

Cooperstown Courier.

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COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK., FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 10, 1884

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THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
By FRED'K. H. ADAMS.

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Official Paper of Griggs County

Wheat Transportation.

The COURIER has been requested to define its position on the movement originating (this season) in Valley City in regard to the handling and shipment of grain.

We have got no "buncombe" with which to catch the gudgeons at this or any other time, and will briefly review the situation from what we believe to be a disinterested standpoint.

This last agitation might have occurred at any time during the last five years. The statute passed in 1879 by the territorial legislature renders the position of the producer more secure, against the usurpation of power by the carrier than at any time prior in the history of the territory. The statute, section 28, chapter xlv, session laws of 1879, reads as follows:

All railroad corporations organized under the provisions of this act, and all persons or corporations operating a railroad in this territory, who shall receive or transport grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, at any regular station on said road, and shall receive grain for shipment from any elevator or public warehouse situated upon or adjacent to any station or depot ground of such railroad: Provided, Such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be conveniently reached by any track owned, leased or used by such corporation; and such corporations or persons shall permit connections to be made with their track so that such consignee, elevator or warehouse can be conveniently reached by the cars of such corporation or person: Provided, however, That such corporation or person shall not be required to pay the cost of making and maintaining such connection, or of the siding or switch track necessary to make the same.

The law relating to common carriers obtains, and always has, in Dakota as elsewhere where the common law is known, irrespective of this special enactment, although the general statute was doctored by the corporations in 1879, and should be restored by this legislature.

The secret of this agitation at the present time, if secret it is, is not in new extortions by the railroad companies; but rather in the low price of wheat itself, the world over, weighed against gold.

The railroad companies are not to blame for the low price of wheat; they cannot very well make a pint measure hold a quart.

The amendments to this statute, proposed at the Valley City meeting, demonstrate that the only quarrel the movers have with the statute is because "in bulk" is not inserted in the instrument after "grain;" "sidetrack" is not mentioned, and the warehouse spoken of is "public." The carrier probably has some rights, such as declaring where its stations shall be, which the farmer can not seriously question. That every man's farm, or every portion of the right of way, should be, at the option of A., B. or C., a shipping point, would result in inexplicable confusion and inconvenience. Carrying out this idea to a logical sequence, it would be impossible to maintain and operate railroads safely, economically, and to afford that rapid transportation which the public demand. The carrier's own interests, is the best guide to the arrangement of its shipping points, and only in extreme cases should the carrier be interfered with in naming them.

The proposed amendment, "in bulk," is not necessary, if the repealed portion of the general statute in regard to common carriers is re-enacted as before 1879; without such re-enactment we believe the law is strong enough to obviate the necessity of such an amendment.

The real grievance, if grievance there be in the deficiencies of the special statute, lies in the term "public," as descriptive of warehouses, which our Valley City friends think should be omitted. That is, the law leaves wheat handling and shipping open to competition among public warehousemen, and our Valley City friends would extend the competitive privilege to everybody who would build a warehouse. This could not result disastrously to the farmer, even if it did not amount to much—some farmers would avail themselves of their privileges—the large majority would not. There would be a pressure on the elevators to grade fairly

and pay fair prices for wheat. But the competition is open to public warehousemen, at this moment, if they will avail themselves of the law. Barnes & Magill have not the exclusive right to erect and operate elevators in this country. The Lenhams, when they concluded to go into the wheat business, demanded their rights, as opposed to Barnes & Magill, and the Northern Pacific could not refuse them. Again Cooper Bros. demanded their rights, as opposed to the Lenhams, at Cooperstown, and obtained them. The elevators of the Lenhams and Coopers cost cost—say \$7,500. There is no restriction on A., B. and C. erecting elevators or warehouses in Cooperstown or any other point to cost \$1,000. The refusal of Northern Pacific officials to permit elevators to be erected costing the same unless amount as those already in operation, is simply a piece of bulldozing which the company can be cured of in the courts.

In regard to "public" there is a serious question whether it is politic for the welfare of any country to compel the carrier to handle grain outside of elevators and warehouses, and public elevators or warehouses at that. The grain business is vast in Dakota, the company is not prosperous (if it is, its preferred stock can be bought for fifty cents on the dollar), and it should certainly be allowed some latitude as to how it shall handle the product of the country as regards economy and convenience, as well as rapidly. If the law allows no monopoly in public warehouses and elevators, (and it is not disputed that the present law does not), it would seem that the present agitation should be directed towards the courts, rather than the legislature, although the law relating to carriers will stand some medicine.

The COURIER enjoys a pass over the Northern Pacific, for which it pays perhaps full value in advertising; the editor has raised wheat for five years, and had two hundred acres of grain this season which did not pay expenses; but he will try to keep his coat on, and give the devil his due. If the law is enforced, the purchase and sale of wheat is free to everyone who will erect warehouses.

No license is required for hawking dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes upon our streets, yet nobody finds it profitable thus to buck into general merchandise against established houses; and it is doubtful if under any circumstances the small farmer could railroad his wheat profitably, or the curbstone buyer compete against the elevators.

The question of grades can no more be regulated by statute than the price of cord wood, or the smell of stale eggs. The remedy is by building warehouses, jointly or severally, at the established stations of the railroad company, and the conditions are not burdensome. If this is not permitted, enforce the law, rather than have additional statutes passed which shall likewise be dead letters, although the law relating to carriers will bear revision.

We are informed that some officials connected with the Northern Pacific, are desirous of discontinuing a daily train on this branch at an early day. We believe that this will be a bad thing for the road and people. The road will block, and the people will need freight and passenger transportation, more than ever before, in the winter season.

Episcopal services at the church this (Friday) evening. All are invited.

Wood pumps for \$6, at A. N. Adams'.
Fall and winter knit goods, yarns, etc., at Whidden Bros.

We must say, the New Store holds the fort on holiday goods.

Prices that compete with Fargo. Lenham Elevator & Lumber Co.

We are all ready for the harvest trade. Come and see us
DAVIS & PICKETT.

Another lot of ready made clothing just opened, at Whidden Bros.

We are long on shorts, and they are first-class. DAVIS & PICKETT.

Feed of all descriptions at popular prices at Geo. W. Greenleese & Co.'s.

We will not be undersold in North Dakota. Lenham Elevator & Lumber Co.

Fall hats, trimmed and untrimmed, also feathers and plumes, at Whidden Bros.

If you want flour and feed call on Geo. W. Greenleese & Co. The finest brands made by roller patent from No. 1 hard wheat always in stock. Buy no other. Popular prices.

Geo. W. Greenleese & Co. have just received two car loads of the finest brands of flour made by roller process, and will sell the same to farmers buying winter stock at just a small advance on cost. Don't fail to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Genuine Henry Clay cigars at Whidden Bros. for 10 cents.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Met Dec. 3, 1884, at 2 p. m., in accordance with adjournment.

Present, Messrs. Halverson and Cooper, Com. Cooper presiding.

On motion ordered that the following bills be allowed, viz:

Lenham E. & L. Co., lumber for pile driver.....	\$ 1 35
Lenham E. & Lumber Co., coal.....	100 00
Lenham E. & L. Co., coulee bridge lumber.....	73 44
Lenham E. & L. Co., coulee bridge lumber.....	11 45
Ole Halverson, labor on bridge 28-146-58.....	2 66
Cooper Bros., timber for Goldthrite bridge.....	8 05
A. Moffat, labor on pile driver.....	42 00
St. Paul Foundry Co., iron for bridge, 36-148-59.....	167 28
Gull River Lumber Co., lumber for bridge 36-148-59.....	406 22
Gull River Lumber Co., lumber for Goldthrite bridge.....	64 05
Sam'l. I. Pope & Co., final payment on steam heating apparatus, as per contract.....	1048 50
Sam'l. I. Pope & Co., work on pump in court house.....	24 32

On motion adjourned till December 10, 1884, at 2 p. m.
ROLLIN C. COOPER, Chairman.
HERBERT P. SMART, County Clerk.

Convened December 10, 1884, at 2 p. m., in accordance with adjournment.

Present, Coms. Cooper and Halverson, Com. Cooper presiding.

On motion ordered that the proposition of John Lloyd to clean the court house for \$50 be accepted.

On motion ordered that the court house and furniture be insured to the amount of \$20,000, and that an advertisement for bids for placing the same be published in the Cooperstown COURIER, Valley City Times and Fargo Daily Republican, in two issues of each; bids to be received at the county clerk's office until Dec. 20, 1884, at 12 o'clock m.

On motion ordered that the following abatements be granted, viz:

To C. C. Platt, tax erroneously assessed upon the n e 1/4 sec. 12-145-58, for the year 1884, \$24.06.	
To C. C. Platt, tax erroneously assessed upon improvements upon the n 1/4, o e 1/4, 13-145-58, for 1884, \$1.58.	

On motion ordered that a refunding order be issued to A. B. Richardson for road poll tax for 1883 and 1884, \$3.
Wm. Kingsley, for road poll tax for 1883, 1.50.
Joseph Bartlett, for road poll tax for 1884, \$1.50.

On motion ordered that the following bills be allowed, viz:

John Morris, tax tables.....	\$ 1 37
John Morris, assessor's outfit.....	93 75
Byron Andrus, com. of insanity in case of C. M. Ashby.....	4 50
Martin Robinson, use of polling house.....	3 00
E. W. Haggerty, road work in district 4.....	28 00
Hiram Schoonmaker, road work in district 12.....	65 25
C. P. Balkan, services as road viewer.....	4 00
Ole P. Balkan, services as road viewer.....	4 00
S. O. Homme, services as road viewer.....	4 00
T. O. Skattebo, extra painting at court house.....	7 56
R. M. Cowen, agent, freight on bridge piles, 36-148-59.....	58 67

On motion adjourned until Dec. 20, 1884, at 2 p. m.
ROLLIN C. COOPER, Chairman.
HERBERT P. SMART, Clerk.

Whidden Bros. have in stock and ready for sale, everything they advertise. They do not attempt to defraud the people of Griggs county by offering goods they never had or never expect to have, and when they offer you pork at \$15.50 per barrel they intend to sell it to you for that price, and won't take you into a corner, show you one-half a barrel (the full stock of some houses) and tell you they will have more in a day or two.

We are not giving away neither goods nor money, but will at all times sell you goods as cheap as you can buy them elsewhere, quality of goods to be considered, John Syverson & Co.

Young man, if you have a girl you want to "hold," get her one of those handsome Christmas cards at Bowden & Buck's.

We are receiving lumber of every description daily. Lenham Elevator & Lumber Co.

French China Tea sets, Vases of new and elegant designs, and a large variety of Fancy Glassware are a few of the many things just received at John Syverson & Co.'s.

We propose selling you fur coats lower than the lowest, and our first lot of 20 coons, dog, and buffalo coats are open for inspection, which means a sale when compared with anything else in the market. Whidden Bros.

If you want the finest grades of Flour, Feed and Oats, go to the store with the crazy sign.

We have for sale a few good farm work horses. Davis & Pickett.

Dakota manufactures the finest flour in the world. Greenleese & Co. have just received a car of flour from the Fargo Roller mill.

I have a lot of Bob Sleighs that must be sold soon. Knud Thompson.

What is an Absolute Fact?

That for thirty days from December 1st you can buy Goods at prices never before heard of in Dakota: For \$1 you can buy 12 pounds of the best granulated sugar; 134 lbs of white sugar; 11 lbs best mess pork; 16 bars Kirk's or Babbitt's soap, 20 bars hard water soap; 13 lbs choice prunes; 3 cans (gallon cans) apples. Arbuckle's coffee, 18 cts per lb.

That Covey & Brown have an important announcement to make next week which will paralyze wholesale dealers, and bring joy to the heart of every poor, distressed farmer who has wheat on hand worth 50 cents a bushel, and little money with which to buy his winter groceries, dry goods and clothing. Delays are dangerous, but not when you await an announcement from Covey & Brown, the square dealers of Sanborn; for thereby, if your purchases are large enough, you accumulate a small fortune by saving what you would otherwise expend.

Clothing, Clothing.

We will sell you clothing cheaper than it was ever sold in the United States; we mean what we say.

Bowden & Buck.

Flour from Fargo.

Feed from Minneapolis, Fargo, Valley City and Sanborn.

DAVIS & PICKETT.

Notice.

The sale for delinquent taxes for 1883, of the south half and northeast quarter of section 3, township 144, range 56, adjourned to October 8, A. D. 1884, at 9 a. m., by order the district court.

ANTON ENGER, Treasurer of Griggs County.

Do Davis & Pickett sell flour at the Popular Prices?
Of course they do.

Don't break your neck to get past their store. They can sell you the best grades at the following prices for cash and cash only:

Valley City Occident.....	\$3 00
Valley City Patent A.....	2 75
Valley City Straight.....	2 50
Valley City Diamond.....	2 25
Fargo Best.....	3 00
Fargo Straight.....	2 50

A full line of feed and grain.

The Casselton Reporter has a neat new head.

Oysters in bulk, fresh every second day, at Whidden Bros.

Wm. Glass loans money for final proof, and on titled land. 50ft.

Go in and feast your eyes on the beautiful line of holiday goods at the New Store. Bowden & Buck.

Buy your sugar where you can buy it the cheapest, but go to John Syverson & Co.'s for your Christmas goods.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF—Land office at Fargo, D. T., Dec. 15, 1884.

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 January, 1885, viz: Warren J. Weatherlee, D. S. No. 15,039, for the n 1/4 n w 1/4 n w 1/4 n w 1/4 sec 6, tp 144 n, r 59 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: S. B. Merryman, Joseph Downing, Edwin Olson, Lorain Ruggles, all of Montclair postoffice, Griggs county, D. T.

The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of the district court, at Cooperstown, D. T., on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1885, at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

And you, Charles O. Hulberg, who filed D. S. No. 14,415, on the 8th day of Oct. 1882, on lot three of said section, are hereby notified to be and appear before the United States land office, Fargo, D. T., on the 28th day of Jan. 1885, and show cause, if any you have, why said Warren J. Weatherlee should not be allowed to make final proof and payment for said land.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
Wm. Glass, attorney. 48-1

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., Dec. 11, 1884.

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 January, 1885, viz: Sven K. Norgaard, D. S. No. 9,672, for the southeast quarter of sec. 14, tp 146 n, r 59 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Anton Enger, C. P. Balkan, Thore S. Semmestad, Omund Nelson, all 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 17th day of January, A. D. 1885, at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
Iver Jacobson, attorney. 48-1

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., Dec. 11, 1884.

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 January, 1885, viz: John O. Strome, D. S. No. 9,464, for the southwest quarter of sec. 12, tp 144 n, r 59 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Neils Henningson, Ole O. Kaarstad, Carl Skarlie, Ole J. Strome, all 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 17th day of Jan. A. D. 1885, at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
Iver Jacobson, attorney. 48-1

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., Dec. 15, 1884.

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 January, 1885, viz: Ephraim S. Seymour, D. S. No. 16,184, for the n w 1/4 of sec 26, tp 147 n, r 57 w, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: O. S. Haselton, George Long, J. M. Patterson, Andrew J. Long, all of Steele county, D. T.

The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before H. L. Smith, judge and ex-officio clerk of probate court, at Hope, Steele county, D. T., on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1885, at his office.
48-1

JULIUS STEVENS. H. G. PICKETT.

BANK OF COOPERSTOWN

Stevens & Pickett,

(Successors to Lenham & Burrell.)

—A GENERAL—

BANKING BUSINESS

TRANSACTION.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS—NEGOTIATE FOR NON RESIDETS FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS BEARING INTEREST

At 10 and 12 Per Cent.

Interest on City Property and Improved Farms.

County and School Securities Bought and Sold.

Insurance written in the best companies at reasonable rates. A large amount of city property, together with improved and unimproved farms for sale. Send for

H. G. PICKETT, Cashier.

Knud Thompson,

SUCCESSOR TO HOILAND & RUKKE.

Farm Machinery.

Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Stubble Plows, Johnson and Field

FANNING MILLS,

Bob Sleighs, Lansing and Wampach make,

Monitor Seeders and Drills; Harrows, spring tooth and common.

OUR PRICES

Are as low as those of any responsible firm furnishing goods of like quality, and are made to accord with the times. We have secured such machines as will give satisfaction, and should like all persons desirous of buying machinery to call upon us at

Cooperstown, Griggs County, Dakota.

KNUD THOMPSON.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

Chicago News.

I count my treasures o'er with care—
The little toy that baby know—
A little sock of faded hue—
A little lock of golden hair.

Long years ago this Christmas time,
My little one—my all to me—
Sat robed in white upon my knee
And heard the merry Christmas chime.

"Tell me, my little golden-head,
If Santa Claus should come to-night,
What shall he bring my baby bright—
What treasures for my boy?" I said.

And then he named the little toy,
While in his honest, mournful eyes
There came a look of sweet surprise
That spoke his quiet, trustful joy.

And as he lisped his evening prayer
He asked the boon with childish grace;
Then, toddling to the chimney-place,
He hung his little stocking there.

That night, as length'ning shadows crept,
I saw the white-winged angels come
With heavenly music to our home
And kiss my darling as he slept.

They must have heard his baby prayer,
For in the morn, with smiling face,
He toddled to the chimney-place
And found the little treasure there.

They came again one Christmas eve—
That angel host, so fair and white—
And, singing all the Christmas night,
They lured my darling from my side.

A little sock—a little toy—
A little lock of golden hair—
The Christmas music on the air—
A watching for my baby boy.

But if again that angel train
And golden head came back for me,
To bear me to eternity,
My watching will not be in vain.

MRS. BARKER'S WOOD.

"No wood!"

Mrs. John Barker's eyes wandered in dismay around the unpromising-looking wood yard. Two or three green logs lay there, against one of which an axe leaned in a cleft formed by a stove length being half chipped off. Her husband and his hired help, consisting of a man and boy, had just gone to their work on a distant part of the farm, and she knew she should see neither of them before dark.

What should she do? Half impatiently she turned toward the house, and then, with a thought of the pan of light dough waiting inside, she began to gather some of the chips which lay around, only to fling them down again.

"It's no use. I can't bake bread with these. I know what I'll do."

She quickly washed the dinner dishes with the already cooling water, and then went to the stable, in which, with hands dextrous by practice in such work, she had soon harnessed a horse to a light buggy.

"Mother and the girls will think I'm crazy," she said to herself, "but I can't help that. I swung an axe once and ached for a month to pay for it, so I'm not going to do it again."

She brought out her pan of bread wrapped in a large cloth, and, setting it in the bottom of the buggy, sprang in herself, and had soon driven the two miles which lay between her own house and her mother's. Arriving there she carried in her pan and set it down with a laugh.

"There, mother. I've come to bake my bread. John and the others went off without leaving me any wood, and I had to do it or let it spoil. Men will forget, you know."

She was not going to blame him to others, nor let them imagine how often, since she had gone as a bride to John Barker's new house only last spring, she had this same trouble about wood.

"That's right. Set it right down there by the fire, so it'll get hot before you knead it into loaves. Yes, they will; and if any man's to be excused for not keepin' wood on his mind it's John Barker, if there's anything in blood and I say there is. His father is just so—a real forehand man, good provider, and took proper pride in havin' things spick and span about him, but never seemin' to think what a bother it was to the women folks not to have their wood handy. Many and many's the time I've dropped into tea with John's mother and see her have the greatest time a scrapin' up a few chips or shakin' the snow off sticks of miserable green wood."

John's wife turned her face as she took off her things, for fear her friends would see in her face how nearly her own experience was already becoming like that of John's mother.

"I used to tell her," went on her mother "that she'd ought to trained him better when he was young. Now, like as not, John takes a little after his father—nobody could wonder at it—and I wish father could haul you a load or two of his good seasoned wood, s'pose 'twouldn't do—eh, Susan?"

"No, 'twouldn't do, mother; thank you all the same."

Twilight of the November day was shutting in when John Barker, returning to his house, missed the accustomed fire glow in the windows.

"What's up? no fire! no wife! No wonder!" he ejaculated again, as he went out and took a view of the wood yard. After fifteen minutes' work with his axe he carried in an armful of wood and kindling, and had a bright fire crackling and snapping in the stove by the time his wife's cheery voice was heard.

"I've had a real frolic, John," she said, tugging in a basket, from which she laid out several loaves of bread and a number of light, puffy biscuits. "I couldn't find any wood, so I just hitch-

ed up old Bill and went over to mother's to bake my bread."

There was not the slightest shade of reproach in her tones, but John felt a tingle of mortification at what had occurred, and resolved that it should not happen again, and so he assured Susan with great fervor.

And the next day he went vigorously to work to keep his word. Logs, some freshly felled, others which had fallen through decay, were hauled from the piece of timber land belonging to the farm, and for a week all hands sawed and chopped with a will. Then the results were flung pell mell into the wood shed, and John, who had never learned at home to look far enough ahead to think of providing seasoned wood from year to year, felt proud at having done his duty like a man.

And Susan, as she worried through that winter with wood green or decayed, too short or too long for the stove, made up her mind (and she had a good deal of mind of her own to make up) that she would never worry through such another, remembering some sensible advice her sensible, energetic mother had given her when she left home.

"Bear things, Susan. There's lots of things has to be borne in this world, and them that learns to bear 'em best's the best of all. Men will be trying, and if woman can't be patient it's apt to make trouble. But mind—when I say bear I mean there's reason in all things, and I don't mean you should bear things that's out of all reason. If a woman'll let herself be trod on, and them that does it'll never thank her for it or look up to her for it. Bear what's reasonable, Susan, but if things go beyond reason, why then look out for yourself."

It came about that when the next October term of the Circuit Court was in session John was drawn on the jury and had to be away for two weeks.

"Why, what in the world's this, Susan?" he said, staring into the woodshed when he got home the second Saturday.

"That's my winter's supply of wood," said Susan.

"And how in thunder did it get there—and in such good shape, too!" He gazed at it in astonishment.

It was in good shape. Row after row of well-seasoned, neatly sawed and split wood piled to the rafters, with a heap of pine and hemlock in kindling lengths in one corner.

"I had it put there," said Susan, quietly.

Some more questions he asked, but with a little way, she sometimes had of asserting herself, she gave him to understand she had nothing more to tell, and he was ashamed to ask any one else.

The winter brought its usual round of simple gayeties in the country neighborhood, in which John and his wife took their full share.

"It seems to me, Susan," he said one evening on their return from a church soiree, "you don't fix up quite enough when you go out."

"Don't I look nice?"

"Yes, of course you do; but that's a dress you had when we were married, and that's nigh on two years ago. I haven't seen anything of that silk I gave you last fall."

"Are you sure?" she said, with a smile which he could not understand.

"Yes, I am. 'Taint been made up yet, is it?"

"Yes, it is. And you've seen it worn."

John was puzzled, and felt sure he had not, but Susan would give him no further satisfaction on the subject of the silk dress.

As spring approached she made a few suggestions as to the advisability of fire wood being set to season in due time. But John, prompt and diligent in preparation for seed time and harvest, full of the best intentions regarding his wife's comfort, still thought the wood was one of the things which could be looked to at any time, and Susan soon gave over reminding him of it.

One day in September he came home to dinner and found a cold lunch waiting him. The house was clean and quiet and cheerless; no wife there, but a written line which ran:

"DEAR JOHN—I am going to spend the day over at Mrs. Carter's. Will be home in time to give you a late supper."

He was glad to have her go, for she had had a busy summer and needed a little change. But there was a day out the next week and the next and the next, until he began to wonder at Susan's growing taste for gadding about. In early October he came home to find his woodyard, which had still remained empty, occupied by half a dozen or so cords of first class wood, with Sol. Carter and his two big boys busy at it, and they worked until it was stored up as before in the shed. And John felt cross, but asked no questions.

"Where's Mrs. Barker?" said a small Carter boy to John, as he put up his bars one evening.

"She is over to neighbor Grant's. You will find her there if you want her."

"It ain't no matter. You can tell her here's the sewin' she's to do for mother, and mother wants to know if she can come and wash to our house to-morrow."

"The—old scratch she does?" exclaimed John, turning on the boy in blank amazement, which rapidly grew into anger. "Mrs. Barker hire out to do washin' and sewin'! What d'ye mean by comin' to me with such a message, you young rascal?"

The astonished youngster dropped his sewing and applied his knuckles to his eyes as John advanced towards him, then ran with all his might as the bundle came whizzing after him. And Susan's lord and master strode in dignified wrath down the road to meet her.

"Susan—I don't understand this—there's been a young chap talkin' about sewin' and washin' for Mrs. Carter. What in all creation does it mean, I'd like to know?"

"It's all right," said Susan, composedly. "What was the message?"

"Thunderation! You don't mean to say you sew and wash for other folks, do you?"

"Yes, I do."

"And for what?" Is there anything you want, Susan, that I don't give you?"

"Yes, John, there is. I want wood. I can't saw and chop, but I can wash and sew and do anything else a woman ought to do, and there's no blame to me for changing work I can do for work I can't. I'm never," Susan spoke very firmly, but without a grain of irritation, "going to put up with poor, badly cut, green wood again as long as I can turn my woman's work into man's work. I'd rather wash for somebody every week, it's half the comfort of a woman's life. You've never had to wait for your dinner with the wood sizzling in the stove and the fire not burning since I've been providing the wood."

John was dumbfounded.

"And you've been working for Sol. Carter's wife these two years!" he said, in intense disgust.

"No; my silk dress paid for last year's wood. I hated to let it go, John, because you gave it me, but Tilda Carter took a fancy to it. It was she you saw wearing it," and Susan laughed at his grunt of dissatisfaction with the whole business.

"You to go letting me down this way before the Carter's!" he growled. And if Mrs. John's eyes flashed a little who can blame her, as she answered:

"If there's any letting down to do it's your doing, not mine!"

They finished their walk home in silence, and then John said:

"Susan, will you leave the wood business to me after this?"

"I'll try you, John," she said.—Philadelphia Call.

An English Farmer's Wife.

"We's up at four o'clock, for yer must be up betimes, the young poultry are soft, and can't bide long whiles without food. At quarter to four I steps out of my bed just sharp like, and sings out to the girls, and they slips forth from bed as quick as ever they may, and we jumps on with our cloths and minds our beasts, whatever it may be that God has given us to look after. And then at seven o'clock Bilston and all of us have breakfast. We has homemade bread, and there's bread and milk for the gals; and we always has a slip of bacon on Sundays. After we have had breakfast," continued Mrs. Bilston, "master he bids they settle themselves, and we all sits this wise—Polly there, and Tom yonder, and Bilston in his armchair, and the good woman enumerated and showed me exactly where each member of her family sat."

"Then the master he calls for the family Bible, as belonged to his grandmother, in which is written how his father's sister died of the measles when she was 4 years old; and he begins at the first chapter of Genesis and works right on forward like till the book is ended, and then he starts and begins again. He always reads one chapter, and never no more and never no less; and when anything as he thinks applies like he says to one of them, 'Now, you take and mind that, my lad, or 'my wench' as the case may be; and then when he has said a few words of learning and minding we get up, and each of us goes off to his or her business. I churns regular three times a week, and the girls they get off to making the beds or scrubbing, or may be to the calves or to the poultry. There's always work for the willing. Then by 12 o'clock we're all in again; and after the gals and the boys has a-made theyselves tidy—for I can't do with no dirt about their hands and faces at meal—while we sits down; and we has most times broth, and rice or saggy pudding, and Winter times an apple tart, or, for a treat like, a jam roll; and then there's a class of cider for Bilston and the men, and there's milk for the gals. And after we've done—that's saying, when all's have eaten up clean and neat whatever father or myself has a-given them—we goes out, all but Polly, who clears away, and washes up and puts back all the pewter; and then we minds the beasts again till 4 o'clock, when we comes in and has tea, which I keeps in the tea caddy as my mother a-gave me when I married, and which I always keeps locked—for I won't have no trifling with the tea; and after tea we drives in the poultry to roost, and we stalls the calves and such like 'nesh' beasts for the night. And after that the gals come, and they out with their needle and thread; and to make the work go merry we sings such songs as I used to learn by times when I was a chit, such as 'Cherry Ripe,' 'Little Boy Blue,' and 'Sally in our Alley,' and all the while we darn father's stockings or make the boys new shirts, or may be the gals make their own gowns—but I won't have no furbelows nor bunching about behind or before, as such-like folly on-ly hinders their gait and makes them vain with flippery. Then there's often the sheets to mend or the underlinen to put to rights. And I always keep they sweet with lavender, as does a body good to smell and seem well and pleasant-like for any one in bed. And at 9 o'clock we all got to bed, and I goes round rooms at the half hour, for I won't stand no candles burning after such whiles, for it be a danger to the house and a folly to theselves."—The Nineteenth Century.

CYRUS THE CASH BOY.

How Cyrus W. Field Rose From Poverty to Riches—His Methods of Money Making—Great Enterprises Engineered. New York Morning Journal.

The procession in celebration of the first Atlantic cable has long since been eclipsed by grander pageants, and Atlantic cables have become as much matter of course as ordinary telegraph lines; but at that time New York had never before seen so splendid a show in the streets. The city was so crowded with sight-seers that the people slept in arm chairs at the hotels, or camped out in the parks. The military parade, the civil societies, swelled the large line; the trades union sent tableaux on wheels representing various artisans at work. Then, standing in an open barouche and bowing to the right and left in response to cheers of the crowd came the hero of the occasion, Cyrus W. Field, a tall, nervous-looking gentleman, with light brown hair and beard, a Roman nose, bluish-grey eyes, and the sanguine face of a born Yankee. As he was then, so Mr. Field is now—a trifle stouter, perhaps, and with a tinge of silver among his auburn hair. The years since this great triumph have touched him lightly.

A born Yankee Mr. Field certainly is. He first saw the light at Stockbridge, Mass., on October 30, 1810. He was the youngest son of a New England clergyman, who subsequently removed to Haddam, Conn. His brother, David Dudley, was given a collegiate education; instead of a classical education Cyrus received \$25 in cash and his father's blessing. With these treasures and a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, he was sent to New York and obtained a situation as a cash boy in A. T. Stewart's store, at the liberal salary of \$2 a week. For three years young Cyrus worked and starved in the employ of the dry goods millionaire, and then a better and brighter life was opened to him as traveling salesman for a paper maker at Lee, Conn. Even in Stewart's establishment Cyrus made his mark by his energy and ability, and when he went away the clerks clubbed together and presented him with a diamond pin and a farewell supper. A. T. Stewart gave him nothing. Strangely enough Mr. Field has lived to see the name of A. T. Stewart as thoroughly painted out as if that millionaire had never lived.

Comforted by one good supper and adorned with his presentation pin, Cyrus threw himself into the work of selling paper with such zeal that in two years he had mastered the business. He then formed a copartnership in this city. His venture was unsuccessful, and in a few months he was bankrupt. The blow was a heavy one; he had been recently married, and had lost every dollar, but Mr. Field bore his misfortune with his accustomed courage. He started in again, and on the first day that he took possession of his new office he made the sanguine remark: "I shall make a fortune here in twenty years." Better than his word, he made his fortune in twelve years and retired, still in the prime of life, to enjoy that rest which he had never before known since his boyhood.

In a leisure moment he formed an acquaintance with one Gisborne, who had conceived the project of an Atlantic cable, and had procured a charter for the laying of the cable from the legislature of Newfoundland. The Gisborne's work had ended; but he talked it over with Mr. Field, whose leisure hung heavily upon him, although he had traveled through Bogota, Guayaqui and Ecuador with Church who painted the "Heart of the Andes," to try and while away the time. Mr. Field became interested in Gisborne's scheme and one night, while studying the geographical globe, which still stands in his library, his interest flamed into enthusiasm, and he shouted: "It can be done, and it shall be done." The next night he called together his friends—Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Chandler White and Wilson G. Hunt—and preached Atlantic cable to them until they were converted to his plans. A stock company was formed, the necessary capital for preliminary expenses subscribed; his brother Dudley acted as lawyer of the enterprise, and Cyrus sailed for England to wrest the money for the cable from British investors. No monk of old ever preached the crusade with better vehemence, and in a wonderfully short time, and in defiance of innumerable difficulties, the cable was commenced and the ships chartered to lay it.

Before the Atlantic cable was an accomplished fact Mr. Field had labored upon it for twelve years and crossed the ocean fifty-one times. The first cable would not operate, but lay dead in its ocean grave. The second cable spoke for three weeks, then parted and was dead as the first. In 1866 the Great Eastern succeeded in permanently uniting two worlds. Then all the terrible labors of twelve years were forgotten in the triumphs of success. Congress voted Mr. Field a medal; the queen of England knighted his associates, and he would have been Sir Cyrus had not his American birth and prejudices prevented.

In 1879 he celebrated, at his Gramercy Park residence, the silver wedding of the cable project, and here as in England the best society did honors to his achievements. William M. Evarts, in his commemorative address, declared "Columbus said: 'Here is one world, let there be two.' But Cyrus W. Field said: 'Here are two worlds, let

there be one,' and both commands were obeyed."

Mr. Field is the owner of the Washington building and other real estate valued at \$10,000,000. In stocks, bonds and other securities has \$20,000,000 more.

He owns a country house at Irvington and a mansion opposite that of his former business associate and recent rival, Samuel J. Tilden, in Gramercy Square. In Mr. Field's shirt front flashes one of the largest and purest emeralds in the world, and one often wonders as he admires that jewel whether Mr. Field really values it higher than the diamond pin presented to him when a poor cash boy by A. T. Stewart's clerks.

In Favor of Peace.

Some time ago, at a public gathering in Webfoot county, Col. Ladsmon was selected to read the Declaration of Independence. He had not proceeded far when an old fellow, who had come with a large following of Dry Fork boys, shouted:

"Mister, whut sort o' artikle is that you're readin'?"

"The Declaration of Independence, sir."

"Wall, now, the war's over out here in this section an' we don't want none of that scotch business. I fit for the south, an' I sniffed a good deal o' smoke and stopped several pounds of lead, but when I flung down my old fuzee I agreed that the scrimmage was dun. Now, mister, I don't think that you air doin' right to come out here an' read that thing to the young folks. Lee's dead an' Grant's busted up, they tel me, so what's the use in all this hurrah business? I am as good a Southern man as anybody, but I never was no glutton. I've got enough, let me tell you."

"My dear sir," said the colonel, it is possible that you do not understand this document—a glorious emblazonment of principles for the establishment of which our forefathers shed their sacred blood.

"Needn't spill so much o' your education, mister, fur I low that you'll need it before you get to the end o' your row. I never toated college white-wash on the back o' my coat, but I've got years like a fox, an' a eye that can tell a blacksnake from a scorpion. That thing you've got there is rank pizen, ain't it Leviticus?" turning to one of the Dry Fork boys.

"That's what it is," Leviticus replied.

"That thing, mister, mout been all right in '61, but it won't do now, for the cradle's rockin' in peace and the blue-eyed gal with the peachy jaws is singin' a sweet song in the orchard."

"My dear friend," said the colonel, "let me explain. Gentlemen please keep quiet. There is no need for excitement. When our forefathers were oppressed by the British government they threw off the yoke and declared by this paper" shaking the Declaration of Independence, "that they were free. They fought, bled, and maintained this avowal of freedom; and this glorious document will ever live as the greatest national structure the world has ever known."

"That's all right, mister," said the man from Dry Forks, "an' is talked of a heap puttier than I could do it, but the war is done over. I don't see no blood round here. Do you, Leviticus?"

"Ain't found none yet," Leviticus replied.

"No, fur it's all dried up. Now, pardner," continued the advocate of peace and the forgetfulness of war, "I want your warrant of arrest and talk about something that we slosh round in every day."

"I shall not put up this glorious paper."

"Ain't thar no persuasion?"

"No persuasion and no human force can make me sheathe this great sword of argument."

"Oh, well, we don't want to have no trouble, but I reckon yer'll put it up."

"I swear that I will not."

"O, I reckon yer will."

"I'll die first."

"Oh, yes, you will. Put her up, now, an' come along with us boys. We've got a jug o' the best old stuff down here you ever seed, an—"

"Old gentleman—old patriot of a school whose session is closed—I am with you," exclaimed the orator, throwing a quid of tobacco with a loud "spat" on the bald head of a tax assessor. "I was taken in charge this morning by a party of Prohibitionists and have suffered much in the flesh. Now, my dear sir, my deliverer, lead me to the consecrated ground. The Declaration of Independence can wait several years longer; I cannot wait five minutes. Here's to you, old patriot."—Arkansas Traveler.

A message received at the college observatory at Boston, from the European Association of Astronomy announces the discovery of a bright comet by Dr. Wolf of Zurich, on the 17th inst. The comet was observed at Strasburg Saturday evening. Strasburg position, Sept. 20, is 44.67 Greenwich mean time; right ascension, 21 hours, 15 min., 22.3 sec.; declination 22 deg., 22 min., 54 sec.; daily motion in right ascension, plus 20 sec.; in declination, south, 20 min. Observation at Harvard observatory to-night shows the comet discovered by Dr. Wolf is circular, 2 min. in diameter, and well defined, with nucleus of ninth magnitude.

A contract for building a life saving station at Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal has been awarded to J. B. Sweet of Marquette, Mich.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1884.

Official Directory.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.
Governor—N. G. Ordway.
Delegate in Congress—John B. Raymond, of Fargo.
Secretary—J. H. Taylor, of Yankton.
Auditor—G. L. Ordway, Yankton.
Treasurer—J. C. McVay, Yankton.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. H. Beadle, Yankton.
Surveyor General—Comptez Fossenden, Yankton.
Judge District Court, Third District—S. A. Hudson, Fargo.
District Attorney, Third District—W. F. Ball, Fargo.
Clerk—N. C. Morgan, Fargo.
Commissioner—Johnson C. Nelson, Jamestown.
Representatives—G. W. Benson, Valley City, and E. A. Williams, Bemarck.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Commissioners—R. C. Cooper, chairman, N. C. Rakke and Ole Halvorsen.
County Clerk and Register of Deeds—H. P. Smart.
Clerk of District Court—J. N. Jorgensen.
Sheriff—Andrew Johnson.
Treasurer—Anton Enger.
Surveyor—Martin A. Woland.
Supt. of Schools—Dr. T. F. Kerr.
Judge of Probate—Byron Andrus.
Coroner—Dr. G. F. Newell.
Commissioners of Insanity—Byron Andrus, T. F. Kerr and David Bartlett.
Justices of Peace—Wm. Glass, and P. A. McLeod, Cooperstown, S. Goldthrie, Ottawa, M. Davidson, Galbain.
Constables—J. H. Atchison, Allan Pinkerton, Ole Groff and Martin Robinson.

Messrs. A. C. and J. J. Jordan, lessees of the Fargo Republican company, have purchased the personal property of the company upon chattel mortgage sale, and are now bosses of their own ranch.

The Sanborn Enterprise has entered upon its fourth year. Newspaper boom-rangs have started from nowhere, described a grand flight in space, among the constellations, and returned to nothingness; but the Enterprise is always on deck, and is a credit to its town and county.

The Devils Lake Democrat is at hand, published by a "company." It is noticeable that all democratic papers in Dakota are called "The Democrat." Fortunately for brevity and perspicuity in exchange editing, "Republican" is not the headline of all our republican exchanges. You can generally tell something about the politics of a paper by its editorials. The new paper compare favorably with its contemporaries in make-up, and shows enterprise in tackling a full field, late in the fall.

We have received the "Last Message to the House of Israel," or Advent Church, from A. J. Rawson, Chicago, Ill. January 4, 1885, is the day set for the general shaking up, and destruction of all things. It is only a few weeks ago that we were sued in a justice court for \$9; and now we get a summons that might have saved us a heap of trouble had it come earlier. We have been renewing notes, and sort of fixing up to run a year or two longer, which we would not have done had we supposed that our creditors would be shaken up before they could get out an execution. Let them beware! For further particulars see small bills.

At a meeting at Fargo, looking for reform in the handling of wheat, Major Edwards cited the case of a Scotchman who invested \$100,000 in land near Ayr, Dak. His first crop of 18,000 bushels of wheat, was shipped in cars to Duluth, each car being especially guarded in transit. Special bins were procured, and by keeping men constantly on guard at great expense, the grain finally reached Scotland without being doctored. As a result he sold his crop on the open market at 9 shillings per quarter more than was paid for the same grade of the so-called same wheat, which had been subjected to the manipulations of the elevator men and transit agents.—Ex.

The division and admission business is getting tiresome. Change the spots of the leopard; set the democratic senators and congressmen to singing hymns; wipe out the hostility of a puglist with seven ribs broken, both eyes closed, nose smashed, skull fractured, who triumphs because the friends of his antagonist have hit him with a slung shot,—and then expect party lines to be ignored in congress at this session. The republican party must take the medicine that has been brewing for twenty-four years; and Dakota, as ultra republican, will have to carry on its broad shoulders the heaviest burdens of the party. The Northwest can not afford to see division forever put aside by the admission of the territory as a whole, and we shall have to wait until the new party lines are drawn, the democrats recover from their intoxicating victory, or the republicans triumph.

Lumber.
Lumber at Fargo rates
Lumber by every train.
Lumber at prices that defy competition.
Estimates furnished for anything in the building line, from an exhibition building to a dog kennel, at lower rates than any town along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. Rather than be undersold we will for the next thirty days present each buyer with a receipted bill of his purchases at a very low figure for cash.
Lehman Elevator & Lumber Co.,
Cooperstown, Dak., August 1.
Wall paper at the drug store.
Flour and feed at Greenlee & Co.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., Sep. 29, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on the 11th day of November, 1884, viz: William Vail, D. S. No. 15,656 for the n e 1/4 of sec. 6, township 148 n. range 50 w. and names the following as his witnesses, viz: C. H. Johnson, H. V. Safford, P. L. Holland and N. C. Rakke, all of Willow, Griggs county, D. T.

The testimony to be taken before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of district court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1884, at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
Iver Jacobson, attorney.
Upon application of the claimant the time for taking testimony before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of court, is hereby extended until November 15, 1884, and for making proof and payment at U. S. land office at Fargo until November 17, 1884.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
38-41

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., October 18, 1884. 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 December, 1884, viz: Neils O. Kjos, D. S. No. 15,656 for the s w 1/4 of section 20, 147 n. r. 60 w. and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Knud Melby, John Anderson, John Tune, T. G. Roble, all 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 12th day of December, A. D. 1884, at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
Byron Andrus, attorney.
41-46

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land office at Fargo, D. T., Nov. 3, 1884. 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 2d day of January, 1885, viz: Albert E. Shue, D. S. No. 15,656 for the n e 1/4 and s e 1/4 of section 22, 146 n. r. 50 w. and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Allen Pinkerton, John Holton, Jack McDonald and Robert More, all of Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T.

The testimony of claimant and witnesses will be taken before Byron Andrus, judge and ex-officio clerk of probate court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 19th day of Dec. A. D. 1884, at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
John N. Jorgensen, attorney.
43-48

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., Nov. 3, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and secure final entry thereof on the 2d day of Jan. 1885, viz: Ingebjor A. Tvetakken, D. S. No. 16,175, for the n e 1/4 of section 4, tp 148 n. r. 50 w. and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Erik Erikson, Lewis Larson, Ole Aakstein and Livert J. Tandee, all of Lee postoffice, Nelson county, D. T.

The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before Byron Andrus, judge and ex-officio clerk of the probate court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1884, at his office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
And you John G. Goldthrie, who filed D. S. No. 15,896, on 6th day of April, 1884, are hereby notified to be and appear before the U. S. Land office, Fargo, D. T., on the 2d day of January, 1885, and show cause if any you have, why said Ingebjor A. Tvetakken should not be allowed to make final proof and payment for said land.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
John N. Jorgensen, attorney.
44-49

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845

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CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT,
LAND ATTORNEY!
and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK.

Money Invested and Taxes Paid for Non-Residents.
Money to Loan on Real Estate on Reasonable Terms.
Correct Abstracts of Griggs County Always on Hand.

Special Attention Given to all Land Office Business.

LUND & PEDERSON,
Merchant Tailors

VALLEY CITY, D. T.
Will visit Cooperstown in December.

Good Goods, Late Styles,
AND

Reasonable Prices.

JAS. W. CHRISTIE,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
COOPERSTOWN, D. T.
Plans Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. A call solicited.

WHIDDEN BROS.

Having purchased at extraordinarily low rates a large quantity of

DRY GOODS

BOOTS, SHOES AND READY MADE CLOTHING!
Which they are opening up and able to offer such bargains as you may not soon get again. Now is the time to

BUY GOODS CHEAP

Everything in our

Dry Goods Department

away down so that when you purchase \$100 worth you get \$20 worth for nothing. In our

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

FOR \$1 YOU CAN BUY AS FOLLOWS:

15 pounds of Brown Sugar for \$1; 12 pounds of White Sugar for \$1; 12 pounds of dried Apples for \$1; 14 bars of Soap for \$1; 11 pounds of Rice for \$1; 11 pounds of Prunes for \$1; eleven pounds of Currants for \$1; seven pounds of Green Coffee for \$1; six pounds of Roasted Coffee, eight pounds of Raisins, twelve and one-half pounds of Pork, four gallons of Oil; and anything else less than ever before.

REMEMBER, THIS IS CASH AND NO TRUST

Whidden Bros.

Cooperstown, D. T., Dec. 1, 1884.

CALL AND SEE US!

Billiard Parlor

—AND—
Sample Rooms!

STEE & ALSTAD, Proprietors.
DAZEY, D. T.

BLACKSMITHING!
The Place for Blacksmithing
AS IT SHOULD BE

—IS AT—
MOORE & SANBURN'S
Roberts Street, Cooperstown.

HORSESHOING receives special attention and is done in the best and most careful manner. JOBBING of every description. A trial solicited.

COOPERSTOWN MEAT MARKET

Retzlaff Bros., Props.
COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

SANBORN HOTEL,
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W. E. JONES,
Contractor and Lumber Dealer,
VALLEY CITY, D. T.,
Will contract for buildings or material at Valley City prices.

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DRUGGIST,
Cooperstown, Dakota.

THEO. F. KERR, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon!
Cooperstown, Dakota.

AN ABSOLUTE FACT

And the farmers in the southern part of Griggs and the northern part of Barnes counties acknowledge that it pays them to travel miles to trade with

COVEY & BROWN,

The Square Dealers of Sanborn.

EVERY THING THE FARMER NEEDS
We keep—All under one roof.

Can Give You Rare Bargains in Stoves.
We think we own

BUFFALO AND FUR OVERCOATS
Cheaper than any house in this section. Just learn our prices before you buy and recollect one thing, we are pledged to give you a square deal every time.

COVEY & BROWN,
The Square Dealers of Sanborn.

NEW FIRM. HONEST DEALING.
BERG & LARSON,
...DEALERS IN GENERAL...

FARM MACHINERY!

Take pleasure in announcing to the farming public that they are agents of Griggs county for the celebrated

McCormick Twine Binding Harvesters and Mowers,

Office Old postoffice Building, Burrell Avenue, Cooperstown.

BERG & LARSON.

GEO. W. GREENLEESE. A. B. COX
GEO. W. GREENLEESE & CO.

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN & FEED

BURRELL AVENUE,

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

Sad Fate of a Former Belle.

A Baltimore special of the 11th inst. says: The mangled remains of a young woman were found early this morning lying upon the side of a track of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, near Bridewell station. They were identified as those of Miss Mary Brannon, niece of the late Mayor Chadman, of this city. She left Baltimore three years ago to avoid a scandal which involved her reputation and that of a young man named Wickersham, a relative of one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families in Maryland. Young Wickersham refused to marry Miss Brannon after he betrayed her, and she suddenly left the city. Two years ago she returned and entered upon a life of sin. She was frequently arrested, but owing the high social standing of her family she was invariably turned over to her friends. Recently her conduct became so bad that all friends deserted her. She was an inveterate opium smoker, and was addicted to drink. Six months ago she was committed to the house of correction by her friends, and her shattered health was in a manner recuperated. She was given a position of trust at the institution and every effort made to redeem her. For several days past she appeared to realize the degraded position to which she had fallen, and remarked she could never face her relatives and friends again. She left the institution, and a few hours later her mangled corpse was found as stated. Miss Brannon was thirty years old last month. She was a beautiful brunette and a recognized belle in the highest social circles. Wickersham, her betrayer, died about two months ago, after a debauch. His death was kept from the public until after the burial, which was also conducted privately.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering or crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Miss Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Miss Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The best brands of flour at Geo. W. Greenleese & Co.'s.

Ladies fine boots made and repaired. Remember that one pair of custom made boots are worth three pairs of slop shop work. E. C. WAIRD.

We have just opened another large lot of ready made clothing, direct from the manufacturers, and have made prices lower than anything of the kind in territory. Whidden Bros.

Five pieces of new carpeting just opened at Whidden Bros.

We will not be undersold by any one in Cooperstown or out of it, and before purchasing elsewhere it would pay you to call and at least get our prices on all staple groceries anything else you may need. Whidden Bros.

Geo. W. Greenleese & Co. are doing the flour trade of this country, and intend holding the same by selling flour to farmers buying their winter stock at prices that will not pay them to go the mill and also that will defy competition. Don't fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Farmers, consider your mistake in holding your wheat for higher prices and buying goods on time. With cash in hand you can always buy goods at bottom prices of John Sverson & Co.

Bowden & Buck have engaged the services of Andrew Johnson in their mammoth general store, and he can at all times be found with them, ready to attend to customers, in a branch of business he particularly understands. Norwegian, Swede, Danish and German spoken. 44-1f

Geo. W. Greenleese & Co. have a fresh stock of the best brands of flour and feed, and are selling at popular prices.

To Whom It May Concern.

Hereafter the Cooper Townsite company will not be responsible for anything purchased on their account except by written order signed by one of the company.

COOPER TOWNSITE COMPANY, By R. C. COOPER. Dated June 27th, 1884.

Notice.

Having erected a feed and sale stable in Cooperstown between Whidden Bros. and G. W. Greenleese & Co.'s stores, we would solicit a share of the public patronage. J. D. WOOD & Co.

Farmers clean your seed wheat. The Lenham E. & L. Co. will sell you a machine for \$25.00 that will take out all foul seed.

A FRESH CAR LOAD OF FLOUR JUST RECEIVED AT DAVIS & PICKETT'S. GRAHAM FLOUR. MIDDINGS.

MACHINE OILS at the Drug Store.

A Card.

We have placed a full line of FLOUR in our Burrell Avenue Store, where we shall hereafter handle the largest provision business in this section of the country. Our stock will always be complete and our prices such as to maintain the present popularity of Cooperstown as THE trading point for the counties of Griggs, Steele, Nelson, northern Barnes, and eastern Foster. Our terms are strictly cash, and will not be varied from. DAVIS & PICKETT.

N. L. Lenham's INSURANCE AGENCY

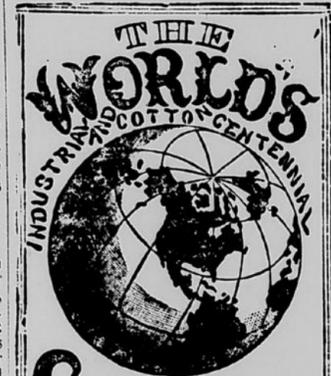
Representing the following old and reliable companies.

Cash Assets.	
NETNA, of Hartford.	\$9 054 611 00
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Policies promptly written on Business, Residence, Farm and other property.

At Sanborn by C. A. VANWORMER, office in Barnes County Bank Building-At Cooperstown by H. G. PICKETT, office in Bank of Cooperstown.

Your Insurance business is respectfully solicited.



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New Orleans.

Opening December 1, 1884; Closing May 31, 1885.

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\$1,300,000, Appropriated by the General Government.

\$500,000, Contributed by the Citizens of New Orleans.

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\$100,000, Appropriated by the City of New Orleans.

From \$5000 to \$25,000, Appropriated by Innumerable States, Cities and Foreign Countries.

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The cheapest rates of travel ever known in the annals of transportation secured for the people everywhere.

For information, address E. A. BURKE, Director General, W. L. & C. C. E., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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A Complete Stock of HARNESS, BRUSHES, SADDLES, CURRY COMBS, COLLARS, BLANKETS, BRIDLES, FLY NETS, ETC., Always on hand,

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

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Read, Ponder and Reflect over all Floating Advertisements, then Call on

BOWDEN & BUCK,

—AND BUY—

- 16 lbs of Elegant Brown Sugar for \$1 00
- 13 lbs Standard A Sugar for \$1.00.
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- 12 lbs of Rice for \$1.00.
- Best Extra Heavy Mess Pork, 7 cts a lb.

OUR MOTTO IS: Ready Pay, Industry, Honesty and Courtesy to all. Respectfully,

BOWDEN & BUCK,

Cooperstown, D. T.

DRY LUMBER

Shingles, Lath, Sash Doors, Mouldings, Building Paper, Fence Posts, Pickets, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Brick, Hard & soft Coal.

LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!

AND BEST GRADES

North Dakota

If you wish to build send in list of material needed for estimate of cost. We can sell you if low figures are any inducement.

Shipments of Lumber, or Anything else we sell, will be made to all Points on the S. C. & T. M. R. R. and Delivered at Lower prices than you can buy Elsewhere.

GRAIN ELEVATORS,

Located at Cooperstown, Spiritwood, Hobart, Dazey, Odell and Sanborn.

The Highest Cash Price Paid!
AND MONEY ADVANCED.

The Lenham Elevator & Lumber Co.,

Cooperstown, Griggs County. Sanborn, Barnes County.

WILLIAM GLASS,

Land Attorney and Loan Agent,

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Real Estate Bought and sold on Commission.

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The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what is required by the traveling public—a Short, Quick, Time and the best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the greatest Railway in America,

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
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Chicago, Milwaukee, Wausau and Merrill.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukesha and Oconomowoc.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien.
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Chicago, Beloit, Janesville and Mineral Point.
Chicago, Elgin, Rockford and Dubuque.
Chicago, Clinton, Rock Island, Cedar Rapids and Tama.
Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Omaha.
Chicago, Canton, Sioux City, Sioux Falls and Yankton.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Albert Lea and Southern Minnesota Points.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Mason City, Mitchell and Chamberlain.
Rock Island, Dubuque, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Davenport, Calmar, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Milwaukee, Racine, Beloit, Freeport and Rock Island.
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PULLMAN SLEEPERS and the FINEST DINING CARS IN THE WORLD are run on the main lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employes of the Company.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager, J. T. CLARK, Gen'l Supt.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent, GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

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No matter which, the Northern Pacific R. R. IS YOUR LINE

And will take you in either direction between ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, CASSELTON, MOORHEAD, FARGO, VALLEY CITY, COOPERSTOWN, JAMESTOWN, MINNEWAUKAN, (DEVIL'S LAKE) MILNOR, LAMOURE, BISMARCK, MANDAN, GLENDIVE, BILLINGS.

HELENA, YELLOWSTONE NAT'L PARK!
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All points in BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA, SALEM, ALBANY, AND ROSEBURG, ORE.

REMEMBER, That the Northern Pacific Railroad runs The only Emigrant Sleepers! The only Day Coaches. The only Pullman Sleepers! The only Dining Cars!

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Full information in regard to the Northern Pacific lines can be obtained FREE by addressing CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

UNION HOUSE!

Burrell Ave., Cooperstown, H. RETZLAFF, Proprietor.

A Bar in connection with the House. Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

DO YOU KNOW THAT LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO

with Red Tin Tag; ROSE LEAF Fine Cut chewing; NAVY CLIPPINGS, and black, brown and yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest quality considered.

Subscribe For THE COURIER the official paper of Griggs County. Only \$2 a year in advance.

The Vermont legislature has refused to create a railroad commission with powers and duties similar to those of the admirably constituted Massachusetts board, and has also rejected a bill to prevent discrimination against "short hauls."

The reported plague in Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, resembles cholera and is called cholera by the people. It is propagated like cholera through drinking water polluted with its germs. It acts quickly and with most of the symptoms of cholera. That it is sporadic is true; nevertheless it rages under conditions almost exactly like those which prevail in cholera seasons and districts, except that the scourged region is mountainous and high above the sea level, and that the cause which first led to the use of impure water was drouth.

Emigrants are pouring into California at the rate of 1500 to 1800 a week. Most of them settle in the southern part of the State and engage in fruit and wine growing. Many of the emigrants are men of means, who go to the country in search of health and are led to devote themselves to congenial business. The poorer classes go to the northern counties and engage in agricultural pursuits, while about 30 per cent of the whole number push north to Oregon and Washington Territory. The population of California is now about 1,000,000.

The New York Herald reaches the conclusion that the hoarding of gold is largely practiced in the United States, and that the hoarding tendency is on the increase. It is at a loss to account for the phenomenon, but need not be, for hoarding has always attended a disturbed business and financial condition of the country. It is amazing how keen is the judgment of what are sometimes called common people especially of the foreign born, in regard to the money question. While many at the great centres are seeking to delude themselves and others with the notion that financial clouds will soon blow over, the classes referred to are hoarding "for a rainy day."

President Arthur approves of the recommendation of the postmaster-general that the unit of weight in the rating of first class matter should be one ounce instead of one-half ounce, as it now is. He says in view of the statistics furnished by the department it may be well doubted whether the change would result in any loss of revenue; that it would greatly promote the convenience of the public is beyond dispute. It is to be hoped that this change will be made. The saving of expense to the people would be considerable, and a great source of annoyance avoided. Comparatively few people possess letter scales, and therefore cannot determine, in a vast number of cases, how much postage is required. Very frequently, too much postage is paid, to make sure of instant transmission, and still often, too little. With a two-cent stamp for one ounce, instead of half an ounce, as now, there would be no question in regard to the vast majority of ordinary letters.

People in all the large cities of the East who are aware of the low price of wheat are taxed as much as ever for flour and bread. This gross injustice elicits very strong compliments through the newspapers, and frequent suggestions are found in favor of government regulation of this matter, as in Europe. There the law compels all bakers to make their loaves of a uniform weight, and the people know what they are buying and how much a pound they are paying. Here, where wheat was never so low in the memory of living man, the people are taxed as much as ever for flour and bread. In an interview with a New York baker he said: "Well, suppose flour has gone down, do you suppose we're going to lower our price, so long as we have no trouble in getting the prices we now ask? It ain't reasonable to think so. I hope you newspaper fellows ain't a-going to play the same trick on us here as was played in England some time ago. Why, the London papers showed up the bakers fearful. They said that though breadstuffs was low, bread was high; and country papers followed suit, and Lord bless you the bakers had to give in. So will we if it comes to the tug."

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Washington News.

Postmasters commissioned: Henry B. Morrison, Motley, Minn.; Harriet Watson, Tornado, Wis.

Gen. Grant is spoken of as a compromise candidate for the New York senatorship. He is willing, but not anxious.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent thinks it is doubtful if Arthur would allow his name to be used.

The Army and Navy Register vigorously opposes the confirmation of Andrew W. Young of New Hampshire as assistant quartermaster.

Representative Follett expresses a determination to contest the election of Buttworth to a seat in the Forty ninth congress as representative of the first Ohio district.

The treaty between the United States and Hawaii, recently signed, merely provides for the extension of the present treaty for seven years from the date of ratification.

Jerome Bonaparte, who lives in Washington, is now fifty-six years of age. He is a democrat, and it is said, would like a diplomatic appointment, not having anything in particular to do.

It is not likely that Mrs. McElroy, the president's sister, will return to Washington until after the holidays; and beside, the receptions at the White House will not be inaugurated until after New Year's day.

It appears to be pretty definitely settled that there will be no attempt to tinker with the tariff at this session. There are a few who would be glad to kindle the fire again, but it is generally admitted that it would not be possible to accomplish anything, and the attempt would be a profitless waste of time.

The subcommittee of the Springer committee on expenditures in the department of justice to investigate the charges made against United States Marshal Lot Wright, by Representative Follett, will consist of Messrs. Springer of Illinois, Van Alstyne of New York, and Stewart of Vermont.

The president assures the remaining applicants for the Montana governorship that he will decide this week whether to appoint a Montanan or some one outside the territory. The friends of Capt. Mills, editor of the Deer Lodge New Northwest, are confident that he will be the president's choice.

Another circular in regard to the importation of rags is being prepared by the treasury department, which, it is understood, provides for the admission of rags properly disinfected, provided the process of disinfection is satisfactory to the health officer at the port of entry as well as to the officers of the treasury department.

The collections of internal revenue the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, were \$38,375,676. Same period the previous fiscal year, \$40,994,470—a decrease of \$2,618,794. There was an increase of \$300,373 in collections from fermented liquors, and a decrease of \$2,581,850 on spirits, \$274,912 on tobacco and \$157,396 on miscellaneous items. The aggregate receipts for October last were \$1,506,675 less than the same month of 1883.

Postoffice Established—Wisconsin: Hurley, Ashland county. Postoffices Discontinued—Minnesota: Goodhue, Goodhue county; mail to Hay Creek, Montana; Riverside, Gallatin county; mail to Chico. Postmasters commissioned—H. B. Mail, Chesterfield, Iowa; O. G. Wolden, Neby, Minn.; E. Malone, Sumner, Wis.; H. P. Sargeant, Sargeant, Minn.; John Courtney, Dickey, Dak.; K. M. Tierman, Callan, Iowa; James A. Wood, Hurley, Wis.

Postoffices established: Dakota—Christine, Richland county. Postmasters Commissioned: E. S. Foster, Audubon, Iowa; William H. Ellis, Emma, Dak.; Sylvester S. Wilson, Tyndale, Dak.; A. S. Schlicht, Wintonberg, Dak.; Henry Snyder, Brookville, Iowa; Harry A. Sargeant, Sargeant, Minn.; Hiram O. Johnson, Comet, Mont.; Laura Giles, Christie, Wis.; Rosanna C. Older, Merrimack, Wis.; K. S. Nordgarden, Madison, Minn.; J. O. Manger, Christine, Dak.

Railroad and River News.

A passenger train on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas road, when three miles below Little Rock was stopped by five masked robbers, who switched the train, took complete possession, and went through all the passengers.

Record of Casualties.

At Reynolds, Dak., recently, a brakeman name unknown, fell from a train and was cut to pieces.

Mrs. J. S. Mills, living a few miles west of Ashton, Dak., and her three-year-old child were burned to death.

The Ellwood elevator and contents, part of the Northwestern stock yards and other property at Sycamore, Ill., burned Saturday night. Loss, \$50,000; insurance small.

The Criminal Calendar.

Five masked men went through a train near Little Rock, Ark.

At Whitewater, Wis., Nettie Horan died from self-poisoning, after confession to the murder of most of her family.

On Willey's Island, Lake Superior, near Bayfield, Joseph Nephew blew his head off with a shotgun—the result of a prolonged spree.

President Arthur has commuted the sentence of Frank Young, sentenced to be hung for murder committed in Gallatin county, Mont., to imprisonment for life.

Gov. Hoadly of Ohio refused to commute the sentence of John B. Hoffman, sentenced to be hanged at Cincinnati Dec. 16. A reprieve had been granted from Oct. 24.

The United States grand jury at Deer Lodge, Mont., found indictments against W. T. Gwin, B. McGinley and T. Rogan, of Butte, for unlawfully influencing voters at the recent election in that city.

At Lynchburg, Va., Jonas H. Powers, Wayne Powers and George Gibson have been sentenced to be hanged February 6, for the murder of a man, name unknown, two months ago in Scott county.

Charlie B. Palmer, a Gambler and low character of Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Pa., while on parole at Sago, that county, accosted William Anters, with whom he befriended an altercation, and commenced shooting. Several shots took effect, and Anters soon died.

Mrs. Rhodes, the wife of Mr. James Rhodes, a Baltimore speculator of considerable means, has disappeared in company with John P. Cago, the driver of a street car. Mrs. Rhodes had been flirting with Cago for some time, and clandestine meetings were successfully effected.

Fred Webber and Paty Mellen engaged in a Sunday mill in a Hennepin county barn near St. Paul. Mellen proved himself to be the better man and won the fight in the fifth round. The good people of the cities are greatly scandalized and blame the sheriffs for not stopping such affairs.

J. B. Johnson, a convict in the penitentiary at Jefferson City who set fire to the prison shops, Feb. 23, 1883, causing a conflagration which cost the state \$200,000, was tried in the Cole county circuit court for arson, convicted and sentenced to ten additional years in the penitentiary.

Cook, the leader of the Little Rock train robbers, made a full confession, and says his associates were Clifford, Kline and Adolphus Parker, a boy of sixteen. Ten watches and about \$500 of the stolen money have been recovered. There were only four of the robbers. All have been captured except Frank Kline.

Miss Annie Allen, only daughter of Hon. Joseph Allen, a beautiful society girl of Palmyra, N. Y., recently deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. It is not thought possible for her to survive. Several months ago her home was made desolate by the separation of her father and mother, and it is thought that this prompted her rash act.

One of the Joliet, Ill. penitentiary guards was attracted to cell 301 by cries of murder and found a convict, John Kelly, a burglar, stabbing his cell mate, William Gains. The murderous convict refused to desist, inflicting stab after stab with a brutal ferocity, and continued till the turnkey arrived, unlocked the cell and overpowered him. Gains' body was gashed by more than twenty wounds and he will die.

Personal Points.

Oscar Kauffert Harris, a prominent Washington journalist is dead.

Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, for thirteen years rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal church in Jersey City, died Sunday evening from pneumonia.

Fielding C. Brown, generally known about Wall street New York, as "Col." Brown, was killed by throwing himself from the second story window of his apartments.

A private telegram from Sherburne, N. Y., brings the news of the death of H. W. Sanford of Dubuque of heart disease. Mr. Sanford came to Dubuque from that place when the inhabitants did not number 500. His fortune is estimated at over a million dollars. His brother, Sidney Sanford, is his only heir.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

Harvard's new catalogue shows the total enrollment for 1884 to be 1,586.

Opyke & Co., New York bankers, have assigned. Assets are thought to be ample.

Anna Lewis, a Cleveland female wrestler, accepts the "unknown" challenge of Adon Butler of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Mary Caldwell of Baltimore presented the plenary council with \$300,000 as the nucleus of a university fund.

The expenses of election marials in Cincinnati were \$8,235. For this the impeachment of Judge Wright is proposed.

To whom it may concern: A Quaker City judge has just given a woman six months in the city prison for being a common scold.

Clinton E. Brush & Co., wholesale dealers in buttons and dress trimmings, Toronto, have suspended. Liabilities, \$65,000; assets, \$30,000.

Henry Odell, salesman for Turner and Borell, of Jersey City, eloped from that city several weeks ago with Mrs. Hall, wife of Chief Engineer Lampasia. Both were arrested in Boston.

Work on the Mormon temple, in Salt Lake City, has been suspended for the winter. The main structure is up to the square, but the central spires have yet to be reared a distance of ninety feet.

Col. George W. Thompson, of Trinidad has just sold his Chienacqua ranch in Las Animas county, Cal., to the New York and Boston Cattle company for \$650,000. He started in 1867 with twenty-six cows and a branding iron.

John C. Baker and J. W. Shaul, leading business men of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, have assigned in consequence of their endorsements for the Mechanicsburg Machine company, which has assigned, with liabilities probably reaching \$150,000 and assets \$100,000.

The widely known firm of Opydye & Co., bankers of New York, made an assignment Monday without preferences. A member of the firm said the failure surprised even him, owing to its suddenness, and was due to customers who failed to respond to calls for margins. It is believed the assets will ultimately yield nearly, if not quite enough to meet liabilities. The major portion of the liabilities is secured and about \$200,000 is unsecured.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

George M. Echert & Co., millers, of Darmstadt, Ill., have assigned to Sebastian Fietz, of Belleville. Liabilities, \$25,000; assets, \$20,000.

Joseph Warner Henley, president of the London board of trade in Lord Derby's administration, and privy councillor from 1852 to 1878, is dead.

The steamer Peckard, from Cork to Liverpool, foundered in a gale off Holyhead, and all on board, thirty in number, are believed to be drowned.

The London Economist says: "If Secretary McCulloch believes that we shall regard a suspension of the coinage of silver as in any way menacing to our interests, he is very much mistaken."

Eva Mackay, who is to marry an Italian prince has been an invalid since she was a child. She has a delicate, fragile form, and a face that is sweet without being beautiful, quite different from her mother, who is aggressively strong, mentally and physically.

In London Capt Dudley and mate, of the wrecked yacht Mignonette, who were found guilty of murder in killing the boy Parker for food to keep themselves alive, were sentenced to death. It is believed that they will certainly be pardoned.

London Cable: The English are becoming alarmed at the sudden activity in colonization seen in Germany. This activity points to all parts of the globe, and the fear of England is that she will ultimately find herself confronted by Germany at the back of the Boers.

Lord Tennyson's new drama, "Thomas a Becket," which has just appeared, is dedicated to Earl Selborne lord high chancellor. In the preface the poet says the work is not intended in its present form to meet the exigencies of the modern theater.

Vanderbilt's Judgment Against Grant.

Several days prior to the failure of Grant & Ward, William H. Vanderbilt loaned Gen. U. S. Grant \$150,000. The money was not returned, but no step was taken in the matter until a few days ago, when Mr. Vanderbilt began an action in the supreme court for the recovery of the same. Gen. Grant consented that judgment should be taken against him for the full

amount of the claim together with interest and cost of proceedings. The offer was accepted and the judgment was entered in the county clerk's office of New York the amount being \$153,407.

A Woman's Frincely Gift.

Baltimore Special. The Catholic plenary council had for sometime under consideration the offer of a munificent gift from a wealthy Catholic lady, and the council finally concluded to accept the gift. Shortly after the council began its session, Miss Mary Caldwell informed the council that she desired to present to that body \$300,000 for the purpose of establishing a Catholic university. The offer was accepted as the basis of a large fund to be raised for the university. A committee has been appointed with Archbishop Gibbons as chairman, and including seven bishops and five laymen to take the matter in charge. The committee will have full charge of the matter, and hope to see this splendid gift followed by other equally generous gifts, so that the fund shall reach \$1,000,000. It was decided that the university be located near some large city, and the idea prevails that it will be situated somewhere near New York.

J. I. Case's Assignment.

The J. I. Case Plow company of Racine, Wis., has executed and filed with the clerk of the circuit an assignment to Charles H. Lee for the benefit of its creditors. This course was rendered necessary on account of foreign attachments being levied against the company's property and because of similar actions being threatened at home. For these reasons there was no other way open to the directors to protect the assets for the benefit of all the creditors alike. No preference was made in the assignment, except for wages accrued since Nov. 1. The nominal value of the assets is \$688,000. The total liabilities are estimated from \$750,000 to \$800,000. It is hoped arrangements may be made hereafter to permit the company to go on with its business. The failure will not affect in the slightest degree any of the other institutions with which Mr. Case is or has been connected. The banks are secured for all advances made, and Mr. Case is undoubtedly worth in available property upward of \$2,000,000. The assignee has filed bonds in the sum of \$645,000, with J. I. Case and Stephen Bull as sureties.

Murderer Run Down by Bloodhounds.

Columbus, Ga., Special: The keen scent of bloodhounds as they followed the devious course through this city and to a point about half a mile up the river, attracted the attention of the people Monday. A few moments later several horsemen following giving evidence of fatigue from a long chase. Suddenly the hounds came to a stand, and a colored woman, babe in arms, stood, terrified and unable to move. A little way into a clump of bushes was seen a colored man, who was recognized by Sheriff Burkette of DeWatu county, and who one of the horsemen said was Moses Keaton, the murderer of the Goodwin family in Mitchell county. Grasping the shotgun which he had stolen on the night of the murder, Keaton was taking aim when Sheriff Burkette pushed the muzzle of a British bull-dog into his face, and Keaton suddenly surrendered. The story of the chase is one of the most exciting on record. The party crossed the Georgia line and through Florida to Jackson county, and then returned to Georgia. The chase was over 400 miles in a straight line, and must have been nearer 1,000, when the variations are taken into account. The bloodhounds had followed the trail from the start. It is doubtful if Keaton is allowed to reach a trial, so enraged are the people at his crime. Keaton killed Stephen Goodwin, a wealthy stockraiser, wounded Mrs. Gregory, his housekeeper, and also killed Dick Gregory, his son.

Radical Difference of Opinion.

Washington Special: John W. Foster, United States minister to Spain, arrived on the steamship Oregon.

About the Spanish treaty, I think it is of great importance to this country that the treaty should be ratified. As it now stands, its terms are most generous in all particulars. Its application is, of course, confined to Cuba and Porto Rico; but indirectly it will prove of far-reaching benefit to the United States in regard to the trade generally. We want more markets, and the operation and influence of the treaty, if confirmed or ratified, will have the effect to open many ports to our trade now closed to us. There is no further action necessary on the part of the Spanish government, the whole matter having been referred to the courts, which has conferred absolute power on the Spanish ministry.

Washington special.—Judge Kelley has reached Washington fully recovered from the malarial sickness which detained him at Philadelphia. The judge has no apprehension that the tariff laws will be disturbed this winter, and is prepared to resist all attempts to pass measures to carry into effect the commercial treaties recently negotiated with Spain and Mexico.

"I will never consent," said Judge Kelley, "that the executive department shall assume the functions lodged by the constitution in the house of representatives, and decide upon the ratification of treaties that shall be levied upon imported merchandise. I shall therefore oppose these pending treaties, and will assist any movement to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty, under which we have remitted to Hawaii duty largely in excess of the entire money value of the merchandise exported from the United States to the Sandwich Islands since the treaty has been in operation."

The Chicago Markets.

Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 70 1/2 @ 71 1/2; No. 3, Chicago spring, 56 @ 57 1/2; Corn, cash, 37 @ 37 1/2; Oats, cash, 23 1/2; Rye, 32; Barley, 53c; Pork, cash, \$11.12 1/2 @ \$11.25; Lard, cash, \$6.70 @ \$6.75.

Milwaukee Markets.

Wheat, No. 2, 71 1/2; Corn, No. 3, 34; Oats, No. 2 white, 24 1/2 @ 25c; Rye, No. 1, 52 1/2; Barley, No. 2, 49 1/2 @ 50 1/2; extra No. 3, 42 1/2; Lard—Prime steam, \$6.55; Butter, choice creamery, 25 @ 26c; fair to good, 22 @ 24c; best dairy, 19 @ 21c.

Minneapolis Markets.

WHEAT.—No. 1 hard, 60 1/2; No. 2 hard, 55; No. 1, 50 1/2; Corn, No. 2, 35c; rejected, 30 @ 30 1/2; condemned, 25 @ 30c; Oats, No. 2, 22 @ 23c; rejected, 21 @ 22c; Barley, No. 2, 4 @ 4 1/2; Mixed Feed, No. 1, \$12.50 @ \$13; No. 2, \$11.00 @ 12; Corn Meal, unbolted, \$13 @ \$14; bolted, \$10 @ \$17; Hay, timothy, \$9 @ 20.75; wild, choice, \$7 @ \$7.75; No. 1 wild, large bales, \$6.00 @ 7.00.

St. Paul Markets.

WHEAT.—No. 1 hard, new, 60c; No. 2 hard, 55c; No. 2, 50c; Corn, No. 2, 30c; Oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 2 white, 22c; No. 3 white, 21c; Rye, No. 2, 44c; Barley, No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 38c; Ground Feed, \$1.65; Baled Hay, \$8; timothy hay, \$10.00 @ \$10.50; Timothy seed, \$1.20; Eggs, 2c.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to appropriate \$500,000 to promote the proposed world's exposition to be held in Chicago next September by the colored people. Mr. Blair is one of the most indefatigable workers in congress, and it would not be surprising if he succeeded in securing the passage of his bill. The commissioners named in the bill to disburse the appropriation are Joseph E. Thomas of Illinois, Daniel Johnson of Mississippi, Philip Joseph of Alabama, W. W. Hand of Illinois, Joseph M. Moore of Tennessee and Thomas R. Fortune of New York. The commissioners are required to give bond in the sum of \$200,000. Mr. Mitchell withdrew his bill granting a pension to Gen. Grant, this being in accordance with the expressed wishes of the general himself. The bill for the incorporation of the Spokane Falls & Coeur d'Alene Railroad company was considered and amendments adopted forbidding the company to consolidate with other railroad companies or to build branches. The letter from Gen. Grant, read in the senate, declining, under any circumstances, to accept a pension from the United States, is commended by all his friends. The latter, as well as the general himself, feel that he is justly entitled to be placed on the retired list with the rank of general, which he bore at the time he resigned his commission to accept the presidency.

HOUSE.—Two more bills were presented in relation to the currency. One, by Mr. Warner, provides that whenever the national bank currency falls below \$30,000,000, United States notes shall be issued in sufficient amount to maintain its volume of paper currency, including the greenbacks now outstanding, at \$50,000,000. The object aimed at by this bill is to maintain the national bank circulation at \$30,000,000. Mr. Buckner introduced a bill to suspend silver dollar coinage for three years, and authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to confer with the commissioners to be appointed by leading European nations.

SENATE.—The senate refused to consider the Oregon Central land grant forfeiture bill. The bill for the admission of Dakota as a state was debated, Mr. Harrison making a strong and elaborate speech in its favor.

A bill was introduced in the senate by Miller of California to amend the revised statute so that the whole duty paid on material imported into this country and which is afterwards manufactured and exported from this country shall be refunded. The law at present requires the retention of 10 per cent of the duty.

The Senate confirmed James Harlan of Iowa, presiding judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; Walter A. Gresham, Indiana, United States circuit judge of the Seventh judicial district; in an executive session of the senate the nomination of Hon. Hugh McCulloch to be secretary of the treasury was taken up. Senator Riddleberger moved that its consideration be postponed until after the holidays, which motion was lost, as was also another by the same senator to postpone until next Monday. Senator Riddleberger then said he was not fully prepared to state his objections to confirmation, but he would, as a preliminary, ask for the reading of one of Secretary McCulloch's annual reports during his former administration of the treasury department. He yielded, however, for a motion to adjourn, which was carried unanimously.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chalmers introduced a bill to restore a republican form of government to the State of Mississippi. Referred. Some derisive laughter from the Democratic side greeted the reading of title of the bill. Consideration of the interstate commerce bill having been resumed, Mr. Barksdale addressed the house in a constitutional argument in support of the right of congress to legislate on the subject. The debate was continued at length.

SENATE.—The commerce committee was discharged from the consideration of the inter-oceanic ship railway bill, and the bill was withdrawn. Senator McMillan introduced a bill increasing the appropriation for the Minneapolis public building to \$500,000.

The discussion of the Dakota division and admission bill was resumed, and Senator Vest made an exhaustive speech in opposition. It was a reproduction of several hostile speeches he has made in previous sessions on the same subject. Replying to Senator Harrison's political allusions, Vest said he wanted the states to stay out of the Union a while and enjoy the glorious beneficence of a Democratic administration. The mush-room committee of official barnacles and idlers who the Republican party had encouraged in Dakota could now step out of office and other men as good could manage the territory a while. A long remonstrance from Bismarck was sent up to the desk by a senator and read by the clerk. It was addressed to the question as how Dakota's debt of \$400,000 was to be divided, and how her public buildings, territorial lands, etc., should be parted between the two proposed states.

HOUSE.—Mr. Scales of North Carolina sent in his resignation, he having been elected governor of his state. The military academy appropriation bill passed. A resolution for a holiday recess from Dec. 23 till Jan. 5 was offered. The interstate commerce bill came up for further consideration.

SENATE.—Thursday was mostly devoted to debates on the Oregon Central Railroad land grant forfeiture and Dakota admission bill. Mr. Harrison briefly summed up the points already made and could see no reason why a territory possessing so large, intelligent and Christian a population should be permitted to remain in a condition no longer adapted to their needs. He expressed a wish that a vote on the bill might be reached next Monday, but Mr. Butler thought this too early and declined to consent to an arrangement fixing the vote for that day. Mr. West and Cockrell of Missouri spoke against the bill. Mr. Harrison inquired if Mr. Cockrell would be satisfied with population sufficient to entitle the territory to a member of congress. Mr. Cockrell replied: "No, not if it had four times as much." Mr. Harrison declared this a frank statement. It would mean that 600,000 people might be without representation. In an executive session the following appointments were confirmed. Receivers of public moneys: Neal Gilman, New York, Bismarck, Dak.; L. A. Oakes, Minnesota, Crookston, Minn. Luther Harrison, Pennsylvania, assistant commissioner of the general land office; R. T. Crowell, Minnesota, sixth auditor of the treasury; F. A. Clifford, Illinois, deputy sixth auditor of the treasury; Thomas Adams, Pa., consul general at Panama. G. B. Stannard, New York, Indian inspector; L. K. Stannard, Minn., register land office, Taylor Falls, Minn. Postmasters: John B. Brennan, Rapid City, Dak.; Philip M. North, Madison, Dak.; Mr. P. C. Hansborough, Devil's Lake, Dak.; E. S. Foster, Audubon, Iowa; C. R. Franklin, Rockford, Iowa; Senate then adjourned for two days.

HOUSE.—The inter-state commerce bill was debated. A resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of the New York state canals, with a view to their requirement by the United States government.

HOUSE.—Mr. Warner of Ohio, as a question of personal privilege, on Friday presented a resolution alleging that Mr. J. D. Taylor of Ohio at the last session had printed in the Congressional Record a portion of a speech which he had not delivered, and which attacked a committee of the house and the house itself, and declaring such portions of the speech not a legitimate part of the proceedings of the house. After a long discussion of political and personal character, the resolution was adopted. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills. Adjourned till Monday.

DAKOTA IN THE SENATE.

Senator Harrison Makes a Strong Speech in Support of the Admission Bill.

Washington Special 9th.—Dakota is once more a theme of debate. The senate, on John Sherman's motion, took up the bill for the division of Dakota on the forty-sixth parallel, and admission of the southern half, a measure prepared by Senator Harrison, chairman of the committee. Senator Sherman's motion was carried by a party vote—34 ayes to 25 nays. Senator Harrison, as the father of the bill, opened the debate. The bill appears to have even chances of passing in the senate, but could death await it in the house.

Mr. Harrison said the movement for the admission of a new state had originated where such movements ought to originate—with the people of the territory. A discussion of its admission to the Union could, of course, assume the shape of party discussion, but that was a shape unworthy of so important a question. To consider the application of people for admission to the Union from the point of view of its relation to the fortunes of a political party was to consider it from a level far below that of statesmanship. He believed the feeling in the territory was almost unanimously in favor of the division of the northern and southern portions, and equally unanimous that the admission of the whole territory as a single state would not be acceptable. Judged by population and producing capacity, Dakota was entitled to admission. In 1870 the improved lands and farms in the territory comprised 42,645 acres; in 1880, 1,150,413 acres. The number of farms in the territory in 1870 was 1,270; in 1880, 17,439. The value of those of 1880 was \$22,400,000, and the total value of the agricultural products of that year \$15,524,000. This was a greater valuation than could be stated of several states. As to capacity to bear the expenses of state government, the territory was already defraying nearly all those expenses in the territorial form of government.

With regard to the question whether the population should entitle a territory to admission as a state, there had been no rule established by congress. It had been suggested that population should be required at least equal to the unit of representation in the lower house of congress, which at this time would be a little over 150,000 persons. Few of the states, however, had had population enough at the time they were admitted to bring them within that rule. No state, since the admission of Missouri in 1821, had population sufficient to entitle it to one representative in congress. It was therefore a matter for the discretion of congress; but even on the basis requiring such population, he believed that with the naturally rapid increase of population of the territory, the portion proposed to be admitted would, in a census taken at this time, show enough population to entitle it to two representatives. Taking up the question of ratio of voters to population and the bearing of that question upon the admission of Dakota, Harrison stated the vote of Dakota in 1880 at 28,426, while in 1884 it was 86,000; increase, 57,574 voters in four years. Of the 86,000 votes nearly two-thirds had been cast in Southern Dakota, the portion seeking admission to the Union. Estimating only four inhabitants to a voter, Southern Dakota would now have a population of 230,000. In 1880 it had a population of 135,177, or a proportion of 4.82 inhabitants to a voter. If it were objected that the proportion allowed was too large, he would look at

some other states. The proportion of voters to inhabitants in Florida in 1880 was one voter for every 5.22 inhabitants, Georgia one in 9.27, Mississippi one in nearly 10, Louisiana one in 9.67, Alabama one in 8.46, Missouri one in 5.45. The average of those six states gave one in a little more than eight inhabitants to each voter. Mr. Harrison criticised the report of the minority of the committee on territories represented by Vest, which strongly opposes the admission of the territory, and which declares, if the statements of the advocates of admission are true, the proposed state is already an Elysium, and its people enjoying every blessing of religion, education and prosperity. Harrison thought this an answer to the demand of the vigorous and progressive population which they claimed the right to elect their own governor, and take part in making laws by which congress provides for their government.

The Dakota Legislature.

The following is a complete list of the members-elect of the Dakota legislature, with their postoffice addresses. All of them are Republicans, except Mr. Roach of Larimore:

Table with columns: Dist., Member, County, Postoffice. Lists names and addresses for various districts across Dakota.

A Judge's Plain Talk at Millbank.

MILBANK, Dak., Special, Dec. 9.—In the Fifth district court, now in session here Claus M. Stegemann, twenty-four years old,

pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing \$110 from the agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway at Andover on the 4th inst., claiming in extenuation that for a long time past he had been receiving letters from Germany beseeching him to turn home and visit his aged parents before they died, and that, not being able to collect funds due him, he was led to take the money. Judge Seward Smith, in passing sentence, (which was that the prisoner be confined at hard labor for two years in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls), said in substance that, though he did not believe in visiting the sins of the whole community upon the prisoner, it was time something were done to check the epidemic of crime raging in this vicinity; that gambling house keepers could not be brought to justice; religious camp-meetings were broken up by rowdies seeking to rob an inoffensive drunken man whom the people present at the camp-meeting were endeavoring to protect, and the perpetrators of these outrages upon the law could act with impunity, with no fear that they would be held to account for their unlawful and wicked conduct; half the city of Millbank burned by incendiaries, and crime in general running riot; that an example must be made, and the people given to understand that the courts will not permit this wholesale lawlessness to go untried. Frank Hughes, formerly a saloon-keeper of this place, was tried on the charge of selling intoxicating liquors without a license, and found guilty.

Natural Gas in Dakota.

MITCHELL, Dak., Special Telegram, Dec. 9.—On Saturday as workmen were drilling a well on the farm of G. H. Summers, twelve miles northwest of town, at a depth of sixty-five feet, they discovered a peculiar rumbling noise at the bottom of the well; a gas of sickening odor escaping with a hissing noise at the opening of the pipe. One of the workmen touched a match to the opening, and a bright flame started up, and continued to burn with a steady, brilliant glare till it was extinguished four hours afterward. The workmen say the light was equivalent to that furnished by twenty ordinary gas jets, and was utilized by them in boiling water and cooking victuals. Sunday morning the opening was again fired, and continued to burn with a steady flame all day. The same noise and odor has been detected in many other wells in this vicinity, but this is the only instance where the fire test has been applied. This incident greatly strengthens the belief that this whole section is underlaid with coal or gas, and we may soon expect to hear of mining companies being organized to test the resources of this Jim river country.

Pride and Justice.

A Spaniard is as obstinate as one of his mules. When he is angry he is an inflexible tyrant, and he becomes very angry when he is thwarted.

An anecdote illustrates what a tyrant, a spanish father may be, while at the same time exhibiting the magnanimity of a fair-minded soldier.

Gen. X—, an old officer of Spain, had a daughter who fell in love with her father's adjutant. There was no good reason against the match, but the general chose to refuse his consent, and the pair married without it.

From the hour of their marriage he would not recognize their existence. The son-in-law and the father fought side by side in several battles. But neither recognized the other. At last the adjutant so distinguished himself that mutual friends pressed the General to apply for his son-in-law's promotion.

"Son-in-law! I have none!" he replied. "Your daughter's husband."

"I have no daughter."

"We mean Lieut.—, your late adjutant."

"Ah, that is a different thing! Lieut.— is a good officer. I will willingly assist his advancement."—Youth's Companion.

The business men and property holders of Millbank met and organized a Citizens Protective association for the purpose of guarding against further incendiary attempts. It was resolved that a volunteer patrol of business men should go on duty each night and that all suspicious characters should be promptly arrested. The city council was requested to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries. This evening the council met and offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who fired the town on Nov. 17, and a further reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of any person detected at incendiaryism.

On the 9th, 10th and 11th of this month there will be held in Fargo a conference of the retail lumber dealers of North Dakota. One hundred and twenty-five invitations have been sent out, and at this time about forty firms have expressed their intention of being present. The matters to be considered will be of great importance to the trade—especially that looking toward legislation. The dealers in Fargo will give a banquet to the visiting members.

In the preliminary legal skirmish between Traverse and Wilmot on the county-seat fight in Roberts county, in the district court at Millbank, the former came out victorious. The indications are that there will be a long and bitter fight.

Z. M. Holt of East Grand Forks went rabbit hunting, and while standing on a log with his gun beside him, the gun slipped and discharged the charge of duck shot entering his thigh. It may be necessary to amputate the leg to save his life.

Ed Henderson, chief clerk of the last Dakota house, is a candidate for reelection.

Diphtheria prevails among children at Yankton.

DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Dakota Schools.

Gentlemen connected with the press of Dakota have requested the school statistics prepared for the forthcoming report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the following summary is furnished simultaneously to as many as can be reached at the same time. It is followed by brief abstracts upon a few points that the report will discuss.

Table with columns: Item, Value. Lists statistics for school districts, number of counties, pupils, teachers, and school houses.

There are 81 organized counties at the present time, but the reports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884, include only the 45 counties which had schools and school accounts in that year:

Table with columns: Item, Value. Lists statistics for school houses, expenditures, and aggregate for public education.

The report will decidedly favor and defend the township system as opposed to the district plan. The experience of twenty months justifies this. The practice under no law is perfect but the condition is far better in counties where this system has been in operation than it was in the same under the district plan. It has handled public money and made report of it responsibly, a point never before reached in Dakota school affairs. It has improved the character of the schools; promoted economy; given longer terms and better schools without increased taxation; has greatly increased the credit of school corporations; put the management of schools into more capable hands; relieved the counties of local quarrels over district boundaries; given to all the people more equal and uniform school advantages, the great object of any law, and enabled the people to plan permanently and co-operate in one community without need of future divisions. District school houses were more equitably having never too many, and generally applied the public money and directs the public enterprise in educational matters in a more fair, equal and satisfactory manner for the whole people. The exceptions to this in a few localities rest on neglect and violation of the law. A few inconspicuous amendments will meet.

The law will have a most careful revision. Indeed, extraordinary care will be taken. Last spring a committee of the ablest county superintendents was appointed to co-operate in this work. Several meetings and much correspondence have been devoted to the subject. The labor is not completed. The main feature of the system, the undivided township school corporations and their boards, will remain, but various details will be better adjusted to practical needs and experience. Great effort will be made to give all the subjects of the law the most easy and systematic order and arrangement, while the whole will be made more brief. Some provision will be made for pay of school township officers.

The law is recognized to apply to all the counties, and to this end it is suggested that the provision permit, in some old counties, different boundaries for school townships and civil townships. This will enable the accommodation of school township boundaries more easily to existing boundaries and school houses. The report urges that in the old counties all present districts must be modified and divided in a few years, especially with the growth following staked, and that no law or no officers can do this with equal justice to all. In counties the size of Cass or Brown and Spink we would need in a few years about 30 school districts each, with 900 officers, rendering it necessary to keep account with and receive reports from 60 of them. This is much worse than useless, and it will require 600 different changes of boundaries to reach this result, in each county, and in nearly every change would be a wrong to a considerable part.

If the legislature decide to preserve district organizations where they now are it is recommended that the complete law governing them be separately printed for their use. Many have recommended that county superintendents be elected at the June elections, and that all school elections for boards of education as well as in townships and districts occur on the same day.

The territory is so large that one man cannot look after it. Several suggestions are made to meet this. One is that the Assistant Superintendent have exclusive jurisdiction over north Dakota, with separate appropriations for institutes and other purposes. This would be better for both. The pressure of duty has prevented a visit to the Black Hills. This requires a month which could not be given to it. The subject of the school lands is discussed fully, and the ground taken that the lands should not be sold for less than from \$30 to \$50 an acre, but meanwhile leased and the rents used to support schools; or that the lands be sold only for a period of thirty years at the end of which time the title should revert to the state for school purposes. The point is made that no reliable and permanent policy can be adopted except in the constitution. States that

have trusted all to statutes and executive officers have lost the large part of the fund. Each Dakota should have fifty million dollars per annum school fund.

A recommendation is made that a general and uniform law be passed for all boards of education and that all such corporations report as a class separately. These are some of the leading features of the report.

Pierre has purchased ten acres of land for a cemetery.

Land hunters are now making a raid on Douglass county.

Wheat sold at Huron for 29 cents a bushel, one cent lower than oats and the lowest ever known by any Huronite.

The trustees of La Moure have voted \$2,000 bonus for the erection of a flouring mill at that point.

W. C. Waters, who keeps a general store at Sioux Falls, has been closed under foreclosure of mortgage. Assets and liabilities comparatively small.

The jury of the United States circuit court at Yankton has brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of J. C. Fairchild, who was charged with frauds on the land office at Mitchell.

The farmers at Dakota are earnestly discussing the question of wheat grades and intend to secure action by the legislature.

The Huron National bank has opened for business with a capital of \$50,000. Lewis W. Hazen is president; John A. Fowler, cashier; and John A. Shaw assistant.

A. J. Gibbs, on trial at Yankton for dealing in bogus declaratory statements was acquitted.

A turnip weighing sixteen pounds and seven ounces were raised on sod near Ipswich.

The corn crop was a profitable one in North Dakota this season.

The capitol of Steele county has been removed to Sherbrooke.

Rev. H. Swift, of St. Stephens mission, is erecting a new mission church just north of Moreau.

The Continental hotel, Fargo, is to be rebuilt, brick, four stories, 100x140.

Austin, tried at Columbia, for shooting Mr. Ball, was acquitted.

A large herd of buffaloes is grazing near Fairbank.

The barn and \$5,000 worth of grain belonging to W. P. Smith of Wheatland was totally destroyed by fire. Partially insured.

A new fire company has been organized at Sioux Falls and named the Drake company, in honor of J. H. Drake of St. Paul.

The barn of W. P. Smith, six miles north of Wheatland, Cass county, containing 6,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of about \$800 on the barn and grain.

J. M. Paulson, running a saloon in Fargo, was arrested, it being alleged that he set fire to his place of business having first secured the cash and other valuables. He was seen to run out of the saloon, and shortly after the place was found to be on fire.

M. O. Hexom, a farmer living near Hickson, Cass county, was killed by train running away with him. He leaves a wife and family. He was formerly a member of the Minnesota legislature, and was once a commissioner of Cass county.

Advices from Clark county report a hog epidemic that is destroying the animals by the hundreds. The disease is not a hog cholera, but a malady much more offensive and just as fatal; it seems to be a disease that effects the blood of the animals and poisons the entire system, literally decaying them to death.

The business men of Valley City, had a mass meeting to consider the question of legislation of freight rates on wheat, and alleged discrimination in favor of elevators. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject.

An old lady of seventy years left town to go to her home, four miles southwest from Winthrop, since which time nothing has been seen nor heard of her, though diligent search has been made. It is surmised that she became lost, and wandered about on the prairie until exhausted, when she sank down and perished.

James A. King, a farmer living six miles west of Minto, swore out a warrant for the arrest of S. H. Mott, wheat inspector of the G. M. Brush elevator at Minto, on the charge of using false weights and balances in weighing wheat. Mott was convicted and fined \$25 and costs, amounting to \$100.

The residence of J. S. Morrison, Pleasant Valley, Black Hills, was burned. Loss, \$1,500.

LAND OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT

LANDS,

AND

CHEAP RAILROAD

LANDS.

Griggs County, Dak.

Settlers located. Final

proofs made and money

furnished. Railroad lands

purchased and money

furnished in part. Con-

test cases tried and deter-

mined. Money loaned on

chattel security. "The

early bird catches the

worm."

IVER JACOBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BUNELL AVENUE, COOPERSTOWN,

GRIGGS COUNTY, D. T.

Advertisement for Nervous Exhaustion, Premature Decay, Loss of Manhood. Includes text about a 60-page cloth-bound book of advice for young men.

Advertisement for Vigor and Health of Men. Features Harris' Pastille and mentions a testimonial from J. M. Paulson.

Advertisement for Harris' Pastille, a Radical Cure for Spermatorrhea and Impotency. Includes a testimonial from M. O. Hexom.

Advertisement for Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo. Offers a free trial package and lists various ailments treated.

Advertisement for Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo. Promotes Harris' Pastille Remedy for various ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. D. Butts' medicine. Claims to be a reliable self-cure for various ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. D. Butts' medicine. Emphasizes the free and reliable self-cure.

Advertisement for Dr. D. Butts' medicine. Promotes a favorite prescription for various ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. D. Butts' medicine. Features 'Wright's Indian Liver Vegetable Pills' for liver troubles.

EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW

that the cheapest place in seven counties to buy

HARDWARE & STOVES

is at the emporium of **STEVENS & ENGER,** COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA,

where can be found a complete Line of **Stoves and Tinware.**

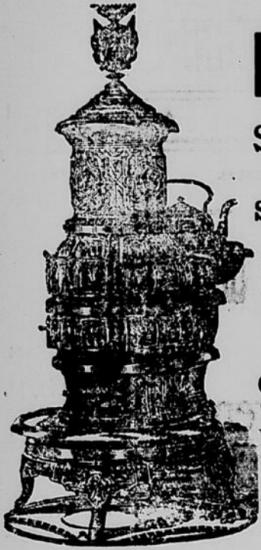
Builders' Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass Putty.

OUR STOCK OF **HEAVY & SHELF GOODS** is full and our prices are guaranteed to be as low as the lowest.

Guns, Ammunition, Blacksmith coal, etc., etc.

We keep a First-Class Tinsmith and are prepared to do jobbing expeditiously. Come and look our stock over before doing any business in our line, and you will find us ready to sell honest goods for honest prices.

STEVENS & ENGER.



The Griggs County

LIVESTOCK & PRODUCE EXCHANGE

DAVIS & PICKETT

Has now increased its stock and calls your attention to

THE BURRELL AVENUE

Flour and Feed Store!

Where you will find a full line of

FLOUR,

Of the following grades:

FARGO:

"Best," "No. 1 Straight."

VALLEY CITY:

"Occident,"

"A Patent,"

"Victor."

Corn Meal and Graham.

FEED,

NO. 1 FEED and NO. 2 FEED. BRAN AND SHORTS.

OATS.

Fine White Seed Oats.

No. 1 Mixed Black and White FEED OATS.

Anything else in the Flour and Feed Line furnished at short notice. Everything sold for Cash and Cash only.

TWO LIVERY STABLES

ONE AT

Corner Roberts Ave. and Tenth Sts.

Rear of Palace Hotel. The other on

BURRELL AVENUE

Opposite Thompson's Machine Office.

Both are fitted up with a full outfit for taking care of all departments of a large

LIVERY, BOARDING,

AND

SALE BUSINESS.

We make a specialty of

LOCATING SETTLERS.

And are always ready to furnish Guides, Teams, and everything necessary for long trips.

HEAVY AND LIGHT RIGS

Of and all kinds.

SADDLE HORSES,

And a Complete and efficient

City Dray Line!

For all kinds of Heavy and Light Hauling.

DAZEY.

LITTLE & CLENDENING,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

—AND—

LUMBER.

A full line of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Crockery, Glassware, and HARDWARE. The farmers of Barnes and Griggs counties can rely upon getting their supplies of LITTLE & CLENDENING as cheap as at any store in the Northwest, and of the best quality.

DAZEY, BARNES COUNTY, DAKOTA.

A. N. ADAMS,

HARDWARE, STOVES, AND TINWARE.

FULL LINE OF HEAVY AND SHELF GOODS, INCLUDING

Builders' Hardware, Glass, Iron, Guns, Ammunition, at all times in stock at lowest prices.

A First-Class Tinsmith Employed.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., Dec. 2, 1884. 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 January, 1885, viz: Christoph Lindemann, H. E. No. 14,232, for the s. e. 1/4 w. 1/4 and lots 3, 4, and 5 of sec. 6, tp. 148 n., r. 61 w., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William Wildgrube, Albert Pearson, Dora Rust, Harry Clarke, all of Willow postoffice, 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 17th day of January, A. D. 1885, at his office. HORACE AUSTIN, Register. Wm. Glass, Attorney. 47-52

Execution Sale.

By virtue of an execution duly issued out of a justice court in and for Griggs county, an action wherein W. R. Whidden was plaintiff and Robert T. Pinkerton and Albert E. Shue were defendants. I have seized and levied upon twenty-four cords of wood as the property of Robert T. Pinkerton, which I shall offer for sale, and sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the house known as Robert T. Pinkerton house, on section 8, tp. 147, r. 58 w., on the 29th day of December, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to satisfy said judgment and costs. Dated December 12, 1884. ALLEN PICKERTON, Iver Jacobson, plaintiff's attorney.

Around Town.

James Kennedy left Wednesday morning for St. Clair, Mich., to spend the winter.

Mrs. M. A. Vallandigham arrived in town Friday evening to spend a few days with J. H. and family.

Dr. G. F. Newell has purchased the corner, on the south side of Burrell avenue, opposite the office of Wm. Glass, for \$300.

The north bridge at Ottawa will be completed about Christmas. The piles were all driven Monday. The bridge will have a span of 82 feet. Thompson & Sifton are the contractors.

R. C. Cooper, the wheat king, has been in Minneapolis this week making arrangements, we suspect, to furnish St. Anthony's Falls enough wheat to economize its power for a year or two.

The Lenham elevator has a bursted boiler and is closed for repairs for a day or two. Two elevators never accomplished more in the handling of wheat than the two at Cooperstown this fall.

C. F. Weiland, the late accomplished agent at Dazey and our valuable correspondent, has been removed to Spiritwood for the winter. We hope to see Mr. W. back at Dazey when the spring opens.

Knud Thompson has bought out Hoiand & Rukke. It is a cold day when Thompson don't make a trade of some kind; this time he secures one of the largest machine businesses in the Northwest.

Mrs. Wm. A. Baker presented her husband with a fine ten pound girl Saturday evening. Mrs. Baker is doing well; the child and Wm. A. are as lively as crickets. Mr. Baker says we shall have a city here yet.

Albert Lindsey was kicked by a mule at Cooper's ranch, No. 5, on Wednesday, breaking his leg above the ankle. Dr. Newell was sent for, and set the broken limb in good shape. The doctor is having quite a number of surgical cases lately, of which his great experience gives him complete mastery.

See Little & Clendening's new ad. Their mammoth general store at Dazey is a great thing for the settlers of northern Barnes and southern Griggs, and the people seem to appreciate it by keeping the gentlemanly proprietors on the run from sun-up to midnight.

H. G. Pickett, Mrs. R. M. Cowen and Dr. A. F. Groves returned from their sad trip to Ft. Atkinson Saturday. Many old friends of Mr. and Mrs. Pickett awaited the arrival at the depot, and the funeral services were doubly impressive, from the deep grief of the townspeople, to whom the sudden death of the beloved and brilliant woman was like a death in the household.

Mr. C. T. Whidden had the misfortune to smash the third finger of his left hand Monday, by falling with a fifty pound jar of butter and receiving the whole weight of the same upon the aforesaid finger. The bone was broken and the finger badly mangled. Dr. Newell reduced the fracture, and promises Mr. W. a good finger, although it was smashed to a pulp.

Proposals for Insurance.

Sealed proposals will be received at the county clerk's office in Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., until 12 o'clock m. December 20, 1884, for placing insurance to the amount of \$20,000 on the County Court House, at Cooperstown, D. T., and furniture, for one, two, three, four and five years. Bids must name the companies in which the insurance is offered.

Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of board of county commissioners. HERBERT P. SMART, County Clerk.

Dated Dec. 10, 1884.

JACKSON & KNUDSON,

BILLIARD PARLOR

—AND—

SAMPLE ROOMS

BURRELL AVENUE.

The best wines, liquors and cigars to be found in the market, always on hand. Give us a call.

Jackson & Knudson.

John Syverson & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO ODEGARD & THOMPSON.)

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

A LARGE, ELEGANT

assortment of

Holiday Goods!

Call and be Convinced.

FIRST-CLASS · Airy Rooms. FAIR CHARGES.

PALACE HOTEL!

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

A. L. BOWDEN, Proprietor.

BILLIARD PARLOR IN CONNECTION.

This house, which has but recently been opened to the public, is all that can be desired by the Tourist, the Prospector or the Commercial Man, to whom it especially caters. No expense has been spared in equipping this veritable Palace of the prairie, which now offers the fat of the land in its dining room, and the comforts of a luxurious home in its apartments.

Game abounds in the vicinity, affording special attraction for Sportsmen or men desiring a brief respite.

ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE.

WHEBERRY!
R. C. BROPHY
COOPER BROS. ELEVATOR.

Minneapolis & St. Louis RAILWAY, AND THE FAMOUS

Albert Lea Route.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO

Without Change, connecting with the Fast Trains of all lines for the

EAST AND SOUTHEAST!

The Direct and only Line running through cars between MINNEAPOLIS and **DES MOINES, IOWA,** Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS—

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS and the Principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley connecting in the Union Depot for all points South and Southwest!

MANY HOURS SAVED!

and the Only Line running Two Trains Daily Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railways.

Close Connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific; St. Paul & Duluth; Railways, from and to all points North and Northwest

REMEMBER! The Trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of Comfortable Day Coaches, MAGNIFICENT PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, and our justly CELEBRATED Palace Dining Cars!

150 Lbs. of Baggage Checked Free. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST! For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest Ticket Agent or write to

S. F. BOYD, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass Act., Minneapolis, Minn.

PIONEER SHOE SHOP

In Rear of Whidden Bros.' Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Made and Repaired in good shape. Patronage solicited.

E. C. WARD.

IVER JACOBSON,

Attorney

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, COOPERSTOWN, DAK.

HALF WAY HOUSE!

DAZEY, D. T.

W. L. PATTISON, Proprietor.

This house, livery and bar, are now completed, and it is the aim of the proprietor to make everybody comfortable.

BLACKSMITH

WAGON SHOP!

KNUDSON & BRYN, DAZEY, D. T.