

Cooperstown Courier.

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COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK., FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1883.

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THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
By Ed. D. STAIR.

Official Paper of Griggs County.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1883.

LOCAL LACONICS.

—Magnificent weather.
—The hard finish is being put on the new hotel.
—Wheat and oats all in on the big Cooper farm.
—Sanborn has a population of an even 500, and wants corporation.
—July Fourth comes on Wednesday this year. Cooperstown won't forget the fact, either.
—Geo. B. Clark has taken the oath of office and is now first assistant postmaster of Cooperstown.
—Axtell & Serumgard, the pioneer land and law attorneys of Griggs county appear with a card in another column.
—Stevens & Enger will conduct a tin shop in connection with their hardware, the tools for which have already arrived.
—Chris. Gilbranson, formerly of Valley City, has erected a blacksmith shop near Clas. Nelson's place, at the end of the track.
—Whidden Bros., our new and enterprising general dealers, have had their establishment painted and trimmed in tasty style.
—M. Hunter, the new harness dealer, has opened up in good shape at the Hamm building. Take note of his card in another column.
—General Manager Roberts is just back from New York, and says the railroad will be in Cooperstown in June, without doubt.
—H. P. Merrill expects to have his Lenham avenue restaurant and bakery running full blast next week. Take warning ye hungry.
—A new contracting firm in town. As they do not advertise we will not give them away, but help to keep their light under a bushel basket.
—Dr. Kerr on Wednesday performed another operation on Mr. Sullivan, who froze his feet last winter, the removal of a few small bones becoming necessary.
—A new bridge has this week been erected over the coolie one-half mile south of R. C. Cooper's residence, to the profound satisfaction of freighters and farmers.
—Mr. John A. Todd, of the Northwestern Bottling Works at Fargo, spent last Sunday in the Griggs seat of government, the guest of Robt. Pinkerton. He was well pleased with our city and its thrift.
—Mr. F. L. Axtell, of Mandell, was in Cooperstown for the first time last Wednesday, and seemed quite astonished at the vast change that had come to the spot he witnessed as a waving wheat field last summer.
—Mr. M. F. Carleton, wife and daughter, Miss Cora, arrived at the city from Port Huron, Mich., Friday evening, and are the guests of W. H. Carleton. The probabilities are that, like everyone else who visits this fair domain, they will remain.
—The families of M. Sutherland and E. W. Haggarty have arrived from Illinois. It's hard to tell which the ladies are the most pleased with, the fact of being with their husbands again, or of having homes on these grand old sun-kissed prairies.
—One of the leaders of the Hope claim-jumping gang got left on a "dicker" a few days since to the tune of \$220, notwithstanding the dire threats he heaped upon the settler who would not "paw over" for a claim he had a right to take without paying therefor.
—Ex-Sheriff Geo. A. Luce came in from the sequestered village of Chicago last evening, and expresses satisfaction on being in the land of activity again. Mr. Luce will remain in Cooperstown a few weeks in the interest of his firm.
—Messrs. Gray, Kennedy, Hughes and Francis organized a go-as-you-please party Monday, and the following morning were enroute for Devil's Lake for a week's tour. They left orders for a large supply of arnica and liniment to be in readiness upon their return.
—Kent, Gray & McDonald are putting the finishing strokes on the Stevens & Enger block, and are doing it in fine fashion, too. Their good taste and ability as workmen is attested by the exquisitely patterned front of the store. Nelson & Langlie's store is made to

—Irving B. Howard, and his sister, passed through Cooperstown this morning, enroute for their claims in the Red Willow vicinity.

—John Landquist, of Wisconsin, and E. W. Everson, of the Sanborn & Cooperstown railway force, prospected in the future great Tuesday with a view of entering into business. We have not learned of their conclusions, but expect they can safely be counted on as coming denizens of the county seat.

—To be convinced of the immense influx that is pouring into Griggs county one has only to ride between Cooperstown and the track. There is almost a constant procession of freight and passenger teams plying between the two points. In going the 14 miles one can hardly lose sight of one or more teams.

—Fargo Republican: Messrs. Burrell, Lenham and Kiser, of Sanborn, went east last evening to purchase the furniture for the large hotel recently erected at Cooperstown. These gentlemen report that the capital of Griggs county is on a stupendous boom. The First National Bank of Cooperstown will be ready for business as soon as the paint dries.

—Mr. F. A. Bliss, of Greenville, Pa., and who has been a regular reader of the COURIER from its start, is now breathing the air of Sunny Dakota. He arrived in Cooperstown yesterday, accompanied by Messrs. H. A. Wasser, Thos. Everheart, Bert McMahon and Charley Opell, all of the same place. All express determination to remain and see the money-making circus out.

—W. P. Buell, a very genial member of the "drummer" fraternity, has spent most of the present week in Cooperstown. Mr. Buell has had the misfortune to have his claim, in 145.59, and which he had intended improving extensively, jumped. He takes the matter philosophically, and now discerns very plainly a few of the loop holes in the land laws through which honest settlers can be deprived of their rightful property.

—The late county seat contest in Traill is something similar to last fall's struggle in Griggs, and no doubt will result as justly. A majority of 766 voters say the records of that county shall henceforth be found at Traill Centre, but the desperate gang at the east end are as was the Hope outfit in this county, and hang on with unscrupulous bull-dog tenacity. Such work not only injures the county and makes expense for honest tax payers to meet, but creates a hearty public sentiment against the bolters.

—A line from Cashier Burrell informs us that Mr. N. L. Lenham and himself have concluded the purchase of the entire hotel outfit, including a magnificent 6000-pound safe for the office. We know the taste and judgement of the buyers well enough to bet seven to one on its being the best furnished hotel in North Dakota. In compliment to the hotel's elegant appointments and fine furnishings, suppose we just christen the house "The Palace," "The Grand," or something else equally significant. What do you say, gents.

—B. H. Ellstad, recently from Minnesota, had the misfortune to lose a fine horse Tuesday. While unloading freight for Stevens & Enger he allowed the wagon box to tip up by relieving all but the forward end of the vehicle of its load. The team took fright and started, making sad havoc of a stove and some kettles that were yet in the wagon. In making the circle of the hotel one of the rampant steeds became entangled in the whistle-tree, and a leg was snapped off like a whip cord, necessitating the animal's death by shooting. It was a fine horse and a hard blow to the young man who had reared it from a colt, but he was in a measure consoled by a purse of \$40, collected by Jeweler Ferguson.

—The COURIER scribe last Saturday accepted the invitation of our genial hardware merchant, Anton Enger, to take a ride to the end of the track. 'Twas a pleasant drive of 14 miles through as fertile and beautiful a section of country as ever smiled under heaven's blue arch. At Bald creek Engineer Edwards was busy striking the height for the bridge and approaches. At the track a busy scene was beheld. Men in goodly numbers were unloading cars of merchandise destined for Cooperstown; emigrants were unpacking their households and freeing their stock from the close quarters enforced upon them; large gangs of hardy sons of toil were surfacing the track, and others were at work on the grade to Cooperstown. There is no reception for idlers down there, and the men are all betting the steam horse will accompany them to Cooperstown before June shall roll up her scroll and depart.

Special Election.

The special election authorized by the last legislature for this county has been duly called by the county commissioners, and will be held on Saturday, June 2nd. The questions to be submitted to the electors of the county at that time will be found stated at length in the commissioners proceedings printed in another column.

The polls for the different precincts will be held in the same places as last fall, and will be open from 8 o'clock in the forenoon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The questions proposed are of importance to every voter of Griggs county, and there should be no stay-at-home on that day.

In needs no skillful arguments on the part of the COURIER to elucidate the fact that division is against the best interest of the people as a whole; that a court house should be erected as a matter of economy as well as to supply an urgent need, and that the temperance or license question should carry in favor of peaceful communities and happy homes. As we must abide by the results of the coming election it behooves every man with the good of Griggs county at heart to be up and at work from early until late on the 2nd day of June. Don't rely upon the fact that three-fourths of our population are unanimous against division, and thus argue the inconsequence of your own ballot. There is a corruption fund of no meagre proportion that will endeavor to thwart the wish of the public in the interest of the company that has already made the county infamous. Look out for, and guard against it. Let every man weigh the several propositions well in his own mind, and work in accordance with his honest conclusions as to the public welfare.

Complimentary (?) Comment.

The Portland Inter-Ocean rises to remark as follows:

While we are rejoicing in the victory which has been won, we should remember that only a part of the infernal scheme has been defeated which was planned by Hillsboro, "Steal" & Co., who also seek to divide Traill and Griggs, and create a new county and the expensive machinery to run it. Look at your maps and you will see that the county seats of Traill Centre and Cooperstown could not be more centrally located. People of Traill and Griggs counties, would you have your expenses and taxation largely increased? No! Then we warn you to be on the alert, and at the election which is to decide whether the balance of the "Steal" programme is to be carried out or not, be sure and vote against division.

Bring More Stock.

That staunch paper, the Fargo Republican, wisely remarks: The Republican would advise all those who are migrating to North Dakota to go on the land, to bring all the stock they can with them. Here is the very best of pasturage during the summer, and by a small outlay of time and money, enough hay can be put up by one man to winter quite a herd. The native grass of North Dakota makes the very best and most nutritious hay that can be found in any part of the world. It is an easy matter to provide comfortable shelter for cattle in the winter. At present there is a great scarcity of stock in North Dakota, but the number of farmers who are engaged in the raising of cattle is increasing. The immigrant who brings into this country a small herd of stock is already on the high road to success.

Seventy-five young ladies over the age of twenty-one are each the possessor of a quarter-section of land near Alexandria.

In the vicinity of Jamestown there will be fully twice as much wheat and oats seeded this year as last, and more than twice as much breaking was done.

Women are called the "weaker sex," and yet, up to the hour of going to press, not one of her sex in this country has shown enough intellectual weakness to embark in the weather prophet business or attempt to eat sixty quail in thirty days.—Norristown Herald.

We have often noticed, says the Lincoln County (Ga.) News, that a young man who shrieks a most frequently and shrilly for an improvement in the character of our women, both mentally and physically, is usually a little half-crank, spindle-shanked and lantern-jawed cuss, weighing about one hundred pounds, who hasn't sense enough of his own to get off the track when the cars are coming. Let's have no more of such nonsense. The girls and women of today are a great deal too good for the deserts of the average man. When you hear a man growling about the depreciation of the gentle sex set him down as a nincompoop.

Proceedings County Commissioners.

May 2, 1883, 2:00 p. m.—Met in accordance with adjournment, meeting having been adjourned from day to day by county clerk until April 16.

Present—Allen Breed.
Adjourned till May 3, 1883, at 9 a. m.
May 3, 1883, 9:00 a. m.—Present, Allen Breed and Rollin C. Cooper.
Rollin C. Cooper in the chair.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

BILLS FILED AS FOLLOWS:
Andrew Johnson, 6 mos. rent, sheriff's office to July 1, 1883. \$ 83 60
Fargo Republican Co., blank books, stationery, etc. 125 86
Cooperstown Courier, publishing proceedings, county commrs., etc., job printing 23 92

BILLS APPROVED AS FOLLOWS:
Fargo Republican Co., approved at. \$ 121 38
Cooperstown Courier. " " 23 92

Ordered that the following questions be submitted to a vote of the people on the 2nd day of June next:

FIRST. Shall Griggs county be divided?
SECOND. Shall Griggs county purchase a site and construct a court house with jail rooms attached, and borrow money upon the bonds of said county running for a period not longer than twenty years and bearing interest not to exceed eight per cent. per annum to an amount not to exceed thirty thousand dollars to pay for said buildings and site?

THIRD. Shall the Board of County Commissioners of Griggs county, to meet the payments of said bonds and the annual interest thereon, levy a special tax from year to year sufficient to pay the annual interest on said bonds and to create a sinking fund for payment of the principal thereof when due, to-wit: the said principal sum of not to exceed thirty thousand dollars?

The County Commissioners will also request an expression of the voters with regard to liquor license or no liquor license.

Moved and ordered that the judges of the election held November 7, 1882, are hereby appointed judges of the election to be held June 2nd, 1883.

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

SALE OF SOIL.

List of Recent Griggs County Real Estate Transfers.

Cooper Bros. to Theo. Otjen, lots 2 and 3, blk. 80, and lot 22, blk 73, Cooperstown, cons. \$675.

Cooper Bros. to James Rankin, lot 15, blk. 60, Cooperstown, cons. \$200.
United States to Ole O. Fladeland, s w 1/4 sec. 18, township 147, range 57, cons. \$197.83.

Red River Land Co. to C. J. Paul, e 1/2 lot 11, blk. 19, Hope, cons. \$125.

United States to Geo. Miller, s w 1/4 sec. 22, twp. 145, range 56, cons. \$400.

Red River Land Co. to Mary R. Renwick, w 1/2 lot 11, and all lot 12, blk. 19, Hope, cons. \$425.

United States to There Oleson, s 1/4 of s w 1/4 and s 1/4 of s e 1/4 sec. 24, twp. 148, range 59, cons. \$200.

United States to B. B. Brown, e 1/4 of s e 1/4 sec. 6, twp. 146, range 58, cons. \$200.

Cooper Bros. to Nelson & Langlie, lot 6, blk. 73, Cooperstown, cons. \$350.

Cooper Bros. to T. F. Kerr, lot 22, blk. 50, Cooperstown, cons. \$170.

Cooper Bros. to Alexander D. Grant, lot 10, blk. 79, Cooperstown, cons. \$225.

Cooper Bros. to George Foley, lots 19 and 20, blk. 59, Cooperstown, cons. \$400.

United States to Wm. Wethy, n w 1/4 sec. 18, twp. 144, range 59, cons. \$368.88.

United States to Chas. A. Stuart, n w 1/4 sec. 4, twp. 146, range 58, cons. \$394.95.

Cooper Bros. to Geo. F. Newell, lot 24, blk. 73, Cooperstown, cons. \$300.

A Fargo man caught a catfish four feet six inches long Wednesday.

It is denied that scarlet fever is prevalent in Tower City.

That Vermont Maple Syrup at Odegard & Thompson's is fine.

Three cars of lumber, etc., at end of track will be hauled in this week—so says Crane—to "patch up."

What's the use of coughing so when for the magnificent sum of 50 cts. you can buy a bottle of American Cough Balsam at ODEGARD & THOMPSON'S.

Kendall's Condition Powders are acknowledged the very best made. Sold only by Odegard & Thompson in Cooperstown.

Crockery and Glassware at WHIDDEN BROS.

Dry Goods just arrived and opening at WHIDDEN BROS.

The "West Point" now mourns the loss of Lowry. Why did he not wait to see the hardware?

If you want a set of good work harness call at Odegard & Thompson's and you can "catch on" to a few big bargains in that line.

New goods until you can't rest at Odegard & Thompson's, and more coming.

The Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow is acknowledged to be the very best manufactured. It can be had in Griggs county only of MANLY J. DAVIS, Agent, Cooperstown.

I am now prepared to furnish money on final proofs at the most reasonable rates obtainable. WM. GLASS, Attorney and Loan Agent.

Garden Seeds

Fresh and good. Call before your neighbors take them all from WHIDDEN BROS.

If you want a lock, a hinge, one nail or a keg, call at the lumber yard.

Fresh Groceries.

We have just opened up a full and complete line of first-class Groceries too numerous to mention in this brief space of time. Please call and inspect stock for yourselves and get anything wanted in this line. WHIDDEN BROS.

Good Team Wanted.

I have desirable town property which I will exchange for a tin-top good farm team. C. C. PHILLIPPE.

New Stage Line.

We are running a first-class covered stage between Cooperstown and the track, and invite the public to ride with us, if comfort and speed are desired. DAVIS & CO.

Yoke of Oxen Wanted.

To be happy we must dicker, and some man with a yoke of good work cattle can just come and pluck us for a ripe trade. ODEGARD & THOMPSON.

ARMSTRONG & STEWART,
PLASTERERS & BRICK LAYERS
COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

We execute work in our line promptly, and guarantee satisfaction.

JUST ARRIVED!

A FIRST-CLASS

Harness Shop
IN COOPERSTOWN.

A large and complete stock on hand including FARM HARNESS, OX HARNESS, LIGHT DOUBLE & SINGLE HARNESS, SWEAT PADS, WHIPS, COLLARS, BRUSHES, & C. COMBS, M. Hunter.

F. L. AXTELL, Attorney at Law.
OLE SERUMGARD, Notary Public.

AXTELL & SERUMGARD,
COOPERSTOWN, DAK.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan.

Final Proof a Specialty.

DAVID BARTLETT,
Attorney & Counsellor

AT LAW.

COOPERSTOWN, D. T.

Temporary Office in the Courthouse Building, Lenham ave.

ATTENTION ALL!

CHAS. E. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

JEWELER,

Has located in Cooperstown and is now prepared to execute all kinds Watch, Clock and Jewelry

REPAIRING

EXPEDITIOUSLY.

For the present work can be left at Odegard & Thompson's or the COURIER office.

GRANT & PINKERTON,

Contractors & Builders,

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

Plans and specifications furnished on short notice. Brackets, screen doors, and all kinds of job work executed expeditiously. A call solicited. 151.

J. C. YANCEY,

Tonsorial Artiste,

COOPERSTOWN, D. T.

With towels clean, and razors keen I greet the public of Cooperstown. A call solicited from all.

D. F. SIEGFRIED & CO.,

Druggists & Pharmacists,

Front Street, Sanborn, D. T.

A Full Stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS AND OILS

Always on Hand. Large stock of CIGARS AND TOBACCOES, GUNS AND AMUNITION.

A Call Solicited.

Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DA.

The Indians, according to the best ethnologists, have not increased or diminished much since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. There are less than 250,000 of them, all told, and less than 175,000 of them, mostly dwelling west of the Mississippi, who need to be further dealt with by the National Government. These latter are less than one-fourth of our whole people.

A reformed gambler, lecturing in New York on gambling, analyzes each game, and shows that the owner of the game has a percentage in his favor which is never less than 6, and which very generally rises to an absolute certainty. He asserts that there is not a "square game" in New York, and that the amount of money taken annually in that city is something like \$40,000,000. What is true in New York is probably true of every city where gambling is carried on, save as to the amount of the plucking.

Superintendent Crocker, of the Buffalo public schools, recommends fewer examinations and fewer studies in the grammar schools, and interviews with many of his subordinates and other gentlemen well qualified to judge intelligently of educational matters, show that he is by no means alone in his opinion. It is argued that the time spent in obtaining a smattering of many studies, and in fruitless efforts to master them, should be donated to the essential elements of business education.

The troubles in Europe at the present time are simply evidences of discontent that class rule and intolerable taxation have created. Organized resistance in the form of revolution is simply out of the question, owing to the immense standing armies; and a peaceful change cannot be possible because the suffrage is withheld. Checked and baffled on every hand some of the most ardent spirits have resorted unwisely perhaps, to other measures, to terrifically despotic power into something like a decent regard for the welfare of the people. These measures are not generally approved by other nations and it is doubtful whether they can be made effective.

Vanderbilt, according to recent accounts though possessing \$200,000,000, gives much of his time up to doctors, and annoys his friends by his sensitiveness about his health. With the health of a bull, he has the nerves of a woman. For some time past he has had the movement cure, or the rubbing cure, whatever it may be called, involving somebody to come and scrub his muscles over and delude him with the idea that friction is health. He is also a victim of the homeopathic people, and bothers his friends by taking out of his pockets papers of number one, number three and number nine, and swallowing them in the midst of his ordinary social demonstrations. The sick man is constantly harassed with imaginary ailments that no amount of money will cure or dispel—but in this respect he is no worse off than tens of thousands of other people.

The condition of winter wheat save in Washington Territory and Oregon, is less promising than last year during this month. The average for the crop as April was 104; in 1881 it was 85; this year 80. The averages of the condition in the states of large productions are:

New York, 101; Pennsylvania, 95; Ohio, 70; Kentucky, 80; Indiana, 75; Michigan, 92; Illinois, 80; Missouri, 83; Kansas, 70 and California 62. It is not up to the average in any part of the south. The secretary of the state board of agriculture of Ohio, writes that the outlook for winter wheat in that state is the most gloomy for eight years. The severe cold and bare ground in January and February killed the tops close to the ground. It is estimated from present appearances that there will be but 53 per cent. of average crop. Warm rains and good weather may finally bring it up to 60 per cent., and bad weather would send it below fifty. These statistics are offered simply as an encouragement to growers of spring wheat. Hence the importance of raising a full crop.

There is a very important case now before the supreme court of the United States, the actual questions in controversy being whether the power to fix and regulate rates for the transportation of merchandise and passengers over the Illinois Central road is vested in the railroad company or in the state. It is the railroad against the people of Illinois. A suit brought by one John M. Maris in the name of the state, against the railroad company, under an act of the state legislature passed May 2, 1873, entitled "An act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in rates charged for transportation of passengers and freight." The plaintiff alleges the railroad company charged him a higher rate on a quantity of salt shipped from Chicago to Tecumseh than that fixed by the railroad and warehouse commissioners, appointed under the act above mentioned. The company admits the overcharge, but maintains that the state commissioners had no legal authority to fix the rates for the transportation of merchandise

over its road, and that the act which assumes to give such authority is unconstitutional and void, for the reason it impairs the provisions of the contract between the state and the company embodied in the company's charter. The great importance of the suit lies in the question whether the so-called "Granger decisions" of the supreme court rendered years ago, are likely to be fully reaffirmed or weakened and qualified in a subsequent decision. The result will be watched with considerable interest.

An Iowa Postmaster Defaults.
Vinton, Iowa Special: Postmaster C. R. Wilkinson of Vinton has been shown to be a defaulter and the office is now in charge of an agent of the postoffice department. The amount of the shortage is about \$1,000.

Soldier Airs on the Scaffold.
Timothy Mitlay was hanged recently, in the Montreal jail, for the murder of William Nesbit on January 19. Mitlay had been a brutish soldier, and said he would die like one. He begged for some brandy before going to the scaffold, but it was refused him. He then squared his shoulders as well as he was able and marched to his doom with that unmistakable military air which twenty years' service gives to British veterans. He died without a struggle.

A Rascally City Clerk.
Edward Sager, city clerk of Wyandotte, Kansas, has disappeared under suspicious circumstances. Informal charges were made that he had defrauded the city by means of false warrants and pay rolls. An investigating committee was appointed, and Sager left his office, saying he was going over to Kansas City, and has not been seen or heard from since. Members of the committee refuse to say anything concerning the results of the investigation, but rumors estimate a deficiency of \$5,000 to \$20,000.

A Bad Agricultural Chemist.
Prof. Collier is trying to make a martyr of himself on account of his removal as chemist of the agricultural department. But if the truth is told about him he ought to be removed long ago. His work on the sorghum question is now pronounced valueless by those said to be best informed on the matter, and the practical sugar manufacturers have got tired of his 2,000 determinations repeated year after year to no purpose. Prof. Wiley, his successor, is one of the most accomplished chemists in the Western States, and has the entire confidence of the best and most practical sugar manufacturers.

Devilries of an Iowa Rascal.
At the session of court just ended at Chariton, Iowa, a noted character, one O. L. Hale, alias Dr. Conway, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Ft. Madison penitentiary. Hale has had a varied career. In 1877 he came to this city and engaged as a sewing machine agent. He married a farmer's daughter, squandered her money in a few months, then forged and sold a note, and went to New Mexico. There he assumed the name of Dr. Conway, and soon organized a band of bunco men. In a few months he was elected mayor of Wallace, New Mexico, and held a high hand, granting sporting men every opportunity to ply their trade. Soon after this he killed a man in Arizona, but was acquitted on a plea of self defense. He was finally run down and captured by the sheriff of Lucas county, who had a desperate struggle with his gang in getting him away. He was formerly editor of the Chariton Republican, and has a wife and daughter living in Des Moines.

The Iowa Tragedy.
In its accounts of the murder of his wife and two sons by Charles J. Smith, and the suicide of the murderer, Thursday, the Earlville (Iowa) Graphic says: "About eighty rods east and south from the house was found the lifeless incarnate, lying near a wire fence, with an open jack-knife firmly clutched in his right hand and a small vial of strychnine in the left. His throat was cut from ear to ear, the windpipe being completely severed. From appearances it was thought he had taken strychnine, and, fearing a failure from that agency, his determination to end his life prompted the use of the knife, after employing which he dragged himself along the fence, a rod or more toward the house, where he expired. It seems that the two little girls, one eight and the other twelve, after the attack upon the mother, ran to the nearest neighbor, Mr. Joe Sullivan's and gave the alarm, but before assistance could be rendered, the savage deed was committed. Mr. Smith, in his intercourse among men, has always been considered a pleasant, mannerly man. But during the last year has been unfortunate in his farm operations, having lost over 100 hogs for one thing, which seemed to make him more irritable. And yesterday a shed fell upon and killed several more than he had last purchased. He has been heard to remark of late, that every thing seemed to work against him. And, it is said, that in his family, at times, he has shown a disposition destitute of kindness. At the time of the perpetration of the deed, which now spreads dismay throughout our entire community, there is no doubt but that

the perpetration was directly caused by loss of property and financial embarrassment. He was fifty-eight years of age, and his wife upwards of forty years. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with the facts.

Opinion of the Attorney General.
The village of Springfield organized in 1875 under the old law of 1875. Village authorities inquire if they are affected by the law passed by the last legislature. Held, that they are, as Sec. 2 of the new law says that all villages incorporated under the general statutes are to be governed by the new law of 1883; though no provision is made therein for reorganization or reincorporation. Sec. 18 of the old law, by making each village a separate election district, is not repealed on account of failure of new law to make provision therefor. But this failure does not imply a separate tax district. Therefore the township assessor is the village assessor as well, and the township assessor has all authority under the old law.

Scheller Not an Arsonist.
The great Scheller arson trial has closed with the rendering of the verdict of not guilty. The verdict is one that all who knew Scheller—and those who did not know him, but had heard the evidence against him—had confidentially expected. It is hardly necessary to say that it gives general satisfaction. The applause which greeted the announcement of the verdict in the court room was a fair expression of the public sentiment on the subject. The crime of which George Scheller was accused was the firing of the Newhall house, Milwaukee, on January 10, when nearly 100 lives were lost. Mr. Scheller indicted on February 26, and on due time placed on trial, with the result above described.

Higher Rates of Insurance.
The concluding session of the annual meeting of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota Underwriters' Fire Insurance union was held Wednesday at the Nicollet house, Minneapolis. The union has found that during the last year the expenses and losses have been so great as not to leave any margin of profit. It was accordingly decided that the rates throughout the country be raised in order to make the business a paying one in every town in the jurisdiction. Thirty-two local committees reported as to the conditions of their respective towns, their fire rates, degree of property prospects, etc. The remainder of the evening was devoted to organizing local boards and to routine matters. A. K. Murray and G. V. Munn were elected new members, making the number now 53. Managers Hall and McCord were also elected honorary members. The election of officers took place, with the following result: C. W. Kibber, St. Paul, president; Judge E. B. Ames, vice president from Minnesota; Col. J. F. Bullis, Dubuque, vice president from Iowa; H. C. Hill, secretary. It was decided that the next annual meeting be held in St. Paul, on the third Tuesday in April, 1884.

Germany Ready to Pounce Upon France.

The message of the emperor William to the reichstag, calling for legislation in the interest of the working classes, excites as much uneasiness here in official circles as at Berlin, for the reason that it is believed to have been inspired by the distrust of the existing government of France, and to cover a military programme, which will pretty certainly be carried out upon the first symptoms of serious political disturbances in France. Under orders from Berlin a fortnight ago, six divisions of German imperial cavalry and four army corps have been got in readiness to cross the French frontier in three days. Some of the socialist leaders of Germany appear inclined to cut out work near home for this force, by provoking disturbances among the German working classes; but as any such attempt would be disastrous to the people, it is not likely that it will be made. The real danger to Europe at this moment is at Paris, where men in authority seem to be entirely incapable of understanding the danger to which they are exposing, if not only the peace of the continent, but the very existence of their own country.

The Great Pittsburg Failure.

The failure of James Marshall & Co., iron pipe manufacturers, is the all important topic in commercial and financial circles of Pittsburg. The liabilities are considerably heavier than reported and will not be less than \$1,900,000. Of this amount \$300,000 is to the Marshall estate. The assets will cover all but \$300,000. The heaviest losers are Mark Watson of Pittsburg, brother-in-law of James Marshall, \$120,000; Haggett, Hanna & Co., furnace men, Uniontown, Pa., \$95,000; Marshall Bros., Philadelphia, \$32,000, leaving to be divided among the Fairchance Furnace company, Fayette Brown, receiver of Brown, Bonnell & Co., Youngstown, Ohio, Dunbar, Pa., Furnace company and Rock Hill Furnace company. Almost every bank in this city held papers, but were all well secured and will not lose a dollar. The failure was the result of pure speculation, and the condition of the iron trade was in no way responsible.

Over \$800,000 a year is spent in this country for dolls.

HOME ON FURLOUGH.

The Best Streak of Sunshine in the Life of the Union Soldier.

By the Rev. B. T. Hutchins, formerly Captain Sixth United States Cavalry, Brevet Major United States Army.

War Annals in Phil. Times.
Among the incidents that will bring back to the mind of the soldier some of the pleasant phases of army life, and which went far to make bright the toiling, suffering and sometimes weary life of the soldier, I know of none that has a happier feature than the soldiers' furlough. Let us try and recall our first furlough, and see if it was not the experience of thousands who may read these reminiscences. As the term of enlistment had nearly expired, and when the soldier could honorably be relieved of further campaigning and longer privations, the president of the United States called for more troops and most earnestly invited those who had "borne the brunt of the battle" to re-enlist for a term, called "during the war." Those soldiers who accepted this invitation were given a furlough of thirty days. And what days those were! It did not take much pleading and urging for a brave man to re-enlist. It was at that time that regiments were sifted and the drones and the hangers-on and the invariably sick soldier were allowed to turn in their equipments and go home to stay. But the roll was called and each company had a representation of veterans, whose pledge of loyalty and devotion was as sincere as the government for which they fought.

The first news the soldier received of his furlough was in camp. Perhaps it was after retreat, while sitting around the camp-fire, partaking of his evening rations, talking of camp life or the pleasant story of home and those so far away. An orderly from headquarters rides into camp and gives the Colonel a furlough for his regiment or a portion of his command for thirty days. Tin cups and tin plates, caps and coats are flung high into the air and a wild, hearty and enthusiastic cheer goes up. The hospital is visited and those who are able to join their comrades are discharged, while the sick or wounded one, who cannot bear the excitement of the journey, bravely contents himself. Every soldier who was unable to go with those furloughed had some message of love and loyalty to send to those at home.

Knapsacks and haversacks were emptied and cleaned and refilled. Guns, sabres and side-arms were taken from the rack and made to shine brighter than ever. Pocket books were opened and every cent counted, for the paymaster had been around and settled Uncle Sam's little delinquencies. A new pocket was made in the undershirt for the government bounty money, which they were to take home. During the night they visit their friends in the brigade and tell them the glad news. During the greater part of the night there are some of the boys awake, smoking their pipes or perhaps indulging in just a wee drop of the "commissary," for their joy drives away all weariness. And at last morning dawns and the reveille is sounded. Every man who can crawl into position is found in his company line. Very few men are absent from the roll call. All those on "detached service" have heard the news and have come straggling in during the night to partake of their share in the grand furlough. Breakfast is speedily served and eaten, the regiment forms and the column of brave men take up the march for the cars. Cheers are given by other regiments as they pass and the shout is heard: "Our turn is coming soon!"

Each was obliged to have his own ticket as the entire state was represented in his regiment, and in some cases as soon as the boundary line of the commonwealth was reached the men became scattered. Therefore, some of the scenes at the ticket office were very amusing. The troops of the Army of the Potomac were generally first transported to Washington and at that great national post the soldier on furlough received from the quartermaster his transportation papers. Then the rush at the ticket office began. The railroad ticket agent had no easy task in those bustling, crowding days of twenty years ago, but as a general thing they were always polite and pleasant to the soldier. Fifty of these jubilant fellows would rush pell mell together into the office and shout: "Give me a ticket to go home!" as if the agent knew where was his home. "Show me your papers," was the reply. "Here they are, sir," was the response, "and hurry up, if you please."

The next time we meet the furloughed soldier it is on the cars. These trains that conveyed the soldiers home on furlough were generally specials, made up for the occasion, and the soldiers were very apt to make his condition as comfortable as possible. Let us take a walk through the cars as they are swiftly speeding towards home. Some of the men, from loss of sleep during the previous night, others tired out from a little too much excitement (as the boys used to call a certain imprudence), we find fast asleep. Their three years' experience in the field of Virginia and their experience of sleeping on the sharp side of a fence rail came into good service as they improvised beds in the cars and took position, which was anything but that of a soldier.

A great many were assembled in little knots and were cracking many a joke, which seemed more clever than ever. Here and there was a soldier, with moistened eye and a sad countenance. These were thinking of a dear one in the family group that had passed away since he marched out of the village for the seat of war. Others are looking through their luggage and showing some relic picked up from off some prominent battle field that they were going to present to their Town Library Association. In one corner of the car I see the old battle-flags of the regiment, now soiled and riddled with the enemy's bullets. One of the staffs is broken, having been shot away at Fredericksburg, as the regiment was crossing the railroad. Still this was more precious than the others, for his brave color sergeant lost his life bearing aloft the old flag, and never relaxed his hold until the colors were seized by another sergeant equally as

gallant. These flags will be turned over to the Adjutant General of the State on their arrival at the Capital and new ones will be given for their other conflicts as "veterans."

As the train passes each station cheers are given by the patriotic crowds, and a hearty response is given by the military train. At one station an anti-war politician is seen and makes some disparaging remarks concerning the "boy in blue." It does not take long to put a quietus on this man, and cheers for the army and the navy are repeated with a will. During the night, perhaps, the train crosses the state line and a few of the boys are reminded that their station is the next. As these good fellows bid good-bye to their colonel and captain they are reminded to assemble at the capital city in 25 days from date, when they will leave for the front. It would do your heart good to hear those farewells. Honest, hearty "good-byes" are here uttered; "God bless you," "make every minute count," "Be sure and seal the bargain with Nancy Jane," "Don't let any scoundrel follow you," "Stick up for the old Nineteenth," etc. And these sentences are now repeated all along the remainder of the route, and ere long the night coaches and the last of the regiment is at home.

Sometimes the furloughed regiment all remained in a body until they reached the capital of the state. When this occurred there was always great rejoicing. These soldiers were met at the depot by the Five Department, secret organizations and "the citizens generally." Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters and sweethearts were all at the station, each one ready to have the first kiss. Oh, yes, and there were many a father and mother present at these greetings who had one or two boys in that regiment when it left the state, but whose bodies are now among the unknown in Gettysburg National Burial ground. Yet their patriotism was more than their sorrow, and such hearts only regretted that they had no other to take their places.

On these occasions the cars are soon emptied and the remnant of the regiment forms into "line" with much more alacrity than it did when almost undrilled they bravely marched out of the city. The old national and state flags are unfurled, and as soon as the multitude behold these threads such cheers were never heard in that region before. The story of these flags had been described by many a letter, but now they were seen and if there was ever idol worship it was on the return of these regiments. The regiment soon moves, amid the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells.

"Did you ever see such marching?" says an old soldier of the Mexican war. "I guess that is what the boys call the Chickahominy step," says another. "Don't Bob look handsome?" says one blushing maiden.

"Who would ever thought that any one could make a soldier out of Jim Long, and now see, he is carrying one of the flags."

As the column marched through the streets cheer upon cheer greeted the regiment. The public buildings were all decorated with flags and tri-colored bunting, while most of the private residences bore some mark of loyalty.

A bountiful collation was generally furnished the boys, and it was no uninteresting part of the programme to watch and see what havoc they made of the good things set before them. No one had dyspepsia in those days, and nothing was too good for those men who had lived uncomplainingly for three years on the government ration. Speeches and toasts and hearty conversation and good cheer followed the dinner. Towards evening the regiment was dismissed and the soldiers, accompanied by some loved one, hastened to their respective homes. Each soldier had his individual welcome. Every one seemed glad to meet him. Many a soldier who before enlistment was treated as a no-account sort of a man is now welcomed as a man full of pluck and backbone and entitled to the respect of the whole community.

When the veteran reached home his first act was generally to doff his uniform and luxuriate in the citizen's dress. When this was done, somehow or other the soldier boy did not look as well in the sight of his proud mother, but it was a good change for the boy, and for once he felt as if he was free. What a time it is in that country home on the first night of the soldier's return. No matter how tired he is it was long after midnight before he was allowed to feel that old soft bed that he had been yearning for so long a time. The neighbors came and the veteran must tell the story of his campaigns and then leave them uninitiated at the last. Many of those who came to visit our hero were parents who lost their good boy in battle. How earnestly did they listen to everything connected with his army life. They must know all about his last battle and how he suffered and how he died. If the boy only died as a soldier should pass away, that was all they required. They seemed happy to know that he belonged to the gallant Nineteenth.

At the end of twenty-five days the veteran is once more at the Capital, donned in his blue uniform. The roll is called and not one of the old men are found absent. One or two hundred recruits are added to the list. The state bounties are paid to the veteran and the larger part is sent to the old folks at home for safe keeping. The new flags are presented to the regiment by the Governor of the state, and after a few speeches the regiment is aboard the train, and amid loud and loyal cheers the veterans of the war are again speedily moving to the front, and many of them never to return. When this regiment arrives at their post another one receives its furlough, and so on until each soldier received what his government promised.

General G. T. Beauregard invented the endless cable system and used it in New Orleans in 1870, afterward selling the patent to a Chicago firm.

Cleveland polled 26,300 votes at its late election, Cincinnati 47,500 and Chicago over 70,000. St. Louis had a very light election and only polled 24,000.

It is estimated that 100 deer have been shot this winter in the vicinity of North Stratford, N. H.

DAKOTA NEWS.

CANTON CAPITAL CONVENTION.

The Convention Unexpectedly Commends the Dakota Capital Commissioners.

[The following from Canton of the 19th, is a special to the Pioneer Press.]

The convention last night was the largest ever held in this city. Fifteen counties were represented. Speeches were made by Kellam, Pettigrew, Gifford, Ming and J. W. Taylor, in opposition to the capital commission, and by Jerome, Brown, Kennedy and others, in favor. The sentiment of the meeting was expressed by the vote on the adoption of the following resolutions, introduced by A. R. Brown, chairman of the committee on resolutions. A standing vote was taken, and but seven persons voted against their adoption, while fully 100 votes were cast for the resolutions:

Resolved, That we are opposed to any unlawful interference in any manner whatsoever, calculated or intended to obstruct or hinder the said commission in the lawful discharge of their duties; that we believe any unlawful or unjust measures had or taken to obstruct the said commission in the discharge of their duties, as aforesaid, to be derogatory to the business interest and financial prosperity of this Territory; that we believe the said commission has not committed any act to justify the public press in attacking them; that we hold it is grossly wrong to condemn any man or body of men for any act which they have not committed; that during the last year immense sums of money have been expended in advertising this Territory for the purpose of attracting immigration thereto, and that as a result this Territory is to-day the best advertised country in the world; that the tide of immigration which has been directed heretofore to the Southwest and West is coming to this Territory, and that we are to-day in the midst of one of the greatest immigration booms ever enjoyed by a Territory; that it is to the interest of every citizen of Dakota to zealously scrutinize any measure calculated to injure or check immigration in any way or manner; that the public defamations and scandalizing of any of our citizens by the public press is calculated to injure our present prosperous outlook and to open an avenue for our competitors to take advantage of and turn our immigration to them; that we are in favor of giving the said commission an opportunity to fairly, honestly and impartially discharge their duties.

A substitute denouncing the legislature and the commission was offered by King of Chamberlain, but it received less than a dozen votes. The sentiment of this convention was overwhelmingly in opposition to the party in whose interest the meeting was called.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND.

A Very Important Case Now Awaiting the Decision of the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, April 18.—Secretary Teller is now engaged on a very important decision affecting the interests of a large number of settlers along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, as well as those of the company. Important legal questions relative to the company's grant are involved, and were argued before the secretary several days ago by Roscoe Conkling in the interest of the company. Mr. Reddington, a land office attorney here, who has a large number of clients along the line of the railroad, in a conversation with your correspondent to-day, thus succinctly explains the questions to be settled by the secretary's decision:

First—Where the act itself operated as a legislative withdrawal of lands within the indemnity limits.

Second—Whether the executive withdrawal of the indemnity limits were authorized by law, and if not authorized by law whether the land should be restored.

Fifth—Whether there is any power in the secretary of the interior to now withdraw any of the lands within the indemnity limit.

Mr. Reddington says that thousands of people are interested in the forthcoming decision, and that he is in receipt every day of a large number of letters of inquiry regarding it. The grant was an immense one, and, although there were a great many settlements within the indemnity limits, still the fact that the decision of the secretary of the interior in 1872 held that those lands were withdrawn by legislative action operated to keep people off the lands. Thousands are now waiting to take them if they are thrown open. Mr. Reddington is of the opinion that, under the decision of the secretary, they will be thrown open to settlement.

What is Due to Dakota Newspapers.

From the Cincinnati Times.

The rapid development of Dakota, that is the wonder of the day, is more largely due to the newspapers of the territory than to any other cause. A town is scarcely mapped out before a weekly paper is established, and a population of a thousand souls is sometimes considered sufficient to justify the publication of a daily. So generally are the benefits from a newspaper appreciated that the merchants often offer a printer inducement by way of a bonus or subscriptions for a certain number of copies to start a paper, and in all cases they liberally patronize the printing offices. The extent to which Dakota merchants advertise in the newspapers and by circulars is astonishing. A Dakota town whose newspaper is not literally filled with advertisements is considered dying or dead, and not a desirable place for an enterprising and energetic man to locate.

A feature of some of the Dakota papers is in the "boom" editions, which are issued every few months, and which, being sent all over the country, and also to Europe, have given every town in the territory a wide reputation. It is not to be supposed that the newspaper publishers are the wealthy men of Dakota. They sow and others reap, but theirs is a labor of love, and usually it is enough if they are able to afford their families a comfortable living.

Pierre Journal: Tally one for the Pierre lady lawyer, Miss Cynthia Eloise, Cleveland. She was assigned by Judge Edgerton as counsel for Ada Williams,

indicted for selling liquor without a license. The opposing counsel were Holmes & Dillon, and the way that Miss Cleveland vanquished these gentlemen of the Pierre bar was a caution.

Dakota's Territorial University.

YANKTON, D. T., Special Telegram, April 16.—Saturday and to-day the Dakota university at Vermillion, Clay county, was formally organized, Gov. Ordway being ex-officio president of the board of regents, and Gen. Beadle superintendent of public instruction, also ex-officio member of the board. The other members are F. N. Burdick, Vermillion, N. D.; Fanning, Jamestown, E. C. Erickson, Elk Point, John L. Jelly, Vermillion; E. T. Cressy, Huron, and D. Elwell, Sioux Falls, all of whom were present except the two latter. The first legislature passed a bill locating the State university at Vermillion. Nothing was done till a year ago, when the people of Vermillion incorporated the university under Territorial laws, with a board of trustees, etc. Clay county voted \$10,000 bonds and citizens gave \$5,000 in cash and land. Building was begun, and last fall, under Rev. Dr. Epstein, the university was opened for pupils and something over fifty have attended. At once, the people of Vermillion, not feeling fully satisfied with their title to the university, procured the passage of a bill last winter locating and endowing the Dakota university at Vermillion, and appropriating \$30,000 in bonds for the completion of the building. The institution thus came under the patronage of the Territory, and the old board turned over all the property and records to the new board of regents. D. W. Inman was chosen treasurer, and Gen. Beadle secretary. The board made arrangements to complete the building and purchase apparatus. Dr. Epstein is to continue in charge for the present. Dakota now has a free university in full operation.

Sioux Falls Justice.

SIoux FALLS, Dak., Special Telegram, April 16.—The April term of the district court for this county adjourned to-day, having been in session ten days. One prisoner, Thomas Golden, was sentenced to the Territorial penitentiary for one year, convicted of grand larceny. The aggregate of the fines imposed amounts to \$1,400, \$900 being from the gambling cases. One of the most important cases—that of Sarah Burdick of Minneapolis, vs. The Estate of T. T. Cochran—was settled before trial, and the famous title suit of Shillock vs. Pettigrew, involving title to a large part of the land upon which the city of Sioux Falls is situated, was continued.

Bismarck has voted \$25,000 for the purpose of building a new school house.

The concentration of troops at central points in large garrisons will result in the abandonment of a number of the smaller posts on the Northwestern frontier, and it is understood that Fort Stevenson is included in the list of those to be given up by the military authorities. Application has already been made by the commissioner of Indian affairs for its transfer to the interior department to be used as a school for the instruction of Indian youth. The application has been favorably considered, and the change will be made as soon as the date of abandonment has been fixed upon by the war department. Some delay may, however, be caused by the failure of congress to appropriate funds sufficient to enlarge those selected to be permanent posts.

J. J. Patent is the new mayor of Jamestown.

Jensen, the Fargo city treasurer, is \$12,000 short. His bondsmen, twenty in number, are good for it.

David Calhoun committed suicide at Yankton by cutting the arteries in his arms with a pen knife and by cutting a gash in his abdomen. Whisky did it.

Scott Higgins, a disreputable character of Yankton, is in jail for attempting to ravish an elderly lady named Bancroft.

There is a rush of immigrants over the Hastings & Dakota road this spring. From fifty to one hundred car loads of stock and household goods per day have been coming for the past three weeks. The passenger trains run from six to ten coaches filled with land seekers.

Judge Carville, one of the original settlers at Bismarck and the first judge of probate and treasurer of Burleigh county, died at Manchester, N. H., a short time ago.

A new road from Yankton up the Missouri valley, to a point near Fort Buford, is soon to be built. The road is to be called the Yankton, Okobjo & Fort Buford. The articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of Dakota Territory.

A Yankton dispatch says: Inasmuch as the capital removal bill stipulates that the territory shall receive not only a bonus of at least \$100,000 in money, but also a bonus of at least 160 acres of land wherever the capitol is fixed, which 160 acres is to be mainly laid out in town lots and sold for the benefit of the territory, it is assumed that the location to be fixed upon will not be any considerable town already established, but will be rather, some place easily accessible but removed from present towns. It is understood here that the committee will not be influenced by mere proffers of money over and above the \$100,000 to locate the capital at any other than the best point.

Geo. S. Bidwell, of Mitchell, gave a banquet in honor of Judge Edgerton and members of the bar recently. Toasts were given and responses made and altogether it was a very happy affair.

Fred Haselton, a homesteader living twelve miles south of Mitchell fell dead in the street. The family lived at Waterloo, Iowa. He leaves a wife and eight children.

The Grand Forks council has voted to issue bonds to build two iron bridges across the Red River to connect East Grand Forks.

At the government land office in Huron 25,000 acres were taken on the 5th inst.

A fine flowing well, throwing a three-inch sheet forty feet high, has been struck in Mitchell at a depth of 300 feet, giving the town the best water supply in Southeastern Dakota. A water power company will be formed at once to afford facilities for manufacturing.

Sixty-one instruments are now connected with the Huron telephone exchange.

A lumber famine in the towns west of

Mitchell is seriously delaying building projects.

The Dakota Central railway company have supplied fifteen extra engines for the transfer of freight.

Miller Journal: Fifteen new locomotives have been placed on this line within the last thirty days, and still the blockade is almost as unbroken as ever. Some of our merchants have had freight on the road from Chicago for four weeks and yet it cometh not.

Seeding is reported to be progressing rapidly in Southern Dakota, and the ground is said to have never been in better condition. This is especially so in the neighborhood of Sioux Falls, Minnehaha county. Reports from all points in the Red river valley indicates that seeding will be commenced next Monday.

A contract has been let for the construction of a flouring mill at Aberdeen, Dak., for \$50,000, Chesham Brothers & Gunn, Minneapolis, being the successful bidders.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

The New York and Brooklyn Marvel of Modern Engineering.

Gath's Letter.

I went over the Brooklyn Bridge to-day, which is not to be opened for about two months, and is just passable for an adventurer. It is a suspension bridge the span between the towers being 1,600 feet, or nearly a third of a mile. The approaches to the New York bridge supported by the cables are 940 feet long each, but beyond the anchorages there are huge causeways above the two cities of about 1,300 feet long on the New York side. The whole bridge, therefore, as I walked it to-day—going in at the gate in Brooklyn, which is rather on the top of the hill, to the gate where I came out opposite the City Hall Park, New York—was 3,564 feet, a considerably more than one mile. This gives you a pretty good idea of the bridge. Some of the largest bridges in the world are only a mile, like that at Columbia over the Susquehanna river.

No suspension bridge in the world bears any proportion to this East river bridge either in length, weight, cost or general character and appearance. It is a gigantic monument, or rather two such monuments, connected by a stupendous net, and approached by tremendous viaducts. The approaches, especially on the New York side, are magnificent, being made of gigantic brick, the parapets in hewn granite cut in great sizes, and the galleries hewn out of the solid stone. The East river is a very deep tidal stream, subject to ice gorges and to heavy winds, and often is choked with fog so that the ferry-boats grope around for an hour or more, blowing and listening to shore bells to get into their slips, and risking collisions at all times, as through the river runs nearly the whole of the enormous commerce between New England and New York.

The principal problems before the bridge-builder were to get his piers down in this deep water, and to raise the money out of two jealous and rather corrupt cities to carry on the work. Great coffer-dams had to be made and caissons sunk not only through the water but through quicksand and other deposits on the bottom to bed rock. I think that these two huge towers which now seem to be connected with the shore, but were not so originally, stand something like eighty feet under the level of the tide, while they rise above it about 270 feet. The towers, therefore, are something like 350 feet high from where they begin under the river to where they end, higher in the air than almost any steeple shot-tower, flag-staff or any other object in either city. Take either of these towers and set them beside the Washington monument which is to be over 500 feet high, and they would be sevenths of its height, and a great deal more effective in breadth.

Each tower as it stands up and down stream, is 134 feet long at the bottom by 56 feet wide. This is a prodigious mass of masonry. The cubical quantity of stone in the two towers is said to be nearly 63,000 cubic yards. The towers are not built solid, but hollow, and at their summit, 350 feet above their foundations they are 120 feet wide by 40 feet thick. You could, therefore, raise on the summit of each of these towers two houses side by side, each 20 feet wide and extending backward 120 feet. Over these immense towers run four cables. It is said that the cables, with the bridge they suspend and all the people, railroad trains fully loaded, teams, &c., will weigh 4,753 tons, or in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 pounds, or the weight of nearly 100,000 men of 100 pounds apiece. In short, an army of 75,000 soldiers, ready for battle, would weigh about as much as these bridge towers have to sustain in their extremity.

The New York bridge floor is almost eighty feet wide, divided into five spaces. The engineer said of this bridge when he designed it, sixteen years ago: "It will not be the greatest bridge in existence, but it will be great engineering work of this continent and of the age. Its most conspicuous features, the great towers will serve as landmarks to the adjoining cities, and they will be entitled to be ranked as national monuments. As a great work of art and a successful specimen of advanced bridge engineering, this structure will forever testify to the energy, enterprise and wealth of that community which shall secure its erection." The bridge floor is said to be 118 feet above high water. There may have been some changes in these figures, but I think not much. It is also hard to put into popular description the technical description of engineers.

Mrs. James E. Wirman, of Harrison, O., writes: "Dr. Guyssott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cured my daughter of dyspepsia and irregularities."

The values quoted for the United States silver dollars in the dealers' lists are: 1794, \$20; 1804, \$25; 1838, \$15; 1839, \$10; 1851-2, \$15; 1858 \$10; no others are worth any considerable premium. Sometimes larger prices are realized at sales by auction from collectors.

FIELD AND FARM.

Farmer's Brevities.

Every farmer who keeps poultry should have an enclosure in which to shut them up during the early growing season. See to this before the rush of spring work sets in.

Early sown oats generally succeed the best, as the growth must be largely made before very hot weather sets in—heat does not suit them. The fact that they will endure a very low temperature without damage is an argument for early sowing.

When cows take a fancy to eat wood lick earth, or chew bones, it is an indication that they are suffering from indigestion. Give each cow a pint of linseed-oil or a pound of melted lard, and bran-slop for a few days, and they will probably leave off eating wood or other rubbish.

The market gardeners who grow melons for the New York market by acres proceed as follows: If possible they plow under a sod of Fall rye which has been maturated the year before. They then make a compost of pig manure and night soil and use a shovelful of this to a hill, planting six feet apart; also, using a table-spoonful of guano or superphosphate of lime to each hill. In this way they will produce sometimes 300 barrels to the acre. For beets old stable manure and superphosphate are the best fertilizers.

It has often been said that the best time to market grain is just as soon as it is ready, and before it is reduced by any sort of loss or shrinkage. A table showing the price of wheat in New York for sixteen years, made by Statistician Walker to the Produce Exchange confirms the soundness of this advice in so far as it shows that the average price from September 1 to March was higher than in the later six months in just one half of the years.

President D. E. Rogers, of Wheatland, told at a meeting of the Western New York Farmer's Club, of one of his wheat-fields being self-seeded to clover from seed which must have lain in the ground several years. This often turns up in fields where clover is occasionally allowed to go to seed as a crop. It must be ever remembered that many weed-seeds have the same faculty of lying dormant furrow deep on the ground for nobody knows how many years, and are very apt to turn up most inopportunistly.

HOME INTERESTS.

Setting One's House in Order.

When the head of the house is laid low there is trouble. And the trouble is greater if, as so often happens, death finds him before his house is "set in order" and he is ready to depart. If he had lived he would have collected debts, straightened out tangles and got things into proper shape for his successor. If he had lived perhaps only a little longer he would have made his will, and aided so far in settling his estate amicably and according to his plan. A great many more men die intestate than otherwise. A man has the feeling that making a will is a direct and immediate preparation for death. And that putting off this duty delays the final, fatal dart. But when this dart has sped, and the widow finds herself alone and responsible for setting the estate, she feels utterly lost and knows not which way to turn. The legal forms that must be gone through with are quite incomprehensible and strange to her, and she has little idea what ought to be done, or of the manner in which the estate ought to be settled up. In too many cases the wife knows very little about her husband's business affairs, his obligations, his assets, his liabilities. She takes it for granted that "he knows his own business," and is not only competent to manage it in the best way for the interests of both, but that he does so, and that she is "secure" in any event. Many wives have a feeling that the manifestation of a lively interest in the exact status of affairs would betray or seem to betray a lack of confidence in their husbands, and in accordance with this feeling they hand over to their husbands all their own property and effects, trusting that by so doing they can lose nothing. But unless accounts are kept and the wife's property is protected when the husband dies and creditors and heirs come in, and there are fees to be collected, there is no lack of opportunity for the widow to be robbed of all which the greed of those in whose power she is may be able to swallow.

Fortunate is she that can find a trustworthy and capable man who will advise as to the winding up of the estate and see that it is thoroughly and carefully done. Women ought to know enough of legal forms and requirements as to these matters to be able intelligently to sign papers in their own interest, and to refuse to sign such as would injure them; but while their husbands live, when their husbands die they are often too much bewildered and overcome by the new aspect of things to learn what is best to do and to have done. There are many cases in which widows have resolutely set themselves to work to master all the principles and details involved in the settlement of estates, and have administered upon them with skill and sagacity. This course cannot be too highly commended. In some of our states there are special treatises upon settling estates, giving the law and the forms to be gone through; a woman with such a book for consultation would be able to have an intelligent opinion as to the various steps to be taken in her own case. As months are required for the work of which we are speaking, there need be no haste in taking the various steps. Where there are minor children it is sometimes impossible to conclude matters until the children attain legal majority. In such cases there is time for the widow to become so conversant with her affairs that she may act intelligently and with the advice of competent counsel before taking any important step.

When the wife dies, with or without a will, there are few legal difficulties often

none at all, for the husband to encounter in settling up her estate; but when the husband dies without a will the wife is hampered at every step, and most of all by her own ignorance. The best remedy for this, in the existing state of things, is for the husband to keep accounts so carefully and exactly that all property or moneys belonging to his wife's estate may be readily identified as hers, and so not be at the mercy of his creditors, and to see to it that titles to property are clear and unincumbered. A widow left with a farm of which her husband supposed himself to be the owner, found after his death that the man of whom the farm was bought had no power to give title, this, by the operation of a self-foreclosing mortgage, having passed into the hands of the mortgagee before her husband bought it. A mistake of this kind is generally much more easily remedied by the buyer than by his widow, for human nature is such that the power to oppress often begets the disposition to do so. That this has always been so is amply evidenced by the frequent references in the scriptures to the care of God for the widow and the fatherless, and the denunciations against those who oppress them. To these the defenceless widow may betake herself and find in them abundant support and consolation.

There is no truer way for the husband to show his love and care of his wife and children than by systematically so arranging and ordering his affairs as to leave them, in the event of his death, protected from all who would take advantage of their ignorance or their weakness. This he will do if he sets his house in order and keeps it so.

Fashion Notes.

Dress bonnets are of medium size. Colored lace mits in the new shades will be worn this summer.

Stylishly-dressed children now wear lace shoulder-capes instead of collars.

The return to fashion of gros-grains and failles has met with universal approbation.

Small mantelettes of cloth are newer than jackets with sailor-made cloth suits.

Humming-birds poised on flowers and lace appear on spring bonnets of straw and silk.

Pointed stomachers of lace, beads or passementerie, trim the pointed basques of elegant dinner dresses.

Heavy silks, woven in small matelasse patterns, will replace to some extent the plain Ottoman of the past season.

Purple violets and barbes of Valenciennes lace trim the fine Milan straw bonnets designed for elderly ladies.

Rosettes of gold braid and smaller rosettes of narrow velvet ribbon trim the wicker bonnet displayed on opening-day.

French pelisses of cashmere, or of black Ottoman silk designed for spring wraps, have narrow plaits down the front and back, flowing sleeves, and a puffed collar.

Velvet will be worn to the latest possible moment, or until the heated term shall render it uncomfortable, as it holds, or rather has increased, its hold on popular favor. Fans of tinted ostrich feathers, mounted on tortoise shells, are still the height of style for evening dress. They are oval in shape, and usually have a brilliantly plumaged bird or a cluster of lilies or roses set in the center of the fan.

Yellow, in a score of tints, ranging from daffodil and primrose to citron yellow or a greenish tint, is a color that is now exceedingly fashionable in every sort of dry. It becomes very hard and almost like stone, but is very much improved by a coating of hot, melted gas tar which costs but little and makes the floor water-proof and still harder.—Rural New Yorker.

The Middleman Makes the Difference.

A barrel of the best flour, worth in New York \$7, will make 180 loaves of bread; cost of making the loaves is \$3; whole cost, \$10; retailers price for 180 loaves at 10 cents a loaf, \$18; profit, \$8. The total freight charge on a barrel of flour from Minneapolis to New York is \$1, or about 1-2 cent for the flour of one loaf.

A hind quarter of beef, weighing 200 pounds, costs in New York, 9 cents a pound, \$18, retails at \$16 cents per pound, or \$32 for the whole quarter; profit \$14. The railroads carry dressed beef from Chicago to New York for 40 cents per 100 pounds, or four mills per pound. Hams and bacon, on which the consumer pays a profit of 4 or 5 cents per pound are carried by the railroads from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago for 1.5 of a cent per pound.

The consumer in States west of the Mississippi pays an average price of, say, 30 cents per pound for tea, an average profit of 4 cents. Tea is first-class freight. The freight charges for 100 pounds of tea from New York to Davenport, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and St. Paul—from 1,200 to 1,500 miles—range at the average from 90c to \$1.10; an average of a cent per pound. Tea may suffice as an example for other food articles and food products. Whenever the consumer pays a high margin of profit over the producer's price, as in coffee, canned goods, fruits and other groceries, he does not pay it to the transporter, but to the middlemen and dealers.

A suit of clothes may be bought by the workman, or average citizen, for from \$20 to \$30. The transporter's charge from eastern manufactories to points west of the Mississippi does not exceed an average of 5 cents on a suit of clothes. The average profit to dealers on a \$20 suit of clothes is \$8. The profit on a single pair of \$4 boots and shoes is three times the total freight charges on a dozen pairs 1,500 miles.—Chicago Times.

The Minneapolis city council placed the liquor license at \$1,500 but it is supposed that it will be vetoed by the mayor.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1883.

The bulk of the wheat exported is taken from graded lots in sea-board elevators, rendering it difficult to ship specific lots. A recent contract provides for the shipment of wheat directly from the farms of Dakota, and without contact with other wheat, through to ports in Scotland, thus giving the buyer the certainty of securing a specific and uniform grade of hard spring wheat without admixtures with other varieties of wheat. By this new arrangement foreign consumers are not only benefitted, but Dakota No. 1 Hard is destined to become more famous and higher in price.

The Dakota Newspapers.

The Cincinnati Times-Star, in a long article about Dakota, says that "the development of Dakota, which is the wonder of the day, is more largely due to the newspapers of the Territory than to any other cause. A town is scarcely mapped out before a weekly paper is established, and a population of a thousand souls is considered sufficient to justify the publication of a daily. The extent to which Dakota merchants advertise in the newspapers and by circulars is astonishing. A Dakota town whose newspaper is not liberally filled with advertisements is considered dying or dead, and not a desirable place for an enterprising and energetic man to locate in. A feature of the Dakota papers is the 'boom' editions, which are issued every few months, and which, being sent all over the country, and also to Europe, have given nearly every town in the Territory a wide reputation. It is not to be supposed that the newspaper publishers are the wealthy men of Dakota. They sow and others reap, but theirs is a labor of love, and usually it is enough if they are able to afford their families a comfortable living."

Timber Growing in the West.

The Farmers' Review gives the answer to an inquiry made by A. R. Whitney, a well known and extensive as well as successful Illinois planter, the substance of which we give below. Mr. W. said, break up the prairie and raise a crop of grain the first year. The next year plow and prepare as if for corn. Harrow and mark 4 feet each way, and plant as soon as the soil is in good condition, with seedling trees one or two years old. One man will open the hole with his spade, a second place the tree, and the third fill; three men working in this way together. They will plant from 3,500 to 4,500 trees in ten hours. Set the trees one or two inches below the collar, and 2.70 will plant an acre, the three men setting an acre and a quarter to an acre and a half in a day. The native trees in any region are the best, as black walnut, butternut, green and white ash, soft maple, box-elder, etc. Plant each sort by itself, except walnut, which does not succeed as near as four feet, but should be one or two rods apart, the other trees for a time acting as nurses. Grow no crops among the young trees; cultivate like corn, but not later than corn, as that would produce an after-growth which will not ripen. Black walnuts will transplant well if the tops are cut down to six or eight inches before planting. The only pruning needed is to have but one leader, and to cut back all side shoots to six inches, which will give well-shaped trees. Prune after the leaves have begun falling and before freezing. It is better to transplant the young trees than to plant the seeds where the trees are to grow. The catalpa is not hardy enough for the extreme north.

Begin to cut out in about eight or ten years, in August removing every alternate row. This time the young wood will be best, and the green suckers from the stumps will be water-killed. In four or five years more begin to thin again, removing every alternate tree or the weaker ones.

Sheep and calves may be admitted after the fourth year. Cattle will run a young plantation.

J. G. MYERS,

Painter, Grainer,
and PAPER HANGER,
COOPERSTOWN, - - DAKOTA.

All Work in the Line of

Painting, Graining,
Kalsomining, Decorating,
or Paper Hanging, done Expeditiously.

All Work Warranted.

A Trial Solicited.

A. F. GROVES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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

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!

—BY—

Andrew Johnson,

A Full Line of Fresh and Salt

MEATS,

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

Highest Cash Price

Paid for Live Stock.

We are determined to give the public en-
tire satisfaction, to which end we re-
spectfully solicit all to call.

41f ANDREW JOHNSON.

J. STEVENS. A. ENGER

Stevens & Enger,

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE

AND

STOVES,

TINWARE,

Carpenter Tools,
Builders' Material,

Iron, Nails, Glass,

Putty, &c.

BLACKSMITH COAL,
GUNS, AMMUNITION,
ETC., ETC.

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

Prices Low and Goods First-Class.

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

21f STEVENS & ENGER.

IVER JACOBSON,

Attorney

—AND—

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COOPERSTOWN, - - DAK.

A. B. ZINCC,

—DEALER IN—

REAL ESTATE,

GRAIN

—AND—

SANBORN TOWN LOTS.

Money to Loan for Final Proofs, and Set-
tlers Located.

27f Also Agent for N. P. R. Co. Lands.
SANBORN, - - DAK.

THE BEST TIME!

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

Cooperstown

THE COUNTY SEAT OF CRIGGS 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 OLD FOR—

NUMEROUS STORES, TWO BANKS,

SHOPS, LIVEY 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,

CCCCOOOO PPPPEEEEE RRRR SSSS TTTTTT OO W W W N N
C C O O O O P P E E R R S S T T O O W W W W N N N
C C O O O O P P E E R R S S S S S S T T O O W W W W N N N
C C O O O O P P E E R R R R S S S S T T O O W W W W N N N
C C O O O O P P EEEEE R R S S S S T T O O W W W

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,
AL. 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 29, 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 8th day of June, 1883, viz: William Michaels, D. S. No. 9544 for the southeast quarter of section 20, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Fred Wetky, Frank Stack, August Walker, 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 1st day of June, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
SCOTT & SQUIRES, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., March 29, 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 7th day of June, 1883, viz: Will H. Carleton, D. S. No. 10516, for the w. 1/2 of n. 1/2 and s. 1/2 of section 30, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Kennedy, George W. Butler, James Hill, Nathan Sittom, all of Cooperstown, 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 31st day of May, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
W. M. GLASS, Attorney.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 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 23d day of June, 1883, viz: Sem B. Berg, D. S. No. 10516, for the w. 1/2 of n. 1/2 and s. 1/2 of section 30, township 144 n., range 90 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: A. Anderson, Sever Tolstad, Hermann Anderson, John Nelson, all of Barnes 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 19th day of June, A. D. 1883, at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
SCOTT & SQUIRES, Attorneys.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., April 9, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Andrew Torin against George W. Fitch for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 6490, dated February 23, 1882, upon the southeast quarter section 26, township 148, range 58 n., Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said George W. Fitch failed to break or cultivate said land in accordance with the law, and that during the first year of said entry or at any time hereafter, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of June, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. C. GEARY, Receiver.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., April 9, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Andrew Torin against George W. Fitch for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2694, dated February 28, 1882, upon the southwest quarter section 26, township 148, range 58 n., Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of June, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
E. C. GEARY, Receiver.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., March 26, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles H. Rose against George W. Fitch for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 10273, dated May 1, 1882, upon the s. 1/2 of section 14, township 145, range 59 w., in Griggs county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
THOS. M. PUGH, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 12, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 14th day of June, 1883, viz: Charles G. Merrill, D. S. No. 10422 for the n. 1/2 of section 34, township 146 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: George A. Luce, John D. Batson, Clarence J. Paul, J. C. Elliott King, all of Hope, Griggs county, D. T.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

J. M. BURRELL
Devil's Lake City has been selected as the county seat of Ramsey county, but another selection may be made to suit the railway facilities.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 17th day of July, 1883, viz: Henrik Johnson, D. S. No. 9544 for the southeast quarter of section 20, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Mathias E. Fjeldstad, Edward Olson, Stae, E. Greenland and Christian A. Lind, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of the district court of Griggs county, D. T., on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
IVER JACOBSON, attorney.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 27, 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 24th day of July, 1883, viz: Daniel Anderson, D. S. No. 9544 for the southeast quarter of section 20, township 147 n., range 57 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Emil Carlson, Andrew Carlson, Omand Nelson, Johannes Peterson, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, a notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 17th day of July, 1883, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of the district court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
OLE SERUNGARD.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 30, 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 25th day of July, 1883, viz: Christian A. Lind, D. S. No. 9546 for the southwest quarter of section 18, township 145 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Henrik Johnson, Edward O. Stae, Gilbert Johnson and Mathias Johnson, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of the district court of Griggs county, D. T., on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
IVER JACOBSON, attorney.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 30, 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 25th day of July, 1883, viz: John Fiero, Peter Fiero, Edwin Smith, C. Moseley, all of Helena, 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 18th day of July, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
ANDRUS & JORGENSEN, attorneys.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 30, 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 27th day of July, 1883, viz: Ashel A. Solvason, D. S. No. 10500 for the w. 1/2 of section 6, township 147 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Peter J. Hanson, John S. Dronen, Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. Godes H. Lesley, Hans Hamngthved of Newburg, Traill 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 20th day of June, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
FLETTER & HALVASON, attys.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., April 16, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by John E. Quale against Robert Y. Milne for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture entry No. 6342, dated April 5, 1882, upon the s. 1/2 of section 12, township 145, range 58 n., Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Robert Y. Milne failed to break or cultivate said land in accordance with the law, and that during the first year of said entry or at any time hereafter, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of June, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 5, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 15th day of June, 1883, viz: Thoson T. Flugstad, D. S. No. 10273 for the s. 1/2 of section 18, township 148 n., range 59 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ole Alton, Torger Olson, Ole H. Moe, Peter Gundersen, all of Ottawa, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, a notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 8th day of June, 1883, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of the district court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
OLE SERUNGARD, Attorney.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 21, 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 21st day of July, 1883, viz: John A. McGuire, D. S. No. 10516 for the w. 1/2 of n. 1/2 and s. 1/2 of section 30, township 144 n., range 58 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John A. McGuire, H. Houghten, C. R. Meredith, Geo. F. Davis, of Cassellon, D. T., and J. M. Freer, of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of the district court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
TWOOMEY & FRANCIS.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 5, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 15th day of June, 1883, viz: Torgrim T. Harstad, D. S. No. 10218 for the northeast quarter of section 10, township 147 n., range 57 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Gilbert Olson, Ole O. Fladland, Thor O. Fladland, Salve T. Myrum, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, a notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 8th day of June, 1883, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of district court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
OLE SERUNGARD, Atty.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 16, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 29th day of June, 1883, viz: Stephen E. Boote, D. S. No. 10662 for the southeast quarter of section 26, township 147 n., range 57 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Hamilton Wade, William Patterson, Samuel McManis, Henry J. Pepper, all of Grain, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of the district court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1883 at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
ANDRUS & JORGENSEN, attys.

KNOW ALL MEN!
 BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT

MERRIELL BROS. & LUCE
 —KEEP THE—
Pioneer Hardware
 —A N D—
MACHINERY DEPOT

Where can be found a Full Line of Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tin-ware, Cutlery, Etc. Also a full Line of Farm Machinery from the Best Manufacturers.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING:
The DEERING TWINE BINDER,
The Deering Light Mower, Warrior Mower,
The Furst & Bradley Gang and Sulky Plows,
 Canton Sulky Plows and a stock of their Walking Breakers.
TRIUMPH BROADCAST SEEDERS,
The Kalamazoo Spring-Tooth Harrow,
Tiger Hay Rake, 1 and 2-horse self-dump,
Hollingsworth Hay Rake, hand-dump,
THE MILBURN WAGON
 The Old Reliable Stand-By. Also the Farmers' Favorite
KRICK WAGON.

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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
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 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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A NEW MOTHER HUBBARD.

Miss Polly Betsy Patterson,
In a Mother Hubbard cloak
And a Mother Hubbard bonnet,
With a most bewitching poke.

One morning met a curly dog;
He was of medium size—
His ears were drooped, his tail was limp,
And the tears stood in his eyes.

Said Polly to the curly dog:
"Why do you look so sad?"
"Because," replied he, with a sniff,
"The times are very bad."

"You see," said he, "the streets are full
Of little Mother Hubbards,
But though I've wagged my tail most off,
They never speak of cupboards."

Said Polly Betsy: "Come with me.
I would melt a heart of stone!
I'll give you lots of bread and milk,
And a juicy mutton-bone."

She took him home and fed him well;
His tears were turned to laughter;
And now, wherever Polly goes,
The curly dog trots after.

—St. Nicholas.

THE LITTLE SAMARITAN.

Miss Mary Jane Ham stood in front of the imposing brick building used as the high school of Riffetown, with an unopened letter, just handed her by the passing carrier, in her hand. Miss Mary Jane had her little peculiarities, her faults and her foibles, her likes and her dislikes, as what woman has not, or man either, for that matter? but Miss Mary Jane's own crowning dislike, which embittered her whole soul, as much as it was impossible to embitter so sweet and sunny a soul, was her hatred for her name. The man of Ham could not be helped; it was the paternal patronymic; it belonged to the unfortunate son of Noah; but why should her mother aggravate the matter by adding the plebeian Mary Jane? There were hundreds of feminine appellatives that were quite as inexpensive and that would have added some grace to the inevitable Ham. Without petitioning the general court, Mary Jane had managed to lighten in a small way her grievance. Her friends called her Jennie. She signed her name in faultless cigraphy, as became a Massachusetts school ma'am, M. Jennie Ham; and she had faith that, in the near future some faultless young man would endorse her with a name far more endurable than the one her father had left her and which was all she had ever received from him. It was, therefore, with a sort of shudder that she read the superscription, which ran, in bold business like letters, across the envelope: "Miss Mary J. Ham, Riffetown, Mass." The post mark for once not blotted over, was Chicago; the writer who? M. Jennie had no acquaintance in that famous western city, and only by dint of hard thinking did it occur to her that her mother's eldest brother, John Rivers lived there; but he was reputed to be of immense wealth, and very likely he had never heard of her existence. She tore open the envelope and read:

"My dear niece, I expect the reception of this letter will cause you some surprise, and the reading of it more. I am your mother's eldest brother. When I first came to Chicago I used to correspond with your mother; but, as the years slipped away, somehow our letters grew more and more infrequent and finally ceased entirely. Then your dear mother died, and in the heat of money getting I lost all traces of my Eastern relatives. Later, I must confess from selfish motives, I have been looking them up. I am getting old. My wife is dead. I have no child. I need a home. You must know that business men frequently suffer great reverses. I have written to each of my nephews and nieces much as I have written to you. My letters have mostly remained unanswered; or, if answered, furnished but a cold comfort. Will you take pity on an old man? I await your answer with intense interest.

Your uncle,
JOHN RIVERS.

M. Jennie slowly folded the letter, mechanically replaced it in the envelope, and, with a preoccupied air, turned her steps toward her home. She had been left an orphan at an early age, without a relative to claim her, and had won her way only by indefatigable industry and grit. First, as a sewing girl, going from house to house, she had saved money enough to fit herself for teaching; she had toiled night and day, and within the past twelve months she had obtained a situation in the Riffetown high school, at a salary of \$700 per annum. She liked dainty things; books and pictures, soft, yielding carpets, and pretty furniture. She had a woman's longings for delicate faces and fine lines and crisp silks and soft cashmeres, and, recently, in a very small way, she had commenced to revel in their possession. She had even, during her coming vacation, contemplated a visit to the White Hills, and over maps and in the dulcet pages of Starr King, in imagination had floated over the bright waters of the Winnepesaukee and drank in the beauties of the Penjwasset, the Saco and the Androscoggin valleys; and here, in the face of these long cherished anticipations, was a letter asking charity.

M. Jennie had a tender heart. Her struggles with poverty had left no callouses on it. Her mind went reluctantly back to those old, unpleasant days and then reverted to Uncle John. He had been wealthy and now he had no home; he was old, his wife was dead, he was her dead mother's brother, and he needed some one to care for him. Ah! well. Her life, so far, had been one long repression; why not let it continue so to the end? And after all, is there not sometimes as much pleasure in the denial as well as in the gratification of a wish?

Long before she reached her home Jennie had come to a decision. The little brown cottage must accommodate one more. With a friend of her sewing days she had rented a little cottage on a back street, and thus satisfied the intense longings of her heart for home. Her arrangements were soon completed, and the next day the mail carried an answer to Uncle John. "I, too," she wrote, "have known what it is to

have no home and the one I have to offer you may sadly disappoint you; but I will try my best to make it pleasant for you. Your room is ready, and with my warmest welcome, waits your coming."

A week later an express wagon landed an old man, with a battered trunk, on the doorstep of the little brown cottage. It chanced to be on a Saturday, when Jennie had no school duties, and the cordial words with which she welcomed Uncle John were interrupted by a kiss on the old man's cheek, which the latter did not fail to repay. From under a pair of bushy eyebrows there peered out two keen, sagacious gray eyes, which took in every look and movement of the little schoolma'am.

"You dear little Samaritan!" he cried. "You, of all my relatives, alone consented—"

A soft hand was placed over the old man's mouth.

"Hush! Uncle John," she said. "You come as my honored guest, and you are to make no Samaritan references to me."

Then she introduced him to her companion, showed him through the little brown cottage, and, with many a tug and little cry, helped him carry the old, battered trunk up the winding stairway. The task accomplished, she proceeded to store its contents in faultless order in the bureau provided for the purpose.

"So like your mother in her girlish days," said Uncle John, interrupting her in her work to indulge in one more good, long look. "And what untold possessions and pleasures do you deny yourself for the sake of giving an old man a home?"

"Ah! Uncle John," she answered, with a merry laugh, "my life has had so many denials that a few more or less are of little consequence. And, besides, I have found, with the German Lesson, that the seeking the pleasures of the pursuit and anticipation is greater than the realization."

"And so you are deep in the Germans. Do not let their Haeckels and Buchners dim your faith."

Then they sat down and took a mental gauge of each other. From German philosophy they drifted to poetry, from poetry to history, from history to science.

"Uncle John has not found business so absorbing that he has not taken time to read. Perhaps his devotion to books caused him to fail," thought Jennie.

"The little Samaritan had not allowed poverty to interfere with the development of her higher nature. She is thorough in all her intellectual attainments," thought Uncle John.

Before a month had passed, a stranger would have thought that Uncle John was the master of the house, so genially had he fitted into the lives of the two girls. Left mostly to himself, his companions absent at their daily tasks, he became absorbed in the technical mysteries of the kitchen. It is said that Damas the elder was the best cook in France. Uncle John did credit to his short experience in culinary affairs. When the contents of Jennie's little book case became too familiar, the public library was at hand; and after an early tea in the soft June twilight Uncle John would read to the two girls, and he read with that appreciative feeling which made it a real pleasure to listen to him.

Two months swiftly sped away and the school year drew to its close. Teachers and scholars were alike dispersed, and Jennie had settled down for the hot summer months in the little brown cottage. It had not been so hard as she anticipated. Uncle John had proved such a pleasant companion, and, though, from the coming, she had been compelled to forego a few personal luxuries she did not really regret them.

She was sitting in the little parlor, the shades mostly down, to keep out the hot July sunshine, herself in keeping with dainty yet inexpensive furnishings which surrounded her, when Uncle John entered, carrying an open letter and exclaiming:

"In luck, in luck, at last, little girl. Here is one of my old customers, who has long been indebted to me and from whom I never expected to realize a penny, at last taken pity on me and sent me a draft for \$500. 'Come little girl,' and Uncle John snatched some article of sewing from her hands and threw it into the corner, 'no more work with the needle this hot weather. Pack your boxes and we will away to the White Hills. I know you would have made this journey if I had not come, and now, with Sue, and myself as baggage master, we will see for ourselves how much of truth and how much of poetry there is in the Starr King."

It was needless for Jennie to indulge in remonstrance. She could not tell Uncle John it would be much better to put the money aside, against further contingencies, without causing him to feel that his presence was a burden to her; and so it was arranged that the White Hills should be visited.

Uncle John at once put himself in the hand of a tailor. Was it Jennie's imagination, or did the perfectly fitting clothes, and the possession of a well-filled purse, make a difference in Uncle John's personal bearing? He certainly had little difficulty in assuming the polished and courtly bearing that comes from mingling with the best of humanity, and the two girls grew to be very proud of their escort. The pert hotel clerks, the obsequious waiters, seemed to know that they had to do with a man of the world, and every where the best rooms, the choicest service was exacted and rendered. Before starting Uncle John admonished his companions:

"Now, little girls," he said, "we are to consider this five hundred dollars as so much manna dropped into our mouths. I know that you, Jennie, have an unexpressed idea that the old pauper" (there his mouth was suddenly covered with a little white hand) "Well, then, that your Uncle John might better put it aside, against the unknown demands of the future; but I want to take one more journey, and I don't want any thoughts of the past or fears for the future to mar his pleasures. In days gone, (More fortunate! Well, as regards companions, certainly not more fortunate.) I used to take long journeys, and I know all the ins and outs of travel. Now you, little girls, are not to worry, not even about your baggage. I carry the checks and the pocket book, and for once I am go-

ing to play the autocrat. I have put fifty dollars one side for the fare home. When the balance is spent, we will come back to Riffetown, and, well, we will hope that many more of my delinquent customers will remember me."

And so they started. They went to Springfield and up to the Connecticut. They stopped at Northampton that Jennie might visit the female college there; they passed a charming day at Brattleboro; they loitered everywhere. At Haverhill they engaged an open carriage, drawn by a span of black horses that made light of mountain road. They put up at cross road hotels, and, tutored by Uncle John, the girls drew from the clear mountain streams many a speckled beauty. Finally they reached the enchanted land, and then it transpired that this was not Uncle John's first visit. He was familiar with every desirable drive, not even Starr King knew better the best points for studying the charming scenery. And then Jennie discovered new treasures in her pauper uncle. If he was fairly familiar with every branch of literature, he was equally at home with the feral life of field and forest. He read the formation in the contour of the hills; he named the birds from listening to their songs; not a flower on the mountains or in the meadows was unknown.

And so the weeks sped by in happy content. From the White Hills they drifted to Portsmouth; they sailed out to the Appledore; they staid several days at the big hotel, and Jennie delighted her eyes with a good long look at Celia Thaxter. They stopped at Newburyport, rode along within sight of the Merrimack, passed the house on the island which shelters Mrs. Spofford and her sister; and in a little side street, leading off the long, rambling thoroughfare of Amesbury, found the home of the Quaker poet. By and by they reached the Hub, stopping at the Brunswick, and Uncle John seemed as familiar with Boston, as with the White Hills. A week passed, and still the five hundred dollars held out and Jennie began to think the purse that held it was like the one so famous in myth. At last August drew near its close; they had been away from home seven weeks; Jennie's school would soon recommence, and Sue's customers begin to think of fall styles. Was not the five hundred spent? Once John drew a long face.

"Little girls, what must be, must be," he said, "though there is still money in the purse. What a pity we cannot keep on to the end just as we are, with no thought of schools or the cutting of dresses."

"It would be nice, I must confess," assented Jennie. "This trip has almost spoiled me, though I have seen the White Hills, and now I want to see beyond the Atlantic. I have had one good outing, at any rate, if I never have another; and I am ready to go back to the little brown cottage and take up my work once more."

It was almost dark when the parlor car which contained them, (Uncle John's extravagance holding out to the end,) drew up at Riffetown station. As they alighted, a superb carriage, drawn by magnificent black horses, stood waiting, and a servant in livery touched his hat obsequiously to Uncle John, and opened the carriage door for the party to enter.

"Come, Uncle John, let us walk," said Jennie. "We know the streets of Riffetown well enough not to miss our way, and I am sure the money is all gone by this time."

"Just enough left to pay the carriage hire," laughed Uncle John. "Jump in, girls, let's wind up our outing royally."

The servant had already loaded in their bundles, the driver had difficulty in holding the impatient horses, and Jennie and Sue and Uncle John were finally in the carriage, and away they went with a dash.

Finally the carriage stopped before a stately gateway, illuminated by two brilliant gaslights, and the door was opened by the obsequious footman.

"Why, Uncle, the driver has made a mistake. This is not home," said Jennie, looking out.

"Not home?" said Uncle John getting out on to the sidewalk. "Yes, this is home or, if it is not we will walk the rest of the way."

Jennie laughed her merry laugh. This home? Why, this was the Locusts, the grandest mansion in Riffetown. Many a time had she looked admiringly at its broad velvet lawns, its masses of blooming flowers, its rare and beautiful trees, its winding walks, its statues, its rows of greenhouses and grapevines. Uncle John was getting facetious. The girls got out, the footman touched his hat, mounted by the side of the driver, who, without waiting for his fee, drove away.

"Come, girls, let us go up and look at the mansion. Perhaps, after all, it is the little brown cottage made over by the wish of some modern Aladdin," said Uncle John.

Again Jennie laughed.

"Why, Uncle John, has coming home turned your head? If we should go and ask to look at the mansion, they would send for the police?"

"Send for the police? Hardly as bad as that, Jennie. At any rate, I have a call to make. Come up the walk a little way."

Uncle John took his companions each by the arm, and with gentle force led them up the broad marble steps, up the very steps, and did not pause until he had swung open the door or ornate glass, and the three stood in the stately hall of the mansion. Turning to the right, he swung open a door, and motioned his companions to enter. As Jennie did so, she uttered an exclamation of delight. She had entered her ideal of a library. The room was flooded with a soft, mellow light. Shelving, fringed with bright leather, stamped in gold, extended to the ceiling on which reposed rows and rows of books in dainty binding, fragrant Russia, polished, shining call, scarlet and green, and blue morocco. Huge folios of engravings were in their appropriate rests. Easy chairs were everywhere, and there was every appliance for literary ease or study.

"My dear child," said Uncle John, taking Jennie in his arms and kissing her tenderly, "this is the little brown cottage, after all. This is home. And yet what I wrote you is true. I had no home, no wife, no child; but had hun-

dreds of thousands in money. Business men meet with reverses; but I am not one of the unfortunate. I wrote to all of my relatives. You alone responded; you alone offered the supposed pauper a home. Had I come to you with all my wealth, you could not have cared for me more tenderly. Henceforth you are no longer my niece; you are my own daughter. I have legally adopted you. You are Jennie Rivers. And, Sue," turning to the astonished girl, "is also to share our home. She may come as house-keeper, or as your companion and honored guest."

And so Jennie laid aside her old cares and worries and even the name of Ham. "Beyond the Atlantic" was no longer unattainable. Her life of oppression only fitted her for the keener and truer enjoyment of the new life, and as poverty had never dashed her sunny temper, so riches failed to change her.

This episode in the life of Jennie Rivers seems like romance; but, for once, truth and poetic justice were in accord.

OLD-TIME PRIZE FIGHTING.

Hard Hitting By Men Who Fought For Love Of Fighting.

From the New York Sun.

It is a popular error, and one that is often carefully cultivated by interested parties, that personal ill-feeling exists between the principals in prize fights. When it is believed that such a feeling exists, public interest in the fight is, of course, greatly heightened, for then it is naturally supposed that the men will be most likely to do their best. Before almost every meeting in the ring even if it is only to be a hard glove contest in a private hall for the delectation of a few club men, rumors are set afloat of savage animosities between the men who are to fight. Sometimes the men themselves encourage the popular delusion by their threats and vaporing. But, as a matter of fact, the instances nowadays are exceedingly rare in which there is actually any more personal hatred in a prize fight than there is in a butter trade on the floor of the Produce Exchange. Matches are made entirely as a matter of business, and the bruiser looks upon the contusions he receives in the exercise of his profession as merely its incidents, just as a pedestrian regards the weariness produced by participation in a walking match. Indeed, among the best pugilists the very sensible view obtains that passion is an element of weakness in a fight, militating against that clearness of judgment and steady philosophical endurance of punishment which are essential to success in the ring. He's such a "good-natured fighter" is, therefore, actually much higher praise than words themselves imply. There was no ill feeling between Goss and Ryan when they fought, nor between Sullivan and Ryan. Jo Coburn and Jim Mace had no animosity in either of their two meetings, and certainly none could have grown out of their mutually inflicted hurts, particularly on the last occasion. The fight between Jo Coburn and Mike McCool in '63 was quite a friendly affair. So was the one between Bill Davis and Jim Dunn for the heavy-weight championship and \$2,000 aside in the same year. No quarrel existed between Charley Gallagher and Jim Elliot when they fought, or between big Andy Blake and Tom Jennings, or Tom Jennings and McCool, or Allen and Gallagher, or Mace and Allen, or Allen and McCool, or Goss and Allen. And some of those fights were desperately hard ones, in which the men pummeled each other just as soundly, in a business way, as if their hearts were blazing with hate. Probably we are indebted to the English example for much of this friendliness in the modern prize ring. Certainly it did not exist here a few years ago. In the earlier history of prize-fighting in this country almost every encounter grew out of a personal quarrel of some faction of hate or national jealousy. Perhaps the fighting was not actually any harder or the pluck any greater than that it has been when no such feelings have existed; but at all events, the popular excitement evoked was much more intense than is ever shown now.

Good Dinners and Good Wines.

It is related that Lord Lyndhurst, when somebody asked him which was the best way to succeed in life, he replied, "Give good wine." A French statesman would have answered, "Give good dinners," which implies good wine and something besides, and would have carried out the advice into practice himself. Talleyrand kept the most renowned table of his day, but quite as much for hygienic as for political reasons, in the belief that well-considered and carefully executed cookery strengthened the health and prevented illness. At 80 years of age he spent an hour every morning with his cook discussing the dishes to be served at dinner, which was his only meal; for in the morning all he took was two or three cups of camomile tea before sitting down to work. In Paris he dined at 8; in the country at 5. After a short stroll, if the weather was fine, he had his game of whist, and then, retiring to his study, indulged in what was really an after-dinner nap. His flatterers said: "The Prince is meditating." Those who had no need to flatter him merely observed: "Monseigneur is asleep." The Emperor, who was no epicure, nor even a connoisseur, was nevertheless pleased with Talleyrand's luxurious and refined hospitality, in consequence of the impression it made on those who were so fortunate as to partake of it.—Belgravia.

The Marquis of Lorne's Title.

From the Montreal (Canada) Witness.

There is no reason to doubt the report that the Marquis of Lorne is to be raised to the Peerage on the expiration of his term of office as Governor General of Canada. A peerage is the only possible recognition of his services to the Crown. His duties have been fulfilled with vigor and ability. There has been nothing perfumatory about his term, but the utmost heartiness has characterized all his efforts. His pres-

ent title belongs to his father and is his only by courtesy. The title of Earl of Greenwich or Duke of Greenwich, which was conferred upon the second Duke of Argyll, might be revived. Lord Lorne may be long in coming to his father's titles, as the present Duke is only 60 years of age.

John Brown's Reign At Windsor.

From the New York Times.

One of the most touching examples of affectionate and inconsolable widowhood is that afforded in the conduct of the Queen may be said to worship the memory of the Prince Albert. Whatever he had looked upon with interest was endeared to her; whatever he had touched was thenceforth sacred, and that which he loved was to her an object of idolatry forever. John Brown was selected by Prince Albert to be the Queen's gillie, or boy attendant or groom. No fair godmother could have done better by John Brown than this. His fortune was made. Whenever the Queen and her beloved consort went into the Highlands, John Brown was to be the fore. And when the Prince Consort died, universally lamented by England and mourned with inconsolable grief by Victoria, John Brown was promoted to the position of personal attendant upon the Queen. From that time forward he went wherever the Queen went. He was her menial shadow, her constant companion, her faithful and inseparable follower. John Brown was the Queen's body servant, attached to her person, and no more seen without her than was her robe, or shoe, or glove. And so it had come to pass that the name of John Brown must be linked indissolubly with the Victoria era. The history of the age that omits the name of John Brown will be incomplete.

In the course of time it happened that John Brown, who was the earthly link that connected the living Queen with the dead Prince, became to her Britannic Majesty something like an apotheosis of the prince consort. Victoria mourned Albert with a grief almost akin to insanity. The handsome, ready, obsequious and canny Scot doubtless made the best of his opportunities. The Queen could deny him nothing. He was only a gillie a menial. He could not be ennobled. He could not be knighted. The tie that bound him to the Queen of England would be sundered whenever he ceased to be a favorite and favored servant. He must be forever near the Queen. Grand ladies, peeresses and women of high degree were scandalized by the familiarity with which John Brown and the Queen bore themselves on all occasions, in palaces, in public shows, and during ceremonials of state. The peasant-born Scotchman, secure in his place, snubbed princesses, and duchesses, and brushed aside ladies of exalted rank. The future King of England and his royal brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, disliked the gillie and complained of his insolence. But royalty and nobility in vain protested against this unprecedented preferment of a menial. The Queen lavished upon him favors reasonable and unreasonable. He had the right to shoot over royal preserves where only the Queen's permission gave entrance. He could go wherever the Queen of England went. He could hear all that was said and done in a council of state, could listen at the private audience granted by the Queen, and could secure for his friend and clients privileges personages by the etiquette of the court.

Wasting of the Brain.

Between the ages of twenty and forty there maybe what is called "cerebral sclerosis"—a hardening of parts of the brain. It is due to a chronic inflammation of the brain substance. Spots in it, from the size of a pea to that of an almond, become thickened and condensed, thus crowding on the nerve-cells and nerve fibres, cutting off their nourishment and causing them to waste wholly away.

This condition is known by the name of "atrophy." Among the symptoms are impaired mental faculties especially the memory, melancholy, readiness to weep or laugh, slow measured speech, headache, muscular tremor, vertigo and paralysis, first in one part and then in others. It may not prove fatal short of ten or twenty years.

In senile atrophy—the atrophy of old age—there is loss, not only in the nerve-cells and fibres, but in the net-work—connective tissue—by which each nerve-cell is surrounded.

In the former species of atrophy there was an actual increase of connective tissue: both the nerve-cells and the connective tissue waste together.

The brain shrivels up and becomes tough like leather, in some cases being reduced to a small part of its proper bulk.

The atrophy may be confined to one-half of the brain, or it may affect both halves. Generally it has no special cause, but is simply an aggravated form of the decay which characterizes old age.

The symptoms are mental weakness, loss of memory, blunted senses, unsteady and trembling movements, childishness, apathy, disposition to sleep, at length difficulty of swallowing and breathing, ending in death. Its duration is uncertain. Meanwhile the patient needs a good diet and tonics.—Youth Companion.

There is no relaxation on the part of the authorities of their endeavor to detect and arrest suspicious persons. The police have just come into possession of information that a man has arrived in Dublin who is supposed to be an emissary of the dynamite section, and whose mission is the destruction of property. All the hotels are watched with the hope of arresting him. The Coldstream guards have been placed in the building adjacent to Green street court house, where the trial of the Phoenix park assistant is to take place. The object is to secure protection of the officers of the court and of the informers who are to testify against the men.

One million fry are ready to be distributed from the state hatchery.

The Rev. Mr. Black, an evangelist, in a sermon at Clinton, Ill., prophesied the conversion of the Jews in 1947, and the arrival of the millennium in 1987.

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The president has appointed Jefferson P. Kidder associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota.

The Mandan Pioneer states that a Marquis de Mores has contracted with twenty-four settlers on the Little Missouri to loan each of them 300 sheep for seven years, when he will take half of the profits and increase as his pay. The marquis has already bought his sheep in the east, some 12,000 in all.

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

J. S. RICKETTS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Special Attention given to Business before the U. S. Land Office.

SANBORN, DAK.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 20, 1888. Complaint having been entered at this office by Andrew Johnson against Floyd D. Peters for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9919, dated March 31, 1881, upon the n e 1/4 section 24, township 146 n, range 56 w, in Griggs county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., May 7, 1888. Complaint having been entered at this office by Donald D. Grant against Ole Halvorsen for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 10201, dated April 25, 1882, upon the southwest quarter section 24, township 147 n, range 58 w, in Griggs county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 11th day of July, 1888, at ten o'clock a. m., and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IVER JACOBSON, att'y for contestant. mjljns

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 6, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 14th day of June, 1888, viz: Seth Mills, H E No 11103 for the w 1/2 s e 1/4, n e 1/4 of s e 1/4 and s e 1/4 of n e 1/4 of section 36, township 148 n, range 59 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Robert T. Pinkerton, Ezra W. McCrea, Samuel Goldthrite, all of Ottawa, Griggs county, D. T., and William Glass

of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before Jorgensen at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1888, at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. m4jns.

NOTICE.—U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., April 13, 1888. Complaint having been entered at this office by Byron Andrus against Austin C. Hicks for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 10337, dated April 11, 1882, upon the southeast quarter section 20, township 146, range 56, in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

NOTICE.—TIMBER CULTURE. U. S. Land Office, Fargo, Dakota, April 13, 1888. Complaint having been entered at this office by Byron Andrus against Austin C. Hicks for failure to comply with laws as to timber culture entry No. 6760 dated April 11, 1882, upon the s w 1/4 section 20, township 146, range 56, in Griggs county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Austin C. Hicks has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract within one year after the date of making said entry as required by the act of June 14, 1878; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April 5, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named Settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 12th day of June, 1888, viz: Thor Olson, D S No 10304 for the southwest 1/4 of section 8, township 147 n, r 57 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Torgrim T. Harstad, Salve T. Myrum, Gilbert Olson, Ole Olson, all of Mardell, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before Ole Serungard, a notary public at Mardell, Griggs county, D. T., on the 8th day of June, 1888, and of claimant before John N. Jorgensen, Clerk of the district court, at Cooperstown, D. T., on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1888 at his office.

OLE SERUNGARD, attorney. m4jns.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., April, —, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on the 12th day of July, 1888, viz: Matt O. Wallum, D S No. — for the s w 1/4 of section 28, township 144 n, range 61 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Martin Johnson, James Immunsen, Clent Gilbertson, P. H. Molstad, all of Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of witnesses to be taken before George K. Andrus, a notary public at Valley City, Barnes county, D. T., on the 10th day of July, 1888, and testimony of claimant to be taken before the register and recorder of the U. S. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1888 at his office.

G. K. ANDRUS, Attorney. a 27 jn 1.

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

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