

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DA. F.

Easter comes this year on the 25th of March.

The London papers predict such an emigration fever for 1883 as has not been seen since the days of the discovery of gold in America and Australia.

The Agricultural Department is just now engaged in making up an estimate of the amount of wheat on hand in the United States. Indications are that the quantity will exceed the amount usually on hand at this time, but that a very marked increase in the demand from abroad will more than meet this extra supply.

Both the New York and New Jersey legislatures have passed a law requiring all telegraph lines to be put under ground before the 1st of January, 1883. It is a safe guess that the company will do no such thing. They will find some way to evade the law through judicial tribunals or otherwise, and the almost intolerable nuisance will not be speedily repressed.

Another of Europe's great men is dead. The stern and adroit old Gortschakoff, the Russian Prince-Chancellor, died yesterday. European diplomacy has never developed a sharper mind than that of this remarkable Russian statesman. He was one of the last of that wonderful circle of European veterans in statecraft of the nineteenth century to which Palmerston, Russell, Disraeli, Thiers, Cavour, and Metternich belonged, and of which Gladstone and Bismarck are the most conspicuous survivors.

The outlook for the crops in England is very blue. Bad as the harvests, for the last seven years have been, the harvest of 1883, according to all reports, promises to be worse than any of the preceding ones. The land sown with wheat down to the end of January comprises less than two-thirds of the usual acreage. Since then the weather has been so wet that no planting at all could be done, and it is not too late for sowing, except in those few localities where spring wheat can be grown in the British Isles. The seed sown lies rotting in the saturated ground.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat publishes an elaborate review of the resources of Northwestern Alabama and its wonderful development since the year 1871, when the town of Birmingham was laid out. Within the last twelve years that town has sprung from nothing to a city of fifteen thousand people, having in its immediate neighborhood more than seven thousand hands engaged in the production of coal and iron alone. The population is steadily increasing at the rate of five thousand or six thousand a year. Of coal, this region yields one million, five hundred thousand tons annually, or more than one-third in value of the total cotton crop of Alabama.

The bill "to reduce the internal revenue and for other purposes," includes the revision of the tariff, repealed on its passage the taxes imposed on the capital and deposits of national banks, leaving the tax on circulation the only one upon banks. On and after July 1, 1883, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers, and the tax on matches may place matches without stamps in government warehouses, to be withdrawn after July 1. All of the changes in the tariff go into effect July 1, 1883, except those imposed upon sugar, which will be in force June 1, 1883. The aggregate of revenues received last year on the articles from which the internal tax has been either abolished or reduced was \$41,869,000. The two-cent postage law goes into operation October 1, 1883.

Madagascar has generally been regarded as a distant and savage country, of which little was heard and still less known. But it has an area of 230,000 square miles, a population of some five millions and a native government which unassisted and alone, is rapidly climbing the road of civilization and enlightenment and drawing the people after it. Envoys from the queen of Madagascar arrived in this country on the third of March. They come to promote the slight acquaintance of their land with ours, and to encourage the trade which already exists, but which might be increased with mutual advantage. A treaty with Madagascar has just been made and confirmed by our senate, which the envoys will have an opportunity of ratifying formally.

The Lumbermen's association of the United States held recently a secret meeting for the purpose of coming to an agreement to limit the production of lumber so as to keep up prices. For this purpose it is not proposed that the saw-mills shall not be put in operation at the beginning of the season, and that not as much lumber by from one-seventh to one-fourth shall be cut each month as was cut out in the corresponding month of last year. Such agreements have been made before, but they were not effective, on account of the ever pressing desire of each to do much business as his capital and facilities

would permit. It is not likely that the later agreement will turn out different from others, but it may be temporarily used to stiffen prices a little.

Pneumonia is for some reason more prevalent than usual this year in all parts of the country, and it is always uncommonly fatal, sometimes attacking several members of a family, and leading many to think that possibly it might be infectious to some extent. Carelessness in regard to taking sudden changeable weather and very severe on colds is assigned by physicians as one of the principal causes of the dread disease. March is proverbially a month of throat and lungs. Greater precautions are necessary this month than during any other, especially in regard to clothing. Many people are apt to discard winter garments too early, and especially under clothing. One bird does not make summer, neither do two or three warm days, and flannels are quite as necessary in March as in any other month in the year. Mistakes in this regard are often followed by the most dangerous affections of the throat and lungs.

More Lynching in Montana.
Last Friday night the barn, eight horses, three cows, hay, grain, ect., of H. C. McNally, twelve miles from Helena, Mon., were burned. A vigilance committee traced the crime, it is claimed, to two men, named Coomes and Smith. They were hanged by the committee Sunday night, and their bodies brought to Helena. Coomes was an old Alder gulch miner, and at the time of his death kept the Eleven Mile house. Smith was a discharged railroad hand.

Swindling the Soldiers.
A Washington special says:—A large number of powers of attorney, purporting to authorize the filing of soldiers' declaratory statements for public lands, have been sent to Dakota for fraudulent location. These powers are obtained from ex-soldiers upon false representations that land can be located for them by an agent and sold for their benefit. As the law does not authorize this to be done, this scheme is a swindle upon the soldier who never hears from his money or land.

Gen. Sherman's Last Western Visit.
Washington Special: Justice Gray of the supreme court, and Chief Justice Waite will be the only civilians who will accompany Gen. Sherman on his trip to the Pacific coast this summer. They will be his guests. He will take in the line of posts on the Northern Pacific route, and will visit as many of the posts as possible, this being his last visit previous to his retirement. Col. Bacon and Tourtelotte of his staff will be in the party.

The Chinese Retaliating.
The department of state is informed that every means is being adopted by the Chinese government to drive Americans from the empire. All sorts of onerous restrictions are placed upon their business, and new enterprises are entirely prohibited to be conducted by Americans. In other words, they are making it so unpleasant that Americans find it more convenient to leave the country than to remain in the face of such great difficulties, and it is so absolutely impossible, it is reported, for them to carry on successful business, owing to the retaliatory measures resorted to by the Chinese government.

Iowa Orchards Killed.
A Des Moines dispatch says that farmers, and particularly horticulturists, are becoming alarmed about the effect of the past severe winter upon the orchards in Iowa. In some cases it is positively settled that whole orchards have been killed outright by the cold. R. P. Shivers, a farmer living five miles east of Des Moines, reports that his entire orchard of 500 trees is a total loss. His orchard was seventeen years old and had always endured previous winters without any marked effect upon it. The small fruit on his farm was also killed. Several other farmers in the neighborhood have made the same damaging discovery, which indicates that the injury may extend over considerable territory.

A Town Quickly Built.
Another Leadville has risen out of the West. It is Jamestown, a place about fifty miles west of Denver. The place was born thirty days ago, although it was conceived by the town-lot people in 1861. At Jamestown there is a blanket vein of low-grade ores, which twenty years ago miners would not touch. As far as developed the vein is turning out to be rich, easily worked and a good basis for a boom. There are 2,000 "citizens" on the ground now, more are coming at the rate of 150 a day, and the population prophets have let the figures loose at 20,000 in sixty days. Gambling-hells, dance-houses, gin-shops, a doctor and some groceries comprise the mercantile phase of Jamestown, while its society is said to be yet wanting in clergymen and temperance reformers.

An Arizona Judge Suspended.
The president has suspended Judge Wilson S. Hoover, associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona pending an investigation of the department of justice of charges of corrupt practices in

accepting bribes. Judge Hoover is well known in Washington from his connection with the Dickson-Adair route bribery case. He is charged with receiving bribes from the bank of California in the land case recently tried by him which involved some \$300,000. He characterized the suit as an outrage on the part of the government, it is alleged, and borrowed on several occasions sums of about \$1,000 without expectations of payment, which sums have been tracked to the bank. He was apprehended eighteen months ago, on the representation of Senator Miller, of California.

Retirement of Army Officers.
The following named officers of the army are placed upon the retired list for disabilities incurred in the service: Captain, J. H. Rollins, ordnance; William Falk, Second Infantry; H. W. Benson, Seventh Infantry; E. J. Stivers, Twenty-fifth Infantry. First lieutenants W. R. Harmon, Tenth cavalry; D. A. Griffith, Third Infantry; Thomas B. Briggs, Fourteenth Infantry; George M. Love, Sixteenth Infantry; John F. Trout, Twenty-third Infantry; Lieut. Col. William Myers, deputy quartermaster general, is also placed on the retired list at his own request, under the thirty-year clause of the act of congress relating to army retirements. There are still four vacancies upon the regular retired list of 400, which will be filled upon recommendations of the retiring board to be convened by order of the secretary of war.

The New Treasurer of the United States.
The President to-day appointed A. N. Wyman, assistant treasurer of the United States, to be treasurer, vice James Gillfillan, whose resignation has been accepted, to take place on the 1st proximo. Mr. Wyman will secure his bond and qualify by that day. He was almost overwhelmed with congratulation. The bond of the treasurer is \$150,000 and must be approved by the secretary of the treasury before he can qualify. It will also be necessary for the secretary to appoint a committee to verify the treasury balance of the 31st of March so the funds may be transferred to the new incumbent for opening business on the 1st proximo, when he will assume the duties of his office. The selection of assistant treasurer, which office is vacant by the promotion of Wyman, will depend upon the wishes of the new treasurer. It is pretty well settled that the appointment will be made from the treasurer's office.

A Brother Shoots His Sister's Seducer.
In New York on Monday last George W. Conkling, United States surveyor shot dead William H. Haverstick, seducer of his sister. The tragedy took place in the "Paris Flat," 341 West Twenty-third street. Conkling arrived in the city a few days ago. Ten years ago his sister married a man named Uhler. They soon quarrelled and separated. Falling in with Haverstick, she came to New York and lived with him in the "Paris Flat." Learning of her whereabouts, Conkling came on to New York and obtained an interview with his sister. She promised to go West with him but refused to live with her husband. Monday night Conkling went again to see her and was met by Haverstick who swore the woman should not leave the house. The two men came to blows. Haverstick threw a copper statuette at Conkling, who drew a revolver and fired. The ball struck Haverstick in the pit of the stomach, inflicting a wound from which he died an hour later.

A Flurry in the Fargo Post Office.
Fargo, Dak., Special. Postoffice Inspector Henshaw, of Chicago, late last evening finished the work of checking up affairs in the Fargo post office, and found Postmaster Grant owed the department \$2,640. Mr. Grant has a claim against the government for more than that amount, and held the money by the advice of his attorney. Henshaw demanded the money and Grant paid it within two hours. Henshaw swore out a warrant six hours after and had Grant arrested. Grant then had him arrested for perjury. An examination was had before United States Commissioner Foster this morning, who dismissed Grant as he said there was no evidence to hold him. Henshaw was discharged on motion of Grant's attorney. Mr. Grant resigned some time since, the resignation to take effect April 1st. Mr. Grant got mad and turned the office over to his bondsmen, who are now running it until the commission of Col. Tyler, now postmaster, arrives. The affair has created considerable talk.

Disgruntled Army Officers.
The army officers are again in a state of violent agitation. As was explained in these dispatches when the army appropriation bill passed a provision was inserted throwing open the quartermaster's corps to civilians. Now there is a vacancy among the quartermaster's places, and there are several civilians who would like the position. The army officers are fighting such a proposition tooth and nail headed by quartermaster General Ingalls. He is to return in July and he wants to provide for an army friend by transferring him from the line to the staff and establishing him in the

vacancy. There are several members of congress here, however, who are just as determined that this shall not be done. The congressmen are particularly anxious about this position because they wish a precedent established. The army lobby is very bold in denouncing the law and in predicting its prompt repeal as soon as congress meets. In hope of accomplishing this they want to keep out the civilians for this season, at least. Not only are the place hunters distracted on this question, but they are divided into two intensely hostile parties as to the appointment of Gen. Ingalls' successor, Col. Perry and Holaherd being the candidates.

Value of Yellowstone Park Mineral Waters.
The secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the secretary of the interior a letter signed by Charles L. Heismann, assistant surgeon of the United States army, in regard to the great therapeutic value of the mineral waters obtained in the springs with which the Yellowstone National park abounds, and recommending that the government exempt the site of Steamboat Point from lease and that in granting any lease, the government retain the privilege of using all the waters according to its needs. His excuse for the suggestion is that most of the governments of Europe have similar establishments for the preservation of the health of their soldiers and sailors. There are seventeen main groups of springs. The medicinal and chemical properties are given in an article in the Philadelphia Medical Times of May 27, 1876. His principal recommendation is the absolute reservation of say 320 acre at some point which would be accessible from all the remaining groups of springs, geysers, etc., and would contain springs especially adapted to the treatment of surgical diseases, or those which more than others to affect the soldiers and sailors. He finds that the place which best fulfills these conditions is Steamboat Point, on the east side of Yellowstone lake, so as to include the hot springs on the lake shore, north of the point. The mineral waters in this locality are adapted to any of the three groups, into which Durand Furler divides the applications of sulphuretted waters in the order of their importance:

To special applications which are wholly due to the sulphurous quality of the water, herpetic diseases and catarrhs of the respiratory passages.
To common applications, in which stimulation of the skin, thermality, etc., are required to aid the action of the sulphurous principles, lymphatism, rheumatism, chlorosis, etc.
To secondary applications, in which the sulphurous principles are observed. The effects being mainly due to the Balnea therapeutica surgical diseases and dyspepsia.

Railroad Opening at Bozeman, Montana.
Bozeman, Mon., on Wednesday last celebrated the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad across the Beet range of the Rocky mountains. Nearly 6,000 people were present, principally farmers from the valley. A feature of the occasion, was a street parade led by Capt. Gregg's battalion of cavalry from Fort Ellis, followed by the survivors of the Big Horn expedition, and other veterans of the Indian wars. The old Big Horn cannon was given a prominent place in the procession, congratulatory telegrams were read from Gen. Sherman, Gov. Crosby and ex-Gov. Potts of Montana. President Villard, Vice-President Oakes Land Commissioner Sanborn and party of the Northern Pacific, and others. A special car came in at 1 p. m., across the mountains, with Gen. Alexander, Col. Wheeler and sister, Lieut. Sibley and wife, and other officers from Fort Custer and Gen. Dodge came in from Helena. In the evening a large delegation came in to meet the incoming train and hundreds of men looked their first upon a railroad car. The address of the day was delivered by Judge Maguire, and salutes were fired in honor of the occasion. In the evening a banquet was given by the board of trade of the city, and the city was beautifully decorated. The tracklayers are now four or five miles below Bozeman.

Game in the Yellowstone Park.
Columns have been written about vandalism and the unlawful shooting of game in the Yellowstone National park. It appears from a report received at the interior department to-day from P. H. Conger, superintendent of the park, that charges of this character have been considerably overdone.
"I am glad," the superintendent replied, "that I am able to report that I find everything all right and in good order at headquarters. Through the vigilance of my assistant, a gamekeeper, the game-killing in the park is practically stopped. Indeed, the reports which have reached you in regard to the slaughter of the game here have been immensely exaggerated. Every elk killed anywhere in this vast mountain country by the newspaper scribblers is charged to the park. Snow is yet very deep in the mountains and on the highlands, while the ground is entirely bare in the Yellowstone valley for more than 100 miles before you reach Livingston, and all the way from there to the border of the park, sixty-five miles."

Bad Things at Troy, N. Y.
Troy special:—Within the last few days the dead bodies of three infants have been found behind the doors of

two Catholic churches in Troy N. Y. This slaughter of innocents has created a most pronounced feeling of indignation in all circles, and Sunday the Rev. Father Ludden, the vicar general of the diocese, addressed to the coroner a letter in which he says:

Herod sent his slaughtered to heaven baptized in their own blood. Our Christian murderers send their offspring to hell without grace and without baptism. Sodom and Gomorrah were not guilty of greater or more heinous crimes. We certainly have more good and holy souls than the accursed cities of the plain, but the majority, the vast majority, are as godless and as wicked, as impure and certainly more drunken and intemperate. Politics and whiskey rule and ruin. Politics regulates our business and whiskey our morals. Club houses, saloons and brothels are our temples of greatest and most frequent resort. Night is hideous with drunkards and the streets brawl with prostitutes, professional and postulant. Whither are we rushing? Is it not time for every one in authority and influence to cry a halt!

Justice to a Wisconsin Rapist.
A special session of court was held last evening for closing arguments in the Lashway rape case, sent here on a change of venue from Chippewa county. W. F. Bailey of Eau Claire making a strong plea for the defense, and Prosecuting Attorney Boland of Chippewa Falls closing for the state. At midnight the case was given to the jury, who, after being out five minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty. This morning Judge Bundy pronounced the extreme sentence provided for the crime—thirty years' imprisonment, one day of each year to be spent in solitary confinement.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKETS.—Flour, dull and nominal. Wheat, demand active; unsettled, irregular, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; March, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; May, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; July, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; No. 3 Chicago spring, 91c; No. 2 red winter, 84c; No. 3 red winter, 83c; Corn, demand active, unsettled, irregular, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; cash, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; March, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; April, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; May, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; June, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; July, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; Oats, opened active but closed dull; lower, 40c; cash, 39 1/2 @ 39 3/4; April, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; May, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; June, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; July, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; Rye, quiet and lower, at 60c; Barley, dull and unchanged at 70c; Flax seed fairly active, shade higher, at \$1.35 @ 1.35 1/2; Dressed hogs, dull and nominal at \$8.20 @ 8.30; Pork, quiet; closed lower, at \$18.10 @ 18.20; Cash, 18 1/2 @ 18 3/4; April, \$18.37 1/2 @ 18.40; May, \$18.57 1/2 @ 18.60; June, \$18.70 1/2 @ 18.75; July, \$18.70 1/2 @ 18.75; Lard, opened higher; closed lower, at \$11.50 @ 11.75; cash and March, \$11.20 @ 11.25; April, \$11.25 @ 11.30; May, \$11.45 @ 11.47 1/2; June, \$11.52 1/2 @ 11.55; July, \$11.52 1/2 @ 11.55; Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, \$7.60; short ribs, \$10.10; do case \$10.40; Butter, weak; creamery, 15 1/2 @ 16; Dairy, 14 1/2 @ 15; Whisky, steady and unchanged, 80c; Corn, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; fao, nominally 3c; Call—Wheat, irregular, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; March, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; April, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; May, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; June, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; July, \$1.04 1/4 @ \$1.04 3/4; Corn, irregular, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; March, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; April, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; May, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; June, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; July, 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2; Oats, irregular, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; April, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; May, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; June, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; July, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; Lard, 18 1/2 @ 18 3/4; March, \$18.37 1/2 @ 18.40; April, \$18.57 1/2 @ 18.60; May, \$18.70 1/2 @ 18.75; June, \$18.70 1/2 @ 18.75; July, \$18.70 1/2 @ 18.75; Lard, 18 1/2 @ 18 3/4; March, \$18.37 1/2 @ 18.40; April, \$18.57 1/2 @ 18.60; May, \$18.70 1/2 @ 18.75; June, \$18.70 1/2 @ 18.75; July, \$18.70 1/2 @ 18.75; Shipments—Flour, 430 bbls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 85,000 bu; oats, 101,000 bu; rye, 4,200 bu; barley, 36,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS.—Flour, in moderate supply. Wheat, steady; No. 1 hard, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 2, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 3, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 4, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 5, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 6, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 7, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 8, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 9, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 10, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 11, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 12, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 13, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 14, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 15, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 16, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 17, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 18, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 19, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 20, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 21, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 22, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 23, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 24, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 25, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 26, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 27, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 28, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 29, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 30, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 31, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 32, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 33, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 34, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 35, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 36, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 37, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 38, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 39, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 40, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 41, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 42, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 43, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 44, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 45, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 46, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 47, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 48, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 49, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 50, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 51, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 52, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 53, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 54, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 55, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 56, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 57, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 58, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 59, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 60, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 61, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 62, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 63, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 64, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 65, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 66, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 67, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 68, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 69, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 70, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 71, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 72, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 73, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 74, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 75, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 76, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 77, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 78, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 79, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 80, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 81, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 82, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 83, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 84, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 85, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 86, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 87, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 88, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 89, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 90, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 91, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 92, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 93, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 94, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 95, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 96, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 97, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 98, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 99, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 100, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04.

ST. PAUL.—Flour—Quotations: Patents, Orange Blossom, \$7.75; Red Cross straight, \$8.25; "Capitol" family, \$5.75; XXX, \$4.50 @ 5.00; in lbs. 25c extra; outside brands, 25c @ 50c per lb. low according to quality. Buckwheat flour, \$6.50 @ 6.75 per lb. Rye flour, \$4.50 per lb. Graham, \$5 per lb.
WHEAT—The market was firmly held, and movements were light. What is being sold is mostly controlled by operators holding for better prices. The millers are standing off for lower values, and thus there is but little doing. In the morning Chicago advanced, but later eased off. Receipts here are light. The market closed quiet. No. 1 hard, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 2, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 3, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 4, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 5, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 6, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 7, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 8, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 9, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 10, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 11, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 12, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 13, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 14, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 15, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 16, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 17, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 18, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 19, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 20, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 21, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 22, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 23, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 24, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 25, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 26, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 27, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 28, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 29, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 30, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 31, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 32, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 33, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 34, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 35, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 36, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 37, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 38, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 39, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 40, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 41, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 42, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 43, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 44, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 45, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 46, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 47, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 48, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 49, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 50, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 51, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 52, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 53, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 54, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 55, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 56, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 57, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 58, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 59, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 60, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 61, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 62, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 63, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 64, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 65, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 66, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 67, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 68, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 69, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 70, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 71, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 72, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 73, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 74, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 75, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 76, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 77, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 78, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 79, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 80, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 81, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 82, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 83, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 84, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 85, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 86, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 87, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 88, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 89, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 90, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 91, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 92, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 93, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 94, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 95, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 96, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 97, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 98, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 99, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04; No. 100, \$1.03 1/2 @ \$1.04.
OATS—Spot trading was light, but in May delivery, No. 2 mixed, there was good speculative activity. Quotations unchanged. Year deliveries were called yesterday for the first time this season. No. 2 mixed, 38c bid, 39c asked; No. 1, 40c bid, 41c asked; No. 3, 37c bid, 38c asked; No. 4, 35c bid, 36c asked; No. 5, 33c bid, 34c asked; No. 6, 31c bid, 32c asked; No. 7, 29c bid, 30c asked; No. 8, 27c bid, 28c asked; No. 9, 25c bid, 26c asked; No. 10, 23c bid, 24c asked; No. 11, 21c bid, 22c asked; No. 12, 19c bid, 20c asked; No. 13, 17c bid, 18c asked; No. 14, 15c bid, 16c asked; No. 15, 13c bid, 14c asked; No. 16, 11c bid, 12c asked; No.

DAKOTA NEWS.

OUR PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Suggestive and Comprehensive Showing of the Manner in Which It is Being Dissipated.

The Chicago Tribune prints an exhaustive article showing the method by which the vast public domain of the United States is being dissipated. The article is compiled from public documents, decisions of the supreme court, and testimony taken before the senate committee on public lands, from which it appears that after the acquisition of Alaska the area of our public domain was 1,823,126,987 acres. This does not include the land contained in the thirteen original States or the State of Texas. Of this 548,000,000 acres have been used in the following ways:

	Acres
Cash sales	109,831,564
Donation acts	3,084,797
Land bounties	61,028,430
Given to States for military reservations	1,424,073
Given to States for salt springs	559,965
Given to States for irrigation	148,916
Railroad land grants patented	43,650,036
Canal grants	1,301,040
Military wagon road grants	148,621
Mineral land sold since 1836	55,867,044
Homesteads	2,293,630
Scrap	10,750
Coal lands	20,782
Stove and timber acts of 1878	69,200,522
Swamp lands to States	25,696,419
Graduation act of 1834	78,839,439
Schools and colleges	9,346,660
Timber culture	897,169
Desert land acts	

Beside this, various amounts have been disposed of under special acts. It is estimated that the area of public lands still remaining in the property of government June 30, 1880, was 1,273,946,438 acres. From this the area of unexplored Alaska is to be deducted. There should also be taken out 157,000,000 acres for Indian and military reservations, and 600,000,000 acres for land claims, and 17,150,250 acres unsurveyed in the Indian Territory. This leaves in round numbers but 650,000,000 acres to be disposed of by the government. Of this the land commissioner estimated that the railroad corporations will take from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres. As the commissioner put the quantity of land useless for agriculture, and devoid of timber, mineral or water, at over 310,000,000 acres, it will be seen that the public domain has been whittled down to a small fraction of what it was. Taking out the land grants, reservations, Bad Lands, etc., the commissioner stated that there remained land with timber, coal, minerals, and that was arable and irrigable, 229,130,000 acres. Of this, 2,655 acres are in the South. But the amount of arable public land in the Western States and Territories was only 17,840,000 acres, and that amount has since been greatly lessened by settlement.

Vindicating Dakota's Finances.

YANKTON, Special Telegram, March 20.—The Washington special to the effect that President Arthur does not look with favor upon affairs in Dakota, because the late legislature had authorized \$750,000 in bonds for purposes not necessary, and that Dakota will suffer in consequence, shows, if it is claimed, that the president has been misled on Dakota matters. In the first place, all bonds authorized were both necessary and timely; and, in the second place, the aggregate amount just authorized is not over \$400,000 for the amount transferred from Washington. The amounts are as follows:

For permanent improvement Sioux Falls	\$30,000
Penitentiary	50,000
Construction of Bismarck penitentiary	12,000
Deaf mute school at Sioux Falls	12,000
Dakota university at Vermillion	30,000
North Dakota university at Grand Forks	30,000
Agricultural college at Brookings	25,000
Hospital for the insane, Yankton, permanent improvement	77,500
Building the hospital for the insane at Jamestown	50,000
Total	\$304,500

To get Dakota's total bonded indebtedness, add to this amount \$40,000 for the Yankton asylum and \$50,000 for the Sioux Falls penitentiary, which was authorized two years ago, and the sum will not reach \$400,000. Last year the total assessed valuation of property was not quite \$4,000,000. The assessment for this year will not fall short of \$81,000,000. In view of the fact that less than \$5,000,000 of this year's assessment would pay off the entire bonded indebtedness thus authorized, any solicited about Dakota's financial condition is altogether unnecessary. The whole territorial bonded indebtedness after the above bonds have been issued will be less than the bonded indebtedness of Lawrence county and but little in excess of Yankton county. As for the location of different institutions thus authorized they have been so placed that when Dakota is divided each section will then have in running order a full set of necessary public institutions. In every case different towns selected for institutions have been required to contribute liberally in land, cash or both for the erection of buildings and maintenance of educational institutions.

Going for Ordway.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 20.—Secretary Teller to-day received a letter from Gov. Ordway of Dakota containing a summary of the acts of the Territorial general assembly, and a particular reference to the law providing for a relocation of the capital of the Territory. The governor says that he took the position that the location of the permanent seat of government ought to secure commodious capital buildings at some central and accessible point, costing not less than \$100,000, with suitable grounds without expense to the Territory; that a very strong and carefully guarded bill was framed, naming nine of the most reputable men in the Territory as commissioners to select a site. It appears that certain parties opposed to the removal of the capital from Yankton have been denouncing the action of the legislature and the governor. It is charged that it is a scheme by which the governor and individual members of the legislature, through the commission, propose to enrich themselves by buying up or entering the lands for miles around the site of the new capital, which, to suit their purpose better, they will locate on the prairie away from any railroad. These charges come from the people of Yankton and certain railroads and have reached the ears of the president and secretary of the interior; but Assistant Secretary Joslyn said to-day that the department has no authority over the act of the Territorial legislature providing for the removal.

In the case of John Byrne, shot by Martin Palm, near Grafton, the coroner's jury found that deceased came to his death by the hand of Martin Palm, without felonious intent.

A sixteen year old boy named Van Tassel, whose home has been eighteen miles northeast of Mitchell, on the James river, was found with his neck broken in the road near town late last night. He has been in town during the evening. The supposition is that his horse threw him in some way.

The first through train over the Hastings & Dakota road reached Aberdeen Tuesday night with three hundred passengers.

Des Moines Iowa Special: The citizens of Albia have filed a complaint against the Iowa Central Railway company with the board of railroad commissioners, to compel the company to operate their roads to Albia in accordance with the character of the company instead of running the main line to Ottumwa. The complaint is based upon a recent decision of the board against the same road on complaint of the people of Northwood. A rehearing is asked in the Northwood case.

Governor Edmunds feels that congress has hardly done the square thing by Dakota in ratifying the treaty with the Sioux Indians for a cession of a portion of their reservation.

There is a call for a gathering of delegates from Southern Dakota, at Huron, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June next, there to consider the question, Do the people of Dakota desire that immediate steps be taken towards forming a state constitution and to take such action thereon as to them may seem fit?

Grand Forks is to have a syndicate block fifty feet high and 100 feet square, built of brick and stone.

The contract has been let for a \$6,000 hotel at Creel City.

The Yankton fire insurance company has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 and it is composed of the best men in Yankton.

Eleven teams were engaged at Howard to haul lumber to build eleven shanties for eleven Illinois men on their claims on Redstone creek, eleven miles northwest of Howard, so the advance says.

Mrs. Bruce, wife of a Fargo sporting man tried to shoot her husband Tuesday night. Bruce admits that he threw bricks at his wife when she followed him on the street and tried to shoot him.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic has been organized in Salem.

Mrs. Heiser, of Menno, while sitting at the table suddenly dropped as if dead, in which condition she lay for about two days. The physicians had pronounced her dead and she was buried. Her husband, who had from the first entertained grave doubts as to her life being extinct, had the body exhumed after a day or two, when she was found to be still possessed of life, but died shortly after in dead earnest.

The sentence of Crow Dog for the murder of Spotted Tail, at Deadwood, was indefinitely postponed to enable counsel for the defense to arrange for carrying the case to the United States supreme court.

The Bennett family, of Nordland, have trapped 1,200 muskrats during the past winter.

Carnations.

The carnation is one of the most useful and beautiful of cultivated plants; its beautifully formed and variously colored flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. They are of the easiest culture and are alike valuable for bedding out in summer for the decoration of the conservatory or window garden in winter. Planted out in April, they will commence flowering in early summer and continue until checked by cold weather in the fall. If intended for winter flowering they should be gone over every three or four weeks and all the young growth pinched or cut back to within four or five inches of the main stem. This should be discontinued by the 1st of September, by which time they will have made strong, bushy plants. They should be taken up and potted before the 1st of October and kept shaded and close for a few days, when they will be ready for removal to the conservatory or window where they are to bloom.—Storrs and Harrison Co's Catalogue.

Fruit for the Northwest.

The Iowa state horticultural society recommends for cultivation for all that portion of the state lying north of the north line of Linn county the following fruit list:

- Apples—Summer—Oldenberg and Tetofsky. For the south part of the district and more sparsely in the north, Cole's Quince and William's Favorite.
- Autumn—Gros, Pomier, Wealthy Uter's Red, Plumb's Cider, Sweet Pear and St. Lawrence.
- Winter—Walbridge, Fameuse, and Talman's Sweet. For the south part of the district, Allen's Choice.
- Crabs—Whitney's No. 20, Briar Sweet and Hyslop.
- Cherries—Early Richmond, English Morelo and Late Richmond.
- Grapes—Concord, Worden, Janesville. For trial, Moore's Early and Coe.
- Plums—Miner and De Sota.
- Raspberries—Doolittle, Mammoth, Cluster and Turner.
- Blackberries—Snyder.
- Strawberries—Crescent Seedling, Red Jacket, Green Prolific.
- Currants—Red Dutch, White Grape, White Dutch and Victoria.

Personal Mentions.

A Taunton, Mass., woman relates that she recently sat beside another woman, a stranger to her, in an Old Colony car. As the train passed Quincy the stranger pointed to the crowded burial place near the track and remarked in a complacent tone: "I've got three of the best husbands layin' there that ever a woman had."

Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, is the shortest man in the United States Senate. A letter says: "He is black-haired and mustached. He makes a very good Senator, but there is nothing very brilliant about him. The leading feature of his legislative make-up is a desire to see the Mississippi river improved."

It is reported that Mr. Walker Blaine, son of ex-Secretary Blaine, will marry Miss Emily Beale, daughter of General Beale of Washington, the classmate and army chum of General Grant. The event is underlined to take place after Lent.

Miss Margaret Emmet, daughter of Thomas Addis Emmett, and a niece of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, died in New York on Thursday, aged 99 years. She and her father were in prison in Scotland for three years after the execution of Robert.

Adelina Patti has a castle in Wales that she calls home. It is a huge place to keep up, and requires a retinue of servants and a large fortune every year to make it habitable. Sums all the way from \$50,000 to \$100,000 have been named as the amount expended by the diva yearly on this estate. This sounds enormous, but, when an artist receives from \$4000 to \$5000 every time she sings, she can afford to keep such an establishment. But, after all, there is only one Patti that has

the voice to command such an amount.

Mr. Trevelyan is the first literary chief secretary of Ireland since Addison. Addison was a whig, and went over in 1708, under Lord Wharfen. He went over again after the collapse of Queen Anne and her Tories, in 1714, under Lord Sunderland, and left Ireland to become secretary of state and a cabinet minister. During his second term he had Tickell as assistant secretary. They both lived at Glasnevin, where their cottages are still pointed out. It was during his first secretaryship that Addison, along with the Dublin-born Steele, started the Tatler, and from his Dublin office some of his best Tatlers were despatched.

Hartford, Conn., is enjoying a social sensation. A wealthy citizen of that place becoming displeased with the conduct of his wife, ordered her to leave the house. This she declined to do whereupon he dismissed the servants, had the water and gas turned off, and himself found other quarters. The wife, who is described as being a woman of uncommon intellectual endowments, has proved her ability by remaining and hiring other servants, and also by punching holes with a poker in all the valuable pictures in the house. She still holds the fort.

The late Edwin D. Morgan's estate is estimated at \$6,000,000. During his lifetime he gave away large sums, amounting, probably, to a million of dollars or more. He was a native of Berkshire county, Mass., and while living had remembered Williams College handsomely. The charitable bequests provided for in his will amount to \$750,000. These are not the only men of wealth in New York who have given away princely sums. When a poor college needs an endowment, its friends immediately proceed to New York and make an appeal to some one or more of the merchant princes of that city. The wealthy men of that city and of Boston are expected to give away large sums to public institutions, and those who refrain from giving are an exception to the rule.

Judge Miller's Maderia Story.

From a Washington Letter.

Speaking of wines and dinners, I am reminded what I shall have to call the "Old Madeira dodge." There is no reason Philadelphians should know anything about it, for there is no pretense in Philadelphia. The Venereers do not live there. You must know, Mr. Editor, that the judges of the supreme court are the highest of the high in social life. There are only nine of them. They are in for life and get ten thousand dollars a year apiece. They, of course, are invited everywhere—generally in a body, a practice which they hate like a famine. You can easily see the reason. Each has his stock of jokes and stories, his illustrations, his history, his recollections and his big cases. Each one has told these over and over again, and they individually have heard the same thing from their brothers of the bench for so many years that the thing affects them like their thirtieth quail. But this is a Maderia story. I remember hearing Mr. Justice Miller recount his experience with the old Maderia fiend. He said that one of the first things he noticed in social life in Washington was the existence of a large amount of fine, rich old Maderia in this city. He would go with his associates to the house of a leading lawyer. Before the dinner would be over the host would say he had some Maderia he would like to have his guests taste—nothing like it in the country—only a few bottles left, the present a great occasion, and one bottle quite enough to go around. Next the court would dine with a cabinet officer—same old story—gentlemen, let me beg you to try this old Maderia—nothing like it in the world—an old invoice of my grandfather's—never got a glass full like it in your life, wonderful, gentlemen, wonderful—I beg you to try it. The court goes next to a Senator's house. The dinner, gentlemen, has not been worthy of the occasion, but I have something that will make you feel glad you came. It is a glass of old Maderia, four hundred thousand years old. I'll tell you how I got hold of it. Some years ago I obtained for a young man an appointment in the navy. He felt very grateful, and wanted to know what he could do for me, I told him just as he was going to sail to get me some Maderia. Gentlemen, he was ten years getting this wine. He had to pay \$200 a bottle for it, and even at this price was only able to get a few bottles. You'll find it worth drinking. This sort of thing lasted for a year or two. Every house into which the Judge went had some celebrated old Maderia. I don't know how it was with the other judges, but Miller, who never pretends to anything, and is noted for his level-headed common sense, and as great a hater of shams as I ever saw, became very tired of the old Maderia business, and only wanted for an opportunity to proclaim his idea. It came in time.

Andy Johnson was President and O. H. Browning, of Illinois, was Secretary of the Interior. Browning was a fussy old fellow, with ruffled shirts and dignified manners. He lived very nicely and very quietly on Georgetown Heights. He asked the Judge to dinner. They came. Good dinner. At the proper time old Browning demanded the attention of his guests. He said that he did not often comment on the things set before his guests. He thought it vulgar, but he had something so rare that he thought he might be excused. [Then Miller knew that Madeira was coming.] In fact he wanted to call the attention of his friends to some old Madeira he had—smooth as oil and fit for the gods. He had obtained it from some bankrupt king or prince and there was nothing like it in the world. "Gentlemen," said he, "let us taste it." As I have said, nobody in the world hates a sham more than Miller, and he could not stand the Madeira business any longer, so he said: "Browning, look here. We have too much of this—d Madeira business. We have not been in a house in Washington for the last three years that the finest glass of finest old Madeira in the world has not been set

before us, and the thing is getting a little tiresome. Now, Browning, you're from Quincy, Illinois, and I'm from Keokuk, Iowa. Neither of us know a d—d thing about Madeira and both of us had rather have poor whisky without comment, than the finest of Madeira with such fulsome commendation. Put your Madeira aside and let's have a glass of whisky." That little speech was noised abroad, and, strange to say, it very properly stopped hosts from reminding guests what great attention was being shown them, especially as to Madeira.

Colds, and How to Check Them.

Harper's Weekly publishes the following, which may be presumed to possess some value at this time from its appearance in that paper.

What is the most common of all diseases in our climate? A cold.

Are colds curable. Strictly speaking, no. After it is fully developed, I have never known a cold to be cured by medical treatment, the disease runs through a certain course, and in the popular phrase "cures itself" after a greater or less degree of suffering on the part of the patient. It is, in the scientific phrase, one of the "self limited" diseases. But sometimes, when a damaged organ is attacked, a cold may terminate less favorably; sometimes in pneumonia or pleurisy, or even in consumption. More frequently a succession of neglected colds brings on chronic catarrh, a complaint that is particularly frequent in our trying climate.

But if we cannot actually cure a cold after it is fully developed, it is all the more important that we should be able to cut short one of two things with it—first, to cut it short at the outset, before the disease has time to develop itself; or second, to prevent its running on into any of the bad consequences that I have named.

We will look at these cases separately. And first, what is the nature of this disease which I have called incurable, but which can still be checked in many cases at the outset, or even, if it should run its usual course, may be controlled as to its consequence?

A cold is an inflammation, attended by more or less fever; its usual cause is exposure to a draught, and especially exposure of the feet or of the throat. It attacks the lining membrane of the nostrils, the fauces and pharynx, or the trachea and bronchi, or more than one of these regions; and we ordinarily speak of these three forms as cold in the head, sore throat, and cold in the chest. A cold in the head begins with sneezing and "defluxion," or a discharge from the nostrils; a cold in the throat, with hoarseness and sore glands; a cold in the chest, with a cough. Either form often runs into one or both of the other forms; but it is important to distinguish them at the outset, as I shall point out in speaking of the treatment.

1. To cut short a cold at the outset.—When the cold begins "in the head," with sneezing, watery eyes, and defluxion, the following treatment will cut it short four times out of five; but it must be taken at once, or at least within six hours after the first symptoms occur. I don't say it is a pleasant treatment, but it is an effective one. Fill a tumbler half full of tepid water (four ounces), add to it twenty drops of laudanum, close the left nostril with the forefinger of the left hand, incline the head to the right, and holding the glass in the right hand, press the edge of it against the right nostril, inclining the glass, then sniff up very slowly a quantity of the solution, until you feel it beginning to run down at the back part of the throat. Reverse the operation for the other nostril. Do not blow out the laudanum and water at once, but let it remain a minute, or until the stinging sensation that it causes grows less. Immediate relief is generally given by this simple treatment. It must be done deliberately and thoroughly; if the symptoms are not checked by the first trial, repeat it a few times at intervals of half an hour, and keep within doors, if possible, for a day. I have often practiced this operation on myself and on my parents; if carefully done, and promptly, it will break up a cold in the head before it has a chance to get a fair start. A sniff in time saves nine. But if this treatment is put off later, it is of no use, for the inflammation of the nasal passages soon takes firm hold, and the cold passes on into what I have called the incurable stage, in which there is little to be done except to palliate the sufferer's discomforts.

When a cold commences in the throat what shall we do? Tie up the throat in a piece of flannel (red or any other color—the color makes not the least difference) and by all means stay at home if possible. If you know by experience that the cold threatens to be a severe one, take ten grains of Dover's powder, and some warm drink (the better if gently stimulating, though I do not urge this upon total abstainers), and go to bed as early as may be. You have an even chance of being well, or much better at least, in the morning. A good perspiration always helps the cure.

If the cold begins in the bronchial tubes, the above measures should be taken without delay, and, in addition, a mustard poultice should be applied to the upper part of the chest, and kept on until the skin is red, but not long enough to blister. A towel or a linen bandage around the throat, wet with tepid water, often does much good; it should be kept on through the night, and covered with a piece of flannel to check the escape of moisture. In winter keep the room at an even temperature of about 70 degrees not higher.

So much for treatment at the outset. Now a word upon the other point mentioned.

2. How to prevent a cold from running on indefinitely, or turning into something worse.—Many persons find relief by a tonic treatment from the start, as by quinine or iron. But a physician's advice should always be had by those who find that their colds are likely to hang on. No hard-and-fast rules can be laid down. The main points are, first, to avoid unnecessary further exposure to cold; second, to get competent treatment adapted to the individual case; and third, as a means of prevention, to give special care to the question of how to clothe

one's self, winter and summer, in this most trying climate. I will only say, on this point, that there is no greater superstition among intelligent people than that of going with the neck unprotected in cold weather. This exposure will do for the very robust, but for nobody else. But the question how to dress in our variable climate is one that requires a paper to itself.

TITUS MUNSON COAN.

Wiggins With a True North-Western Friend.

John Webster, former contractor of Ottawa, Can. now of Moose Jaw, forty-three miles from Regina, N. W. Territory writing to a friend here under date of the 12th instant, speaks as follows of Wiggins' storm: "The storm commenced on the 8th at noon and continued with terrible force till 2 a.m. the 9th, when it reached its greatest height. The wind was seventy-five miles an hour. The air was one mass of snow. If you were ten feet from your door, you could not find it again, and you could neither stand nor breathe in it without shelter. This is the greatest storm in a century. In the middle of the storm a gun was fired announcing a person lost in the centre of the town. None, however, would venture the rescue as they were afraid of getting lost themselves. After two hours' hard fighting with the storm the party got safely in. A large store, 500x100 feet and two stories high, was blown over. Many small houses and shanties collapsed.

John Bright's Views.

John Bright, in delivering an address at Glasgow university, said that American independence, the French revolution and English reform bill had transferred the power from the monarch and statesman to the people. The address, so far as it related to political questions, dwelt upon the advisability of a peaceful policy, even with a view of self interest. The cost of the civil war in America would more than have sufficed to free every slave without bloodshed. With regard to Ireland, he said, if the treaty of Limerick had been fulfilled and freedom of religion granted, the sad history of that country might never have been recorded. India was the great problem of the future.

The Keystone Murderer.

Young Stables, Dukes' step-brother drew \$1,000 belonging to Dukes out of the Uniontown bank, and settled up various business matters for him Tuesday. Dukes' mails are immense, and are made up of letters and postals from all over the country. Many of the postals are evidently from artists, as the drawings on them indicate. These contain hanging scenes and other ridiculous cartoons. One postal is from Brooklyn, signed "Walter Malley." He sympathizes with Dukes, and says if he should ever come around that way to drop him a postal and he will meet him and show him around. The sergeant-at-arms of the house has gone to Uniontown to subpoena Dukes, whose present whereabouts is unknown, though he is believed to be in Harrisburg.

Where the Millions Go.

Commissioner Dudley of the Pension Bureau says that he expected the work of the office would consume the full \$85,000,000 which he had estimated would be needed for the payment of the pensions during the current fiscal year. The force was in splendid shape and was turning out the cases very rapidly now 6,250 cases under the act making the new rating for disabilities equivalent to the loss of a leg or arm had already been adjudicated. If Commissioner Dudley is able to use the amount of money he has estimated will be needed, it is held at the treasury that there can certainly be no more calls for bonds.

What is a University?

"A university" is assumed to embrace a number of colleges, but the term university is often applied to institutions of learning in which there is but one college. In the Dublin university there is but one college—Trinity. In Oxford university there are thirty-seven colleges; in Cambridge, eighteen. Degrees are virtually conferred by the several colleges, while they come through the university. Cardinal Manning is termed an "Oxford man," because he was educated at Oxford—in Christ Church college. The ancient Romans applied the term university to any corporation of traders or professional men, and in ecclesiastical language it was used to denote a number of churches under the government of one archdeacon. An instance of this employment of the word occurs A. D. 688. Academically it signifies "a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, law, medicine and the arts, and in which degrees are conferred in these faculties." The university system of education originated in the schools attached to the churches and monasteries, and was established during the eleventh century.

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

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

Mrs. Farnell, the mother of the great Irish agitator, does not believe that the British government has captured the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

INDISPUTABLE FACTS

Concerning Rum Traffic and its Effect upon Communities.

MR. EDITOR:—I must call upon your patrons again this week with brush and eye salve and anoint for clearer vision. Much discussion is being held by those who are determined to blight and curse our town, county and community with "fire water," whiskey, brandy and beer, and their infernal argument is that no town can be financially and commercially successful without saloons and dram shops. First, this is a libel upon the people of Griggs county. I have conversed with a large part of Griggs county, and I state fact that the larger part of our citizens are sober, temperate and industrious people, who desire the good and prosperity of their fellow citizens, and are against rum and the dark and horrible line of ruin that follows this business. Leaving out that element which is following the line of construction of rail roads the popular voice of our county is against places where men are ruined and their money squandered and stolen. Here are hard working, honest, frugal and economical people possessing the very elements which go to make one of the most prosperous counties in Dakota, and to take and maintain a social and moral position which shall be felt throughout the entire territory. These people will back up and maintain all that will make them happy, virtuous and prosperous. They will not maintain that which will rob their homes of joy, comfort and blessing. The money which in so many counties goes for nothing and brings poverty, penury and crime, will go into houses, barns, stock and those substantial which shall make them rich, prosperous and blessed. Second, if we had an element in our county who would exalt saloons and hold them up as the essential to prosperity, and plant them all over the county they would only bring failure, poverty, sin, crime and financial defeat. It costs a community from \$20,000 to \$40,000 to sustain a saloon. It would not take long to plant twenty saloons in this county of Griggs at its present rapid influx of population if the people were disposed to have them. These saloons would take out of the county \$400,000 to \$800,000 each year, which would otherwise go into better houses, barns, farming implements and improvements of land. This is not an over-estimate when you take into consideration the money which goes for the deadly poison, the time sacrificed in the hell holes, the loss to the farm and other business, the loss by debt from those who care more for rum than for their credit. A conservative man in our town says that it takes \$50,000 a year taking all things into consideration to sustain a saloon. All the money that goes into saloons is a total loss. The rum-maker and rum-seller cares no more for the public interest or good than a cannibal—a man eater. He hugs his money in the ruin of men. He hugs his money and it carries him to ruin.

The cry that farmers will not come to our town if we have no saloons is false. Look about our county of Griggs within a radius of ten to fifteen miles and see how many men you know that will go elsewhere if we have no saloons. I am more or less personally acquainted with the most of the people in this limit, and there are not twenty men who would stay away, nor ten.

The town and community which has no saloon, has as a rule, no bad debts. That town can sell goods cheaper than the town that has saloons and bad debts. The town that sells goods the most reasonable will have the largest trade. The town that has the largest trade can give the best prices for wheat and the staple products. An eye to the eternal fitness of things would make our town the center of trade of our county and hold that trade year after year; and the one thing to guard against more than another is the ruin of the whiskey trade.

If there are no saloons in our county we shall never need a "poor house." If there are no saloons in our county we shall have no use for jails—a chain and block of wood will answer us. If there are no saloons in our county there will be no pauperism. There is none now. The first pauper in this northern country that I heard of was at Sanborn and caused by whiskey, and the curse of that traffic, there I know personally, is dreadful and ruinous. If there are no saloons in our county there will be but little crime. To avoid high taxes we must avoid crime and pauperism. To avoid crime and pauperism, we must avoid the cause; the saloon and its crime and deadly business. The men who are to be the heavy taxpayers in this county will do well to study political economy a little and beat the whiskey ring or they will be making wry faces soon.

The whiskey ring and defenders are out with the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, As we live on the ruin, poverty, degradation, and misery of men, women and little children, we will have saloons. Our business causes 90 per cent. of all crime, but we must have saloons. It costs \$750,000,000 annually to support the paupers and prosecute the crimes which it causes in the United States, but we must have saloons. Our business causes most of the pauperism of the land, but we must have saloons. We maintain an army of 700,000 common drunkards in America, but we must have saloons. We transform 60,000 good sober industrious men into burdens and curses to society each year, but we must have saloons. We kill 60,000 men each year in our country and send them to a drunkards' hell, but we must have saloons. We make 200,000 children orphans each year, but we must have saloons. We are too lazy to work and earn our bread by the sweat of the brow, therefore we run saloons. We are curses to society and no good man tolerates us, but we must have saloons. The wrath of Almighty God is declared against us, but we must have saloons. We are on the swift downward road to an eternal hell, but we will have saloons. We bargain, sell and transfer all interest to heaven and the society of all the beautiful, holy, pure, and good in the eternal life for the

money we can rob people of in the saloon business. We live a Christless life; we die a Christless death; we lie in a Christless coffin; we are buried in a Christless grave; we go into the lowest pit of woe in the future perdition, willfully and determinedly because we will pursue that which we know ruins and damns our fellow men. Yours for the People, QUILL.

If Uncle Sam's cash has not been counted in ten years, the country will approve of Secretary Folger's action in ordering an actual count to be made before the new treasurer passes his receipt.

The Minneapolis Tribune says that never before in the history of the new Northwest has the spring movement of immigrants and home-seekers set in toward the inviting fields of Western Minnesota and Dakota so early, and in such tremendous volume.

J. W. SHANNON,
—DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF—

Furniture

—AND—
UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.
SANBORN, DAK.
Agent for the New Howe and New Home Sewing Machines.

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.

DR. G. L. VIRGO,
—Dealer in—

Drugs and Patent Medicines

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, ETC.
MARDELL, DAKOTA.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
PROFESSIONAL CALLS
Promptly attended night or day.

COOPERSTOWN
MEAT MARKET!

Upton & Johnson
A Full Line of Fresh and Salt

MEATS,

Salt & Canned Fish,
Sugar Cured Hams,
PICED ROLLS, ETC.,
Constantly on Hand.

Highest Cash Price
Paid for Live Stock.

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

J. STEVENS. A. ENGER

Stevens & Enger,

HARDWARE

AND STOVES,

TINWARE,

Carpenter Tools,
Builders' Material,
Iron, Nails, Glass,

Putty, &c.

BLACKSMITH COAL,
GUNS, AMMUNITON,
ETC., ETC.

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

Prices Low and Goods First-Class.

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

THE BEST TIME!

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

Cooperstown

THE COUNTY SEAT OF GRIGGS CO.,

—AND ALSO—

A RAILWAY TERMINUS!

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

Rapid 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—

NUMEROUS STORES, TWO BANKS,

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

ON A LOVELY SITE RESERVED FOR THE PURPOSE

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

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

\$8,000.00 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE!

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

LARGE HOTEL,

WHICH WILL OPEN ITS DOORS TO THE PUBLIC IN MARCH.

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

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

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

LOTS FOR THE PRESENT CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING TO

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

PLATS SENT ON REQUEST.

UNIFORM PRICES TO ALL!

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

GEO. L. LENHAM.

H. G. PICKETT, Cashier.

BANK OF COOPERSTOWN

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Negotiate for Non-Residents First Mortgage Loans

BEARING 10 AND 12 PER CENT!

Interest on City Property and Improved Farms.

Insurance Written in the best Companies at reasonable rates. A large amount of city property, improved and unimproved farms for sale.

SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR.

COOPERSTOWN

LIVERY!

SALE AND FEED STABLES.

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

Experienced drivers, thoroughly acquainted with the country, furnished when desired. A trial trip respectfully solicited by,

Your's Truly,
A. E. SHUE.

Stables North of Big Hotel.

BOYUM & HOILAND,

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Machinery,

AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

"Minneapolis" Harvester and Twine Binder,

THE CASE FARM WAGON,

NORWEGIAN AND DAVENPORT PLOWS,

Cooperstown, - Dakota.

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

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: Sevat Knudson Skogen, D. S. No. 9673 for the e 1/2 of s 1/2 and e 1/2 of n 1/2 of section 22, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole J. Skrien, John Tordin, Samuel Homme, A. A. Fluto, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, 1883, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 10-14.
OLE SERUNGARD, Atty.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: John Tordin, D. S. No. 9624 for the southwest quarter of section 26, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole J. Skrien, Omond Nelson, Ole Halvorsen, C. P. Bekken, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, 1883, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 10-14.
OLE SERUNGARD, Atty.

NOTICE.—Timber Culture. U. S. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Adolph P. Johnson against Thomas B. Davison for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6342 dated March 6, 1882, upon the s 1/2 of section 28, township 148 n., range 58 w., in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Thomas B. Davison failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract within one year after the date of said entry as required by law. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of May, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver. 10-13

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: Sarah R. Mathers, H. E. No. 9623 for the s 1/2 of sec. 4, township 147 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wm. Williams, Louis Anderson, N. A. Williams and Eugene Williams, all of Hope, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before J. N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 10-14.
L. A. KEDNEY, Attorney.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: Benjamin B. Brown, D. S. No. 10322 for the east 1/2 of s 1/2 of section 16, township 146 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Rufus Brakerton, George B. Cornick, A. H. Mangomery, William Lenham, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 9-13.
WM. GLASS, Atty.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: Charles C. Platt, H. E. No. 9620 for the n 1/2 of sec. 12, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Andrew Park, S. Park, E. Frost, Leber, Pande, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 11-15.
HAZEN & CLEMENT, Fargo, D. T.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: William Michaelis, D. S. No. 10176 for the n 1/2 of section 12, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Fred Walkey, Frank Stack, August Walkey, Otto Becker, all of Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 9-13.
SCOTT & SQUELBS Attorneys

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: Joseph Downing, D. S. No. 11174 for the s 1/2 of section 8, township 144 n., range 50 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John G. Mills, Duncan Sinclair, Alexander Miller, Archibald Sinclair, all of Mont Clair P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 24th day of April, 1883 at his office. And you, Bernard Hager, who filed H. E. No. 11162 Aug. 1, 1882 upon the above described land are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on the first day of May, 1883, and show cause, if any you have, why said Joseph Downing should not be allowed to make due proof and payment for said land.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 9-12.
WM. GLASS, Atty.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: John A. McGuire, H. E. No. 9674 for the s 1/2 of sec. 14, township 144 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Phillip S. Houghston, C. R. Meredith, Geo. E. Davis, of Casshton, D. T., and J. M. Freer, of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of district court, at Cooperstown, D. T., on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 12-16.
WM. GLASS, Attorney.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: Peter Fiero, D. S. No. 9675 for the southwest quarter of section 28, township 145 n., range 60 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John W. Fiero, A. G. Linder, Martin M. Faulkel, G. S. Byington, all of Helena, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony will be taken before John Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 11-15.
S. B. PINNEY, Attorney.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 6, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 10th day of June, 1883, viz: John A. McGuire, H. E. No. 9674 for the s 1/2 of sec. 14, township 144 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Phillip S. Houghston, C. R. Meredith, Geo. E. Davis, of Casshton, D. T., and J. M. Freer, of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of district court, at Cooperstown, D. T., on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 12-17.
TWOMEY & FRANCIS.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of May, 1883, viz: Peter Fiero, D. S. No. 9675 for the southwest quarter of section 28, township 145 n., range 60 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John W. Fiero, A. G. Linder, Martin M. Faulkel, G. S. Byington, all of Helena, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony will be taken before John Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 11-15.
S. B. PINNEY, Attorney.

PENCIL AND PASTE POT.

Six hundred converts annually to Mormonism in the south.

Maine papers have already begun to chronicle the finding of May flowers—the fragrant trailing arbutus.

It is said that the Mormon emissaries in the South have succeeded in converting a negro to Mormonism.

"As far as we know," says Texas Sittings, "there is not a single instance on record in Texas of a murderer of means having been punished by law, no matter how many homicides he committed."

"What country do you represent, sir?" asked one individual of another in front of a saloon in St. Paul, Minn. "I'm not a member of the legislature," was the reply. "I'm only a private citizen on a drunk."

Colorado points with a great deal of pride to the fact that one of her inhabitants was killed while gathering fuel in his own back yard. As a general thing Colorado men engaged in that kind of enterprise die in the yards of their neighbors.

Talking of the President's fishing expedition, the Philadelphia Times is watching with nervous interest to see what effect a perfectly fitting pair of trousers will have upon the fish in Florida. The President, of course, won't go fishing unless his trousers fit him.

A few days ago a man in New York was fined \$300 for giving tobacco to a giraffe in Central Park. Almost simultaneously a tavern-keeper in Chicago was fined \$5 for selling whiskey to children. From these two fines it would appear that the preservation of the morals of the giraffe stands higher than the protection of children.

Commenting upon the present condition of the iron trade in this country, and the recent reduction of the wages of the workers, the Philadelphia Times prints a statement to the effect that the facilities for production in this country are largely in excess of the demand and there is not likely to be any demand which shall draw upon the present resources. The manufacture of steel has been so cheapened that steel is everywhere taking the place of iron, and this fact is likely to dispense with many who are now employed in the manufacture of iron, while it must create a demand for laborers in steel manufacture.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake's last lecture contained the following: "We women want a chance to exercise our individualities, and are tired of being 'merged,' as the legal phrase describes matrimony, with mankind. I saw the other day a stout German, with his pale and feeble wife, get into a crowded horse car. A gentleman rose to give the wife a seat, but the big, fat husband seized it, settled himself back and folded his arms, looking complacently at his wife standing alone. 'Sir, said the gentleman, 'I gave the lady my seat.' The husband looked surprised, shrugged his shoulders, and replied: 'Oh, dot vos all right, dot vos my wife,' and he kept his seat. She was 'merged.'"

MOORE & SANBURN,

GENERAL—

BLACKSMITHS

AND HORSE SHOERS,

Roberts Street, COOPERSTOWN.

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

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., February 24, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of April, 1883, viz: Editha J. Fitch, H. E. No. 9673 for the s 1/2 of n 1/2 of section 16, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Helga Larson, Charles H. Frost, John Fiero, Christopher Arestad, all of Mardell, P. O., Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before J. N. Jorgensen, Clerk of District Court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1883, at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register. 9-13.
IYEN JACOBSON, Attorney, Cooperstown, D. T.

U. S. Land Office at Fargo, April 10, 1883. Upon application of claimant the time for taking the testimony of claimant and witnesses before the clerk of district court is hereby extended to April 28, 1883, and for making final proofs before U. S. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., to May 3, 1883.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., March 25, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Rose against Agnes Campbell for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 10273, dated May 1, 1882, upon the s 1/2 section 14, township 146, range 58, in Griggs county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Mathias T. Swickard has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract since the date of said entry or prior to the date of commencement of this contest. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver. 11-16.

NOTICE.—Timber Culture. U. S. Land Office, Fargo, Dak., March 19, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Ezra W. McCrea against Mathias T. Swickard for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6900 dated March 17, 1882, upon the n 1/2 section 34, township 148, range 59, in Griggs county, Dak., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Mathias T. Swickard has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract since the date of said entry or prior to the date of commencement of this contest. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of May, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver. 9-13.
S. B. PINNEY, Atty for Contestant.

KNOW ALL MEN!

BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT

MERRIELL BROS. & LUCE

—KEEP THE—

Pioneer Hardware

—AND—
MACHINERY DEPOT

Where can be found a Full Line of Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Cutlery, Etc. Also a full Line of Farm Machinery from the Best Manufacturers.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

The DEERING TWINE BINDER,

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Canton Sulky Plows and a stock of their Walking Breakers.

TRIUMPH BROADCAST SEEDERS,

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Tiger Hay Rake, 1 and 2-horse self-dump,

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THE MILBURN WAGON

The Old Reliable Stand-By. Also the Farmers' Favorite

KRICK WAGON.

We Have in Connection with each of our Establishments a First-Class

TIN SHOP,

and are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work on Short Notice.

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

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE

is the place to buy cheap for cash.

All are cordially invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Hope, Griggs county, D. T.

COOPERSTOWN, D. T.

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CLEAR LUMBER, ETC.

SASH, DOORS AND MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, PICKETS.

Battens, Building Paper, Nails, Locks,

Lime and Plaster!

Our Stock will, at all times, be large and

ASSORTMENT COMPLETE!

Orders received for the material to erect the Largest or Smallest Building, and Promptly Executed. Estimates Furnished on

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Prices Very Low. Terms Strictly Cash.

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Fargo Roller Mills!

Flour at Wholesale and Retail.

ORDERS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH ALWAYS PROMPTLY ATTENDED

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The Highest CASH PRICE Paid for Wheat.

FOR EVER.

"Oh, never kiss me; stand apart; My darling, come not near! Be dear for ever to my heart, But be not over dear!"

And while she spoke her cheek was flame, Her look was soft and wild; But when I kissed her, she became No stronger than a child.

Ah, love, what wilt thou then apart? Thy home is thus and here,— For ever dearer to my heart, But never over dear.

A GREAT COUNTERFEITER.

Now in Prison at Brooklyn, N. Y. for "Six Stretches."—His Own Story of Adventures in Shoving the Queer. New York Dispatch.

The most skillful engraver and the most eminent counterfeiter in the world, a man who has left the impress of his misdirected genius on the currency of America, of a half a dozen European countries, and even of Africa, is now an inmate of the Kings county penitentiary, undergoing a long term of imprisonment, or, as he himself puts it, "six stretches" (years), for attempting to issue spurious bills of the Bank of France. This monarch of the "shovers of the queer" is Carl Becker, born in Rhenish Prussia some forty years ago. He was apprenticed to the trade of an engraver early in life, and within two or three years his skill with a needle and a plate astounded veteran workmen. In Germany, while almost yet a youth, he was recognized as a leader in his art, and had his talents been turned to good account he would years ago have amassed a handsome competency. But Becker was not satisfied with the prospect of becoming rich by slow degrees and patient toil with head and hand. He became a counterfeiter, was arrested and served two or three short terms in jail in his native land. Thence he turned his attention to Italy; easily counterfeited the coarse paper money of that country, with the enormously depreciated currency again fell into the hands of the Philistines and was sent to jail in Tums. He escaped; went to Sicily, where he was rearrested and confined at Palermo. There he broke jail again, and came to the United States. It is claimed by those who ought to know that he has escaped from at least a half-dozen European prisons. In his adventurous career at the other side of the Atlantic he somehow managed to escape English prisons, which are claimed to be the strongest and best guarded in the world, and for the reason, no doubt, that he never attempted the difficult task of counterfeiting British bank notes.

After his arrival in the United States, Becker and his companion conceived a gigantic scheme to put money in their pockets at the expense of the Egyptian government; and it was afterwards carried out with partial success.

It was nothing less than to counterfeit the Turkish currency in circulation in the dominions of the Khedive.

The plates were prepared here and the trio sailed from New York to the Mediterranean. They made their headquarters in the city of Alexandria, and had already begun to flood the country with paper money, which was easily manufactured because of its coarse character, when they were captured. They were sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary at Constantinople, but all three escaped after a few months. They again returned to the United States and separated.

Nothing daunted by previous prison experience, Becker hatched a plan to counterfeit billets de banque on the bank of France, the government financial institution of that country. This was the most delicate of all the plots he had undertaken, because of the extremely fine nature of the bank paper and of the "water mark" made in the process of manufacture under government supervision. But Becker was equal to the occasion. He spent months and months perfecting his paper, and the writer saw a specimen of his work during his recent trial in Brooklyn, which was fully equal to the French bank paper.

Experts expressed their amazement at his skill. He completed the plate for one side of the note, having taken up his residence in an unfrequented suburb of the City of Churches. When this part of the job was finished he took a constable of East New York into his confidence, and to this man's custody the nearly completed plate was entrusted. Meanwhile Detectives Boland and Mooney, of this city, had somehow got on Becker's track. With Detective Edward Looney, of the Brooklyn police force, they made a raid on his residence in East New York. Becker was taken completely by surprise, and after a desperate resistance was safely lodged in Raymond street jail. The beautifully finished plate was found hidden between the leaves of the family Bible in the constable's house. The Messrs. Couder brothers, the lawyers for the French government in this city, took up the case, and Becker was tried in the Court of Sessions of Brooklyn, before Judge Moore and a jury. The constable turned state's evidence, and the king of the counterfeiters was promptly convicted and sentenced to six years in the Kings county penitentiary, which he is now serving out. The point was raised during the trial by his counsel that the state had no jurisdiction in the case of attempted forgery on a bank of a foreign country and of course he could not be extradited by France for a crime against the French laws committed in the United States. Becker had evidently carefully studied out this legal difficulty and relied upon it to save him, as will be seen from what he himself says regarding his escape from the Constantinople jail. In fact, it has always been part of his plan to so conduct his crooked work that knotty law points can be raised in his behalf. An old statute, however, was found by District Attorney Catlin, of Kings county, under which Becker was indicted and successfully prosecuted. The evidence was damning, and Becker's only hope left him when he found that there was a law of which he was ignorant to meet his case. He took his sentence

philosophically, and was led from the court into the prison van outside smiling. During the trial a handsome middle-aged woman sat by his side. She was said to be his wife, and when the verdict of guilty was pronounced by the foreman and the Judge briefly gave the prisoner the full term of the law allowed, she broke down and sobbed hysterically. The story in the court-room was that she had been a performer in one of the variety theatres in this city, where Becker met her and made her his wife. Since he was sent to the penitentiary she visits him as often as Warden John Green allows, which is now seldom, by reason of Becker's attempt to escape.

Becker went to Crow Hill to serve out his six years last spring. He was apparently one of the quietest and best-behaved convicts in the prison, and was rapidly winning the confidence of his keeper, though Warden Green, knowing his record in European jails, kept a sharp eye on him. Within a few months Becker became intimate with two desperate burglars who were undergoing long sentences. The trio of worthies elaborated a plan of escape. Becker's wife was in the habit of visiting him constantly on Sunday and on week days during the dinner hour of the convicts. One day it was found that the key of a gate leading from the prison yard was missing. A search was made and the key was found in the ventilator of the cell occupied by one of the burglars in league with Becker, named Kelly. Becker it was found has taken an impression of other keys, and by the help of confederates outside everything was in readiness for a jail delivery of the three when the key of the yard gate was missed. Warden Green made up his mind at once that there was nothing for it but to put Becker in irons, which was promptly done. He was transferred to the first cell on the ground tier of the long-term prison, and he has since been almost directly under the eye of the keeper. The Warden also issued orders that he was only to be allowed to see his wife once every month and then in the presence of a keeper, when she visits the penitentiary he is obliged to stand by her side, Warden Green being determined that Becker should not be able to boast that he got away from the Kings county penitentiary.

The writer visited "the pen," as the criminal classes of the sister city call it, one day last week, and by the courtesy of Warden Green, saw this distinguished prisoner.

"You will find him in heavy irons," said the Warden; by way of preparation, "but if I didn't keep them on him I don't believe this fellow would, three feet away from the cell door and a keeper, spend six months in jail. He hasn't nerve enough to take desperate chances, but he beats all the other prisoners I ever saw, and I have seen a good many, so far as ingenuity is concerned. He is sharper than any steel trap, and while he is talking to you with an apparently innocent smile on his face, he is taking your measure by the inch."

Here Warden Green approached the first cell and said: "Here, Becker, here's a gentleman who wants to speak with you if you will speak with him."

The reporter heard a clinking of irons as he neared the cell door. The prisoner had just finished his midday meal and was taking a siesta after dinner. He rose apparently with some little difficulty from his bed and came to the cell door with that same innocent smile which the Warden described. If ever there was a counterfeit presentment of the smile of innocence, so perfect as to deceive the most expert judge of human character this was it, indeed, and Becker must be admitted to be an artist of the best school that teaches how to hide one's thoughts. His blue eyes fairly beamed with good nature, his rather thick lips puckered with humor, and his heavy, dull, Teutonic features lighted up with an expression which seemed to say: "What an outrageous absurdity it is to put irons on a harmless poor fellow like me. It's a little joke of the warden's, you know; but he will have his joke." This look of mild deprecation, as he put his plump hands between the bars of his cell to welcome his visitor, was simply indescribable. Looking at Becker closely, the writer saw, in a rapid glance, that around his waist was an iron belt, in the front of which there was a ring. To this ring two chains were fastened. Reaching down to each ankle, and around each ankle was another iron ring. Quick as the writer's glance, Becker caught it and followed it, and if possible his smile became still more beaming as he looked down at the insignia which marked him as the most distinguished inmate of the prison.

At the trial Becker weighed 220 pounds. To-day he looks as if he weighed 170. He is squat in figure, and decidedly Teutonic in appearance. The keen blue eye is the feature that would attract the attention of an observer in the rather coarse and sensual-looking face. No one would recognize in this cleanly-shorn convict of no particular age, with closely cropped hair and coarse raiment, the gentlemanly-looking man, about forty years old, with well-kept beard and mustache and elegant clothing, who sat in the court of general sessions last spring.

The writer remarked, by way of opening conversation, that Becker looked pretty well, all things considered.

"Oh, no, don't say that," said the convict, in a deprecatory tone. "I have lost all this," and he spread his hands out on his paunch. "I was out that way at my trial," and he described the segment of a circle in front of his stomach with his outstretched hands. "I have lost fifty pounds," he added, with the same imperturbable smile that would have delighted the heart of Mark Twain. "You are having rather a rough time of it?" said the writer.

"Yes," said Becker, smilingly, with a glance swift as lightning at Warden Green, who stood a little distance off in the corridor, so as not to embarrass the prisoner. "Yes, it is about time that I was through, isn't it? I have had it in the four quarters of the globe—in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Well, I am through," he added, with a tinge of weariness in his voice. "When I get out of here, I mean to work for an honest living."

"How did you manage to strike Asia?" asked the writer.

"I was arrested for counterfeiting in Alexandria, Egypt, with two others. We were taken to Smyrna in Asia for trial. In Smyrna we were sentenced to do time in Constantinople in Europe, and now," said Becker, smilingly, "I am doing time in America. That covers the four quarters of the globe. I have heard that Alexandria has been destroyed by the British guns. It is a great pity. It was a beautiful city. I lived a little way off the Grand Square, which I hear has been completely ruined."

"Becker," said the writer, will you honestly tell me how you ever got away from the Constantinople jail? There are various stories about, and I would like to get the true version from your own lips."

"Well," said Becker, "the story was to the effect that we bribed the kitchen steward to let us go, but there is not a word of truth in that. I don't mind telling you how we got away. It can't do any harm now, and I am done with the business for good. There were four in all arrested at Alexandria and sent from Smyrna to Constantinople to do time. The fourth man had no more to do with it than you had. We three never saw him until we saw him at the trial in Smyrna. I was employed painting the inside of the prison, which is right in the heart of the city of Constantinople. My two comrades were employed around the store-house. One day I saw the pass key which the keeper laid down just by the door of my cell. I took an impression of it quick as a flash."

"With what?" asked the writer, in blank amazement.

"With a piece of soap, of course," said Becker, with a perfectly angelic smile. I had the soap nearly all the time, and I was only waiting for the opportunity. When I got the impression, there was no trouble in getting out into the yard afterward. I made the key myself, with a piece of strong iron wire. My two companions were notified, and they managed to secure some pieces of rope, about sixty or seventy feet in all. At night we got out into the yard with the pass-key. We broke into the clothes-house, and got three suits of clothing and three Turkish caps.

"With the end of the rope we got over the wall."

"How high was it?" inquired the writer.

"Well, that wall," said Becker, planning at the stone wall which surrounds the Kings county penitentiary, one which cost the Brooklyn taxpayers so much, "is thirty feet high." This was said in a tone that made it evident to the writer that Mr. Becker had been "sizing up" the wall in his mind's eye, so to speak, with a possible view of future contingencies. "The wall of the Constantinople prison," he continued, "is ten feet higher than that. It is forty feet high."

"Well, but how did you get over?" asked the writer.

The most harmless of smiles played around the corners of Mr. Becker's mouth as he hesitated to give the secret away.

"Well," he said, after apparently making up his mind that the recital could do him no injury, "it was this way: There were embrasures or eyelets in the wall, about equal distance apart and about ten feet from the ground. One stood on a stooping position, while another got on his back to reach the embrasure. The third man threw the rope over the wall exactly in front of the embrasure. The man standing on the other's back reached through the hole for the rope and brought it inside."

"To the end brought in we fastened a bar of wood, which lay across the wall inside. Then, of course, we had leverage on the rope to climb to the top of the wall. The last man who came up fastened a cord about the bar of wood, and when we were all on top of the wall we pulled up the bar and made it fast to the end which we had climbed up. Thus, you see, we had the rope through the embrasure and fastened in the top of the wall. We had only to go down hand over hand on the outside and drop ten feet, when we were free. I tell you, when I struck the ground there was not half an inch of skin left on the palms of my hands. We ran for a first class cafe, which was open all night, in the city. There we ordered coffee and cigarettes, and stayed until morning."

"In fifteen minutes after our escape we heard the old fellow giving the alarm on the streets. I forgot to tell you that before leaving the prison we had prepared three paper lanterns, as anybody caught in the streets of Constantinople after dark without a lantern is arrested. All night long the city was scoured, but the keepers evidently came to the conclusion that we had confederates outside who had a boat ready for us on the Bosphorus, and who hurried us out of the city. Next morning, after daybreak, we made the best of our way into the country, and buried ourselves for about three months. We had plenty of change, and we got away one by one into Austria. Then we went to London without any concealment. I knew the Turks did not want to get us back, for our sentence would not stand in law. How can a man be tried in Asia for a crime committed in Africa, and sent to do time in Europe. It was all wrong. From London we came to the United States, and here I am," said Mr. Becker, with the same old smile, that would win the heart of the sharpest Wall street operator.

"Do you think you will serve out your full term?" asked the writer.

"Oh, I think I will get out next year," was the reply.

"In what way?" asked the writer.

"I think," said Mr. Becker somewhat sententiously, "the governor may interfere. When I get out of here I am going to devote all my energies to a new motion."

"A new what?" asked the writer.

"A new motion," said Mr. Becker. "A motive power. I think I can easily perfect it," he added with perfect gravity. As the writer was about to take his leave, Becker said with an unchangeable smile:

"I wish you would speak to the Warden about taking these things off," fingering his irons.

"I have to stand at work, and the weight gives me indigestion. They are destroying my health, I assure you."

Becker told his story with a slight German accent and, with apparent reserve. There was no motive for him

to lie, and the above may be accepted as the true story of his remarkable escape from Constantinople, the first, it is said, on the record, of that institution. Before leaving the prison the writer asked Warden Green if he thought there was the slightest chance that the governor would pardon Becker. The Warden replied, laughingly: "These fellows with years of prison life before them grasp at straws. In this respect they are children."

Playing 233 Degrees of Masonry on a Wife.

A middle-aged lady, with a black alpaca dress worn shiny at the elbows, and a cheap shawl, and a cheap bonnet, and hands puckered up and blue, as though she had just got her washing out, went into the office of a prominent Mason, a few mornings since, and took a chair. She wiped her nose and the perspiration from her face on a blue checkered apron, and when the Mason looked at her with an interested look, as though she was in trouble, she said:

"Are you the boss Mason?"

He blushed, told her he was a Mason, but not the highest in the land. She hesitated a moment, fingered the corner of her apron and curled it up like a boy speaking a piece in school and asked:

"Have you taken the whole two hundred and thirty-three degrees of Masonry?"

The man laughed, and told her there were only thirty-three degrees, and that he had only taken thirty-two. The other degree could only be taken by a very few who were recommended by the Grand Lodge, and they had to go to New York to get the thirty-third degree.

The lady studied a minute, unpinned the safety pin that held her shawl together, and put it in her mouth, took a long breath and said:

"Where does my husband get the other two hundred degrees then?"

The prominent Mason said he guessed her husband never got two hundred degrees, unless he had a degree factory. He said he didn't understand the lady.

"Does my husband have to set up with a corpse three nights a week?" she asked, her eyes flashing fire. "And do they keep a lot of sick Masons on tap for my husband to set up with the other three nights?"

The prominent Mason said he was thankful that few Masons died, and only occasionally was one sick enough to call for masonic assistance. "But why do you ask these questions, madame?" said the prominent Mason.

The woman picked the fringe of her shawl, hung her head down and said: "Well, my husband began to join the Masons about two years ago, and has been taking degrees or sitting up with people every night since. He has come home twice with the wrong clothes on, and when I asked him how it was, he said it was a secret he could not reveal under penalty of being shot with a cannon. All he would say was that he took a degree. I have kept a little track of it and I figure that he has taken 233 degrees, including the grand Sky Fugle degree, which he took the night he came home with his lip out, and his ear hanging by a piece of skin."

"Oh, madam," said the prominent Mason, "there is no Sky Fugle degree in Masonry. Your husband has deceived you."

"That's what I think," said she, as a baleful light appeared in her eye. "He said he was taking the Sky Fugle degree and fell through the skylight. I had him sewed up and he was ready for more degrees. After he had taken a hundred and fifty degrees, I told him I should think he would let up on it, and put some potatoes in the cellar for winter, but he said when a man once got started on the degrees he has to take them all, or he didn't amount to anything. Sometimes a brother Mason comes home along with him in the morning, and they talk about a full flush, and about their pat hands, and raising 'em out.' One night when he was asleep I heard him whisper 'I raise you ten dollars,' and when I ask him what he meant, he said they had been raising a purse for a widow. Another time he raised up in bed after he had been asleep, and shouted: 'I stand Pat,' and when I asked what he meant he said he was ruined if he told it. He said he had spoken of the pass word, and if the brethren heard of it they would put him out of the way, even as Morgan was put out of the way. Mister, is 'I stand Pat' your pass word?"

The Mason told her it was not. That the words she had spoken was an expression used by men when playing draw poker, and he added that he didn't believe her husband was Mason at all, but that he had been lying to her all these years.

She sighed and said: "That's what I thought when he came home with a lot of ivory chips in his pocket. He said he used them at the lodge to vote on candidates, and that a white chip elects and a blue rejects a candidate. If you will look the matter up and see if he has joined the Masons I will be obliged to you. He says he has taken all the 233 degrees, and now the boys wants him to join the Knights of Pythias. I want to get out an injunction to prevent him from joining anything else until he can get some underclothes for the winter. I'll tell you what I will do. The next time he says anything about Sky Fugle degrees I will take a washboard and make him think that there is one degree in Masonry that he has skipped, and no good-by. You have comforted me greatly, and I will lay awake to-night till my husband comes from the lodge with his pat hand, and I will make them think he has forgot his ante."

The lady went out to buy some bar-soap, and the prominent Mason resumed his business with a feeling that we are not truly good, and there is cheating going on all around.—Milwaukee Sun.

Ismail, the ex-Khedive, is going to live in England. He has purchased, Caen Towers, Highgate, a luxurious mansion with twelve acres of ground, for \$450,000.

Arnan Huntington, who died recently at Brentford, Ontario, bequeathed \$200,000 to the state of Vermont, without directing how the munificent gift should be applied.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST 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. (Druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action. For complaints peculiar to Ladies, to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or rosy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yielded to its curative power. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

"My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from pain of Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort cured him."—Jas. M. Kinney, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 22-82.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, emaciated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

"I've gained 20 lbs. in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill. (Dec. 2-82), "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1862. Kidney-Wort cured me." Strong words from a well-known clergyman: "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefited me," says Rev. C. E. Kemble, of Mohawk, N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it. PILES. This disease is a very common complaint, is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort throughout the weakened passages, quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have failed. PRICE \$1. USE Druggists' Seal.

"For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia, Va. "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. It has cured me."

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 acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERMANENTLY CURED. PRICE \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Seaman, Burlington, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured them all."

HEADACHE BANISHED. No matter what cause, sick, nervous, neuragic, dyspeptic, which is it? It can be effectually removed.

DR. W. BENSON'S CELERY & CHAMMILE PILLS. ARE THE BEST REMEDY TO CURE ALL HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DYSPEPSIA. FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE ON EVERY BOX.

They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug and are highly recommended.

A HOUSEHOLD FAVORITE.

Carbolisolve 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, CHAFES, CUTS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, CHILBLAINS, SCALD HEADS, ECZEMA, ITCHING, IRRITATIONS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SCALP. Get Cole's Carbolisolve; the wrapper on the genuine is black and the letters green. Small boxes, 25c.; large boxes, 75c.

Cole's Carbolisolve Soap

Is cleansing, healing and refreshing; free from all impurities, and is recommended for the Toilet and Bath. Prepared only by J. W. COLE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out of free. Address H. HALLERT & CO., Portland, Me.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in trials. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Invalids who are recovering vital strength, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, but it also corrects an irregular and state of the stomach, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and cures such ailments as prevent fever and ague. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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COME AT ONCE

To the Great Grain Garden of Fertile North Dakota.

Come With the Multitude, Where Farms are Free for All.

From the Lisbon Clipper.

Persons desiring a home in this far-famed wonderland—this land of sure and rich harvests—should come here immediately. There is no time to be lost. Probably 10,000 persons per day are crossing Dakota's borders, and are settling upon the bosom of her garden prairies. They come here for her free lands, to recuperate their shattered constitutions, to make fortunes for themselves and provide for their growing families. They come here from every part of the known world—from wherever civilization exists. And it is the cream of civilization that come here. It is those energetic persons whose perseverance enabled them to accumulate something for themselves in less favored sections of the United States and in foreign countries, that have disposed of their effects there and come to this golden country to increase their stores. It is a long distance from the east to Dakota. It is a great journey from across the Atlantic to the flower-bedecked prairies of this territory, and idlers there seldom accumulate means sufficient to bring them here. Indeed our population is the same as it would be were we to send a select committee of our live Dakotans through the eastern country to pick out for us just whom we desired for neighbors. The ill-bred, the tramp, the rough, the idlers—all are left. The purest, truest, brightest and best only are selected, hence our communities are made up, as said before of, as it were, the top layer of the cream of citizens of the whole world. And these good people come here to a country fully their equal. No words of praise, no language of commendation, can be undeservedly bestowed upon this Dakota. Among the countries of the earth, it is indeed a paradise—one section for the farmer, one section for the herdsman, one section for the miner. It is a Dakota of the truest perfection, and as we say at the head of this article, if you are coming here at all, come now.

Soon these splendid lands of ours will all be taken. Soon the emigrant to Dakota will find our soil changing hands at fabulous prices, and this the same that he might have obtained free of cost but a few months before. Again, the seeding season is now here, and the time is approaching when the sod of the prairie should be turned over preparatory to its seeding a year from now. Persons coming here within the next 10 to 15 days can rent land for this year's crop, and within 90 days can be garnering one of those productive Dakota harvests. Within 100 days he can pocket the proceeds of his labor, and from a few week's earnest toil can realize means sufficient to set him up in business for himself. In this way hundreds of Dakota's richest farmers got their start in life. They came here with meagre means, to-day they are princes, as it were. Every reader of The Clipper can come and do likewise. Every energetic one of them can reach Dakota this year, and in three years from the day of his arrival own a well-stocked farm belonging to himself.

Then come at once—Come immediately. No man ever came to Dakota and regretted it. No human being ever came here to better his condition and was disappointed.

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

AMERSE H. ARMSTRONG, PLASTERER AND BRICK LAYER COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

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Mishawaka Wagons, Mishawaka Sulky Plows, WALKING BREAKERS, Wood Pumps, Standard Mowers, Sulky Rakes, FOUNTAIN CITY SEEDERS, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrows, The Boss Evers, Harrow, Plano & Esterly Twine Binders &c Cooperstown, D. T.

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

A line of wheat barges is to be run on Devil's Lake, in connection with Captain Soper's steamer, which is now being hauled there overland from Bartlett.

Four thousand men are out of employment by the closing of the North Chicago mills, and they are not likely to be started again at present prices.

Sanborn Enterprise: Road Master Hanley of the S. C. & T. M. R'y opened the gravel pit at the east "Y" and the work of surfacing up the road bed commenced last Tuesday. The bridge over Mud creek is now finished and a force of men are working at the crossing of Gunderson creek. The frost is now out of the ground and grading will be rapidly pushed to Cooperstown.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership existing heretofore under the firm name of Upton & Johnson is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be continued by Andrew Johnson, who assumes all debts and collects all bills of said firm. Signed this 19th day of April, 1883. H. A. UPTON, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership of Phillippee & Kent that has heretofore existed has this day ceased by mutual consent, C. C. Phillippee continuing on with hotel and school house contracts as per agreement, and collects all moneys and pays all debts that may occur under his contract, and Mr. Kent releases Mr. Phillippee from all other contracts made in the aforesaid firm name. PHILLIPPEE & KENT. Dated at Cooperstown, April 4, 1883. 11-13.

IVER JACOBSON, Attorney —AND— COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. COOPERSTOWN, DAK.

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BYRON ANDRUS, Judge of Probate.

—G—

JOHN K. JORGENSEN, Clerk of District Court.

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