

# Cooperstown Courier.

VOL. I. NO. II.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 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 way.

### County Officers.

Sheriff—Andrew Johnson.  
Register of Deeds—H. P. Smart.  
Treasurer—George W. Barnard.  
Probate Judge—Byron Andrus.  
Assessor—Efra W. McCrea.  
Surveyor—Martin A. Cland.  
Superintendent of Schools—Dr. Thos. F. Kerr.  
Coroner—Dr. G. L. Virgo.  
Clerk of District Court—John N. Jorgensen.  
County Commissioners—R. C. Cooper, Chairman,  
N. C. Ralke, Allen Breed.  
Justices of the Peace—William Glass, Samuel Goldthrite, Martin Davidson and W. F. Skinner.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1883.

### LOCAL LACONICS.

—Weather never better.  
—Real estate moves at a lively pace.  
—Job printing is on the boom in Cooperstown.  
—W. R. Whidden is east on a purchasing expedition.  
—Mr. Gillespie is having a basement excavated for his building.  
—Dr. Virgo will move his drug stock into the jewelry store next week.  
—Michigan and Ohio papers are eagerly enquiring for "ethereal mildness."  
—An addition 14x60 is being built to the Cooperstown livery and feed stables.  
—Architect Moffatt gazed upon his friends and family at Sanborn this week.  
—All Fool's day came on the Sabbath and nary a soul in Cooperstown ventured a joke or trick.  
—Probate Judge Byron Andrus has dressed his office building in a spring suit of sky-blue paint.  
—Mr. J. Stevens has brought four head of fine stepping stock to Cooperstown with him.  
—Jovial Knud Thompson now sports that "dandy" span of Indian ponies lately owned by R. C. Cooper.  
—W. A. Weatherbee has been removed from the boarding house to the residence of G. W. Barnard, where he will have ever possible care.  
—Jas. Waldorf has arrived from Indiana with several head of good stock and will soon have a young bonanza farm near Cooperstown.  
—The combined sales of two Cooperstown stores on Thursday amounted to over \$800. Who says the Hub is not to be a great commercial point?  
—Mr. Ferguson, our jeweler, will be in his new quarters on Lenham avenue next week, where all who have repairing to do are requested to take it.  
—J. N. Jorgensen went down to the peaceful village of Fargo, on Tuesday, to transact business and show the people how the atmosphere of a booming town agrees with him.  
—S. J. Ouren thinks cutting hay nearly as profitable as raising wheat. He has just delivered to Odegard & Thompson ten tons of cured grass for which he pockets a cool \$100.  
—Henry Meins, of Preston, Minn., left town this morning the happy possessor of a good lot. He will close out his business in Preston and start a good boot and shoe shop here.  
—Messrs. Phillippe & Kent are contractors for the COURIER building No. 2, which is being built on Lenham Avenue. The way they are making things fly is a caution, and we expect soon to be settled in our new quarters.  
—Seven young men arrived in Cooperstown from the village of St. Clair, Mich., Saturday last, each of whom come with resolutions to linger in the land of free farms. Young blood is ever welcome to these shores.  
—"My sojourn of a few days in this salubrious clime makes me feel ten years younger," remarked Dr. Newell to the scribe, "and just as soon as the builders can get a building ready for my occupancy you will see me back from Wisconsin, bag and baggage."  
—C. G. Crane, the new accountant at the Cooperstown lumber office, after spending the winter among the orange groves and alligators of Florida comes hither to pick bananas in our sunny fields. He has become an honorary member of the West Point Club.

—P. A. Melgarg arrived from Lanesboro, Minn., Saturday evening last, and is here to remain. He accepts a clerkship with Stevens & Enger.  
—John Houghton, superintendent of construction on the Cooper Bros.' farm, is erecting a ranch and stable on section 13 of this township which has been rented on shares.  
—Captain Robinson, mine host of the Park Avenue Hotel, Martell, has just received through Stevens & Enger a complete stock of baggage and coat checks for his excellent house.  
—We can prove by "Al." himself that the Lisbon Clipper is a trifle "off" when it says: "There is a citizen in Cooperstown whose name is Shue. He is making love to a young darling, and if the Shue fits her she will put it on."  
—J. W. Waldorf, an enterprising citizen of South Bend, Indiana, came to Cooperstown last week, and after fastening on to a piece of land and a good lot he hastened back to the land of Hoosiers with the avowed intention of closing up his affairs there and returning.  
—J. G. Myers, our accomplished painter, will erect a house in Cooperstown and his family, now in Tower City, will become residents of this flourishing burg. Mrs. Myers will secure skilled help and establish a first-class laundry here, which will be appreciated in a substantial way.  
—C. A. Van Wormer & Co., the big real estate and loan firm of Sanborn and this place appear with a fresh "ad." this week. Van Wormer & Co., are as reliable as they are extensive in their operations, and do good missionary work with the thousands of circulars they send east.  
—Mr. M. Zimmerman accompanied by his niece, Miss Emma Henry, are this week's arrivals from the Pennsylvania oil regions. They are relatives and the guests of "Jack" Brown, and will remain in the land of vigor. Mr. Z. intends opening a young bonanza farm at once.  
—Wellington Van Dusen, of Hope, came to Cooperstown last evening and swore out a warrant against his fellow townsman, Chas. Ward, for assault. It seems Mr. Ward became a little demonstrative upon presentation of a board bill Mr. Van D. claims to hold against him. The matter will be ventilated before Justice Glass.  
—"Well, I declare," said a Wisconsin gentleman several days ago, "this is certainly the most magical town I have known. Two hours after I entered the Merrill House what should I discern upon coming out but two new buildings just across the way, and how these carpenters get frames up so lively is what puzzles me."  
—Ambrose H. Armstrong, late of Cleveland, Ohio, has become a full-fledged citizen of Cooperstown as will be noticed by his card in another column. Mr. Armstrong comes bearing credentials as one of the best plasterers and finishers in the land. He is getting sand and material on the ground, preparatory to an active campaign in his line.  
—About twelve o'clock Sunday night Mr. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court, awoke from peaceful slumbers and sweet dreams of a fifty-dollar-per-day land business to find his sleeping apartment on fire. The incipient conflagration was checked by prompt action on the part of "John" with little damage as the result. A defective flue caused the trouble.  
—A largely attended and animated temperance meeting was held in the Merrill House Sunday evening. Mrs. J. N. Brown presiding. Mrs. T. F. Kerr read a forcible selection in her pleasant, easy style, while Messrs. G. F. Newell and F. M. Rockwell each earnestly pleaded the great cause with clinched arguments and telling effect. 'Twas a good meeting.  
—Speaking of our new jeweler the Stockton (Mo.) Journal says: "Chas. E. Ferguson left last week for Cooperstown, Dakota. Charley won the confidence and esteem of our citizens during his stay here and everyone regretted to see him leave. We can cheerfully recommend him to the people of Cooperstown as a young man worthy the respect and confidence of every good citizen."  
—Contractor Moffat in erecting the building on Burrell avenue for the publisher has not only pushed things, but has acquitted himself of a most workmanlike job, everything being done up to the letter of requirement. Having sold the building we can say, without forfeiting our reputation for modesty, that it is the finest and best built store building in Cooperstown, and reflects credit on Mr. Moffatt's skill.

—Not satisfied with getting out one of the best twelve-page papers in this entire Yankeedom every seven days, Bro. Harcourt, the triple-distilled, double-back, re-acting editor has gone to publishing a Sunday Clipper. Show us the town four times the size of Lisbon with half as able a journal as the Clipper and our head is ready for a game of foot ball. "H. S." has ideal qualifications for newspaper work, and no mistake.  
—Messrs. Phillippe & Kent having dissolved partnership by mutual agreement, that veteran and accomplished architect, Mr. C. C. Phillippe, continues the school house and hotel contract while Mr. Kent assumes some of the other jobs on hand. Mr. Phillippe is a skilled builder, and it is pleasant to know he will remain among us and lend his artistic abilities in upbuilding our town, and his genial company to our society.  
—The new law relative to school districts is published in full on another page, by request of the county commissioners. The board desire that the public peruse the law carefully and express freely their opinions as to best plan of dividing the county into townships. It is their desire to accomplish the greatest good and render the most convenience to the greatest number in this matter, hence fair, unselfish expressions on the subject will aid them to do their part satisfactorily.  
—Theo. Otzen, Esq., a Moffat Block capitalist of Detroit, Mich., has been reading the COURIER, sent him by our obliging postmaster, Geo. W. Barnard, and when he came to town Wednesday morning and beheld the verification of all set forth—and more, too—by the paper, it took him just one minute by the almanac to select four lots and pay Mr. Cooper the cash for three. The other belonged to another man. When such keen-sighted men as Mr. Otzen, who spends much time in looking up good Dakota investments, invest liberally it means confidence in our noble little metropolis.  
**Chances Extraordinary.**  
That Cooper Bros. are great benefactors of this county is evidenced in more ways than one. To farmers coming to Griggs county with stock, and desirous of quick returns, the Cooper Bros. furnish land already for the seed; to those desirous of work for their teams the Coopers set them to breaking at \$3 per acre; to the young man wanting a job they say "pull off your coat and wade in;" to the man who wants land without investing a dollar they tell him to give them the first crop of all the land he wishes and take a deed thereof. To those who desire to work land on shares Cooper Bros. will furnish seed, machinery to put it in the ground and to harvest the grain, pay half the thresh bill and take their half at the machine. They want several thousand acres of breaking and backsetting done, which in connection, with the wants of others in the same line, ensures remunerative work for all the teams that can be brought into Griggs county.  
Nowhere, in this or any other land, are such liberal propositions to the honest yeoman made. Add to the splendid offer the extraordinary, never-failing fertility of their soil and you have a proposition from R. C. and T. J. Cooper that ought to make one's eyes bulge with eagerness to scan one of their leases and sign his name thereto. As leaders in the development of a new country Cooper Brothers have no peers.  
**The License Problem.**  
Much interest was manifested in Monday's meeting of county commissioners, as it was known the license question would come up and be acted upon. The instigator and prime mover in the anti-license cause, Mr. F. M. Rockwell, accompanied by a committee of three ladies—Mrs. G. W. Barnard, Mrs. J. N. Brown and Mrs. R. C. Cooper—waited upon the board with a petition praying against license, which was presented with well chosen remarks by Mr. Rockwell. Three hundred and eighty-five signatures graced the document, and those four zealous workers left the commissioners with their hearts full of hopeful prayers. A remonstrance of less than 100 names found its way to the board, but no one appeared anxious to father it. After thorough deliberation our long-headed commissioners passed the very wisest act possible. They decided to leave it to the people themselves, as to whether the deadly stuff shall blight Griggs county homes or not, and have ordered the vote to be taken on the 2nd day of June, when the matter of division will also be discussed by ballot.  
Until after an expression of the people has been had no license will be granted in the county.

### OH, HOW JOYFUL!

It is to Live and Prosper in a City Infused with Healthful Boon.

Projectors of New Industries Flock to Cooperstown as Naturally as Ducks Waddle to Water.

Two New General Stores the Latest.

How true it is that Dakota can justly be termed the mystic land of innumerable charms for the husbandman, the artisan, the merchant, the manufacturer, the capitalist, or the professional man. The great broad acres of undeterminable fertility that surround us on every side fail not to inspire men looking for homes, with new born hopes, and to induce the strongest confidence in business men and capitalists as to the future of Griggs county and Cooperstown. Here the agriculturist is not compelled to eke out a scant subsistence by ceaseless toil. On the contrary, with a reasonable amount of diligence the Dakota farmer becomes wealthy, and finds ample time to cultivate his higher tastes and desires, instead of finding it absolutely necessary to grub roots and chop wood during the winter months in order to make both ends meet. With soil rich in agricultural possibilities, and easily attainable by any industrious person; with all the elements and advantages that can be lavished upon a country to make it prosperous is it strange that an unprecedented rapid development shall take place? The success of a town must be in ratio to that of its adjacent country, and it is probably by this rule that many business men are casting their lot in Cooperstown.  
First of the new enterprises that have focalized during the past week might be mentioned that of W. R. Whidden, late of Nova Scotia, who has purchased lots on Lenham avenue and let the contract for a two-story 24x50 business edifice to Kent, Gray & McDonald. Mr. Whidden will put in a stock of groceries, boots, shoes, etc., and expects to have goods here by time the building is ready for his occupancy.  
Mr. S. A. Nelson, member of the firm of Nelson & Langlie, the most extensive general merchants of Lanesboro, Minn., has been in town the past week and yields beautifully to the strong temptations here held out to tradesmen. He has purchased lot 9 in block 73, on Burrell avenue, and operations on a 25x50, two-story, flat roof store have already been commenced. Messrs. Nelson & Langlie are said to be booming business men, with plenty of capital and lots of vim, hence their acquisition to our business circle is a desirable one. Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general supplies will comprise their stock.  
Mr. J. Stevens, senior member of our enterprising hardware firm, made his initial bow before Cooperstown Saturday evening last. It is hardly necessary to state that he is greatly pleased with the lay of the ground and his worthy partner's selection of a business field. Since his arrival they have contracted for a store 25x50, two stories high, and will be dealing out nails and putty over their own counters in a very short time.  
Among other buildings started this week are the jewelry store of C. E. Ferguson, the printing office of E. D. Stair and the 22x40 store building of H. Gillespie. The man who says Cooperstown will not have 1000 population when snow flies next fall has only to come, behold, and change his opinion.  
**A New Firm.**  
As will be noticed by their adv. on another page, Messrs. A. B. Kent, G. H. Gray and A. R. McDonald have organized themselves into a firm for the purpose of contracting and building. As workmen and gentlemen they are individually so favorably known in this county that introduction by the COURIER would be superfluous. They possess the vigorous blood of young manhood, are practical mechanics, steady, reliable and energetic, which ensures them a high degree of prosperity. Give them a call before placing your contract.  
—I. I. Gardner, of Hope, has joined the carpentering force of Kent, Gray & McDonald.  
—We understand names were forged to some of the petitions presented the commissioners, requesting them to grant a liquor license, on Monday. If this be true it displays a spirit worthy only of the cause espoused.  
**Carpenters Wanted.**  
I will pay the highest going wages for another dozen good finishers. Apply at once to C. C. PHILLIPPE, Cooperstown.

### TEMPERANCE TALK.

One Who is Thankful for the Commissioners' Act, and Stands With Armor on.

COOPERSTOWN, D. T., Apr. 4, 1883.  
MR. EDITOR:—I will not go on foot when I can have horse. I will not bump in a lumber wagon when I can have a Pullman coach. I will not be content to speak alone with tongue when I can have the quick winged COURIER to tell my fellows of the rich, rare and racy which I find on the high road to the Beulah land. You have generously offered me your horse, your Pullman coach, your COURIER. I never felt a keener relish for a ride than to day, and I take your horse, coach and COURIER and ride, to call upon your people and patrons. If I ride too fast give me "steady Jerry." If I get on too much steam give me the "down brakes." If I am too heavy on the wing, pull my quill.  
Good morning ladies and gentlemen and good people of Griggs, a hearty, genial good morning! I shake with you and greet you with "good luck" for the year and success in basket and barn. From cellar to garret may your homes be filled with the fattest and fairest of Dakota's best things. We are just in the morning of our spring of '83, and will soon be pushing the plow and treading the sod with the spring-tooth harrow. In this there is mutual sympathy throughout this fine county of Griggs. We are also just in the morning of our social, political and educational interests, and are to push forces to the front for the permanent prosperity and highest good of all classes and conditions. From our first efforts in this direction we shall take a character which will determine our future position and destiny. If we walk in the light as God gives us the light we shall have the favor and blessing which will give us the best which He has to give, and the people shall be fair and fat with prosperity. I look out of my window this morning and see only that which shall give us happy, peaceful, beautiful homes, prosperous towns and thriving business. You have already laid down the corner stone of a sure and fast foundation for the future well being of our county. You have thus far had the fair smile of God upon your homes and lands upon your enterprise and general interests. We are now by united action to stand firm upon what we have bestowed and to rise to higher and more exalted planes. We acknowledge the favor of those who last fall placed in positions of authority in granting us our petitions and withholding their consent to the sale of porson to our fellow men, and in their wise reference of license to the people in general election. To our commissioners we render our grateful acknowledgments for their prompt and thoughtful action. We are now to act firmly and energetically in the work which lies at our door and speak as men to our fellows of the good we feel for all. Let us each speak the charmed word that shall give courage and strength, and soon all shall see that in the seeking of the good of our brothers we secure the greatest good to ourselves.  
Yours for the Work,  
QUILL.  
The projected Scottish Temperance Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, which is to have a capital of £180,000, will insure the lives of total abstainers at greatly reduced premiums.  
I am now prepared to furnish money on final proofs at the most reasonable rates obtainable. WM. GLASS, Attorney and Loan Agent.  
**Dakota Hardware for Sale.**  
A good Hardware business in a thriving Dakota town for sale. Best of reasons given. Address, "P. M.," Davenport, Dak.  
**Notice of Dissolution.**  
The partnership of Phillippe & Kent that has heretofore existed has this day ceased by mutual consent. C. C. Phillippe continues on with hotel and school house contracts as per agreement, and collects all moneys and pays all debts that may occur under his contract, and Mr. Kent releases Mr. Phillippe from all other contracts made in the aforesaid firm name.  
PHILLIPPE & KENT,  
Dated at Cooperstown, April 4, 1883. 11-13.  
**AMBROSE H. ARMSTRONG,**  
**PLASTERER AND BRICK LAYER**  
COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.  
I have located in Cooperstown "for keeps" and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage in my line. Satisfaction always guaranteed.  
A. H. ARMSTRONG.  
**ATTENTION ALL!**  
**CHAS. E. FERGUSON,**  
**PRACTICAL**  
**JEWELER,**  
Has located in Cooperstown and is now prepared to execute all kinds Watch, Clock and Jewelry  
**REPAIRING**  
EXPEDITIOUSLY.  
For the present work can be left at Odegard & Thompson's or the COURIER office.



## SO GOES THE WORLD.

When I wear the cap and bells,  
Many friends have I;  
Unto careless, merry hearts,  
Merry hearts reply;  
Just as this earth of ours  
Dimples in a hundred flowers,  
When above in slumber's hours,  
Laughs a summer sky.

When grief abides with me, alas!  
Not a friend have I;  
Sad hearts meet on every side  
With a cold "Good-by."  
Just as this old earth of ours  
Parts with all the drooping flowers;  
When above in autumn hours,  
Grooms a sadder sky.  
—Margaret Eytzinge.

## FORGED TOGETHER.

### A Wild Tale of the Mutual Hatred of Two Convicts.

I am French by birth, and my name is Francois Thierry. I will not burden you with my early history; but will begin by stating that I was sent to the galleys, and find myself to-day in exile. Branding was not out of date at that time, and until my death I shall bear some fiery letters on my shoulder.

I was arrested, registered, condemned, and sent to Paris. As I left the court of justice my terrible sentence rang in my ears. On the long road from Paris to Bicetre—all day and all night—till we arrived at Toulon, the dull rolling of the prison wagon on the pavement repeated it to me. When I look back to that time, I think I must have been stunned by the unexpected severity of my doom, for I have not the slightest recollection of the particulars of that journey. "Hard labor for life!" "Hard labor for life!" I heard nothing else, I could think of nothing else. Late in the afternoon of the third day, the wagon stopped, the door was unlocked, and I was led through a paved court into a hall that was but faintly lighted. Here an officer asked me my name, which he entered in a large book, banded with iron as though it were fettered.

"No. 207," cried the officer, "green." Then I was led into another room, where I put on the uniform of a galley-slave. From this moment I lost my individuality. I was no longer Francois Thierry; but No. 207. The officer was present while I was dressing.

"Hurry up!" he said; "it is getting late, and you must be married before dinner."

"Married?" I repeated. He laughed as he lit a cigar. I was again led through another corridor into a damp court, where wild-looking men with clanking chains were walking up and down before the muzzles of cannon.

"Bring No. 206," cried the officer, "and then call the priest." No. 206 came in, dragging a heavy chain behind him, and with him a robust blacksmith.

The ring of an iron chain was put round my ankle, and forged together with a single stroke of the hammer. A like ring bound me to my companion. Each stroke re-echoed through the arches like the scornful laugh of demons. The officer drew a small red book from his pocket, and said:

"No. 207, listen to our prisoners' laws: If you attempt flight and fail, you will be bastinadoed. If you succeed in getting to the harbor and are there captured, you will, doubly chained for three years. As soon as you are missed, three cannon-shots will be fired and signals of alarm will be hoisted on each bastion. Telegraphic messages will be sent to the harbor-guards and to the police throughout France."

After the officer had read this with a terrible satisfaction, he re-lit his cigar, put the book away, and left the hall. I was now a prisoner forged to another prisoner. As I looked at him I found his eyes turned toward me. He was a sinister-looking fellow, about forty years old, not any taller than I, but of herculean build.

"Then you are in for life?" he said. "How do you know that?" I exclaimed angrily.

"I can tell by your cap—green is for life. Why are you here?"

"I conspired against the government." He shrugged his shoulders contemptuously. "Then you're an elegant one. We other prisoners hate such aristocratic company."

I made no answer. "This is the fourth time that I've been here," continued my companion. "Perhaps you have heard of Gasparo, the counterfeiter?"

I had heard of the daring criminal, and drew back tremblingly from his gaze. An uneasy look in his eyes told me that he had noticed my shrinking. From that moment he hated me. Gasparo and I, with two hundred other prisoners, were put to work in a stone-quarry on the other side of the harbor. Day after day, and week after week, from sunrise to sunset, the rock resounded to our blows. Thus spring and summer passed, and autumn came. My fellow-prisoner was a Piedmontese. He had been a thief, counterfeiter, incendiary, and when he had fled from prison he committed a murder. Heaven alone knows how my sufferings were intensified through this terrible comradeship. How I shrank from the touch of his hand! What loathing took possession of me when I felt his breath on my face at night! I tried to overcome this aversion; but in vain. He knew it as well as I, and took every opportunity to revenge himself in such ways as only a depraved mind can think of. However, it would have been of no avail to put myself in opposition to him, and any complaint to the overseer would only have provoked the wretch to worse tyranny. At last there came a day when his hate seemed to diminish. He allowed me my night's rest, and seemed to be in a hurry. The next morning, shortly after we had begun work, he came close to me, and whispered in my ear:

"Do you want to escape?" I felt the blood rush to my face, and could not say a word.

"Can you keep a secret?" he went on.

"Until death!" "Well," then, listen: To-morrow Marshal d'Anverge will inspect the harbor, docks, prison, and stone-quarry. Salutes will be fired from the walls and ships, which will make it difficult to hear the guard's signal for two escaping prisoners. Do you understand me?"

"Yes." "What, then, will be easier than to knock off the fetters with the pick-axe, and escape when the overseer is not looking our way? Will you dare?"

"With my life!" "Your hand."

"I had never before touched his blood-stained hand, and could not refrain from shuddering as I clasped it. The next morning we had to undergo an inspection before going to work. An hour before noon the first salutes from the harbor reached our ears. The dull report went through me like an electric spark! Gasparo whispered to me:

"When the first shot is fired from the barracks, strike with your pick-axe on the first ring of my chain close to the ankle."

A sudden suspicion came over me. "And if I should do it, how can I be sure that you will free me? No, Gasparo, you must strike the first blow."

"As you say," he answered, smilingly, but with a muttered curse.

At that moment a flash came from the barracks, and then a report that reverberated a hundred times from the rocks. As the echo rolled over our heads, I saw him get ready to strike, and felt my chain fall. Hardly had the thunder of the first shot died away before the second came. Now, I was to free Gasparo. I was less dexterous than he, so it took several strokes to free the chain. At the third shot I threw away our caps, climbed up the rock, and struck for a path that led into the valley. Suddenly, at a sharp bend in the road, we stood before a little guard-house, in front of which were two soldiers. They pointed their guns at us, and ordered us to surrender. Gasparo turned toward me, struck me heavily, and said:

"There, stay, and let them capture you. You always were a thorn in my path."

As I fell, I saw Gasparo throw down on soldier, and rush toward the other. Then a shot, and all was dark and still around me.

When I opened my eyes, I found myself lying on the floor of a little unfurnished room, but faintly lighted by a small window. I arose with pain, and, leaning against the wall, tried to think. The recollection of my last adventure soon came to me. Probably I was in one of the upper rooms of the guard-house. I crept to the door and found it locked. The little window was about four feet over my head. I succeeded in reaching it, and looking out. The rock rose about forty feet from the house, and a brook ran between me and the cliff. To stay here would be ruin, whereas in daring further lay a possibility of escape. I forced myself through the small window, dropped down, and crept toward the brook. The water in the stream came to my waist; but as both banks were high, I could walk along in it without my head showing. I soon heard distant voices, and raising my head carefully over the bank of the stream, I saw dark figures moving toward me. Suddenly a dark lantern was turned on the water close by my hiding-place. I dived under the water and held my breath until it seemed that the veins in my head would burst. When I could bear it no longer I rose again, took breath, looked around me, and listened. All was still. My pursuers had gone. I then climbed the bank on to the stony path. Wind and rain in my face, I strode rapidly on with no other leader than the storm.

About five o'clock in the morning, as day began to dawn, I heard bells ringing and saw a large city in front of me. Not daring to go any farther, I sought shelter in some thick shrubbery near the road. When night came on I continued my journey; but hunger soon drove me into a small village on the road. I crept softly between the cottages and knocked on the minister's door. He opened it himself, and I told him my story. He gave me something to eat and to drink, an old coat in exchange for mine, and a few francs.

On the fifth day after my flight from Toulon I reached Italian ground. I begged my way from place to place until I arrived in Rome, where I hoped to find occupation, if not friends. I hired a small room, rested a few days, and then eagerly sought work. Evening after evening I returned disappointed. The little money which I had begged melted away. At last I could not pay my landlord, and he turned me out into the streets. Mechanically I followed the stream of passers-by, which led me to St. Peter's. I crept in wearily, and sank down in the shadow of the large doors. Two men stood near me reading a poster that was hanging on one of the columns.

"Merciful heavens!" said one; "how can a man risk his life for a few lire?" "And with the certain knowledge that out of eighty men eight or ten fall and break their necks?" said his companion.

"Horrible work!" They passed on, and were lost in the crowd.

I sprang up eagerly and read the notice. It was headed, "Illumination of St. Peter's," and made known that eighty men were wanted to light the lamps on the dome, and three hundred to light those on the columns. I went to the manager, had my name put on the list, received half my money down and was to present myself there at eleven o'clock the next morning. I was there promptly, amid a crowd of miserable-looking men. The doors of the bureau were soon opened, and we crowded into the hall. My eyes seemed to be drawn toward one corner of the room. My heart stood still—it was no mistake—I had recognized Gasparo. I went over toward him, and touching him, said:

"Gasparo, don't you know me?" He raised himself up lazily, and said:

"Ah, Francois! I thought you were in Toulon."

"I can't thank you that I'm not there. Listen to me; if we both outlive this night you shall give me satisfaction for your perfidy."

He looked indifferently at me, and lay down to sleep. At seven o'clock we were all called up, and climbed the stairs that led to the dome. My place was about half-way up, and I saw Gasparo go up still higher. When we were all ready, we crept through the windows up to small boards hanging by ropes. Each one was given a lighted torch, with which he was to light the lamps that he passed as the ropes were let down. After I had lit all my lamps, I looked around at the scene. Suddenly I felt my rope shake, and looking up, saw a man putting his torch to it. Almighty God! It was Gasparo. With the agility of a cat I climbed up the rope, put my torch in the villain's face, and caught hold of the rope above where it was on fire.

Gasparo, blinded and wild with pain, gave a terrible yell and rolled down like a stone. Through all the humming of the living ocean beneath I heard the dull thud as my enemy struck the pavement. I had hardly recovered my breath, when we were drawn up again.

I told the director what I had gone through. The truth of my story was proved by the half-burned rope, and I was given money enough to leave Rome.

Since then I have had many adventures, but never found myself in such terrible company as on the dome of St. Peter's on that fatal Easter.—Translated from the German by H. Morse.

## Personal Items.

Fair, of Nevada, it is reported in Washington, will shortly resign his seat in the senate on account of ill-health.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, is earnestly in favor of transferring the Indian bureau to the war department, and will make an effort in that direction next winter.

Mr. Yung Wing, formerly the assistant Chinese minister in Washington, who has been in China over two years, is expected to return soon. His American wife, the niece of Mr. Bartlett, of the Chinese legation, and their two children, have remained in Hartford, Conn., their former home, during his absence.

A western paper recently contained the following advertisement: Personal.—An eastern lady of forty-eight years, smart, industrious and a Christian wishes a correspondent from Colorado, from a gentleman of from fifty to sixty-five years, with like ways and habits, must be able to support a wife. For further particulars, address, etc.

Card-receivers stand about the tomb of Robert E. Lee, and reverent southerners and foreigners leave their cards there with the corners turned down to show that they called in person. An irreverent Northerner has occasionally turned up the end of his card to show that the visit included Mrs. Lee, who lies buried by her husband.

The Prince of Wales' son George struck up a violent "middy" flirtation at an Australian ball, with a lovely little girl of fifteen (looking older as girls do there). It was artlessly open and frank, but the authorities took him in hand, bringing him back to the dais to be portioned out properly. The boy was not to be baffled. He slipped into the crowd and secured his "girl" again. Recaptured, he was brought back to the platform and confronted by an indignant lady, the much respected daughter of the governor of the colony, who assured him with emphasis: "If you do that again I will box your royal ears." The boy, seeing that she evidently meant what she said, did not do it again.

Jim Elliot, the bruiser, had few personal friends. In point of fact, he was not just the kind of a man one would long to be friendly with. He was a bruiser and a burglar. About one-fourth of his life had been passed in prison, and he hadn't been there as often nor as long as he deserved. All the crimes in the calendar nearly he was guilty of. In the face of these unsavory facts, Jim Elliot was followed to the grave by a greater crowd of people than any other man who has been buried in New York in a score of years. It is a sad comment on the moral condition of the great metropolis that such a mighty outpouring of scamps unhung could have been recruited within its borders.

The following anecdote of Alexander H. Stephens is related in the Louisville Courier Journal: "The wife of a western congressman was one day sitting by Mr. Stephens' bedside, when he was so very ill in the winter of 1877, and he spoke quite freely to her of his mother and his early life. 'Why did you never marry?' she asked. 'That's my secret,' he replied evasively. 'But we would all like to know it,' was her response. 'Well,' said he, grimly and reluctantly, 'I never saw but one woman I wanted to marry, but she did not want to marry me. That's a good reason, isn't it?' I hope she lived to regret her mistake," remarked the kind heart. "Y-e-s," responded Mr. Stephens slowly, "I think she did, and so did I."

**Sleep the Strongest of Medicines.**

From the St. James Gazette. It is reported of Lord Brougham, that when he returned home after his brilliant and exhausting defense of Queen Caroline, he went at once to bed with orders not to be disturbed, however long he might sleep—orders which his household obeyed, though with astonishment deepening into terror, as the young lawyer's may prolonged itself for nearly eight-and-forty hours. His physician afterward declared that his sleep had saved him from brain fever, and though probably only the marvellously recuperative powers of youth enabled him to take Nature's remedy in one such mighty dose, his extraordinary capacity of work up to extreme old age may not improbably have been due to a constitution endowed with such means for repairing at night the waste of the day.

## HOUSE AND FARM.

### Farm Miscellany.

A fat hog is no test of good pork. Flesh must be healthy to be good. As a general thing fat hogs are not healthy animals, nor is the pork the best quality. The wise buyer would prefer, for his own use, the hog that is not so fat as to be unable to help itself to its food. The blood ought to be pure, and to have this so the hog must be able to move about easily. The over-fattened hog has impure blood, hence impure flesh. Besides, no one wants all fat to the sacrifice of the lean.—City and Country.

Two Hereford steers, age not given, owned by Mr. E. Corning of Albany, N. Y., have lately been slaughtered. The beef of the two weighed 3,370 pounds. The per centage of beef to live weight of one was 63 per cent, and of the other 69 per cent, and of valuable products, beef, hide, tallow, etc., 80 and 87 per cent, respectively. This is a high proportion, the latter quite equal to any at the fat stock show. The live weight of these steers was 2,310 and 2,375 pounds.

Did any one of our readers ever think how many steps a farmer takes in a year? Take the simple planting of a field of corn. Take a five-acre field. To break it up would require walking some forty miles; harrowing it, ten miles; planting, eleven miles if with a planter, and if dropped by hand and then covered, twenty miles. Thus it will be seen that it takes about 100 miles of travel to put in a five-acre field of corn, to say nothing of cultivating and harvesting, and the going to and from the field while planting.

Los Angeles County, California, is a region noted for its immense wheat-fields and sheep pastures, but chiefly for its olives, vines, orange groves, lemons, limes, guavas, pomegranates, gardens and prosperous colonies. The San Gabriel Valley is one of the fairest spots on earth, and is only rivaled by the Santa Ana and other valleys southward. It is often thought that semi-tropic fruit-culture is the only occupation of the Los Angeles citizens, but that section, no less than Northern California, has large farms.

### How to Dress the Children.

There is no animal we know of born into the world in a state of greater helplessness than the human infant, and none more dependent upon artificial means to keep up the animal heat. It would very soon succumb to the cold if not protected. This is proved by the fact that a very much larger proportion of children die during the winter than during the summer months, although as regards the mortality of the young and the middle-aged there is very little difference between these seasons. The older a child gets the better it becomes able to resist cold, but—and we would that mothers would bear this well in mind—not until a boy or girl is well into his or her teens should festering warmth be looked upon otherwise than as a friend, or cold otherwise than as a deadly foe. Children in the cradle are seldom or never neglected by well-to-do parents, but it is when a child begins to run about, and is able to go out-of-doors, that mistakes are made about the clothing, which often lead to speedily-fatal illnesses, or sow the seeds of future ailments, which render life a misery and a burden, that can only be laid down at the portals of the tomb. Instead of studying warmth and comfort in the clothing of their children, many mothers study only fashion. We speak advisedly, for we have proof of what we aver.

Those who are between the ages of 10 and 20 ought, therefore, to be warmly clad. Cold is fatal to the young; warmth is life itself; cold retards the building up of the tissues of bone and muscle; warmth encourages it; cold interferes with the due performance of the functions of the skin, throws extra work on the liver and kidneys, and blunts the nervous energy of the brain itself; warmth has altogether a contrary effect.

**Are Veils, Ties and Ribbons to Go?** From a Jenny June Letter.

The superfluous woman has received a great deal of attention, but the rapid rate in which women are getting rid of their superfluities scarcely excites remark. The reason is because it is to the interest of dealers to sell them, and newspapers are habituated to writing up the follies and extravagances of women, not their economies or restrictions in the matter of expenditure. It is probable however, a general tendency that operates in this instance rather than with a deliberate purpose to inspire it, furnishes the motive. The veil is a remnant of monastic and feudal seclusion, and has been disappearing bit by bit for the last half century. Fifty years ago it was very long and wide, and the thick double crape veil of the widow reached nearly down to the ground. Since then it has year by year grown smaller by degrees; and beautifully less until ladies, instead of buying the regularly made article, found a substitute in any little strip of lace to mask the eyes and nose, and this being found detrimental by physicians, and absurd by themselves, the cherished veil disappeared altogether, except in gauze, for tourist's purposes. The veil of the widow dies hard, but it is generally curtailed in length, width and thickness. It has begun to dawn upon the female mind that killing women with lack of light and air behind folds of double English crape is not far from the folly and cruelty which offers widows as a sacrifice upon a funeral pyre, and therefore crape veils are gradually disappearing altogether, have ceased to be obligatory—in fact have gone to the bourne from which the widow's cap never returned. But the veil is not the only superfluity that seems to have become superfluous. Where are the lace and linen cuffs, the spreading ties, the bows at the throat, the scarfs, the fluttering ends here, and the rosettes, buckles, and the ornamentations there which formerly made any assemblage of women look like a rag fair? Gone—very largely. The best dressed and the best bred young women are models of neatness, slightly young-

mannish in their well-fitting Newmarket coats or redingotes, the close Derby hats and thick walking boots and undressed kid or dogskin gloves. Round the neck is a narrow rim of a collar held by a gold or pearl button; in front of this is a cravat or silk tie, its knot or small bow fastened with a horseshoe pin. The dress is simpler than that of young men, and only the skirts prevent it from being more convenient and as well adapted to all emergencies. In the drawing-room the dress-maker still maintains her supremacy, so there is as much useless trimmery there as ever, but in the street the tailor has come to the front, and when he is true to his instincts effects salutary changes, or at least assists in bringing them about.

### Seed Corn.

For eight years I have systematically saved the largest, straightest, most uniform and best tipped ears of the Dutton and King Phillip, planted together. In the spring I cull from the best of these seed ears, and plant only the intermediate kernels, and, with improved culture, have developed a corn which has the firmness and hardness of the Phillip without its objectionable large butt, and the good size of the Dutton, and my corn has, with this treatment, steadily improved in tipping qualities, so that in the severe drought of last season, my corn, being cut 106 days after planting, showed ears filled to the very tip with plump kernels—"standing room only."—(S. Eugene Gilbert, Broom Co., N. Y.)

### Don't Neglect the Garden.

Outside of cities vegetables are the most difficult to obtain, and the dearest of food commodities. Why? The farmer thinks gardening to be puttingter work. Why again? Because, as a rule, farmers go about it in a puttering way. The same skill and economy exercised in the field will produce from an acre of land at an outlay of \$5 for seed and \$40 worth of labor, half the living of a family, and such nice dishes as they make, either in their natural state or cooked. Cress, lettuce, radish, celery, cucumbers, cabbage, melons among the first; green peas, beans, spinach, asparagus, rhubarb, lima and other pod beans, Summer and Winter squash, green corn, onions, saffery, beets, carrots, cauliflower, endive, cabbage, kohlrabi, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, egg-plant, okra and a host of other things that will eventually find their way into the list under intelligent cultivation. Cabbage and Irish potatoes are said to be the farmer's vegetables. How many farmers ever raise a decent head of cabbage? Very few in comparison to the whole. Some farmers wives do, "by hook or crook," manage to secure a small supply of vegetables. They snatch moments, when they should be resting, to provide something succulent for the family.

### Comparative Value of Corn and Oats for Horses.

The comparative value of corn and oats for horses may be briefly stated as follows: The former is deficient in many of the elements of nutrition so necessary for recuperating the constant wear and tear which necessarily take place in the body of living animals. On this account horses which are exclusively fed on corn and hay do not receive that kind of nourishment which appears necessary for the due support and maintenance of the animal fabric; hence, we must not be surprised that corn-fed horses show evidence of being languid by sweating profusely while being worked, lack of vitality, etc. Oats, on the contrary, contain more of the essential elements of nutrition than any other article of food which can be fed with impunity to horses. Oats are not only the most natural food for horses, but are decidedly the most nutritious. They are the cheapest, because there is less risk in feeding them, and experience has proved that horses properly fed on oats and timothy hay can, with regular exercise, good grooming and proper sanitary regulations, be brought to the highest state of physical culture, and can perform more work with less evidence of fatigue than when fed on any other article of food.—[Nat. Live Stock Journal.]

### Asparagus.

The preparation of the asparagus-bed should be made with more care than for most vegetables, from the fact that it is a permanent crop, which ought to yield as well at the end of twenty-five as five years, if the soil has been well prepared. To start with, it should be on ground thoroughly drained, either naturally or artificially, and, if choice can be had, on a rather light sandy loam. This should be trenched and mixed with sufficient manure to form a coating of at least six inches thick over the bed; this manure should be worked into the soil by trenching to the depth of two feet, as the roots of the plant will reach quite that depth in a few years. In setting, the crown of the plants should be placed at least three inches below the surface. It makes but little difference whether it is planted in spring or fall; if in spring, it should be done as early as the ground is dry enough to work; and if in fall, just as soon as the plants can be had which is usually in the early part of October. For an ordinary family, a bed of six rows fifty or sixty feet in length, and three feet apart, will be sufficient, the plants in the rows being set nine inches apart.—American Cultivator

The general land office decides that the certification of George Johnson's pre-emption claim near Wortington in 1872, for the Sioux City railroad grant, was illegal, as no patent had issued. This opens up an important question of title to similar lands. It suggests that all lands thus certified cannot pass until patents are issued from them.

The secret agent of the Chicago Citizens' league say there are 500 unlicensed saloons in the city.

"Had been in business for a number of years and always bore an unblemished reputation." You can imagine the rest. All our biggest robbers and embezzlers are men of unblemished characters.

**THE COURIER.**

**NEW SCHOOL LAWS,**

Enacted by the Late Territorial Legislature.

Section 23. School townships may be organized in any country whether townships are organized for civil purposes or not. But when organized both as school townships and civil townships the boundaries and name shall be the same for both purposes. Where civil townships are now organized the school townships may be also organized with the same boundaries and name. Both may be organized at the same time, or either first and the other afterwards. This act, except wherein otherwise specifically declared, shall apply to and govern school townships only when organized as distinct municipal corporations for school purposes, as declared in section 2 of this act. When organized as school townships they shall be known in law and in all transactions whatever under the proper name and style of each as a school township as, — school township of — county, Territory of Dakota.

Sec. 24. The board of county commissioners of each county shall, before the first day of June, 1885, proceed to divide the county into school townships (except when already divided into civil townships) fix and determine the boundaries thereof, and number the same, and in so doing shall have regard for natural boundaries, but the number of school townships shall not exceed the number of congressional townships or fractional parts thereof greater than one half, in any county. The board of county commissioners shall, in the performance of their duty, call to their aid and counsel the county superintendent of common schools, and, if a different person, may call before them also the predecessor of that officer for his or her testimony or advice, and may hear any citizens who are interested or who are well informed of the topography and settlement of the county. And the county superintendent shall prepare and present before them a carefully prepared map of the county which shall show the boundary of all school districts and other school corporations in the county, the location of all rivers, lakes and marshes or other topography that would effect school travel, the location of all railroads built or under construction, and of all cities, towns and villages; and shall carefully locate thereon every school house of the value of one hundred dollars or more.

Sec. 25. After carefully weighing all these facts, and having regard thereto, the board shall so divide the county into school townships as will best subserve and promote the permanent interests and welfare of the public schools in the whole county, so that not less than four primary schools may be in one school township when settled, and so that the township shall have when settled sufficient area and population and number of schools to furnish opportunity of choice between schools and to support a more advanced graded school from the patrons of all. To secure these ends they may include as many as four congressional townships or fractions thereof in one school township. The board of commissioners may change the boundaries of these school townships the same as is now provided by law for changing the boundaries of civil townships; and a change of boundary for one purpose changes it also for the other, and the boundaries and limits as well as the name shall be and remain the same for school purposes, and for civil and political purposes.

Sec. 26. The school townships so formed and bounded shall be known by the number given to each by the county board until a name is adopted, and at the first township meeting the electors of each school township shall choose by ballot a name for their respective township to be substituted in lieu of the number fixed by the county board, which shall be recognized by such board and entered upon their records, after which such township shall be known and designated in law and all business by the name so selected; and should the electors of any school township fail to choose a name as provided, the county board shall select one, and so record it, and notify the school township.

Sec. 29. All civil townships now organized shall become townships by the election and qualification of the officers thereof as hereinafter provided but before they are so organized, and before the first day of June, 1885, the board of county commissioners of the county in which they are organized shall carefully reconsider the boundaries, area and situation thereof, in all respects as provided herein for dividing a county into school townships, and shall, so far as necessary, change and rearrange the boundaries thereof so as to render the townships suitable and convenient for school purposes as well as for civil purposes, and they may, to this end, discontinue and consolidate townships and otherwise suitably rearrange and fix anew their boundaries and limits. If any township be discontinued the county clerk shall report the fact and the name thereof to the auditor.

Sec. 30. The officers of every school township shall be a director, clerk and treasurer, who shall be qualified electors of the county and residents of the township, and shall each be elected to serve for the term of three years and until his successor is elected and qualified, except in the organization of school townships they shall be elected for parts of such term and so that the term of the first treasurer shall expire on the 30th day of June, 1884 or 1887, or in terms of three years thereafter, and the term of the first clerk shall expire on the 30th day of June 1885 or 1888, or in terms of three years thereafter, and the term of the first director shall expire on the 30th day of June, 1886 or 1889, or in terms of three years thereafter, in order that the terms of all officers of each kind in the territory shall expire in the same year and one of the three officers shall retire, one being chosen annually.

Sec. 31. An election shall be held in every school township upon the Tuesday before the last Saturday in June in the year 1884, and each year thereafter, at which such officers shall be elected as are

by law to be chosen, and such other questions may be voted upon at such election as may be submitted in pursuance of law. There shall be but one poll in each school township for such election as the director and treasurer thereof with one other person, being an elector, chosen by the electors present at the opening of the poll, shall act as judges of election, and the school township clerk and the clerk of the civil township shall act as clerks of election, and if there be no civil township clerk, or if any of the judges or clerks be absent or fail to act, such qualified electors of the township as may be present at the place of voting shall fill the vacancies by vote upon motion then made, and the persons so chosen, being qualified electors of the township, shall serve. The officers of the township shall serve under their oath of office, and one of them shall administer the oath required by law to the persons so chosen to act as judges or clerks. In the absence of all such officers the oath to one or more of the judges shall be administered by some person authorized by law to administer oaths, and the oath to the other judges and the clerks may be administered by a judge so sworn. The polls shall close at four o'clock p. m., and the ballots shall be immediately counted and the votes canvassed. The elections shall be held and conducted in the manner prescribed by the statutes of the territory providing for and governing general elections, except as in this act provided, and the votes shall be canvassed as provided by general law, and the results shall be certified and returned both to the clerk of the school township and to the county clerk, and to the clerk of the school township the ballot box and ballots shall be returned. The certified returns to the county clerk must be upon one of the regular poll books.

Sec. 32. The first election held in any school township already organized as a civil township shall be held by the officers of the civil township as provided by law for elections in civil townships, and the officers thereof shall make the returns as provided in that law, and the clerk of the civil township shall immediately transmit to each person elected a certificate of his election. In school townships not organized as civil townships the county officers shall give the notices of election and appoint the election officers for each poll, the same as required by the general election law, and the sheriff shall serve the papers and with the county clerk do all other duties and make all provisions for the election as provided for general elections. The returns shall be made as above required to the county clerk, and the other returns shall be made to the school township clerk after his qualification, and the election board shall in each case immediately make and transmit to the person having the highest number of votes for each office, naming it, signed by at least two judges and one clerk of election.

Sec. 33. In all elections after the first in school townships the school clerk shall within three days after the canvass of the votes as hereinbefore provided, sign and transmit to each person elected to any office in the school township a certificate of his election to the office, naming it fully. In the first election the school clerk shall, immediately after he qualifies, certify to the county clerk the name chosen for the township.

General Passenger Agent Barnes, of the Northern Pacific, is arranging for better emigrant rates from Chicago to North Dakota.

It begins to look as though Fargo is at last going to meet the demands upon her hotel accommodations by the erection of a fine \$100,000 caravansary.

An English inventor has patented a process for rendering straw incombustible, and proposes to build cheap straw cottages for the poor. He ought to unite his patent with that of the American who manufactures lumber from straw, and we should then have fireproof wooden buildings.

**MOORE & SANBURN,**  
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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

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

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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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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

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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,

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
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
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
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

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**UNIFORM PRICES TO ALL!**

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Parties about to build give me a call. Also agent for the  
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The Best in the Market.  
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We are putting in a large stock of Agricultural Implements, and will make it an object for all to call.

**100 Cords of Wood**  
Wanted at once by Olegard & Thompson, Pioneer Store.  
**ALEX. MOFFAT,**  
**Architect and Builder,**  
COOPERSTOWN, DAK.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**J. W. SHANNON,**  
—DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF—  
**Furniture**  
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**TERRITORIAL TWINKLINGS.**  
Grafton claims to have had a trade of \$1,458,000 the past year, with 227 new buildings erected at a cost of \$825,565.  
A. Haggin is Iron's first contributor to the territorial penitentiary. He stole horses and will serve four years.

Congressman Julius Caesar Burrows, of Michigan is "doing" North Dakota. He has proven a warm friend to this sunny land and is proportionally welcome to its hospitality.  
Lafayette Fulton is a deserving young man just appointed postmaster at Casselton, which office yields 1,700 filthy dollars per year. "Laf" is a spanking good fellow, well up in the mail slinging business, and will make a noble P. M.

It is now certain that the streets of Sanborn are to be graded this season, and good walks laid along the principal thoroughfares. The beauty of this movement is, that it will be done without taxation, it being the result of private enterprise.—Valley City Record.

Casselton Reporter: Here is another trick of the sharper that needs attention. A farmer receives a circular through the mails stating that a new and improved variety of wheat has been discovered, and that seed will be furnished free of charge until a crop is raised, on condition that he sends one dollar to pay for postage and packing. If he is foolish enough to send the money, he of course hears nothing more from it.

**NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.**—Land office at Fargo, D. T., January 18, 1883.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 23d day of March, 1883, viz: Charles C. Platt, H. E. No. 9930 for the n. e. 1/4 of sec. 12, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Andrew Park, S. Park, Charles Frost, Lewis Rude, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

**NOTICE.**—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, Dak., March 13, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by William Glass against Thomas Anderson for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 10557, dated May 31, 1882, upon the northeast quarter section 30, township 146 n., range 58 w., in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of April, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.  
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.  
WM. GLASS, Prose.

**NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.**—Land office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: John T. D. S. No. 9234 for the southwest quarter of section 26, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole J. Skrien, Omond Nelson, Ole Halvorson, C. P. Balkon, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serumgard, notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.  
OLE SERUMGARD, Atty.

**NOTICE.**—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., March 2, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter E. Nelson against George Ellis for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 10361, dated April 29, 1882, upon the s. w. 1/4 section 24, township 146 n., range 58 w., in Griggs county, Dak., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of April, 1883, at ten o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.  
S. T. THOS. M. PRUGH, Receiver.

**NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.**—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 12, 1883.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 15th day of May, 1883, viz: William Quinn, H. E. No. 10593 for the northwest quarter of section 20, township 144 n., r. 61 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: James Lowe, John Root, Thomas N. Cochrane, Robert Cochrane, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T.  
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.  
HAZEN & CLEMENT, Atty's.

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While thanking our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit a continuance of the same by fair dealing. Remember that the  
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All are cordially invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
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## THE TWO PONIARDS.

### The Romance of a High Russian and His Italian Wife.

Some time previous to the Franco-Prussian war the Avenue Villiers, Paris, was growing up amid the waste lands of the old field of Monceau. This thoroughfare, which was the home of some of the most noted of the demi-monde, was on the night of Jan. 5, 1870, the theatre of one of the most startling tragedies that the journals of the French capital ever recorded. Situated at the corner of the Avenue Villiers and Rue Cardinet was a magnificent hotel built for a wealthy Englishman, and given up by him when he was summoned to the East Indies on matters appertaining to government duties.

About the 11th of December previous there came to Paris a Russian of fabulous wealth. He, accompanied by his bewitching wife, occupied the hotel that the Englishman had abandoned, having had it fitted up in truly royal magnificence.

To the neighbors in the immediate vicinity this couple seemed to be on the best of terms and to live together like two turtle-doves, although apparently exactly opposite in nature and temperament. He from the eternal and desolate winter of Russia, while she, fully thirty years his junior, was from the sunny and balmy climes of Italy.

The Russian gentleman was very eccentric and mysterious in his manners and movements. Some said he was a spy from the Russian Government. His wife was never seen in public with him except on one or two first-nights at the theatre.

However, things went on smoothly with M. Ivan Verefkin and madame until the fatal night of Jan. 5.

At about 12 o'clock on the above-mentioned night, as the gendarme was patrolling that section of the city, when about 300 feet from the residence of M. Verefkin, he noticed a black object lying on the sidewalk. As he drew nearer he saw that the object was the form of a man lying on his face. As he was about to turn the form over in order to obtain a glimpse of the unfortunate victim's face, he started back with a suppressed cry. Still imbedded in the man's back was a glistening poniard. From the wound a few drops of blood trickled.

The richness of the unfortunate man's attire inspired the rough officer with considerable respect.

"This is the work of some cowardly assassin," he muttered, as he turned the body and looked at the face. The nose was slightly bruised, as the victim must have fallen on his face on the hard pavement.

Procuring assistance, the unfortunate man was carried to the prefecture, and there an investigation was made. Nothing could at first be learned either to establish the identity of the man, or to obtain a clue to the perpetrators of the crime. As the commissary was unable to proceed further unaided, he sent for Vilmont, one of his most trusted detectives. It was not long ere that sleepless individual put in an appearance. As he entered the apartment where the commissary and his clerk were discussing with serious faces the details of the murder, he had the appearance of a man who had casually dropped in to say "Good morning" and then discuss the probabilities of the weather.

"Monsieur le commissary has sent for me," he said.

"Yes, Vilmont. A crime has been committed, and we are all at sea, both as to who the unfortunate man is, and, naturally, who are the guilty parties?"

"Ah! we'll see," answered Vilmont, as he approached the body. Then with a slight start, he exclaimed:

"As I live it is Monsieur Verefkin!"

Vilmont stroking his beardless chin, muttered:

"Can it be as I thought? Monsieur Verefkin was indeed then a spy, and has thus been disposed of. Well, it is perhaps as well." Then aloud to the Commissary: "Monsieur, this is the body of Monsieur Ivan Verefkin, a wealthy Russian gentleman, who lived in the Avenue Villiers, at the corner of the Rue Cardinet. What a blow this will be to madame, his wife!"

"Vilmont," said the Commissary, "perhaps you had better go and fetch madame, that we may lose no time hunting up the criminals."

"It is now five o'clock. It is perhaps an unseemly hour to arouse a lady, but she no doubt will be up nervous about her husband's welfare."

Vilmont departed, and taking a sacre, arrived at the mansion. A light was still burning in the vestibule, and the apartments on the floor above were ablaze with light. Vilmont rang, and the door was almost immediately opened by a sombre-looking porter. Before the detective had time to ask for madame a rustling of a dress was heard, and Mme. Verefkin appeared and in great excitement asked:

"Oh, monsieur, do you come from monsieur my husband? He is safe? Nothing has befallen him? Speak—speak, I pray you!"

Greatly moved at the anxiety of the lady, Vilmont could hardly speak. Then, with considerable effort, he said:

"Madame, I do not bring good news. Your husband has met with a great misfortune. He is—dead—murdered!"

"Dead!" she echoed, catching at the balustrade for support. "Oh, who has killed my darling?"

The keen eye of Vilmont noticed that, although madame appeared greatly shocked, she did not weep. Not a tear bedimmed her bright eye.

"Will madame accompany me to Monsieur le Commissary? Justice demands that madame should aid us in our endeavor to unearth the villain who has so cowardly taken off Monsieur Verefkin," said Vilmont.

She started, and then calming herself, said to her maid:

"Blanche, bring my coat and bonnet, and we will go with monsieur."

The three entered the fiacre, and were driven to the Prefecture. As they neared the place madame's grief and agitation increased. Alighting, they entered. The Commissary met them at the door. Ere he had time to express his sorrow for madame's great bereavement, she rushed past him and threw herself upon the lifeless body of him

who had been her husband. Her piteous moans drew from the eyes of these men who were accustomed to such scenes a tear of pity.

As the Commissary gently took her from the body and led her to the chair Vilmont again noticed that, despite her great grief, no tears had fallen from her eyes.

"Strange," he muttered, "but some people cannot shed tears."

When Mme. Verefkin became sufficiently calmed the Commissary asked:

"Madame, do you suspect any of this terrible crime?"

"No, monsieur," she answered, "my husband had no enemies that I know of. He was too good, too kind."

As the magistrate asked the question he picked up the poniard with which Monsieur Verefkin had been killed. The maid, who had been moving about in her chair, saw the knife, and in a shrill voice exclaimed: "My God! that is madame's dagger!" For a moment it seemed as though the woman would faint. The magistrate rushed to her assistance. Then she murmured faintly:

"No—no, Blanche, that is not mine—although it looks like it."

Vilmont's eyes glistened.

"Aha! That is why she could not weep. A clever actress. We'll see."

Advancing toward the magistrate, he spoke a few hurried words. The commissary addressed Mme. Verefkin:

"Madame, I am very sorry to have troubled you, and since you can shed no light upon the murder of your husband, you are at liberty to go to your home. Vilmont will accompany you."

So saying they departed. Vilmont with the determination to see madame's dagger, that so much resembled the one with which M. Verefkin had been murdered.

Having arrived at the home of madame, the detective asked:

"Will madame kindly show me her dagger? I am very sorry to trouble you, but it may lead to the capture of the culprit."

"Certainly, if monsieur will follow me," she answered.

She ascended the broad staircase and entered her boudoir. The detective felt uneasy. Approaching her escritoire, she opened the uppermost drawer and handed Vilmont a poniard.

"Great heavens!" he exclaimed, "it is a fac simile of the one used to kill monsieur!"

The only difference being that madame's initials were on her's. It had been scratched off, but the word "Lyons" was still legible. The detective carefully put it in his pocket and left. He went straight away to the prefecture and there saw the poniard besmeared with blood. Wiping off the blood on this dagger too, the name was scratched except the two letters—na.

The detective came to but one conclusion, and that was both daggers had been made in the same city—He determined to go there and hunt up the maker. Taking with him the poniard on which madame's initials were, he started for Lyons, first leaving a comrade to watch madame's movements. Arrived in Lyons, he inquired of a dealer who the manufacturers of cutlery were. He was given a list. The dealer then asked him if there was any particular line of cutlery that he desired. He answered that there was, at the same time showing the poniard.

"Ah!" said the dealer, "that was made by M. Godeaux & Co., and sold only by his principal agent, M. Barton, in the Rue Madeline."

Thanking him, the detective left, and hastened to see M. Barton. He found that gentleman in his private office. Of him Vilmont asked, producing the poniard:

"Do you deal, monsieur, in this class of goods?"

"Yes," he answered scrutinizing the dagger closely, "and I remember this one very well. I sold it to a lady some three months ago. I remember the transaction well, because her marvelous beauty attracted me. By the way, another reason that I remember it so well is because she bought two, and I jokingly asked her if she were going to slay all mankind, she might better penetrate their hearts with a glance from her eyes than with a cold blade of steel. She had her initials engraved on this one, but the other one was plain."

Thanking the gentleman, Vilmont departed and took the first train to Paris. He in reality had only a clew. Of course madame had bought the two poniards, and she still had one of them. What had become of the other one? She might have lost it, and some one picked it up. He had now in reality obtained a clew. He would, however, put it to the best use, and having magnified his evidence, confront madame with it. He reached Paris three days after the murder of Monsieur Verefkin.

On his way from the depot to the prefecture he directed the driver of the fiacre in which he rode to drive through the Avenue Villiers. As he neared the Verefkin mansion he saw opposite in the shadow of the leafless trees the comrade that he had left there. He drove by, and motioned for the man to follow for a piece down the avenue. As the man came up he said somewhat nervously: "You have arrived just in time. I fear the bird is about to fly. There has been considerable commotion about the house for the last twelve hours."

There was evidently no time to be lost. He must hasten to the prefecture, state what he had learned, obtain a warrant, and return as soon as possible. Leaving his comrade to watch he hastened to the prefecture. It was not long before he returned with a warrant, and accompanied by the commissary. They rang, and the door was immediately opened, as though the inmates were expecting some one. Without waiting to be announced the detective, followed by the magistrate, ascended to madame's boudoir. When they reached the room a queer sight met their gaze.

Mme. Verefkin stood in the middle of the room surrounded by trunks half filled. The room was in chaotic confusion. As they appeared at the door madame stood as one dumb, and a deadly pallor overspread her features. From her apparently lifeless hands a letter, half read, had dropped. Quick as a flash of lightning, Vilmont stopped and picked it up.

"Give me that letter," she shrieked. "It is mine; you have no right to read it."

The last lines put aside any doubts as to her commission of the crime. They were:

"I will meet you at the hotel (you know the one). We are now free to love one another as of yore. You are a brave girl. I knew you would not stop at the sight of blood. Come to me. VICTOR."

When confronted by the evidence of the dealer at Lyons and the damning evidence of the note she was completely unnerved and wept like a child.

"It was you, my love, that betrayed me. Why did he write that note!" she sobbed.

She was arrested and escorted to the prefecture, where surrounded by the cold, damp walls, and hoping for leniency, she made a full confession.

She was born in Florence. Her occupation since early womanhood had been that of an artist's model. While posing in the studio of one Victor Vallani, she had fallen in love with the artist. He was not long in accomplishing her ruin. She still loved him. One day a wealthy Russian visited Vallani in his study, and meeting in the beautiful model, fell madly in love with her sweet face and voluptuous form. He was repulsive to her. Victor, who was poor, struck upon the idea of her yielding to the Russian, and extracting from him as much as possible from his well-filled purse. She would have given her life to please the man she loved. The Russian proposed to go to Paris. She did not desire to go, but Victor had persuaded her to. He had given up his profession, and lived on the money she supplied him. If she did not accompany the Russian, Vallani would have to work, and that had become distasteful to him. She accompanied him to Paris after she had demanded that he should marry her.

They were married and went to Paris. Here her concealed dislike for the man so much her senior increased. She absolutely despised him. She longed to be with Victor. By one stroke she could rid herself of the man she loathed and return to her lover, and bring with her untold wealth. For this purpose she had gone to Lyons and purchased two poniards—to kill him with one, and have the other in case she should be suspected. She had endeavored to keep them concealed, but the maid, Blanche, had by accident seen one.

As to the commission of the crime it was simple enough. Monsieur Verefkin was very regular in his habits. She knew the exact time he would return home on the night of Jan. 5. Going out by the back entrance shrouded in a cloak and hood, she waited in a concealed corner until he should pass to enter the front entrance to the house. As he passed, she, with the dexterity of the women of her country, plucked the poniard into the back of her husband. With a moan he fell. She then returned unseen. The rest is known. She was tried, and owing to her confession leniency was extended her. She was sent to the galleys for twenty years.

## Law Without Lawyers.

Miners, plainmen, and other pioneers of civilization seem to be possessed by an unreasonable prejudice against lawyers. The early miners of the Pike's Peak region enacted this law:

"Resolved, That no lawyer shall be permitted to practise law in any court in this district, under penalty of not more than fifty, nor less than twenty lashes, and be banished from the district."

It is not known that any person suffered the penalty of this absurd law, but it shows the strong prejudice of the new community against lawyers. This prejudice sometimes extends to the technicalities of the law, and even to those whose observance is necessary to the proper administration of justice. An amusing illustration of this tendency occurred in the early history of California:

The jurisdiction of justices of the peace was then limited to cases where the amount involved did not exceed two hundred dollars. One Watson sued a Mr. Dunham on a note for four hundred dollars.

As the suit was brought in a justice's court, Dunham's lawyer proposed to dispose of it by pleading, "no jurisdiction." But, as he was willing to see how far the justice would go, he reserved his plea until "his honor" had entered judgment.

"Ah, yes; just so," replied the justice. "The court has thought of that, and discovered a remedy. The court enters judgment against your client for four hundred dollars, and issues two executions for two hundred dollars each!"

And he did it.

When Nevada allowed those who quarrelled to settle their disputes in their own fashion, two men became angry over a wood-claim, and one of them shot the other's head off. The best counsel in the State appeared for the shooter, when his case came up for trial before Judge A.

The judge had his own views of the case, and at the proper time gave them utterance. When the evidence was all in, he waving aside the prisoner's counsel, and the prosecuting attorney, said:

"Young man, seeing that this is your first offense, I shall let you off this time. But you must be very careful how you go shooting round this way in future, for they hung a man over in Carson the other day just for doing the very same thing."

Kentucky once boasted of a judge who sympathized with the Nevada justice's method of administering justice. A young gentleman well-dressed was brought into court to be tried for grand larceny. The judge, after looking at him intently, turned to the throng of spectators and said:

"Gentlemen, I do not believe that any man who dresses so decently, and looks so handsomely as this man does, could ever be guilty of stealing. He looks to be an honest man, and, notwithstanding the indictment, I believe he is one. All of you who are in favor of his going quits, hold up your hands!"

The hands were lifted up, and the judge turning to the prisoner, said:

"There, go now; you are unanimously discharged."

Chief-Justice John Appleton, of Maine, who will retire from the bench at the expiration of the present term, is a rich man. Among his possessions are 100,000 acres of good timber lands in Maine.

## AN IDEAL BLIND MAN.

### The Remarkable Achievements of Professor Fawcett, the British Postmaster-General.

M. D. Conway writes to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette from London: "It is probable that Professor Fawcett will live in history as the ideal blind man. The expression of blindness is all over him, and in every smallest movement, contrasting at every moment with the tokens of his triumphs over it. His habitual loud voice in conversation, that of one who cannot measure the distance of those to whom he is speaking; his unaltered look as one approaches, until his hand is touched or he is spoken to, and the suddenness of his smile then; his intent air, as of one concentrating all other means of perception to make up for the absence of sight; and, more than all, perhaps, the absence of all these small conventionalities, or tricks of manner, which people unconsciously copy from one another; these have more and more become the visible characteristics of Professor Fawcett as his real and intellectual mastery has increased. So that he is as unique among the blind in actual powers as he is outwardly among the seeing. He has few equals in fly fishing, is a capital skater, and knows all the flowers and vegetables in his garden as well as his gardener, in all their stages of growth. Not long ago he was walking with Sir Joseph Hooker in Kew Gardens, and talked about the trees and ponds and paths with such appreciation, expressing the wish that the public might enjoy them often, that Sir Joseph forgot that he was talking to a blind man and told him that he (Fawcett) was welcome to enter the gardens at any time of the night or day. His wife has been such eyes to him that he constantly speaks of having 'seen it in the papers' this and that. He goes home from Parliament, across many streets and turnings, and if the cabman drive a yard beyond the door he is at once checked. He rarely fails to name the person who speaks to him, however long the time since their meeting."

"I remember as a very impressive occasion, one on which the pupils of the college for the blind were gathered at his mansion by the Duke of Devonshire, where they and their friends were addressed by Professor Fawcett. These afflicted youths of all ages and both sexes sat before the tall, intellectual man, who seemed to be their natural representative. His address was simple, cheerful, in every way felicitous. He said that he thought blind people received an unnecessary amount of condolence on their loss. While it was right that they should be speedily aided, the sympathy with them need not be sorrowful. They missed the dismal and ugly sight of the world, and their powerfully stimulated imaginations saw the world chiefly in its beauty, if they were in health and comfort. They constantly heard descriptions of all things, and these, especially if they had once enjoyed sight, became to the blind so real that they were apt to take their place in memory as things actually seen. He said that he himself often confused things he had heard about with things he had seen, and was sometimes astonished when it was proved to him that he could never have seen certain persons and objects of which he had the vivid impressions of a witness. There was in the blind statesman's speech on this occasion a hopeful and happy view of the world, and an indirect testimony to the good-heartedness and sympathy of human nature, more convincing than the pessimistic essays of Schopenhauer and more poetic than the moody moanings of Byron. One had to question whether the ancients may not have pictured love as blind because they thought people could see the fairest world better without eyes than with them. Indeed, whenever I have conversed with Henry Fawcett I have been impressed by the many beautiful myths which preceded the word mystic (closing the eyes), though he is the least mystical of men; and I have read a deeper meaning in Milton's description of his blindness as 'the overshadowing of heavenly wings,' and as illumined with 'an interior light, more precious and more pure.' Up to this hour of his illness, had I been asked to name a happy man, I should probably have named Henry Fawcett."

## He Had Read the Papers.

From the New York Times.

A thrifty-looking country man, probably sixty years of age, bent on seeing all that was on view in the shop windows and the streets, attracted a large crowd when he had reached Murray street and Broadway, New York, Wednesday morning. A young man dressed in the height of fashion and wearing a tall silk hat, walked up to the countryman, and putting out his hand in a friendly manner said:

"How do, Mr. Davis; glad to see you. How's the folks at home?"

The countryman looked over the young man carefully, and being satisfied that he could take care of himself, made a movement as if about grasping the young man's hand, but instead of so doing he took him by the coat collar and faced him about so that he looked upon the City Hall park, held him firmly in position and gave him a kick that sent him sprawling into the street. Another young man, evidently a friend of the assaulted youth, rushed up and demanded to know the trouble. The countryman had become warmed up by this time and endeavored to inflict punishment on No. 2, but he escaped. The countryman then quietly walked away, muttering to himself, "I faint been reading the papers high unto forty years for nothing, and them confidence men must try a new game when they scoop in this old sinner."

Donnell Curtis and Arthur Powell discovered the body of a woman on the prairie about four miles from Jamestown. It proved to be that of a woman of bad repute named Lou Baldwin, who was last seen, a week before to go to a farm house in that vicinity, who became bewildered and finally froze to death.

Miss E. H. Ober, manager of the Boston Ideal Opera company, which began a sea-

son at Boston recently, has been warned by D. O'ly Carie that if she performs any of Gilbert & Sullivan's works as advertised, without paying 5 per cent. of the gross receipts, he will enjoin.

## General Notes.

It is estimated that 32,000,000 human beings die every year.

There are 40,000 women in New York city who support themselves.

A barn in Butte county, Colorado, is capacious enough to hold 4,000 tons of hay and shelter 1,400 head of sheep. The floor is so wide that an eight-horse team can turn round in it.

At a stenographic exhibition at Paris a postal card was exhibited which contained 44,000 words.

The Hagerstown, Md., G. A. R. post has a fence rail from Antietam with twenty bullet holes in it.

Cincinnati has twenty-nine murders and one hanging in ten years.

The German nobility have been notified that they must publicly prove their right to the titles which they bear before the 1st of April. The reason for this order, which is likely greatly to thin their ranks, is that for a century past the custom has grown up of all the members of each noble family assuming the title instead of confining it to the elder branch thereof.

Providence, R. I., has a movement to drop blinders on horses. The Arabs consider both blinders and shoes a gross barbarism, their horses never wearing anything heavier than racing-plates, and these only in a mountainous region.

At St. Augustine life in the open air is the rule. Windows and doors are open all day long, and the sunny piazzas of the villas are occupied by visitors in summer clothing, and without wraps. St. Augustine was an old town when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

The Pension Office is publishing a list of pensioners as large as three Webster's Dictionaries; the War Department is publishing a history of the war in about twenty times as many volumes as the "Voluminous Gibbon" put into his history; the Census Office is publishing a census bigger than any encyclopedia ever planned; the Surgeon-General's Office is publishing a catalogue bigger than eight Webster's Dictionaries, and the Congressional Library one still bigger. This is a liberal Government in the publishing line at the public expense.

A correspondent said the other day to ex-Naval Officer Burt: "It is said that neither Commodore Vanderbilt nor his son, William H., could pass one of our examinations." "Perhaps not," was the reply. "And they would make very poor clerks. What we want is a class of men willing to remain clerks. We do not want men full of fire and ambition, anxious to rise in the world quickly. That sort of men are necessary and useful in society and in business, but they do not compose the clerical class. We must have as clerks men of regular, methodical habits; men who are willing to do the same thing from year to year, and to rise gradually."

Mr. Verplanck Colvin's scientific survey of the Adirondack region has been published, and contains this remark: "The vast region of forests, lakes and mountains, which the world has come to call the Adirondack wilderness, possesses in addition to its wild grandeur and healthfulness, the greatest material importance to every citizen of New York. Its pure and abundant water will, at no distant day, supply the cities of the Hudson. Its vast deposits of iron will yet render it even more than at present the great mining district of New York, and bring wealth and competence to thousands. Its wonderful forests, under more economical and systematic management, will yet yield a noble income to the state from lands hitherto deemed wild, valueless, and worthless."

The River Route to Europe.

St. Louis Republican: Some people in Chicago and the East pretend to ridicule the Mississippi Barge line. And yet the boats, in the two weeks between Feb. 20 and March 6, took down the river from this city 1,100,000 bushels of corn and 350,000 bushels of wheat, besides flour, provisions, etc. It takes a mighty good railroad to do better than that. A new steamship line with regular sailings, perhaps as often as weekly, is about to take the route between New Orleans and Liverpool, and still another that between New Orleans and Havre. If, now, our importers will bring their goods this way, instead of through New York, the Mississippi valley, from St. Louis south, may issue a declaration of independence of the rival trunk lines with their pools, combinations and what not. There is no monopoly of transportation on the river, save as it is acquired by legitimate enterprise.

The Congressional preachers of Chicago have unanimously decided to perform no marriage ceremony when either of the parties has ever obtained a divorce on other than Scriptural grounds. The Advance says that this position is generally held by the Congregational ministry. It might be well for other religious bodies to consider this matter at their general conferences.

It will be remembered that the British government, during the war in Egypt, bought a lot of mules in St. Louis for campaign service. Owing to the sudden collapse of the rebellion the animals did not reach their destination. About 500 of them were landed at Gibraltar, where they at once demonstrated their independent spirit by refusing to eat the fodder placed before them. Spanish mules are fed on chopped straw mixed with beans and barley, but the American animals wouldn't have the beans at all. They caused something approaching a sensation by their astuteness.

An English traveler in America records as one result of his observations the general sadness on the faces of our men of affairs as they go about the streets.

# Biliousness and Bilious Patients.

Pertaining to Bile, Bilious Symptoms, Bilious Temperaments. THE REMEDY.

The Bilious is a disorder of the human system. A technical definition of the term is this: "Pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect to the bile; as a bilious patient; dependent on an excess of bile; as, bilious temperament; bilious symptoms."

The word bile, when employed in the sense in which it is to be understood in this article, signifies according to the dictionaries, "a yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid, mucous fluid secreted by the liver." "Any derangement of the bile at once manifests itself in great bodily discomfort, in loss of appetite, and in despondency," recently remarked an author of a valuable treatise upon this subject.

The same writer further adds: "Some of the following symptoms are usually prominent: Pain in the right side, which is very sensitive to pressure. The pain will sometimes appear to be located under the shoulder blade. There is also irregular appetite, flatulence, a sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, and, sooner or later, the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow, the stools clay-colored and the urine yellow, depositing a copious sediment." The balance of the too familiar train of his needs no further mention here. The bilious is, as will be seen, an affliction of great magnitude, and of varied forms of direct and indirect appearance. The disease is no respecter of persons or localities. Its deadly and implacable enemy is found in

## KIDNEY-WORT.

It acts on the liver and kidneys at the same time, and by its mild but efficient cathartic effects moves the bowels freely. The morbid poisons that have been the cause of all this disease and suffering will be thrown off; new life will be infused into every organ, and nature, thus aided, will soon restore the patient to health.

Physicians of repute and standing, men who are honored for their probity and respected and trusted for their scientific attainments, are using Kidney-Wort in their practice regularly. No stronger evidence of the worth of the remedy would seem to be necessary. Such endorsements are few and far between. We had almost said that they were without precedent in the history of a proprietary remedy. Behold that may, however, the fact remains established that Kidney-Wort is a matchless remedy, and one that needs only to be tested to demonstrate its rare merit as a healer of most of the common maladies of the human family.

## DR. PHILIP C. BALLOU

lives in Monkon, Va. Under date of April 20th, 1882, the doctor wrote to the proprietors of Kidney-Wort, and said, among other things: "Nearly a year ago, I wrote you about the success I had had in the use of Kidney-Wort in my practice. The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. I cured Mr. Ethan Lawrence, of this town, of a terrible case of bloated kidney disorder. I have also treated many other diseases successfully with it. Constipation, in all its forms, yields to it, and in rheumatic affections I have known it to give almost immediate relief. In female disorders it is equally successful. Take it all in all it is the most wonderful medicine I have ever used." Dr. Ballou does not stand alone in his experience with this remedy. R. K. Clark, M. D., of South Hero, Vt., says: "Kidney-Wort does all that is claimed for it." Whitist Dr. C. M. Summerlin of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia, says, in a nutshell: "Kidney-Wort cured my wife when my own and other physicians' prescriptions only palliated her troubles."

**SURE CURE** for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, 2344 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

# HOSTETTER'S



# STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, but it also corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from chronic indigestion, and cures as well as prevents fever and ague.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

## DR. C. W. SENSON'S SKIN CURE

It is warranted to cure ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL BOUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF THE FACE, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDERITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. All first-class druggists have it. Price \$1. per package.

"I have used this in ten years, a package of your Skin Cure cured me." J. P. LAYLIE, Merced, Cal.

## YOUNG MEN

If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of your situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

## DOSE CUP & CORE-SCREW

The inventor's boon and nurse's delight will be GIVEN FREE to DR. FORT'S HEALTH MONTHLY to those sending one of our stamps for a 3 months trial subscription. The DOSE CUP measures accurately one drachm and prevents breaking cords and knife-blades; the HEALTH MONTHLY prevents human life. Address M. Hipp, 11th St., Box 384, New York City.

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The BEST and HARDEST varieties at low rates. Large stock. All plants first-class and guaranteed true to name. Catalogues free.

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# A Reminiscence of Bishop Simpson.

Bishop Simpson made his first appearance in Lancaster, Penn., one Sunday morning very unexpectedly to himself and the "people called Methodists," of that city. His home was in Pittsburg. He was traveling over the Pennsylvania railroad to Philadelphia, and a breakdown detained him over Sunday in Lancaster. After breakfast he sauntered out to find a Methodist church, and, walking up Duke street, he met a good Methodist, the late Mr. Carpenter McCleery, who engaged the Bishop in conversation. Dr. Simpson was plainly dressed, and looked anything else than a bishop, is commonly supposed to look. Brother McCleery judged from his conversation that he was a local preacher, and the good bishop did not enlighten him to the contrary. The preacher in charge of the Duke street Methodist Episcopal church, finally arrived, and the bishop was introduced to him as "Brother Simpson, a local preacher of the Pittsburg Conference. After considerable persuasion the bishop was prevailed upon to preach. What disappointment was visible upon the faces of that congregation that morning. They expected to be bored by a "country clothopper." The bishop gave out the opening hymn and then prayed. Those who thought they were going to be bored began to think differently, and when the bishop announced his text, "The greatest of all is clarity," expectation was on tip-toe. A grander, more eloquent, more feeling discourse was never delivered in that church. As the bishop was elaborating his points and carrying his congregation to the highest pitch by the magnificent roundings of his sentences, the thought occurred to the preacher sitting in the pulpit that this must be Bishop Simpson, and upon concluding the sermon, the preacher asked him: "Are you not Bishop Simpson?" The bishop's modest and naive reply was: "They call me so at home." The preacher immediately turned, faced the congregation and said: "You have had the extreme pleasure of listening to Bishop Simpson." — Harrisburg Patriot.

Lucius D. Pond, of Worcester, Mass., who was recently pardoned out of state prison, is said to be at work on machinists' wages in a shop not far from his own former large establishment, which is now in the hands of his son.

The man who knows nothing of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham and her sovereign remedy for women is wanted for a jurymen. The fact clearly proves that he does not read the papers. — N. H. Register.

One Pundach, Ky., hunter has killed 9, 100 rabbits in the last six months.

**Skinny Men.** "Wells Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

The peanut crop in many parts of Tennessee will be increased the coming season.

Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors only 10c.

More than \$50,000 have been subscribed for the Barnside monument at Providence.

**"Rough on Rats."** Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c Druggists.

The Queen's private yacht cost the English government \$103,000 a year.

Mother's who have children, who are subject to croup, read this. Allen's Lung Balm should always be given immediately when the first symptoms appear, which will remove the mucus collected in the throat, and save the life of your dear child.

There are 40,000 in New York city who support themselves.

**Buchupaidia.** Quick complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

The Chicago Cremation society proposes to organize with a capital of \$100,000.

That great Dermatologist, Dr. C. W. Benson of Baltimore has prepared his favorite prescription for general use and now any person, however poor, can get the benefit of his best treatment for skin diseases. It consists of both external and internal treatment.

The Dublin Invincibles are reported to have no difficulty in finding recruits.

**In Spring Time** You feel weak and languid; no energy; no ambition to do anything. Dr. Halliday's Blood Purifier is the remedy for you. Sold by all druggists.

"War Horse" Nicholson, of the navy, has been placed on the retired list.

If you don't want to freeze when it's cold; suffer from excessive perspiration when it's warm—use Brown's Iron Bitters.

The best fitting collars and cuffs you can get are the Obolition. Now for sale at all first-class stores.

**Spring Fever.** Allen's "Iron Tonic Bitters" is the grand spring tonic, liver invigorator, blood purifier and appetizer. It banishes "Spring Fever" like jaundice, and gives strength, tone and vigor to the whole system. Prepared by J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

Nothing is uglier than crooked boots, straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners.

Dose Oup. Advertisement in another column

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Cold, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

Personal—Men Only. The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dry's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men young or old, who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil made from selected fishes, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prove it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples, and rough skin cured by using JERVIS' TALK SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

European observations seem to indicate that the condition of the soil and the atmosphere has much to do with the development of cancer, the disease being extremely prevalent in low, alluvial situations, and seldom seen in dry uplands.

72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. One day out free. Address TAYLOR & CO., Augusta, MA.

# Unhappy Women.

Women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, nervous prostration, faintness, palpitation of the heart, tremblings, headaches, leucorrhoea, cold extremities, pain in the back, painful periods, bearing down pains, etc., can find sure relief in just one bottle of Dr. Gussott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

In England women are still hanged. The latest victim was Louisa Taylor who had poisoned Mrs. Tregellis, at Maidstone. When Marwood began the pining process the prisoner merely asked for a glass of water, she walked steadily to the scaffold her last words being, "Lord, receive my spirit." As Marwood was fixing the rope around her neck she saw away, and would have fallen had not two Wardens supported her. The bolt was drawn, and Miss Taylor fell a distance of nine feet, death being instantaneous. The hoisting of the black flag over the prison gate was watched by about fifty persons.



Give for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

# LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUM UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As a marvelous result as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

Sold by all Druggists.

# Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as Brown's Iron Bitters, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1882. For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight. O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST." ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers, Clotter Millers

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An old physician retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Guard and protect your health, make use of that true and efficient tonic medicine, Brown's Iron Bitters.

Allen's Brain Food botanical extract strengthens the Brain and positively cures Nervous Debility, Nervousness, Headache, unnatural losses, and all weakness of Generative System; it never fails \$1 pkg. 6 for \$5.—At Druggists, or Allen's Pharmacy, 315 First Ave. N. Y.

Try the New Brand Spring Tobacco.

"I Am the Last of Six." One rainy forenoon, something less than a year ago, a pale, cadaverous youth walked into the store of C. N. Crittendon, New York, and in weak, husky tones, interrupted frequently by a dry, hacking cough, stated that he wanted a couple of bottles of Hare's Honey of Horehound and Tar. "I am the last of six," he said; "the others all died of consumption, and I am going last." He took in all twelve bottles, and is to-day in perfect health—lungs sound, cough gone, not a sound of pulmonary disease remaining. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. It is better to remove than to hide complexional blemishes. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap, not cosmetics. Sold by druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Opinion of eminent Dr. R. S. Stuart, President of Maryland Hospital, Baltimore: "I have used Golden's Liquid Beef and Tonic for more than one year, and I recommend it as one of the most efficient preparations I have ever met with. It combines the virtues of food and tonic in a remarkable way, and I am satisfied has saved life when no other medicine could do so." Of druggists generally.

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No failure of crops has ever occurred. Oregon Wheat commands a higher price than that of any other country in the Liverpool market.

An immense area of very fertile Railroad and Government Lands, within easy reach of the trunk lines of the Northern Pacific R. R., the Oregon Railway & Navigation, and the Oregon & California R. R. Co.'s and their numerous branches in the great Valleys of the Columbia and its tributaries, are now offered for sale at Low Prices, and on Easy Terms, or open to pre-emption and Homestead Entry.

The great movement of population to the Columbia region now in progress will be enormously increased by the completion of the Northern Pacific R. R., the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.'s systems. They render certain a rapid increase in the value of lands now offered, and invite every settler to enter under the United States Land Laws.

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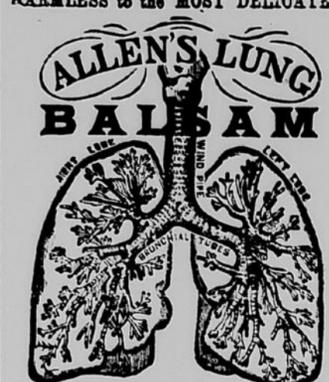
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This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

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It contains no Opium in Any Form.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

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From Ann. Journal of Medicine.

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Has a Pad differing from all others, it supports, with self-adjusting Bell in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup presses back the Intestines, and supports the weight with the Vaguer, with light pressure the Hicula is held securely. Beyond sight, and a radical cure certain. Little wear, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

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In fact Everything to be had in a well stocked

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

GRIGGS COUNTY ORDERS

Will be bought at our store. Everyone invited to call and examine our goods and prices.

ODEGARD & THOMPSON.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Fargo had a great tussle over city election Monday. The Argus and Republican each had a ticket in the field and they did fight nobly, too. The redoubtable Major with his hosts got there in fine style—colors all flying.

The Dickinson Press is the latest acquisition to North Dakota's newspaper field, and a right creditable one it is, too. It is a bright and able seven-column folio, by Scoot & Mabee, who will undoubtedly receive substantial recognition for their efforts contributing to the up-building of the town.

After commenting on the COURIER's general appearance, the Saline (Mich.) Observer winds up thusly: "Though the paper is but eight weeks old—and the town but a little its senior—its advertising columns loom up with lively and spicy 'ads.'" while its reading columns are full of bright localisms and visionary realities for the "Future Great"—as the town is "dubbed;" and they are all written in a multum in parvo style—much boiled down in a few words. A friend who comes in to extract the news of that country from the Courier, remarked that were he to die and have his choice, he would scarcely know whether to take a ticket for Paradise or Griggs county."

Sanborn Enterprise: J. M. Burrell, the cashier of the Barnes County Bank, returned last Sunday from an extended trip through the east, and reported that the interest manifested in Dakota is something remarkable. Newspapers and publications of all kinds likely to furnish any information touching upon this new El Dorado, a large number of which he carried with him for distribution, are pounced upon with avidity. He could scarcely retain possession of papers from here long enough to read the local news. His sojourn was principally in the Pennsylvania oil regions, where he states there are hundreds who would emigrate if they could raise money enough to get here. As it is there will be a large exodus from that once prosperous region.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., January 8, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph M. Snyder against John Dahl for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 5532 dated May 18, 1881, upon the 2d section 12, township 146 n., range 57 in Griggs county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that John Dahl has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres on said land during the first year after said entry, or at any time or times since said entry, and is hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 13th day of April, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., according to the order of local officers, to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 19, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 18th day of April, 1883, viz: Ole Johnson Skrien, D. S. No. 9618 for the w 1/2 of n 1/2 of section 35, township 146 n. r. 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Omund Nelson, C. T. Salten, John Torfin, Svend K. Skogson, all of Mardell, Griggs Co., D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, a notary public at Mardell, Griggs Co., D. T., on the 6th day of April, 1883, and of claimant before register and receiver at United States Land Office, at Fargo, D. T., on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1883. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 8, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 10th day of May, 1883, viz: Ole Ellefson, D. S. No. 12378 for the northwest quarter of section 26 township 148 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole O. Grog, Thos. Olson, J. E. Meis, E. W. Meren, all of Ottawa, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE.—Timber Culture. U. S. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 17, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Adolph T. Johnson against Thomas B. Davison for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6543 dated March 6, 1882, upon the s 1/2 section 28, township 148 n., range 58 w., in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Thomas B. Davison failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract within one year from and after the date of said entry as required by law. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of May, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: Svend Knudsen Skrien, D. S. No. 9873 for the e 1/2 of s 1/2 of n 1/2 of section 22, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole J. Skrien, John Torfin, Samuel Homme, A. A. Flato, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, 1883, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

OLE SERUNGARD, ATT'Y.

NOTICE.—Timber Culture. U. S. Land Office, Fargo, Dak., March 19, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Ezra W. McCrea against Mathias T. Swickard for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6608 dated March 17, 1882, upon the n 1/2 section 34, township 148, range 59, in Griggs county, Dak., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Mathias T. Swickard has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract since the date of said entry or prior to the date of commencement of this contest. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of May, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 1st day of May, 1883, viz: Joseph Downing, D. S. No. 10322 for the w 1/2 of section 3, township 146 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John G. Mills, Duncan Sinclair, Alexander Miller, Archibald Sinclair, all of Mont Clair P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 24th day of April, 1883 at his office. And you, Jernard Hager, who filed H. E. No. 1106 Aug. 1, 1882 upon the above described land are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on the first day of May, 1883, and show cause, if any you have, why said Joseph Downing should not be allowed to make due proof and payment for said land. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 30th day of April, 1883, viz: Benjamin B. Brown, D. S. No. 10322 for the east 1/2 of s 1/2 of section 6, township 146 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Rufus Pinkerton, George B. Mc Cormick, J. H. Montgomery, William Lenham, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1883 at his office. Wm. Glass, Att'y.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 12, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 15th day of May, 1883, viz: Charles W. Wales, H. E. No. 10486 for the northeast quarter of section 30, township 144 n., r. 61 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: D. R. Swarinton, Wm. Sandy, J. G. Blanchard, J. L. Wilcox, all of Sanborn, Barnes county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before Hon. Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Fargo, Cass county, D. T., on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. S. B. PINNEY, ATT'Y.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 23, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Alexander J. Giese, of Griggs county, D. T., against John Vanston for abandoning his homestead entry No. 12722 dated August 17, 1882 upon the south east quarter of section 23, township 146 north, range 58 west in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of April, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 23d 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 19th day of April 1883, viz: Edith J. Finn, H. E. No. 10322 for the s 1/2 of n 1/2 of section 16, township 145 n. r. 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Hugo Larsen, Charles B. Frost, John Patz, Christian A. Rosend, all of Mardell P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1883, at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., March 25, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Rose against Agnes Campbell for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 10273 dated May 1, 1882 upon the s 1/2 section 14, township 146, range 58, in Griggs county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 25, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim and secure final entry thereof on the 14th day of June, 1883, viz: Edith B. Math, H. E. No. 9939 for the s 1/2 of s 1/2 of section 14, township 58 w., and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Wm. Williams, Louis Anderson, N. A. Williams and Eugene Williams, all of Hope, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before J. N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 3d day of June, 1883, viz: Peter Fiero, D. S. No. 10322 for the southeast quarter of section 28, township 145 n., range 60 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John W. Fiero, A. G. Lindsey, Martin M. Finkdel, G. S. Byington, all of Helena, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony will be taken before John Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. S. B. PINNEY, ATT'Y.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: Svend Knudsen Skrien, D. S. No. 9873 for the e 1/2 of s 1/2 of n 1/2 of section 22, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole J. Skrien, John Torfin, Samuel Homme, A. A. Flato, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, 1883, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE.—Timber Culture. U. S. Land Office, Fargo, Dak., March 19, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Ezra W. McCrea against Mathias T. Swickard for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6608 dated March 17, 1882, upon the n 1/2 section 34, township 148, range 59, in Griggs county, Dak., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Mathias T. Swickard has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract since the date of said entry or prior to the date of commencement of this contest. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of May, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 1st day of May, 1883, viz: Joseph Downing, D. S. No. 10322 for the w 1/2 of section 3, township 146 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John G. Mills, Duncan Sinclair, Alexander Miller, Archibald Sinclair, all of Mont Clair P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 24th day of April, 1883 at his office. And you, Jernard Hager, who filed H. E. No. 1106 Aug. 1, 1882 upon the above described land are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on the first day of May, 1883, and show cause, if any you have, why said Joseph Downing should not be allowed to make due proof and payment for said land. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 30th day of April, 1883, viz: Benjamin B. Brown, D. S. No. 10322 for the east 1/2 of s 1/2 of section 6, township 146 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Rufus Pinkerton, George B. Mc Cormick, J. H. Montgomery, William Lenham, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1883 at his office. Wm. Glass, Att'y.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 12, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 15th day of May, 1883, viz: Charles W. Wales, H. E. No. 10486 for the northeast quarter of section 30, township 144 n., r. 61 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: D. R. Swarinton, Wm. Sandy, J. G. Blanchard, J. L. Wilcox, all of Sanborn, Barnes county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before Hon. Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Fargo, Cass county, D. T., on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. S. B. PINNEY, ATT'Y.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 23, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Alexander J. Giese, of Griggs county, D. T., against John Vanston for abandoning his homestead entry No. 12722 dated August 17, 1882 upon the south east quarter of section 23, township 146 north, range 58 west in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of April, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 23d 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 19th day of April 1883, viz: Edith J. Finn, H. E. No. 10322 for the s 1/2 of n 1/2 of section 16, township 145 n. r. 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Hugo Larsen, Charles B. Frost, John Patz, Christian A. Rosend, all of Mardell P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1883, at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., March 25, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Rose against Agnes Campbell for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 10273 dated May 1, 1882 upon the s 1/2 section 14, township 146, range 58, in Griggs county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 25, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim and secure final entry thereof on the 14th day of June, 1883, viz: Edith B. Math, H. E. No. 9939 for the s 1/2 of s 1/2 of section 14, township 58 w., and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Wm. Williams, Louis Anderson, N. A. Williams and Eugene Williams, all of Hope, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before J. N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 3d day of June, 1883, viz: Peter Fiero, D. S. No. 10322 for the southeast quarter of section 28, township 145 n., range 60 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John W. Fiero, A. G. Lindsey, Martin M. Finkdel, G. S. Byington, all of Helena, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony will be taken before John Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. S. B. PINNEY, ATT'Y.

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NOTICE.—Timber Culture. U. S. Land Office, Fargo, Dak., March 19, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Ezra W. McCrea against Mathias T. Swickard for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6608 dated March 17, 1882, upon the n 1/2 section 34, township 148, range 59, in Griggs county, Dak., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Mathias T. Swickard has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract since the date of said entry or prior to the date of commencement of this contest. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of May, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 1st day of May, 1883, viz: Joseph Downing, D. S. No. 10322 for the w 1/2 of section 3, township 146 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John G. Mills, Duncan Sinclair, Alexander Miller, Archibald Sinclair, all of Mont Clair P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 24th day of April, 1883 at his office. And you, Jernard Hager, who filed H. E. No. 1106 Aug. 1, 1882 upon the above described land are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on the first day of May, 1883, and show cause, if any you have, why said Joseph Downing should not be allowed to make due proof and payment for said land. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 30th day of April, 1883, viz: Benjamin B. Brown, D. S. No. 10322 for the east 1/2 of s 1/2 of section 6, township 146 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Rufus Pinkerton, George B. Mc Cormick, J. H. Montgomery, William Lenham, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1883 at his office. Wm. Glass, Att'y.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 12, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 15th day of May, 1883, viz: Charles W. Wales, H. E. No. 10486 for the northeast quarter of section 30, township 144 n., r. 61 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: D. R. Swarinton, Wm. Sandy, J. G. Blanchard, J. L. Wilcox, all of Sanborn, Barnes county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before Hon. Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Fargo, Cass county, D. T., on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. S. B. PINNEY, ATT'Y.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 23, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Alexander J. Giese, of Griggs county, D. T., against John Vanston for abandoning his homestead entry No. 12722 dated August 17, 1882 upon the south east quarter of section 23, township 146 north, range 58 west in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of April, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 23d 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 19th day of April 1883, viz: Edith J. Finn, H. E. No. 10322 for the s 1/2 of n 1/2 of section 16, township 145 n. r. 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Hugo Larsen, Charles B. Frost, John Patz, Christian A. Rosend, all of Mardell P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1883, at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., March 25, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Rose against Agnes Campbell for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 10273 dated May 1, 1882 upon the s 1/2 section 14, township 146, range 58, in Griggs county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 25, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim and secure final entry thereof on the 14th day of June, 1883, viz: Edith B. Math, H. E. No. 9939 for the s 1/2 of s 1/2 of section 14, township 58 w., and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Wm. Williams, Louis Anderson, N. A. Williams and Eugene Williams, all of Hope, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before J. N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 3d day of June, 1883, viz: Peter Fiero, D. S. No. 10322 for the southeast quarter of section 28, township 145 n., range 60 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John W. Fiero, A. G. Lindsey, Martin M. Finkdel, G. S. Byington, all of Helena, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony will be taken before John Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. S. B. PINNEY, ATT'Y.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: Svend Knudsen Skrien, D. S. No. 9873 for the e 1/2 of s 1/2 of n 1/2 of section 22, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole J. Skrien, John Torfin, Samuel Homme, A. A. Flato, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, 1883, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE.—Timber Culture. U. S. Land Office, Fargo, Dak., March 19, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Ezra W. McCrea against Mathias T. Swickard for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6608 dated March 17, 1882, upon the n 1/2 section 34, township 148, range 59, in Griggs county, Dak., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Mathias T. Swickard has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract since the date of said entry or prior to the date of commencement of this contest. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of May, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 1st day of May, 1883, viz: Joseph Downing, D. S. No. 10322 for the w 1/2 of section 3, township 146 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John G. Mills, Duncan Sinclair, Alexander Miller, Archibald Sinclair, all of Mont Clair P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 24th day of April, 1883 at his office. And you, Jernard Hager, who filed H. E. No. 1106 Aug. 1, 1882 upon the above described land are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on the first day of May, 1883, and show cause, if any you have, why said Joseph Downing should not be allowed to make due proof and payment for said land. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 30th day of April, 1883, viz: Benjamin B. Brown, D. S. No. 10322 for the east 1/2 of s 1/2 of section 6, township 146 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Rufus Pinkerton, George B. Mc Cormick, J. H. Montgomery, William Lenham, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1883 at his office. Wm. Glass, Att'y.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 12, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 15th day of May, 1883, viz: Charles W. Wales, H. E. No. 10486 for the northeast quarter of section 30, township 144 n., r. 61 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: D. R. Swarinton, Wm. Sandy, J. G. Blanchard, J. L. Wilcox, all of Sanborn, Barnes county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before Hon. Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Fargo, Cass county, D. T., on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office. S. B. PINNEY, ATT'Y.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 23, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Alexander J. Giese, of Griggs county, D. T., against John Vanston for abandoning his homestead entry No. 12722 dated August 17, 1882 upon the south east quarter of section 23, township 146 north, range 58 west in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of April, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 23d 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 19th day of April 1883, viz: Edith J. Finn, H. E. No. 10322 for the s 1/2 of n 1/2 of section 16, township 145 n. r. 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Hugo Larsen, Charles B. Frost, John Patz, Christian A. Rosend, all of Mardell P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1883, at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.