

# Cooperstown Courier.

VOL. I. NO. 2.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK., FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1883.

\$2 PER ANNUM

## THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
By Ed. D. STAIR.

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Official Paper of Griggs County.

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1883.

### LOCAL LACONICS.

Bids are wanted for the erection of the big school house. See notice.

Dr. Virgo will remove his stock of drugs from Hope to this place next week.

Verily, the world doth move, and it seems that Cooperstown is on the spot farthest from the axle.

Wilson & Son are doing a brisk business in the freight and passenger line between this place and Hope.

D. R. Swartout, of Sanborn, but a prospective resident of glorious Griggs spent the first days of the week at the "Hub."

It is said that Justice Glass not only becomes the judicial tripod, but that he rules court with dignity and fairness becoming of a supreme judge.

Postmaster Barnard is doing all in his power to get our mail system into regular routine, and his efforts are about to be crowned with success.

Geo. Gray, from the old Empire State, has caught on to the true spirit that prevades our young city and is now interested in a new building scheme.

Land Attorney Glass now has his office in H. P. Smart's building, where his numerous friends and patrons are directed to call when in quest of him.

H. P. Smart, Register of Deeds, is now located as comfortable as you please in his new office, where he still continues to record documents at the same old price.

Messrs. Lyons, Moffat and McCullough went down to Sanborn Monday, but getting lonesome returned to the city of bustle and building music after a day's sojourn.

There is nothing so good for the soul of ordinary mortals as financial success, and Cooperstown is the place where this remedy is given out in allopathic doses. Come on, ye afflicted.

Those who chuckle over the fact that they haven't had a cold in the head or a sore throat this winter, had better go slow. We haven't had the right sort of weather to bring on chilblains yet.

Stacks upon stacks of new goods are daily arriving at the general store of Odegard & Thompson, who still extend the invitation to every living soul in grand young Griggs to give them a call of inspection.

Subscriptions and kind words have rolled into the COURIER shop this week as fast as gossip can travel in a well-regulated eastern village. Keep the good work moving, friends. Our books are large, and our pockets larger.

There is not to exceed three dozen carpenters living in Cooperstown, yet when we cast our eyes about and behold what has been accomplished in the building line since Dec. 1st, it hardly seems possible that it is all the work of less than two score pairs of hands.

The person who locates or invests in Cooperstown, or Griggs county, before the almost doubling of real estate values, that is as sure to come as the month of May itself, will forever sing sweet songs of praise to Cooperstown and the county. Golden opportunities await you; do not let them pass.

It beats the Dutch that our mechanics can't lose a day or two during a whole winter, and let old Boreas have a picnic, without becoming so terribly impatient. They should think of their brother plane-shavers back east, who can't average half time, and then congratulate themselves upon their better lot.

Mrs. J. N. Jorgensen, and a lady who accompanied her for the purpose of rendering assistance in "settling" at her new home, arrived in Cooperstown Sunday evening, having been on the road five days in coming from Mrs. Jorgensen's old home in Minnesota. They are now cozily ensconced in the new residence on "court house hill" much to "J. N.'s" joy and comfort.

C. A. Renwick, one of Hope's popular lumber dealers, is enjoying a few days in the county seat.

Another project involving the building of a block containing three stores and an opera hall has just developed. Further particulars when the plans are mature.

Those who would secure government lands in Griggs county, or desirable lots in Cooperstown, must hurry along. Both are going like gingerbread at an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration.

Dr. G. L. Virgo sold a twenty-five foot front piece of Cooperstown dirt yesterday at a good round profit. The purchase was made for Michigan parties, who knew all about, and have great faith in the capital of Griggs.

The dining room at the Merrill House was filled to repletion last Sunday evening with careful listeners to the practical preaching of Mr. F. M. Rockwell. The discourse is said to have been an able one, and we regret not having been present.

The land monopolies as they exist in Manitoba are to redound next season to Dakota's good. Numerous families who have lived in that country several years have been heard from and their verdict is: "Griggs county shall be our home in the early spring."

Joseph Hoggarth rejoices in the ownership of a lot on the Boulevard, and he is having a residence erected thereon. Sakes, but it almost keeps one man busy to record the new buildings going up, and yet it is mid-winter and papers down east are telling their malicious lies about our "terrible weather."

Cooperstown is now a regular U. S. postoffice, Mr. Geo. W. Barnard being the appointed and commissioned postmaster. He has received the long hoped for orders to engage a carrier, which has been done, and we now receive our mail securely locked and in charge of a sworn disciple of Uncle Sam.

Mr. A. B. Kent arrived home from Minneapolis Saturday last. He denies the "soft impeachment" of last week's COURIER. We are extremely sorry not to be able to start him into the world of benedicts with our best wishes, but can congratulate him on obtaining the contract for the erection of several stores by his enterprising firm.

Since our last issue much carpenter work has been done about town, notwithstanding the most unfavorable weather of the entire season. Work on the mammoth new hotel has proceeded, though Mr. Phillippee informs us that more time has been lost in the last ten days on account of weather than during the whole winter previous.

H. P. Merrill is thoroughly imbued with the boom spirit, and will soon have erected, on Lenham avenue, a bakery, confectionery and restaurant building. His enterprise, no doubt, will be rewarded with a hearty response of prosperity. Mr. Merrill expects to have his family, who are now at the old home in Canada, with him ere long.

C. W. Fulford, of Ford county, Illinois, enjoyed the inspiring atmosphere of this busy burg a couple days this week. Mr. F. is looking up a point for the location of a custom flouring mill, but is yet undecided as to where to locate his establishment, though he feels quite certain that the very best farm lands he has ever seen, lie adjacent to Cooperstown. He says in his Illinois neighborhood farmers have already contracted for 56 freight cars to bring their effects to this glowing clime of milk and honey, and No. 1 Hard, in the early spring.

Cooperstown is a full-fledged Dakota town, which means her capabilities cannot be gauged or guessed at. Last week we printed 700 copies of the COURIER, which we expected would supply the demand and leave 400 or more for free circulation. That this is a land of surprises and plenty of money we were soon convinced. In an hour from the time the forms left the press every paper was sold, and we have since had demand for some two hundred. You of the slow east, put this in your pipe for a smoke.

A very pleasant and instructing weekly gathering of the ladies of Cooperstown is sustained for the development of social interests. At each session some prominent literary character is discussed. Sketches, reminiscences, incidents in such life, together with some production of the writer is read and considered. James Russell Lowell was the character presented at the last gathering. Such efforts are sure to give a decidedly healthful tone to our social and intellectual life, and are stimulating in their higher direction.

The resources of Griggs have never been told. If a man sows a bushel of wheat he reaps a score of bushels in return. If he plants an investment in our soil his reward is likewise great, and if he plants an ad. in the COURIER the results are a prolific harvest of business. Our business men all know it and are represented.

Messrs. Stevens & Enger, our enterprising hardware dealers, have a tale to unfold to all enquiring readers. Their chartered column will be found on the eighth page. Mr. Anton Enger departs for the wholesale markets on Monday to purchase an immense stock in order to be in readiness for the big building boom now focalizing.

Lawyer McMahon, of Hope, here as the counsel for Mrs. Charleton in the assault case, feels sanguine of the division of Trail and Griggs counties for Hope's benefit, but we fear Mac's judgement is as fallible as before election, or when he bet on Will Jones' weight and had to "set up" five pounds of Thompson's best nuts to the boys at the Merrill House for his mistake.

C. A. Van Wormer has been at the Griggs "Hub" all the week, the guest of R. C. Cooper. He is delighted with the boom and bang of things about town and he will do lots of tall talking for Cooperstown during the six weeks he will spend in Pennsylvania between now and April 1st. Mr. Van Wormer was the plaintiff's attorney in this week's trial at Cadi Glass' court.

If President Arthur, or any other individual, wants the COURIER he must remit the collateral. We haven't been in journalistic harness many centuries, but we have had a little experience with pay-in-a-few-days subscribers. Our lesson has cost us more than a poor man generally carries in his pantaloons pockets, but it has taught us well. Cash in advance is the result.

As will be seen by announcement elsewhere, Washington's birthday is to receive due recognition at Mardell. The Park Avenue Hotel has an enviable reputation as to its cuisine and general management, and when an opportunity is offered our lovers of Terpsichore to avail themselves of its dance hall and tables they always respond numerously. The party on the 22 inst. promises to be the affair of the season, and we bespeak for the management a goodly representation from this vicinity.

### NUMEROUS FACTS

That Recommend Cooperstown to the Business Man, the Artisan or the Capitalist.

It is a railway terminus. It has the great advantage of being the county capital.

Its geographical location and the natural beauty of the site itself are strong points.

The citizens of the vicinity are educated, enterprising, liberal men and women.

A man cannot legitimately invest a dollar here without reaping in double the investment within twelve months.

Our city is the most convenient railway mart for an immense tract of country north and west, which is booming big.

Our commerce is not likely to suffer from a wet season, the whole county being gently undulating.

The city will not only be backed by the vast fertile fields tributary, but will also have the very healthful co-operation of a railroad.

We will soon have the best educational institute in North Dakota, and our society is already unexcelled.

A failure or light crops have never been known in this county, and farmers are proportionally prosperous.

The purest water in the universe is found in our wells. No alkali or other deleterious substances to destroy perfect harmony of the functions.

Cooperstown has the most liberal, energetic and enterprising original owners of any town in the land. They are all men of brains, money and vim, who are putting their shoulders to the wheel and building up, instead of booming the place as a speculative venture.

The Sanborn, Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain railroad is owned and managed by those interested in the prosperity of our city. The result will be unusual freight and passenger advantages for Cooperstown.

It offers the most substantial opening for live business men of any town in Dakota, as they can now get in on the "ground floor" and grow with the city and county.

### GRIGGS COUNTY.

Her Fertile Soil, its Development and Progress.--Free Homes For Thousands.

As to North Dakota in general so many able pens have attempted in vain to portray the beauty of its boundless fields, the advantages of its inexhaustible fertility, indomitable spirit, marvelous growth and wonderful prospects, that we will not expend our efforts in attempting to cope with so vast and well-read a subject, but will direct the attention of our readers to the flower bed of the world's great wonderland,

#### GRIGGS COUNTY.

Bounded on the south by Barnes, east by Trail, north by Grand Forks, and west by Foster counties, lies a great garden spot some 36 miles long and 30 miles wide, commonly known as Griggs county. The county was organized by the governor on June 16, 1882, and the first election occurred last November, resulting in the choice of Cooperstown as the seat of government and level-headed, economic men as the board of commissioners. A glance at the map is all that is necessary to convince the doubtful of its most advantageous geographical location, situated, as it is, midway between the Northern Pacific railway and the Devil's Lake region, a large and prosperous city must of necessity grow up within her borders. The surface of the entire country is gently undulating, being well watered and drained by the Sheyenne river, which traverses the center of the county from north to south, and its several tributaries. Numerous lovely lakes are found within the county borders, from the crystal waters of which can be taken various species of the funny tribe. The problem of fuel is easily solved by the vast acres of timber land that skirt our rivers and lakes, from which our wood supply is obtained at lesser rates than it can be had for along the N. P. line of railway.

#### THE SOIL.

A rich, dark, vegetable loam constitutes the soil of Griggs county. It is from twenty to thirty-six inches deep, and lies over a subsoil of clay marl. From its unusual depth and richness, the soil does not, and will not for untold years, require artificial fertilization, and when fertilization shall become necessary, the subsoil needs only to be turned up slightly to supply the ground with new vitality sufficient for many years longer.

#### RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Griggs county, from virtue of its central location, must at an early day be well supplied with railroads. At present it has the Manitoba R. R. in the southeast portion, while the Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain road will supply, and furnish an outlet for the products of the central, northern, western and southern portions of the county. There are several other roads and extensions headed for this county, but as we are dealing with realities only they will not be mentioned, though we verily believe it will not be many years before nearly every farmer in the county can see the smoke of a locomotive from his door.

#### OUR CROPS.

The conditions which best conduce to successful farming are nowhere as sure as in Dakota. In Griggs county oats, corn, rye, barley and flax are raised with profit and with less labor than in any other part of the west. Potatoes, large and mealy, are produced by this soil most abundantly, but farmers are devoting the greater part of their time to the growth of wheat, of which cereal the crops are certain, simply immense and extraordinarily profitable. The quality is so superior as to command a higher price in the markets of the world than the product of any other country.

#### VACANT LANDS.

Having been remote from railroad communication there has not been a great rush of speculative land hunters in Griggs, and the result is that there are still thousands of acres of the most productive lands in America still untaken. Those with energy, honor and muscle desirous of homes can find no better opportunities than those offered in this county at the present time. People are already flocking this way, and with the close of next spring's influx of settlers it is doubtful if a single choice piece of Government land can be had in Griggs county. Now is the accepted time, and those desirous of becoming citizens of the grandest little domain in Dakota should not hesitate. March is the best month to come west in.

According to the old reliable weather prognosticator, the ground hog, we are to henceforth have salubrious weather and an early spring. No bear or ground hog could discern a shadow last Thursday.

### Words of Praise.

The lives of editors are not always lined with gloom. No, there are many little pleasantries strewn along their path of toil, and often a streak of sunshine enters their sanctums, as did the following, under the care of Uncle Sam and within the folds of an envelope. From a letter to the publisher the attached lines are taken, which we trust our readers will peruse while we modestly stand with our face turned:

"We congratulate you upon the first issue of what undoubtedly is, and we hope will continue to be, the best weekly journal in Dakota. Both locals and advertisements are of a live and spicy nature. \* \* \* If the COOPERSTOWN COURIER gains favor in other localities as it has done among Sanbornites, there is no telling where her circulation may extend to."

#### Let 'em Come.

Manager Bohon, of the Dakota Land Company, reports the sale yesterday of a section of land in Griggs county to Mr. Newell, a practical farmer from Illinois, the consideration being ten dollars an acre. Mr. Newell expects to move his family up in the spring and commence operations at once. Mr. Bohon is a boomer, and has some good lands on his list.—Fargo Argus.

The bill to create the county of Steele by taking two tiers each from Trail and Griggs has been introduced in the house at Yankton. It provides that the measure shall not take effect unless approved by a majority of the voters living within the proposed territory.

For the especial benefit of our eastern readers we print on the fifth page of this week's COURIER a very concise digest of the land law. Those in quest, or likely to be, of the information therein contained will do well to preserve the article.

The case of Dr. Virgo vs. Mrs. Annie Charleton and her son, C. Charleton, has been dwindling along in our justice court all the week, owing to the non-arrival of Mrs. Charleton, who was alleged to be on the sick list. Charleton was finally arraigned separately, and bound over by Justice Glass in the sum of \$500 to appear before the district judge. It would seem from the evidence that the defendants attempted to force entrance into Mr. Virgo's apartments, and that they made dire threats against the doctor's safety. The object of the attack it seems was a desire on Mrs. Charleton's part to eject Mr. Virgo from the premises. Charleton departed in custody of Sheriff Johnson, not being able to get bail.

The Cooperstown Lumber Co. is an institution we may well feel proud of. Located 36 miles, as they were when their yard was established, from railroad facilities, they have displayed remarkable push and pluck in supplying the demand for building material at this point. Notwithstanding the constant heavy drain upon their yard, it is notable that they always have a supply sufficient to keep every enterprise on the move, besides daily increasing their stock. They make a specialty of dry lumber, for the protection of which they have erected a large two-story store house 20x102 feet in dimensions. The company now draw from the end of the S. C. & T. M. track, which shortens their overland freighting some 22 miles.

Pettigrew will present statistics for use on the division bill, showing number of homesteads taken from 1863, when the territory was organized, to Jan. 1, 1883, was 65,167; that the population is about 200,000, and that the government derives more revenue from Dakota postoffices than from Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon or West Virginia. Pettigrew will introduce a bill granting 100 sections of land in Dakota to the coming state, from proceeds of sales of which timber is to be cultivated.

#### 100 Cords of Wood

Wanted at once by Odegard & Thompson, Pioneer Store.

#### 100 Tons Hay.

Hay wanted at the Pioneer Store. ODEGARD & THOMPSON.

#### Notice to Builders.

COOPERSTOWN, D. T., Feb. 1, 1883. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the school house building of District No. 4 of Griggs county at Cooperstown, will be received for ten days after the above date, at the office of Mr. Wm. Glass, Cooperstown, where plans and specifications can be seen. The District Board hold option as to the acceptance or rejection of all proposals.

FRANK M. ROCKWELL,  
Clerk of Board, District  
No. 4, Griggs Co., D. T.

# Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAF.

The report of the superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania shows that during 1882 there has been a decrease of 308 in the number of male teachers and an increase of 785 female teachers.

There have been received in New York during the last year 5,715,008 barrels of flour, and 4,008,182 have been exported. There have been 44,094,491 bushels of wheat received. Of corn, 16,993,492 bushels received; sent away, 8,268,671 bushels for foreign consumption. Not a bushel of grain was shipped from New York in a vessel carrying the American flag.

Many people who are obliged to travel a good deal and stop at modern hotels, provide themselves with a coil of small but strong rope, knotted every three or four feet, and of sufficient length to reach from the windows of a high building. In case of fire it can be taken from a carpet-sack, attached to a bed-post or something of the sort and the other end lowered to the ground thus affording almost sure means of escape. These coils do not occupy but little space, and are manufactured and sold for this special purpose.

Prof. S. F. Baird, United States Fish commissioner, has notified Dr. R. O. Sweeney, president of the Minnesota Fish commission, that he proposes to supply Mr. Sweeney with Carp for distribution in the northwest to all applicants. They will be sent to St. Paul and sent by express wherever ordered. All wishing for carp can at once send in their applications to Prof. S. F. Baird, United States Fish commissioner, Washington, D. C., describing the area and the character of the water to be stocked, also the kind of bottom and shores, bearing in mind there should be no other fish whatever in it, and that a soft bottom and vegetation are always necessary for the carp's successful growth and that they are also easily raised in small artificial ponds.

There are many marks of originality and genius in the first message of Gov. Ben. Butler of Massachusetts. The following is copied with approval in other states: "You know what kind of an education the people need and ought to have. Restrict the branches taught in the primary schools by law specifically to spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history—preferably of the United States—and require that those shall be taught upon the same system, to the same grade of scholars, in every common school in the commonwealth. When the scholar can show by an examination that he is well grounded in the elementary English branches, then let him be admitted to a school of higher grade."

Mrs. Lucy Stone protests, in the Woman's Journal, against Governor Butler's ingenious proposition to leave it to the women themselves whether they shall exercise what he considers a right guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States. She says: "Among the classes of citizens that have been successfully enfranchised hitherto, no inquiry has ever been made whether a majority desired it or not. This is the first time in the history of legislation that a proposition has been made to have a subject class vote yes or no before they may exercise a right which the ruling power has steadily refused to grant. We have always insisted that women, who want to vote should have the right secured to them, whether other women want it or not." Nevertheless, Mrs. Stone would like to have the question thus submitted year by year to the women, as the license question is to the men.

The output of pig iron at the south has increased fully 25 per cent. during the past year without increased cost of production. This is due to the improvement in methods and machinery. The same superintendence and the same amount of skilled labor suffice for the increased production as for the former output. The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times says that the last year has emphatically demonstrated that in the southern district can be made pig iron considerably superior to the Cleveland, England, metal, cheaper than that quality can be made any where in the world, except in England; and, of course, that means the south is to have, at no distant day, a virtual monopoly of that line of production. What the south needs now is manufactures, so that she can make up the raw materials which she so plentifully produces, and nothing is more stimulating to manufacturer than easy access to iron and coal, of which she has an abundance of each.

The shocking human holocaust at Milwaukee and the no less shocking loss of life attending efforts to escape the flames of the burning hotel, affords another illustration of the insecurity of life in modern hotels of large size. The usual but insufficient means of egress were unknown to many of the guests, owing to the general use of elevators. But had they been more familiar, the sad results could not have been avoided,

because they were closed by the flames. There was no way of escape save by jumping from a great height, and this last result in many cases was simply a choice of deaths. Such terrible results arising from what should be regarded as criminal indifference to human life, are too soon forgotten in this country. The authority of law should be invoked for the protection of the people, who are helpless without it—and such provisions as are deemed necessary for safety should be rigidly executed by duly appointed officers, without fear or favor. When it is known that no structure can be used as a public house, unless it meets all the requirements of law, capitalists, architects, builders and landlords, will understand that their own interests are identified with public safety.

**Encouragement of Litigation.**  
Since the verdict of the jury giving Miss Alice Livingston \$75,000 damages against Henry Fleming, the young New York millionaire, the defendant has discovered "new evidence," that of a former coachman, who is willing to swear—for a consideration—that he has been on intimate terms with Miss Livingston. Mr. Fleming alleged that she had been intimate with others than himself, but failed to confirm his statement by proof, and it was utterly discredited by the jury. The word of a man who takes a young girl to a hotel of bad repute, she being in ignorance of the surroundings, and by a combination of force and promises of marriage accomplishes her ruin, is not the best kind of testimony to impeach the character of his victim, without corroborative evidence.

**Terrible Drouth in New England.**  
The Boston Journal publishes several columns of correspondence from special agents in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, giving careful statements and estimates of the losses. Many wells, springs and streams, which have never been dry, have for weeks been useless. Maine has suffered much. The mills along the Kennebec, however, have suffered less than in other places in the state, but the whole Penobscot region has for months been suffering much inconvenience and loss from lack of water. The loss in some sections of New Hampshire has been very heavy. A resident of Manchester states that the water at the present time is much lower than he has ever known it. The agent of the Amoskeag company, which employs about 5,000 operatives, says that at the present time about 1,000 are unemployed. The Manchester mills and print works, the Stark mills, the Langdon mills, and other corporations have also suffered much.

**Death from Carelessness.**  
At Algona, Iowa, on Friday evening late after school had closed for the week one of David Paterson's girls, a miss of ten years, with some of the neighbor children, went to the house of D. A. Haggard, present sheriff, to play with his boys, children of about her own age. After playing awhile and when hunting their things to go home, Melser Haggard went into the bed room to find their things. The bed clothes being thrown about the room, the boy, still excited with his play, came across a loaded shotgun his older brother had borrowed. He drew it up, saying, that he would shoot them. Marian Paterson said, "You had better put down the gun; it might be loaded." The words had not left her lips when she fell forward dead, the charge being entered near the heart. Both families are highly respectable, and have the deepest sympathy of all the community.

**Meeting of the Next Congress.**  
A Washington Special says: The proposal to provide for the meeting of the Forty-eighth congress the first Monday in March, 1883, introduced in the house, is generally commented upon and no favorably received. It is alleged that that such a movement would be suicidal for the party undertaking it. The tariff and internal revenue may probably fail, it is true, as will other very important measures. These will have to come up in the Forty-eighth congress de novo and begin all over again. If congress should meet on the first Monday in March, and the subject of a revision of the tariff and the reduction of taxation be taken up, it is believed by old members that a wrangle would arise that would probably last all summer, and greatly unsettle values. With the adjournment of congress, the business now considerably affected by pending legislation will settle down to its normal condition. In the opinion of the best informed members, there is no probability of the passage of the proposed bill.

**The Burning of the Russian Circus.**  
St. Petersburg dispatch:—The fire broke out toward the end of the performance and was caused by the careless handling of fireworks on the stage. The curtain became ignited and the flames quickly spread to the walls and roof. The members of the orchestra were the first victims. The audience, numbering 900 persons, rushed to the front door, but the door opened inward and as the crowd pressed forward it could not be opened. A rush was then made to two side doors, both of which were nailed up, thus compelling the people to take

to the windows, from which many sprang into the street with their clothes a sheet of flame. The fire brigade arrived within half an hour, but it was impossible to extinguish the flames, as the water in the tanks was frozen. The fire lasted two hours. Eye-witnesses state that when the door was finally opened a mass of burning persons was visible within. The horses and properties of the circus were all destroyed. The ice broke while the fire brigade was crossing the river, thus preventing them reaching there more promptly. It is estimated that ninety men, 120 women, and sixty children lost their lives. The victims include Col. Polio and Vice President Berdtshchiff of the bourse. The audience consisted mainly of Jews.

**Gold Discoveries in Alaska.**  
Some months ago mention was made of a prospecting expedition that started for the upper waters of the Yukon river, Alaska, under the lead of Edward Schuch, a veteran miner. Information is now received that 1,500 miles up the Yukon, at the confluence of the Farrana river, rich and extensive gravel deposits have been discovered, averaging \$1.50 to the pan. The country is difficult of access, the Yukon being closed by ice until about June, while the trip overland from Sitka is as bad as a Siberian journey.

**Extra Session of Congress.**  
A Washington Dispatch says: The president has decided to call an extra session of congress immediately after the 4th of March. It is understood that the occasion for this is not to provide for the presidential succession, but to dispose of the revenue questions that are pending. No one has any expectation that the internal revenue and tariff bills now in congress will be passed by the 4th of March, and it is represented to the president that the agitation of the tax question has so unsettled the manufacturing business that it would be disastrous to leave everything in suspense till next winter.

**Senatorial Elections.**  
The Massachusetts senatorship was settled Thursday by the re-election of Hoar. Crapo contributed to this result by withdrawing from the contest, thus defeating the Long-Democratic combination by a decisive vote. In the Michigan contest Ferry led off with a vote of 56 against 50 for Stout, fusion candidate. Twenty-five votes were distributed between eleven candidates, representing the factious opposition to Ferry in part. The democratic caucus in West Virginia treated Senator Davis to a disagreeable surprise by going almost solid for Kenna, who had hardly been regarded as a candidate until he had secured the prize. In Nebraska no result reached, nor has the dark horse, if horse it shall be, appeared in the arena, although there is no lack of entries.

**A Heavy Breach of Promise Case.**  
A New York telegram says: In the Brooklyn circuit court to-day the hearing in the Livingston-Fleming breach of promise case was resumed. After a long charge from the judge the jury retired an were out for three-quarters of an hour. A prompt verdict was evidently not expected, as both plaintiff and defendant were absent. The jury gave judgment for the plaintiff in the full amount of damages claimed, \$75,000. A storm of applause and something very much like a cheer went up from the spectators. Thus ended the extraordinary litigation of Livingston against Fleming, common enough in its legal character and title, but extraordinary in the standing of its contestants; extraordinary in many of its revelations, and certainly extraordinary in its verdict. Damages so heavy as these have seldom been awarded for a breach of promise in the history of America's jurisprudence. The plaintiff is only twenty years of age. She is the daughter of the late Judge R. S. Livingston of Dutchess county. Henry Fleming, the defendant, is also young—hardly thirty. He is president of the Central Petroleum Refining company and is reputed to be worth nearly \$1,000,000. The plaintiff was left over \$30,000 by her father, to be paid over to her when she became of age. Neither Miss Livingston nor her mother was present when the verdict was rendered.

**Witty Waifs**  
You can never rely upon an echo. Does not Shakespeare speak of the cave where Echo lies? Puck: Jan. 3, 1883.—Have resolved to quit resolving to keep a diary. J. SMITH.  
"I don't care what anybody says," remarked Mrs. Fogg, warmly; "Mr. Bolus is a good doctor, and I shall employ him as long as I live." "Very likely," replied Fogg; "I believe it is the same with all his patients. They all employ him as long as they live—that is to say, until he gets through with them."  
At a recent salvation army meeting at Poole, in Dorsetshire, it was announced that a "tea meeting" would be held the following week. A printed circular gave the day and hour of meeting, and concluded: "Salvation is free, but not the tea."  
"You want to know the principle of my invention? Of course, I can't furnish you with details, but I have no objection to saying that, when water is subjected to the incandescence of colorless chlorine, it reinforces itself in a zoological vacuum, which produces hypoxic disinfection. That, of course, is perfectly clear. Now, if you take the quadratic equation of the square of biological triangles with oxy-hydrogen gas, and logical osteology, the result is natural—a dynamic salivation of trigonometrical paresis, bearing in mind that no vibratory organisms are ever paleontologized, or their subjective functions retarded when congested with pneumatic hypothetical theories. The ichthyological impications superinduced thereby generate a perihelion process, and then arise perfect economical and cosmological extraneous motions. Such is my incongruous and translucent system."

# DOINGS OF CONGRESS

**Friday, January 13.**  
**SENATE.**—Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to determine presidential disability. A fruitless attempt was made to proceed with the tariff bill. The bill extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Montana, Idaho and Washington Territories passed. The senate held a long executive session, considering a treaty with Mexico. **HOUSE.**—A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to whether land-grant railroads have complied with the law respecting construction and maintenance of telegraph lines for the use of the government and public. The shipping bill was debated at length and finally passed, with the sections providing for free ships and free material stricken out. The vote on striking out these sections was 159 to 54.

**Saturday, January 13.**  
**SENATE.**—A bill was introduced by Mr. Ingalls for the investigation of the question of railway transportation by a commission to report to congress in December next. The bill for the relief of Ben Halliday coming up, Mr. Plumb moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute a bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture. The senate adjourned without taking action.

**HOUSE.**—The pension and fertilization appropriation bills, calling for \$85,000,000 and \$325,000, respectively, passed, as did also a special pension bill increasing the pension for those made wholly or partially blind or deaf while in the military or naval service. The most important item passed was one in relation to the increase of pensions in the case of blindness or deafness. Under its provisions such pensioners as lost the sight of one eye shall receive \$12 a month, and in cases where the injury to the one eye manifestly affects injuriously the other, the pension is increased to \$25. All who, under like circumstances, have lost the sight of one eye, the other having been previously lost, shall be entitled to a pension of \$50. The pension for loss of hearing in both ears is fixed at \$25, and for any loss of hearing less than total deafness in one or both ears an equitable portion of the full pension. Another bill which excited a good deal of discussion was one to extend the time for the completion of applications of militia men or non-enlisted men to two years after the passage of the act. This bill was opposed very earnestly by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Dunn of Arkansas, on the ground that it would open the door wide for thousands of improper claims. Gen. Rosencrans advocated the bill.

**Monday, January 15.**  
**SENATE.**—A number of petitions were presented on various subjects. The bill for the relief of Ben. Halliday and the tariff bill were considered all day without final action. **HOUSE.**—Joseph Wheeler took the oath as representative of the Eighth Alabama district. Bills were introduced to convene the Forty-eighth congress the first Monday in March, 1883, and to allow newspapers to be sent through the mail free to subscribers. Several members from committees moved to suspend the rules, passing some bills, and making others special orders for future days, with varying degrees of success. The house wound up the day's work with a wrangle over a war issue which was introduced by Mr. Wise of Virginia. He wanted the officers of a Richmond bank given permission to go before the court of claims to establish their right to certain money, \$100,000 in gold, seized by the United States when the Southern confederacy collapsed. He endeavored to show that the money was not for the use of the rebel forces, but a report on the subject made in 1867 to congress effectually disposed of this assertion. The wind-up of the case was intrusted to Mr. Reed of Maine, who said that he thought the people of the country were tired of having war issues raised, and speaking for his side of the house he knew that they were. To open this case, it was proposed, without applying to it the test of loyalty, would open the door for a horde of claimants from the south. The congressional report had established the fact that the money in question had been loaned to the confederate government to pay off Lee's forces, and it properly belonged to the United States as spoils of war. The house took the same view of the matter, and killed the bill by a vote of 123 to 64.

**Tuesday, January 16.**  
**SENATE.**—After some routine work the senate took up the tariff bill and made considerable progress thereon. Afterwards there was an executive session, and the following appointments were confirmed: Everett B. Sanders, receiver of public moneys, Wausau, Wis.; John W. Clark, of Michigan, agent for the Indian of the Colorado River agency, Arizona. Postmasters: E. S. Brainerd, What Cheer, Ia.; Robert H. Lamoureux, Sac City, Ia.; William B. Bell, Washington, Ia.; C. A. Bennett, Granite Falls, Minn. **HOUSE.**—Joseph E. Taylor took the oath as representative from the Sixteenth Ohio district, to succeed the late Representative Updegraff. The bill amending the act regulating the removal of causes from state to federal courts was discussed at length and finally passed. After the disposition of the court bills in the house recently, the war claim of Massachusetts was taken up. It involves about \$200,000 expended in harbor defences in 1862 and for which the state now asks to be reimbursed. Bragg of Wisconsin and Holman held that it was not properly a war claim, and the Massachusetts delegation solemnly moved over to the democratic side to argue the case. Morse, the Boston clothing man, asked Holman one or two questions, the replies to which so upset him that he contented himself with chewing a bad cigar, as usual. The contest resulted in favor of the enemies of the house, who struck the enacting clause from the bill and thus killed it. The ways and means committee's tariff bill was reported. The judiciary committee reported in the case of the contingent representative from Nebraska holding major, the contingent in question, responsible for misrepresentation which induced the committee, during the former session of this congress, to make a report in his favor.

**Wednesday, January 17.**  
**SENATE.**—The only important measure introduced in the senate was Mr. Edmunds'

bill for a railway commission. He proposes to have seven commissioners, three of them to be experts appointed by the president, who shall consider all questions of rates, etc., bearing upon inter-state commerce, and report to congress on the first Monday in December. Senator McMill introduced a bill providing for the distribution of public documents. He proposed to have them placed in charge of the secretary of the interior, to be sold at cost to persons desiring them. The postoffice appropriation bill was discussed at considerable length, and then work was resumed on the tariff bill. **HOUSE.**—Charles I. Drexler and J. T. Caine were sworn in, the former as the late Mr. Orth's successor from the Ninth district of Indiana and the latter as delegate from Utah. The only other business done was the discussion and adoption of a joint resolution favoring the appointment of a new commission on Venezuelan claims to pass upon the action of the former commission.

**Thursday, January 18.**  
**SENATE.**—After a long discussion, the amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill appropriating \$185,000 for fast mail service on trunk lines, was agreed to. The tariff bill was discussed until adjournment. **HOUSE.**—The day was devoted to uninteresting routine work and the consideration of the novel appropriation bill.

**THINGS IN GENERAL.**  
The growth of the anthracite coal trade has been something marvellous. In 1842 only 1,000,000 tons were mined. Ten years ago an effort was made to reach what was considered the highest point that could possibly be attained—namely, the shipment of 20,000,000 tons. This was considered as much as the market could take at any time. The product fell short of that quantity, however, as the output for 1872 was 19,689,778 tons. Now it is nearly 50,000,000 tons. The year has been a busy one, with prospects of a busier one next year. According to the revised penal code of New York, it is a misdemeanor, subjecting the offender to a year's imprisonment, or a fine of \$500, or both, "to get on any car or train while in motion, for the purpose of obtaining transportation thereon as a passenger." It would not take long to raise enough money to pay off the national debt with the fines collected for offenses against this statute in the city of New York alone—if they could collect them. The statistics of crime for the year just closed are not very cheerful, but to do that much criticized section, the South, full credit, it ought to be said that of the 730 murders of the year only 212 were committed in the South, while of the 101 executions 53 were in the Southern States. Both as to the proportion of crimes and the execution of the laws upon murderers, this is a better showing than could have been anticipated. The annual statistics of Rhode Island savings banks show that the working people are quite prosperous. The deposits have increased \$1,548,868 in the past year, the total amount being \$48,320,661. The number of depositors has increased 9,481, making the total number of depositors 112,471. The first shoe ever pegged by a machine has come into the possession of the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass. It is accompanied by a letter from the late Samuel Colman, the inventor and patentee of the machine, detailing its history and the story of its manufacture, and also the original letters patent. The latter is inscribed on parchment, and has the signatures of Andrew Jackson, president; Edward Livingston, secretary of state, and Roger B. Taney, attorney general, and bears date March, 1843. Of the 40,000 envelopes sent out by the managers of the Baltimore Home for the Friendless, for Christmas offerings, but 1,016 were returned. In those returned were three \$5 bills, seven \$2 bills, and forty-seven \$1 bills; thirty-five 50-cent pieces, 177 25-cent pieces, 433 10-cent pieces, 356 5-cent pieces, thirty-nine 3-cent pieces, 742 cents—in all \$207.45. Some new ideas of Siberia were developed in a lecture by Mr. George Kennan, in New York, the other evening. He said that if the United States and every other country in Europe except Russia were put into Siberia there would still remain 1,000,000 square miles uncovered, and that a broad belt of land extending from the southern part of Siberia to what was known as the Central Forest was one of the most fertile and genial places in the Russian empire. The life of the exile is by no means so bad as it is made out to be. Good homes and farmsteads are provided, and there are no excises in the very cold parts of the country. The only ones who work in mines are such as would either be hung or imprisoned in other countries. Most of the political prisoners are sent to Tomsk and Omsk, the former a rich town of 20,000 inhabitants, with a public library, a boy's military school, and a ladies' academy. The exiles acquire property and live handsomely.

**A Mischievous Girl and a Wag-gish Man.**  
Boston Journal.  
Most men will lose their presence of mind under moments of excitement. Thus it is no great discredit to a well-known man in a suburban town that he quite lost his head yesterday in consequence of an unexpected and alarming accident. He was at the railway station in place of his residence upon the arrival of the noon train from Boston, and saw descend from the train a half score of chattering, laughing and attractive young women. Gathered on the platform to welcome them was another bevy of maidens, who were at once set upon by the detachment above mentioned, and the accustomed scene of osculation, fervent embraces and expressions of pleasure which is to be noticed whenever two or three women are gathered together, was enacted. The congregation of assorted maids who were present looked upon this animated scene with mingled amusement and yearning, and the man in question, who was young and wag-gish, began burlesquing the action of the young women by seizing upon a masculine friend, embracing him with ardor and affecting to kiss him with much loud labial smacking. While engaged one of the liveliest girls observed him, and, stepping up to him, remarked that if he was as anxious for a kiss as he seemed to be, he had better let his friend alone and kiss her. The hilarity of the person thus challenged immediately vanished; his jaw fell and his knees smote together, and he feebly ejaculated in stammering accents: "Thank you; but I—I'm married!" The girl laughed mischievously, and vanished, and five minutes later the subject of the sketch was seen stamping around the depot calling himself all sorts of names because he didn't dare meet the audacious young woman in half way.

The czar is again having himself hedged about with guards armed to the teeth. This man could not be more uncomfortable than he the president of the United States.

DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

YANKTON, Jan. 12.—The council to-day passed a bill providing that the time when taxes become delinquent be extended from Feb. 1 to May 1.

Judiciary—Roberts, Washburn and Jerald. Education—Bordick, Walsh and Ziebach. Elections—Jerald, Dewey and Burdick.

Appropriations—Ziebach, Burdick and Walsh. Railroads—Nichols, Washburn and McIntosh. Territorial Affairs—Jackson, Nichols and Mc-

Intelligence—Walsh, McIntosh and Ziebach. Public Printing—Washburn, Ziebach and Nichols. Public Buildings—Donaldson, Jackson and Rob-

Mines and Minerals—Washburn, Donaldson and Nichols. Charitable and Penal Institutions—Dewey, Jackson and Nichols.

Agriculture—McIntosh, Donaldson and Jackson. Enrolled and Repealed Bills—Donaldson, Jerald and Burdick.

Immigration—Jackson, Jerald and Roberts. Militia—Dewey, Jackson and Roberts. Incorporations—McIntosh, Dewey and Donald-

Enrolled and Repealed Bills—Hansen, McAllister, Ryan, Schaefer, Tyson, Harvey, Bowman and Loman.

Ways and Means—Alrod, Rice, Robinson, Wynn, Choteau. Counties, Townships and Cities—Nelson, Warner, Robinson, Harvey, Benson, Alfred, Choteau.

The hospital for the insane at Yankton made a similar demand upon the legislature, and last Friday has been settled upon as the day. They will ride out to the hospital, examine the institution, eat a good dinner, and make speeches.

At present there are but four such attorneys, who cannot possibly attend to the necessary business, and the counties are compelled to employ counsel whenever the occasion arises.

It is thought the county attorneys will not greatly increase the expense, but will add decidedly to the public convenience. The office of assistant county attorneys for each house was created last year at \$4 per diem, and to-day Speaker Williams appointed Clarence A. Webster of the Grand Forks Herald to that office in the house.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 18.—Joint resolutions were passed to-day thanking the people of Sioux Falls and Vermillion, Minn., for their generous contributions to the cause of the University of Dakota.

with a board of trustees, under Territorial law, just as with any other enterprise, would be raised by the county voted \$10,000 in aid of the concern.

Another county, which will probably be Ramsey, will be immediately organized, having an extent of 1,000 square miles, west and seven north and south, comprising Odessa.

Washington special: The house committee on public lands agreed to report for favorable action the bill providing for the additional land districts in Dakota.

The James River navigation company has been organized, to run a daily line of boats from Columbia to Grand Rapids.

The report of the land office of Grand Forks shows that receipts for the year were \$702,831. The amount of freight received and shipped from Grand Forks is \$12,867,297; received for same \$350,886.67.

OLD SAYINGS. As blunt as a beetle. As sharp as a lance. As grave as a preaching.

As gay as a dance. As late as the gloamin'. As like as two peas. As crook'd as a ram's horn.

As round as a cheese. As flat as a flounder. As sick as a gull. As wide as a common.

As tight as a drum. As white as a miller. As black as a crow. As lean as a grayhound.

As frail as a bow. As stout as an oak. As queer as a Quaker. As game as a cock.

As cute as a lawyer. As square as a die. As keen as a razor. As warm as a pie.

As drunk as a piper. As sober as a judge. As clean as a shaving. As filthy as an smudge.

As swift as an arrow. As slow as a snail. As blithe as a linnet. As right as the main.

mark out for you. Every lady reads nowadays." "But I read, too," said Zoe, with wide open blue eyes.

"Solid literature, I mean," corrected her husband. "The English classics—all that sort of thing."

Zoe dropped her head. "I suppose so," said she slowly. "Of course, I know that you are a dear little housekeeper," went on Rufus;

"But my aunt reminds me that we ought not to confine our sympathies within the narrow range of our daily existence."

"I don't understand," said Zoe. "Aunt Antonia will explain," said Rufus. "There are always clubs to join, mutual improvement societies to organize, charitable associations to form."

And when you have once tasted the pleasures of these improving occupations—" "Oh, yes, I know!" said Zoe. "And I will try my best to do as you wish, Rufus."

But there was the shadow of new gravity on the infantine face, a pensive intonation of the voice, which Rufus Wayland had never heard before.

Aunt Antonia went to the book store, and ordered home huge editions of the classics. She began a daily course of reading with her nephew's wife; she initiated her into the mysteries of clubs, societies, symposiums, until the day became all too short for her engagements.

"Your wife is improving," she said, to Rufus. "I really think she is awakening to a sense of the responsibilities of a woman in the nineteenth century at last."

And Rufus kissed the peach-like dimpled cheek, and congratulated Zoe on her mental advance. But somehow the home was not so sweet and cozy. An impalpable something was missing—the influence which had followed Zoe's light footsteps through the rooms, the glass of flowers here, the looped curtains there, the bird-cage hung in the sunshine, the delicate dish prepared by Zoe's own fingers, the whipped cream, the licent fruit, the carefully cut-up fruits—all the pretty quaint devices which had descended to this young housekeeper through a long line of Maryland ancestors.

FIELD AND FARM.

Sheep skins with wool on can be cured by this process: Take a teaspoonful of alum and one of saltpetre; pulverize and mix well; sprinkle the powder well on the flesh side of the skin and fold the skin with wool out and hang in a dry place.

The Scientific American is quoted as saying that coal varnish applied to the soles of shoes, and repeated as it dries until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the shoes waterproof, and last as long as the uppers.

In Atlanta and in other parts of Georgia "nigger's turkey" is the name applied to the head of a box. A man who bought a thousand of them for gratuitous distribution on Christmas was furnished with the "nigger's turkey." It furnishes more meat for less money than any other class, and there are few things juicier or better.

Prof. J. W. Neal, of the Michigan Agricultural college, reports to the New York Tribune the results of his experiments in post setting, which quite upset the old theory that posts should be set small and close to prevent rotting.

A Good Remedy for Warts and Corns—Drop a little vinegar on the wart or corn, cover it immediately with cooking soda or saleratus; let it remain ten minutes. Repeat several times a day for three days and the warts and corns will be gone.

The French plan of economizing eggs in "bread" croquettes, oysters, etc., is to mix a tablespoonful of salad oil and one of water to three eggs, with a pinch of salt. Good American cooks simply add a tablespoonful of cold water to each egg. It will still be glutinous enough for frying.

Spirits of ammonia, diluted with water, if applied with a sponge or flannel to discolored spots of the carpet, or garment, will often restore the color.

Lip Salve—Take equal parts of almond or olive oil and the best white wax. Melt the two together in a cup set in hot water. Add a little alkane root tied in a bit of muslin, and put in while the salve is hot; this colors it pink. Oil of bergamot or lavender may be added, if desired, to perfume it.

Gold Cream—Melt together one drachm of white wax, one of spermaceti, and two ounces of olive oil. Add two ounces of rose water and half an ounce of orange-flower water. Rub together until they are thoroughly incorporated, and the mixture is of the consistency of cream.

HIS YOUNG WIFE.

"Well, Aunt Antonia, what do you think of her?" "Mr. Wayland had just come home from business, and met his aunt in the snug little drawing-room, where the red plush curtains hung in such vivid folds, and the fire glowed in the twilight like a crimson jewel.

Somewhere in the room there was a daphne tree in full blossom. You could smell its subtle sweetness, even though you could not detect its whereabouts by means of the eye; and a bright-plumed bird whistled softly in the half-light, as if it were soloing to itself.

Rufus Wayland had not seen the old aunt who had brought him up for a year—a year which to him had been full of eventful interest, for within its bright cycle of months he had wooed and won the wife who was to him the sweetest creature in all the world.

And now that Aunt Antonia had returned from the south, he had looked forward to her visit with a sense of happy exultation. "She will take a mother's place to my motherless Zoe," he thought, "and she can not help admiring the dear little thing."

And so he had hurried home from his business upon this particular evening to feast his ears on Aunt Antonia's tribute of delight and homage to Zoe's charms.

Aunt Antonia was a tall, rather stiff, elderly lady, in black silk, with compact little bunches of gray curls on either side of her face, gold spectacles, and a mouth which seemed to screw itself together, instead of closing like other people's lips.

She allowed herself to be kissed affectionately by her nephew, and then straightened out her cap-ribbons with a sigh. "I think, Rufus," said she, sepulchrally, "that you have married a child!" "Well, she is young," admitted the husband, laughing. "But she is such a darling!" "She can't be twenty," said Aunt Antonia.

HOUSEHOLD MISCELLANY.

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Ordinary brown paper, such as is used for wrapping parcels, is being employed in some of the best houses of England for covering the walls of the dining-room. The use of the neutral tint and castling paper is by no means infrequent in this country, and the effect is excellent, especially where the material is used in conjunction with a somewhat decorative frieze.

THE DANGER OF KISSING.

A pretty girl presented herself the other day at a clinic in one of the hospitals of Vienna and asked to be examined, explaining that she had suddenly become deaf in one ear, and none of her friends could account for the unexpected affliction. Prof. Gruber kindly replied that she would see what he could do, and accordingly began to question her as to the circumstances immediately attending the appearance of her deafness.

GROWTH OF THE DAIRY.

The dairy business took a new impetus about ten years ago about Elgin, Ill. At the close of 1872, at the organization of the Northwestern Dairymen's association, the men engaged in the business about that inland city saw the necessity of protecting their business by union and organization. Until this time merchants and jobbers had their way and established prices. The few and feeble dairymen organized a board of trade. They had their butter brought together where persons from abroad or at home could see and buy. By the character of their butter and cheese they soon gained a good credit abroad, so that on the sale days of the Butter and Cheese board of trade large numbers of wholesale buyers flocked there. At their first sale the surroundings were so favorable that success was insured. The first sale in November, 1872, amounted to \$87,000; in 1873 to \$368,000; in 1875 to \$490,000; in 1876 to \$707,000; in 1877 to \$1,050,000; in 1881 their aggregated sales were \$2,210,000, and this year it is said it will be \$3,000,000. The statement is made that this does not cover half of the dairy business surrounding Elgin, but that within a radius of fifty miles of that little city the value of the milk, butter and cheese purchased there during 1882 will exceed \$9,000,000. A large part of this is from milk shipped from Elgin to Chicago. And there are a dozen cities in Iowa each of which can do the same thing.

# THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
By Ed. D. STAIR.

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" " " six months, " 1.00  
Cash invariably in Advance.

The Fargo Post advocates the providing of the firemen of that city with stimulents when on duty. It would be bad policy. Furnish them rubber coats, lunch and coffee, but liquor, never.

The Sandwich Islands sent about \$7,000,000 worth of sugar into the United States last year, and bought from us \$3,357,000 worth of goods of all sorts. That kind of "reciprocity" does not pay the United States. But it pays the San Francisco speculators immensely.

GOVERNOR BEGOLE, of Michigan is said to have entirely ignored his green-back friends, who had reason to expect a share of the patronage. Some of them spell his name Begile. They will hereafter know better than to build castles on the flimsy basis of ante-election promises.

"Hope springs eternal," etc. The town of Hope, which lost the county seat of Griggs, has a scheme in hand to be the center of a new county to be called Steele. —Fargo Post. Wonder if the proposed name of the new county is synonymous of the methods being pursued for the accomplishment of its organization?

MEN are indicted and reindicted daily in connection with the Star Route cases, and still the mournful farce goes on. Hundreds of dollars are spent each day by the prosecution, but nobody is very severely prosecuted, and certainly nobody is punished. There was much just complaint at the delay in the Guiteau trial, but the Star Route case is a funeral procession compared with it.

In the Territorial Legislature at Yankton, Delegate Walsh has given notice that he will shortly introduce a bill to define the boundaries and locate the seat of territorial government, and to provide for the removal of the records of the territory. There is dissatisfaction among a large number of the members at the action of the governor in attempting to interfere in legislation defining the boundaries of counties, and there is the strong probability that the bill for the removal of the capital will be passed. The bill will locate the capital at some point in North Dakota.

THERE seems to be disaster in the very air. One calamity follows another so rapidly that one can scarcely remember them from week to week. The long and frightful list has been augmented by a terrible gunpowder explosion in Holland, on the 14 ult, forty lives being lost; the loss of the Cimbria, an Atlantic ocean steamer, and over 400 lives; a river steamer explosion in Wyoming territory, eight lives lost; the drowning of 18 convicts by the capsizing of a flat-boat in North Carolina; the wrecking of a train on the Southern Pacific road at Tehacapa, California, and the killing and roasting of twenty-one souls; a railway accident in West Virginia with a loss of seventy-five human beings, added to the Newhall house affair, with its sacrifice of seventy-five lives and the numerous lesser casualties makes a most ominous record for the first month of 1883.

MR. GRIFFIN, a British statistician, believes that in one hundred years to come the population of North America, including the United States, Canada and Mexico, may reach eight hundred millions. There is no doubt but the United States alone can sustain that number of people without a very great pressure of population upon the means of subsistence. The progress of scientific knowledge year after year is wonderfully increasing the possibilities of the soil. The Malthusian theory is buried with the dead past. No more fear of over population. Why, the fertile acres of Griggs county alone will furnish sustenance and profit to over 8,000 farmers, to say nothing of her future capacity of supporting numerous brisk towns in various parts of the county, and a smart little city at the "hub." Lots of room in the great Northwest for all.

### PENCIL AND PASTE POT.

The Yellowstone National Park improvement company has a capital of \$2,000,000.

Mayor Palmer, of Boston, has received a letter signed "Charles Guiteau, 21," saying that the writer would kill Governor Butler within six months, and that Butler has a warning to that effect.

A large amount of new rolling stock is being built for the Northern Pacific, including fifty first-class coaches, thirty-seven second-class cars, ten dining cars, and twelve sleepers, also one hundred and twenty locomotives.

On the Northern Pacific construction force are 13,000 laborers, 8,000 of whom are Celestials, who are employed on the western division. The main line of this road is 1,950 miles in length, most of which is graded, and but three hundred miles remain to be railed.

There were fewer railroads sold under foreclosure in 1882 than for many years in the past. Only sixteen, having a mileage of 867 miles and a capital stock of \$39,295,000, and bonded and other debts of like amount, were sold out last year. Fewer rods are being built at public expense than formerly.

A specific appropriation of \$7,000 for survey, in Dakota, will probably be included in the sundry civil bill. Heretofore appropriations in this direction have been made for all the states, and afterwards divided. This same bill will probably provide for the re-survey of some townships inaccurately surveyed.

Small-pox is epidemic among the French and half-breeds at Portage, Man. Several deaths have occurred. The disease is spreading into the surrounding country. Schools are being closed and houses quarantined. Special constables have been appointed to prevent communication, and the government has sent doctors and nurses.

The meanest man in the world lives in Trenton, N. J. He recently engaged two boys to shovel the snow off his sidewalk. About 100 square feet of walk had to be cleaned. The boys worked like beavers for more than half an hour, while the man watched them from his window. When the work was completed he raised his window and handed them a cent apiece. We shudder when we think what might result to a man that would show up such sordid parsimony in Dakota.

The total eclipse of the sun on the 6th of May next will last six minutes, and no longer one will probably occur within the next 100 years. It will be partially visible in many places, but few will see it in its entirety, as its path lies almost directly through the ocean, touching land nowhere but at a little island in the South Pacific called Caroline Island, which is out of the track of any established commerce or travel. The French Government has determined to send an expedition to that island, and it is probable a grand international gathering of astronomers will meet there to take part in this scientific quest.

### Dakota Dashes.

John McCode, living near Howard, accidentally shot himself with a shot gun on the 26th ult., dying instantly.

The bridges across the Sheyenne at Marsh's and at Valley City, are very nearly completed.

The Dakota deaf and dumb asylum at Sioux Falls has eighteen pupils, who are making good progress in their studies, under the efficient charge of Mr. Simpson.

The Wahpeton Times has started the publication of a tri-weekly edition. Wahpeton is a booming young city.

The Fargo Argus has justly opened its batteries against the promiscuous use of school books in Dakota. It argues that one-third to one-half the price paid for text books could be saved by legislative adoption of some uniform system, requiring every school in the territory to use the same books. Such a law would be a great advantage in more ways than one, and the sooner it is enacted the better.

### A Big Bonanza.

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

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

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

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

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

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—AND ALSO—

**A RAILWAY TERMINUS!**

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

## Rapid Developement

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

## Geographical Centre

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

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

ON A LOVELY SITE RESERVED FOR THE PURPOSE

**THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE**

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

**\$8,000.00 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE!**

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

**LARGE HOTEL,**

WHICH WILL OPEN ITS DOORS TO THE PUBLIC IN MARCH.

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

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C C O O O O P P P P E E E E R R R R S S S S T T T T O O W W W W N N N N

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

LOTS FOR THE PRESENT CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING TO

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**UNIFORM PRICES TO ALL!**

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

**THE GOVERNMENT LANDS.**

**Thousands Upon Thousands of Fertile Farms in Dakota Await Claimants.—The Way to Get Them Made Clear.**

**THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

are divided into two classes, one at \$1.25 per acre, designated as minimum, lying outside of railroad limits; the other at \$2.50 per acre as double minimum, lying within railroad limits. Titles are acquired by purchase at public sale, by ordinary "private entry," or by virtue of the pre-emption, homestead, timber culture and other laws. Purchases at public sale are made when lands are "offered" at public auction to the highest bidder by proclamation of the president or by order of the general land office. Lands so offered and not sold, and not since reserved or withdrawn from the market, can be secured by "private entry" or location.

But none of the lands in Northern Dakota have ever been "offered" at public sale, all having been reserved for homesteads, pre-emptions and tree claims, on account of their agricultural value, and because this system is more in accordance with the interest of the masses and not for speculators, and under the public sale system. Sioux half-breed scrip can be used to purchase any surveyed land, but very little of this scrip is now outstanding. Soldiers' additional homestead entries can also be purchased and laid upon any vacant surveyed land, thus acquiring title without residence thereon.

**PRE-EMPTIONS.**

Heads of families, widows or single persons (male or female) over the age of twenty-one years, citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become such under the naturalization laws, may enter upon any "offered" or "un-offered" lands or any unsurveyed lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, and purchase not exceeding 160 acres under pre-emption laws. After making settlement, if on "offered" land, the applicant must file his declaratory statement with the district land office within thirty days, for which a fee of \$2.00 is required, and within one year from date of settlement make final proof of his actual residence on and cultivation of the tract, and pay therefor at \$1.25 per acre if outside of railroad limits, or \$2.50 per acre if within these limits, and he may pay in cash or by military bounty land warrants, agricultural college, private claim or supreme court scrip.

When the tract has been surveyed and is not "offered" land, the claimant must file his or her declaratory statement within three months from date of settlement, and make proof and payment within thirty-three months from date of settlement is the first thing to be done under the pre-emption laws.

When settlements are made on unsurveyed lands, settlers are required to file their declaratory statements within three months after the date of the receipt at the district land office, of the approved plat of the township embracing their claims, and make proof and payment within thirty months from the expiration of said three months, payment the same as in the case of "offered" land.

Pre-emptors may submit proofs of residence and improvements at any time after six months of actual residence. He must show by his own testimony and by two credible witnesses such actual residence and cultivation—a habitable dwelling and other improvements to the satisfaction of the land officers, that the spirit of the law has been complied with.

At any time before the expiration of the time allowed for proof and payment, the settler may, by making proper application at the land office, and paying the required fee, convert his claim into a homestead, and the time he has resided upon the land is credited on homestead residence if he desires. No person who abandons his residence on his own land to reside on public land in the same state or territory or who owns 320 acres of land is entitled to the benefits of the pre-emption laws. It is held, however, that this does not apply to a house and lot in town. Claims cannot be transferred until title is perfected. The second filing of a declaratory statement by any pre-emptor, when first filing was legal in all respects, is prohibited. Before proof of any payment on pre-emption claims, written notice must be given by the claimants to the register, who must post a notice in his office and cause the same to be published in a newspaper nearest the land for at least thirty days as in case of homesteads.

**HOMESTEADS.**

Any person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States or has filed his declaration of intention to become such, is entitled to enter one quarter section or less quantity of unappropriated land under the homestead law. The applicant must make an affidavit that he is over the age of twenty-one or is the head of a family and that he is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such, and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for actual settlement and cultivation, and must pay the legal fee and that part of the commission required to be paid when entry is made, as follows: When within railroad limits, for 160 acres, fee \$10, commission, \$8; for eighty acres, fee \$5, commission \$4. Outside of railroad limits, fee \$18, commission \$4, and in proportion for 80 or 40 acres. When these requirements are complied with the receiver issues his receipt in duplicate and the matter is entered upon the records of the office. After faithful observance of the law in regard to actual settlement and cultivation for the continuous term of five years, at the expiration of that term or within two years thereafter, final proof must be made, and if satisfactory to the land officers, that part of the commissions remaining unpaid (the same in amount so paid on entry) must be paid. The register then issues his certificate and makes proper returns to the general land office, as the basis for a patent.

Any settler desiring to make final proof must first file with the register a written notice of his intention, describing the land and giving the names of four witnesses by whom the facts as to settlement, continuous residence, cultivation, etc., are to be established. His notice must be accompanied by a deposit of money sufficient to pay the cost of publishing the notice which the register is required to publish for thirty days (five times) in a newspaper designated by him, or arrange with the publisher of the paper therefor. Notice is also posted in the land office for the same period.

Final proof cannot be made until the expiration of five years from the date of entry, and must be made within two years thereafter. In making final proof the homestead settler may appear in person at the district land office with his witnesses, and there make the affidavit and proof required, or he may, if by reason of bodily infirmity of distance, it is inconvenient for him to appear at the land office with his witnesses, appear before the judge of a court of record of the county or state, or district and territory in which the land is situated, and there make final proof. When a homestead settler dies before he can prove up, the wid-

ow, or in case of her death, her heirs may continue settlement and obtain title upon requisite proof at the proper time. In case of death of both parents, leaving infant children, the homestead may be sold for cash for the benefit of the children and the purchaser will receive title.

The sale of a homestead claim to another party before completion of title is not recognized. In making final proof the settler must swear that no part of the land has been alienated, except for church, cemetery or school purposes, or right of way of railroad.

Homestead claims may be relinquished, but in such cases the land reverts to the government. If a settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, he may pay for it, as under pre-emption law, in cash or warrants at any time after six months of actual residence. This proof must be made before the district officers. Homesteads are allowed six months after entry to commence improvements and establish residence.

The law allows but one homestead privilege to any one person.

Every person who saved not less than ninety days in the army or navy of the United States during "the recent rebellion," who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government, may enter a homestead, and the time of his service shall be deducted from the period of five years, provided that the party shall reside upon and cultivate his homestead at least one year after he commences improvements. The widow of a soldier, or, if she be dead or has married again, the minor heirs (if any) may, through their guardian, make a homestead entry, and if the soldier died in the service, the whole term of his enlistment will be credited upon the term of required residence. Soldiers and sailors as above may file a homestead declaratory statement for 160 acres of land through an agent, after which they have six months to file their homestead. This latter entry must be made in person. Thus a soldier who desires to secure a claim may do so by sending a power of attorney and certified copy of his discharge to some responsible party here, who can file for him upon the land selected. Land acquired under the homestead laws are not liable for any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

**TREE CLAIMS.**

Under the timber culture laws not more than 160 acres on any one section entirely devoid of timber, can be entered, and no person can make more than one entry thereunder.

The qualifications of applicants are the same as under the pre-emption and homestead laws. The land office charges are for 160 acres or more than 80 acres, \$14 when entry is made and \$4 at final proof. For 80 acres or less, \$9 at entry and \$4 at final proof. The applicant must make affidavit that the land specified in his application is exclusively prairie, or other land devoid of timber, that his filing and entry is made for the cultivation of timber for his own exclusive use and benefit; that the application is made in good faith and not for the purpose of speculation, or directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons; that he intends to hold and cultivate the land and comply with the laws, and that he has not previously made an entry under the timber culture act.

The party making an entry of a quarter section is required to break or plow five acres covered thereby during the first year, and five acres in addition the second year. The five acres broken or plowed during the second year he is required to cultivate by raising a crop, or otherwise, during the third year, and to plant in timber, seeds or cuttings during the fourth year. For entries of less than 160 acres the amount of land to be cultivated must be pro rata. Provision is made for extension of time in case drought or grasshoppers destroy trees. These trees he must cultivate and protect, and if at the expiration of eight years from date of entry, or at any time within five years thereafter, the entrant, or, if he be dead, his heirs, shall prove, by two credible witnesses, the planting, cultivating and protecting the timber for not less than eight years, and that there were at the end of the eight years at least 675 living, thrifty trees on each of the ten acres required to be planted, he, or they, will be entitled to a patent. It should be added that in making final proof it must be shown that "not less than twenty-seven hundred trees were planted to each acre." Fruit trees are not considered timber in regard to cultivation of an entry under this act.

It is not necessary that the ten acres should be in a compact body.

Failure to comply with any of the requirements of the law at any time after one year from date of entry renders such entry liable to contest, and upon due proof of such failure the entry will be cancelled. No land acquired under this law will in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts, contracted prior to the issuing of the final certificate therefor.

**REMARKS.**

A qualified applicant cannot take a homestead and pre-emption claim at the same time, but he may take either and a tree claim at the same time. A man may take a pre-emption and a tree claim, and after proving up and obtaining title to his pre-emption, may then enter a homestead (or he may commute and pay for his homestead and then take a pre-emption) and thus secure 480 acres of land.

We, the undersigned, have carefully read the above epitome of the land laws and find them correct.

HORACE AUSTIN, Register.  
THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

It is said that Colorado legislators have refused as high as \$3,000 apiece for their votes on United States Senator. There must have been witnesses around.

The proposed hotel in Yellowstone Park, of which drawings are now in the office of the assistant secretary of the interior, will be three stories high and contain two hundred rooms.

**WASHINGTON'S  
Birthday Party!**  
at PARK AVE. HOTEL,  
**FEB'Y 22nd, 1883.**

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

**GOOD MUSIC will be in Attendance.**

**GENERAL INVITATION EXTENDED.**

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

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**BARNES COUNTY BANK.**  
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**J. M. BURRELL, Cashier,** - - - - **SANBORN, Dak.**

**Negotiate for Non-Residents First Mortgage Loans Bearing**

**TEN PER CENT**

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

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Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Board in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight foot lengths.



Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock boards in 10 hours. Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet in same time. Our Engines are guaranteed to furnish a horse-power on 1/4 less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pulleys, either cast or Meddard's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our Illustrated Catalogue for information and prices.  
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*Your's Truly,*  
**AL. E. SHUE.**

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**ORDERS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH ALWAYS PROMPTLY ATTENDED**  
—ON THE USUAL TERMS.—

**C. A. ROBERTS.**  
**The Highest CASH PRICE Paid for Wheat.**

### BABY CHARLEY.

He's fast asleep, see how, O wife,  
Night's finger on the lip of life  
Bids whisk the tongue, to prattle rife,  
O busy Baby Charley.  
One arm stretched backward round his  
head,  
Five little toes from out the bed  
Just showing, like five rosebuds red,  
So slumbers Baby Charley.  
Heaven's lights, I know, are beaming  
through  
Those innocent eyelids, veined with blue  
That shut away from mortal view  
Large eyes of Baby Charley.  
O Sweet Sleep Angel, thronged now  
On the round glory of his brow,  
Wave thy wing and wait my vow  
Breathed over Baby Charley.  
I vow that my heart when death is nigh,  
Shall never shiver with a sigh  
For act of hand or tongue or eye  
That wronged my Baby Charley.

### MOTHER BICKERDYKE.

#### What She Did in the War.

From Arthur's Home Magazine.  
When the first cannon boomed out at Fort Sumpter, and when war with all its horrors opened upon us, it found our greatest general selling leather and boots and shoes in the quiet little city of Galena, Illinois. And at the same time, the greatest nurse that our army of the Cumberland was to have—Mother Bickerdyke—lived in obscurity, a poor widow, in Galesburg, Illinois, earning a living for herself and her children at the wash-tub.

The nation held aloft the chaplet of fame, waiting, ready for the brow of the coming hero, Ulysses S. Grant—and the angels held one that would never fade nor fall nor wither for the bronzed and wrinkled brow of dear old Mother Bickerdyke.

During the war General Grant gave her a pass anywhere within the lines of his department, into all camps and hospitals, and past all pickets, with authority to draw on any quartermaster in his department for transportation, for sanitary or hospital stores not to exceed thirty wagons at any time. This pass she held to the end of the war, and it was enlarged as his department enlarged.

Gen. Sherman and Mother Bickerdyke were good friends. She would die for him, if need be and he would fight for her. There was something in her character akin to his own. Both were indomitable, fiery, zealous, and neither afraid of hard work. After the fall of Vicksburg he asked that she might become an especial attaché to his corps, the Fifteenth. Ever after that during the war she considered herself in an especial sense under Sherman's direction; and the soldiers of the Fifteenth Corps always and to this day have claimed exclusive ownership of her.

From the time nurses were called for, after the first battle in the Mississippi Valley, she had walked to a broader and newer life. It was with a brave heart and with willing hands that she took up her work, leaving her children in the care of the widow's God. "The boys" were her children then, and it was easy work for them to call her "mother."

She had all a woman's tact and tenderness in managing the sick ones. In matters of business, when thrown upon her own resources, she was a grand woman "nobly planned—born to comfort and command," as some of the officers learned to their own chagrin and afterwards amusement. Emergencies were constantly arising that she could not foresee, and for which another in her place could not have provided. Not so Mother Bickerdyke.

Sometimes she would buy largely of hospital stores, with never a cent of money, and send the bills up to the commission with her endorsement. Again she would borrow money, expend it for the needs of the "boys" under her charge and then send up notes and vouchers and leave the matter to be settled. While some of the members of the Commission object to the unbusiness-like transactions, they had no doubt that the money had been well expended and every cent put up to a legitimate use.

Sons and husbands and brothers wrote to their families and friends of the kindness of their beloved champion, whom they all called "Mother Bickerdyke," and the mothers and sisters and daughters, with that beautiful trust of the American woman, sent her letters of love and encouragement and appreciation. And for the reason that the dear mother of the boys had not time to make or mend or care much for her own apparel, her thoughts all on her intense work—the good women sent abundant supplies of clothing for her own needs—whole boxes of it, sometimes. With a preoccupied air she would look over the garments, cut out three or four articles for present necessity, and then she would take out the remainder in her ambulance—the conveyance in which she always travelled—and go off into the country peddling. The southern women in the neighboring vicinities would buy them, and pay her well in butter, eggs, milk, honey and chickens. Her family was large, and consumed a great deal, and her sick boys needed the delicacies which she thus obtained so readily. She would concoct great kettles of delicious chicken-broth for them when the wherewithal was at hand, and as these frequent occasions. It was a great treat to them to get real broth, such as their mothers made at home.

How she did endear herself to the poor sick soldiers! But the medical directors sometimes found her indomitable will an obstacle in their punctilious ways. One of them, a young man at Memphis, belonging to the regular army, wished Mrs. Bickerdyke to revolve in an orbit of his own making out. He did not approve of her possessing so much power, she who "denied" the Queen's English as she did her tape—a woman who worked with her own red, stubbed hands—who held no social position—who did what she wished and as she pleased without consulting him. He concluded it was about time they understood each other, and soon an opportunity offered.

In passing through a ward one day he could find no fault or defect with its perfect management; but what was this! Under a sick man's pillow he espied a half-dozen of eggs. This was intolerable. The poor, sick boy was recovering from fever and craved the very food that in his weak condition was not allowed. He cried out piteously, "Would Mother Bickerdyke let him have a good fill of hard-boiled eggs as soon as he got well?"

She assured him that she would do so. He said he wished he could have them now, so they would be ready and waiting. To humor the poor fellow whom she had petted in her good, motherly way, she sulkily assented and brought him six hard-boiled eggs for his very own, to keep on condition he would not eat them until she gave him leave. It did not harm to please him, and it certainly did him a vast amount of pleasure to fondle the eggs with his thin, white, bony hands.

The medical man spied the eggs, and forthwith gave orders to have them carried off to the kitchen, saying he would have no hen's nest under the pillows while he was about.

They were carried away. Presently Mother Bickerdyke came in with an armful of clean, fresh towels, and found her sick boy crying. The poor fellow was at that stage of half-convallescence when crying came easier than laughter. "What's the matter honey?" she asked, stopping suddenly. The boy told her with broken sobs how he had "been 'bused by that old, dratted director of a doctor."

When any insult came to her boys she would flash into anger. She would show fight like a mother tigress over her young.

"So, so!" she said, her blue eyes dilating and her breath coming rapidly; "we'll see!" and she immediately seized upon a large, paillif of eggs and strode into the ward where lay her whinnying boy with the tears stealing down his wasted cheeks with—"won't let you have a half-dozen of eggs, sonny! Well, here's a whole paillif. I will stand them right here, dear, where you can see them all the time. They are all yours, and you may keep them till they hatch if you want to. You are my boy and I will take care of you." The doctor paid no attention, and pretended not to hear the countermanded order from the brave little commander-in-chief, the woman who "had no social position." But a few days after, a written order from this same doctor came into her hands stating that all the contrabands detailed to her service must be sent to the contraband camp. It was attended to immediately. She had just returned from the small-pox hospital, hungry and tired, and the rain was falling in torrents that night. The little woman rose up until she looked like an Amazon, and going to the door, she called back the ambulance, which was just going away.

"And," she said to the driver, "you and me and the mules must have our supper, and then we must go to General Harbur's headquarters right away. I'll see whether these darkies are going into contraband camp or not. I'll have to teach the Doctor a lesson or two I guess."

The poor blacks stood about with doleful faces, and their hands in their pockets, saying: "O's we gwine to go' way from dis hospital?"

"Not until I tell you so," was the prompt reply of a woman whom they all loved and worked for faithfully.

Through the dashing rain, over all the obstacles of the conquered but rebellious city of Memphis, darkness everywhere halted at every half dozen steps by the closely set guards, Mother Bickerdyke made her way to the headquarters of the post-commander. He was in bed. Her importunate request prevailed and she was conducted to his presence. She told her story in her own quaint way, and asked for written authority to keep her detailed contrabands until he, the general, should revoke the order. It was granted. Back through the rain plashed Mother Bickerdyke triumphant.

The next morning the doctor made his appearance early at the Gayoso hospital. The negroes were at work as usual in the kitchen, laundry, in the ward, and wherever the little woman had appointed them to go. She was making soup in the kitchen, seasoning it, and tasting and stirring, so busy that she had hardly time to look up.

"Say, did you receive the order I left for you last night?" he asked stormily.

"Yes, sir, I did," she replied, sipping and blowing and tasting the soup meanwhile, intent on having it made just right.

"An order to have these niggers sent to their camp, I mean," he said.

"Exactly so, sir," she said, adding a little more pepper to the soup.

"I expected the order would be obeyed," he shouted, angry with her imperturbable coolness.

"I suppose so, sir," she replied, putting a bit of light kindlings under the kettle to hurry up the delicious mess.

"Why has it not been done?" he thundered, reddening with anger.

"Well, 'cause General Harbur has given me an order to keep 'em here as long as I used them." And here the little woman paused to add a generous slice of butter to the kettle of soup, stirring and stopping to taste it before she finished the sentence. "And, mister, the General happens to outrank you—hee, hee, hee! I must obey him before I do you and—say, you Jefferson, you Andy bring me the dipper and the plates, and we'll get some of them poor, hungry souls at this soup before you could say Jack Robinson. Please get out of the way of the black boys, mister, or you might get your coat-tails splashed with the soup—hee, hee!"

That was a real woman's way of putting the matter in as ludicrous a light as possible. The doctor raved; he swore; he vowed he'd have her out of Memphis in no time.

"I shan't go, mister," was the cool rejoinder. "I'm like the boys. I've listed for the war. You need me here. You can't get along without me—or that's the way I mean it. No use for you to try to tie me up with yer red tape. There's lots of hard work to be done down here, and my heart's in it, and I'll stick to it as long as Grant and Sherman do. Don't get mad, Doctor; lay down your

pill-bags and stay to dinner, and eat long with my poor boys. No sense in gittin' mad just 'cause I won't play second fiddle. Mind, whenever anybody gets into a fuss with me one of us has to go to the wall—an', mister, that one ain't never me."

In the end the doctor and the brave little woman became the best of friends. At one time it was difficult to supply the hospital with milk and eggs. Milk was fifty cents a quart, and very poor at that. Mother Bickerdyke objected and after a good deal of parleying, in which they hooped at her plans and knew the whole north would laugh at her nonsense, they granted her a thirty days furlough and transportation to carry out her proposed object. They had faith in the little woman. She went up to Chicago; the commission issued circulars stating her errand and asking assistance from the farmers; the press took up the call—and soon came generous responses. In less than thirty days here came old Mother Bickerdyke, forming a part of a procession of nearly one hundred cows and one thousand hens, strung all along the road from Chicago to Memphis. She entered the city in triumph amid immense bawling and cackling, and crowing and lowing. She informed the Memphis people that these were not Secesh cows, whose milk was half water, nor were the hens the kind that raved stale eggs. The soldiers clapped their hands and tossed their caps, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the darkies grinned joyfully over the funny sight of the little woman at the head of such a droll brigade.

General Washburn gave to the noisy newcomers President's Island, lying opposite Memphis, a stretch of land so elevated that it was above the highest stage of water. Then, under her directions, contrabands took charge of the cows and chickens, and there was an abundance of cream and milk and good, fresh eggs as long as there was a hospital in Memphis.

The last day of the year '63 was one of memorable coldness, as was the first day of '64. It was very severe weather where Mother Bickerdyke was located for the bitter winds swept down Look-out Mountain and howled through the valleys of Mission Ridge, and made a furious hurricane that overturned the hospital tents in which lay the most badly wounded men. It hurled them out into the pouring rain that became glaring ice as it touched the earth. Night set in with the most intense coldness, for which they were wholly unprepared. There were fifteen hundred in hospital tents—all wounded men—all bad cases. Partially recovered men were thrown out by the storm, breaking their limbs anew. The rain poured down so incessantly that the torrents from the mountains swept out into the swollen creeks several of the feeblest patients, who were in single tents and the poor fellows were drowned. Oh! the dreadful night that set in amid the roar of the winds and the rush of the mad waters! The feeble cries went out on the lashing gale from suffering men who were drenched to the skin and become frozen to death.

The surgeon in charge paralyzed with the great problem which was beyond his comprehension, in an agony of mind crept off into his quarters and wrapped himself in his blankets. Not so the guardian angel—the little old woman with the brown woolen shawl planned closely about her shoulders—she who had no "social position." There was no waiting for a red tape proceeding that night. All through that memorable night she worked like one possessed with superhuman power. Great fires were made close to the tents until they were surrounded with immense piles of blazing, and crackling logs. At midnight the fuel gave out. Could they send men to the forest to cut and bring in fuel? It was impracticable. Mother Bickerdyke scarcely paused a moment in thought until she appealed to the pioneer corps to take their mules, chains, hicks and axes, and tear down the breastwork near them, made of logs. They hesitated. She hurried and made a bowl of Canada spiced for the men, out of hot water, whiskey, sugar and crackers and then at her suggestion they went to work without orders. The breastwork had served their purpose and were comparatively useless.

Immense cauldrons of coffee and panada were distributed among the sick and wounded men, hot bricks were put about them, and the whole fifteen hundred were made tolerably comfortable. From tent to tent she ran all night with hot bricks and hot drinks, cheering, warming encouraging and trying to make hopeful the poor fellows.

Just as they were cared for on that dreadful night came thirteen ambulances full of wounded men nearly frozen to death. They had started in the morning from Ringgold, by order of the authorities, who wanted them concentrated at Chattanooga. They had been delayed by the gale and storm all day in the unparalleled cold weather, and men, mules and drivers were nearly frozen to death. Some of the poor, sick men never rallied; others lived, but suffered amputation of frozen limbs.

The subordinate surgeons took hold of the work with Mother Bickerdyke, and everything possible for the comfort of the suffering boys was carefully and hurriedly attended to. Hundreds of precious lives were saved that night by immense exertion and the untiring zeal of this good nurse and the force that labored with her and under her directions.

It is told of this commander-in-chief nurse that sometimes, when her boys were in need and she was compelled to go—whether or no, to headquarters to solicit stores or clothing, or transportation, she would "talk up," to General Sherman or General Grant in a lively manner. She would say "Don't send me away till you've fixed things as I want 'em!" or, "I want none o' your foolin' general, I'm in earnest; come, answer me; I can't stand here foolin' all day for nothin'!" And once, when the boys needed sanitary stores brought down from Nashville to Chattanooga, and the railroad was devoted to strictly active army operations—laying in supplies for a long campaign—she crowded herself right into the room where Sherman sat alone, writing, and began pouring out a pitiable tale. He tried to put her off. It roused her anger and she

"General Sherman, do have some sense, won't you?"  
Her request was granted, and two cars a day from Nashville were at her service.

Oh! many a poor boy in blue on his dying bed held her true little hand as he went down in the Jordan of death, and its pressure comforted and cheered him! And many a brave boy left his bones to bleach on the mountain ridges or to be grown over by the grass of the valley, to whom she in the trial hour was all that his own mother could have been to her darling.

This noble little woman was a Christian, and the duty that lay nearest her heart she did with all her might and her best endeavors, leaving the result with One who understands and approves.

We met Mother Bickerdyke once at a Woman's Congress. As she entered the well-filled hall the president, a woman known and loved all over our land, rose, and in a clear voice announced her coming. The men rose to their feet simultaneously, reverently, their faces glowing with enthusiasm and admiration; the women reached out their arms—they could not help it—as though they would fold in them the little, shy figure, in her dingy, black gown, scanty shawl, and battered black silk bonnet.

They led her up on the platform, bared her good old head, seated her in the best chair, smoothed out the wrinkles of travel, and when they had opportunity kissed her shyly and privately, for the very love and admiration and veneration they had for her and the precious labor she had gone through.

Her face appeared pretty to all of us. It was not a face that had been cared for. The rough winds had blown freely upon it; the sun had blazed down on cheek and brow until they were the tint of bronze; the hair had a sheeny glow, as of all out-doors; but the blue eyes were gentle and tender and full of friendly love. The little, girl-mouth had an expression of firmness, and sweetness, as though its owner had general love and good-will for all man-kind.

### RECOMPENSE.

Fortune was in battle horn,  
Child of steel and fire;  
So she must be wooed with scorn  
And possessed with ire;  
Trust her smile—she'll surely deceive thee;  
Dare her frown—she'll never leave thee.  
Friendship comes in other guise,  
Born of love and honor;  
Won by generous sacrifice,  
Hope and memory crown her.  
Though cold fortune cheat, discard thee,  
Faithful Friendship shall reward thee.  
—William McIntosh.

### A WEDDING INTERRUPTED.

Why a Carolina Bride Objected to the Use of the Self-Cocking Revolver. Henry Grady in the Atlanta Constitution.

By the way, Ballard Smith tells a story of a North Carolina wedding. It runs this way: It was in the Carolina backwoods, a country couple and a country parson. Though a Baptist, the minister wore an old surplice. When he had finished the ceremony he said: "An' them' us who God hath joined"— "Stop 'tair' parson," said the groom "don't say them' us, say these' us!" "John," said the parson, "I tech you at school, and I say them' us."

"These' us," shouted the groom, drawing his pistol.

The parson seeing the movement fired through his surplice and the groom dropped dead—winging the parson as he went down. There was a lively fusillade perhaps of thirty shots. When the smoke cleared away a half dozen men were on the floor. The bride, peeping over the pulpit to which she had fled for refuge, gazed mournfully on the scene and said:

"Then a self-cockin' pistol is a playin' hell with my prospects!"

Of course the story is an impossible one, and yet, said Mr. Smith: "That is the staple story of the south that is circulated and believed throughout the north. While such a thing could hardly have happened in North Carolina any more than in New York, the average Northern man smiles incredulously when you tell him that this performance is improbable at a Carolina wedding."

### "The Life Was in Him."

Daniel O'Connell knew the Irish peasant thoroughly. He could make them tell the truth, even when they were disposed to conceal it. His wonderful power over them was once seen when he was engaged in breaking a will on the ground that it was forged. The evidence was strong in favor of the will, as all the subscribing witnesses swore that the deceased had signed it "while life was in him."

O'Connell, however, was struck by the persistency of one of the witnesses, who repeated, again and again, the words, "the life was in him." Knowing the tricks and evasions to which his countrymen sometimes resorted, he asked: "On the virtue of your oath was life in him?"

"Now I call upon you in the presence of your maker, who will one day pass sentence on you for this evidence, I solemnly ask—and answer me at your peril—was there not a live fly in the dead man's mouth when his hand was placed on the will?"

The witness was taken aback at this question, put in O'Connell's most impressive manner. He turned pale and faltered out an abject confession that O'Connell was right. A live fly had been introduced into the mouth of the dead man, so that the subscribing witnesses might swear that "life was in him."

### Convalescent Persons.

When one has been sick for a long time with some low fever such as typhoid or malarial, it is with a gladness feeling he leaves his bed and finds himself growing better. But oh, how very weak he feels! In such cases a good strengthening tonic like Dr. Guyton's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla will help matters greatly.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung says the deutsch-amerikanische press has something better to do than to waste its space on Langry sonalities.

### A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

(From the Boston Globe.)



The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is a woman of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, fatigues, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and headache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1 per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by druggists. An advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show. "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity. At almost every corner an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others." Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs. A. M. D.

### TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbs and Mucilaginous products, which permeate the substance of the Lung, expectorates the solid matter that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when weakened by disease, invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly. A few drops of this pleasant and cordial, which has been found to be as prompt in its effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm, subsides inflammation, and it use speedily cures the most obstinate cough, in pleurisy, bronchitis, and all other ailments. For Croup it is invaluable and should be in every family. Price 25c, used 50c.

### TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER. Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dropsy of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the system, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system, and cures the most obstinate ailments. Write for TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

### KIDNEY WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is the most powerful of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the use of this medicine can relieve. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. Price, 25c. L. W. RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

### THIS TERRIBLE NEURALGIA WILL KILL ME.

"I remember to be without them if they cost \$1 a pill. They cured me of neuralgia, of 3 years' standing."—J. C. Snyder, Paxton, Vt., 30, Jan. '80.

DR. W. J. B. SONS' CELLERY & CHAMOMILE PILLS AND WILL CURE HEADACHE OF ALL KINDS NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. W. J. B. Sons' FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE ON EVERY BOX.

THE OLDEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. It is probably Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER. This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed, it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to this medicine.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

CURE FOR Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. \$725 worth, \$12 a day at home made. Cost 50c. Address: Trux & Co., Augusta, Me.

### POSTETTER'S

Postetter's Stomach Bitters gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy natural flow of bile, prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels, gently stimulates the circulation, and promotes a vigorous condition of the physical system, producing also, the most certain and the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.



ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Our city blacksmith shop is now completed. Men, who from extensive travel are prepared to know and judge, come to Griggs county to settle. They declare our farming lands are superior to those of any other country. The North Dakota Capital alludes to Cooperstown as the "future great of Griggs county." No objections, Bro. Burke, to a title so pre-eminently fitting, though the term need not be confined to Griggs, as the development of the coming season will testify.

A Griggs Potato Abroad.

It is a well established fact here that our soil will produce prolifically any kind of vegetable, but the merits of our products as "missionaries" to sections possessing less resources are not so fully understood. The following, from the Colorado Springs Republic, explains the doings of a single Cooperstown tuber that Mr. Brown sent down that way: "Mr. Isaac Hutchin, of Fountain, made the Republic office a call to day. He informs us that the large potato which was raised by Jack N. Brown, on the Meadow Brook farm, in Dakota territory, mention of which was made last spring in this paper as weighing over three pounds, was planted by him last May on the Cottonwood, above Buena Vista, Chaffee county. In September Mr. Hutchin dug from this one potato a crop of a bushel and a half or ninety pounds. If anyone in this or any other state can show a larger yield from a single potato, let him speak out."

SHIFTING SOIL.

A List of Transferred Griggs County Dirt and the Prices Paid.

Table listing land transfers in Griggs County with columns for seller/buyer, land description, and price. Includes entries for Rollin C. Cooper, N. P. R. Y. Co., Thos. J. Cooper, Griggs and Foster, Thos. J. Cooper, United States to Joseph M. Snyder, Joseph M. Snyder to Mattie C. Platt, Geo. W. Cowdry to Frederick H. Remington, United States to Armine A. Fluto, United States to Ezra W. McCrea, United States to Robt. T. Pinkerton, Francis J. Burdell to L. W. & R. M. Mitchell, R. C. & T. J. Cooper to Joseph Allen, Enoch Noyes to Thos. S. Buckham, R. C. & T. J. Cooper to Wm. Palmer, R. C. & T. J. Cooper to C. B. & E. E. Haynes, R. C. & T. J. Cooper to M. J. Davis, United States to Samuel J. Axeldahl, United States to Ole T. Bentley, United States to Lewis L. Binde, Cooper Bros. to F. W. Pearson, Louis H. Hotop to Davis Hotop, Cooper Bros. to Henry Schroppel, Cooper Bros. to Alex. Kennedy.

SCISSORED SUNBEAMS.

Three hundred and seventy-five thousand persons work underground in Great Britain. An Iowa town of 1,300 inhabitants is endeavoring to maintain twelve church organizations. An unexpected and delightful offer of marriage to a Michigan girl brought on a fatal attack of heart disease. A hotel guest who won't lie awake all night to catch the cry of fire must have a soft thing on a fire-escape. The sharpest men in New York are continually studying how street car conductors can beat the company. Tom Thumb tried to knock down a Chicago hackman, and was mad because the man didn't know it. When to urge your suit: When the tailor is holding it until he gets his cash. You can also urge the tailor if you think it will do any good. And now it is learned that army officers are overworked and discouraged. Each officer has to boss an average of eight men, and it is a killing task. The pride of Minneapolis druggists seems to have been much hurt by a young man who sold six of them \$100 worth of catarrh remedy, a mixture which proved to be composed of damaged corn meal and common salt. Goats are said to be the best land cleaners known. A herd of 1,000 entirely cleared a piece of brush land in Minnesota, consisting of 500 acres, in three years. So complete was the work that not a vestige of undergrowth was left. A little sensation was produced in a Detroit hotel when it was discovered that the bell boy, Willie Harman, was in reality a girl. The most astonished individual of all was the porter, who had been the supposed boy's room-mate. A supposed panther, which has been roaming over a good share of Connecticut and Massachusetts for three months, was trapped the other night and proved to be a dog without grit enough to show his teeth at a man with a club. Sparking has been promptly resumed. Ten thousand dollars are at stake on a New York man's eating two quails a day in thirty consecutive days. Those who say that people in this country are not interested in great scientific and philosophical questions do not know what they are talking about. Faint-heartedness would never have won the Vicksburg fair lady who refused her suitor four times, but yielded when he fell on his knees before her in a parlor in the presence of a dancing company and for the fifth time urged his suit. She accepted him on the spot, and appointed a day for the wedding. Those who crave for what is called a "good, old-fashioned winter" should go to Manitoba and enjoy it. Water freezes while standing on a hot stove, and a man who got up in the middle of the night, built a fire and put a kettle on, found the water frozen into a solid block of ice when he got up in the morning. An advertisement in the New York Sun says: "An errand boy wanted; only a live boy need apply." It is well to be explicit in matters of this kind. There is nothing more heartless than to advertise for boys indiscriminately, and have perhaps twenty or thirty dead ones apply for the position, only to be disappointed.

BYRON ANDRUS, Judge of Probate. JOHN. JORGENSEN, Clerk of District Court.

ANDRUS & JORGENSEN, LAND ATTORNEYS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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C. A. VAN WORMER & CO., LOAN NEGOTIATORS & INVESTMENT BANKERS, Cooperstown, Griggs Co. Sanborn, Barnes Co., D. T.

Money Loaned for Eastern Parties BEARING HIGH RATES OF INTEREST! and with the same, or better, security than any investment commands in the middle or eastern states. We Guarantee Prompt Payment of both Principal and Interest, and do our Business Carefully, retaining the Confidence of our Customers and Patrons.

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

G. L. Lenham & Co. GENERAL MERCHANTS!

LUMBER DEALERS, Sanborn, Barnes Co., Dakota. The Best Assortment of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE, STOVES, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Lumber, Etc., IN NORTH DAKOTA.

We make a Speciality of receiving Large Orders at Very Low Prices. You will find it pleasant as well as a method of saving money to buy supplies of the firm who sell everything the settle demands. This we can do. Please give us a trial. We guarantee satisfaction. GEO. L. LENHAM & CO.

Odegard & Thompson, PROPRIETORS OF Pioneer Store of Cooperstown. IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS GROCERIES, Boots and Shoes, PROVISIONS, Crockery ETC., ETC. In fact Everything to be had in a well stocked GENERAL STORE.

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

FARM PRODUCE Taken in Exchange for Merchandise. LIVE STOCK

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

GRIGGS COUNTY ORDERS Will be bought by us at par. Everybody invited to call and examine our goods and prices. ODEGARD & THOMPSON.

J. STEVENS. A. ENGER Stevens & Enger, DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND STOVES, TINWARE, Carpenter Tools, Builders' Material, Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, &c. BLACKSMITH COAL, GUNS, AMMUNITON, ETC., ETC. COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA. Prices Low and Goods First-Class. The are very respectfully invited to give us a call, examine our goods and get prices before buying. STEVENS & ENGER.