send experts to the United States to inquire whether the use of these products was dangerous to health. This invitation was declined. I have believed it of such importance, however, that the exact facts should be ascertained and promulgated that I have appointed a competent commission to make a thorough investigation of the subject. Its members have shown their public spirit by accepting their trust without pledge of compensation, but I trust that congress will see in the national and international bearings of the matter sufficient motives for providing at least for the reimbursement of such expenses as they may necessarily incur. The coronation of the czar at Moscow afforded to the government an occasion for testifying to continued friendship by sending a special envoy and a representative of the navy to attend the ceremony. While there have arisen during the year no grave questions affecting the status in the Russian empire of American citizens or other faith than that held by the national church, this government remains firm in its convictions that the rights of its citizens abroad should be in no way affected by their religious belief. It is understood that measures for the removal of the restrictions which now burden our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico are under consideration by the Spanish government. The proximity of Cuba and the peculiar method of administration which there prevails necessitate constant discussion and appeal on our part from the proceedings of the insular authorities. I regret to say that just protests of this government have not as yet produced satisfactory results. The commission appointed to decide certain claims of our citizens against the government after the recognition of satisfactory results as to their validity was admitted to be illegal. Full reparation for the injuries sustained by our citizens should be no longer delayed and the force of naturalization in the United States as a shield to disturbers in other countries abolished. The claims commission has finally adjourned. Some of its awards, though made more than two years ago, have not yet been paid. Specific payment is expected. Claims to a large amount which were held by the late commission without its jurisdiction have been presented to the Spanish government, as the action of the colonial law authorities has given rise to these claims. The case of the *Masonic* has not yet reached a settlement. The *Manilla* court has found that the proceedings of which this government has complained were authorized, and it is hoped that the government of Spain will not withhold the speedy reparation which its sense of justice should impel it to offer for the unusual severity and unjust action of its subordinate colonial officers in the case of this vessel. The Helvetian confederation has proposed the inauguration of a class of international treaties for the deferment to arbitration

of grave questions between nations. This government has assented to the proposed inauguration of such already with Switzerland. Under the treaty of Berlin, liberty of conscience and civil rights are assured to all strangers in Bulgaria. As the United States have no distinct conventional relations with that country, and are not a party to the treaty, they should in my opinion maintain diplomatic representation also for the improvement of intercourse and the proper protection of the many American citizens who resort to that country as missionaries and teachers. I suggest that I be given authority to establish an agency and consulate at the Bulgarian capital. The United States are now participating in a revision of the tariff of the Ottoman Empire. They have assented to the application of a license tax of foreigners doing business in Turkey, but have opposed the oppressive storage tax upon petroleum entering ports of that country. The government of the khedive has proposed that the authority of the mixed judicial tribunals in Egypt be extended so as to cover citizens of the United States accused of crime, who are now tried before consular courts. This government is not indisposed to accept the change, but believes that its terms should be submitted for criticism to the commission appointed to revise the whole subject.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

At no time in our national history has there been more manifest need of close and lasting relations with a neighboring State than now exists with respect to Mexico. The rapid influx of our capital and enterprise into that country shows what has already been accomplished by the vast reciprocal advantages which must attend the progress of its internal developments. The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1848 has been determined by the Mexican government, and in the absence of convention engagements the rights of our citizens in Mexico now depend upon the domestic statutes of that republic. There have been instances of harsh enforcement of the laws against our vessels and citizens in Mexico, and of denial of diplomatic resort for their protection. The initial step toward a better understanding has been taken in the negotiation, by the commission authorized by congress, of a treaty which is still before the senate for approval. The provisions for the reciprocal defense of the frontier by the troops in pursuit of hostile Indians have been prolonged for another year. The operations of the forces of both governments against savages have been successful, and several of the most dangerous tribes dispersed by the skill and valor of United States and Mexican soldiers fighting in a common plan to exterminate for the resurvey of the boundary from the Rio Grande to the Pacific having been ratified and exchanged, the preliminary reconnaissance therein stipulated has been effected. It now rests with congress to make provision for completing the survey and resetting the boundary monuments.

A convention was signed with Mexico on July 13, 1882, providing for the reopening of the case of Benjamin Well vs. The Abra Sylon Mining Company, in whose favor awards were made by the late American and Mexican claims commission. That convention still awaits the action of the senate. Meanwhile, because of the charges of fraudulent awards which have made a new commission necessary, the executive has directed the suspension of pay of the distribution quota received from Mexico.

OUR CENTRAL AMERICAN NEIGHBORS.

Our geographical proximity to Central America, and our political and commercial relations with the seat of that country, justify, in my judgment, such material increase of consular corps as will place at each capital a consular general. The contest between Bolivia, Chili and Peru has passed from the stage of strategic hostilities to that of negotiation, in which the consuls of this government have been exercised. The demands of Chili for absolute cession of territory have been maintained and accepted by the party of Gen. Iglesias to the extent of making a treaty of peace with the government of Chili, in general conformity with the terms of the protocol signed in May last between the Chilean command and Gen. Iglesias. As a result of the conclusion of this treaty Gen. Iglesias has been formally recognized by Chili as president of Peru, and his government installed at Lima, which has been evaded by the Chileans. A call has been issued by Gen. Iglesias for a representative assembly to be elected on the 13th of January, and to meet at Lima on the 1st of March next. Meanwhile the provisional government of Gen. Iglesias has applied for recognition to the principal powers of America and Europe. When the will of the Peruvian people shall be manifested I shall not hesitate to recognize by diplomatic and representative approval by them. Representatives of this government attended at Caracas the centennial celebration of the birth of the illustrious Bolivar. At the same time the unveiling of a statue of Washington in the Venezuelan capital testified to the veneration in which his memory is held there. Congress at its last session authorized the executive to propose to the Venezuelan government a reopening of the awards of the mixed commission of Caracas, and the departure from this country of the Venezuelan minister has delayed the opening of negotiations for reviving the commission. This government holds that, until the re-establishment of a treaty on this subject, the Venezuelan government must continue to make these payments provided for in the convention of 1866. The dispute growing out of the unpaid obligations due from Venezuela to France will be satisfactorily adjusted. The French cabinet has proposed a basis of settlement which meets my approval, but as it involves a recasting of the annual quotas of the foreign debt it has been deemed advisable to submit the proposal to the judgments of the cabinets of Berlin, Copenhagen, the Hague, London and Madrid.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

At the recent coronation of his majesty King Kalakaua this government was represented diplomatically and by the formal visit of a vessel of war. The question of terminating or modifying the existing reciprocity treaty with Hawaii is now before congress. I am convinced that the charges of abuse and frauds under that treaty have been exaggerated, and I renew the suggestions of last year's message, that the treaty be modified wherever its provisions have proved onerous to legitimate trade. I am not disposed to favor the cessation of treaty relations which have fostered good will between the countries, and contributed toward the equality of Hawaiian among the nations.

GOOD WILL IN THE ORIENT.

In pursuance of the policy declared by this government of extending our intercourse with the Eastern nations, negotiations have during the past year been established in Persia, Siam and Corea. It is probable that permanent missions from those countries will ere long be maintained in the United States. A special embassy from Siam is now on its way hither. Treaty relations with Corea were perfected by the exchange at Simul on the 10th of May last of the ratification of the lately concluded convention, and envoys from the kingdom of Zanzibar have visited this country and received a cordial welcome. Corea, as yet unacquainted with the methods of Western civilization now invites the attention of those interested in the foreign trade, as it needs the implements and products which the United States are ready to supply. We seek no monopoly of its commerce, and no advantage over other nations, but as the Chinese in casting for a market civilization have conflicted in this republic, we cannot regard with indifference any encroachments on their rights.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

China, by the payment of a money indemnity, has settled certain of the long-pending claims of our citizens, and I have

strong hopes that the remainder will soon be adjusted. Questions have arisen touching the rights of American and other foreign manufacturers in China, under the provisions of treaties which permit aliens to acquire their industries in that country. On this specific point our own treaty is silent. But under the operation of the most favorable nations clause we have like privileges to those of other powers. While it is the duty of the government to see that our citizens have the full enjoyment of every benefit secured by treaty, I doubt the expediency of leading to admit an interpretation by which we have only an indirect right to exact the transference to China of American capital. For the employment there of Chinese labor would in effect inaugurate a competition for the control of markets now supplied by our home industries. There is good reason to believe that the law restricting the immigration of Chinese has been violated intentionally or otherwise by the officials of China, whom is devolved the duty of certifying that the emigrants belong to the excepted classes. Measures have been taken to ascertain the facts incident to this supposed infraction and it is believed that the government of China will co-operate with the United States in securing the faithful observance of the law. The same considerations which prompted congress at its last session to return to Japan the Simoneski indemnity seem to me to require at its hands like action in respect to the Canton indemnity fund, now amounting to \$300,000. The question of the general revision of the foreign treaties of Japan has been considered in an international conference held at Tokio, but without definite result as yet. This government is disposed to concede the requests of Japan to determine its own tariff duties, provide such proper judicial tribunals as may commend themselves to the Western powers for the trial of causes to which foreigners are parties, and to assimilate the terms and declarations of its treaties to those of other civilized States. Through our ministers at London and Monrovia, this government has endeavored to aid Liberia in its differences with Great Britain, touching the boundaries of that republic. There as a prospect of the adjustment of the dispute by the adoption of the Mannah river as the line. This arrangement is a compromise of the conflicting territorial claims of the rich and populous valley of the Congo, is being opened to commerce by a society called the International African association, of which the king of the Belgians is president, and a citizen of the United States chief executive officer, and large tracts of territory have been ceded to the association by native chiefs. The objects of this association are to aim at a permanent political control, but seeks the neutrality of the valleys which have been opened. Steamboats placed on the river and the nuclei of states established at twenty-two stations under one flag, which offers freedom to commerce and prohibits the slave trade. The United States cannot be indifferent to their interests, and the interests of their citizens involved in it. It may become advisable for us to co-operate with other commercial powers in promoting the rights of trade and residence in the Congo valley free from the influence or political control of any one nation.

In view of the frequency of invitations from foreign governments to participate in social and scientific congresses for the discussion of important matters of general concern, I repeat the suggestion of my last message, that provision be made for the exercise of discretionary power by the executive in appointing delegates to such conventions. Specialists are ready to serve the national interest in such capacity, without personal profit or other consideration than the defrayment of expenses actually incurred, and this a comparatively small annual appropriation would suffice to meet.

RESTRICTIONS UPON TRADE.

I have alluded in my previous message to the injurious and vexatious restrictions suffered by our trade in the Spanish West Indies. Brazil, whose natural outlet for its great national trade in coffee is in and through the United States, imposes a heavy export duty upon that product. A like narrow policy is pursued in other American countries. Our petroleum exports are hampered in Turkey and in other Eastern ports by restrictions as to storage, and by onerous duties. The free outlet for our great food product is in some quarters clogged with like impediments. For these mischiefs adequate relief is not always provided by reciprocity treaties like that with Hawaii or that lately negotiated with Mexico, and now awaiting the action of the senate. It is advisable to provide some measure of equitable relation with the governments which discriminate against our own. If, for example, the executive were empowered to apply to Spanish vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico the same rules of treatment and scales of prices for technical faults which are applied to our vessels and cargoes in the Antilles, a resort to that course might not be barren of good results. A discriminating duty on the manufacture of articles of consumption injurious to health might be advantageously exercised in our dealing with countries that discriminate against our food products.

WAR AND THE NAVY.

THE INDIANS MOSTLY QUIET.

From the report of the secretary of war it will be seen that in only a single instance has there been any disturbance of the quiet condition of our Indian tribes. A raid was made from Mexico into Arizona by a small party of Indians, which was pursued by Gen. Crook into the mountainous regions from which it had come. It is confidently hoped that serious outbreaks will not again occur, and that the Indian tribes which have for many years disturbed the West will hereafter remain in peaceable submission.

STATE MILITIA ENCOURAGED.

On several occasions during the past year officers of the army have, at the request of State authorities, visited these military encampments for inspection of troops. From the reports of those officers I am induced to believe that the encouragement of the State militia organization by the National government would be followed by very gratifying results and would afford it, in sudden emergencies, the aid of a large body of volunteers educated in the performance of military duties.

AN EXPOSED SEACOST.

I again call your attention to the present condition of our extended coast, upon which are so many large cities whose wealth and importance to the country would, in time of war, invite attack from modern armored ships, against which our existing defensive works could give no adequate protection. These works were built before the introduction of modern heavy rifled guns into maritime warfare, and if they are not put in an efficient condition, we may easily be subjected to humiliation by a hostile power greatly inferior to ourselves. As Germany to this subject, I call your attention to the importance of perfecting our submarine torpedo defenses.

The board authorized by the last congress to report on the methods for the manufacture of heavy ordnance, and adapted to modern warfare, has visited the principal iron and steel works in this country and in Europe. It is hoped that its report will be soon made, and that congress will thereupon be disposed to provide suitable facilities and plans for the manufacture of such guns as are now imperatively needed. The secretary of the navy reports that, under the authority of the acts of Aug. 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883, the work of strengthening our navy by the construction of modern vessels has been auspiciously begun. Three cruisers are in progress of construction—the Chicago, of 4,500 tons displacement, and the Boston and

Atlantic, each of 2,000 tons. They are to be built of steel, with the torsile strength and ductility prescribed by law, and in combination of speed, endurance, and armament are expected to compare favorably with the best armored war vessels of other nations. A fourth vessel, the Dolphin, to be constructed of similar materials, is intended to serve as a fleet dispatch boat. The double-turreted monitors Puritan, Amphitrite and Terror have been launched on the Delaware river, and a contract has been made for the supply of their machinery. A similar vessel, the Monadnock, has been launched in California. The naval advisory board and the secretary recommend the completion of the monitors, the construction of four gunboats, and also of three steel vessels like the Chicago, Boston and Dolphin, as an important measure of material defense.

REDUCING THE REVENUE.

In a communication to congress at its last session I recommended that all excise be abolished except those relating to distilled spirits, and that a substantial reduction also be made in the revenues from customs. A statute has since been enacted by which the annual tax tariff receipts of nearly \$200,000,000 of this amount consists of 3 per cent, which, as already stated, are payable at the pleasure of the government, and are likely to be called in within less than four years, unless meantime the surplus revenues shall be diminished. The probable effect of such an extensive retirement of the securities which are the basis of the national bank circulation would be such a contraction of the volume of the currency as to produce grave commercial embarrassment. How can the danger be obviated? The most effectual plan, and one whose adoption at the earliest practical opportunity I shall heartily approve, has already been indicated. If the revenues which their circulation now control, in my judgment the latter course is preferable. I commend to your attention the very interesting and thoughtful suggestions on this subject which appear in the secretary's report. The objections which he urges against the acceptance of any other securities than the obligations of the government itself as a foundation for national bank circulation seem to me to be of a nature, averting the threatened contraction, two courses have been suggested, either of which is probably feasible. One is the issuance of new bonds, having many years to run, bearing a low rate of interest and exchangeable upon specified terms for those now outstanding. The other course, which commends itself to my judgment as the better, is the enactment of a law repealing the tax on circulation and permitting banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent of the market value, instead of, as now, the face value of deposited bonds. I agree with the secretary in the belief that the adoption of this plan will afford the necessary relief.

THE TREASURY.

A GRATIFYING EXHIBIT.

The report of the secretary of the treasury gives a full and interesting exhibit of the financial condition of the country. It shows that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, amounted to \$398,287,581.95, whereof there was received from customs, \$214,706,496.93; from internal revenue, \$144,720,368.95; from sale of public lands, \$7,955,864.42; from tax on circulation and deposits of national banks, \$9,111,008.85; from profits on coinage of bullion, deposits and assays, \$4,460,205.17; from other sources, \$17,338,637.69. Total, \$398,287,581.95. For the same period the ordinary expenditures were:

For civil expenses.....	\$22,343,285.76
For foreign intercourse.....	2,419,275.24
For the Indians.....	7,362,539.31
For pensions on account.....	66,012,573.64
For the military establishment and armaments.....	48,911,382.93
For the naval establishment, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting revenues.....	40,098,432.53
For navy yards and improvements.....	1,800.00
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting revenues.....	15,283,437.17
For interest on the public debt.....	40,098,432.53
District of Columbia.....	3,817,028.48
For interest on the public debt.....	59,160,131.25
Total.....	\$265,408,137.54
Leaving a surplus revenue of.....	132,879,444.41
Which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in treasury of \$1,209,312.55, making.....	134,178,256.96
Was applied to the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund.....	44,850,700.00
Of fractional currency for the sinking fund.....	46,556.96
Of funded loan of 1881—continued.....	65,380,250.00
Of loan, July and August, 1861—continued at 3 1/2 per cent.....	20,595,660.00
Of funded loan of 1897.....	1,418,850.00
Of funded loan of 1881.....	719,150.00
Of loan of Feb. 1877.....	1,800.00
Of loan of July and August, 1861.....	216,000.00
Of the loan of March, 1883.....	116,850.00
Of the loan of July, 1882.....	4,765,000.00
Of 5-20s of 1864.....	185,000.00
Of 5-20s of 1865.....	703,000.00
Of 5-10s of 1865.....	960,000.00
Of 10-40s of 1865.....	12,355,000.00
Of consols of 1865.....	4,880,000.00
Of consols of 1867.....	23,574,000.00
Of consols of 1868.....	15,465,000.00
Of Oregon war debt.....	545,000.00
Of refunding certificates.....	107,150.00
Of interest on compound interest and other notes.....	13,300.00
Total.....	\$134,178,256.96

The revenue for the present fiscal year, actual and estimated, is as follows:

Source.	Est. for remaining three-quarters of yr.	Actual for 83, quarter ending Sept. 30.
From customs.....	\$197,597,234.33	\$57,402,975.67
From internal revenue.....	90,367,721.40	29,662,078.60
From sale of public lands.....	5,607,364.83	2,032,635.17
From tax on circulation and deposit in national banks.....	1,542,199.12	1,657,800.88
From redemption of interest and sinking fund Pacific railroad.....	1,478,940.49	521,039.51
From fees, consular, letters patent and lands.....	901,303.22	298,696.78
From sales of government property.....	2,476,790.20	863,209.80
From profits, colleges, etc.....	167,437.77	112,562.23
From deposits for surveying lands.....	3,149,780.54	950,229.40
From revenues of District of Columbia.....	327,138.69	172,461.31
From miscellaneous.....	1,643,982.01	256,017.99
Total.....	\$247,023,082.97	\$95,966,917.03

The actual and estimated expenses for the same period:

	First quarter.	For remaining three-quarters of year (est'd).
For civil and miscellaneous, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1883, actual.....	\$13,385,799.42	\$51,114,300.88
For the Indians.....	2,623,330.54	4,126,609.46
For pensions.....	16,285,251.98	99,714,738.02
For the military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements.....	13,572,204.33	26,487,739.67
For naval establishments, including vessels and machinery at navy yards.....	4,199,299.69	12,300,000.31
Expenditures on account of District of Columbia.....	1,198,856.41	2,611,163.80
For interest on public debt.....	14,707,297.96	39,702,704.04
Total ordinary expenditures.....	\$67,012,099.33	\$106,037,999.67
Total receipts, actual and estimated.....	\$247,023,082.97	\$247,023,082.97
Total expenditures, actual and estimated.....	258,000,000.00	258,000,000.00
Total estimated and due sinking fund.....	45,810,741.07	45,810,741.07
Leaving balance of.....	\$24,200,242.57	\$24,200,242.57

If the revenues for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1885, be estimated upon the basis of existing laws, the secretary is of the opinion that for that year the receipts will exceed by \$40,000,000 the ordinary expenditures, including the amount devoted to the sinking fund. Hitherto the surplus, as rapidly as it has accumulated, has been devoted to the reduction of the national debt. As a result, the only bonds now outstanding which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government are the 3 per cent, amounting to \$305,000,000.

4 1/2 per cents, amounting to \$200,000,000; and the \$737,000,000 4 per cents are not payable until 1891 and 1897 respectively. If the surplus shall hereafter be as large as the treasury estimates now indicate, the 3 per cent bonds may all be redeemed at least four years before any of the 4 1/2 per cents can be called in. The latter at the same rate of accumulation of surplus can be paid at maturity, and the moneys requisite for the redemption of the 4 per cents will be in the treasury long before these obligations become payable. There are cogent reasons, however, why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such a rapidly attainable.

In a communication to congress at its last session I recommended that all excise be abolished except those relating to distilled spirits, and that a substantial reduction also be made in the revenues from customs. A statute has since been enacted by which the annual tax tariff receipts of nearly \$200,000,000 of this amount consists of 3 per cent, which, as already stated, are payable at the pleasure of the government, and are likely to be called in within less than four years, unless meantime the surplus revenues shall be diminished. The probable effect of such an extensive retirement of the securities which are the basis of the national bank circulation would be such a contraction of the volume of the currency as to produce grave commercial embarrassment. How can the danger be obviated? The most effectual plan, and one whose adoption at the earliest practical opportunity I shall heartily approve, has already been indicated. If the revenues which their circulation now control, in my judgment the latter course is preferable. I commend to your attention the very interesting and thoughtful suggestions on this subject which appear in the secretary's report. The objections which he urges against the acceptance of any other securities than the obligations of the government itself as a foundation for national bank circulation seem to me to be of a nature, averting the threatened contraction, two courses have been suggested, either of which is probably feasible. One is the issuance of new bonds, having many years to run, bearing a low rate of interest and exchangeable upon specified terms for those now outstanding. The other course, which commends itself to my judgment as the better, is the enactment of a law repealing the tax on circulation and permitting banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent of the market value, instead of, as now, the face value of deposited bonds. I agree with the secretary in the belief that the adoption of this plan will afford the necessary relief.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The trade dollar was coined for the purposes of trade in countries where silver passed at its value, ascertained by its weight and fineness. It never had a legal tender quality. Large numbers of these coins entered, however, into the volume of our currency by common consent. Their circulation in domestic trade has now ceased, and they have become a disturbing element. They should no longer be permitted to embarrass our currency system. I recommend that provision for their reception by the treasury and mints as bullion at a small percentage above the current market prices of silver of like fineness.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

The secretary of the treasury advises a combination of certain of the customs districts of the country, and suggests that the president be vested with such power in relation thereto as is now given him in respect to collectors of internal revenue by Sec. 3131 of the revised statutes. The statistics on this subject, which are contained in his report, furnish a basis for a strong affirmative opinion of his views. At the adjournment of congress the number of internal revenue collection districts was 126. By executive orders dated June 25, 1883, I directed that certain of these districts be consolidated. The result has been a reduction of one-third their number, which at present is but eighty-three.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.

A PROMISING STATE OF FINANCES.

The report of the postmaster general contains a gratifying exhibit of the condition and prospects of this interesting branch of the public service committed to his care. It appears that on June 30, 1883, the whole number of postoffices was 47,863, of which 632 were established during the previous fiscal year. The number of offices operating under the system of free delivery was 15. At these latter offices the postmaster on local matter amounted to \$4,195,230.52, a sum exceeding by \$1,021,894.01 the entire cost of the carriers' service in the country. The rate of postage on drop letters passing through these offices is now fixed by law at two cents per half ounce or fraction thereof. In offices where the carrier system has not been abolished the rate is only half as large. It will be remembered that in 1863, when free delivery was first established by law, the uniform single rate of postage upon local letters was one cent, and so it remained until 1872, when in those cities where carrier service was established it was increased to defray the expense of delivery. It seems to me that the old rate may now with propriety be restored, and that, too, even at a risk of diminishing for a time, at least, receipts from postage upon local letters. I can see no reason why that particular class of mail matter should be held accountable for the entire cost of not only its own collection and delivery but the collection and delivery of all other classes, and I am confident, after full consideration of the subject, that the reduction of the rate would be followed by such a growing volume of business as to occasion but slight and temporary loss to the revenue of the postoffice.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH NOT DESIRED.

The postmaster general deprecates much of his report to the consideration in its various aspects of the relation of the government to the telegraph. Such reflection as I have been able to give the subject since my last annual message has not led me to change the view which I then expressed, in dissenting from the recommendation of the postmaster general, that the government take control of the telegraph which it has always exercised over the mails. Admitting that its authority in the premises be as ample as has ever been claimed for it, it would not, in my judgment, be a wise use of that authority to purchase or assume the

control of existing telegraph lines, or to construct others with a view of entering into general competition with private enterprise. The objections which may be justly raised against either of these projects and, indeed, against any system which would require an enormous increase in the civil service, do not, however, apply to some of the plans which have lately provoked public comment and discussion. It has been claimed, for example, that congress might wisely authorize the postmaster general to contract with some private person or corporation for the transmission of messages at specified rates and under government supervision. Various such schemes, of the same general nature but widely differing in their special characteristics, have been suggested in the public prints, and the arguments by which they have been supported and opposed have doubtless attracted your attention. It is likely that the whole subject will be considered by you at the present session. In the nature of things it involves so many questions of detail that your deliberations would probably be aided slightly, if at all, by any particular suggestions which I might now submit. I avow my belief, however, that the government should be authorized by law to exercise court supervision over interstate telegraph communication, and I express the hope that for attaining that end some measure be devised which will receive your approbation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
REGULATION OF FEES.

The attorney general criticizes in his report the provisions of the existing law fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the federal courts. The provisions are chiefly contained in the act of February 26, 1853, though some of them were introduced into the act from statutes which had been passed many years previous. It is manifest that such compensation, as might, when these laws were enacted, have been just and reasonable, would in many instances be justly remanded at the present day as inadequate. I concur with the attorney general in the belief that the statutes should be revised by which these fees are regulated. So, too, should be the laws to regulate the compensation of district attorneys and marshals. They should be paid wholly by salary, instead of in part by fees, as is now the case. The change would prove to be a measure of economy, and would discourage the institution of needless and oppressive legal proceedings, which it is to be feared have in some instances been conducted for the mere sake of personal gain.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
EVILS TO BE REMEDIED.

Much interest and varied information is contained in the report of the secretary of the interior. I particularly call your attention to his presentation of certain phases of the Indian question, to his recommendations for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts and for more stringent legislation to prevent frauds under the pension laws. The statutes which prescribe the definition and punishments of crimes pertaining to pensions, could doubtless be made more effective by certain amendments and additions, which are pointed out in the secretary's report. I have previously referred to the alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country, and again submit for the consideration of congress whether some federal aid should not be extended to public primary education wherever adequate provision therefor has not already been made.

UTAH.

The Utah commission has submitted to the secretary of the interior its second annual report. As a result of its labors supervising the recent election in that Territory, pursuant to the act of March 22, 1882, it appears that the persons by that act disqualified, to the number of about 12,000, were excluded from the polls. This fact, however, affords little cause for congratulation and I fear that it is far from indicating any real and substantial progress toward the extirpation of polygamy. All of the members of the legislature are Mormons. There is grave reason to believe that they are in sympathy with the practices that this government is seeking to suppress, and that its effort in that regard will be more likely to encounter opposition than receive their encouragement and support. Even if this view should appear to be erroneous, the law under which the commissioners have been acting, should be made more effective by the incorporation of some such measures as they recommend and as were included in bill No. 2,238 on the calendar of the senate at its last session. I am convinced that polygamy is so strongly entrenched in the Territory of Utah that it is professed to attack with the state weapons which constitutional legislation provide. In favor, therefore, the repeal of the act upon which the government depends, the assumption by the national legislature of entire political control of the Territory and the establishment of a commission with such powers and duties as shall be delegated to it by law.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE is accomplishing much in the direction of the agricultural development of the country, and the report of the commissioner giving the results of his investigations and experiments, will be found interesting and valuable. At his instance a convention of those interested in the cattle industry of the country was lately held at Chicago. The prevalent pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of animals was one of the chief topics of discussion. A committee of the convention will invite your co-operation in investigating the causes of these diseases, and providing methods for their prevention and cure. I trust that congress will not fail at its present session to put Alaska under the protection of laws. Its people have repeatedly remonstrated against an neglect to afford them the maintenance and protection expressly guaranteed by the terms of the treaty, whereby that territory was ceded to the United States. For sixteen years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without asking. They have no law for the collection of the debt, the support of schools, the conveyance of property, the administration of laws, or the enforcement of contracts—none indeed for the punishment of criminals except such as are afforded by certain customs, commerce and navigation acts. The resources of Alaska, especially in furs, mines and lumber, are considerable in extent and capable of large development, while its geographical situation is one of political and commercial importance. The promptings of interest, therefore, as well as considerations of honor and good faith, demand the immediate establishment of civil government in that Territory.

RAILWAYS.

Complaints have lately been numerous and urgent that certain corporations controlling in whole or part the facilities for the interstate carriage of merchandise by the great railways of the country have resorted in their dealings with the public to divers measures unjust and oppressive in their character. In some instances the State governments have attacked and suppressed these evils, but in others they have been unable to afford adequate relief because of the jurisdictional limitations which are imposed upon them by the federal constitution. The question whether the national government may lawfully interfere in the premises, and what, if any, supervision of control it ought to exercise, is one which merits your careful consideration. While we cannot fail to recognize the importance of the vast railway systems of the country, and their great and beneficial influence upon the development of our material wealth. We should, on the other hand, remember that no individual corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over the interest of any other citizen or class of citizens. The right of those railway corporations to any profitable re-

turn upon their investment and to reasonable freedom in their regulations must be recognized, but it seems only just that so far as its constitutional authority will permit, congress should protect people at large in their interstate traffic against an act of injustice which State governments are powerless to prevent.

FOREST PRESERVES.

In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of protecting by suitable legislation the forests situated upon the public domain. In many portions of the West the pursuit of general agriculture is only made practicable by resort to irrigation. While successful irrigation would be impossible without the aid afforded by forests in contributing to the regularity and constancy of the supply of water. During the past year severe suffering and great loss of property have been occasioned by profligate floods, followed by periods of unusually low water in many of the great rivers of the country; these irregularities were, in great measure, caused by the removal from about the sources of the streams in question of the timber by which the water supply had been nourished and protected. The preservation of such portions of the forests on the national domain as essentially contribute to the equable flow of important water courses is of the highest consequence. Important tributaries of the Missouri, the Columbia and the Saskatchewan, rise in the mountains of Montana, now the northern boundary of the United States, between the Blackfoot and Bismarck Indian reservations. This region is suitable for settlement, but upon the rivers which flow from it, depends in the future the agricultural development of a vast tract of country. The attention of congress is called to the necessity of withdrawing from the public sale this part of the public domain, and establishing there a forest preserve.

The industrial exhibitions which have been held in the United States during the present year attracted the attention of many foreign countries, where the announcement of those enterprises had been made public through the foreign representatives of this government. The Southern exhibits at Louisville were largely attended by the exhibitors of foreign countries, notwithstanding the absence of any professional character in those enterprises. The centennial exposition to be held next year at New Orleans, in commemoration of the century of the first shipment of cotton from a port of the United States, bids fair to meet with like gratifying success. Under the act of congress of the 10th of February, 1883, declaring that exposition to be national and international in its character, the foreign governments with which the United States maintains relations, have been invited to participate. The promoters of this important undertaking have already received assurances of the lively interest it has excited abroad.

The report of the commissioner of the District of Columbia is herewith transmitted. I ask for your careful attention, especially for those portions which relate to assessments for taxes and water supply.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.
WORKINGS OF THE LAW.

The commissioners appointed under the act of Jan. 16, 1883, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," entered promptly upon the discharge of their duties. A series of rules framed in accordance with the spirit of the statute was approved and promulgated by the president. In some particulars where they seemed defective those rules were subsequently amended. It will be perceived that they discountenanced any political or religious tests for admission to the offices of the public service to which the statute relates. The statute related in its original form to the classified clerkships in the several executive departments at Washington, numbering about 5,600, and to similar positions in the customs districts and postoffices where as many as fifty persons are employed. A classification of these positions, analogous to that existing in the Washington offices, was duly made before the law went into effect. Eleven customs districts and twenty-two postoffices were brought under the immediate operation of the statute. The annual report of the civil service commission, which will soon be submitted to congress, will doubtless afford the measure of a more definite judgment than I am now prepared to express as to the merits of the new system. I am persuaded that its effects have thus far proved beneficial. Its practicable methods appear to be adequate for the ends proposed, and there has been no serious difficulty in carrying them into effect. Since the 16th of July last no person, so far as I am aware, has been appointed to the public service in the classified portions thereof at any of the departments or at any of the postoffices and customs districts above named, except those certified by the commission to be competent in the basis of the examination held in conformity to rules.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

At the time when the present executive entered upon his office, his death, removal, resignation or inability to discharge his duties would have left the government without a constitutional head. It is possible, of course, that a similar contingency may again arise, unless the wisdom of congress shall provide against its recurrence. The senate, at its last session, after full consideration, passed an act relating to this subject which will now, I trust, commend itself to the approval of the constitution, upon which must depend any law regulating the presidential succession, presents also for solution other questions of paramount importance. These questions relate to the proper interpretation of the phrase "inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office." Our law providing that when the president shall suffer from such inability, the presidential office shall devolve upon the vice president who must himself, under the circumstances, give place to such officer as congress may by law appoint to act as president. I need not here set forth numerous and interesting inquiries which are suggested by these words of the constitution, and which were fully stated in my first communication to congress, and have since been the subject of frequent deliberations in that body. It is greatly to be hoped that these momentous questions will find speedy solution, lest an emergency should arise when longer delay will be impossible, and any determination, albeit the wisest, may furnish cause for anxiety and alarm. For the reasons fully stated in my last annual message, I repeat my recommendation that congress propose an amendment to that provision of the constitution which prescribed that the formalities for the enactment of laws, whereby in respect to bills for the appropriation of public moneys, the executive may be enabled, while giving his approval to particular items, to interpose his veto as to such others as do not commend themselves to his judgment.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

of the constitution confers the rights of citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. It was the special purpose of this amendment to insure members of the colored race the full interment of civil and political rights. Certain statutory provisions, intended to secure the enforcement of those rights, have been recently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. Any legislation whereby congress may lawfully supplement the guarantees which the constitution affords for the equal enjoyment by all the citizens of the United States of every right, privilege and immunity of citizenship, will receive my unhesitating approval.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1883.

Miss Alice Gardiner has been selected out of twenty candidates as professor of history in Belford College, London.

Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail

Is a good old maxim, but no more reliable than the oft repeated verdict of visitors that

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA,

is the Queen City of a magnificent county and the most beautifully located of the many new and prosperous places of North Dakota. It is the

Permanent County Seat of Griggs County, and, though only a few months old, already has a representation in nearly every branch of business and each man enjoying a profitable trade. Plenty of room for more business houses, mechanics or professional men. Cooperstown is not only the

TERMINUS OF THE S. C. & T. M. R. R., but is also Headquarters thereof. In short, the place is, by virtue of its situation

The Central City of the Central County of North Dakota.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER! THE COMMERCIAL CENTER!

THE FINANCIAL CENTER! THE RAILROAD CENTER!

and the outfitting point of settlers for fifty miles to the North and West. The energetic spirit of Cooperstown's citizens, who in most cases have not yet reached the meridian of life, the singleness of purpose and unity of action in pushing her interests, have resulted in giving her an envious reputation for business thrift even this early in her history.

GRIGGS COUNTY

is the acknowledged Eden for settlers and home-seekers. Its soil is unsurpassed; its drainage the very best; its climate salubrious, and its railway advantages par-excellent. Public land in the county is becoming scarcer every day, yet there are still thousands of opportunities for the landless to get homes.

GREAT STRIDES

toward Metropolitan comforts have been made in Cooperstown and the wandering head of the weary traveler can here find rest and entertainment at an

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOTEL,

erected at a cost of \$21,000. The man who becomes a citizen of Griggs county's thrifty capital can have, without price or waiting, the advantages of

GOOD SCHOOLS AND SPLENDID SOCIETY.

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 DEVELOPMENT

of the surrounding country. When you stop and consider the facts you will realize the advantages this new town enjoys. It being the terminus of a railroad, the entire country makes it a

UNIVERSAL TRADING POINT,

a fact demonstrated by the merchants already established and enjoying big trades. Cooperstown is not an experiment but is built on the solid rock of commercial industry. Sound investments can be made in Cooperstown city property or Griggs county farm lands by applying to the

COOPER TOWNSITE CO., Cooperstown, D. T.,

Or J. M. BURRELL, Sanborn, D. T.

Plans sent on Request. Uniform Prices to All.

The "Jin" River in Dakota is said to be the longest unnavigable river in the United States...

Mahone grieves because the president did not hand him down to posterity in his message. He said not a word about the triumph of the powers of darkness in Virginia over the powers of light.

Interviews with the leading speculators, bankers, manufacturers, and other solid men of New York show that the "business interests" of the country are not in the least alarmed by the election of Mr. Carlisle.

The present house of representatives consists of three hundred and twenty-five members, of whom two hundred and five are lawyers. Other interests are represented in the proportion of commerce thirteen, manufacturers sixteen, agriculture eight, journalism eleven, bankers ten, capitalists thirteen.

Senator Logan comes promptly to the front with his bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the tax on distilled spirits, assuming it to be a continuing surplus, among the states for educational purposes.

MRS. H. J. CURTISS, DEALER IN MILLINERY! and FANCY GOODS. SANBORN, DAKOTA.

Ladies are cordially invited to call and examine the stock.

Rooms on Third Street.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TO THE LAND EXPLORER, TO THE BUSINESS MAN, TO THE FARMER, TO THE MECHANIC, TO THE LABORER, TO THE SPORTSMAN, TO THE TOURIST, TO THE MINER.

TO ALL CLASSES!!

For the Raising of Wheat! For the Raising of Stock! For Ready and Cash Markets! For a Healthy Climate! For Sure and Good Crops! For remunerative Investments! For Business opportunities! For Wondrous Scenery!

The Northern Pacific Country has no EQUAL.

SAVE MONEY By purchasing tickets through, also buying them before getting of train.

Round Trip Tickets are at all Ticket Offices to all stations, reduced rates on all Eastern and Northern points, at lowest rates.

Pullman Sleeping Cars without change on all trains from St. Paul and Minneapolis and Fargo and Duluth; for beauty and comfort these cars are unequalled.

Elegant Horton Chair Cars on day trains, between Fargo and Mandan. These cars are seated with new reclining chairs and offer special attractions to the traveler.

Superb Dining Cars without exception the finest on the continent, are run on all trains. First class meals 75 cents.

CHARLES S. FEE, Asst. Supl. Passenger Traffic, St. Paul.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., December 7, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 26th day of January, 1884, viz: Grace Barnum, D. S. No. 14187 for the s w 1/4 of section 38, township 144 n, range 61 w, and names the following as her witnesses, viz: John L. Kelly, Iver Svensen, Lauren Svensen, Robert L. Johnson, all of Helena, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of the district court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1884 at his office. d1516 HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

L. C. BOYINGTON'S PATENT AUTOMATIC CABINET FOLDING BEDS



The most perfectly balanced FOLDING BED in the world. Substantial, yet so light that a child can open and close it with ease. They combine GREAT STRENGTH, BEAUTY and UTILITY. It is the VERY BEST, most compact, EASIEST FOLDING BED, and is now offered to the public as the CHEAPEST. It is equally extending all other beds in the families of the rich and poor alike in all sections of the country.

Made in BUREAU, DRESSING CASE, CABINET, BOOK-CASE, SIDE-BOARD, and WASHING-DENK styles. Send for descriptive and Illustration Circular.

Factory & Office, 1465 State St. Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS, Airy Rooms. FAIR CHARGES.

PALACE HOTEL!

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA. H. C. FITCH, Proprietor. BILLIARD PARLOR IN CONNECTION.

This house, which has but recently been opened to the public, is all that can be desired by the Tourist. The Prospector or the Commercial Man, to whom it especially caters. No expense has been spared in equipping this veritable Palace of the prairie, which now offers the fat of the land in its dining room, and the comforts of a luxurious home in its apartments.

Game abounds in the vicinity, affording special attraction for Sportsmen or men desiring a brief respite.

ROOMS SINGLY OR ENSUITE.

HAVE YOU SEEN that immense display of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

at the general store of

NELSON & LANGLIE, Burrell Ave., COOPERSTOWN, D. T.

Our stock in the various lines of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Clothing, Underwear, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Canned Goods, Provisions, Etc., Etc.,

Is complete, and if prices and quality of goods are an object to the buyer they will find it an advantage to call.

Our goods were purchased at unusual bargains through a personal visit to the wholesale markets and our customers can receive the advantage of these bargains.

This space has been chartered by the COOPERSTOWN LIVERY! and an adv. will soon appear.

The "Household"

Sewing Machine is now the leading machine in the market. Buchheit Bros. have the EXCLUSIVE SALE! of this machine for Cooperstown and Griggs County. Ladies should give it a trial before purchasing a Sewing Machine.

Needles, Oils & Attachments kept in stock. Old Machines Repaired

DEALERS IN General Farm Machinery, Etc., COOPERSTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

NEW LINE AT THE LUMBER YARD

BOUGHT FOR CASH. Will be sold at Sanborn prices. Strong, cheap locks (not duplicated) a specialty. LENHAM ELEVATOR & LUMBER CO.

HOLLIDAY BROS., GENERAL DEALERS IN

FARM MACHINERY!

Champion Binders and Mowers, Casady Sulky Plows,

MOLINE WAGONS, BUGGIES, ETC. Wm. Holliday, Sanborn. J.F. Holliday, Cooperstown.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., Dec. 6, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Ole C. Erickson, against Eilian A. Runnells for abandoning his homestead entry No. 11014 dated July 7, 1883 upon quarter section 4, township 148, 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 23d day of January, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

HORACE AUSTIN, Register. Brown Bros. & Co., Atty's. d17111.

Road Petition.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Griggs County, Dakota: We the undersigned citizens of said county and residents within the immediate neighborhood of the road hereafter mentioned and described as a public highway, do hereby petition your honorable body to cause to be laid out, established and opened a road or public highway as follows: Commencing at the n e corner post of section 3, town 148, range 59, and running south along section line between sections 2 and 3, 10 and 11, 14 and 15, 22 and 23, following said section line as near as possible; thence south in a southeasterly direction across sections 26 and 35 to the s e corner post of said section 35 of the aforesaid township, and your petitioners will ever pray that said road may be laid out according to law.

Signed, Ole H. Moen, W. A. Radford, S. Goldthrite, A. Paxson, Wilhelm Schmalth, P. Gunderson, A. E. Paxson, J. Olsson, A. R. Miller, O. Ellefson. 45w3.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., November 14, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 10th day of January, 1884, viz: Florence Frazier, D. S. No. 14158 for the n e 1/4 of section 18, township 144 n, range 58 w, and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Charley Kettelson, J. M. Freer, Ella Freer, W. J. Sisk, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of district court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1884 at his office. Jng26228. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

Road Petition.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Griggs County, D. T.: We the undersigned citizens and freeholders of said county, residing in the immediate neighborhood of the route hereafter mentioned and described as a public highway, do hereby petition your honorable body to cause to be laid out, established and opened a road or public highway as follows: Commencing at the n w corner post of section 3, township 148, range 59, in said county and running south on its west boundary line of sections 3, 10, 22, 23 and 34 to the south boundary line of said township 148, range 59; thence in the most direct and practicable route to intersect the proposed county road leading from the Sheyenne river to Cooperstown, and your petitioners will ever pray that said road may be laid out according to law.

Signed, I. E. Mills, Harry Clark, R. L. Johnson, Herjerg A. Sanderson, Ole Aslakson, Thoshen T. Flagestad, Teller Gunderson, Ole Alfson, Ole Tand, Ole O. Groff, S. J. Tand, Halvor C. Briseth, John Tand, Thore Olson, S. A. Neesy, Ole C. Thingelstad, Kristen Johnson, Jens Kristenson, Jacob Homera, Chas. Radford, E. B. Paxson. 45w3.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., October 31, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 30th day of December, 1883, viz: Harvey W. Yeaton, D. S. No. 14562 for the n w 1/4 of section 34, tp 147 n, range 59 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Whittier R. Whidden, Isaac E. Mills, Frank Hunter, Joseph Allen, 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 17th day of December, A. D. 1883 at his office. William Glass, Attorney. s14026.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., November 16, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 10th day of January, 1884, viz: Tosten N. Gilderhus, H. E. No. 10502 for the s w 1/4 of section 5, township 148 n, range 58 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Gunder Nave, Ole O. Nave, Andrew Peterson, Elias Nave, all of Lee P. O., Grand Forks county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of district court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1884 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. Jacobson & Serungard, Atty's. n23228.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., November 7, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 18th day of December, 1883, viz: Ephraim S. Seymour, H. E. No. 9672 for the n e 1/4 of section 34, township 147 n, range 57 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Nels E. Nelson, Ole Halverson, Elling Olson Sever Halverson, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before W. P. Miller, clerk of the district court, at Hope, Steele county, D. T., on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1883 at his office. E. S. Seymour, Attorney. n9414.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., Nov. 2, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 31st day of Dec. 1883, viz: Knud Knudson, D. S. No. 11236 for the e 1/2 of n e 1/4 of section 26, township 146 n, range 58 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Nels E. Nelson, Ole Halverson, Elling Olson Sever Halverson, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of the district court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. Jacobson & Serungard, Atty's. n9441.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land office at Fargo, D. T., Nov. 16, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 10th day of January, 1884, viz: Thore S. Serungard, D. S. No. 12734 for the s e 1/4 of section 2, township 146 n, range 59 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Omund Nelson, Knudson Knudson, John Hanson, John Arneson, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of the district court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1884 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. Jacobson & Serungard, Atty's. n23228.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land office at Fargo, D. T., November 13, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 16th day of January, 1884, viz: Ingebor Gunderson, one of the heirs of Abraham Gunderson, D. S. No. 10269 for the s 1/2 s w 1/4 and s 1/2 s e 1/4 of section 34, township 144 n, range 60 w, and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Aleak Gunderson, Peter H. Molestad, Erick Anstad, Knud Sice all of Dazy, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Fargo, Cass county, D. T., on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1884 at his office. And you, Gustav Gunderson, who filed D. S. No. 11828 on the 15th day of November, 1882, are hereby notified to be and appear before the U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., on the 16th day of January, 1884, and show cause if any you have, why said Ingebor Gunderson should not be allowed to make final proof and payment for said land. And you, Wm. W. Fitzsimmons, who filed H. E. No. 13460 on the 20th day of September, 1883, are hereby notified to be and appear before the U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., on the 16th day of January, 1884, and show cause if any you have, why said Ingebor Gunderson should not be allowed to make final proof and payment for said land. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. F. B. Morrill, Atty. n16221.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., October 17, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 18th day of Dec. 1883, viz: Ole Tand, H. E. No. 10147 for the n e 1/4 of section 4, n 1/2 n e 1/4 of s e 1/4 of section 5, township 148 n, range 59 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Fingur Larson, Ole Aslakson, O. Torgerson, Ole Alfson, all of Ottawa, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of district court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 11th day of Dec. A. D. 1883 at his office. And you, John Murra, who filed D. S. No. 9882 on the 25th day of April, 1882, are hereby notified to be and appear before the U. S. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., on the 18th day of Dec. 1883, and show cause if any you have, why said Ole Tand should not be allowed to make final proof and payment for said land. o26n30. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. Jacobson & Serungard, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land office at Fargo, D. T., December 8, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 20th day of December, 1883, viz: Hans Olson, D. S. No. 14137 for the southwest 1/4 of section 20, township 145 n, range 61 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Iver O. Eimon, Andrew J. Anderson, and E. Sellwood, of Helena, D. T., and Claus Jackson, of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, a notary public of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 19th day of Dec. 1883, and of claimant before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., on the 20th day of Dec. A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., Dec. 11th, 1883. Upon application of claimant the time for making final proof and taking testimony of claimant at the U. S. Land Office at Fargo is hereby extended to the 26th day of December, 1883, and for taking testimony of witnesses before Ole Serungard to the 22d day of Dec. 1883. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. Jacobson & Serungard, Attorneys. n16221.

NOTICE.—Timber Culture. Complaint having been entered at this office by Herjerg A. Sanderson against Mark Shepard, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6578, dated March 13, 1882, upon the s w 1/4 of section 20, township 148, range 59, in Griggs county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said defendant, Mark Shepard, failed to break or cause to be broken acres or any part thereof on said tract on or before the 18th day of March, 1882, during the first year of said entry or at any time thereafter, and that said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of January, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. E. C. GEAREY, Receiver. j4n23241.

Road Petition.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Griggs County, D. T.: We the undersigned residents of Griggs county, living adjacent to the proposed highway do respectfully petition your honorable board to cause a public road to be laid out as follows: Beginning at the northwest section corner of section 30, and southwest corner of section 19, town 145, range 58, thence east to the section corner of sections 23, 24, 25, 26, town 145, range 58; thence south to the section line to the quarter stake between sections 35 and 36; thence east on the quarter line as near as possible to the county line and your petitioners will ever pray. James Spencer, Sr., Carl Scheely, William A. Baker, Florence Frazier, C. Olson, James Spencer, Jr., Jacob Olson, Kuld Olson, Ole Helmer, Henrik Johnson, Hal Arstad, Iven Lund, Omund Wesley, Helgo Larson, Iver Thompson, Knut Holand, Waldemar Klubbun, Edwin Hansen, E. C. Busse, John H. Atchison, George Saunders, Wilson Saunders, P. E. Nelson, Anton Enger, P. A. Melgard, and many others. 45w3.

John Warner, William Frezer, Caroline Frazier, Melvin Frezer, Ole Kittelson, Ole Olson, Charley Carlson, Clary Olson, Martin Lund, O. E. Nelson, Iver Dier, Iver Hansen, M. Davidson, A. F. Thompson, Ole Halverson, M. A. Noland, Iven Loze, Lewell Ladbury, Ole H. Andersen, A. S. Anderson, Eliz b th Curtis, W. R. Whidden, S. A. Nelson, John W. Serungard, P. A. Melgard, Theo. F. Kerr. 45w3.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., November 26, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and secure final entry thereon on the 30th day of January, 1884, viz: Emma Erickson D. S. No. 10795 for the northeast quarter of section 34, township 146 n, range 57 w, and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Carl Gustafson, Alfred Johnson, Andrew G. Anderson, G. L. Peterson, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses and claimant to be taken before W. P. Miller, clerk of district court at Hope, Griggs county, D. T., on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1884 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. Jacobson & Serungard. 47111.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the matter of the estate of Frank L. Axtell, deceased. All persons having claims against Frank L. Axtell, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned administrator of said estate, at his office in Cooperstown, in the County of Griggs, Territory of Dakota, and that four months hereafter, to wit: the 30th day of November, 1883, as the time for creditors to present their claims against said estate. Dated the 30th day of November, 1883. THEODORE F. KERR, Administrator.

Road Petition.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Griggs County, Dakota: The undersigned residents and freeholders of said Griggs county, respectfully petition your honorable board to locate, layout and establish a public highway or road from the n e corner, post of section 148, range 58, to the town of Cooperstown in section 24, town 146 of said range. The course and location of said road to be more particularly as follows, to-wit: Beginning at or near the n e corner post of section 1, in town 148, range 58, in Griggs county, and thence running south in a straight line along the side hill of the bluffs east of the Sheyenne river to the n e corner post of section 26 in said township; thence to follow the most practicable and feasible route across the Sheyenne river in a south-westerly direction to the southwest corner post of said section 36; thence running in a straight line directly south along the west boundary line of section 1, 13-24-25 and 36 in township 147, and continuing in the same direction along the west boundary line of sections 1-12-13 and 24 in township 146 to the southwest corner post of said section 24 in said last named township; said road to be sixty feet wide throughout its entire length, and where following a section line said section line shall be the centre of said road. Your petitioners would represent to your honorable board that they are residents along the proposed road or in its immediate vicinity and that such a road is a public necessity, and if built will be of great value to the county and convenience to the settlers along its proposed course, and your petitioners will ever pray that said road may be established according to law. E. D. Stair, Geo. B. McCormick, John T. Fosholt, N. C. Rake, Gunder O. Nave, Ole O. Nave, Nels Svensen Gilderhus, A. P. Rusten, K. Nilson, Christian Jacobsen, Sivert Johnson, Thore Abran, Louis Andersen. 45w2.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids for the erection of school house in Fork Centre school township will be received by the school board until the 15th day of December next. The bidder accepted must give bonds one third more than the amount of the bid. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For plans and specifications go to the office of Dr. Kerr, Cooperstown. Bids can be sent to A. K. Johnson, clerk, Newburgh, Traill Co., D. T., or Dr. Kerr. 46-47.

GOVERNMENT LANDS!

How to Get Uncle Sam's Gracious Gift of a Good Farm.

The U. S. Land Laws Briefly Summarized.

Following is a summary in the briefest possible manner of the leading points of our land laws, so far as they refer to the Timber Culture, Pre-emption and Homestead acts, itemized in such a way that will be clear to all desirous of such information. Intending settlers can obtain the full text of these regulations by addressing "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and also obtain all information with regard to the locality in which they desire to settle, from the agent of that particular district. The offices are located as follows:

Grand Forks, for Red River Valley, midway between Canadian boundary and Fargo.

Fargo, intersection of Red River Valley and Northern Pacific Railroad.

Bismarck, Missouri River Country, at intersection of Northern Pacific Railroad.

Creelsburg (Devil's Lake City) for the Devil's Lake region, North Dakota, to the Canadian frontier.

Aberdeen, midway in the James River country.

Mitchell, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Southeastern Dakota.

Watertown, on Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Eastern Dakota, midway between Fargo and Yankton.

Yankton, Southeastern Dakota.

Deadwood, for Black Hills Country, in Southwestern Dakota.

The address is simply, "THE U. S. LAND OFFICE, FARGO, DAKOTA TERRITORY, U. S.," or whichever office it may be desired to communicate with.

PRE-EMPTION ACT.

WHO CAN CLAIM—Heads of families (whether 21 years of age or not) husbands, sons, or widows; all persons, male or female, over 21 years of age, citizens of the United States, or who have declared intention to become such.

WHO CANNOT CLAIM—No person who is the owner of 320 acres of land in any state or territory. So that any one who desires to have the benefit of all three acts may pre-empt when he holds a homestead or tree claim, but is not allowed to pre-empt if he already holds both a homestead and tree claim.

REQUIREMENTS—Continuous residence, settlement and cultivation until final proof.

PRICE—In Dakota, within the 40-mile railroad belt, the price per acre is \$2.50; outside the belt the price is \$1.25.

FINAL PROOF AND PAYMENT—Must be made in 33 months from date of settlement and may be made after six months of actual residence and improvement. The improvements must be of a substantial and valuable character, and the facts must be attested by claimant and two competent witnesses.

FEES—Two dollars when the application or declaratory statement is made, and \$8 at final proof.

NOT TRANSFERABLE—Claims cannot be transferred until title is perfect.

ONE ENTRY ONLY—Only one pre-emption is allowed to one and the same individual.

NO SPECULATION—Pre-emptor must also swear that he has not settled said land for speculation but for his own exclusive use.

HOMESTEAD ACT.

WHO CAN CLAIM—Heads of families, (whether 21 years of age or not) husbands, sons, or widows; all persons, male or female, over 21 years of age, citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become such.

REQUIREMENTS—Continued residence settlement and cultivation for five years from date of entry.

SALE INVALID—The sale of a homestead by the settler to another party before the completion of the title, vests no title in purchaser and will not be recognized by the Government.

ONE ENTRY ONLY—The law allows but one homestead privilege, and a settler who abandons or relinquishes his claim cannot make a second entry.

FEES—Eighteen dollars at time of entry and \$8 additional at final proof when patent issues.

ABSENCES—An occasional visit to the land every few weeks, and occupation by a steward, with cultivation is not sufficient. The homestead must be the actual home of the claimant. Occasional absence for a few days, or even weeks, if good faith be shown in all respects, will not subject the claim to forfeiture.

NOT LIABLE FOR DEBT—Homesteads are not liable for debts contracted prior to issue of patent.

COMMUTED HOMESTEAD—If a settler does not wish to reside for five years upon his tract, he may pay for it at the rate of \$2.50 per acre any time after six months' residence and cultivation.

CHANGED TO PRE-EMPTION—Homesteads may be turned into pre-emptions at any time within five years from date of entry.

FINAL PROOF—Cannot be made within five years and must be made within seven. Settlers must swear to his continuous residence and cultivation; that the homestead has not been alienated (unless for church, school seminary or railroad requirements) that he is sole bona fide owner of it or actual settler; that he will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States. This testimony must be supported by two credible witnesses.

TREE CULTURE ACT.

WHO CAN CLAIM—Heads of families, (whether 21 years of age or not) husbands, sons, or widows; or all persons, male or female, over 21 years of age, being residents of the United States, or having declared their intention to become such.

ONE ENTRY ONLY—Can be made by the same individual for one quarter section of untimbered land, but as many entries can be made in the same section as will aggregate a quarter of one whole section.

ONE CLAIM IN A SECTION—Not more than one tree claim of 160 acres can be allowed in a section of 640 acres.

HOW CULTIVATED—Of the quarter section allowed for tree culture, ten acres must be planted to trees in the following manner:

First year, five acres must be broken. Second year, the first five acres must be cultivated, to a crop, and another five acres broken.

Third year, the first five acres must be planted with timber seeds, cuttings or trees, and the second five acres cropped.

Fourth year, the second 5 acres must be planted with timber seeds, or cuttings, or trees, and first five acres of timber properly cultivated.

Fifth to eight years, the whole amount of ten acres of timber must be continuously cultivated, and, if destroyed by grasshoppers, drought or other mischance, must be replaced. In such cases an extension of time is allowed.

FINAL PROOF—A patent for the land will be issued at the expiration of eight years from the date of entry, or at any time within five years thereafter, if ant or his heir shall prove by two credible witnesses that not fewer than 2,700 trees have been planted to the acre and that 675 living and thrifty trees are growing on each acre, or 7,750 in all, at time of proof.

WHAT IS TIMBER?—The following are recognized by the act: Ash, alder, birch, beech, black walnut, basswood, black locust, larch, maple, box elder, oak, pine, cedar, chestnut, cottonwood, elm, fir, spruce, hickory, honey-locust, plane-tree or cotton-tree, buttonwood or sycamore, service tree or mountain ash, white walnut or butternut, white willow, and white wood or tulip tree.

WHEN FORFEITABLE—If requirements of law are not complied with within one year from date of entry, claim reverts to Government.

FEES—Fourteen dollars at time of entry for 160 acres, and \$4 more at final proof.

NOT LIABLE FOR DEBT—The tree claim cannot be held for debts contracted prior to the issue of the patent therefor.

The tree claim does not require residence.

The wife of Dr. B. F. Slaughter, of Bismarck, the past week obtained a divorce before Judge Hudson on account of alleged inebriety. She has been known as a poet and authoress, and was post-mistress for a time in the early history of the capital.

"To Dakota" is as common a word as was "On to Richmond" in the days of the rebellion, and the echoes will not die away until the thousands of flourishing and happy homes will have beautified the land, and the power of man transformed the whole of this great territory into a land the choicest on earth.—Minnesota Farmer.

Happy Herbert Harcourt flings this bit of taffy to his brethren of the quill: "The retiring editor of this paper has one regret greater than all others, as he vacates his chair to give room to the sprightly young gentleman who will succeed him. That is the loss of the companionship of his versatile brethren of the quill. His experience in Dakota journalism tells him that the editors of North Dakota are as good a set of boys as ever left the imprint of manly lips upon a maiden's cheek. They are darlings and rustlers from 'way back. Next to our best girl and our hope of eternal salvation those fellows hold the fort in the most sacred corner of our native palpitator. But we shall meet them all on that blissful shore, some time in the sweet bye-and-bye, and if we don't set it up to 'em then it's because there is not a nickle left in our old boodle. Mind that, gentlemen."

Wm. Glass loans money for final proof, and on titled land.

The Bank of Cooperstown is offering some No. 1 Land in the immediate vicinity of Cooperstown at big bargains.

Prices that compete with Fargo, Lenham Elevator & Lumber Co.

BLACKSMITHING!

The Place for Blacksmithing AS IT SHOULD BE

—IS AT—

MOORE & SANBURN'S

On Roberts Street, Cooperstown.

HORSESHOING receives special attention and is done in the Best and Most Careful manner. JOBBING of every description. A trial solicited.

G. F. NEWELL, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon!

Corner of Lenham Ave. and Tenth St.,

Cooperstown, Dakota.

—HAS A FULL LINE OF—

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES, TOILET GOODS

and STATIONERY.

Will examine and prescribe for patients, compound prescriptions and practice surgery generally.

BYRON ANDRUS,

Law and Real Estate,

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

Special attention given to business before the U. S. Land Office at Fargo. Farm Lands and Town Lots bought and sold on commission.

COOPERSTOWN LOTS!

For sale at first hands.

L. E. Booker, J. K. Musselman,

President. Cashier.

STEEL COUNTY BANK,

HOPE, D. T.

A GENERAL BANKING

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Collections of all kinds will receive

Prompt and Careful Attention.

CORRESPONDENTS:

U. S. NAT'L BANK. NAT'L GER. AM. BANK,

New York. St. Paul

A. B. ZINCC,

DEALER IN—

REAL ESTATE.

GRAIN

—AND—

SANBORN TOWN LOTS.

Money to Loan for Final Proofs, and Settlers Located.

Also Agent for N. P. Ry. Lands.

SANBORN, DAK.

54th YEAR OF

GODEY'S

LADY'S BOOK.

LOW PRICE OF \$2 PER YEAR.

Subscriptions will be received at this office in clubs with the Courier.

The Courier and Godey's Lady's Book for one year at \$3.50.

Prospectus for 1884.

We propose to make it, without exception, the best as well as the cheapest Home and Fashion Magazine in America, and we believe a perusal of the list of attractions to appear each month will prove convincing to every reader.

Each number will contain:

A beautiful steel plate accompanied by a story or poem. A finely executed portrait of one of the expeditious of the United States, with a short sketch. Excellent colored fashion plates of the prevailing styles of dresses. Numerous illustrations of fashions in black and white. Illustrations and designs of the latest patterns in fancy work, in colors, or black and white. An illustrated household department. An illustration of architectural design. A piece of nicely selected music. A full-size cut paper pattern. Choice recipes for the household. Besides a rich variety of literary matter contributed by eminent writers, embracing novels, novelettes, stories, poetry, characters, dialogues, art and fashion notes, together with current notes of the day. As this magazine has been before the public for over fifty years, all may feel assured that the above will be carried out to the letter.

Address all communications to J. H. HAULENBEEK & CO., 1006 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Clud Raisers' List.

MUIR & CHRISTIE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

COOPERSTOWN, D. T.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. A call solicited.

N. L. Lenham's

INSURANCE AGENCY

Representing the following old and reliable companies.

Cash Assets.

ETNA, of Hartford.....\$9 054 611 00

HOME, of New York.....7 208 489 00

UNDERWRITERS agency

N. Y.....5 125 957 00

GER. AMERICAN, N. Y. 3 704 274 00

North British & Mercantile

N. Y.....3 265 875 00

PHENIX, Brooklyn N. Y. 3 295 827 00

SPRINGFIELD, Spring-

field, Mass.....2 395 288 00

St. Paul Fire and Marine... 1 048 673 00

GERMAN, Freeport, Ill. 1 185 979 00

Policies promptly written on Business, Residence, Farm and other property.

At Sanborn by C. A. VANWORMER, office in Barnes County Bank Building.

At Cooperstown by H. G. PICKETT, office in Bank of Cooperstown.

Your Insurance business is respectfully solicited.

GEO. L. LENHAM,

—0—

J. M. BURRELL.

H. G. PICKETT, Cashier.

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.

COUNTY AND SCHOOL SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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.

EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW

that the cheapest place in seven counties to buy

HARDWARE & STOVES

is at the emporium of

STEVENS & ENGER,

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA,

where can be found a complete Line of

Stoves and Tinware.

Builders' Hardware,

Iron, Nails, Glass Putty.

OUR STOCK OF

HEAVY & SHELF GOODS

is full and our prices are guaranteed to be as low as the lowest.

Guns, Ammunition, Blacksmith coal, etc., etc.

We keep a First-Class Tinsmith and are prepared to do jobbing expeditiously. Come and look our stock over before doing any business in our line, and you will find us ready to sell honest goods for honest prices.

STEVENS & ENGER.

GEO. L. LENHAM, President. LOUIS S. LENHAM, Treasurer.

N. L. LENHAM, Gen'l Manager. RUDOLF HERZ, Secretary.

—0—

The Lenham Elevator & Lumber Co.,

[INCORPORATED.]

CAPITAL \$500,000.00.

Grain Elevators,

LUMBER YARDS,

Farm Machinery!

ETC., ETC.

At all points on the line of the Sanborn, Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain Railroad.

COAL BY THE TON OR CARLOAD.

Prices Lower than can be found elsewhere in North Dakota

...on all kinds of...

LUMBER,

SASH DOORS, MOULDINGS,

BUILDING PAPER,

BUILDING MATERIAL, ETC.

Allow us to Estimate on anything in our line. It will Convince you that we will not be Undersold.

MAYNARD CRANE, Manager,

COOPERSTOWN, Dak.

WILLIAM GLASS,

LAND ATTORNEY AND LOAN AGENT,

Cooperstown, Griggs Co., D. T.

SPECIAL ATTENTION Given to FINAL PROOFS and CONTEST CASES.

Money to Loan on Final Proof and Real Estate.

Plans and Abstracts of Griggs County on Hand.

Real Estate Bought and sold on Commission.

Taxes paid and Investments Made for Non-Residents.

Choice Farm Lands and City Lots For Sale.

C. A. ROBERTS.

Fargo Roller Mills!

Flour at Wholesale and Retail.

ORDERS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH ALWAYS PROMPTLY ATTENDED

—ON THE USUAL TERMS.—

The Highest CASH PRICE Paid for Wheat.

EPITOME OF THE NEWS.

Washington Gossip.

The commissioner of internal revenue says internal taxes already collected for the present fiscal year are at the rate of \$1233,000,000 per annum.

The bill introduced by Senator Cullom to reorganize the legislative power of the territory of Utah provides that legislative power be vested in the governor and a legislative council composed of nine members to be appointed by the president.

Post-offices established—Iowa; Vallina Jasper county. Postmasters Commissioned—David D. Bryant, Carson, Dak.; Edmund Whitemarsh, Denmark, Iowa; Ann Kaveny, Nordland, Iowa.

Senator Hoar wants patent ballot boxes and a counting machine.

Railroad News.

Charles Haley of Chicago, who has been employed as chief of the Northwestern railway detective service, has been arrested, charged with compounding a felony.

Crimes and Criminals.

At Prescott, Ariz., a tragical scene was witnessed in the court room. Judge French chief justice of the territory, presiding. The case up was entitled Kesley, vs. McAtee.

It is reported that Addie Bresnan, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Patrick Bresnan of Astoria, L. I., has been abducted by Capt. G. O. Gordon, a retired sea captain, aged forty-five years, also living in Astoria.

Casualty Record.

G. H. Sather, an employe of Larson, Hansen & Co.'s planing mill, La Crosse, was instantly killed, on the 3d inst., by being caught in a belt and whirled around a shaft.

Personal Gossip.

Manager J. M. Hill threatened to shoot Thomas J. Mosier, city editor of the morning paper in Detroit, Mich., for writing a severe criticism on Margaret Mather, who has been playing there.

Henry Villard has sent a check of \$100 to St. A. Alexander's hospital, New Ulm.

Mrs. M. J. Davis, the wife of a well known citizen, died at Duluth the other day.

Foreign Items of News.

Lord Lorne delivered a long lecture at Birmingham upon Canada and its products. He particularly praised the salubrity of the climate, and said fevers, which were common in the United States, were unknown in the boundaries of the Dominion.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The Duluth Coffee and Spice company at Duluth made an assignment to M. Bunnell. Liabilities about \$6,000 or \$7,000 and assets probably that much.

Hutchinson & Bailey have received word from their agent in Rangoon, India, that he had completed the purchase of a genuine Sacred white elephant, recently captured in Siam, and the property of a nobleman of that country.

The Villard bank has failed, the banker, J. H. Bradford, having decamped. A new bank will be started Dec. 15, by Charles Barrow, of Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis board of trade says the numerous fires are due to poorly constructed buildings, careless occupants and over-insurance.

The total earnings at Sing Sing prison for November are \$18,891.76; expenditures, \$13,891.45; net profit, \$5,000.32.

George W. Fishback, former owner of the St. Louis Globe, owns the new proposed evening paper in St. Louis.

St. Paul capitalists will form a \$1,000,000 business block building company. Sandwich, Ill., has a twenty-five-foot well that flows 1,000 gallons a minute.

Mr. Moran knocked Mr. McCoy out in 114 rounds near Pittsburgh.

Thanksgiving last year New York had six inches of snow.

All of Sitting Bull's people are to go to Standing Rock.

Repeal of Pre-emption Laws.

Washington Special: Mr. Washburn of Minnesota said to-day he intended to introduce a bill to repeal the pre-emption laws. This would be in accordance with the recommendation of the secretary of the interior and the course of general land office.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota will introduce a bill providing for the sale, after appraisal and proper notice, to the highest bidder, the bids to be sealed, of pine timber lands, chiefly valuable for the timber on them.

Romance in Texas.

Houston Special:—J. W. Rose, a wealthy carriage manufacturer, disappeared on the 2d. His wife and her supposed step-son tell the grand jury Rose is Cornelius Kaum, who in Kingston, N. Y., in 1866, committed a heavy forgery, deserted his wife and three children, came to Texas, made money and married Mrs. Dagnall.

Great Gift to Episcopalians.

Tolman Wheeler of Chicago who has already made a number of valuable bequests to the Episcopal church, has deeded to the church a valuable tract of land in the western division of Chicago, and advanced \$200,000 towards the erection of a church preparatory school, the design to be after that of Oxford.

Memory by Association.

In one of the justice's courts the other day in a suit for malicious trespass in entering upon land and removing a fence, one of the witnesses was asked: "Did you help build that fence?" "I did." "What year was it?" "Well, let's see. It was the same year that my brother-in-law had his leg broke in a wrestling match at Dearborn."

Sheridan's Off-Hand Greek.

Lord Belgrave having clinched a speech in the House of Commons with a long Greek quotation, Sheridan, in reply, admitted the force of the quotation, so far as it went.

ORATORS IN THE SENATE.

A Southern Journalist's Estimate—Men Who Draw and Keep Audiences To-Day.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

When Mr. Conkling left the senate, one of the really great orators of the republic passed from that arena into quasi-retirement. He was a most formidable debater, because of his eminent attainments and experience.

Next to Mr. Conkling in readiness, but not in eloquence, is the grim Vermontor, Judge Edmunds, whose learning is only equaled by his integrity.

On the democratic side the two Georgia senators are extemporaneous speakers. Nothing could be finer, in old days, than Mr. Hill's speeches, whether on the spur of the moment or prepared.

Senator Brown has made many speeches and none from manuscript. His series of addresses in the extra session last spring were the most memorable of that time, except Hill's terrible arraignment of Mahone.

Voorhees reads his speeches, so does Penleton, so does David Davis, so does Hamilton. Mr. Lamar hardly trusts himself without manuscript, even when it would not take five minutes to deliver what he has composed.

The rising orator of the senate is George Vest, of Missouri. He is a genius. His figure is as short and unheroic as that of Edmund Kean was said to be.

What the New Stamps Cost.

"How much do you suppose the new stamps cost the government?" I was asked the other day by Assistant Postmaster General Hatton, writes a Washington correspondent.

Marriage licenses will cost \$3 hereafter in North Carolina.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Monday, December 3.

SENATE.—The senate was called to order at 12 m. by President Pro Tem Edmunds, and prayer offered. The president laid before the senate the credentials of re-election of Beck to succeed himself, of Palmer to succeed Ferry, and Pike to succeed Rollins.

HOUSE.—At 12 o'clock Clerk McPherson rapped the house to order and proceeded to call the roll of representatives. The roll call disclosed 316 members.

Nominations for speaker being in order, Mr. Geddes said: "I nominate for speaker of this house the forty-eighth congress Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky, a man acknowledged to be pre-eminently qualified for the place."

Mr. Cameron presented the name of Keifer of Ohio, and Mr. Lyman the name of Robinson of Massachusetts. Messrs. Harrison, Tucker, Reed and Calkins were appointed tellers, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll.

CARLISLE ELECTED SPEAKER.

The result was as follows: Carlisle, 191; S. Wise (Va.), 1; Keifer, 112; Vadsworth (N. Y.), 1; Robinson, 2; Lacey (Mich.), 1. The clerk declared Mr. Carlisle elected, and Messrs. Randall and Keifer escorted the gentleman to the chair.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Carlisle said: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I thank you sincerely for the honor conferred upon me by the vote taken from the members of this body of a body like this, to preside over its deliberations.

Tuesday, December 4.

SENATE.—There was a perfect avalanche of bills in the senate, numbering, exclusive of joint resolutions, 250. Many of them were reintroductions of old measures, among which were Senator Lapham's and Senator Edmunds' Utah bills, which failed last session.

HOUSE.—The democratic nominees for minor offices were elected and sworn in. A committee, consisting of Curtin, Blackburn, and Hancock, was appointed to wait upon the president and inform him that the house was organized and ready to receive whatever communication he was pleased to transmit.

The Minnesota delegation got seats together near the speaker's desk. Washburn, Wakefield and Strait are seated in a row. Nelson got a seat in the row behind

Mr. Washburn, and selected a seat for Mr. Nelson. The drawing over, the house got into another election case wrangle, which was finally postponed, and the president's message was begun.

Wednesday, December 5.

SENATE.—After yesterday's avalanche of bills in the senate it was thought that these pests were disposed of for some time; but as soon as the chaplain finished to-day there were cries of "Mr. President" from all parts of the chamber by senators anxious to serve their constituents.

HOUSE.—Mr. Randall objected to the passage of a resolution for the immediate appropriation of \$20,000 for printing the records of the United States supreme court, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the expediency of creating a military academy west of the Mississippi river, for training and educating Indian youths and to see up to a proper age, as soldiers, and to admit them when qualified into the regular army.

Mr. Jones submitted the customary resolutions announcing the death of Representative Thomas H. Herndon (Ala.), and out of respect to the memory of the deceased the house adjourned, with the understanding that no business will be transacted to-morrow.

Thursday, December 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws, and amend the homestead laws. By Mr. Cameron (Wis.) to restore to the market certain lands of the United States in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and authorize their sale subject to right of forfeiture.

HOUSE.—Mr. McCoid took the oath of office and the house adjourned until Monday 10th inst., to allow the speaker time to prepare the committees.

Effects of Female Suffrage in Wyoming.

Cheyenne Letter to the New York Times: "What effect, in your opinion, has woman suffrage had upon the social and political condition of Cheyenne and Wyoming?" I have put this question to men and women of all classes among my acquaintance, which is almost co-extensive with the population of Cheyenne.

Turkish Court Economies.

Constantinople Dispatch to London Times. All those who little more than a quarter of a century ago, witnessed the gorgeous festivities, the magnificent display of oriental luxury, and the reckless expenditure on the occasion of the Imperial Princes, of whom the present Sultan was one, undergoing the proscribed rite of their faith, must have been struck with the contrast just offered in the case of the young Prince, his son, and his cousins.

N. W. CAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law.

FRED A. SABIN,
U. S. Surveyor.

CAMPBELL & SABIN, LAW & LAND ATTORNEYS,

Offices at Fargo and Cooperstown.

PRACTICE In any and all courts in Dakota, and before the land department at Washington.

ACT as agents for Eastern Capitalists and the Business Man. Collections promptly made and taxes paid for non-residents.

FILE all necessary papers at the Land Office at Fargo and other land office districts.

LOAN money on Final Proof, Real Estate and Chattels.

LOCATE parties on A No. 1 land.

CONTEST claims before District Land Offices and the courts of last resort, and transact a general Land Office Business.

KEENEY BLOCK,
FARGO.

Palace Hotel and Newell Block,
COOPERSTOWN.

HOMESTEADS!

TREE CLIMBERS!

WHIDDEN BROS.

Will still be the firm name, but owing to the death of our junior partner a change becomes necessary, and all those indebted to us are earnestly requested to PAY UP within the next 30 DAYS. The balance of our

HEAVY STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Will be sold at greatly reduced prices, some lines being marked away down below cost and others 10 and 25 PER CENT. OFF.

BOOTS & SHOES

Will be closed out regardless of cost. Big discount on

Ready - Made Clothing,

Duck Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc. Don't forget that we can sell you

FURNITURE

Cheaper than anywhere in Dakota. Now is the time to get a premium on your Wheat Checks, Government Bank Sight Drafts and Gold.

Give us a call and be convinced that what we say we mean, and can back it up in a substantial manner.

WHIDDEN BROS.

GREAT INVENTORS.

For practical inventive genius the Americans undoubtedly excel every other nation on earth. It frequently happens however, that while inventors are speculating to make possible and impossible improvements, some of the most practical and necessary things are overlooked, and always to remain in their premature state. An instance of this kind is the ordinary Bob Sled. This is in our Northern latitude a very useful implement; but the changes in its construction have been but small and few from the forked stick that was first used until lately. Some four or five years ago a mechanic named Wampoch, at Shakopee, Minnesota, was frequently called upon to repair broken Bob Sleds. The country is rough and timbered around them and therefore trying to the durability of Sleds. This set him to studying, and the result was the construction of what is often now called the "Wampoch Bob Sled," an implement far more perfect than anything else of the kind made up to this time. It is not only finished and ironed off in better style than Sleds used to be, but it is entirely flexible, each runner acting independent, and it will thus slide over little unevenness in the road much easier resistant than Sleds of other makes. Many imitations have been made of the "Wampoch" since that time, mostly with cast knees, which of course are much cheaper to make, but cannot be durable, and have therefore often a longer or shorter implement generally been discarded.

A CAR LOAD OF THESE SLEDS

We understand have arrived in Cooperstown for Odegard & Thompson. Knud Thompson told us to-day that said firm expects to handle a full line of the very best implements this year, but, says he "We shall get only first-class goods, such as the "Wampoch" Bob Sled, the Buckeye Seeder, etc., that will absolutely sell themselves, so we shall not have to pay you printers anything for advertising." "All right, Knud, we shall simply fill your space with other matter until you have something nice to say about your Dry Goods, Groceries, Fur Coats, or Clothing, Boots & Shoes, etc., as it is reasonable enough that the "Wampoch" Sled will sell without advertising."

The Sherman house at Fargo was damaged \$1000 worth by blue blazes last week.

Work has been suspended until spring time on the Fargo Southern, with 30 miles of track down.

Plankinton Standard: There is now going on all over Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, grand and general preparation for a removal to Dakota in the spring of thousands of people. Every Iowa exchange we receive tells of families who are coming.

Dakota took the gold medal at the Cincinnati Exposition for the finest display of agricultural products. The display was conceded by all the judges to be far superior to any rival exhibits and it was composed almost entirely of contributions from North Dakota.

Dakota Pioneer: Wm. N. Johnson, returned from Michigan on Tuesday morning of last week and reports a foot of snow when he left, and a worse blizzard prevailing than he ever saw in Dakota. Who wouldn't move from Michigan to this delightful climate of Dakota, where we revel in perpetual sunshine, while our neighbors in the eastern states shiver and shake for six months in the year?

For mens' fur goods go to Nelson & Langlie's.

We can sell you a team of mules or horses, a yoke of oxen, a cow, hogs, chickens, etc. You see we buy anything and sell everything—soft soap excepted. Odegard & Thompson.

Our goods will bear inspection with any stock in this market, and all we ask is a call to convince you that by buying goods of us it is money in your pocket. Nelson & Langlie.

A fine calf boot for \$2.75. Also a large stock of winter foot gear at Odegard & Thompson's.

Whidden Bros. have never before urged their customers for a dollar, but any thinking man can understand that owing to the sudden change—the death of one partner—it's necessary to wind up the present business. Don't forget to pay.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the tax lists for Griggs county are now in my hands for collection. According to territorial law all taxes not paid before the first Monday in February become delinquent and are subject to an increase of 5 per cent collection fees and 1 per cent a month interest until paid, providing they are paid before the 1st day of September next. ANTON ENGER, Treas. Griggs Co. 46-48.

Holiday Goods!

Holiday Goods!

J. F. BRONSON,

The Sanborn Jeweler, is now at the Palace Hotel where he will hold forth until Monday next, with a large assortment of

JEWELRY,

and a nice line of—

FANCY GOODS!

Call early and get a bargain and a present. Remember Monday forenoon will be the last chance to get good bona fide goods of a regular dealer.

MISS THIRZA GIMBLETT,
Dress & Mantle Maker

Work done at residence of patrons or taken home. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply at Mr. Adams', Burrell Ave., COOPERSTOWN, D. T.

FISH!

DRIED,
CANNED,
PICKLED,
AT
WHIDDEN BROS.

"No lady can get along without it."—Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser.

Cheapest and Best!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE!

Splendid premiums for getting up clubs. Illustrated "Golden Gift." Large-size Steel-Engraving.

FULL-SIZE PAPER PATTERNS. A supplement will be given in every number for 1884, containing 1 full-size pattern for a lady's or child's dress. Every subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns—worth more, alone, than the subscription price.

Peter's Magazine is the cheapest and best of the lady's books. It gives more for the money and combines greater merits than any other. In short, it has the best steel engravings, best colored fashions, best dress patterns, best music, etc. Its immense circulation and long established reputation enable its proprietor to distance all competition. Its stories, novelets, etc., are admitted to be the best published. All the most popular female writers contribute to it. In 1884, more than 100 original stories will be given, besides six copy-right novelets—by Ann S. Stevens, Mary V. Spencer, Frank Lee Benedict, Lucy H. Hooper, the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife," and the author of "The Second Life."

COLORI STEEL FASHION-PLATES. "Peter's" is the only magazine that gives these. They are twice the usual size and are unequalled for beauty. Also, Household, Cookery, and other receipts; articles on art embroidery, Flower culture, house decoration—in short, everything interesting to ladies.

Terms, Always in Advance, \$2 a Year.

UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

2 copies for \$3.50, 3 for \$4.50—With a superb illustrated volume: "The Golden Gift," or a large size costly steel-engraving, "Tired Out," for getting up the club.

4 copies for \$6.50, 6 for \$9.00—With an extra copy of the magazine for 1884, as a premium to the person getting up the club.

5 copies for \$8.00, 7 for \$10.20—With both an extra copy of the magazine for 1884, and the "Golden Gift," or the large steel-engraving, "Tired Out," to the person getting up the club. For larger clubs, still greater inducements. Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,

806 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

THEO. F. KERR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon!

Cooperstown, Dakota.

Office in Newell's Drug Store.

IVER JACOBSON,

Attorney

—AND—

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COOPERSTOWN, - - DAK.

JOHN N. JORGENSEN,

Clerk of District Court.

Land Attorney,

AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

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.

Office Over Nelson & Langlie's Store. COOPERSTOWN.

BOYUM & HOILAND,

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Machinery,

And General Agents for the

RELIANCE TWINE BINDERS,

Monitor Seeders,

Norwegian Plows.

COOPERSTOWN AND ANETA.

JOSEPH HOGGARTH

HAS OPENED A

Wagon, Repair & General Jobbing

Shop. All work promptly executed. A call solicited.

COOPERSTOWN, - DAK.

COOPERSTOWN

MEAT MARKET!

—BY—

Andrew Johnson,

A Full Line of Fresh and Salt

MEATS,

Salt & Canned Fish,

Sugar Cured Hams,

PICED ROLLS, ETC.,

Constantly on Hand.

Highest Cash Price

Paid for Live Stock.

We are determined to give the public entire satisfaction, to which end we respectfully solicit all to call.

417 ANDREW JOHNSON.

J. W. SHANNON,

—DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF—

Furniture

—AND—

UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.

SANBORN, - - DAK.

Agent for the New Howe and New Home Sewing Machines.

Minneapolis & St. Louis

RAILWAY,

AND THE FAMOUS

Albert Lea Route.

TWO THROUGH TRAIN DAILY

FROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

TO CHICAGO

Without Change, connecting with the Fast Train of all lines for the

EAST AND SOUTHEAST!

The Direct and only Line running through cars between MINNEAPOLIS and

DES MOINES, IOWA,

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

BETWEEN

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS

and the Principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in the Union Depot for all points South and Southwest!

MANY HOURS SAVED!

and the Only Line running Two Trains Daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railways.

Close Connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific; St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points North and Northwest.

REMEMBER! The Trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of Comfortable Day Coaches, MAGNIFICENT PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, and our justly celebrated Palace Dining Cars!

150 Lbs. of Baggage Checked Free. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST! For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest Ticket Agent or write to

S. F. BOYD,

Gen'l Tkt. & Pass Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.