

Cooperstown Courier.

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COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK., FRIDAY, MAR. 9, 1883.

\$2 PER ANNUM

THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
By Ed. D. STAIR.

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Official Paper of Griggs County.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1883.

LOCAL LACONICS.

—A thing of beauty and a joy forever
—Cooperstown.

—Farmers are beginning to get their seeders in trim.

—The building boom continues in its almost deafening racket.

—Are you prepared for Wiggins' great storm, of to-day and to-morrow?

—The man who ever settled in Griggs county and regretted it is yet to be found.

—As procrastination is the thief of time, so is delay in purchasing Cooperstown property the thief of profit.

—Upton & Johnson have opened their new market on Roberts avenue, and bid the public give them a call.

—Let every person who can, be at the temperance meeting in the Merrill House next Sunday evening at 7:30.

—As we go to press Wiggins' long anticipated storm is parading in full-dress uniform about the office. Three cheers for Wiggins!

—The COURIER was mistaken, says Mr. Jas. Rankin, regarding the disease that carried away his best horse. 'Twas not the glanders.

—Hope was favored with a train last Sunday. It seemed tolerable easy for the company to get a train there when they once resolved so to do.

—A subscriber presents some very reasonable opinions on the ever live temperance topic, in a communication printed on the fifth page of this paper.

—Mrs. J. M. Melville's health continuing poor, Mr. Melville took her to Sanborn Wednesday, hoping that a rest from all household care may restore her.

—The hens of this vicinity that recently began laying, have suspended business or organized a "corner" on hen fruit. Half a dollar per dozen seems no temptation to them.

—The latest edition of Webster's dictionary defines 118,000 words—just about fifty-five more than is absolutely needed to portray the grandeur of this great Dakota land as a home.

—Mr. Jas. Muir, the skilled contractor and builder, has a card elsewhere. He has the agency for the celebrated Crown Chief and Union school desks, and invites all to give him a call.

—Mr. Ole Serungard, one of the early land attorneys of this county, will probably change his residence from Mandell to Cooperstown in a few weeks, in order to facilitate his growing business.

—Geo. L. Lenham & Co. are probably the largest retail mercantile shippers on the N. P. road. Last month their freight bills amounted to \$12,241.32, and nearly all the bill was for material destined for Cooperstown.

—A grand opportunity is here presented to the capitalist who will erect tenement houses or stores for rental. The demand is already great, and will constantly increase, which will ensure a rich return on any investment of that description.

—Work was delayed on the new educational institute the first few days of the week owing to non-arrival of required material. However, Messrs. Phillippe & Kent now have their forces at work, and we may expect the edifice of learning to be towering heavenward in short order.

—Our genial young hardware dealer, Mr. Anton Enger, returned yesterday from his purchasing and visiting tour, and glad enough he is, to get back to the town of genuine, unadulterated Dakota vim. His big stock is on the way and soon will be placed before the buying public.

—The temperance cause in Cooperstown and Griggs county is marching steadily on. The conflict is upon us as a people, and the armor must be girded and the battle won. "The war is inevitable, and let it come;" our people present a bold, almost unbroken front to the deadly enemy.

—Some wingless angel or incarnate apostle of the lower realm has pocketed Frank Smith's barber shears, and the boys now fear their hair and beards will get a little shaggy before Frank can get another pair.

—That large veins of pure water underlie Cooperstown has again been illustrated by the well just completed at the new hotel. The depth of the well is twenty-five feet and the water has raised some twelve feet from the bottom.

—A stranger entering our busy mart yesterday might easily have been deluded into the belief that the town and the whole country-side were out for an airing, or something of the kind, so crowded was Burrell avenue with teams and people.

—The big granary that stands over near Rollin street is to be remodeled and fitted up for an agricultural implement warehouse. Merrill Bros. & Luce will occupy it. A carload of nails for that firm has arrived and other goods are following.

—G. M. Smedley, who has for a couple years been in charge of the big Pillsbury & Hulbert elevator at Fargo, will come to glorious Griggs to live and prosper. Having resigned his position he will stir the soil of his fertile land in this county and gather in the golden apples.

—Mr. C. H. Frost, one of the thrifty farmers from the east shore of the Sheyenne, was in the county capitol yesterday. He expresses the opinion that the county of Steele ought not to be organized, as it will impose a heavy tax on the few settlers who will be forced into it.

—With her numerous earnest christian workers, and a population almost "solid" for temperance and prohibition, Cooperstown can truly be congratulated as being on the high road to a social and spiritual status that will equal the moral standing of the most refined little cities of America.

—Captain Robinson, mine host of the Park Avenue Hotel, Mandell, is one of the most active workers for the good of Griggs we have in the county. In one mail recently he received fourteen letters from as many different persons contemplating locating here, who were desirous of information.

—We always knew Dakota possessed the best looking women in the universe, but had a presentiment that they were painfully scarce. We know better now. A single bashful glance at a bevy that were yesterday assembled in the Pioneer Store convinces us they are plentiful in this favored region.

—The Cooperstown Lumber Company seems to have abundant capital and a good stock of enterprise. They have purchased of one firm 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and now have 100 carloads at the Sanborn & Cooperstown track. We doubt whether there is a lumber firm in Dakota that deals more extensively. Long may they tarry.

—Ed. M. Brown, for eight years postal clerk on the Fargo & Bismarck run, has resigned. A more efficient, better-hearted "mail slinger" never "tied out" a package, and he is to be congratulated upon freeing himself from a service so hard worked and poorly paid. "Ed." is an accomplished printer-journalist, and had no business to thus bury himself from the public for eight long years.

—A great big fat barker basked in the warmth over on the Boulevard, Monday. There being no gun in town Judge Andrus essayed forth with his trusty revolver, backed by Messrs. Jorgensen, Johnson and Melville, who were each loaded with a stick of cordwood. The Judge got within a few rods of the animal and blazed away. It is hardly necessary to add that the beast dropped—out of sight and into his subterranean home.

—The revival meetings at Meadow Brook Farm under the leadership of Mr. F. M. Rockwell are still held nightly, an increasing interest being manifested. The zealous efforts of Mr. Rockwell have already resulted in the salvation of several souls, and the good work goes on. Mrs. R. C. Cooper has generously chartered a "bus of Mr. Weatherbee, which plies between Cooperstown and the Meadow Brook Farm every evening, carrying all who may wish to attend the service gratis.

—Right here the COURIER wishes to be understood as always ready to extend a fraternal hand and good word for its brethren of the quill, for we believe united action for the grand good of Dakota will result much better than can mud-slinging. However, if any of our neighbors desire—as one or two show symptoms of—to "ride us," all we have to say is, hop right on, and when our patience ceases to be a virtue we'll simply bolt and give you the best we have in stock.

—If the Red River Land Co. succeeds in getting a couple tiers of townships from the east end of Griggs for their new county it will leave this county only a trifle over half as large as the state of Rhode Island, a third as large as Delaware, and to make a state like Connecticut it would take a full half dozen counties like ours will be, and a few sections over.

—That busy body and general dispensing agent of good, Mr. F. M. Rockwell, has started a petition, praying that the Board of Commissioners grant no liquor license within the confines of Griggs county. The universal manner in which signatures have been placed upon it in this place and by surrounding farmers and women is a caution to anyone contemplating to traffic in the stuff here! Mr. Rockwell will not rest until the whole county has been traversed and the will of the people expressed. What an incalculable power for right and morality one active, earnest man can be in a community is being finely demonstrated in our midst.

—The Sanborn Enterprise descends a good distance from journalistic decency to announce that this paper is shaky on its adjectives. It says: "Projective" is not synonymous with projected, nor "energizing" with energetic. We were not previously aware, and still have doubts, that the English vocabulary embraces the word "projective," and hence have never knowingly used it, the cut(?) immodesty of the Enterprise notwithstanding. The word "energizing" is Websterian and has never been improperly used in these columns. When the S. E. says it is not synonymous with energetic it lies or is ignorant. It is derived from energy, and means: "to use power in action; to act with force or vigor," etc. The COURIER did not set up shop as an educational journal, a vocabulist, or as the embodiment of typographical perfection, hence the Enterprise has no right to search its columns for trifling errors, and it is not to be lamented that the smart aleck who attempted criticism has displayed inexcusable shallowness. The COURIER is unwilling to believe that Bro. McKeon would be guilty of such a fraternal dishonor, and consequently attributes it to the fussy old grandma who "sticks" type on the Enterprise and occasionally paragraphs.

ORGANIZED.

A Temperance Society with Lots of "Backbone" will War Against the Rum Traffic.

At a call of the ladies of this town and vicinity a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Barnard Monday afternoon in the interests of the temperance cause. A goodly representation responded to the call and at the appointed hour the meeting was opened by the reading of the scriptures and prayer.

On motion Mrs. G. W. Barnard was chosen chairman and Mrs. R. C. Cooper secretary. The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting.

On motion it was voted that the organization for the prosecution of this work be "The Christian Temperance Union of Cooperstown." The meeting then elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

President—Mrs. J. N. Brown; 1st Vice-President—Mrs. Geo. W. Barnard; 2nd Vice-President—Mr. Frank M. Rockwell; Secretary—Wm. Glass; Treasurer—Mrs. R. C. Cooper.

On motion it was voted to choose seven ladies and seven gentlemen to constitute with the officers a Board of Management for the temperance work. The following ladies and gentlemen were duly elected upon this board of management: Mrs. John N. Jorgensen, Mrs. Wm. Carlton, Mrs. James Rankin, Mrs. Geo. W. Bath, Mrs. J. L. Haskell, Miss Minnie Barnard, Mrs. Dr. Kerr; Messrs. E. D. Stair, Geo. W. Barnard, C. C. Phillippe, Jack N. Brown, Byron Andrus, H. P. Smart, Wm. Gimblett.

Upon motion it was ordered that a petition be circulated through the county of Griggs asking the Board of Commissioners of our county not to grant license for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

On motion the secretary was requested to correspond with the Ladies Christian Union of Chicago for their constitution and by-laws.

The first meeting of the Temperance Union will be held at the Merrill House next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. An interesting program will be prepared, and all are cordially invited.

Mrs. R. C. COOPER,
Sec'y pro tem.

HOW SHE GROWS!

Which Exclamation is Daily used by People Visiting Cooperstown.

Local Business Institutions Expand in order to Meet the Hub's Exigency, While the Building Boom Increases in its Fury.

The success and material prosperity of a town depends more upon the character and enterprise of its people as a whole than upon the mere accident of its location. True, a favored locality, everything else being equal, will lead to a more rapid growth than would otherwise have been the case, but a place populated with live, public-spirited citizens must grow in spite of circumstances, while the best location in the world is nothing, if there be none to seize upon its advantages and turn them to account. Acknowledging these facts, Cooperstown is most fortunate, possessing both situation and the right kind of inhabitants. Conspicuous among those who are, and will continue to do much for Cooperstown, stands the firm of

ODEGARD & THOMPSON,

the Pioneer General Merchants of our busy young city. Under the careful and wise government of Mr. Thompson, the business of the institution has already reached enviable proportions, which reflect credit on the house and town alike. Though their store—24x64—seemed amply large at the start, some two months ago, the rapidly increasing volume of their trade has demonstrated their error, and they possess ample means and sufficient enterprise to correct it and meet the demands upon them in good style. They have purchased lots on the corner of Burrell avenue and Tenth street and are now busy maturing plans for a new block to be at least 48x80 feet in dimensions, and probably three stories high. If brick can be obtained, and the prospects are that that commodity can be successfully made here, they propose to erect of solid brick. The capital, the energy, the tact, the patience this driving firm seems to possess in almost inexhaustible quantities, combined with the earnest desire to build up a business that shall have for its corner stone "the good will of the people," is fully appreciated in this land, where prospects and realities sparkle as crystalline snow in the morning sun.

THE COURIER BUILDING.

The history of this journal is brief and has not been fraught with any unusual degree of prosperity, aside from the marvelous growth of its subscription list, which we claim exceeds that of any paper triple its age. However, the jobbing and advertising patronage is growing at a pace hardly to be expected by even the sanguine publisher. To better meet this growing requirement upon our business we deem it expedient to provide more commodious quarters than at present occupied by the COURIER, hence we enlist in the building army of Cooperstown. Contractor Moffat has the contract for the new office, which will be erected on the corner of Burrell avenue and Ninth street. In size it will be 20x40 feet, and two stories high. The work is being pushed with Mr. Moffat's accustomed vim, and the COURIER hopes to be settled in its permanent quarters by April 1st.

GRANT & PINKERTON

are a couple Griggs county gentlemen who propose to prosper with Cooperstown, and are having a very creditable two-story building erected on lot 9 in block 74. They contemplate, we learn, opening a billiard hall and saloon, but trust they may reach other conclusions.

STEVENS & ENGER,

who have been doing a general hardware traffic in Cooperstown for several weeks, already feel the urgent need of more room than allowed them in their temporary quarters, and hence are planning to build a good sized store on Burrell avenue at once. If the lot next to the one they own can be purchased they propose to erect a fine double store 48x70 feet, two stories high; otherwise they will build 28x70. The firm proposes to meet all the requirements of the public in their line, having bought liberally of heavy and shelf hardware. Thus it is, new building projects come to light in the "Hub" almost daily. Those already here are increasing facilities and new enterprises develop constantly.

The Dakota capital removal bill passed the house last Saturday by a vote of 15 to 7, and in all probability has passed the council, as on a test vote of referring to a committee it carried. It provides for a commission with full power to select site for a capitol, and have the buildings ready for the next meeting of the legislature.

Pat Donan at Dayton.

Col. P. Donan, recently on the Argus editorial staff, was down to the Dayton (Ohio) Dakota Banquete, and in responding to a toast, among many other truths said:

"Blizzards, tempests, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, and rascally political breezes come to this modern Eden only as dimly understood wailings of distant religions and peoples, who do not know enough to find their way to the sole remaining quarter section of paradise in all the western world. Here no wave of trouble ever rolls across the peaceful breast, and the prosperous people who raise infallibly from twenty to forty bushels of 'No. 1 Hard' to the acre of land that costs them nothing, and get a dollar and thirty-five cents a bushel for it, can calmly smile at Satan's rage, and face a frowning, because less fortunate world. This is the glorious Dakotaland that holds out her arms to the needy ones, the sorrowing ones, the unfortunate ones—even the old maids and old bachelors, even the ship-wrecked statesman—of every land and clime, and bids them come and be welcome, come and be safe, come and be prosperous and happy, where there are no storms, no floods, no clouds, no sorrow and no fears; where the garden spot of creation is to be had at a bit an acre, and where one long, perpetual, blissful spring time and harvest time lasts all the year."

A New Sectional Map.

The popular "New Sectional Map of the Red River Valley," issued one year ago, by Chas. Groenendyke, has been revised and corrected in accordance with latest obtainable data, and is now being issued. This map, without any doubt, is the most accurate and comprehensive one of this region, and much pains have been taken to obtain correct locations of new towns, postoffices, railways, etc.

It will be issued in two editions. The "Pocket Edition," with flexible covers, colored by counties, and containing a full epitome of the U. S. land laws will be sent for \$1, postpaid; plain sheet without covers and land laws, 50 cts. Address, Chas. Groenendyke, Publisher, Fargo, Dak.

Proceedings County Commissioners.

MARCH 1, 1883, 2 o'clock, p. m.
Present—Rollin C. Cooper and N. C. Rukke.
Rollin C. Cooper in the chair.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

FOLLOWING BILLS FILED:

Cooperstown Lumber Co.	\$ 3 12
Andrew Johnson	16 57
J. N. Jorgensen	41 30
J. Melville	6 50
J. Melville	22 50
Byron Andrus	142 00
Geo. W. Bath	6 00
Geo. W. Barnard	10 80

BILLS APPROVED AS FOLLOWS:

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Geo. W. Barnard	10 80

Moved and ordered that the following persons be appointed as commissioners of the Board of Insanity, to-wit: Theodore F. Kerr for two years and Frank L. Axtell for one year.

Notice of the formation of the following school districts were filed, to-wit:

No. 6.—Including sections 25 and 26 in township 146 north of range 58 west, sections 31 and 32 in township 146 range 57, sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 in township 145, range 58 and sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 in township 145 range 57.

No. 7.—Including sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 in township 145 range 58 and sections 18, 19, 30 and 31 in township 145 range 57.

No. 8.—Including sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 in township 145 range 58.

No. 9.—Including sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in township 147 range 57 and sections 6, 7 and 8 in township 147 range 56.

No. 10.—Including sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 in township 144 range 61.

Board adjourned until April 2, 1883, at 2 p. m.

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

—We don't pretend to know at what rate of speed the wind is traveling to-day but do honestly believe that Wiggins' reputation—if he ever had any—as a weather prognosticator is saved.

—Cooperstown is to have a 100,000 bushel elevator which is to be "run independent of all associations or grain combinations." A similar institution is desired for Valley City.—Times.

—The Sanborn Enterprise must be dizzy. The article it says the COURIER published without credit, was properly credited as an anonymous one. The Enterprise is evidently inclined to jealousy, captiousness, or a bilious attack.

Dakota Hardware for Sale.

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

100 Tons Hay.

Hay wanted at the Pioneer Store, ODEGARD & THOMPSON.

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., D. I.

A Flood Predicted.

Jamestown Capital: Capt. Sims, a Missouri river man of long experience, says there is every reason to fear another flood in the spring, provided the river breaks, as is its habit at the upper end. The ice is heavy and there is a great deal of snow above—two causes which produce disastrous results. He says the first breakup almost always occurs in and at the mouth of the Yellowstone before it does down this way.

Killing by Cow Boys.

John C. Downing, a soldier of Company C, Thirteenth infantry, was, a few days ago, without any provocation, shot and killed at Fort Stanton, New Mexico by two cow boys. The murderers were arrested and turned over to the United States authorities. Excitement at the court was high, and had it not been for the promptness and coolness of Maj. Van Horn, the commanding officer at Fort Stanton, the two murderers would have been lynched.

Last Week's Failures.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 289 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the present week, 23 less than the preceding week, 84 more than the corresponding week in 1882, and 123 more than the same week in 1881. Although the number of failures continues to be very large, still the majority of them are those of small traders, while the few important ones are no larger than at this season last year.

Lumber on the Free List.

Saginaw lumbermen are thoroughly aroused at the blow threatened against the lumber interest by putting lumber on the free list, and a meeting was held here recently to take definite action. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to proceed to Washington to lobby against the proposition to put lumber on the free list and telegrams were sent to Chicago, Minneapolis, and other Northwestern lumber points, urging the sending of similar delegations, to meet next week in Washington, or as soon as possible, together.

Death of an Old Drummer-Boy.

Henry E. Lighter, the drummer-boy of 1812, died in Baltimore on Tuesday in his 85th year. His father was a drummer in the war of the revolution, and himself enlisted in the American army at the age of fourteen years at the outbreak of the war of 1812. At Fort Mifflin, Baltimore, during the bombardment by the British, a shot carried away the flagstaff, to which the banner was attached. Young Lighter, boy though he was, sprang bravely on to the ramparts, undismayed by the flying shells, and seizing the flag-staff replanted it in the socket. Thus Key was enabled to "see it by the dawn's early light," and write the national anthem.

Emma Bond's Condition.

Miss Emma Bond continues to grow weaker. Since her appearance before the grand jury she has never been free of the terrible paroxysms that result from the injury to her spine. The horrible pains of the last six weeks have made such inroads upon her general health that she is again reduced in flesh. Her immediate relatives have no hope of her recovery. The public can gain an idea of what this lady has endured, when they learn that it is positively true that in one day she had thirty-two fainting spells and thirteen nervous chills. The community is still watching with keen anxiety the final outcome of this most horrible outrage.

The Blockade in Southwestern Minnesota.

Lyon County News, 27th: The snow blockade of the Winona & St. Peter road began the night of Friday, Jan. 5; was broken the 7th; was blockaded the second time on Monday night, the 8th; was raised the 10th, and blockaded for the third time on the 18th, and has remained close to the present time, with good prospects of continuance for some time. Since Jan. 5, twenty-one days, we have had but four trains from the east—one on the 8th, and one on the 16th, 17th and 18th. But two trains brought Eastern mails. The present blockade began last Thursday, 18th, when the train from the east got into Marshall only by making a dare-devil run from Tracy in thirty-five minutes, thus pushing through the cuts under a full head of steam.

An Important Railroad Decision.

The supreme court of the state of New York has just reversed the action of Justice Haught, who refused last summer to grant a mandamus to compel the New York Central and the Erie railways to forward freight when the freight handlers had gone on a strike. The reversal is one of wide-reaching importance, especially if it shall be sustained by the court of appeals. Justice Haught held that those injured by the refusal to forward freight had a remedy in an action for damages. The supreme court held

that the railroads must do their duty as common carriers, because they have a special highway granted them by the state; that the men had a right to strike, and the railways to refuse to raise the wages, but still innocent persons must not be expected to bear the consequences. The railways must do their duty. The decision has quite taken away the breath of the New York monopoly organs.

Wisconsin Mail Robber Arrested.

Joseph Brown, the recent postmaster at Cable, upon the North Wisconsin, was arrested at River Falls Sunday, by Mail Inspector Pulcher and Postmaster Harding of Hudson. It seems the office at Cable was burned some weeks ago, when Brown claimed that some \$180 worth of stamps were destroyed, but subsequent investigation revealed that they were stolen, and Brown is held for the theft and possibly for firing the office. He disgorge \$180 to the officers, and has been taken to Madison for trial.

Red Cloud and Sec. Teller.

Red Cloud, in an interview with the secretary of the interior and commissioner of Indian affairs, on Monday last demanded the restoration of his horses or cash. The commissioner of Indian affairs, remarked that the whole number of horses taken from the Sioux up to date 7,000, which were sold for \$19,400 and that the war department could not satisfactorily account for the proceeds of these sales. This fact, he added, ironically, was a strong argument in favor of transferring the Indian bureau to the war department. Red Cloud said: "I want a new agent. McGillicuddy is a bad man. He is quarrelsome and calls us bad names. He says we are old women. He steals our supplies. You do not make him give vouchers for our supplies. You take his word, and he steals from us."

A Funeral Upon the Heels of a Wedding.

Halifax, Va., telegram. Last night Mr. James Guthrie, a prosperous young farmer, was married to Miss Hulda Martin. A large company was present at the wedding, which took place at the residence of the bride's father. Owing to bad weather the guests remained at the mansion all night. This morning, when they assembled at the breakfast table, it was remarked that the bride and groom were late in coming. Suddenly the shriek of a woman was heard, and the startled guests rushed into the hall, where they met the bride of a night, who cried: "My husband, Oh, my husband!" When she awoke this morning the young lady found her husband dead by her side. She is a maniac with grief. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the house in which he was married, the four groomsmen acting as pall-bearers, and the minister, who married him, performing the funeral ceremony.

New Northwestern Inventions.

Patents have been issued as follows: George Adams and M. M. Jenkins, Sherburne, Minn., cockle seed separator; Lucien P. Bardwell, Marion, Iowa, printers roller; William A. Bradley, Oshkosh, shingle machine; William Bray, Milwaukee, engravers' tool; Norman H. Brokaw, Marinette, Wis., block presser for wood paper machines; Eli A. Byers, Birmingham, Iowa, hay elevator and carrier; Richard E. Caviness and G. McCormick, Beckwith, Iowa, trip wire for check-rod corn planters; Amos W. Diefendorf and P. H. Merrill, Wycena, Wis., cultivator; Edward G. Durant, Racine, Wis., opera chair; William D. Gray, Milwaukee, apparatus for the gradual reduction of grain; John H. Hunter, Janesville, Wis., harness buckle; De Witt C. Jewett, Sand Spring, Iowa, hay loader; Jacob M. Replage, Farragut, Iowa, ball & driver for millstones; Guilford D. Rowell, Appleton, Wis., hoisting carrier; August Schannweber, Davenport, Iowa, washing machine; Alonso W. Straw, Milwaukee, fabric for lining garments, etc.

Dangerous Fire in New York.

An exciting fire occurred in New York early Thursday morning. The fire broke out in the slips of the ocean steamship lines, and spread rapidly to the store-houses and to the steamer Egypt which was soon wrapped in a windingsheet of flame, and was towed out into deep water, where firemen and seamen saved her in a badly wrecked condition. The magnificent floating palace, the Alaska, was for a while in great peril, but was saved by prompt and efficient service of seamen and firemen. Much property was lost in a few minutes, so swift did the element of destruction do its work. The whole city and the surrounding shipping was illuminated, and constituted the most brilliant spectacle seen in New York for many years. The fire spread into every part of Egypt with great rapidity, and the vast volume of smoke rolling from the hatchways and wafted up and down, at times almost entirely concealing the hull from view. The fire rolled and cracked in great sheets from the hold, now lapping the very trucks with its forked tongue and then again swooping down with resisting fury on the deck, and rolling and tumbling back and forth like great waves in a restless sea. Presently there came a terrific explosion that was heard clear across Manhattan

Island, the flame shot upward with renewed energy, and great volumes of sparks and blazing timbers followed, falling like Titanic pyrotechnics into the water. Then came a second, third, fourth and fifth explosion that bid fair from their violence to rend the blazing hull in twain.

Solace for Damaged Business.

Two suits each to recover \$90,000 damages, have been commenced in the Kings county supreme court by Howard S. Ingersoll. One is against the Sun Printing and Publishing association for publishing Dec. 15, 1880, an article headed "Whipped on Barclay street." The other suit is against Isaac W. England as publisher of the New York Illustrated Times, and Sinclair Tausey as president of the American News company. An engraving purporting to depict the horse-tipping of the plaintiff and bearing the caption, "A Woman's Revenge—Howard S. Ingersoll whipped by Miss Freeman in Barclay street, New York—see next page"—was printed in the Illustrated Times. The plaintiff claims that in consequence of these publications his business has been injured. He also alleges that he caused the arrest of his assailant who was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of \$250.

Prohibition of Round Dances and Beer.

Wheeling Va., special: A letter of condemnation from Rt. Rev. John J. Kain, bishop of Wheeling, against the Knights of St. John, a German Catholic society of this city, was read in all Catholic churches to-day, ordering all Catholics to withdraw from the society before March 1, under pain of excommunication. Last September the diocesan synod, at a meeting here, passed a statute forbidding round dances and the sale of beer at entertainments given by Catholic societies, and a pastoral letter was issued ordering all the Catholic societies to enroll themselves as such, and submit their constitution for approval by Jan. 1 all not doing so to be denied the privileges accorded regular Catholic societies. The Knights of St. John did not obey the order, and on last Tuesday night gave a ball, at which beer was sold and round dancing indulged in, as the matter, as much excitement had been created among German Catholics. The letter to-day was the result. Whether the members will withdraw or defy the episcopal authority is a mooted question. Many of them talk defiantly now and the German press characterizes the action as an outrage on the freedom of the German members of the church.

The C. B. & Q. Corralles the D. & K. G.

The Globe Democrat has it from good authority that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has obtained a controlling voice in the management of the Denver & Rio Grande, and it will shortly undertake the operation of the line. Control of the Rio Grande will give the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy a line to Pueblo and a share of the Denver business of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; also a share of the Union Pacific business between Omaha and Pueblo. The Denver & Rio Grande laid a third rail to Pueblo to accommodate the Santa Fe and the Union Pacific, and thereby secured an interest in the business of one road to Pueblo and of the other to Denver. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will naturally fall heir to the percentages heretofore paid by the Denver & Rio Grande in the pool, and will also hold its own share; but the most important outcome of the change in control will be the securing to Chicago, Burlington & Quincy of a line to Salt Lake City. The division of the Denver & Rio Grande, now approaching completion from Salt Lake connection with the Central Pacific, a consummation most important, can be easily formed. This action of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in gaining control of the Rio Grande, while not wholly unexpected, will cause some lively studying of the railroad maps of the far west.

Failure of a Big Chicago Company.

It was officially announced to the employees of the Union Iron and Steel Rolling mill late Thursday night that the works would shut Friday morning. The news came to them like a thunderbolt from a clear sky and their astonishment was exhibited in manner and expression. Mr. Jones, general superintendent of the company, says the suspension is due to the low prices of rails and other product of the mills. The company employ about 2,000 men and the monthly pay roll average \$125,000. The president of the company made an official statement which was interpreted as a virtual admission of a failure. The company has executed to A. L. Griffin, its vice president, a mortgage for \$1,000,000, subject to a prior mortgage of \$500,000. The following figures are most reliable obtainable: Value of plant and stock, \$4,000,000; capital stock, \$2,000,000. The annual statement last year showed a surplus of \$60,000, besides mortgages. The liabilities are estimated at \$1,000,000. At the close of navigation the company had on hand \$2,500,000 worth of ore, for which it was in debt. This has been reduced to \$1,700,000. How much is due is not stated.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Friday, January 26.

SENATE.—There was a long and earnest debate on the tariff. The first thing taken up was iron bars, flats and rods. Senator Beck proposed to make a sweeping reduction, which was not agreed to; but Brown, Morgan, was more successful. Sherman came to his support. The Ohio senator's action caused some surprise at first, because he had been up to this time resisting every effort at reduction. Mr. Brown's motion was to make the tariff on bar iron \$18 per ton, on flats \$20, and rods \$22 per ton. The rate fixed by the committee's bill was per pound, but was equal to \$19.60 on bars, \$22.40 on flats, and \$24.84 on rods. When the eyes and noses were called, the strength of the proposition was for the first time developed, and the solid democrat vote was reinforced by that of Sherman and Van Wyck on the republican side, which carried it, 30 to 27. The debate continued through the day.

The president sent to the senate, the following nominations: Lieut. Col. James C. Duane, corps of engineers, to be colonel; Mr. Henry M. Robert, corps of engineers, to be lieutenant colonel. Postmasters: M. W. Moir, Eldora, Iowa; C. A. Lisle, Fort Madison, Iowa; James M. Emery, Lenora, Iowa; Sophia M. Miller Alexandria, Minn.; Alfred H. Lewis, Milbank, Dak.

HOUSE.—The debate on the tariff occupied the whole day, and one which only giants in tariff could discuss, and the small fry wisely refrained from interrupting. The old quinine story was told over and over again.

Saturday, January 27.

SENATE.—The senate disposed of routine business early in the session, and then proceeded to consider the tariff bill. The debate was long, tedious and, except to those engaged in the speech making, exceedingly dull. A very late session was held, the metal schedule occupying the day.

In the course of the debate Mr. Beck again attacked the tariff commission. He said that no body of men more artfully concealed their deceptive designs than that commission, adding that it went to work deliberately to deceive congress and the country. He was particularly severe on Messrs. Porter and Skinner of the commission.

The principal changes made in the bill to-day were in the direction of reduction. But some of the attempts made to reduce duties were unsuccessful, and the reductions generally were not so great as some of them have been. Barbed wire was ordered to 6 cent a pound.

HOUSE.—The tariff discussion in the house was not enlivened by any exciting scenes, but was remarkable for the interest manifested by the members in the remarks of Messrs. McKinley and Carlisle. Both must have been greatly flattered by the throngs of eager associates, who utilized every available spot to hear what was being said by these giants in behalf of their positions. There were few interruptions of the speakers, and these were of minor importance, and did not perceptibly hinder the progress of the debate. It was understood that when the hour arrived for closing general debate that a motion would be made on the part of the democrats to suspend the rules, and pass the bill without further discussion.

Monday, January 29.

SENATE.—The day was spent in the consideration of the tariff bill. Nothing of special interest characterized the proceedings save a curt speech by Senator Hoar in defense of inventors, in the course of which he declared that we still had to go to Europe for our literature.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburn presented to the house the memorial of the Minnesota legislature praying for a more liberal appropriation for the immediate improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Minn.

Delegate Pettigrew introduced a bill in the house authorizing the quartermaster general to investigate the claims of George F. Pratt for work used in the construction of Fort Abernethy during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865.

Mr. Belmont, from the foreign affairs committee, presented a minority report against the abrogation of the treaty with Hawaii. He takes the ground that there are grave objections against congressional interference with the treaty-making power; that gross frauds have been perpetrated under this treaty; and he offers a resolution authorizing the president to investigate. Work was resumed on the tariff bill.

Tuesday, January 30.

SENATE.—The joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to continue work on the census was adopted.

The tariff bill was then considered. During the debate Mr. Beck declared that he was not a free trader.

He said that a careful study of the question of taxation and opposition to it had convinced him that the only manner to pay the expenses of the government was by a well regulated tariff, and that free trade practically was an impossibility, because no process of direct taxation could be devised which would cause the burdens of the government to be borne equally by all the States and people of the country. He was convinced that the free trade doctrine was chimerical and fallacious, and that under the constitution it could not exist without an imposition of unbearable hardships through inequalities of taxes.

As the whole result of the days proceedings was extremely unsatisfactory and involved little less than a waste of time and words.

HOUSE.—The postoffice appropriation bill was reported with a recommendation that the house non-concur in the \$189,000 item for fast mail facilities, and the date (July 1, next) for the 2-cent postage provision to take effect. The report was adopted.

The tariff bill was labored with. In the schedule of chemicals there are 167 items. The house to-day only passed over thirty-five of these. The only change made in the bill was to reduce the duty on castor oil from 80c to 70c per gallon. The present duty is \$1 per gallon. Glucose was reduced from twenty-five per cent to twenty per cent, at valorem, the present tariff. The duty recommended by the committee on acidulated phosphoric oxide, an article of otherwise, \$3 per ton, was amended so as to continue it to the article imported for fertilizing purposes. This was, however, finally stricken out of the schedule, Mr. Kelly assenting to the motion.

Wednesday, January 31.

SENATE.—The bill providing for a centennial cotton and industrial exposition in 1884 passed.

Work on the tariff bill was resumed. Pending the debate the hour arrived for the eulogies in memory of the late Congressman Orth, and Senator Harrison proceeded to address the senate. He made an eloquent review of the life and services of the late distinguished representative of Indiana, whose name has been inseparably linked with the history of his state and the nation for the last forty years.

HOUSE.—Eulogies on the late Godlove S. Orth, which began at 3 o'clock, interrupted the consideration of the tariff bill in the house to-day. In the three hours discussion, however, the taper of the house in regard to the pending bill was still further emptied. It showed the dissatisfaction among republicans on the question of tariff on many articles entering into common consumption.

There is undoubtedly quite a large element on the republican side for discriminating in favor of the great mass of consumers as against the capitalist and manufacturer. On the question of striking out the duty on quinine, twenty-four republicans voted with the democrats. Among these were Washburn and Kasson.

Thursday, February 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Ingalls presented a petition of citizens of Dakota against the division of the territory and for its admission with its present boundaries.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution suspending the operation of the law requiring the coinage of 2,000,000 silver dollars monthly. Work on the tariff bill was resumed.

HOUSE.—Nothing of special interest was done, the day being spent in consideration of the tariff bill.

The house made better progress with the bill than on any previous day, having nearly finished the chemical schedule.

Over eighty different items were passed, leaving ten more of that schedule to be considered.

There was a much better feeling between the two sides. There was also a less disposition to make speeches on the abstract question of the tariff, and a greater inclination to debate the merits of the separate items in the bill.

The New Colorado Senators.

In the joint session of both houses of the legislature at noon to-day, Hon. Thomas N. Bowen of Rio Grande was elected United States senator for the term of six years from March 4, and Hon. H. A. W. Tabor of Arapahoe for the short term, each of whom received the full party vote.

Judge Thomas M. Bowen is a native of Iowa. He is about forty years of age. When a youth he went to Kansas, and when not over twenty-one, became the commander of a Kansas regiment in the late war. After the war he became the supreme justice of Arkansas. He was afterwards appointed governor of Idaho, but resigned. In 1876 he located in Colorado, and was elected judge of the district court, having been defeated for supreme justice. In 1880 he resigned this office, and has devoted himself to mining in the San Juan country. He has handled a great deal of money, with the reputation of being a millionaire, but at present his wealth depends upon the output of his mines. He is a shrewd politician, and has none but positive traits of character.

A. W. Tabor is one of the mining millionaires of Colorado, having made a colossal fortune out of the Little Pittsburg at Leadville. His first political triumph was election as lieutenant governor on the ticket with Frederick Pitkin, his most worthy competitor for senatorial honors. He had been scheming for the senatorship for years, but in the midst of his last canvass he became involved in a scandalous suit for divorce, defending on complaint of his wife, who had taken the initiative. He took time by the forelock, however, and secured a decree in a remote southern county on his own complaint, but compromised by allowing his wife to take a decree at Denver with a quarter of a million always to quiet the scandal.

Cheating in Petitions to Congress.

Washington Special: Fifty-seven petitions asking the passage of the bill to extend national aid to common schools were presented in the senate this morning by Blair and Mahone, twenty-five by the former and thirty-two by the latter. The uniformity in the signatures to the great majority of these has created some curiosity as to their genuineness as representative persons. In many instances all the signatures on a petition, to the number of fifty or one hundred, are found to have been written by the same person, with neither cross marks nor memoranda to explain the rather singular fact. In one instance, in a petition purporting to come from Aiken, S. C., the names of ministers of the Gospel was signed to petitions by some person, and among the Virginia petitions presented by Mahone the same handwriting in Lynchburg and Salem and counties of Nansemond, Pittsylvania and Gloucester. The petitions are not dated, and, without one exception, are from the South.

Mrs. John Evans, wife of a wealthy manufacturer of Meriden, Conn., recently deceased, in addition to giving \$1,500 to the South Meriden Methodist church, has given \$2,000 to the Wesleyan University in Middletown to found the John Evans scholarship.

By the end of this year the Canadian Pacific Railway will be at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and the British Columbia section will have advanced considerably in the direction of meeting the western end of the prairie section.

DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

YANKTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Burdick to-day moved successfully to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. Jackson's bill was last yesterday...

By Mr. Ziebach: To provide for the payment of debts by garnishment. By Mr. Scooby: To amend the civil code so that no property shall be exempt from an execution for purchase money of the property claimed to be exempt.

The council passed a bill providing fees for the prevailing party in case of foreclosure of mortgage by advertisement. In the house the business was light. The bill passed an hour...

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 29.—The storm which threatened to disturb the pleasant relations which should exist between the governor and the legislature has blown over, and no one has been hurt...

YANKTON, Jan. 31.—The excitement over removing the capital to Huron still continues, though cooler heads declare there is no chance of passage. It is said that Huron people have raised \$27,000, but this will probably not avail at present.

ONLY FIFTY BILLS have been introduced in the house and forty-six in the council. Few bills have been presented to the governor for his approval...

By Mr. Wagner, requiring railroad companies to build fences in certain cases; by Mr. Buehert, to repeal the law of registration of voters, and to prevent fraudulent voting; by Mr. Sterling, repealing the section of the chapter on revenue providing for taxing insurance companies on premiums...

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 30.—Mr. Walsh to-day created surprise by introducing a bill to remove the capital. It provides that one day after the final adjournment of the present legislature the capital of Dakota shall be located at or within two miles of Huron...

There are other provisions of lesser importance. Dakota's exemption law is altogether too liberal, and has been severely criticized by Democratic states in arguing against admission. Walsh's bill, introduced in the house to-day, makes important changes. It provides, in addition to the property mentioned in Sec. 323...

point, commissioners to do anything in the premises, since the organization act makes it the duty of the governor to appoint all territorial officers. The matter will be an interesting topic for a few days, but it will probably not pass. Mr. Jackson introduced a bill to incorporate the city of Sioux Falls.

Mr. Walsh: To allow supervisors of townships to issue bonds for improving public highways; Mr. Roberts, relating to the sale of land for five years.

EXEMPTION FROM SEIZURE FOR DEBT: By Mr. Benson, to regulate revenue and provide for collections thereof derived from mining. This will be read by the committee on mines...

NEW COUNTY PROJECTS: E. A. Henderson, in Grand Forks Plain Dealer: The most important scheme now on the tapis is the one which proposes to establish the county of Steele out of portions of Grand and Hill counties.

By Mr. Benson: Authorizing the commissioners of Huron county to issue bonds to fund outstanding indebtedness; by Mr. Robinson, legalizing acts of a secular nature on holidays.

McAlister has introduced a bill in the house which strikes a popular chord. It provides for the punishment of the jury man charged with conviction for murder the jury man charged with conviction for murder shall be death or life imprisonment.

Dakota's Insane Asylum Inspected. YANKTON, Jan. 31.—The visit of the governor, members of the legislature, and many citizens of Yankton to the insane asylum took place to-day, and was pleasant and satisfactory.

Dakota Officers. Washington special: There promises to be very soon a very general shaking up of the federal officers in Dakota. The slate as at present made up is as follows:

Secretary of the Territory—J. M. Teller, brother of Secretary Teller, vice George H. Hand. Associate Justice at Deadwood—Mr. Cameron of New York, vice G. C. Moody.

Register at Watertown—Hon. Charles G. Williams of Wisconsin, vice A. M. Elliott. Receiver at Fargo—Hon. J. Jorgensen, vice T. M. Pugh.

Perfect Manhood. Many young and middle-aged men suffer from an exhaustive drain that weakens every organic function, and is hurtful to both mind and body, ending often in extreme nervous debility.

Surveyor General Fessenden, when questioned in regard to moving his office from Yankton to Huron, said he received no notice to that effect; but the report was no doubt true. He had recommended the change over a year ago, as Yankton was too inaccessible to other points in the territory.

of the code of civil procedure, that a debtor may, in lieu of his personal property not exempt, exempt goods, real estate, or any other personal property not to exceed in the aggregate \$500 in value, which is also exempt and must be chosen and appraised as provided in Chap. 13, of code of civil procedure.

YANKTON, Feb. 1.—There will, for several days at least, be a great interest in the scheme of removing the capital from a few days past. The Huron people grow terribly excited, and sent a delegation here which said Huron would raise \$50,000, if necessary, but might say for what the money was to be used.

When the bill came up for a second reading, Mr. Walsh moved successfully to refer it to a special committee for the purpose of raising it through. The motion to refer it to the committee on territorial affairs was carried with two dissenting votes.

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ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Iron Hand Shown in the "Germanization" of These Provinces.

The "Germanization" of Alsace and Lorraine goes on at a rapid rate. The Lorraine authorities leave no stone unturned in the work of destroying everything French. Even the sermons in the churches at Metz are now delivered in German, and the French population has not made the slightest protest.

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retorted: "You are paid for holding me, and I intend you shall earn your salary." They never made up, and never married. She married another actor, and clung still to the dislike for the man with whom she plays.

Philadelphia has a co-operative store with a present capital of \$30,000 and real estate worth \$20,000. It pays an annual dividend to its shareholders of 6 per cent. on their purchases. The manager says that the whole secret of success in co-operation is to start on a scale and extend the business slowly.

A Romantic Southern Case.

A sensational and romantic case has just been brought to light on the issuing of a warrant by Gov. Stephens, of Georgia, on the requisition of the governor of South Carolina for the arrest of H. G. Porte. About twelve years ago Porte moved from Marion county, S. C., and settled near Palmetto, Georgia.

Things in General.

Statistics of the Franco-Prussian war show that 1,000,000 German soldiers entered France; 766 engagements—that is, a conflict involving not less than a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery—took place.

At the annual meeting of the society of the Center church, of Hartford Connecticut, last night, attention was called to the fact that the 250th anniversary of the church will occur this year, it having been founded in New Town, now Cambridge, Mass., in 1633.

A Queer Race in Japan.

In her book on Japan Miss Bird described the curious people called Ainos, who live in the province of Soudal and are supposed to be the aboriginal race of the country. They are thickly covered with hair, and Miss Bird asserts that she saw "two boys whose backs were covered with fur as soft and fine as that of a cat."

"Tickle, My Client."

Sergeant Ballantine, an English lawyer, now lecturing in this country, is noted for his severity of his wit, which he frequently uses in cross-examining witnesses. Like many other professional "wits," he never takes kindly a joke against himself. On one occasion he had a lady client with the peculiar name of Tickle, for whom he appeared before the late Baron Martin in a breach-of-promise case.

THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
By Ed. D. STAIR.

Both houses of the Minnesota legislature have passed high license bills.

Advices from Boston say that Gov. Butler is mapping out a campaign for the presidency. He expects to pose as the poor man's friend. There are some incidents in his career that will probably give him trouble.

Dr. Jorgensen, who it was expected would receive the appointment of receiver of public moneys at the Fargo Land office, has been sent to Washington Territory. E. C. Greary will succeed Mr. Pugh at the Fargo office.

Although Connecticut may be the home of many of the impositions practiced upon the American public, it is also the seat of much temperance and religious teaching. Recent statistics show that the state contains only 1,189 saloon-keepers, while the number of clergymen is nearly as large—1,055.

As the season advances it becomes evident that the estimate of the wheat crop of 1882, as made up by the department at Washington, of 502,789,000 was an over-estimate. Not only do competent judges place the crop at some forty or fifty million bushels less, but the quality of a large portion is proving quite unsatisfactory. The price of choice sound wheat is likely to mark a still greater advance.

In nearly every city the attention of teachers is attracted to the increased use of tobacco among lads and young men, which is due to the introduction of the cigarette. A principal of one of the Philadelphia schools has addressed the Board of Education the subject and says that a large proportion of the 50,000 pupils in the schools are in the habit of using tobacco. He hopes to do something to check the use of it, as well as the use of liquor. He has pasted on the inside of every text-book used in his school, where it will stare the pupil in the face every time he opens his book, a form of good advice, entitled, "The Three Rs"—"Read, Reflect and Resolve that you will never use intoxicants or tobacco. Intoxicants greatly shorten life." This is accompanied by a table of insurance expectations, showing that the life of persons between the ages of 20 and 60 is shortened by intemperance to the extent of from five to twenty-eight years.—Detroit Free Press.

The Boom of 1883.

The present year is to witness a marvelous influx of immigration into North Dakota. People are coming here from all parts of the country. While some may come merely to look the country over and spy out the land, thousands are coming to settle and make homes for themselves and families. They have heard the stories that have been told of this wheat garden of the world and they are coming to get a piece of it. We have every reason to expect a large immigration from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Nearly all will bring some capital with them and enter actively into the work of building our future great state. The coming of so many people this spring will give a wonderful impetus to all kinds of business and the coming season will be one of the most prosperous that our people have ever experienced. We all have reason to feel encouraged and cheered at the bright outlook before us. There is not a town or a city throughout all North Dakota that will not be greatly benefited by the immigration of 1883. The Republican is receiving daily a large number of letters making inquiries as to the prospects of Fargo. Our city is known far and wide throughout the east. No doubt many of these new comers will invest here in the metropolis of the Red River Valley, and in doing so, they will make no mistake. The fact is North Dakota to-day offers better inducements for the investment of capital than any other section of the world, and capitalists are quick to see and improve the opportunity and "catch on." To those in the east who are desirous of getting on to government land we would say, come this year or you are liable "to get left." Thousands of acres of this land are now being filed upon and a vast quantity of it will be taken up this year. There is good reason to believe that the present year will witness an addition of 50,000 to the population of North Dakota. At this rate of increase it will not be many years before she will be entitled to admission into the Union as a state. There is another thing that we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon, and that is, the immigrants who are coming are of the very best kind. They are intelligent men and women and nearly all of them possess the means to establish themselves here in their new western homes. The outlook for North Dakota is better to-day than ever before in her history.—Fargo Republican.

The neighboring county of Barnes has the following wheat record for 1882, according to the Times:

"A reader wants to know the area under cultivation in Barnes county in 1882, and the average yield of wheat and oats. The total area under cultivation was 125,000 acres; 90,000 were sown to wheat, with an average yield of 22½ bushels to the acre. The acreage of oats was 15,000, and the average yield 45 bushels. The acreage under cultivation will be vastly increased during the coming season."

A Big Bonanza.

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

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

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

100 Cords of Wood

Wanted at once by Odegard & Thompson, Pioneer Store.

A. F. GROVES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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

JAMES MUIR,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Parties about to build give me a call. Also agent for the

Crown Chief & Union School Desks.

The Best in the Market.
COOPERSTOWN, D. T.

COOPERSTOWN

MEAT MARKET!

Upton & Johnson.

A Full Line of Fresh and Salt

MEATS,

Salt & Canned Fish,

Sugar Cured Hams,

SPICED ROLLS, ETC.,

Constantly on Hand.

Highest Cash Price

Paid for Live Stock.

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

J. STEVENS. A. ENGER

Stevens & Enger,

--DEALERS IN--

HARDWARE

AND

STOVES,

TINWARE,

Carpenter Tools,

Builders' Material,

Iron, Nails, Glass,

Putty, &c.

BLACKSMITH COAL,

GUNS, AMMUNITION,

ETC., ETC.

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

Prices Low and Goods First-Class.

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

STEVEVS & ENGER.

24

THE ACCEPTED TIME

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

Cooperstown

THE COUNTY SEAT OF GRIGGS CO.,

—AND ALSO—

A RAILWAY TERMINUS!

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

Rapid Development

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

Geographical Centre

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

UNIVERSAL TRADING POINT.

—LOTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD FOR—

Several Stores, Two Banks,

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

ON A LOVELY SITE RESERVED FOR THE PURPOSE

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

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

\$8,000.00 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE!

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

LARGE HOTEL,

WHICH WILL OPEN ITS DOORS TO THE PUBLIC IN MARCH.

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

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

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RATIONAL VIEWS

Of a Subscriber on the Best Plans to pursue in the Temperance Cause.

When a physician is called to see a patient suffering with fever, he does not immediately produce his lancet and draw several ounces of blood; neither does he administer at once, doses of acetate or veratrin, though he knows that either would doubtless lower the temperature of the sufferer. He carefully inquires into the causes which produced the result before him, and also concerning the various phases which the disease has assumed before his skill was summoned, and not until he has diagnosed the case as thoroughly as may be, does he proceed with his remedies, and one of his first requirements may be that his patient be removed from certain malarial influences.

In considering the important question of intemperance, and the remedies for so great an evil, will it not be well to find some of the sources from which the evil will be likely to grow in our own midst, that we may deal with this social disease, as intelligently as does the physician with a physical disorder.

The brilliant opportunities which the new Northwest holds out, will bring to her fair estates thousands of young men, and nearly as many boys of ages from fourteen upward. A large number of these will be young men whose opportunities for education, observation and the accumulation of money have been limited. Many of them will come without friends, their young souls eager for the conflict before them; some of them, tasting for the first time the intoxicating draught of freedom of action; most of them with minds too undeveloped to comprehend, in even a small measure, the magnitude of the forces which will oppose them in the struggle for wealth and manliness. Large numbers of these homeless, untried youth will live in the boarding houses of the new towns, of which this land of our adoption is as productive as she is of cereals. Though the rapid growth of these new towns was never ceasing to be a marvel to one raised in the slower east or interior, and though one must admire the spirit and industry and perseverance which is at the foot of this rapid development, it cannot be gainsaid that the new prairie town at its best, offers small attraction to the homeless and uncultured lad, separated by thousands of miles from the restraints of his early environment. What wonder that he escapes the crowded, scantily furnished sitting room of his boarding house? What wonder in the restlessness of youth he clamors for a change, even though the only change possible to one of his acquirements may be that afforded by passing from one crowded room to another? And what, in most cases, will this crowded room prove to be, with its light and song and laughter and the clink of glasses? A saloon!

It is vain for those of us who are happy enough to have homes, to ask him to come to us. His every-day clothes and boyish bashfulness will, in most cases, be an insurmountable obstacle to his meeting us at our own firesides. Can we not offer him something which will not frighten him away by its propinities, and yet will be more attractive than the saloon?

Let us try and discover what draws him into such unwholesome surroundings. First of all, it is a desire for change. There are very few boys and young men who seek their fortunes in a prairie town to whom badness is attractive because it is badness. Then there is no need for them to make any change of toilet, or there will be no ladies there. It is probably lighter there than in their own quarters, and they can challenge each other to little games of cards and checkers and back-gammon, the material of which they do not find in the place they call their home. Many who seek the saloons care nothing at first for the liquor which is passed over the counter, and endure its presence only for the sake of the other inducements which to them are attractions. Says Pope of Vice:

"His son is not so familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Now, if we could anticipate the coming of our share of the great army of young men, and provide for them an attractive room in which to spend their evenings, we should save many a bright lad from wearing all his life the scars left by early dissipation. If a suitable room or building could be secured by those who are eager to advance the cause of temperance, it would quickly be furnished by contributions from the mothers and sisters and friends who are already here. The lads would never heed that no two chairs were alike. Papers, illustrated monthlies and weeklies, a picture hung here and there on the walls, a few good books which would surely be offered; games of cards, checkers, back-gammon, plenty of light and privilege of smoking, would, the writer feels certain, prove an efficient and inexpensive safeguard to many young men not already given over to evil. This club room should have no

savor of the church about it. Let it be and remain simply an aid toward temperance, and let the evangelizing be done in other places. But let all the influences of such a room be for good, remembering however, that the average young man who has always smoked, is not going to give it up for any club room. Don't frighten the boys away by asking too much of them. Let this room, when the ladies have made it as pleasant as possible, be given into the hands of a committee of young men, who shall each have a turn at taking charge of it evenings. After our town has grown somewhat, little entertainments, such as amateur concerts, private theatricals, recitations, or short and practical lectures, followed, perhaps, by a cup of coffee and a sandwich might add much to the attractiveness of the room; and except on such occasions it would seem desirable that all work done by the ladies should be accomplished before the opening of the room for the evening.

The best physician is the one who helps people to keep well. Whether or not the above plan, the barest outline of which has been presented, should be thought worthy of consideration, let us be active in keeping alive the good which the young men bring to us.

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Only the sunny hours
Are numbered here—
No winter-time that lowers,
No twilight drear,
But from a golden sky
When sunbeams fall,
Though the bright moments fly—
They're counted all.

My heart its transient woe
Remembers not;
The hills of long ago
Are hazy for me;
But childhood's round of bliss,
Youth's tender thrill,
Hope's whisper, Love's first kiss—
They haunt me still!

Borrows are everywhere,
Joys—all too few!
Have we not had our share
Of pleasure, too?
No past the glad hearts covet;
No memories dark;
Only the sunny hours
The dial mark.

—E. C. Stedman.

Napoleon's Three Warnings.

A Strange Story of the Great Corsican, as Narrated by Fouché.

The celebrated Fouché, Duke of Otranto, sometime chief of police to Napoleon, was retained but a short time, it is well known, in the service of the Bourbons, after their restoration to the throne of France. He retired to the town of Aix, in Provence, and there lived in affluence and ease upon the gains of his long and busy career. On one occasion the company assembled in his salon heard from his lips the following story:

By degrees, as Napoleon assumed the power and authority of a king, everything about him, even in the days of the consulate, began to wear a court-like appearance. All the old monarchial habitudes were revived, one by one. Among other revivals of this kind, the custom of attending mass previous to the hour of audience was restored by Bonaparte, and he himself was punctual in his appearance at the chapel of St. Cloud on such occasions. Nothing could be more monotonous than the mode of performing these religious services. The chorists, and great crowds of busy, talkative people were in the habit of frequenting the gallery of the chapel, from the windows of which the first consul and Josephine could be seen with their suites and friends. The whole formed merely a daily exhibition of the consular court for the people.

At one particular time the punctuality of Bonaparte in his attendance on mass was rather distressing to his wife. The quick and jealous Josephine had discovered that the eye of her husband was too much directed to a window in the gallery where there regularly appeared the form and face of a young girl of uncommon beauty. The chestnut tresses, the brilliant eyes, and graceful figure of this personage caused more uneasiness to the consul's wife, as the stranger's glances were bent not less often upon Bonaparte than his were upon her.

"Who is that young girl?" said Josephine, one day, at the close of the service; "what can she seek from the first consul? I observed her drop a billet just now at his feet. He picked it up—I saw him."

No one could tell Josephine who the object of her notice was, though there were some who declared her to be an engraver lately returned, and who probably desired of the intervention of the first consul in favor of her family. With such guesses as this the consul's wife was obliged to rest satisfied for the time.

After the audience of that same day had passed, Bonaparte expressed a wish for a drive in the park, and accordingly went out attended by his wife, his brother Joseph, Duroc, and Hortense Beauharnais. The King of Prussia had just presented Napoleon with a superb set of horses, four in number, and they were harnessed to an open chariot for the party. The Consul took it into his head to drive in person, and mounted into the coachman's seat. The chariot set off, but just as it was turning into the park, it went crash into a stone at the gate, and the first consul was thrown to the ground. He attempted to rise, but again fell prostrate in a stunned and insensible condition. Meanwhile the horses sprang forward with the chariot, and were only stopped when Duroc, at the risk of his life, threw himself out and seized the loose reins. Josephine was taken out in a swooning condition. The rest of the party speedily returned to Napoleon, and carried him back to his apartments. On recovering his senses fully, the first thing which he did was to put his hand into his pocket and pull out the slip of paper dropped at his feet in the chapel. Looking over his shoulder, Josephine read upon it these words:

"Do not drive out in your carriage this day."
"This can have no allusion to our late accident," said Bonaparte. "No one could foresee that I was to play the part of coachman to-day, or that I should be awkward enough to drive against a stone. Go, Duroc, and examine the chariot."
Duroc obeyed. Soon after he returned, very pale, and took the first consul aside. "Citizen consul," said he, "had you not struck the stone and stopped your drive, we had all been lost."
"How so?" was the reply.

"There was in the carriage, concealed behind the rear seat, a massive bomb, charged with ragged pieces of iron, with a slow match attached to it and kindled. Things had been so arranged that in a quarter of an hour we should have been scattered among the trees of the Park of St. Cloud. Fouché must be told of this; Dubois must be warned!"
"Not a word to them," replied Bonaparte. "The knowledge of one plot only engenders a second. Let Josephine remain ignorant of the danger she has escaped. Hortense, Joseph, Cambraceres—tell none of them; and let the government journals say not a word about my fall."

The first consul was then silent for some time.
"Duroc," he said, at length, "you will come to-morrow at mass, and examine with attention a young girl whom I shall point out to you. She will occupy

the fourth window in the gallery on the right. Follow her home, or cause her to be followed, and bring me intelligence of her name, her abode, and her circumstances. It will be better to do this yourself; I would not have the police interfere in this matter."

On the morrow the eyes of more than one person were turned to the window in the gallery. But the jealous Josephine sought in vain for the graceful figure of the young girl. She was not there. The impatient first consul, and his confident, Duroc, were greatly annoyed at her non-appearance, and small was the attention paid by them to the service that day. Their anxiety was fruitless. The girl was seen at mass no more.

The summers of Napoleon were spent chiefly in Malmaison—the winters at St. Cloud and the Tuileries. Winter had come on, and the first consul had been holding court in the great apartments of the last of these palaces. It was the third of that month which the republicans well called Nivose, and in the evening Bonaparte entered his carriage to go to a opera, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Lauriston, and Generals Lannes and Berthier. The vehicle was about to start, when a female, wrapped in a black mantle, rushed out on the Place Carrousel, made her way into the midst of the guards about to accompany Bonaparte, and held forth a paper to the latter crying:

"Citizen Consul, Citizen Consul, read!"

Bonaparte, with that smile which Bourrienne describes as irresistible, saluted the petitioner, stretched out his hand for the missive. "A petition, madam?" said he, inquiringly, and then continued: "Fear nothing; I shall peruse it and see justice done."

"Citizen Consul!" cried the woman, imploringly joining her hands.

What she would have further said was lost. The coachman, who it was afterward said, was intoxicated, gave the lash to his horses, and they sprang off with the speed of lightning.

The Consul, throwing into his hat the paper he had received, remarked to his companions: "I could not well see her figure, but I think the poor woman is young."

The carriage dashed along rapidly. It was just issuing from the street of St. Nicholas, when a frightful detonation was heard, mingling with and followed by the crash of broken windows and the cries of injured passers-by. The infernal machine had exploded. Uninjured, the carriage of the Consul and its inmates was whirled with unhuman rapidity to the opera. Bonaparte entered his box with serene brow and untroubled deportment. He saluted, as usual, the assembled spectators, to whom the news of the explosion came with all the speed which rumor exercises upon such occasions. All were stunned and stupefied. Bonaparte only was perfectly calm. He stood with crossed arms listening attentively to the oratorio of Haydn which was executed on that evening. Suddenly, however, he remembered the paper put into his hands. He took it out and read these lines:

"In the name of heaven, citizen consul, do not go to the opera to-night, or, if you do go, pass not through the street of St. Nicholas."

On reading these words the consul chanced to raise his eyes. Exactly opposite to him, in a box on the third tier, sat the young girl of the Chapel of St. Cloud, who, with joined hands, seemed to utter prayers of gratitude for the escape which had taken place. Her head had no covering, but her flowing and beautiful chestnut hair; and her person was wrapped in a dark mantle, which the consul recognized as identical with that worn by the woman who had delivered the paper to him at the carriage door on the Place Carrousel.

"Go," said he, quietly but quickly; to Lannes; "go to the box exactly opposite to us, on the third tier. You will find a young girl in a black mantle. Bring her to the Tuileries. I must see her, and without delay." Bonaparte spoke thus, without raising his eyes, but to make Lannes certain of the person, he took the general's arm and said, pointing upward, "See there—look!"

Bonaparte stooped suddenly. The girl was gone. No black mantle was to be seen. Anxious at this beyond measure, he hurriedly sent off Lannes to intercept her. It was in vain. The box-keeper had seen such an individual, but knew nothing about her. Bonaparte applied to Fouché and Dubois, but all the zeal of these functionaries failed in discovering her.

Years ran on after the explosion of the infernal machine and the strange accompanying circumstances which tended to make the occurrence more remarkable in the eyes of Bonaparte. To the consulate succeeded the empire, and victory after victory marked the career of the great Corsican. At length the hour of change came. Allied Europe poured its troops into France and compelled the emperor to lay down the sceptre which had been so long shaken in terror over half the civilized world. The Isle of Elba became for a few days the most remarkable spot on the globe, and finally the resuscitated empire fell to pieces anew on the field of Waterloo.

Bonaparte was about to quit France. The moment had come for him to set foot in the bark which was to convey him to the English vessel. Friends who had followed the fallen chief to the very last were standing by to give him a final adieu. He waved his hand to those around, and a smile was on his lip which had given the farewell kiss to the imperial eagle. At this instant a woman broke through the band that stood before Napoleon. She was in the prime of woman's life; not a girl, yet young enough to retain unimpaired that beauty for which she had been remarkable among a crowd of beauties. Her features were full of anxiety and sadness, adding interest to her appearance even at such a moment.

"Sire!" said she, presenting a paper hurriedly; "read! read!"

The Emperor took the paper presented to him. He shook his head, and held up the paper to his eyes. After perusing its contents he took it between his hands and tore it to pieces, scattering the fragments in the air.

"Stop, sire!" cried the woman. "Follow the advice! Be warned—it is yet time!"

"No!" replied Napoleon. And, taking from his finger a beautiful oriental ruby, a valuable souvenir of his Egyptian cam-

paings, he held it out to the woman. She took it, kneeling, and kissed the hand which presented it. Turning his head, Napoleon then stepped into the boat which awaited to take him to the vessel. The vessel took him to the barren rock of St. Helena.

And there he died.

Thus of three warnings, two were useless because neglected until the danger had occurred, and the third—which prognosticated the fate of Napoleon, if once in the power of his adversaries—the third was rejected.

"But who was this woman, Duke of Otranto?"

"That," replied Fouché, "I know not with certainty. The emperor, if he knew, ultimately, seems to have kept the secret. All that is known respecting the matter is that a female related to Saint Regent, one of the authors of the explosion of the street St. Nicholas, died at the hospital Hotel Dieu, in 1837, and that around her neck was suspended, by a silk ribbon, the exquisite oriental ruby of Napoleon."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

The Advantages of Dyspepsia.

Carlyle, like Johnson and Swift, had a powerful, but disordered body which from youth to old age never seems to have given him a day of serene joyous health. Dyspepsia, his malady was called, but it must have been of a peculiar kind, involving the whole nervous system. The slightest noise hindered him from sleep, which he sometimes could not obtain for three weeks together. He describes his sufferings, as might be expected, with graphic force—a sensation as if a "rat gnawing at the pit of his stomach;" his nerves all inflamed and torn up; and mind in most ragged condition. After a journey he says he felt like a "mass of dust and inflammatory ruin." He speaks of six weary months of which he can remember nothing but agonized nights and days—of having suffered the pangs of Tophet almost daily; that his torments were greater than he was able to bear. Neither carelessness as regards diet nor constant exercise seems to have done much more than mitigate his sufferings. Yet he was powerfully built and really very strong, capable of enduring much bodily fatigue and such protracted mental labor as few could surpass. He never seems to have been acutely and dangerously ill, but was always ailing and suffering, a condition for which people with stout and rather blunt nervous organizations have often imperfect sympathy and comprehension. It is by no means the most dangerous illnesses which are always the most painful. Carlyle's malady, no doubt, seriously affected his temper, which may well have been somewhat tart and hasty to begin with, and his irritability has become proverbial, a serious defect which, with one or two others, we shall have to consider presently. But a still worse result of his ill-health was the settled gloom and despondency in which he habitually lived—another well-known effect of gastric disturbance. Probably with radiant health he would have been a cheerful and sunny spirit to be found in history or literature. Carlyle lived in a cavern of black thoughts; his lit up by occasional gleams of fantastic humor, which served but to show the vastness of the pit in which he dwelt. Never does he seem to have been visited by a ray of warm, genial sunlight.—James Cotter Morison, in Macmillan's Magazine.

An Elephant in a Barroom.

"Bamboo," the elephant of Kivalfy's troupe, has caused considerable excitement to the loungers and employees of Eberle's Continental Hotel stable. The beast has been feeling nervous and cross the last few days, and when her keeper, William Prenter, was not present, it has been very unsafe for a stranger to approach her. On Tuesday night a man claimed to be from Forepaugh's establishment attempted to examine one of her feet. While he was stooping over "Bamboo" wrapped her trunk around his body, raised him above her head, and tossed him against the wall. On Wednesday afternoon, on going to the stables she got chilled by the snow and it was necessary to give her a gallon of Jamaica rum to restore the circulation of her blood. In the evening she went to the theatre as usual. At the close of the entertainment, when Prenter was returning with his charge, all the stablemen scattered and gave her a wide berth, as they are ludicrously afraid of her. Several men were standing in the rear door of Marin's saloon, which opens into the stable, and when the huge bulk came swinging along, beat a retreat into the saloon, closing the door after them. This seemed to be an affront to her elephantine ladyship, so she shoved against the double doors with a snort, pushed them open, and rushed in among a crowd of card-players and others. It is enough to say that they all went out of the front door, and stood not on the order of their going. "Billy," the keeper, had rushed in after her and stopped her, but found himself alone with his pet. All else had ignominiously fled. She seemed to understand where she was, and instead of going out at the command of her keeper, raised her trunk aloft and opened her mouth all the time trumpeting loudly. Billy understood this language, and poured out a big glass of wine and gave it to her. Then she lowered her trunk, granting gratefully, and backed out. One by one the men came back, and each one laughed at the rest for running out while he stayed in the room to see the fun. Yesterday, when visited by a reporter, she seemed kindly disposed, and was

treated to rum and cakes, to her intense satisfaction.—Philadelphia Press.

"I Note None but the Cloudless Hours."

There stands in the garden of old St. Mark
A sun-dial, quaint and gray,
And it takes no heed of the hours that dark
Pass over it day by day.
It has stood for ages among the flowers,
In the land of sky and song;
"I note none but the cloudless hours,"
Its motto the whole day long.

So let my heart in this garden of life
Its calendar cheerfully keep,
Taking no note of the sorrow and strife,
Which in shadows across it creep,
Content to dwell in this land of ours,
In the hope that is twin with love,
And remember none but the cloudless hours
Till the dry-star dawn from above.
—William Crosswell Doane.

A MODERN ABRAHAM.

The Sacrificial Murder of a California Boy by His Father.

From the Los Angeles Herald.

Mrs. John Smith, the wife of the inhuman fiend who butchered his thirteen-year-old son near Westminster on the 4th of this month, was brought to this city on Wednesday last and placed in jail to await her trial as accomplice to the murder of her eldest child. The woman in personal appearance is not unprepossessing, and there is nothing in her face to denote absence of the motherly instincts of which she has shown herself to be utterly devoid. As she entered the room bearing in her arms a pale, and sickly looking infant, the reporter saw before him a woman, small in stature, with a round face. She was scantily clad in an old dress, which seemed to be the mockery of an attempt to keep off the cold gusts which now and then came sweeping through the jail-yard. A scrap of a shawl, gathered closely around her frail form and that of her crying babe, added meagerly to her physical comfort and formed but another line in a picture which, had it not been for her surroundings would have been an oppressively sad one.

During the interview, which is in substance reproduced below, she would from time to time, look up into the reporter's face with the flash of desperation in her eyes, and at other times the tears would well up from long-unused springs and flood the face and choke the sound of her voice. Her whole story seemed to be sincere; there was no effort at dissimulation or dissembling.

"Mrs. Smith, you are here to answer the charge of assisting in the murder of your own son. Have you any objections to stating to me what impelled you to this act?"

"I had nothing to do with it, sir. If I could have prevented it I would. My husband told me about an hour before he did it that the Lord demanded a sacrifice of us and that our boy had to die. I begged him to spare my boy. I cried and begged him to consider what he was about to, but all the answer he made me was that Jesus Christ had died for us, and the Lord had told him that our son had to die for his sake. He called my boy out of the house and told him that he had to die for our Saviour. The boy asked him if the Lord had commanded him to starve and Josiah told him 'Yes.' Then the little fellow knelt down and I knelt down by his side and his father stood up. He raised the knife, looked hard into the boy's face and then drove the knife into his breast. Oh, it was awful, once it was done!"

"What do you mean? Do you mean to say that the slaying of one of your children did not seem awful to you?"

"No; I felt bad a little, but when he told me that he was going to do it did not seem to me so terrible. It was only when I saw the boy fall over and a great stream of blood spurting from his body that I felt how terrible it all was."

"Had your husband ever been a religious man? Had he ever shown any symptoms of religious insanity?"

"No, sir. He was not a religious man. He believed in God, but did not follow any religion. He took to reading the Bible a great deal a few weeks before all this happened and used often to read me all that they say in the Bible about the sacrifice to the Lord. I begged him not to read them so much, but they seemed to have a terrible fascination for him, he would read over and over again about the Lord commanding Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac and how He sent a ram to be the victim. He got to talking to his old father, who is now seventy-eight years old, and he said to him: 'I am the Lord.' His old father argued with him when he saw the way he was going, but it was of no use; and my husband would go on saying to him that he had God in him."

"How long have you been married to this man? Has he been a good husband to you?"

"This coming December will be sixteen years. I have no complaint to make against him, for he has been as good a husband to me as a woman could want. He was always kind to all of us, and did all that he could to keep us from starving. But just before he did it he said that we must all fast and that he would not let us eat anything. The boy asked him frequently if God had ordered us all to starve and he always said He had. If it had not been that my head was sort of dazed and if the boy had not given in at once, I might have prevented the killing though he was mighty bent on it."

"How did your husband's talk on this subject of sacrifice affect you?"

"Well, I used to feel that if the Lord commanded me to starve or kill people, I would not do it. But, when he would talk to me and persuade me that a good wife should think as her husband did, I got so as to think that what he did must be right."

"Do you ever think of your murdered child?"

"Oh, yes, sir; I often do. I am always thinking of him, and I can hear him at all times asking so to be brought in and laid on his bed, and begging for a little water before he died. I have his face before me all the time, and I hear his voice in my ears day and night."

The woman continued with heart-rending details of the boy's conversations with his father and his numerous attempts to make his father go back to fish-

ing after he had given it up. She pictured in her graphic but illiterate way the sickening details of her child's death. During the course of her narrative deep sobs would interrupt her story, but they seemed to be more the results of emotional excitement than any natural grief of a bereaved mother.

Wit and Humor.

Patti says that while in bed at her hotel she was bitten by a mouse. Perhaps it was not a mouse, Patti. Try rubbing the woodwork of your couch with kerosene.

Gen. Sherman kisses every girl to whom he is introduced. Tecumseh always was a reckless cuss, much given to cutting away from his base and depending on the country for his supplies as he went along.

Altogether too voiceless: After the clergyman had united a happy pair, not long ago, an awful silence ensued, which was broken by an impatient youth, exclaiming, "Don't be so unpeppably happy!"

It is stated as a positive fact that during the recent election a republican candidate was so unpopular that a crowd refused to take a drink with him. We had do idea that party spirit was ever carried to such an extreme as that.—Texas Sittings.

Liberal landlord—"What are you doing in my back yard?" Irish tramp (engaged in mending his clothes)—"I was just a gatherin' in me rints, sorr!" The squire drops the subject and retires.—London Punch.

Perfectly empty: "I do wish you would come home earlier," said a woman to her husband. "I am afraid to stay alone. I always imagine that there's somebody in the house, but when you come I know there ain't."—Arkansas Traveler.

Unconscious repartee. Uncle Dick (an eminent R. A.)—"Well, Johnny, and what are you going to be?" Johnny—"I shall be a judge, like papa." Uncle Dick—"Ah! but you haven't brains enough, my boy." Johnny—"Oh, then I'll be an artist like you!"—London Punch.

The Sham and the Real.

Every good thing has its host of imitators; every genuine article its counterfeit. Bad manners and wicked habits have theirs also, but he who shams the bad never boasts of it, while they who ape the virtues of the good or simulate the genuine never hesitate to place the counterfeit before the public in their most alluring tones. When these people imitate they always choose a pronounced type or popular subject to copy from; and when they claim to be as good as "So-and-So" or to sell an article equal to "So-and-So" the public may depend upon it that Mr. "So-and-So" and his article are always of the better kind. Thus the sham is always proving the genuine merit of the thing it copies.

A firm of enterprising gentlemen produce and popularize an article of household use, such as the Royal Baking Powder, whose convenience, usefulness and real merit make for itself an immense and universal sale. A hundred imitators rise on every hand, and they hold out their sham articles to the public, yelp in chorus, "Buy this; it's just as good as Royal, and much cheaper!" The Royal Baking Powder is the standard the world over, and its imitators in their cry that this is "as good as Royal" are all at a genuine disadvantage. In their laborious attempts to show by analysis and otherwise that the "Snowball" brand has a standard rating tower "as the Royal;" or that the "Resurrection" powder is as whole-some as "Royal;" or that the "Earthquake" brand is "as pure as the Royal," as well as by their torturing twistings of chemical certificates and labored efforts to obtain recognition from the government chemists and prominent scientists who have certified the purity of Royal over all others, they all admit the "Royal" to be the acme of perfection, which is their highest ambition to imitate. But the difference between the real and these imitations, which copy only its general appearance, is as wide as that between the paste and the true diamond. The shams all pay homage to the "Royal."

A Milanese Beauty.

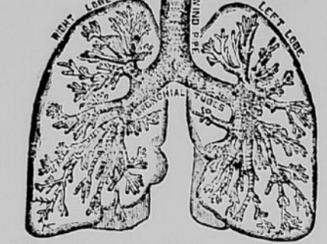
A writer in the London Spectator says: I cannot help being inflammable, especially in the neighborhood of Milan, which is surely responsible for the prettiest women in the world. With their wavy fingers, nut-brown eyes, marble-veined complexions, and the rich, black dresses, they would move an anthropologist (whatever he means in English), let alone a poet. So it was that I fell in love, in and for ten minutes, under Mrs. Balbus' eyes, at an open air breakfast on the Isola Bella—and that my passion was returned. We never spoke, but we loved. She was obviously engaged to the gentleman who was with her, but that did not matter. She was so pleased with my frank, but I trust respectful, adoration from the next table, that she changed her seat, and put herself, with a grace beyond the reach of art, in the light best calculated for me to study her. When she left, she made a Parthian turn, and gave me just one bow and smile, in which the most presumptuous of men could have detected nothing wrong—which were a privilege. I rushed to the stranger's book, and found her name was Antonietta C—, of Milan. Surnames are, as Charles Surface says, too formal to be registered in love's calendar. Besides, the gentleman looked fiery and might see this. And Italians fight duels, and I do not. But the surname was even more beautiful than the christian. And, ah! Antonietta C—, if ever you should read this, remember a poet who for that one glimpse would go to the world's end for you, if he had not so many other things to do, and if Mrs. Balbus did not say: "Tom you are simply foolish!"

Major Barke of the New Orleans Times Democrat went to work into a stone yard as a common laborer just after the war. He is now supposed to be worth half a million dollars, and to be looking toward the United States Senate.

J. B. Jermain, of Watervliet, New York, sent a New Year card, wrapped in a \$5,000 check, to Hamilton college.

STRICTLY PURE
HARMLESS to the MOST DELICATE

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, AND OTHER THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS.

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.

As an Expectoant it has No Equal FOR SALE by all MEDICINE DEALERS.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of the most valuable ingredients, which permeate the substance of the lungs, expectorates the acid matter that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease, invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. It is especially useful in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly. A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that no remedy has ever been known to be as prompt in its effects as **TUTT'S EXPECTORANT**. A single dose raises the phlegm, soothes inflammation, and it is used by the most obstinate cough. A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable and should be in every family. In 25c and \$1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.
Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. Price, 25c. 375 Murray St., N.Y. **WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.**

KIDNEY WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED THE BEST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use **KIDNEY WORT** at once. It cures kidney troubles and restores healthy action. Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, **Kidney Wort** is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either tea, or in capsules, or in solution of urine, pink dust or rosy deposit, and dull druggists, all speedily yield to its curative power. **45- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.**

'OH MY HEAD HOW IT THROBS, I CAN'T SLEEP.'

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELYBY & CHAMOMILE PILLS. ARE THE ONLY PILLS THAT WILL CURE HEADACHE OF ALL KINDS, NEURALGIA, NEUROUSNESS AND DYSPEPSIA.
Dr. C. W. Benson
FAC SIMILE SIGNATURE ON EVERY BOX.

1883 NORTH STAR SEED FARMS 1883

6500 HEADQUARTERS FOR EARLY MINNESOTA SWEET CORN
Educated and practical growers now present to our motto "the further North seeds are grown the earlier their product will be." We offer this year a full line of standard Potatoes, true to name, grown on dry land. Scotch Wonder, Blue Stem, White, Yellow, and others. Early and late. North Star Yellow Dent Corn still takes the lead, and for fodder is equal to any of onion seed, tomatoes, carrots, peas, etc. A full line and large crop, all for growth on our own farms. Wild Rice for duck ponds always on hand for Spring or Fall sowing. In Annual Catalogue. Write for it. **W. H. H. CROWLEY, Importer & Jobber, St. Paul, Minn.**

CONSUMPTION.

There is a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. It is a simple and safe remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Write for it. **W. H. H. CROWLEY, Importer & Jobber, St. Paul, Minn.**

ROSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Rostetter's Stomach Bitters gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile, prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels, purifies the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the most indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Consumption.

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.
Grave robbers are said to be working the Arlington Soldiers' cemetery, getting subjects for physicians and museums.
Consumption is a disease we all dread. It often carries its victim to an untimely grave. How important, then, for those who cherish life and health, to prevent that disease in its early stages. Every Cold or Cough should be treated with Allen's Lung Balsam. There is no better remedy.

Ex-Member of Congress Charles Deland of Mass. is dead.

No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the druggist.

George K. Shoenberger, a Cincinnati millionaire seventy-three years old, was married to Miss Ella Beatty at Coburg, Ont. The unpleasant appearance of even the most amiable and intelligent face, when covered with surface irritations as from tetter, pimples, or eczema, can be dissolved naturally by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure, an excellent toilet dressing. It cures dandruff of the scalp.

The president approved the joint resolution for change of the name of the National bank of Winterset in Iowa.

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

Alfred Brady, one of the largest iron founders in this country, died at New York, aged sixty-seven.

Reliable help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated dyspeptic sufferer found in Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Vicksburg Herald says there are forty pistols to every subsol plow in Mississippi.

"They who cry the loudest are not always the most hurt." Kidney-Wort does its work like the good Samaritan, quickly, unostentatiously, but with great thoroughness. A New Hampshire lady writes: "Mother has been afflicted for years with kidney diseases. Last spring she was very ill and had an alarming pain and numbness in one side. Kidney-Wort proved a great blessing and has completely cured her."

The New York court has dismissed the suit of Col. James M. S.lover against Senator Chase to recover \$750,000.

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

The Massachusetts house, 97 to 95, rejected the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the governor's message.

If you are a woman and would contribute your influence to redeem humanity from its numberless ills, make all things else subordinate to health. If you possess this inestimable treasure you may transmit the same and your offspring may rise up and call you blessed. To secure this it will be well to seek the motherly countenance of Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Baby Saved?
We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength. —The Parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column. —Buffalo Express.

Consumption Cured.

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 fellow-men. 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. NOBLE, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Petrolia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1879
Messrs. Kennedy & Co.:—My hair is growing out so fast that I can almost see it grow myself, through the use of your Carboline. D. Nixon.

An Awful Responsibility.

We all deplore the terrible ravages of consumption but only a few of us seem to have common sense enough to take the proper means of preventing it. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, taken as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Difficult Breathing or Hoarseness, will effect a radical and rapid cure of the ailment, and avert all danger. Sold by druggists.

Fike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The Flesh Speedily Reunites when obstinate sores are cleansed with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of Druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.
Eminent Dr. J. J. Caldwell, Baltimore, Md. states: I have used Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic largely in Debility, Febrile, and Nervous Diseases, and I have found it one of the most reliable of nutrient tonics now in use or to be found in pharmacy." (Take no other.) Of Druggists.

Indorsed by the Clergy.

Take the plea-recommending Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup to the public, and especially to any public speaker that may be troubled with throat or lung disease. Rev. M. L. BOONER, Reading, Mich. Sold by all Druggists.
Rev. J. T. INGRAMS, Albion, Mich.
Rev. V. L. LOCKWOOD, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Try the new brand Spring Tobacco.

Redding's Russia Salve is an invaluable dressing for inflamed and sore joints. Price 25c.

William Hooper, a native of Maryland who became a prominent Mormon, died in Utah a few days ago. He made occasional visits to his boyhood home, receiving a hearty welcome from his old associates, and was popular among them almost, it is said, making converts for the church.

The Superior Court in New York has granted an injunction restraining the police from an interference with express companies engaged in handling baggage on Sundays.

POTATOES

Do not grow old, degenerated sorts when a small amount will buy our Younger's. Some increasing crops 3 to 10 fold. New Super White, Orange, etc. All kinds of SEEDS AND PLANTS. J. S. SALZBURG, 124 Cass St., Chicago, Ill.

Truth and Honor.

Query:—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. See another column.—Toledo Blade.

The most comfortable boat in town is that with Lyon's Patent Heel Slippers, 25c. a pair.

Young, old, and middle-aged women get health and strength by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Counterfeiting.
Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters has proved to be the finest thing of the kind ever discovered, and consequently dishonest persons are counterfeiting them.

The genuine is put up in round black bottles holding 1 1/2 pts with a white lithographed label on one side bearing the signature of J. P. Allen, and a yellow label on the other side. There are also old genuine and original Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters, and if they had not been good no one would have thought of counterfeiting them. This is no advertising dodge. Look out for frauds.

Personal.—A. M. only.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, listlessness, and all kinds of troubles, guaranteeing speedily and completely restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Relief of the Throat and Hoarseness immediately relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 15c. 25c. Sold only in boxes.

Menemen's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.



For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

In a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.
Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate the venereal taint, purify the blood, and give tone and strength to the system of man, woman or child. Must not be missed.
Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 231 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Carbolisalve

Is the Best External Remedy Known. It will immediately relieve the pain of Scalds and Burns and cure the worst case without leaving a scar.

IT POSITIVELY CURES PILES, FEVER SORES, INDOLENT ULCERS, CHAPS, CHAPPED CUTS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, CUTS, IRRITATIONS, SCALD Eruptions, ITCHINGS AND IRRITATIONS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SCALP. Get Cole's Carbolisalve; the wrapper on the bottle is the victim of rheumatism can realize.

Cole's Carbolisalve

Is cleansing, healing and refreshing; free from all impurities, and is unequaled for the Toilet and Bath. Prepared only by J. W. COLE & CO., N. Y.

ADD TO YOUR INCOME

Brain, Provisions & Stocks
Each member gets the benefit of combined capital of the Club. Reports sent weekly. Dividends paid monthly. Club's paid shareholders back their money in profits in past three months, still leaving original amount intact in pocket or returned on demand. Successes through compulsory retirement sent free. Reliable correspondence wanted by the Club. Address: **W. H. H. CROWLEY & CO., 177 & 179 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.**

KIDNEY WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the world poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victim of rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, 5c. LITTON DRUG STORE, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. **W. H. H. CROWLEY & CO., 177 & 179 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.**

KIDNEY WORT

THE OLDEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD is probably Dr. J. C. AYER'S GLEETING EYE WATER. This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and is well known to the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits.
JOHN L. THOMPSON, SON & CO.,
Trot. N. Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. Rice, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

SAMARITAN CURES AND NERVE

Is unfailing and infallible in curing Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus' Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Nervous Debility, Scrophulous and all Nervous and Blood diseases. To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irrregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, Samaritan Nerve is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful medicine ever sustained the sinking system. For sale by all Druggists. **THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.**

ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad fitting from all causes, capsules, with self-adjusting Ball in center, adapted to all positions of the body, while the Ball in center presses back the Intestines (as appears would with the Finger). With light pressure the Hernia is held securely and cheap. Sent by mail. Circular free.
EGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS.

R. W. WOODVILLE, Northfield, Minn., Grower and Dealer in best Garden and Flower Seeds for this climate; sent postage paid. Catalogue free.

PENSIONS For Soldiers on any disease, wound or injury. Parents, widows and children are entitled. Millions Appropriated. See Six Increase pensions, bounty, back pay and honorable discharges procured. New laws, send stamp for instructions and bounty table. **N. W. FITZGERALD & CO., Attorneys, Box 288, Washington, D. C.**

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By buying at dealers' prices. We will sell you any article for family or personal use, in any quantity at Wholesale Price. Whatever you want, send for our catalogue (free) and you will find it there. We carry in stock the largest variety of goods in the United States.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Health is Wealth!

DR. R. O. WELLS' NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Business, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spasms, Stomach, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, etc., cured by over-indulgence, etc. Abuse of over-indulgence, which leads to misery, and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, six boxes for five dollars, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee a box to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, we will send you a copy of our catalogue, and return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Our articles tested by **L. H. H. & CO., Druggists, 177 & 179 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.** Order by mail will receive prompt attention.

FARMERS

Read This!

Mr. E. C. Judson, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, of Minnesota, says of the

Saskatchewan Fine Wheat:

"It is the best Wheat I ever saw. During the last seven years in which I have been connected with the Society, I have never seen so fine and promising a specimen of Hard Wheat. If it could be generally introduced over the State, it would give new life to our Wheat growing interests."
Farmers, do you want some of it? It is the healthiest, most prolific, earliest and purest Scotch Rife Wheat to-day in the Northwest. Address **ABERNETHY & W. L. LAMAN**, of Minneapolis, for a circular giving full particulars.

\$5 To \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address **BRADSON & CO., Portland, Maine.**

HAIR Send postal for **HULL'S** Hair Restorer, 35 & 40 N. Dearborn, Chicago

\$72 a WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Cost \$2.50 out. Free. Address **TRAVIS & CO., Augusta, Me.**

SURE CURE for Eruptions or Pits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Kraus, 28-44 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MEN learn TELEGRAPHY here and we will give you a situation. Circulars free. **VAL E. VINE BROS., Jamestown, Wis.**

FREE For Information & Maps of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, write to **E. H. SMITH, 46 Clark Street, Chicago.**

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST!

Oregon, Washington & Idaho.

Offers the best field for Emigrants—viz.: a mild, equitable, and healthy climate; cheap lands of great fertility, producing all varieties of Grain, Fruit, and Grasses, in wonderful abundance; an inexhaustible supply of Timber; vast Coal Fields, and other mineral deposits; cheap and quick transportation by railroads and river navigation; direct commerce with all parts of the world, owing to its proximity to the Pacific Ocean.

NO DROUGHTS, NO INSECT PESTS, NO HURRICANES, WHIRLWINDS, OR OTHER DISASTROUS PHENOMENA.

The lands of the Pacific Northwest show an average yield of wheat per acre largely in excess of that of any other section of the United States.

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 constantly increased by the completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.'s systems. This renders certain a bright future in the value of Lands now open to purchase or to entry under the United States Land Laws.

For Pamphlets and Maps descriptive of the country, its resources, climate, routes of travel, rates and full information, address

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

GRIGGS COUNTY ORDERS

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ODEGARD & THOMPSON.

The Fargo Republican speaks thusly of one who will prove a most enterprising man for our place: "Mr. J. T. Odegard, who has so ably represented the firm of Fuller & Johnson in Fargo for the last two years or more, has gone to Madison, Wis., where he will remain for the present, but he expects to locate during the coming season at Cooperstown, where he has business interests. Messrs. Fuller & Johnson have sold their warehouse here to the Walter A. Wood Co., and their office on Front street to Hicks & Co. We are sorry to lose a good citizen like Mr. Odegard, but it is pleasant to know that he will soon return to North Dakota."

DIRT DEALINGS.

A List of Transferred Griggs County Dirt and the Prices Paid, for the Week Ending March Eighth.

R. M. Mitchell to J. N. Mitchell e 1/2 sec 8 twp 147 n r 56 326 acres consideration \$1000.

N. P. R. R. to Richard P. Sherman n w 1/4 and n 1/2 s w 1/4 sec 25; n w 1/4 e 1/4 and n e 1/4 s w 1/4 sec 35 twp 144 r 57 w 700 acres consideration \$3,010.

Cooper Bros. to G. H. Gates and E. D. Stair lots 13 and 14 in blk 00, 20 in blk 73 and 5 in blk 74 of Cooperstown, consideration, \$1,225.

Richard P. Sherman to J. H. & E. R. Gregory all n w 1/4 and n 1/2 s w 1/4 sec 25; n w 1/4 e 1/4 and n e 1/4 s w 1/4 sec 35 twp 144 r 57 700 acres consideration \$4180.

United States to John Ferguson s e 1/4 sec 2 twp 147 r 56 80 acres consideration \$200.

Cooper Bros. to A. H. Orr, lot 19 blk 73 in Cooperstown consideration \$225.

Cooper Bros. to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cooper lot 15 blk 47 in Cooperstown consideration \$100.

Cooper Bros. to J. T. O'Dell lots 1 to 24 inclusive blk 24 in Cooperstown consideration \$1,000.

Cooper Bros. to John N. Jorgensen lot 3 blk 24 in Cooperstown consideration \$150.

Cooper Bros. to A. N. Adams lot 4 blk 72 in Cooperstown consideration \$200.

John Ore to Segwart Tande lots 13 and 14 blk 52 in Cooperstown consideration \$400.

Picked-Up Paragraphs.

Congress died peacefully.

The ground hog hasn't been frozen up yet, but the cold winds will tan his face.

Only 200 miles of the Northern Pacific are now to be built before the iron bands will be joined in the heart of Montana.

Cheering reports as to the condition of the cattle on the Montana ranges continue to come in. Helena reports the weather in a melting mood.

W. H. Dewitt, of Montana, has been nominated as United States attorney for that territory, and John C. Irwin, of Iowa, for governor of Idaho.

The secretary of the interior authorizes land grant railroads to proceed against timber trespassers upon the odd sections within the limits of their grant.

A Nebraska coroner held six different inquests on the shoulder blade of an ox before he would give up that some Chicago athlete had not been foully dealt with.

A Western editor says plain calico is the prettiest dress a woman can put on. He's probably right, but we'll bet he is afraid to back up his assertion by putting on calico pants.

California is the state after all. A little bit of a scrub looking Sacramento paper has thirteen libel suits on hand and is trying to make the number twenty before spring opens.

A Boston woman who claimed to be Lydia E. Pinkham had to take it back or dodge a warrant. After a man has made himself famous he doesn't want an imposter jumping in to claim that she is him.

"What made me," said the father of the wife who, one year after her marriage, was seeking a divorce, "what made me is the thought that they made me pay \$5,000 for a wedding for them when they didn't want it."

New York has now a Chinese newspaper, "The Chinese American News," edited by Wong Chin Foo. It is a four-page weekly. The matter is dictated by the editor to a scribe, who prints with India ink upon a sheet of paper. The sheet is then photographed and copies are printed from the stone. The first edition appeared a few days ago.

A Georgia woman, who is the mother of twenty-one children, one day when a storm was coming up blew the horn for them to come in, and she stood and counted them as they entered. Somehow she made the number twenty-two. This mystified her, and she declared that she couldn't remember having but twenty-one. To satisfy herself she turned them all out in the storm and let them in one at a time, and a visitor keeping tally as she recounted them. There were but twenty-one, and the anxious dame felt relieved.

A handsome girl about 19 years old, was recently sent from Selma, Ala., to New York City as an express package. A tag marked "C. O. D., \$45," was fastened with a blue ribbon around her neck. This being the first time she had been sent far from home, she selected to go as an express package. Her express receipt showed that her value had been placed at \$5,000.

Cooperstown Mail and Stage Line.

I would respectfully inform the public contemplating a journey to or from Cooperstown that I am prepared to carry passengers between the end of the S., C. & T. M. railway track and Cooperstown for the low figure of \$1.50 each.

Having secured the contract of carrying the U. S. mail my conveyance will make regular trips every alternate day, Sundays included. AL. E. SHUE.

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Architect and Builder,

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COOPERSTOWN, DAK.

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Painter, Grainer,

and PAPER HANGER,

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

All Work in the Line of

Painting, Graining,

Kalsomining, Decorating,

or Paper Hanging, done Expeditiously.

All Work Warranted.

A Trial Solicited.

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NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 19, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 13th day of April, 1888, viz: Ole Johnson Skrien, D. S. No. 9098 for the w 1/2 of n e 1/4 of section 26, township 16 n r. 38 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Omond Nelson, C. T. Balkan, John Torpin, Soveit K. Skogen, all of Mordell, Griggs Co., D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Skrumager, a notary public at Mordell, Griggs Co., D. T., on the 6th day of April, 1888, and of claimant before register and receiver at United States Land Office, at Fargo, D. T., on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1888, at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. OLE SKRUMAGER, Atty.

Notice.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., January 8, 1888. 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. 5024 dated May 18, 1882 upon the s 1/4 s e 1/4 of n e 1/4 of section 16 n., range 55 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 by, across or said land during the first year after said entry, or at any time or times since the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 15th day of April, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., according to the order of local officers, to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. THOS. M. PRUGH, Receiver.

Notice of Contest.—Land office at Fargo, D. T., February 23, 1888. Complaint having been entered at this office by J. E. and F. J. Giese, of Griggs county, D. T., against John Y. H. as to his claim and secure final entry thereon, No. 1272 dated August 17, 1882 upon the south east quarter of section 20, township 26 north, range 58 west in Griggs county, Dakota with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of April, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged claim. THOS. M. PRUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land office at Fargo, D. T., January 18, 1888.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 22d day of March, 1888, viz: Charles C. Platt, H. E. No. 9930 for the n e 1/4 of s e 1/4 township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Andrew Park, S. Park, Charles Post, Lewis Rankin, all of Mordell, 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 16th day of March, A. D. 1888 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 23, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 10th day of April, 1888, viz: Samuel B. Langford, D. S. No. 9930 for the n e 1/4 of section 6, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Larson, Charles H. Frost, John Pates, Christopher Aresand, all of Mordell, 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 13th day of April, A. D. 1888, at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. IVER JACOBSON, Attorney, Cooperstown, D. T.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land office at Fargo, D. T., February 12, 1888.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 10th day of April, 1888, viz: William Reese, H. E. No. 9930 for the s w 1/4 of section 10, township 145 n., r. 56 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Louis Hoton, James M. Edshury, Frank M. Washburn, all of Hope, and James Mair, of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1888 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land office at Fargo, D. T., February 23, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on the 10th day of April, 1888, viz: William Reese, H. E. No. 9930 for the s w 1/4 of section 10, township 145 n., r. 56 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Louis Hoton, James M. Edshury, Frank M. Washburn, all of Hope, and James Mair, of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1888 at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. THOMPSON & KROGH, Atty's at Law. 6-10.

BYRON ANDRUS, Judge of Probate.

JOHN N. JORGENSEN, Clerk of District Court.

ANDRUS & JORGENSEN, LAND ATTORNEYS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK.

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

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A. B. KENT.

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

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