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THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Old Soldiers and their Families Temporarily Vanquished by an Army of Lizards.

At the Camp Fires Memories of the Clash of Arms and Echoes of War are Revived.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

CAMP BEN HARRISON, SPIRITWOOD LAKE.

It has been the custom of many of the G. A. R. posts throughout the United States to go into camp once every year for a grand reunion. The United States provides tents for this purpose. Sometimes the old veterans go into camp alone, but more often are accompanied by their families and friends, and as they gather around their evening campfire, and relate incidents of the war, telling story and jest, and blend and raise their voices in the grand old songs of war and freedom, it seems it must inspire the truest hearts of stone to deeds of patriotism and valor. Anyone who has once participated in these pleasant gatherings seldom fails to attend again, and many a time I heard the remark from different parties that nothing could induce them to forego the pleasure of the encampment, and Providence permitting, they should come every year so long as they lived, and come at the beginning and stay until the end. One old soldier remarked, "I have nothing to be proud of but four years service. Entered the war at the beginning and stayed until the end." And the thought came to me, what more could a man have to be proud of than four years faithful service to his country in time of war, voluntarily given, every day and hour of which his life was offered as a sacrifice to preserve the national honor. Old soldiers, our nation's noble heroes, few there are that we left of them, and these few grow less each year as death enrolls them on its long honor list.

Early Tuesday morning vehicles of all kinds and loaded with all sorts of camping outfits could be seen wending their way to Spiritwood lake, the camping ground of Wm. H. Seward post. It is a beautiful spot, nature has done what she could, and with a little assistance of human hands might be made a veritable Eden, and as soon as North Dakota becomes a state, steps will be taken to secure it permanently for this purpose, and probably by another year these grounds will be very much improved. By nine o'clock carriages began to arrive, and ere the shadows of evening fell, some thirty-five tents were erected, and filled to overflowing with bright and happy faces. Every one, as soon as they arrived on the grounds, proceeded at once to make themselves as comfortable as possible, by clearing ground, erecting tents, arranging beds, hammocks, tables and cooking utensils. Some came with whole families, from the oldest to the youngest babe in arms. The gentle cow, dog and the wee little kitten, the pet of the camp, were there. There were delegations from Geo. P. Foster post No. 180, Hope, John A. Logan post No. 135, Carrington, J. S. Wiser post No. 106, Valley City, Burnside post No. 54, Davenport, Ind., Frank M. Rockwell post No. 131, Cooperstown, and others I did not get. Valley City especially came well prepared for taking life easy in camp. Mr. and Mrs. Soule of the Kindred house, having the party in charge, did all they could to make life pleasant. They brought their cook and nurse girl, gasoline stove, carpets, chairs, hammocks, beds, and every convenience, and it was truly delightful to see how pleasantly they were situated. Many parties brought carpets, oil stoves, mattresses, camp chairs and rockers, and as you took a peep into their quarters you would think you had stumbled upon a fairy bed chamber. The white walls of the tent roof buried in the green foliage, the fresh, green grass peeping out from the edges of the pretty carpet, upon which lay the neat beds with snowy sheets and dainty pillows, was a picture well calculated to woo the weary ones to slumber. Many retired early on that first night in camp and others were preparing to do so, when suddenly we became aware of a silent visitor in the shape of a lizard about ten or twelve inches in length, making directly for the entrance of our tent. The ladies screamed and jumped on chairs. A gentleman rushed to the rescue, killed the intruder, and endeavored to quiet their fears by banking around the tent and placing a board across the entrance, which rendered it safe from intrusion. But it was not long ere we became aware that that was not the only lizard in the camp. From another part of the woods came a scream of "Oh, a lizard!" Soon from all parts of the camp came shriek upon shriek for help—lizards, lizards everywhere. Soon lights were flashing in every direction, blows and words more loud than sweet filled the air. From nine o'clock until twelve pandemonium reigned supreme. The camp literally swarmed with lizards. There must have been thousands. They seemed to make directly for the tents and beds and wherever there was a light. In one tent forty-two were counted killed, though they are as hard to kill as an alligator, which they resemble. Commander Calkins was in great demand that night and he responded nobly, as well as all other gentlemen. From one tent, occupied by some eleven or twelve ladies, situated a little out from the others, came the most unearthly screams for help. The com-

mander rushed to the rescue and found the ladies huddled together in their night-dresses on chairs, tables and every other elevated station, screaming "kill it, kill it, there it goes, there is another and here is another." One lady, braver than the rest, lay still in her bed with her little child, thinking perhaps she would keep still and not make such a show of herself as the rest were doing, when suddenly, as she was peeping out to see what the others were doing, she discovered one within six inches of her face, making directly for her, she gave one scream and in two bounds reached the other side of the tent, a distance of sixteen feet. Finally the commander said it was no use trying to kill them, as they came too fast and too numerous, and ordered the ladies to get on what clothes they could as quickly as possible, while he went for wagons and buggies to put them into. It so happened he had one large tent not yet occupied, he put all the buggies he could conveniently get into that and assisted the ladies into them, where they remained until break of day, vowing that if ever daylight appeared they would start for home. In another tent one of the 'varmints crawled over a lady's foot that had strayed from under the clothes, one crawled up a gentleman's back and had to be forcibly ejected. No one can fully appreciate the situation until they have felt one of the cold clammy things on the bare flesh. They are hideous enough to look at to make one shiver, but to feel them unawares is horrible. Shadow pantomimes were at par. The lights inside the tents, usually on the ground, cast the shadows in bold relief on the white walls of the tents, and in the darkness outside were plainly visible, and would excite one's sense of the ludicrous in spite of the horrors of the situation. The Valley City delegation, consisting of some fifteen, had pitched their tents a little apart from the rest on the hill, but they were not exempt from the intruders. From their camp came the same unearthly screams, mingled with blows and occasionally a burst of laughter, showing that they also had a keen sense of the ludicrous. This sort of thing continued until about twelve o'clock, when every lizard disappeared. They left as quickly and as suddenly as they appeared, and during the remaining four days and nights the people stayed, not one was to be seen, except occasionally a dead one that had failed to be eaten up the next morning. Capt. Van Dusen, who served during the war in the army of the Potomac, informed us that he saw many of them in Virginia and that they are harmless. He says there are many different kinds; one somewhat similar to our invaders, called "swifts," which dart rapidly from one place to another. This kind however is called "slows," and they go about half as fast as a man can walk, that they are harmless, but love human company and will follow one about. The live in holes in the ground and come out only when it rains, and, by the way, we had quite a shower that evening before they made their appearance. They are from eight to fourteen inches in length, of a dark brown color, nearly black, with yellow spots and stripes. The next morning not a fish could be had and not until nearly night and every fish caught that night or the next day, contained a lizard. They must have gone into the lake.

Wednesday morning the sun rose bright and clear, and soon began to dispel the clouds of discontent that had gathered the night before. The old soldiers went to work with a will, and soon had frames made with legs and boards on top, on which to place the beds, after which all felt comparatively safe from lizards. Early in the morning many more families arrived, and began to pitch their tents and make themselves comfortable, not scared by the horrible tales of the night before. All day people were arriving from every point of the compass, until you could not believe there was another conveyance in the country. During the morning a tent was erected on the beach for ladies wishing to bathe to change their clothes in, and many improved the opportunity.

During the afternoon the camp was startled by the rumor that two young ladies of Jamestown were drowned. Their clothes were found upon the beach, but nothing could be discovered of them for hours. Finally the ladies in their wet bathing suits. They had climbed in a boat while bathing and managed to row out into the lake, but could not get back. Wednesday evening a large camp fire was lighted as the shadows began to fall, and at the sound of the bugle all gathered around, and the camp was formally opened by prayer by Rev. Teal of Jamestown, who was present with his family during the whole of the encampment, and their tent was ever open and their table ever spread for the weary and hungry. After prayer a hymn of praise was sung, then came the usual round of song and story, which make these camp fires so delightful. About ten o'clock they all dispersed to their tents, being very tired from the raid of the night before. But camp life is not quite so smooth and peaceful as it is at home. Many there are who love fun and frolic, and the usual nightly serenade disturbed the peaceful slumber.

Thursday morning was bright and fair and by nine o'clock many families had joined the camp, and pitched their tents. Arrivals continued during the day. The usual daily amusements were indulged in, eating, boating, fishing and bathing being the order of the day, lawn tennis and croquet being the order of the day, and at the sound of the bugle all gathered on the hill just outside the camp to witness the old soldiers on dress parade, where they were photographed, also the Ladies Relief Corps, by Mr. Judd, of Jamestown photographer. And now let me say a word for the Ladies Relief Corps. They are organized at present for the relief of old soldiers. But in time of war they go to the front as army nurses, to hospitals or on the field of battle if need be, to care for the sick and dying. And many a noble woman there is who will go at her country's call.

To have a little amusement for the evening, Commander Calkins was arrested while on parade, charged with failure to provide the American flag, to have it unfurled on the highest hill to guide visitors and delegations to camp, also to provide straw for beds. He denied the charges and demanded immediate trial, which however was postponed until the evening bugle call. The trial commenced about eight o'clock and lasted until nine. It was rather amusing as one listened to the troubles and trials and hair breadth escapes of delegations trying to find their way to camp, and finally when Parkhouse asserted that he had overheard the commander intriguing with demons to flood the camp with lizards, the excitement reached its height, and broke up in uproarious laughter, when a brave little fellow, Harry Gray I believe, who took it all in dead earnest, boldly stepped to the front unbidden and in a clear voice, bold with anger, declared, "that the straw that Mr. Calkins got was not rotten, for it came from my father's barn." Nevertheless the commander was ordered to be shot with a fire cracker.

Then the camp fire was lighted, the bugle call sounded, and all gathered around the camp fire for song and story and recitation. I cannot remember the names of those who participated, but would like to recall every one but can not. And so the evening passed very pleasantly. About eleven o'clock all retired to rest, interrupted only by the usual serenade, from nobody knows who. But this time it was the Valley City "comb band" which made such unearthly noises, sometimes sweet as an aeolian harp, and again too horrible for earth.

Friday was a day of coming and going. Many people arrived on the ground that day to stay over night, and many went away. Upon the whole it was about even. The brow of the hill at the edge of the camp was covered with carriages the night of Friday night's campfire was the best of all. Everyone in camp gathered around the fire at the sound of the bugle, Valley City being the last this time to fall into line, when they came bringing a can of gasoline, which, when lighted, added brilliancy to the flames. There was the usual round of song and story this night and, though there was the usual amount of fun and pleasure the fore part of the evening, the last part was sad indeed, as the parting drew near. During the first part of the evening we were treated to a beautiful and appropriate song from the Rev. Mr. Spur of Valley City. Mrs. Spur also favored us with a delightful recitation. Mr. Parkhouse of the same place, entertained all very satisfactorily for a few moments, and spoke very highly of the Ladies Relief Corps, of which he is an honorary member, showing that he understands and appreciates the noble work of the ladies. Col. Valandigham's sister went through the manual of arms, and the "comb brigade" came to the front in truly artistic style. We're going to have one, too.

About eleven o'clock, instead of breaking up as had been the custom on previous nights, all gathered closer to the fire, and had a truly family reunion. Most outsiders and non-interested parties had gone, and only soldiers, their families and immediate friends remained, and as we all sat there so closely knit together, everyone spoke as they felt disposed, and as a comrad told of a departed brother, a comrad fallen in battle, every eye was filled with tears and hearts became too full for utterance. The band of sympathy was drawn closer and closer as it is each year, by this gathering together under God's leafy canopy, and finally under Rev. Mr. Spur was called upon for the final prayer and benediction, and the general hand shakings and good bys were said, we found we had lingered into the early hours of morning, and yet many were loth to go.

Saturday morning was a busy time of packing, taking down tents, loading wagons, etc. Many people visited the camp that day, but it presented rather a deserted appearance and by three o'clock was mostly deserted, though a few families remained and were there during the hard storm, which occurred between five and six o'clock, after and during which the lizards were out in full force, one lady counting one hundred and sixty as they were driving out of the woods. In conclusion I wish to say that Commander Calkins did all in his power to make everyone comfortable and happy. One large tent was reserved especially for visitors who came unprepared and wished to remain over night. At the quartermaster's tent warm meals could be procured for the small sum of twenty-five cents. Boats and everything possible were provided for the comfort and pleasure of visitors. C. E. V. D.

Faith in Artesian Wells.

The people in Wheatland township, Cass county, have petitioned the probate judge to locate an artesian well in that township.

According to the law passed last winter, probate judges receive petitions from any ten taxpayers in a town praying for the location of a well. At the end of twenty days the commissioner appoints viewers to inspect and report upon the location. If this be favorable, an assessment is made and, if there be no appeal, the work is proceeded with. By this method taxpayers in any civil township can, if desired, get an artesian well.

Yankton county has over thirty wells in active operation, and they furnish abundance of water for all purposes and this year, when drought prevails everywhere in Dakota, the Pressand Dakotan says Yankton county presents no failure of crops. The people have faith in them and are sinking new wells around the city and county.

George S. Barnes and P. B. Smith, elevator men from Minneapolis, came north from Oakes last evening, and left for Minnawakan this morning. They are seeing how the crops look for themselves. Neither gentlemen looked very happy.

NOW LOOKOUT FOR TALK.

No More Articles Can be Introduced in the Con. Con.—Discussions the Order of the Day.—Stevens and His Deformed Hobby.

BISMARCK, July 22.—[Special]—President Pancher was back in his chair today and opened the session with a circus grace which Johnson had been for three days vainly endeavoring to simulate. Two coons do battle with their "dunks" at the Athenaeum tonight, and the delegates were more interested in ring matters than constitution-making. However, there was some very interesting business up for consideration and the session was not without its incidents. The delegates have awakened to the fact that it is about time they put on an increased head of steam. It was probably due to this awakening that Mr. Purcell introduced a resolution requiring all committees to report on or before next Thursday. The resolution was adopted and the consideration and adoption of committee reports on articles which have been submitted, will furnish both occasion and pretext for eloquence in galore during the rest of the session. The oratorical element is still an uncertain quantity in the convention. There may be Ciceronian outbursts innumerable in reserve, but there is nothing more certain than that none have yet been heard. Still there are a number of gentlemen who have shown a disposition to make much "talk" and we all expect to hear them in illustration of "English as she is spoke."

Mr. Stevens' one house resolution was a special order today and the convention went into committee of the whole to consider it. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution provide that the Legislative authority of the state shall rest in a single body to be called the Legislative Assembly, which shall consist of not less than one hundred members to be elected by the people; provided the legislative assembly may from time to time increase the number of members as necessity may require.

The one house hobby is Stevens' pet. He kept on his Sunday clothes, got a fresh shave and some hair oil at the barber's and came up to the capitol wearing a white necktie and a Prince Albert, to make a speech on the question. Major Hamilton had scarcely finished reading the resolution when he sprang to his feet and proceeded in due form to raise his shrill falsetto voice in behalf thereof. Mr. Stevens is a pretty good talker and made a pretty good argument but no converts have been reported up to this writing. Uncle Ezra Turner, one of the half breed settlement up north, followed with a sermon in the same strain and Parsons, the Mandan labor agitator, who, some one has asserted, is a "reformed preacher," closed the discussion. The gentleman from Ransom made the speech of the day. He used a lot of imagery—borrowed and otherwise—and in bringing his grandiloquent peroration to a close, naively declared, with a wide sweeping wave of the hand, that if his resolution were adopted, this day's proceedings would stand out in history so conspicuously that people would think the Angel Gabriel had dipped his finger in a sunbeam and painted it across the vaulted arch of heaven. The committee got tired of sitting during the speeches and when Parsons concluded, rose and the convention adjourned. The discussion will be "concluded in our next" session. The resolution will be defeated.

Articles of the following purport were introduced:

No. 107, introduced by Mr. Appleton, regulating the sale of school lands at auction and providing for the appointment of county boards of appraisal.

No. 108, by Harris, on apportionment: Giving one member to every organized county and providing for a senate to consist of 35 members and a house of representatives with a membership of 70. It makes Eddy and Foster a senatorial district with one senator, Cass with four Grand Forks with three, Stutsman one. It provides for 38 representative districts and gives Eddy one representative, Foster one, Grand Forks six, Cass seven, Barnes three, Richland three, and Burleigh and Stutsman two each.

No. 109, by Mr. Lauder, that the legislature exempt certain property of heads of large families and the holding of large tracts of land be discouraged by all means not inconsistent with the rights of private property.

No. 110, by Mr. Lauder, an article for the schedule in relation to "certain" inconveniences which may arise by reason of the change in the form of government.

No. 111, introduced by the same gentleman, is a long article on the subject of taxation.

No. 112, by Sandager of Ransom, provides that it shall be the duty of the legislature to provide by law for the deduction from salaries of public officials who may be guilty of neglect of duty.

No. 113, by the same gentleman, provides for disfranchisement as a penalty for bribery at elections. It was Sandager's day for articles. He introduced others of the following purport: That the legislature shall have power to pass all laws necessary to prevent the formation of combinations of capital or business in the nature of trusts, that no law shall ever be passed exempting under a gross earnings system or otherwise the property of any corporation, except such as is actually

used in the operation of the business of said corporation; that the legislature shall provide by law for exemptions a homestead not exceeding \$1,000 in value and personal property not to exceed \$500; that nothing shall be exempt from sale by distress for taxes except wearing apparel and household goods.

Bennett of Grand Forks, introduced, by request, the following: "The legislature may provide that at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States senator from this state the electors may by ballot express their preference for some person for office of United States senator. The votes cast for such candidates shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as for state officers." The object of the article seems to be simply to give the people an opportunity to express a preference for the guidance of the legislature, but does not make such expression of the people binding on the legislature.

Mr. Williams introduced a resolution calling upon the legislature to provide for the office of commissioner of agriculture.

This is the last day for the introduction of articles. One hundred and nineteen of them have been proposed. Every conceivable topic has been covered. On some subjects, particularly apportionment, prohibition and taxation, half a dozen or more have been introduced. No new articles, except such as are introduced by committees as substitutes, can henceforth be introduced except by unanimous consent.

Parsons of Morton, presented a resolution which brings the Sioux Falls constitution before the convention as a whole or a part. The resolution was adopted. It provides that the Sioux Falls constitution shall be considered introduced for adoption, section by section, but that it shall not be printed as it is already on the desks of the members in Long's legislative hand book. A good portion of that constitution has already been introduced, Johnson of Nelson, having filed in seven or eight pages of it in a single day.

NOTES.

There is every indication that the convention will continue three or four weeks yet. On every article proposed a number of delegates show a strong disposition to talk about it as long as the convention will listen to them. This disposition is chiefly the business men and a number of politicians who want to be at home to look after matters. The lawyers are most given to consuming time in this way. As yet little or nothing has been done in getting the constitution in shape—some of the members are said to be making more money on this job by per diem and mileage alone than they make at home and are naturally loath to let the "snap" get away.

In the South Dakota convention, according to the Sioux Falls Press, it took just four and one-half minutes for seventy-five delegates to earn \$4 apiece, and forty-nine of them did it without being present at the convention. In the absence of President Edgerton, who spent Sunday with his family in Mitchell, Judge Carson of Deadwood, presided over the convention.

ONE HOBBY DISPOSED OF.

The One House Fake Overwhelmingly Condemned—Elliott F. Shepard Wants his Specialty Business Recognized.

BISMARCK, July 23.—[Special]—Like the good whom the gods love, the one house idea, so far as North Dakota is concerned, has died in its infancy. The discussion commenced yesterday was continued this afternoon and the decisive vote showed an overwhelming sentiment against the resolution. Judge Carland of Bismarck, opened the discussion against the resolution and made a solid argumentative effort and gave the result of his researches into the history of the single house idea. It seems to have been born to trouble and never to have escaped the curse. When he concluded Johnson of Lakota, erected his tall frame and made noise for half an hour. He told a good many things which everyone had seen in Rollins' ancient history and enunciated the dictum that "a single house is the thing." He said Norway only had one—and look at its history!—he was proud of it. There is a small colony from Norway in the convention and Mr. Johnson tried to rally them by appealing to their patriotism—but they all seem to have been naturalized. Harvey Harris of Bismarck, has a good pair of lungs and makes a good speech. He said he believed in the survival of the fittest and, while declaring in favor of the co-ordinate branches, challenged the advocates of the one house scheme to indicate an instance where it had been a success. Parsons of Morton, got in a shot at the average legislature and Lauder of Richland, pitched his voice in an oratorical key and made an excellent address in defense of the resolution. He devoted himself almost exclusively to the refutation, or attempt thereof, of some of Judge Carland's arguments. Although his was no set speech, he made an impression that will cause the delegates to prick up their ears next time he takes the floor, when there is an opportunity for a speech. Mr. Lauder, by the way, is regarded as a "pretty smooth article," if the expression is permissible, and one of the best men in the convention. He'll be heard from in the new state.

District Court.

A case involving the settlement of a partnership was being argued today before Judge Rose. Mann & Libert were partners in the elevator business, having four elevators, principally in Steele county, North Dakota. The matter in dispute having been testified to before a referee, the testimony for which covers over 400 pages, was again being presented to the court for adjudication. Attorneys McMahon of Minneapolis, and Robinson of Fargo, appeared for the plaintiff, and Layburn & McHugh of Minneapolis, and E. W. Camp of Jamestown, for the defendants.

Another Enemy.

No one ever supposed that the jack-rabbit, occasionally seen making a sick y and ghostly appearance on the prairie, could ever worry anything but the simple minded dog who undertook to catch him. But the report comes from Barnes county that the big rabbit has gone to competing with the gophers in destroying grain, and that in a certain locality farmers have been obliged to stay out at night with dogs to drive the rabbits out of the fields.

Mrs. Oren Martin has gone to Landon, Minn., on a visit to the old home. She expects to be absent several weeks.

to the convention a telegram, dated at Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y., from Elliott F. Shepard, president of the American Sabbath union, asking that an article be inserted in the constitution encouraging and protecting Sabbath observance. Upon motion of its author, the reference of the Williams' constitution, all complete in one volume, was postponed until tomorrow.

The discussion of articles dealing with county and township organization and location of county seats occupied most of the session. None were adopted.

ON THE SIDE.

The woman's suffrage articles seem likely to make fun for the boys and fill the gallery with listeners. What they want is to have the convention authorize the legislature to extend the franchise to women sometime in the future. J. G. Holland used to say that he knew of no law to prevent women from shaving or riding astraddle, but that he doubted the expediency and practicability of both, and so with the matter of voting. The report has gone out that there are many ungalled delegates who opine with the good doctor, and a female lobbyist is now in the thickest of the fray. She arrived yesterday, armed with a list of the delegates, and with the assistance of Major Hamilton, than whom none is more chivalrous, has been enabled to see all of them personally and commence operations individually instead of collectively, like the platform shouters. The lady is young, bright, and attractive, being none other than Miss Cora E. Smith, the education instructor in the Grand Forks university. Many Jamestown people will remember her and Miss Rhodes, with whom she gave an entertainment in your city several years ago. Miss Smith is the exact antithesis of Artemus Ward's suffragist—"that he-looking she-male" who had a penchant for talking through her nose and jabbing people in the ribs with a cotton umbrella. She is here on a labor of love—as it were—being interested in the movement for the movement's sake and not pecuniarily. There will be some flowery speeches on this question. President Pancher intimated today that he might give the winged-horse a flight, which he can safely do now that Gen. Ward is out of the territory.

Hon. E. P. Wells came in on this noon's train and is around in the thickest of the crowd. F. E. Jones came up on the same train. President Pancher, who generally wears a flannel shirt and associates with the farmers, surprised all the boys Sunday by appearing on the promenade with a silk hat and a nobby prince albert. It ought to be "wet."

There is quite a gathering of politicians here now. John Miller, the Richland county gentleman who is sometimes called a farmer, but who is actually a salaried manager at \$5,000 per year, is here. He is presumed to be looking for his gubernatorial boom. Nobody seems to know whether or not he really is a candidate. It is said, however, that he will decide before leaving Bismarck. It comes on pretty good authority that Stimmler's friends have pulled him off, and that looks like Miller's candidacy was a fact. Fred Falley says Miller is a good fellow and can "git thar." Gen. Allen is also here and so is a story relative to how he chanced to come. It is related that he saw Miller in Fargo yesterday, en route and asked him where he was going. Of course the answer was, Bismarck. Gen. Allen came by the next train.

Judge Levisee, the eminent statesman and jurist from the jungles of Traill county, is watching the course of state making. The judge's actions are a little mysterious, but he don't leave any tracks. He has frequently been mentioned as a gentleman eminently fitted for one of the supreme court judges of the new state, and it may be that his visit has some connection therewith. His candidacy, if he is a candidate, has not been announced, but if he wants anything he has hosts of friends all over the north who would be glad to turn in and help him get it.

The front seats at the con scrap last night were filled with delegates. They are opposed to prize fighting on principle, but as one of them said in explanation of his presence, have "got it in for" the niggers and he wanted to see them hurt each other. Those who expected to see con gore flow were disappointed. Gov. Church's old body servant knocked the dusky lad from Fargo cold in the first round.

WITH THE STATE MAKERS.

Judge Cooley Addresses the Convention and Tenders Good Advice—Colton Calls a Committee Meeting at 8 a. m.

BISMARCK, July 10.—[Special]—This has been another hot, sweltering day, more conducive to indolence and lemonade drinking than to brain work, or any other kind of work. The delegates were somewhat affected by the meteorological conditions and did not turn themselves loose on work. Most of them have hunted up straw hats and seersuckers and some of those who haven't the latter have discarded their vests. The heat has been so oppressive that even those of the granger constituency who did not bring along a cotton umbrella have "loosened" for a ride to the capital, to escape the broiling sun.

Mr. Camp introduced a resolution inviting Judge Cooley, chairman of the inter-state commerce commission, to address the convention. Upon the adoption of the resolution, President Fancher appointed Messrs. Camp, Lauder and Stevens a committee to convey the invitation to Mr. Cooley. Later in the day, on motion of Mr. Camp, an informal recess was taken to give the convention an opportunity to meet the distinguished gentleman and when the convention reconvened it listened to a short address by him. Judge Cooley is a little, thin, gray bearded gentleman, with a venerable and student-like appearance and an expanse of forehead which indicates his legal ability. The judge was evidently somewhat disconcerted when confronting the august body of state builders and talked in a scared and wild mannered way, which aptly illustrated the saw that "wisdom is humble." He counseled the delegates against putting too much legislation in the constitution and said they should leave a great deal to the legislature. He closed his address with some conservative remarks on the subject of corporations which drew out considerable applause.

Articles were introduced as follows: By Mr. Appleton: Providing that the legislative powers shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives; the latter to consist of not more than 120 nor less than 60, and the former to consist of not less than 30 nor more than 60 members. This article provides that the term of office of members shall be two years and their compensation \$400 and mileage at 10 cents per mile. By Mr. Appleton: Fixing the membership of the senate of the new state at 31 and of the house at 62, making the basis for the apportionment the vote for delegate last fall. One member of the senate for every 700 votes and a senator for every 1,400 votes cast. By Mr. Miller: Relating to municipal corporations and limiting their powers to incur indebtedness. By Mr. Rolfe: Providing for the holding of persons for criminal offences. No. 68 is in relation to the assessment of coal and bullion and providing for a commission of the territorial officials to make such assessment, and file No. 70 provides for the publication of the session laws of state legislatures in the newspapers, being of about the same general purport as the bill to that effect which passed the last legislature but was "torn up into the soup" by Gov. Church. File No. 71 relates to homesteads and exempts 100 acres of land or lot with buildings to the value of \$2,500. File No. 72 introduced by Mr. Parsons, prohibits the employment of children under the age of 15 in mines, factories and workshops. No. 73, by Parsons of Morton, provides for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics and the creation of the office of commissioner of such bureau. No. 74 is a preamble introduced by Mr. Clapp. No. 75, by Mr. Pollack, provides that all civil and military officers shall hold until succeeded by the constitution. No. 76, by Mr. Bennett, declares that any elector of the state of North Dakota shall be eligible to hold any office under the constitution. No. 77, by Mr. Lowell, is in relation to public debt and limits the same to \$500,000. No. 78, also by Mr. Lowell, is in relation to municipal corporations, and requires the legislature to provide for their incorporation by general law. No. 79, introduced by Mr. Matthews, is in relation to the seat of government, and provides that after the admission of the state, the legislature at its first session shall provide for the submission of the question of a permanent seat of government to a vote of the people, the place receiving a majority of all the votes cast upon said question to be the permanent seat of government. Should no place receive a majority of all votes cast, the governor shall issue a proclamation for an election, to be held in the same manner at the next general election, to choose between the two places receiving the highest number of votes at the first election, the place receiving the majority Bismarck is to be the temporary capital under the provisions of this article. No. 80, by Parsons of Rolette, providing for the publication of session laws in newspapers. No. 81, by Glick, in relation to license, fixing same at \$1000. No. 82, by Mr. Haugen, in reference to the incorporation of cities and towns. Providing that it shall be done by general law and leaving the legislature to guard against the abuse of their powers. No. 83, by Mr. Johnson, is in relation to banking.

The convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the following compact with the United States, which was reported from the committee on judiciary as a substitute for that introduced by Mr. Johnson:

The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state. First, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; second, that the people inhabiting this state, do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and that said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing within this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state, that no taxes shall be imposed by this state on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing in this article shall preclude this state from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any acts of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which said last mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation, so long and to such an extent as is or may be provided in the act of congress granting the same; that the state of North Dakota hereby assumes and agrees to pay, of the indebtedness of the territory of Dakota, the sum mentioned in Article of this constitution.

The committee decided to recommend its adoption.

The "one house" article of Mr. Stevens was considered in committee of the whole and made a special order for next Monday.

The report of the committee on printing and reporting in reference to the pay of the stenographer was also considered in committee of the whole and the farmers cut his pay for transcripts down to ten cents per folio.

There is one committee of the convention, the members of which have to be early risers. That on revenue and taxation meets tomorrow at 8 a. m. Colton, who is the chairman, must be laboring under the impression that the delegates come to Bismarck to work. A committee meeting before most of the delegates are supposed to have breakfasted is contrary to all recorded precedent and when the announcement was read, a smile went round. Somebody should call Colton off.

The committee on temperance met last night and after considering the articles which have been referred to them, decided to report an amended article to be voted on by the people, back to the convention with the recommendation that it do pass. This report was signed by four members of the committee: Mr. Blewett, the remaining member, will submit a minority report recommending the adoption of File No. 51 introduced by Mr. Camp, which is to be submitted to a separate vote as provided by the schedule and ordinance, and is as follows:

Class 1. No person shall manufacture or aid in the manufacture of any intoxicating liquors for sale; no person shall sell or keep for sale any intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. The legislature shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this section and provide suitable and adequate penalties for the violation thereof.

Class 2. The manufacture of intoxicating liquors shall not be prohibited; the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall not be prohibited. The sale of intoxicating liquors to be drunk on or about the premises where sold may be restricted and regulated by law as to the time and place of sale and the persons to whom such liquors may be sold. No person shall be required to pay for the privilege of manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquors a license fee or fees amounting in the aggregate to more than one thousand dollars per annum, for each place of business where such person shall manufacture or sell such liquors.

And in the Ordinance the following provisions relating to the foregoing classes shall be inserted.

Every voter who desires that the first clause of Article—, relating to prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words: "Prohibition.—First clause." Every voter who desires that the second clause of said Article—, shall be a part of this Constitution, shall have written or printed on his ballot the words: "Prohibition.—Second clause." Every voter who desires that neither of said clauses of said Article— shall be a part of this Constitution shall have written or printed on his ballot the words: "Prohibition.—Neither clause."

If it shall appear according to the returns that a majority of all the votes cast on said article so separately submitted are for the said first clause, then said first clause shall be and form a part of this Constitution, and be in full force and effect as such and shall constitute Article— thereof. If it shall appear according to the returns that a majority of all the votes cast on said Article so separately submitted, are for the said second clause, then said second clause shall be and form a part of this Constitution, and be in full force and effect as such and shall constitute Article— thereof. If it shall appear according to the returns that neither said first clause nor said second clause has received a majority of all votes cast on said Article—, then neither one of said clauses shall form any part of this Constitution.

BISMARCK BUDGET.

The Joint Commission on Division of Territorial Property Merely Sparring for an Opening—Still Jostling Johnson.

BISMARCK, July 18.—[Special]—President Fancher was called away last night and Johnson, of Lakota, handles the gavel pro tempore. When the hands of the legislative clock indicated exactly two o'clock, he rapped lustily three times on the speaker's hard wood desk, and the startled delegates proceeded to get to work.

Spaulding of Fargo, was the first man to catch the president's eye after the correction of the journal and he asked

permission for the members of the North Dakota commission on the equitable division of the territorial property to sit during the sessions of the convention. This was granted, and it is now expected that the commission will increase the number of their pow-wows. They have not accomplished anything yet. Each commission is wary of the other. While both protest good faith and child-like innocence of any design to get the best of it, yet several weeks have passed since their appointment, and they are not much nearer a settlement now than they were then. There are a thousand and one things to be taken into consideration, and yet no basis for the settlement has been agreed upon. From the present outlook it seems likely that the mathematical clerks will have to figure out the financial condition of each section to the cent—like two partners settling. Neither commission has made a proposition. Their attitude is best expressed in the sporting term, "sparring for an opening." The North Dakota members are all solid men—among the best in the territory—and it is safe to predict that they won't get the worst of it. South Dakota will have to come to North Dakota's terms eventually if any trouble arises, for the South Dakota convention is waiting for the settlement and will be ready to adjourn when it is made.

The delegates were in a mood for a "scrap" this afternoon and seized upon the first opportunity to have a little discussion. It came in the shape of a resolution introduced by Mr. Camp, requiring articles which have been recommended to pass by the committee of the whole, to be sent to the committee on revision and adjustment, there to be arranged and numbered and placed in their proper positions in the constitution. Parsons, the Mandan Knight of Labor, was suspicious of the purpose of the resolution and made a few remarks which called out quite a discussion. One simple hearted farmer said his constituents wanted an eye and may vote on every article and that he was afraid this resolution would cut off the vote. A couple of fellows introduced amendments just to see their name in the journal and a couple of speeches were fired at the stenographer for a place in the bound volume of debates which will contain the words of wisdom which fall from the lips of the delegates. The resolution was finally adopted as introduced.

Articles of the following purport were introduced:

No. 84, introduced by Bartlett of Griggs, provides for the assessment and taxation of money, stocks and encumbrances, but that in arriving at the value of land outside of the limits of cities, towns and corporations the value of improvements and cultivation shall not be calculated.

No. 85, introduced by Mr. Scott of Valley City, in relation to executive sessions of the senate on the consideration of appointments, requires that they shall be held with open doors and that the roll shall be called and an eye and nay vote taken on the question.

No. 86, by Mr. Linwell, relates to the homestead exemption law.

No. 87, by McKenzie, provides for a grand jury of from five to fifteen members.

No. 88, by Mr. Fay, provides that no act shall take effect until July 1st after its passage, unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds vote of the legislature.

No. 89, by Parsons of Morton, declares that every citizen should be given a fair chance to find employment and that the keeping of a black list which interferes with his chances for so doing, is a conspiracy against the welfare of the state and is a felony.

No. 90, by Douglas, gets in a lick at trusts and provides that the charters or franchises of all corporations, too much addicted to monopolistic greed, shall be void.

No. 91, by Parsons, provides for the settlement of certain differences by arbitration.

No. 92, by Blewett, is an oath of office.

No. 93, by Hagen, provides that in case prohibition is defeated \$1,000 shall be the minimum liquor license which shall be permitted.

The Selby printing resolution came up and was unanimously amended. It provides for the publication and binding of 1,000 copies of the debates.

Along toward the close of the session, Parsons, of Rolette, by request introduced a resolution which the boys had considerable fun over. During the first few days of the convention, Johnson was several times called to the chair, and the Journal made no record of the fact. The resolution called attention to this, and after referring neatly and at length to the qualifications for holding office or voting any person giving, receiving or offering a bribe.

Mr. Williams introduced an article, which, in fact, is a complete constitution, which will be printed in full Tuesday morning. The convention will assemble at 2 p. m. Monday, but it is believed that very little business will be transacted before Tuesday, when a number of committee reports will be received, the single body legislature will be discussed and probably condemned.

The joint commission for the division of property between the states did very little beyond discussing a plan for dividing the territorial records. It was tacitly agreed that those records pertaining solely to institutions or matters of interest to South Dakota should go to that state, and the North Dakota records which pertain to both states will probably be copied so that each may have them, the expense for copying to be divided equally between the states.

Trying to Bear It Down.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers are making desperate efforts to keep up the courage of their readers by falsely exaggerating the condition of the wheat crop in Dakota and Minnesota. This is done to second the efforts of the elevators and mill men who want to buy up all our hard wheat at low prices.

All the Twin city people need to do to

avail themselves of the true information in regard to our yield of hard wheat is to wait until it is threshed and measured. All the farmer has to do, who has even a part of a crop to sell, is to wait until the elevator companies, and millers pay them what it is worth. There is seed to come out of his slender crop and what is left will be mostly needed at home. This is one of the years that the farmer has his way to influence prices by the exercise of even the least amount of foresight.

ARTICLES ABOUT ALL IN.

The Con. Con. Approaching the Oratorical and Pyrotechnic Age—Why It Didn't Adjourn Yesterday.

BISMARCK, July 19.—[Special]—The oratorical delegates may be expected to begin to throw themselves next week. After Monday no articles can be introduced except by unanimous consent. Reports of committees will then be coming in and the consideration of and debate upon articles will constitute the main business of the convention.

The first thing today was the reconsideration of Mr. Camp's resolution adopted yesterday. It was amended so that after the constitution has been arranged by the committee on revision and adjustment, it shall be considered section by section for the purpose of adoption or amendment and then shall be adopted as a whole. The resolution with this amendment was adopted.

Among the articles introduced today were, one by Lowell of Fargo, relating to corporations.

By Rowe of Dickey: Providing that the term of office of senators shall be four years and that at the first election the senators from even numbered districts shall be elected for one year and those from odd numbered districts three years.

By Holmes of Nelson county, requiring supreme court judges to render opinions at the request of state officers and the legislature.

By Rowe of Dickey, making a three-fourths vote of a petit jury constitute a verdict.

By Bartlett of Dickey, in relation to religion and the observance of Sunday.

Gray of Cass, sent in another apportionment scheme. It provides for twenty-five districts to remain the same as the constitutional convention districts. Each district to have one senator and three representatives, the senators to hold office four years. His scheme provides for the cumulative voting system on the representatives, but gives the voter the opportunity to give each of three candidates one vote each.

Fay, of McIntosh county, got in another article fixing the term of office of the state senators.

Hegge had a long article on assessment, among the provisions of which are the exemption of cemetery, religious and charitable property; provision for the establishment of a commission to assess railroad property; and that the value of the cultivation of land shall not be reckoned in its assessment.

Pollock of Fargo, sent in a proposed article which provides that the legislature shall not issue special charters to banks, but that they shall be incorporated under general laws.

The convention went into committee of the whole to consider the proposed article on counties. It was discussed at length and considered section by section. The committee took two hours in going through three sections and then rose.

The movement to take a recess until Tuesday eventuated but was voted down. A dozen or more members were excused and then it came up again, but Sam Moer put an estoppel on it by demanding a roll call. Roll calls make records and many who wanted to adjourn voted against their own wishes and the vote was defeated 43 to 21. If some one had had the foresight to explain that the record would continue through the recess the result would have been different.

The committee on division of the territorial property, if it is approaching settlement at all, is going by very easy stage.

A COUPLE OF ARTICLES

Introduced at Saturday's Session Constitutes the Entire Business of the Con. Con.

BISMARCK, July 20.—[Special]—The convention met today, but barely had a quorum present. Many of the delegates had gone home to spend Sunday, notwithstanding the failure to secure a recess yesterday, from then until Monday afternoon.

The only business transacted today was the introduction of two proposed articles, one by Mr. Turner, providing that all elections shall be by secret ballot and the elector shall select his ballot in a booth, which shall be so situated as to prevent any communication with him; all ballots and ballot boxes to be provided by the state and counties respectively, and by the state for national elections, and that there shall be separate tickets and boxes—first for national, second for state and third for county elections; all electors to be registered 90 days before election; the only purposes for which funds may be used in elections by any candidate or his agents are: Renting halls, printing, postage in circulating literature, newspaper advertising and payment of public speakers. Also disqualified forever from holding office or voting any person giving, receiving or offering a bribe.

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MEN'S MOTIVES.

A Little Exposition of the Whys and Wherefores of the Great Interest Taken in Farmers by Political Aspirants.

The majority of our farmers who give whatever strength there is to the political power of the alliance of work hard, live on the prairies and work hard during each working day of the week. They are being constantly drummed up to come into town Saturdays, or some time when it won't interfere with their work, and attend the alliance meetings to listen to some champion of their cause make a speech. These speeches are generally full of taffy for the farmers and it is noticed that the speakers make great efforts to convince their hearers that the whole business of most people who are not actually farming it, is to beat and set down upon the tiller of the soil. Pictures of the wrongs which farmers are suffering under are drawn in strong colors and the evils of all kinds that farmers complain of are laid to the doors of our business men, merchants, dealers and, particularly to our railroad lines and the grain buyers.

Once in awhile some great light in the alliance, like its present chief executive, who is working his boom for an office in South Dakota, lays the burden of this trouble on the government itself, and then he begins to talk in such indefinite generalities that a good many of the farmers, whose time is valuable and who live a long way from town, get up and go out of the meeting, as they can't see how it pays to stay longer. When the nub of these speeches, in most every instance, is reached, every farmer can not help but see, if he will, that the speaker has a little boom hidden away under his smooth talk, and this little boom will sooner or later be developed into a candidacy for some political office, either local or state, and the cheapest way the speaker sees to nurse this boomlet is to get all the farmers together and preach them a racket about their interests, and the way other classes are trying to injure them and how the speaker wants to help them.

How many farmers in the past two years, all over North Dakota, have been fooled into attending meetings which have not amounted to anything for their benefit, but have proved boosts to ambitions of the leaders, into whose hands they are playing? How many actual farmers living on the prairies, are really satisfied with the results of the alliance doctors, or the alliance remedies? How many practical men who have had bad luck in North Dakota with their crops, for the past few years, do not know that the fault lies not in the government, or corporations, or merchants, or other people, but in the refusal of nature to give us the weather we need?

If we always had big crops, and high prices, how many farmers would have had the time to spend to get involved in the work of the alliance? The discontent natural to every resident of North Dakota from the hard luck of the past few years is not confined to farmers, and they have not been the only losers. Merchants do not band together and threaten farmers, because the crops are short, neither do other people call loudly for reforms of the whole government, and radical changes in everything because the times happen to be out of joint just here.

No, there is another motive in the leaders of the alliance making such a hue and cry about the way the farmers are imposed upon, and that motive will develop itself this fall in every locality where every ambitious and discontented "farmer," as he always calls himself, will attempt to use his neighbors and the alliance organization as stepping stones for his individual advancement into the public crib or public prominence. If the neighbors and common every-day farmers don't see this until too late, then no one is to blame but themselves.

The places of trust and honor in North Dakota's gift ought to be filled first by men of honesty, coupled with brains; these two recommendations first. We don't want the nation of the United States to point to North Dakota's representatives in congress or the state as incompetents, or as men who never accomplished anything at home. The farmers of North Dakota had much better elect men to public places who, if they can't claim to plow sod with their own hands, can stand up and make a fight for our interests that will count, where experience, ability and loyalty only can win.

There is no doubt but that the farmers have reason to complain about the way their grain is handled by the elevator system of North Dakota, and there is no question also but that they have a just reason to curse the Minneapolis millers and the speculators, which include the elevator companies, for the jobbery that manipulates prices of wheat each fall. But that any exceptional imposition is put on the farmers as a class, to the exclusion of merchants, laborers and professional men in this country, the Alert denies, and the farmers themselves, who think candidly on the matter, know as well.

The exaggeration of the evils that always exist in every community is just now the stock in trade of the men who are manipulating the farmers of North Dakota, and filling their ears with siren songs of relief and reward, if they only come to the polls and vote down every body and everything which is not horny handed and agricultural.

Buncombe or Vengeance?

Valley City Democrat: Injuncheon papers were served on the saloon men of

Valley City Saturday, at the instance of the board of county commissioners. The commissioners now demand \$500 extra license, after having accepted and accepted for the one-third, as specified by law, in May from the city. This unlooked for proceeding is said to have been instigated by the irrepressible Root and Premiers Young and Peterson—for buncomb, or vengeance—which? Possibly both.

ANOTHER JOHN SMITH.

And his Dakota Pocahontas—How Jim Connelly's Nerve Saved a Party From Destruction at the Hands of Little Shell in the Days of '83.

Devils Lake Capital: The report that Little Shell is getting mean again brings to mind his conduct of '83, in which an old citizen of Devils Lake played a prominent part in appeasing his wrath, to which came near costing him very dear. Little Shell, it seems, had written notices and put them up on trees notifying all whites to keep out of the mountains, upon pain of death. It so happens that Jim Connelly, Big Dan and a number of others were up in that country trying to locate a gold mine at that time, and one day before they were aware of it, Little Shell and a band of braves arose out of the timber and demanded every man "hands up." Up went the hands of every one of them except Jimmy's, here fusing, saying he would die first, as his hands never went up—except in prayer. Little Shell's blood was boiling, and stepping off, nervously handling his gun, he suddenly turned and in the best of French asked Connelly how he wanted to die. Jim being a French scholar himself, with equally as pure an accent, replied: "As I live lived—like a king."

Little Shell was somewhat dumfounded, and a look of extreme sympathy, mingled with admiration, was seen to flash across his countenance and he would likely have accommodated him anyway, but at that moment a wild scream was heard, and bounding from the underbrush was seen the tall form of Little Shell's oldest daughter, Tilly Longut making for her father, and falling at his feet she cried, "Father! father! spare that oak," meaning Jim. Big Dan and the balance of the crowd shed tears, but Jim still bore himself proudly and abstained from any outward exhibition of emotion.

Little Shell quivered a moment as though smothering with a great effort all pride, and said: "I spare his life, my dearest Tilly, of your asking." Jim never forgot himself under the most trying circumstances, and boldly approaching Tilly he politely bowed and said: "Miss Longut permit me to present to you two sticks of Colgan's Tain, warranted, as I feel somewhat under obligation to you."

The prisoners were all taken into camp and there was strong talk of staking all of them except Connelly. The only salvation lay in the Longut. Jim knowing that, had several earnest conversations with her and the chief, but the only condition on which they would be spared was for Jim to be adopted into the tribe and be the accepted savior of Tilly. Jim finally consented, and the following morning, dressed only in a breech clout, with a la pompadour and gaily painted, he was knighted in the presence of the tribe as "Muska-wah-tanka," which in the language of the Chippewas means "a lady winner." Big Dan and the others were released and soon made tracks for the south, while Jim, recognizing the proud distinction he enjoyed among the tribe, calmly sat down on the root of a tree and drew out a plat for a townsite, which he presented to Little Shell, telling him of the great possibilities of such a scheme and the benefits the family would derive from it.

For thirteen days Jim ate tripe at the chief's table, but fretting somewhat under it he proposed a deer hunt one day, and having one of the fleetest ponies of the tribe, he, in company with a few bucks went to the south side of the mountain, and getting a little distance from them he turned south and before night fell he had covered sixty miles, which brought him to Dave Coolin's and out of danger. His legs were as brown as berries from exposure and it was two days before the boys would give him a pair of pants, so much were they admired. But finally he was given the best in the house and banqueted at Big Dan's, who swore he was a man of the most remarkable suavity he had ever seen. Miss Longut is said to have died of a broken heart, when Jim today slings a quill in the paper of his old friend Kellogg—the Jamestown Alert.

Caucusing Already.

One week from Saturday the caucuses of the county precincts will be held and an unusual interest is being stirred up by some local manipulators already. Various kinds of arguments are used upon people and the saloon men are just now being told a number of versions about the law which may enable the county to exact an additional license to the city's. If a voter will swallow all that is told him between now and the election he will be snarfed with a miscellaneous compound calculated to rattle him through. In Jamestown there is said to be, for instance, one gentleman who is so deservingly unpopular that he dare not announce the fact that he is a candidate, who is endeavoring to gull the people into the belief that he is making a fight for the capital. There is but one object in the republicans of Stutsman county going into convention, and that is to select good men for delegates to Fargo, whose motives are frankly acknowledged and who will pledge themselves to act first and last for the best interests of city and county alike. The farmers in their various precincts are as much interested in harmonious republican organization and a fair division of political honors as any one, and in fact even more so.

F. B. Durand, of Eldridge, has returned from his

WORK OF THE ELEMENTS

Terrific Cloudbursts and Heavy Wind Storms Reported from All Sections.

Crops in the Vicinity of Peshtigo, Wis., Devastated and Buildings Unroofed.

Village of Georgeville, Ohio, Fired by Lightning and Half Destroyed.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A special from Peshtigo, Wis., says a severe wind and rain storm there caused great consternation, its onset being so fierce that it was feared that the place would be swept out of existence. The Odd Fellows' hall was unroofed and the spire of the Catholic church greatly damaged. All that was insecure about buildings was carried away by the whirling wind; trees were uprooted and fences laid low. Many of the farmers' fields in the line of the storm were swept clean of such crops as were about to be housed. Altogether it was the most threatening storm that the place has experienced in years.

Fired by Lightning—Half Consumed.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 20.—Advises received from men on in-coming trains said that lightning fired the little village of Georgeville, this county, causing great loss of property. It is reported that half of the town was consumed.

A cloudburst near Lancaster caused a bad washout on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railway, delaying traffic for some hours and causing great loss to crops.

Nearly Drowned 100 Lacers.

PEORIA, Ill., July 20.—One of the heaviest storms ever known visited this city about 3 o'clock a. m. The upper part of the city and the race track at Lake View park was deluged. At the race track there were about 100 head of mares and if the storm had continued an hour longer they would all have been swept away. The track is entirely under water and the amphitheatre is gone. It is impossible at present to get a horse either in or out of the park. The damage to park and grounds is estimated at several thousand dollars. Nothing but a miracle prevented the drowning of a large number of fine horses.

Lightning's Playful Work.

CHICAGO, July 20.—About 10 o'clock p. m. one of the heaviest thunder storms of recent years visited Chicago. Rain fell in torrents and lightning played great havoc on the south and west sides of the city. For about an hour before midnight the fire department had a lively time of it and was kept continually on the go. At one time, about 11 o'clock, every engine and truck in the department was on the move, and had a fire of extraordinary dimensions occurred about that time the loss of property would have been enormous. As it was the many fires were extinguished without serious loss.

Luck for Maimed Confederates.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—Some six months ago A. B. Tate, wealthy farmer of Grainger county, died \$20,000 to the one-legged and one-armed Confederate soldiers of East Tennessee. The fund was distributed at Morristown Thursday evening among forty-one maimed veterans. There was a large crowd present, and the stars and bars floated from the opera house where the distribution took place.

People Abandon Their Homes.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A special from Nelsonville, Ohio, says: A terrific rain storm has been in progress in this part of the Hocking valley all the afternoon. A cloudburst is reported at Logan and people here have become frightened and many families abandoned their homes to find safety on the hillsides. Trains have been stopped by washouts. It is still raining hard.

Disastrous in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 20.—One of the most disastrous cloudbursts ever known here occurred on the Elk river, fifteen miles above the city. Great quantities of timber, ties, staves, wheat, oats and fences ran out. The loss is heavy to the lumbermen and farmers, and is estimated at \$50,000. The dry docks were also swept away.

Five Fatalities.

PARKERSBURG, Va., July 20.—Owing to the heavy rainfall during the night and morning the Kanawha and Ohio rivers are rising fast. Four men are reported drowned up the Kanawha river. A woman named Tucker was drowned here. Mrs. J. K. Bailey was struck by lightning and seriously injured.

A Communist Settlement.

I recently visited the Amina settlement in Iowa, where there are about 4,000 people living in common. I found that the community system works better among them than among any other in the country. However, there was this to be observed, that most of the communists were middle-aged or old men. I learned that the younger generation which has grown up wants to own something as individuals and leave the community as soon as possible. There are several villages, Amina being the principal, and this has a pretty hotel. The landlord receives the money from his guests and every day turns it over to the treasurer of the community and receives his supplies from the commissary department. It is the same throughout every branch of business in which these people engage. It is like the general government, only no salaries are paid. Every family has a house, built at the general expense. They are all alike.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Ham (the eminent tragedian)—Yes, we opened our new play in Chicago on the 23d of February. Friend—And did you have a long run? "Well, no, we didn't have a long run, but after the second performance we had a long walk—all the way from Chicago to New York."

THE DUET.

I was smoking a cigarette;
Maud, my wife, and the tenor McKey
Were singing together a little duet
And I says it was better I should forget
Came suddenly back to me.
Days when life seemed a gay masque ball,
And to love and to be loved was the sum of it all.

As they sang together the whole scene fled—
The room's rich hangings, the sweet home air,
Stately Maud, with her proud blonde head—
And I seemed to see in her place instead
A wealth of blue black hair,
And a face, ah, your face—yours, Lisette,
A face it were wiser I should forget.

We were back—well, no matter when or where;
You remember, I know, Lisette,
I saw you dainty and debonnaire,
With the very same look that you used to wear
In the days I should forget;
And your lips, as red as the vintage we quaffed,
Were pearl-edged bumpers of wine when you laughed.

Two small slippers with big rosettes
Tipped out under your feet, Lisette,
While we sat smoking our cigarettes
(O, I shall be dust when my heart forgets.)
And singing that self same air;
And between the verses for interlude
I kissed your throat and your shoulders made.

—I was so full of a subtle fire,
You were so warm and so sweet, Lisette;
You wore everything men admire,
And there were no fetters to make us tire.
For you were a pretty gipsyette,
But you loved, as only such natures can,
With a love that makes Heaven or Hell for a man.

They have ceased singing that old duet,
Cately Maud and the tenor McKey,
"You are burning your coat with your cigarette,
And qu'avez-vous, dearest, your lips are wet."
Maud says, as she leans over me,
And I smile, and lie to her, luscious lies,
"O, it is nothing but smoke in my eyes."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

BUILDING WOODEN SILOS.

Useful Information to Readers Who Contemplate the Building of Silos.

Readers who are contemplating building silos of wood may gain useful information in the following from the pen of John Gould, a popular Wisconsin dairyman.

The cost of a 100 ton silo would be about 2,200 feet of inch pine lumber, 600 feet of 2 by 10 inch studding—possibly \$10 with you, one keg wire 104 nails, three rolls of tarred paper, \$6 more. The silo you will need will be 14 by 18 feet, and 16 feet deep. If you build in the barn, scantling 2 by 6 will probably be heavy enough. Set the studding 18 inches apart.

If you can build in the barn, fix your stalls so you can use one corner of the barn for the silo, and let it start from the ground. Do not try to use the walls of the barn for silo. Let the silo studding have the walls for backing, and make an air space. Set the studding and then sheet up the inside of the silo with common inch boards. Then put on the tarred paper up and down, well lapped, and then put on another layer of boards over the paper, nailing them on through the paper and the other boarding to the studding.

Do not use matched lumber. Good rough lumber, with true edges, is all you need. Put on both courses round and round, breaking joints by a half lap. Then take common coal tar, boil it until it is thin, add some resin, put in on inside the silo, boiling hot. This will make the lumber water proof, and last a long time, and is far ahead of a stone silo in which to preserve ensilage. Also tar the bottom of the studding next to the ground.

DEPEW DEPOSES AND DECLARES.

Chauncey M. Depew could not find time to come and make a Fourth of July speech in North Dakota, but he wrote a Fourth of July editorial for Frank Leslie's Illustrated paper, from which we quote:

It seems but yesterday that Custer's vivid description of the horses of his troopers was rading through flowers, while he was rough-riding over the unexplored Black Hills in search of the hostile Sioux, electrified the country. The uniform story of the past of mankind is that they have founded and built their states after much suffering and many defeats and through great perils and the spilling of precious blood. But American liberty people Dakota in a decade and with the joyous acclaim of the Nation welcomes her two young and vigorous commonwealths into the Union. The glorious and peaceful development from the wilderness to happy and law-abiding settlements, from territorial tutelage to sovereignty, is an object-lesson upon the generating force held down for ages under the weight and power of despotism and privileges set free by the patriots of '76. It is a Fourth of July oration upon the blackboard of every school house in the Republic.

It was a fortunate inspiration which selected this day for the assembling of the constitutional convention of North Dakota. Her people, of diverse nationalities and hostile creeds, may speak many tongues and have little in common in birth, race or traditions, but they will stand with uncovered heads and up-lifted faces, in the presence of the majestic memories of the past and the unnumbered blessings of the present, to accept with grateful hearts the baptism of American citizenship. For all the future, every child born in North Dakota will have as a birthmark the Fourth of July stamped upon it. If ever the Union should again be threatened, in the wreck of states, this child of the nation, identified by its origin with the principles creating the Republic, will remain fervent in its loyalty and unshaken in its patriotism for Old Glory and all its stripes and present!

Origin of the Dog.

The question of the origin of the dog has recently been discussed by Professor Nehring, who believes that it has descended from various still surviving species of wolves and jackals. The latter animals can be tamed, and many attempts to domesticate wolves have been successfully made in modern times. Herr Rongo has so completely tamed a young wolf that it follows him exactly as a dog might do.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

THE SPIAN THEMES

Something About a French Opera Singer of a Century Ago.

THE SUCCESS OF M. LE MAILLARD

A Story of an Awkward Position Into Which Miss Vokes Unwittingly Fell. Some Other Dramatic Matter Here Related in Brief.

The furious fun now prevalent in the crowded theatres of Paris naturally starts up reminiscences of the actors and actresses of a hundred years ago. And they had some good ones. Indeed, the French stage, whether operatic, tragic, comic or musical, was enjoying one of its rarest seasons of favor in 1785. The Grand Opera was burned on the 8th of June, 1781, but Marie Antoinette donated the ground and had it rebuilt in three months. The noted singers of the time were Messrs. Lays and Choron and Mlle. Maillard and Gavaudan, but these were second in public favor to the wonderful dancers, Guimard, Saulnier and Zacharie. Mlle. Guimard was the reigning queen, and lived in Oriental luxury in a fine residence of her own.

Mlle. Maillard was not only a singer and dancer, but had rare histrionic gifts, making her the best "all around" actress of the time. Her first brilliant engagement was as a dancer at St. Petersburg, whence she returned to Paris in 1780 and entered a singing school for two years. At the end of that time, all devoted to conscientious study, she made her debut and took the town by storm. Her beauty, though of a rather florid and colossal sort, her admirable voice, imposing figure and majestic manner made her easily the first in all grand personations. She was very eccentric, but this in no wise diminished her popularity. As her height made her somewhat conspicuous among women, and she did not enjoy being pointed out on the streets, she habitually took her excursions in the disguise of a man. Once in the Bois de Boulogne a French officer insulted a lady in her company, when she promptly struck him with a whip. A duel resulted, the officer was wounded, and, on learning that his antagonist was a woman, left the country.

AWKWARD FOR MISS VOKES.
The story apropos of Miss Vokes' great song, "His Heart Was True to Poll," will be read with interest. She was playing in Salt Lake City at the time of the incident—but she shall tell it herself. "It was one first night there," she says, according to the Stage. "We played at the Mormon theatre and opened to a splendid house. In the boxes were several high officials of the Mormon church, in attendance on numerous wives, and in the parquette were many more who, if not quite so numerous, were sufficiently blessed in a matrimonial way. It was not until I had started to sing the song, 'His heart was true to Poll,' that the awful significance of its moral flashed upon me. I glanced at my husband, who was sitting in a box, and I saw that he had not only appreciated the danger of the situation, I felt as if I wanted to get out a trap and sink through the stage. Very early in the song, when the hero gets wrecked and is married to the dusky queen, it is related:

"She made him a present of twenty wives,
Their beauty none I'll not extol.
"This was bad enough, but think of the last verse, when poor Bill is being tried and the lines run:

"But the sympathetic judge
With the defendants, in favor of the said
plaintiff and against the said defendants Fredrick Hensel, for the sum of five hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, with judgment and decree among other things directed the sale by me of the real estate hereinafter described, to satisfy the amount of said judgment, with interest thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy. And by virtue of these and the order of the clerk of said court in and under the seal of said county directing the sale of the said real property pursuant to said judgment and decree, I, Michael H. Schmitz, sheriff of said county, and person appointed by said court to make said sale, will sell the hereinafter described personal property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the city of Jamestown in the county of Stutsman county, Dakota, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, to satisfy said judgment, with interest thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy.

The premises to be sold as aforesaid pursuant to said judgment and decree, and to said writ, and to this notice, are described in said judgment, decree and writ, as follows:—to-wit: The southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) of section two (2) in township one hundred and thirty-seven (137) north of range sixty-four (64), west of the fifth principal meridian, all according to U. S. survey thereof.

NOTICE OF SALE.
I, Michael H. Schmitz, Sheriff of Stutsman county, Territory of Dakota, do hereby give notice that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before T. F. Branch, clerk of the district court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota, on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, 1889, at his office, viz:

ALBERT GEE.
Under his homestead entry No. 14,569, for the southeast (S. E. 1/4) of section 26, township 138 N., range 64 W.

And names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:

William Derby, Albert Gee, Theodore Lane, Archie Melnyk, John Wall, all of Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Fargo, D. T., June 22, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before T. F. Branch, clerk of the district court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota, on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, 1889, at his office, viz:

SAMUEL KEAMTHORNE.
H. E. No. 14,843 for the northwest quarter section 8, township 143, range 64 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

William C. Hebe of Progress, Andrew Fishberg of Ester, and J. H. Gagnier of Arrowwood, all of Stutsman county, D. T.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.
S. L. Gaspell, Attorney.
First publication June 27, 1889.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at Fargo, D. T., June 11, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before T. F. Branch, clerk of the district court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota, on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, 1889, at his office, viz:

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Officially Related.
Commissioner of Immigration Hagerty makes the official crop report, July 1st, say that the combined yield of the two Dakotas will not exceed 20,000,000 bushels. He adds:

There is no disposition to conceal or distort the facts. It is the business of this office to furnish accurate information on every subject connected with the welfare and interests of the two Dakotas. It does not hesitate to report the facts as they are, with respect to the unusual climatic conditions which have prevailed this year.

Dakota cannot be injured by a poor crop. The history of other western states shows how fortunate the Dakotas have been in their early settlement, as compared with most of their older neighbors.

The distribution of rainfall has been marked by exceptional peculiarities. For the most part it has occurred in local showers, and has been so uneven and irregular that wheat fields may be seen in one locality where the present stand promises a full yield, while within a few miles other fields will not produce a bushel of good grain to the acre. It has been an extraordinary year, the open winter being followed by a long period of cold, unseasonable weather, turning into a hot, dry summer, such as Dakota has not experienced in twenty years.

Vanished Moisture.

Church's Ferry Sun: Capt. Heerman of Devils Lake, was here Monday. The last time the captain was here he was figuring on putting a line of steamers on the coulees and connecting lakes. That was five years ago. Then the coulee was 400 feet wide between banks and deep enough for navigation. Now there is hardly a pool with water enough for a duck to swim in between head and mouth, and in most places it has been entirely dry for the past two years.

First a Pigmy—Anon a Giant.

We are too apt to regard a small ailment much as we would some pigmy, unpleasant in aspect and frankish indeed, but incapable of serious mischief. We ignore the fact that it grows prodigiously, strengthens in proportion, and begets evil progeny. A fit of indigestion, a slight bilious attack, sensations of unrest and languor when the system should have been braced by recent sleep, unaccountable nervousness, inactivity of the kidneys or bladder—while these but the precursors of obstinate and serious bodily disturbance? In either of the above emergencies, common sense and experience unite in indicating Custer's Kidney and Bladder Pills as the best preventive. Particularly should its use be prompt when the languor, yawning, chilliness down the back, and feverishness attend a malarial attack, mark the presence. Incontinent rheumatism grows apace. Don't neglect it. So with constipation and debility.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, by its vitalizing properties, will brighten pale cheeks and transform a pale, haggard, dispirited woman into one of sparkling health and beauty. \$1.00 per bottle at Wollenberg & Avis'.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a judgment and decree in foreclosure, rendered and given by the district court of the Sixth judicial district in and for the county of Stutsman county, Dakota, and entered and docketed in the office of the clerk of said court in and for said county, on the 1st day of July, 1889, in an action brought by Edwin W. Rice, the plaintiff, and Fredrick Hensel and D. S. B. Johnson Land Mortgage company, a corporation, the defendants, in favor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendants Fredrick Hensel, for the sum of five hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, with judgment and decree among other things directed the sale by me of the real estate hereinafter described, to satisfy the amount of said judgment, with interest thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy. And by virtue of these and the order of the clerk of said court in and under the seal of said county directing the sale of the said real property pursuant to said judgment and decree, I, Michael H. Schmitz, sheriff of said county, and person appointed by said court to make said sale, will sell the hereinafter described personal property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the city of Jamestown in the county of Stutsman county, Dakota, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, to satisfy said judgment, with interest thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy.

The premises to be sold as aforesaid pursuant to said judgment and decree, and to said writ, and to this notice, are described in said judgment, decree and writ, as follows:—to-wit: The southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) of section two (2) in township one hundred and thirty-seven (137) north of range sixty-four (64), west of the fifth principal meridian, all according to U. S. survey thereof.

NOTICE OF SALE.
I, Michael H. Schmitz, Sheriff of Stutsman county, Territory of Dakota, do hereby give notice that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before T. F. Branch, clerk of the district court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota, on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, 1889, at his office, viz:

ALBERT GEE.
Under his homestead entry No. 14,569, for the southeast (S. E. 1/4) of section 26, township 138 N., range 64 W.

And names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:

William Derby, Albert Gee, Theodore Lane, Archie Melnyk, John Wall, all of Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.
S. L. Gaspell, Attorney.
First publication July 11, 1889.

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The Jamestown Alert

TERMS:

The Daily Alert is delivered in the city by carriers, at 75 cents a month.

Daily, one year..... \$8 00
 Daily, six months..... 4 00
 Daily, three months..... 2 00
 Weekly, one year..... 3 00
 Weekly, six months..... 1 00

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) & WEEKLY

W. R. KELLOGG.

GOVERNOR MELLETTE, in the capacity of the last territorial ruler, has addressed the constitutional convention in an advisory speech, in which he urges that the purity of the ballot be made a special subject of solicitude for the convention, and recommended that any man who sold his vote, either as a citizen or as a member of the legislature, should ever be disfranchised, and a like penalty imposed upon the purchaser. This sentiment was loudly applauded by the members of the convention.

The governor, it is said by many, has never rested easy since the crown of rulership slipped over his temples. South Dakota politicians are lank and carnivorous and hunt in bands. The fact that one of their number has been honored so highly as Gov. Mellette, by appointment to the governorship, is cited as a reason why he should give place to the next man when his time is out. The governor, as the closing days of his administration beckon him southward to stay, says he feels like a foreigner in North Dakota, and that now the instinct presses upon him that he never rightfully had anything to say about affairs of North Dakota. This pronouncement comes late, but it comes. South Dakota men say that Mellette once had the machine, but that his appointment has risen to plague him for the future far more than it has smoothed the path to glory. He has made mistakes in South Dakota politics, to say nothing of the fresh and breezy way he made all split in North Dakota soon after returning from Washington with his cinch. He has apologized to administration democrats even, for certain hasty methods of putting the screws to them. His friends now hope he is out of the worst of his troubles.

DELEGATE CAMP'S proposition to submit to a vote whether prohibition, high license, or neither, be engrafted in the constitution, is worthy of the attention it is receiving. It looks like a fair measure, and one that would settle a good many doubts that arise in every thinking person about the success of the constitution in sanctifying and creating prohibition, even if nothing else was contained in that document at all.

For the success of the prohibitory clause, which we might put in our constitution and say each to the other in good faith, at first, "we will stand by this thing," depends after all on the infirmity of human nature. No written or printed pledge, which we read and approve, or disapprove, can be made to control us at all times hereafter, even if we vote a piece of paper in a box and say on that paper that we hereafter will do this thing, no matter what happens.

Besides the futility of bolstering up our common tendency to error by hedging it around with sacred safeguards and reverential restrictions, it is the height of foolishness to plant in a constitution for a whole state a mere phrase of words which many can not even read, which shall exert the authority of a judicial or executive system, and which in itself, is, as we honestly know, totally powerless, as a civil force, to regulate the drinking and eating habits of different kinds of men and women. We might as well ask the constitution to enforce certain personal habits of cleanliness, order and health in the people of the state.

There is no simplicity so simple as to force a belief that any such miraculous results can come from our mere act of voting that they will come.

It comes by the way of Chicago—through the ex-governor's old paper, the News—that the election of F. B. Fancher to the presidency of the constitutional convention is not so much a recognition of the farmer-republicans of North Dakota, as the people here supposed, but is a personal victory for ex-Governor Pierce, whose candidacy for the senate now appears to be overshadowing the business of drafting a constitution for the state of North Dakota. If this is not the principal significance attached to the election of Mr. Fancher, the latter, in justice to himself and the people who elected him, should take an opportunity to explain how it is.

It is believed that the republican farmers in North Dakota do not expect their delegates in the constitutional convention to turn that body into a conservatory to force out the buds of senatorial or other state candidates before the proper season arrives. There will be a legislature to gather these bouquets.

GOVERNOR LOWRY of Mississippi, didn't stop the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, but he did stop the first named participant therein in Nashville, Tennessee, with a telegram. The chief of police of that town, with the aid of one or two assistants and a large gun, succeeded in arresting the champion heavy weight, but before requisition papers could be issued, he had been released under the habeas corpus act, and is still at large. It is

surmised that the reason Governor Lowry failed to dispatch the state militia to keep the peace down at Richburg—where there is no telegraph office—and sustain the majesty of the law, was because he feared the professional fighters might join forces and whip his amateur soldiers.

THERE is a great deal of time during the year when a railroad company's rolling stock is not in use. This is the case with box cars, particularly on all the roads in Minnesota and Dakota. At present the cars are being side-tracked at different stations to await the moving of the wheat crop. At one station in LaMoure county, the Milwaukee road hauled in one train of 32 box cars, which will be kept unused at that station until after wheat is threshed.

If there should happen to be a short crop in any year, as the present season indicates, much of the immense amount of capital invested in rolling stock would be unprofitable. Still the roads are obliged to keep their facilities adequate to the greatest necessities of extraordinary crop years, in order that every farmer's wheat can be moved speedily and safely to market.

The constitutional convention organized by farmers' representatives, should look well into the claims of all interests in North Dakota before deciding upon a document to be voted upon, which might entail a series of unjust hardships on the capitalists, whom we mostly rely upon to develop this new country.

CORPORAL TANNER, the pension master, let the country know at the beginning of his official career that the genuine and deserving old soldier, who was entitled to government gratitude and assistance, should have it. That is the policy of the republicans, and it is to the nation's honor and uprightiness that such policy has been pursued by every republican administration since the rebellion's dreadful close.

But it is equally satisfactory to know, that while Commissioner Tanner is a liberal steward, ever ready to dull the sharp tooth of a soldier's necessity, he is also a just guardian and a stern protector of the treasury against the frauds and scoundrels who perjure themselves to get on the veterans' pay roll. Two conscienceless thieves and utter villains, forging affidavits of their honorable injuries, have just been convicted and sentenced to jail in the states of West Virginia and Ohio. There is no villainy so contemptible as that of an ass in a lion's skin.

HOPE turns continual handspins in certain human breasts, and in the swelling chest of Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, the last consolation in Pandora's box seems to have been endowed with an automatic and machine-like motion. Blair is a prohibitory advocate of the iron clad class, and the cheerful way he looks at the results of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island must be comforting and sustaining to the friends who supplicate with him, and who need such faith to keep courage alive.

Senator Blair shows how lightly reverses effect him by writing a letter to the people that the elections above referred to are "sure harbingers of the sweeping and permanent triumph over the liquor traffic, which is soon to come."

If all of our friends, when trials and disappointments swoop down upon them, making life hardly worth the candle, could only get hold of Senator Blair's elixir flask and quaff a draught of its sustaining contents, how much easier would the machine run for them, too!

DELEGATE PARSONS has introduced an article to be embodied in the constitution that excites renewed interest in the matter of locating a state capital for North Dakota. The article proposes that the first legislature shall submit the location to the voters at the next general election then ensuing, and a majority of all the votes cast shall determine the permanent location of the capital. In case there shall be no choice, the two places receiving the highest number of votes shall be voted upon again for the location, at the next following general election, the capital to remain at Bismarck during the interim and no appropriation or expenditure made for buildings or grounds until a permanent location is effected. Some such plan as the above will, as it now looks, be determined upon by the convention.

Jamestown's interest in these matters is naturally lively and our delegates should insist that three or more places not two, be voted upon in case there is no choice at the first election.

The "undismayed and unterrified" democrats, as Chairman Ryan calls them, will hold a convention of their own this year at Fargo, the 29th of August. A full state ticket will be nominated. These candidates will stand around like sentinels, keeping a sharp eye on the republican campaign, and if any chance comes along, these democratic watchmen will make a lively struggle to get hold of such places of trust and profit as the republicans may feel opulent enough to throw away by factional quarrels and local divisions among themselves.

Down in Dickey county the Oakes Republican looks around and sees a number of local republicans trying to skin each other's hide on account of some old caucus packing grudge or school election

war. The Republican urges these gentlemen to be calm, and suggests to them that there are bigger and better things for North Dakota republicans to do than to be senselessly hammering away at each other, when the day for that exercise has gone by.

The following are Judge Cooley's remarks to the constitutional convention on the subject of corporations. The words, coming from the lips of a constitutional student and the best legal authority in the United States, should sink deep into the minds of every member of the convention; and they are of even more interest to the people for whom the constitution is being framed.

I take up your proposed article on corporations. Even there you find many things on the subject, upon which I would hardly anticipate there would be any controversy. You all agree that you shall no longer grant charters as special favors. Corporations have the right to corporate powers only under proper restrictions. But as to what corporations may be empowered to do—, as to the restrictions that shall be put on them, as to what shall constitute a forfeiture of the corporate power—these things are problems that are altogether new, and which a Hamilton and Jefferson would have been unable to grapple with—

even more unable than are any of the members of this convention, for they had no the experience which shows the necessity for imposing these restraints. But, gentlemen, it is entirely out of the question that I should undertake to be your advisor in regard to these matters. My present duties call me aside from all labor of this kind, but if I were to drop a single word of advice—although I scarcely feel that it is within my province to do that—it would be simply this: In your constitution-making remember that times change, that men change, that new things are invented, new devices, new schemes, new plans, new uses of corporate power. And that thing is going to go on hereafter for all time, and if that period should ever come which we speak of as the millennium, I still expect that the same thing will continue to go on there, and even in the millennium people will be studying ways whereby—by means of corporate power—they can circumvent their neighbors. Don't in your constitution-making legislate too much. In your constitution you are tying the hands of the people. Don't do that to any such extent as to prevent the legislature hereafter from meeting all evils that may be within the reach of proper legislation. Leave something for them. Take care to put proper restrictions upon them, but at the same time leave what properly belongs to the field of legislation to the legislature in the future. You have got to trust somebody in the future and it's right and proper that each department of government should be trusted to perform its legitimate functions.

The Chicago Herald observes: Of the four territorial conventions now in the throes of constitution making preliminary to statehood, that of North Dakota seems bent on the most radical measures, intent, if possible, on profiting by political experience. North Dakota is almost entirely an agricultural community, and the convention is controlled by the Farmers' alliance. Among the propositions submitted are prohibition, women suffrage, government control of railroads, courts of arbitration, self sustaining prisons, the Australian system of balloting, few appointive offices, the election of United States senators by popular vote and a single legislative chamber. Of course these farmers do not yet know that the constitution of the United States must first be amended before they could elect their United States senators by popular vote. That instrument provides that the official dignitaries referred to shall be elected by the legislature of the states. But it could hardly be expected that a rural community with minds intent on woman suffrage and prohibition could take up much time in studying the federal constitution. It will believe them, therefore to pay a little attention to that instrument, or they might fail of admission to the Union.

The members of the last Minnesota legislature ought to feel more than a passing interest in the rescue of Senator Washburn from financial desuetude by the prompt and generous assistance of a few friends, who came to the senator's rescue and saved his estate from the disburbing powers of a receiver.

Even the shrewdest of our millionaires and big men are occasionally confronted with bad investments made in mines, in parallel railroad lines, in reserved seats on the grand stand of politics, and in other fleeting shows. Ordinary and plebeian mortals, who have been accustomed to regard education and brains as the standard for elevation, instead of money, feel the thread of relationship tighten when a millionaire's mistakes show him to be of the earth, earthy, and just like the rest of us, after all.

The "one house" scheme means that corporations and candidates for the United States senate will not have to spend as much money as with two. If the legislature is to be put on tap, let there be as much money placed in circulation as possible, and let us have a number of men in two houses, after the old plan, get the boodle instead of a few men in one body "hog" it all.

The people of North Dakota are poor, and out of luck. If our positions of honor and trust and our laws are for sale, let's get the biggest market price for them. Don't let the capitalists' dollars rust like they do in the Bank of England. Keep the money bright; and let's have two houses in our legislature.

H. C. HANSBROUGH the bright writer and hard hitter of the Devils Lake Inter Ocean, announces in the columns of his paper that he will be a candidate for congress, subject to the will of the republican convention. Mr. Hansbrough is not weighted down with the political paralysis of not knowing what he wants. The

ambition to represent North Dakota in congress is a praiseworthy one, and Candidate Hansbrough should be congratulated for frankly stating his case.

It now appears probable that the necessary three-fourths of Sioux Indian cross-marks, which cultivated chirography congress required to open the reservation for white settlers, will not be obtained. Dispatches from the commission to General Warner, one of the members, stated that all efforts to get the necessary number of signers were not successful, at the Cheyenne agency. This, added to the difficulty anticipated at Standing Rock, gives the commission little reason to hope that their work will prove, on the whole, the success desired.

The commission will urge congress to open the reservation whether the Indians consent or not. The gentlemen composing the commission evidently see with clearness the futility of this ignorant and stupid method of attempting to deal diplomatically with these aborigines.

The opinion of one member of the commission is that the major portion of the land will prove practically valueless for farming purposes after it is open to settlers. Yet in spite of this well known fact in the west, there will be a grand rush and the usual impetuosity to get "a farm for nothing." Thousands of disappointed and financially depleted individuals will, after the first season's experience, straggle back east through South Dakota, cursing these west Missouri stock ranges, and their own infatuation in believing them to be profitable agricultural lands. South Dakota will get her undesired share of this disastrous advertising, and, in all likelihood, be compelled to "assist" many of the pilgrims in their unhappy return journey.

The sale of Argus stock was not made last week, the attorneys declining to offer the "controlling interest" at the front door of the court house, as advertised. The directors of the Argus Publishing company hold annual elections to elect officers, and before the sale could be made it is said that Major Edwards got the boys together and held the annual election which fixed him as manager, etc, for another year etc., etc.

The major chides the stock owners who desired to dispose of the controlling interest, for not advertising the same in the Argus—where it would get the sale the most bidders on account of circulation and influence. From a foreign stand point it looks as if that paper was the natural place for its stockholders to do business—keep the money at home and manifest a spirit to build up local enterprises.

COMMISSIONER HAGGERTY deserves the thanks of every farmer in the territory for stating in his official bulletin the true condition of the crop.

For long years we have deceived ourselves in persistent efforts to deceive others about Dakota's crop. Nothing but favorable reports have ever been sent out, and year after year, each locality seems to have competed with every other in publishing this exaggerated information. It has come to the point now, that outside ears do not believe it when a bad crop report is made.

It will pay Dakota people, as well as others, to be honest in telling what our conditions are. These rose colored reports have been systematic mistakes, and nothing in the world has so tended to keep down prices for hard wheat as this very habit of lying about it.

St. JOHN, the Kansas disciple of the doctrine of prohibition, is addressing South Dakota audiences, trying to flatter them into the belief that the teaching is wisdom—a remedy in itself for the evil of intoxication. This, in spite of the warnings that state after state is giving us. This denial of the prohibitory system has just come from a sister territory as well, Washington, where the great majority of the constitutional convention strongly repudiate it.

Ever since the Lord prohibited Adam to eat of the fruit of a certain tree, men and women have been found, the world over, doing just the very thing interdicted; and no authority has been or ever will be able to alter this attribute of human nature.

FAME is a variegated flower in the unweeded garden, and a bloom that grows to seed. Things gross in rumor possess it merely. That it should come to this! But two legislative moons have waxed their uneffectual fires since Hon. J. S. Weiser of Barnes county, member of the legislature and a good true man, took high place among the counsels of statesmen, at Bismarck, D. T. But now it seems that increase of appetite has grown on what it fed on, and ere the brogans are old, he posts back o'ce more with great dexterity to the halls of greatness and again exercises the vigilance of a patriot, as watchman for the constitutional convention.

THE rumor is printed in St. Paul that an English syndicate has an option on the big flouring mills of the Pillsbury, as well as their elevator lines, and that a change in the management of this business is likely to come.

The farmers of the northwest would welcome most any kind of a change, especially one that would give them an open market to the world for grain.



"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

MANY persons are under the impression that Ivory Soap is expensive, and intended for the use of the wealthy only. The fact is, the price is lower than for ordinary soaps, quality considered, for in the "Ivory" no "cheapeners" or "makeweights" are used, so the buyer gets all "true soap" for her money. Its harmlessness, durability and efficiency admit of its being used for all purposes with equal satisfaction and economy in the families of the rich or poor.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright, 1886, by Procter & Gamble

NORTH DAKOTA republicans will be out in force at their first state convention. The republican league, republican clubs and republican young men are called to meet the day preceding the convention and get ready for the campaign. The party will gather its forces, organize, and the delegates will go home after the nominations are made impressed with the fact that there is something necessary to be a good North Dakota republican other than the narrow, backward business of fighting over old local scores for the benefit of old local "leaders."

Gov. Mellette and Delegate Mathews have made a joint pilgrimage to Washington, and in the interests of party organization in South Dakota, it is stated the result of their argument with the president will be a number of appointments soon forthcoming for that half. It is distinctly stated also in this connection that all matters and things political relating to the North half were carefully eschewed by the governor and delegate.

For this much, thanks.

The members of the constitutional convention must remember that the people of North Dakota are going to read what is in their constitution, and that it must be voted upon before it can be of any effect. We are not in such a hurry to become a state that we must put a score of burdens upon the shoulders, yet too weak to bear them. Experimenting with vagaries and untried laws should be left to other, older states who can afford to tamper with social and political problems.

A SOUTH DAKOTA newspaper puts a certain political situation now existing there in the following words:

"What Loncks wants" is the title to a continued story having an extensive run in the territorial press. He wants all he can gobble—not for the Farmer's Alliance, but for Loncks. It will be much more in consonance with the demand for pure government to let up on the endeavor to ascertain what Loncks wants and ascertain what the people want. There is no promise of reform in disappointing the demands of one demagogue with the purpose of catering to the demands of another demagogue.

AS THE directory census of St. Paul's population progresses it is becoming evident that there will be a large decrease shown in population. The Globe estimates that there will be 72,000 names less on the city's directory this year than last, and ejaculates in an alarmed way—"woh, this is awful."

Minneapolis will have the opportunity of her life to bring up the average.

MISSISSIPPI'S Governor Lowery seems to have been a failure all round. He failed to catch Sullivan, or Kilrain, failed stop the fight after he had said he would; and in the convention to nominate his successor, he failed to get there himself after all.

Lowery is one of these great men—afterwards. He was a poser, a reformer for effect. Discriminating people are glad to see him disappear.

ABERDEEN is a candidate she is not afraid to announce as such—Hon. C. T. McCoy for congress.

THE LADIES DELIGHTED.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

THE Aberdeen Daily News is a good newspaper neighbor, and is improving every day, keeping pace with the city it represents. Being neighborly and close enough, to see how it is, the News has the right and the wisdom to say:

North Dakota's most damaging reproach is that she is considered "debatable ground" by some of the uninformed eastern democratic papers. The sooner this delusion is dispelled by a rousing republican majority, the better for the prosperity of the state.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props, Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAXN, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O. WALDRING, KISSAN & MARVIN, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. VAS HOSSEN, cashier, Toledo National bank, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A Washington Man In Luck.

"There is no incident in all my life," said Mr. E. C. Palmer, of 721 8th St., N. W., Washington City, D. C. "that looks so much like providential assistance as the one which will send me to Dayton, Ohio, today. I had arranged to start in the furniture business. I selected Dayton as the place in which to establish myself. I was endeavoring to raise the necessary money but was disappointed. I've been in the habit of investing a dollar a month in The Louisiana State Lottery, and the drawing of the 14th ult., brought me just exactly the sum I needed. In this assistance had not come to me I might have remained a working mechanic all my life."—Washington (D. C.) Star, June 4.



Presents in the most elegant form THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE OF THE

FIGS OF CALIFORNIA.

Combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It is the most excellent remedy known to

CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY

When one is Bilious or Constipated

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP,

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

NATURALLY FOLLOW.

Every one is using it and all are delighted with it.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

SYRUP OF FIGS

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

GATHER UP SPECIMENS.

No Better Way to Advertise What Stutsman Count Can Raise in a Dry Year.

Publication of the following circular in The Alert is requested by General Emigration Agent Groat of the Northern Pacific. Those who may have good specimens of the products of this county, can do no more public spirited and clever thing than to gather, label and deliver them to the company's agent here. As North Dakota is to become a state this fall, and a great deal of interest created in our resources thereby, this county which is a desirable place for settlers to locate, can receive a great deal of free and valuable advertising, by sending a good collection of grains, grasses, vegetables and other productions of the season of '89, to the emigration department of the Northern Pacific for display at the various fairs, and of which the following information is in point:

The Northern Pacific railroad company will make four attractive exhibits in the autumn of 1889, at the following fairs and expositions: Buffalo, N. Y., industrial fair and exposition, Sept. 3d to 13th, Detroit, Mich., industrial fair and exposition, Sept. 17th to 27th, Minnesota state fair, Sept. 6th to 14th, Minneapolis exposition, Aug. 21st to Sept. 28th.

The exhibits of products as proposed will be viewed by a large number of visitors at the fairs and expositions, and show the productive capabilities of the belt of country through which the line of the Northern Pacific and its branches pass.

Collections of agricultural products from this year's crop are requested to be made, including samples of grain in the straw, native and cultivated grasses, threshed grains and seeds, flax, hops, all kinds of vegetables and fruits, and also products of the dairy, and specimens of minerals, woods, coal, wool, and other products, and deliver the same to a Northern Pacific railroad agent, at either of the stations, addressed to "P. B. Groat, General Emigration Agent, St. Paul, Minn.," and they will be promptly forwarded by express.

Each article should be labeled, giving its name, yield per acre, and other appropriate description, and give the name and post office address of the producer, so that the parties furnishing material may receive proper credit.

Appropriate labels will be sent to station agents of the Northern Pacific railroad to supply producers with facilities to describe the samples of products furnished.

After use at the expositions the samples will be forwarded to various prominent points in the states in the east and south, and in Europe to be placed on permanent exhibition.

Active co-operation on the part of residents in assisting to make creditable displays at the expositions as proposed, to show to visitors the agricultural, mineral and timber resources of the great northwest, will be mutually beneficial to all concerned, and such assistance will be fully appreciated by the officers of this company.

Very Truly Yours,
P. B. GROAT,
General Emigration Agent.

President Fancher for Governor.

Since Smith Stimmler, the Cass county farmer, has withdrawn, the discussion of Hon. F. B. Fancher's boom for governor has been freshly started. The many farmer friends of Mr. Fancher in Stutsman county will be interested to know that he is spoken of in Bismarck as a most probable winner, provided, in the case of all candidates, his own county is solid for him. The matter is progressing quietly and the machinery of the alliance will no doubt be used to further Mr. Fancher's or some other rising farmer's cause. The alliance is not backward in demanding the major portion of the offices of the new state. Both senators, the congressman, and the governor are asked for, and as one alliance speaker recently said, there was no good reason why some of our honest farmers would not make as good judges as the lawyers.

As farmers in every state are entitled to, and do fill most of the legislative seats, and as that certainly seems to be fair for North Dakota, Stutsman county will have to show up her alliance strength in the convention pretty well, if she gets all the places she has candidates for, and the farmers who stay at home at the same time get the three legislative places, which seem reasonable enough that they should.

The South Dakota Soldiers Home.

No measure was so hotly contested in the last territorial legislature as the location of a soldiers home, at Hot Springs in Fall River county. The division of the territory coming later and division of the institutions throw this proposed resorts for old soldiers into South Dakota and the cost on South Dakota's shoulders as well. One of the great arguments made at the time was the remedial value of the springs for a soldier's sanitarium. To illustrate how differently matters turn out from what was expected, it now develops that the building, bids for which are being advertised, will be located on a hill half a mile away from the springs on some sharp fellow's land. The statement is made, however, that this will make no difference, as by sinking an artesian well, water of the same temperature can be secured.

The next South Dakota legislature, having secured a home for the veterans, will be requested no doubt to appropriate funds for a well to get at the very water which was urged as the greatest inducement to locate the home where it finally was located.

Secretary Noble states that the United States government has a reservation right to take possession of the springs at any time when their medicinal qualities become established, and that such is

liable to be the case before long. Over charges for use of the springs are daily complained of.

Corinne Cullings.

Comrades Lew Keir and Charles Fulford went down to the encampment. Also Mr. Wright.

It is a dry day when we don't have a shower.

Chas. W. Fulford has been appointed school director. He has every qualification to make a good one.

Some will commence harvest shortly.

Edmunds.

There will be an ice cream social on Saturday July 27th. All are invited. Proceeds are for our pastor.

Mrs. Richmond and Mrs. Chaffee are calling in Melville today.

Chambers brother's shipped two carloads of horses to Iowa last Saturday.

Mr. Danie gives us excellent sermons every Sundays.

Spiritwood Lake.

The rain of last Saturday started the grass to growing again.

The many groves around the lake were full of picnickers last Sunday.

It is the nature of some people to be jealous. Never mind Charley, your time is coming.

The G. A. R. encampment was welcomed by a shower of lizards during the first night, but the ladies not appreciating their visit, took to the buggies.

The Valley school literary society gave a supper last Saturday night.

Arrowwood.

School was resumed on Monday, Miss Whately having recovered from a slight illness.

The full and complete report of the county treasurer, which appeared in The Alert, is well worth the subscription price to every farmer in the county.

It is to be hoped the voters in Esler precinct will turn out at eight o'clock on Saturday evening and not go at all hours, as has been done in the past. Albert, the time is eight o'clock, not six fifteen.

Mr. Doughty of Spiritwood, paid this town a visit a few days ago on his usual rounds, looking at the crops, etc.

Mr. Alfred Lorgman is making fifty pounds of cheese per day. It seems to be a more profitable employment than growing, or trying to grow, wheat.

Pleasant Valley.

We had a heavy rain Saturday, which makes the farmers smile.

Mr. John Nichols drove to the valley Thursday and returned to the city next day.

Early sown grain is nearly all headed. The straw is short, while the heads are good sized and promises a fair crop.

Miss Katie Mahoney, who has been teaching school in the Iowa precinct, is spending her vacation with her sister Maggie.

New potatoes are of good size but not very plentiful, there being from three to four in a hill. The cause seems to be unaccountable.

Mr. Wm. Goodnier, who left here three years ago in search of a locality where he could make an easier living than he did while farming in Stutsman county, has returned, a sadder but wiser man and is the guest of L. F. Wright.

It is reported that our left handed dude, not being familiar with programs or dances, was rather confused and overcome with bashfulness while at the supper table, Friday night. He looked over his program and informed the waiter he preferred lancers to coffee.

The first surprise party of the season occurred at the residence of Mr. H. Isaacson Friday evening, under the auspices of Miss Maria Isaacson and Miss Anna Mahoney, which was the most sociable and entertaining party of the kind which ever took place in this vicinity. There were about twenty-five couples present and they enjoyed themselves in dances and other social amusements. A program of the dances was presented to the gentleman and ladies, which was neatly prepared by Miss Isaacson and Miss Mahoney during the afternoon. The music consisted of two violins and a guitar, while Scottie rattled the bones and kept excellent time. A bounteous supper was served at the regular hour. Mr. Isaacson being out of the evening with his best girl, was much surprised on his return to find his granary finely illuminated and a number of merry couples enjoying themselves in a social hop. A. B.

Wells County Notes.

Several Wells county stock owners are driving their stock west to the coteaux, forty or fifty miles, to winter on the cured hay. One stock man, according to the Stutsman Gazette, in addition to the pasturage found a large coal bed at the surface, which will give him plenty of fuel.

Lightning somewhat damaged the Russell-Miller elevator at Dykeston last week, setting fire to the floor. By prompt action the flames were extinguished. The rain flooded the basement of the building and threatened to do a good deal of damage, but the engineer ingeniously overcame this by running the water into the boot of the elevator shaft and elevating it to the roof, where by means of spouting it was carried off.

There is a big rush for hay to the coteaux and there is plenty for all, when they get there.

Gazette: Messrs. Mulvehill and Miner returned Sunday evening from an exploring trip among the coteaux west of here. They report a pleasant time in the hills, lots of game, and any amount of water and hay, but emphatically deny the rumor that they missed their bearings and became bewildered.

Eldridge Notes.

The Y. P. T. S. held a meeting on the 13th, and decided to have an ice cream social on Saturday, the 27th, at 8 p. m.

Blissful peace prevails since the departure of the "tiger." It is exasperating to deal with a quadruped that grows in the dark.

The Eldridge ball boys beat the Light

Weights of Jamestown on the seventeenth, despite their crack pitcher and catcher.

Those who attended the recent dance at Buchanan pronounce it a grand success. Will had considerable trouble getting rid of some of the hard words he heard there.

The Sunday school has had the organ overhauled so that hereafter we may expect more harmony in the town.

Thomas Hayes is moving to his Jamestown residence. The old standbys will regret the loss of a good neighbor.

LYNCHED CATTLE KATE.

The Notorious Wyoming Cattle Queen Strung Up with Her Paramour.

The Bodies of the Rustlers Dangle From Opposite Ends of the Same Rope.

Two Horse Thieves Lynched and Another Killed—A Louisiana Lynching—Crimes.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., July 24.—James Averill and the notorious cattle queen, Kate Maxwell, were lynched by cowboys Sunday night. The bodies of the "rustler" and range queen dangled from the same limb of a big cottonwood Monday morning. The scene of the lawless but justifiable deed of the midnight riders is on Sweetwater river, in Carbon county, near Independence Rock, a landmark made historical during the rush overland to the California gold fields. Averill was postmaster at Sweetwater. Kate Maxwell was the heroine of a sensational story which appeared in the newspapers throughout the country three months ago, when she raided a gambling house and recovered a large sum of money won from her employees. Stockmen of the Sweetwater region have been the victims of cattle thieves for years. On account of prejudice against the large outfits it has been impossible to convict on this charge, and the rustlers have become very bold.

Averill and his remarkable partner have been very active in thieving. The woman could hold her own on the range, riding like a demon, shooting on the slightest pretext, and handling the lariats and branding iron with the skill of the most expert vaquero.

Fifty freshly branded yearlings were counted in the Averill and Maxwell herds Saturday morning. A stock detective whose suspicions were aroused was driven from the place when he was noticed viewing the stolen property. This circumstance was reported to the ranchmen, who determined to rid the country of the pair. Word was passed along the river, and fifteen to twenty men gathered at a designated place and calloped to the cabin of Averill and Cattle Kate without unnecessary noise.

The "rustlers" were at home and a peep through a window disclosed the thieves and a boy in their employ sitting by a rude fireplace smoking cigarettes. As half a dozen men rushed into the room, a Winchester was poked through each window and a command to throw up their hands given with unmistakable earnestness. A few bullets for their weapons but were quickly overpowered. Averill begged and whined, protesting his innocence.

Kate cursed, but whining and curses were alike unavailing. They were taken out, put on their horses and conducted to the big cottonwood, where the rope was thrown over the limb and either end fastened around the neck of a victim. Their horses were then started from under them and their bodies left dangling. Both struggled considerably, lying in a vain effort to escape. The rope was fired into Averill's body, and the rustlers rode away. It is doubtful if an inquest will be held, and the executioners have no fear of being punished. The cattlemen have been forced to this, and more hangings will follow unless there is less thieving.

Horse Thieves Hung. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 23.—Several days ago a number of horses were stolen from San Dedrick. A posse started in pursuit and when they met the thieves a battle took place. The thieves being captured and taken to Kelly, Socorro county, and confined in a house. Sunday night a gang of masked men surrounded the place and took the men from the guard, hanging them to a tree and riddling their bodies with bullets. The men lynched were Mexicans and desperate.

Can't Convict the Hoodlums. NEW YORK, July 24.—District Attorney Fellows said to a Star reporter that he will bring no more "hoodlums" to trial unless some new evidence, not available on the trials already had, can be produced. The result of the trials thus far, he says, is to show that conviction is impossible, and to prosecute under such circumstances is to waste public money.

Frustrated a Lynching. CLINTON, La., July 24.—The project to lynch the two negroes, Charles and Isaiah Dent, for the murder of Herman Spritius, was frustrated by the officials spiriting the prisoners away to New Orleans. A mob of 100 men called at the jail at 2 o'clock a. m., but were too late.

A Wisconsin Sea Lion. MENASHA, Wis., July 24.—During the past two years people have at various times claimed to have seen a sea serpent in Lake Winnebago. Others who saw the alleged monster said it was a whale. Saturday afternoon, while two boys were spearing frogs near the lake, they saw the monster in a shallow pool. Assistance was summoned and a sea lion eleven feet long was captured. It escaped from a circus here four years ago, and the fact had been forgotten.

La Crosse Flouring Mill Burned. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24.—A fire at La Crosse has destroyed Leo & Clarke's flour mill. The loss is \$25,000, with \$13,000 insurance.

Children Cry For PITCHER'S CASTORIA

A Practically Perfect Preparation for Children's Complaints.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Williams Constitution. BISMARCK, N. D., July 23.—The Williams complete constitution, a synopsis of which has been given, is the subject of much discussion. All who have read it admit that the convention would not make any serious mistake in adopting it in full, but it is not in harmony with some of the hobbies, and must therefore undergo amendment and demoralization if not entirely brushed aside for a new made document.

It was ordered that all standing committees be required to report by next Thursday. This is done to force the convention to business. The time has expired for the introduction of proposed articles for the constitution, and as the committees must report them before Thursday, the body will soon be hastening toward the day of adjournment. Appleton, of Pembina, has another plan for disposing of the school lands. He would not have more than one-fourth of the lands sold within five years, and no more than two-thirds in ten years. The commissioners of school lands, the county auditor and the county superintendent of schools of the respective counties shall constitute boards of appraisal to appraise all school lands to be sold. All sales shall take place at the county seats. Harris, of Burleigh, has introduced a legislative apportionment. It provides that until otherwise provided the senate shall consist of thirty-five members, and the house of representatives of seventy members. Lander, of Richland, introduced an article discouraging the holding of large tracts of lands by individuals or corporations as against the public welfare, also one on taxation providing that the franchise, road-bed, road-bed, and rolling stock of railroads shall be assessed by the state board of equalization at their actual value, the same to be apportioned to the counties, cities, townships and districts in which the roads are located, and railroads shall not be valued at less than \$3,000 nor more than \$7,000 per mile. It also provides that

Income Taxes

May be collected from persons, corporations or joint stock companies. Proposed articles were introduced by Sonderager, of Ransom, as follows: Deducting from salaries of public officers, who may be guilty of neglect of duty, disfranchising persons convicted of receiving bribes for votes, prohibiting the forming of trusts, preventing the passage of any law exempting under the gross earnings tax system any property of a railroad other than that actually used in the operations of the business, limiting homestead exemptions to \$500, providing that nothing shall be exempt from distress and sale for taxes except wearing apparel and household goods. Bennett, of Grand Forks, introduced a provision that at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States senator from this state, the electors may by ballot

Express Their Preference

For candidates for the United States senate. Burleigh asks that among the officers of the state of North Dakota shall be a commissioner of agriculture. The event of the day was the consideration of the resolution providing for a

Single Body Legislature.

The leading champion of the one house idea was Stevens, of Ransom, who delivered a carefully prepared speech citing the fact that the Declaration of Independence was adopted and promulgated by a single body. That the constitutions of the states have all been adopted by single bodies, and the great cities, with their vast population and far-reaching commerce, are governed by single bodies. Rev. Ezra Turner, of Bottineau, and Parsons, of Morton, also spoke in favor of the one-house plan, the latter holding that this would be the solution of the great problem of corporation legislation. He maintained that the corporations control the upper body in nearly every state in the Union, and that one large representative body, without the check of an upper branch, would be a blessing to the people. The question was discussed in committee of the whole, and the committee rose without reaching a vote.

A Ten-Minute Session.

SHOUX FALLS, S. D., July 23.—Just a third of the delegates were present at a ten-minute session of the convention. The only business presented was a resolution instructing the joint committee on the part of South Dakota that in case of any uncertainty as to the location of the seventh standard parallel, the boundary line between the Dakotas, as fixed by the omnibus bill, to come to the best possible agreement with the committee of North Dakota and report the same. A report is being circulated by members of the convention that in case of a disagreement or deadlock in the joint committee over the division of the property of the territory, or in establishing the boundary line, President Harrison will by proclamation admit the Dakotas without a full settlement and refer the matter to congress for arbitration.

This Will Hasten Them.

Computations by several members develop the fact that by the close of the week the \$20,000 appropriation will be exhausted, in which case the delegates will be obliged to go down into their pockets for their expenses during the remainder of the session and trust to legislature or congress for reimbursement. The action of the schedule committee in refusing to submit to the convention a modified form of the Australian ballot system will not be final. A strong minority report will be submitted favoring some form of the Australian system, and it is claimed there is a sufficient number of delegates favorable to the measure to adopt the report of the minority.

WORK ON THE MAIN LINE.

Repairs to Track, Grading and Filling in Going on Throughout the Dakota Division.

Superintendent McCabe is having a large amount of work put on the main line on this division. Repairs of the track and the substitution of old with new oak ties are going on from Fargo to Mandan. In the grading a large amount of labor has been, and will continue to be employed. Cuts that have been protected by snow fences, are being widened, or filled in, as the case may be, the track widened, and gravel ballast placed between rails and beyond the ends of ties. Work of this kind kills two birds with one stone—reducing the expense of snow fences and improving the road bed. This is Mr. McCabe's own idea, and one that was highly approved by Assistant General Manager Ainslie. Over forty miles of cuts have been widened this summer and new rails and new ties put in.

The side track between Windsor and Medina, known as Cleveland, will be taken up and a new track made two and one-half miles west. This is for advantage as a meeting point, the present location delaying trains in waiting for others to pass.

The history of the townsites of Cleveland is apparently closed up by this move. Old timers will remember that Cleveland was once boomed considerably, and over \$3000 worth of town lots sold from it. They have long since disappeared into the surrounding prairie and Cleveland is a thing of the past.

There will be a great deal of work done at Apple Creek near Bismarck. Several of the bridges, of which there are seven or eight in a short distance, will be taken down and the creek bed filled up. The bed of the creek is also to be changed and the waters conducted through a different channel, where less bridging is necessary.

The farmers who have been getting the old ties for fuel are beginning to appreciate the privilege. Heretofore many of the ties have been piled up and burned.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

The Government's Investigation of Water Storage and Irrigation of Arid Lands—If Successful it will add Many Hundred Million Dollars to the National Wealth.

The Orange Judd Farmer, the widely circulated farming and live stock journal, published at Chicago, is devoting a good deal of space to a series of articles on the possibilities of agriculture and the certainty of crops in the so called arid tracts east of the Rocky mountains, provided proper irrigation means can be obtained. The general discussion of this project in the newspapers of the country is timely and will help the two Dakotas equally with other territories or states where these arid lands are situated.

The soil of this vast region, which includes the two Dakotas, has never had the phosphates, potash, soluble iron and other elements necessary to plant and animal life leached out by surplus water and heavy rainfall. The bulk of these soils contain nearly all of the original elements, the same that they had when first deposited thousands or tens of thousands of years ago, and only require a barely sufficient quantity of moisture to supply sap for the plants, and immense crops can be gathered for centuries to come.

Everywhere throughout the west, congress is being urged to take the initiatory step to develop competent irrigation systems which will answer the purposes required. It is peculiarly the province of the government to experiment with this national problem and an appropriation of \$250,000 has already been made for the purpose of studying the regions of "arid" lands lying along the eastern sides of the Rocky and other western ranges. The government has now a large force of investigators who will, during the present and the next two months, carefully examine these regions, and the adjacent mountains, to ascertain how the mountain waters can be conserved in storage reservoirs, and spread out over hundreds of millions of acres of valuable lands.

The two Dakotas are more than entitled to government assistance in establishing an irrigation system, by which their vast tracts of virgin soil can become certain a d productive grain fields. Our first senators and congressmen could do nothing better during their entire terms than to procure adequate governmental assistance in developing a water supply from the artesian reservoirs that underlie this region,—as if not used expressly designed for such a contingency. It is easy to figure that in this one season alone, an artesian well which would irrigate a section of land, would pay for itself twice over, and leave

certainty of future crops for years to come.

On the first of next month a committee of the national senate will start out on a tour through the mountain states and territories to collect information on the subject of water storage and the irrigation of arid lands. It would be well, if this committee should go over the Northern Pacific, to have the officials of the territorial government or the constitutional convention issue a formal invitation to the committee to include in their researches the necessities of Dakota in this same line; and urge upon them the investigation of the artesian well plan, which is nearly everywhere received as entirely feasible.

A New Style of Cars.

The Northern Pacific has just received twenty new colonist sleepers that are models of beauty, convenience and comfort, and contain many improvements over the ordinary colonist sleeper, or so-called tourist car, generally in use.

Each car has fourteen sections with gentlemen's toilet room in one end, and the ladies' room, supplied with marble-topped washstand and force pump, in the other. In one end of the car is a Baker fireproof heater, which heats the car by means of hot water conducted through pipes. In the opposite end of the car is a cooking range surrounded by good kitchen facilities. Opposite this range is a twenty gallon cooler for drinking water, also a large tank holding seventy gallons of water for general use.

These cars are finished in natural woods—ash, maple and butternut—beautifully polished, and at night are lighted up with eight Acme lamps exactly similar to those in use on Pullman sleepers. The sections are divided by sliding head-boards, effecting a privacy not possible in the present style of cars, where the sections are separated by a wire netting. An ingenious arrangement of the seats enables them to be extended flat or with head rests when prepared for bedding, and under each seat is a box in which can be stored bedding or small baggage. In each section there is also provided a movable table similar to those in use in Pullman cars, which is extremely convenient for many purposes. All cars are provided with curtain rods.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Northern Pacific employs a porter to look after these sleepers, all holders of second class Montana and Pacific coast tickets are allowed to use them free of charge. The Northern Pacific has a greater number of these sleepers in service than any other transcontinental line, their total equipment now amounting to 63 cars.

For the National Encampment G. A. R.

"The Northwestern Line"—C. St. P., M. & O. Ry.—will sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return from August 21st to 28th, inclusive, at one fare for the round trip, good to return at any time between August 27th and September 5th, and by special arrangement tickets may be extended to September 30th, on application prior to September 3d, to the Joint Agent at Milwaukee.

For full information apply to agents of "The Northwestern Line," or address
T. W. LEASDALE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Fargo, D. T., July 15, 1889.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final five years proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Roderick Rose, judge of the district court, or in case of his absence, then before T. F. Branch, clerk of the district court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T., on Thursday, September 5, 1889, viz:
DAVID CARSON,
H. E. No. 16,633, for the northeast quarter section 14, township 22, range 62.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Duncan Mettrimon, William F. Linton, Benjamin Decker, Michael Waggoner, all of Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE,
Register.

Niekus & Baldwin, Claimant's Attorneys.
First publication July 25, 1889.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Fargo, D. T., July 17, 1889.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final five years proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Roderick Rose, judge of the district court, or in case of his absence, then before T. F. Branch, clerk of the district court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T., on Wednesday, September 4, 1889, viz:
ALBERT FOURNIER,
H. E. No. 17,194, for the southeast quarter section 1, township 22, range 62.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Anton Fried, H. K. Stover, Paul Turput, and Frank Genill, all of Gray, Stutsman county, D. T.

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G. HARRINGTON,

DEALER IN

COAL, WOOD,

Flour and Feed.

JAMESTOWN, D. T.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN READERS.

Insecticides, Their Preparation and Uses. Formulae for Some of the Most Valuable Remedies Against Insect Pests, with Directions for Their Application.

The principal remedies effective against insects are (1) arsenical poisons that kill through the stomach, and (2) alkalies, acids, oils, mixtures and powders from the plants hellebore and pyrethrum that kill by direct contact with the insect to be destroyed. The best known arsenical poisons are Paris green and London purple, used in the proportions of one pound of the poison to 150 to 200 gallons of water. Professor Cook favors one pound to 200 gallons of water as being strong enough. This solution is best applied by throwing it through a fine spray nozzle. Care must be taken to prevent the powder from settling at the bottom of the solution by frequent stirring. These poisons are also used dry, especially for the potato beetle, in proportions varying with different operators from one part of the poison to fifty or 100 parts of the diluent, which may be plaster, air slacked lime or fine wood ashes. Here, also, care is required to have the mixing thoroughly done, and their names suggest the necessity for caution in their use, as both are deadly poisons.

Hellebore is a poisonous powder made from the plant *Veratrum alba* and kills either by being eaten or by contact. It is the best remedy known for the currant worm and is best used dry, blown from a bellows.

Pyrethrum is known as Persian insect powder and California buhach. Both are effective if fresh and pure. Pyrethrum kills by contact only and soon becomes worthless when exposed to the air. It is an excellent remedy against cabbage insects and many others, including vermin on fowls and for freeing rooms from flies and mosquitoes, and is harmless to animals: one form for use as a dry powder diluted with from six to eight parts of flour. It may also be used in a fine water spray, one ounce to three gallons.

To make kerosene emulsion, dissolve half a pound of soap in one gallon of boiling water, remove it from the fire and mix with two gallons of kerosene, turning the mixture with a syringe or pump until it becomes a creamy mass. Before using it this must be diluted with nine parts of water to one of the emulsion. On the tender leaves of young plants more water should be used. Besides its use as an insecticide on plants, it is efficient in destroying vermin on animals and in hen houses.

A good wash for the trunks of trees to prevent injury from borers and the bark louse is made from a strong solution of soft soap in hot water and afterwards adding a little crude carbolic acid; the wash is to be applied with a brush in the late spring and early summer to prevent the laying of insect eggs. Sifted coal ashes will be found useful against cucumber and melon bugs. Many other remedies come well recommended, but those named are the ones in most common use. Spraying with a solution of Paris green, the only known effective remedy for the codling moth, is, at the same time, equally so against all leaf eating insects, and is gaining a good reputation as against the plum curculio. Appliances for using insecticides can now usually be obtained from leading dealers in agricultural implements.

One of the most difficult pests to handle is the squash vine borer, which lays its yellowish eggs on the stem of the plant, near its root, in July. As soon as hatched the caterpillar bores in, and when full grown is about an inch in length. When once in the stem and fairly at work the vine wilts and usually dies in August. A solution of Paris green applied to the stem for the length of a foot or so before the eggs have hatched would kill them, but with such vines the application is difficult, and after a rain would have to be repeated. If mixed with some sticky substance like molasses in the solution it might be more durable. Covering some of the first joints with earth will keep the vine alive by causing it to throw out new roots, but sustenance from the main root will be cut off by the insect.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

If Carlyle predicted as far back as 1866 the greatness of Bismarck, his wife is to be credited with prophetic instinct in forecasting the baseness and ignominy of Pigott. In her diary, under date of April 27, 1845, occurs this entry: "Young Mr. Pigott will rise to be a Robespierre of some sort. He will cause many heads to be removed from the shoulders they belong to, and will eventually have his own head removed from his own shoulders." As an instance of successful prophecy that passage is certainly remarkable. If Pigott failed to become a Robespierre of any recognized type—for Robespierre can be anything the biographer or historian chooses to make of him—he certainly has cut off more heads than poor, credulous Macdonald's, and lost his own as well.—New York Tribune.

He Was Running the Train.

A good story is told about one of the Maine Central engineers, says The Bangor Commercial. Last summer when the Vanderbilt car was at Bar Harbor the manager of the Maine Central sent an engine down there to take the car to Portland. The run was made in very quick time, and at Brunswick the train stopped to take on water. While there Mr. Vanderbilt got out and said to the engineer that he didn't want him to drive so fast. The engineer, the veteran Simpson, looked at him for a quarter of a minute, and then said: "I am running this train under orders from Payson Tucker to be in Portland at 1:37. If you want to stop here, all right. If you want to go to Portland, get in." He got in.—True Flag.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS.

An Expert's Conclusions Based on Four Years' Experiments.

The constantly increasing use of chemical fertilizers makes all information in regard to them that has been derived from actual experiments of very general interest, especially to farmers who cannot conveniently add to their own supply of barnyard manure by purchasing from stables in the near by towns. To the question, "Can chemical fertilizers compete with barnyard manures?" Mr. G. H. Whitchee, the director of the New Hampshire experiment station, answers, as the results of four years' experiments with the two classes impartially tried, that, "Chemicals rightly proportioned can be used as a complete substitute for barnyard manures; that they will produce as great a value of crop, dollar for dollar, as manure, and that they improve the quality of the hay by increasing the clover and indirectly the supply of available nitrogen is increased."

Furthermore, the director advises farmers to buy dissolved bone black, containing 16 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid; muriate of potash, containing 50 per cent. of actual potash, and sulphate of ammonia, containing 20 per cent. of nitrogen, and from these crude materials mix such combinations as are best suited to the soil and crops under cultivation. The materials may be obtained from any fertilizer manufacturer in forms ready for use, and may be mixed in the required amounts as one would mix cornmeal, shorts and cottonseed together for feeding.

It is to be observed that in the experiments referred to test the comparative value of manufactured and barn yard manures the money value of the latter may have been placed higher than it would be in some other sections of the country, the 94 cords used on an acre, from steers well fed with hay, straw, cottonseed and cornmeal, being estimated at \$33. The cost of the chemical fertilizer was also \$33. The first and second years the crop was corn, the third oats, and the fourth grass.

From the combinations given as having all been tested and found well adapted to the conditions in New Hampshire, only a few can be reproduced here. Each combination is for one acre, and in no case should more than 150 pounds be put in the hill, the remainder being sown broadcast.

Chemicals for corn and wheat: Dissolve bone black, 325; muriate of potash, 125; sulphate of ammonia, 75—225 pounds.

For ensilage: Dissolved bone black, 350; muriate of potash, 200; sulphate of ammonia, 50—500.

For oats: Dissolved bone black, 320; muriate of potash, 165; sulphate of ammonia, 65—500.

For hay: Dissolved bone black, 325; muriate of potash, 254; sulphate of ammonia, 21—500. If four or five crops of hay are wanted a second combination is recommended of bone black, 700; muriate, 200; sulphate, 50—850.

For potatoes: Dissolved bone black, 340; muriate of potash, 160—500. In planting corn and potatoes it is recommended to first plant and cover the seed as though no fertilizer was to be used, and immediately after apply the 150 pounds on the top of the hill or drill, leaving it there to be washed down into the soils by the rains.

A Woman's Invention for the Blind.

Mlle. Mulot, of Angers, has invented a method by which the blind can easily correspond with those who see. The invention is, therefore, a marked improvement on the Braille system of raised letters, by which persons afflicted with loss of sight correspond with each other only. Mlle. Mulot's apparatus is really a little printing press in a portfolio about the size of a sheet of note paper. The blind person spreads it out and impresses the letters required on white paper, under which there is a colored pad which gives them a blue appearance, and they are thus not only brought out in relief for the touch of those deprived of sight, but are also visible to the eyes of those who see. One of Mlle. Mulot's blind pupils has been able, by means of this system, to take part in a competitive examination for the diploma of elementary teacher, and to "distance" some of the candidates who were in possession of their visual faculties.—New York Telegram.

Bucklen's Arnica Salvo.

The best Salvo in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Letter Chapped Hands, Chills, Burns, Scalds, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Baldwin & Smith.

Advice to mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25c. a bottle.

HORSE CUREMENTS.

Nepesin, Ill., May 20, 1888. My mare caught cold; result, swelled limbs; lump between fore-legs and inflammation. Cured her with St. Jacobs Oil. L. O. GARDNER.

Winsboro, Tex., June 20, 1888. My horse was hurt on hind leg; suffered 10 months; was cured by St. Jacobs Oil; cure has remained permanent. W. J. CLINE.



THE LADIES DELIGHTED.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

The Excursion Line.

Since its advent into the northwestern field, about three years ago, "The Burlington" has come to the front as the favorite line for large excursion parties. In June 1888, this line carried the northwestern delegates to the national democratic convention at St. Louis by special train, to their entire satisfaction. In the same month "The Burlington" was the people's line to the national republican convention at Chicago, carrying in four days over four thousand delegates and visitors to that gathering. The Knights of Pythias also selected it as their line to the Supreme Lodge meeting at Cincinnati. This year the teachers of Minnesota and the northwest selected "The Burlington" as the official route to their great meeting at Nashville. The reason is that this is the superior route for all large parties. For tickets and rates, address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. E. & N. E. R. R., St. Paul, Minn., or call on your local agent.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ITCHING and Irritating Eruptions and every form of skin and head disease, from a common Pimple to the worst case of Scrofula, can be cured by the use of **Bludbilder**, the new Vegetable Blood Purifier, internally, and **Cole's Carbolic Acid**, the Great Skin Remedy, externally.

Bludbilder Is a concentrated vegetable extract and possesses wonderful tonic, alterative and blood purifying qualities. It renews and enriches the blood and through it reaches every part of the body, imparts life and vigor to all its functions and strengthens and builds up the system. It is the best known remedy for all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Boils, Tumors, Mercurial Poisoning and Constitutional Disorders, Dietses, Pimples and Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, and all diseases caused by an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood. Small doses and pleasant to take. Price \$1 Six for \$5. Prepared only by J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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BALDWIN & SMITH.

SEVENTH POINT

You should read THE SEVENTH POINT because you can afford it. The price is so low and the way it is really the cheapest thing on earth. One cent means practically nothing—until you spend it. Then you may make it mean a great deal, according as you invest it. A thing is cheap if it costs little, and is worth much. THE SEVENTH POINT is like a telegraph from the whole world to your brain. To keep it in constant working order costs you but one cent a day. That's why it's cheap—because it renders a great service for an insignificant price.

Remember—Its circulation is 200,000 a day—over a million a week—and it costs you only a cent a month, four months \$5.00—write cost a day.

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REVOLVERS

SMITH & WESSON PATTERN
38 Calibre.

Single Action, Shell Extracting... \$5 00
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Made of the best material, in the best possible manner. Every arm warranted. Any of the above sent C. O. D. by Express, with privilege of examination before paying.

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Rare and Valuable

Are the many Goods we are still receiving. Our immense new Stock of Fine Goods and bewildering LOW PRICES cannot fail to attract the attention of every wide-awake individual. Many choice patterns of

LAWNS, CHALLIE and BATISTE CLOTH

Just received. We have the largest assortment of GINGHAMS and PRINTS in the city to select from. Our line of RIBBONS and HOSIERY is larger than ever before. Come and visit us, if only to see our GOODS and learn our PRICES.

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ALL SUMMER GOODS

Must be Sold Regardless of Cost to make room for

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You will be astonished at the prices we Make You. Call in.

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Incorporated by the Legislature, for Educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote. Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with five similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Ed. J. Bourgeois
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. La. Nat'l Bk.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 13, 1889.

Capital Prize, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5
Tenths \$2; 1/20ths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.
1 Prize of \$200,000 is..... \$200,000
1 Prize of 100,000 is..... 100,000
1 Prize of 50,000 is..... 50,000
1 Prize of 25,000 is..... 25,000
2 Prizes of 10,000 are..... 20,000
5 Prizes of 5,000 are..... 25,000
25 Prizes of 1,000 are..... 25,000
100 Prizes of 500 are..... 50,000
200 Prizes of 250 are..... 50,000
500 Prizes of 100 are..... 50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$500 are..... 50,000
100 Prizes of 300 are..... 30,000
100 Prizes of 100 are..... 10,000

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999 Prizes of \$100 are..... 99,900
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\$1,134 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,054,800

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AGENTS WANTED.

For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured, if you enclose an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN,
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By ordinary letter, containing Money Order, issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft, or Postal Note.

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
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REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

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THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN
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Express Trains Daily, to which are attached
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No Change of Cars
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ALFRED STEEL

NORTH DAKOTA'S SIZE.

A Big State, with Big Farms, Big Crops and a Big Future.

Our Healthy Climate and Fertile Soil Are Becoming Widely Known.

Our Eastern and Western Neighbors Aid Us in Forming a Wonderful Trio of States.

THREE BIG STATES.

Two persons realize the immense size and possibilities of Dakota and her neighbors, Minnesota and Montana. Some comparisons may be of value in establishing these facts. The combined area of the three commonwealths—378,500 square miles—bears the following proportion in the total area of the United States—2,600,000 square miles—to-wit:

AREA DAKOTA, MINNESOTA AND MONTANA.

The last Federal census shows that the nine leading field crops—corn, wheat, hay, oats, cotton, barley, rye, potatoes and buckwheat—were produced on an acreage much less than that of Dakota and Minnesota, and omitting corn the eight were the product of an area less than that of Montana. The entire American farms in the last census year included an area of 27,000 square miles, comparing with the above as follows:

THE ENTIRE AMERICAN FARMS.

The corn grew on a field about the size of the state of Kansas; the wheat covered the area of the state of Alabama; the area from which the hay was cut equaled the state of Pennsylvania; the oats covered two states like Maryland; the cotton was grown on two states like Vermont; the state of New Jersey was large enough to produce all the barley, rye and buckwheat, the acreage given to each of these three crops being about equal to a fair-sized North Dakota county.

The total area assigned to the production of wool, beef, pork, butter, eggs, milk, cheese and garden products, in the United States by the last census, was 275,000 square miles.

THE AMERICAN GARDEN AND PASTURE.

Of 20,000 square miles less than the combined area of Dakota and Montana, which, with Minnesota's 83,000 square miles, leaves a grand total of over 1,000 square miles in the three commonwealths for mountain, mineral and timber land. Montana and Minnesota are both rich in minerals and timber; even Dakota's opulence figures up \$35,000,000 in gold and silver in the last decade, while Montana's contribution to the fund of precious metals is greater than all the gold and silver known to be in existence at the beginning of the Christian era.

Of the three great commonwealths, with an acreage exceeding that on which all the principal crops of the United States in the last census year were produced, Dakota is the largest and more strictly agricultural and pastoral. It has a brief history, but one replete with energy and thrift; a grand example of what can be accomplished by a thriving, industrious and intelligent people in a healthy climate and on fertile soil; a living example of the declaration of Dr. Loring, formerly of the national agricultural department, that "the prosperity of the American farmer is, in fact, unparalleled in any country on earth." Dakota is but partially developed, with room yet for millions of people.

Room: room to turn round in, to breathe and be free.

And grow to be a grant-to-sail as at sea.

COME TO NORTH DAKOTA.

Senator Ben Wade long ago said: "By the year 1900 every acre of good agricultural soil in the United States will be worth \$50 an acre. It will soon be beyond the reach of the poor." The senator's forecast will come close to verification. Our population is rapidly increasing and, aside from the natural growth, every year Europe sends to our shores more people than the present population of North Dakota. The tenants of European farms understand, as Americans do not, the value of land, and many of our free acres are rapidly becoming the property of men who have not yet acquired our speech, but who are wisely availing themselves, as American tenants and landless poor of the East are not, of Uncle Sam's free gift of farms. The foreigners who come to North Dakota and other parts of the West are industrious, temperate, law-abiding and soon become rich. The vacant lands will ere long be occupied. The thousands of the overcrowded East who want homes should ponder this fact and, asserting the spirit of American independence, throw off the yoke of tenantry, come to North Dakota and be free. Come now, at the beginning of statehood, and assist in lifting North Dakota still higher—if that is possible—among the bright galaxy of states.

BOOMING DAKOTA TOWNS.

In a recent issue of The Arkansas Traveler there appeared a write-up for Park River and North Dakota covering a column and a half of space. The article closed with the following paragraph: "To those wishing to invest, we say, come. To those with wealth, we say, come and get greater wealth. To those with small means, we most assuredly say come to this land of plenty. To those seeking homes and a pleasant climate, we extend an invitation, and to all, whether rich or poor, great or small, we say come to this, the land of plenty, and your harvest will surely be great, and the only regret that you will have is that you had not been here before."

"It would be considerably more expensive," I remonstrated, faintly. "You might draw the money out of the building association," she suggested; and then I knew that our savings in that institution were doomed. Aunt Jane lingered a long time. In justice to my wife, I must admit she had become oblivious of the fact that all these improvements depended upon a legacy which could only be possessed after the death of her venerable relative. A day or so after she had decided that the house was to be thoroughly renovated, my wife said to me:

A MESSAGE.

O'er the great gray breast of the restless sea
A breeze is sighing;
Not the breeze should sigh, for the breeze is free—
Free o'er the ocean flying.

'Tis I should sigh by the great gray sea
While the day's a-waning,
Will the breeze not carry a sigh for me
Soft as it goes complaining?

If a breath crept close and then kissed your face
As with tender greeting,
Would you guess and know through the wild
fresh space
Whence came the voice entreating?

Would you hear over there by your great gray sea
What the wind was saying,
Understand the tale in that whisp'ring plea,
Know what the prayer was praying?

Ah, the breeze comes back with the fair gray dawn
O'er gray sea stealing,
And the sun greets sea with a fire new born
Strong for my faint heart's healing.

And I know you said some word to the breeze,
Some word love-meaning,
For it kissed me a kiss from the cool soft sea
Sweet as their tender shewing.
—Alice Comyns Carr in Temple Bar.

MY WIFE'S LEGACY.

"I don't like to calculate upon such things," observed my wife; "but if Aunt Jane were to die I should not be a bit surprised if she left us that old fashioned set of silver that belonged to my great grandparents."

Out of consideration for the printer I will omit indications of the emphasis with which she usually spoke. If the reader will kindly consider every second word printed in small caps or italics he will have some faint idea of her manner of expressing herself.

"It is a very handsome set," I returned, glancing about our modest dining room, "and will hardly accord with our furniture."

"It wouldn't look at all well with that sideboard," returned my wife, promptly, "it is so dreadfully shabby—oh, of course I mean the sideboard, not the silver; don't be so smart."

"I suppose, then, if such a thing were to happen, you'd have to have a new sideboard."

She nodded complacently. "I saw such a lovely one down town today; antique oak, beautifully carved. I do admire oak so much."

"But the rest of the furniture is walnut," I objected.

"Walnut is altogether out of style, especially for dining rooms," she replied, with a disdainful glance at the chairs which we had once found very good to look at; "and, after all, the sideboard is by so much the most expensive piece of furniture in a dining room that it doesn't cost much more to get a whole set than just that one piece. And even a walnut sideboard, new, would not look well with these chairs and this table."

I said nothing, and the tacit surrender was accepted by my wife. Thenceforth it was understood that if Aunt Jane should bequeath us the silver, we were to purchase a new set of dining room furniture.

The next evening, as we were again at dinner, my wife remarked:

"I have been looking at carpets today, and saw one that just suits me; rich and subdued, you know, but not dingy."

"Carpets," I repeated in some surprise. "I didn't know that there was one needed this season."

"Why, stupid," rejoined my wife, petulantly (and the emphasis was all upon the pet name), "did we not agree that the dining room must be refurnished; and this carpet is so old and worn, of course it would not do at all with new furniture."

Again I acquiesced silently, and she proceeded to make plans for meeting me the next day to examine and choose the carpet and furniture to be purchased later on. Well, if my wife's relations left her handsome silver, I must of course provide things in keeping with it.

She met me according to appointment, and, having inspected the articles, gave me to understand that my taste was so execrable as not to merit a moment's consideration, and announcing her own choice, suggested coolly:

"And now let's go look at the wall paper."

"Wall paper?" I echoed, blankly.

"Of course; the room must be repapered if it is refurnished. As for the wood work, I suppose there is no help for that; it will just have to be reglazed. Can they make that natural wood finish on wood that has been painted?"

I stared aghast; that silver was going to cost me a pretty sum. But I was helpless, entirely so; my wife had made up her mind.

That evening she was much elated at the prospect of being surrounded by such things as she had that day selected. There was but one cloud on her horizon.

"The dining room will be nicer than the parlors," she remarked, plaintively; "I am afraid that they will really look shabby."

I said nothing, hoping that if she were not contradicted, she would not pursue the subject further.

Vain hope! She had fixed it in her own mind that silence gave consent, and when I came home the next evening, had assumed that the parlors were to be newly fitted up.

"Don't you think," she said, coaxingly, "that as long as the parlors and dining room are to be torn up, and we are to have the painters and paper hangers here, we might as well have the whole house done? It would be very little more trouble, and then it would all look nice together."

"It would be considerably more expensive," I remonstrated, faintly. "You might draw the money out of the building association," she suggested; and then I knew that our savings in that institution were doomed.

Aunt Jane lingered a long time. In justice to my wife, I must admit she had become oblivious of the fact that all these improvements depended upon a legacy which could only be possessed after the death of her venerable relative.

A day or so after she had decided that the house was to be thoroughly renovated, my wife said to me:

"I have been examining the parlor carpets, and I find that by using the best parts of both, and buying a wide border, I can get quite a new carpet for our bedroom, absolutely unworn."

"Indeed!" I remarked, with pleased surprise; there was one thing that she would not want, anyhow.

"Yes, and the carpet that is now on it has enough good to cover the children's room, if I put the worn part under the bed. Or maybe I'd better put that on the spare room," she added, reflectively, "and give that one to the children. Theirs gets such hard wear that an old one will not last any time hardly."

I said nothing, but felt greatly relieved. "As long as we don't have to buy a bedroom carpet," she remarked, insinuatingly, "don't you think we could afford a new set of furniture?"

"No, I don't," I returned, savagely; whereupon she burst into tears and called me a heartless monster. To pacify her, I had to promise the furniture, together with a new silk and a sealskin, that the mistress of the house might be as fine as her dwelling.

"It does seem a shame," she said, a few days afterward, "to spend so much money on this house. That's very handsome and expensive paper that we looked at, and to substitute an archway for the folding doors will cost something"—this was the first that I heard of the archway—"and then those lovely carpets cut up to fit these small rooms, too!"

"Yes, it is a shame," I replied, hardly crediting my senses. Not all had been lost, although much had been in danger. "I am so glad that you think so," returned my wife, briskly; "I was sure that you would agree with me that it would be wiser for us to find a house that suits us better, and buy right away. Real estate is cheap now, they say—there's so much in the market."

She tried to put on a knowing look; if she had known half as much about that subject as about managing me, I should have felt impressed. As it was I weakly objected:

"My dear, I don't know where in the world I could get the money to buy a larger and better house, any house at all in fact."

"But if real estate is a drug on the market I do not want to sell," I retorted, thinking cunningly to turn her own weapon upon herself.

"There are those shares of stock then," "But that stock is going up daily; if I wait six months I can get double what it would bring now; or hold it, and draw big interest on my investment."

"Well, what else are you going to do? You said yourself that we must have a larger and better house."

Thereupon I mentally bade a regretful farewell to the stock and the money which I had expected to make by holding it. My wife occupied her leisure time for the next three weeks in looking for a residence which should be in all respects suitable for the furniture we were going to buy. What she would desire next, I could not guess, unless she should become thoroughly dissatisfied with me.

At the end of the period mentioned I came home one evening to find her in tears.

"Aunt Jane's dead," she sobbed; "the poor old lady died this morning. I have just come from her house."

As Aunt Jane had been at the point of death for the past six months, I was hardly surprised to hear this bit of news. I did my best to comfort my wife, however, and comforted myself like a dutiful nephew-in-law at the mournful ceremonies following the death.

When I returned home the day after the funeral, my wife met me at the door, her face flushed, her eyes blazing.

"What do you suppose that old crank has done?" she demanded.

"What old crank?" I inquired wonderingly.

"Why, Aunt Jane, of course."

"I'm sure I don't know," I returned, mildly; "but you should remember, my dear, that—"

"Oh, I know she's dead. She wouldn't give her things away under any other circumstances. She's left me \$100 in cash, and that dear old silver to my second cousin, John Scott. He'll sell it, and spend every cent on liquor and cigars and horses. I know he will."

Then the blaze in her eyes was quenched by a flood of tears. I did my best to soothe her, but my efforts were useless. I assured her that if her cousin sold the silver we would buy it.

"I don't want it," she declared; "I won't have it—very vehemently—and I won't get a single new thing in the house, or a new dress, or that sealskin, or anything. I'll just stay here with things as they are, and John Scott can keep his silver, and you can keep your building association money and stock, too. So there, now."

After that I did not try to assuage her grief. I was afraid that consolation might be costly.—Goo! Housekeeping.

A NATIONAL FLOWER.

A lively discussion is going on in the Eastern press over the question as to whether the United States has a floral emblem. England has the rose, Scotland the thistle, Ireland the shamrock, Wales the leek, France the lily, etc., but what have we? The list suggested ranges through botanical literature, for America has a bewildering variety of beautiful flowers. Dakota desires now to take a hand in the discussion, and respectfully presents the flour made from No. 1 hard. It is a plain article to begin with, but can be moulded into many useful, ornamental and palatable forms.

Picayunes.

The cry of a sick dog is a bark in distress. It must be very small beer that will soothe him.

A noodle is most apt to find himself in the soup.

The tocsin of war is a thing that makes the welkin ring.—New Orleans Picayune.

LOVE IS BEST.

Maiden, frolicsome and fair,
Life's joys, not a care,
Love you know not, neither sorrow;
Live today and trust to-morrow;
"Should I love?" the maid replies;
"Love steals youth, brings tears and sighs;
Liberty is far above;
Give me that and farewell love."

Maiden, now we meet once more,
Changed your song from that of yore.
When the leaping billows foam
Round the crags that shield your home,
When the sea fog creeps before you,
Waving ghostly shroud shapes o'er you,
Then your heart, with longing mad,
Prays for him, your sailor lad;
All the woman rising, yeams
For the love the maiden spurns
"Why not love?" the wife replies;
"Naught in life yields sweeter prize.
Love is lasting, life is weary.
Love lifts shadows dark and dreary,
Pours the golden glamour o'er us,
Hallows all that lie before us.
Tired hearts have e'er confessed,
Storm or sunlight, Love is best."
—Mortimer Foy in Godley's Lady's Book.

THE FALLEN PINE.

The poets tell us of a period (it is always "a long time ago") when all the animals conversed as well as sung, and when—if we believe the immortal legends—every created thing had its expressive tongue.

We are told that even the very stones had language audible and eloquent. The Old Testament gives us more than one instance of the time when what we now call the inanimate spake in instructive tones.

The story of the trees who wanted a king to rule over them is among the most interesting. There is another tradition which, while it does not lie in the authority of the Scriptures, has scriptural fact as its basis. Who is there that has not heard the legend of the Aspen, which received the curse of a perpetual palsy because of its refusal to bow its head in sorrow on the doleful day of the crucifixion, when all nature was in mourning?

The story of the Aspen is the story of Pride. Let me tell you another—the legend of the Fallen Pine. This, however, cannot claim a birth coeval with creation or the crucifixion, for the impress of modern thought is seen in the coinage of the tale.

Have you ever traveled over among the Sierras, and have you ever listened to the croonings of the old priestesses and nuns there?

It will be a long time before the last vestiges of the early Spanish ecclesiasticism is gone from those regions in our far west, where its missionaries half-wasted heroic lives, especially in the sunset lands of the New World. But I am not sure that what I am about to relate comes from the pious exile from the mother country. But where did the "good mother" who related it to me receive it?

Listen to the legend, though if you have traveled in the Sierras you may have heard the story there:

There is, by a way-side, a great fallen pine. You see in the slopes of the Sierras many of its companions—pines (not redwood) with a girth of more than thirty feet at your height above their base. At the foot of this prostrate monarch, its near companion of centuries ago, there still stands a mighty oak, tossing its brawny, mossy arms to the sky. It stands a vigil, perhaps now neither sorrowing nor exulting. If you enter the little cabin near by the "good mother," though it may be that she has never been a real mother at all, earning her title by deeds of devotion, heroism and sacrifice, and we might therefore say that the "ancient maiden" there will tell you; not like the story monger at Waterloo who rehearses for a son the affair there to the great historian of "Les Miserables," but will recount to you the long, long quarrel betwixt the pine and the oak. As you may never travel there, or perhaps the old cronies is there no more, for it has been years since I was there, I will therefore tell you the story as it came to me:

It was many and many years ago that the pine and the oak sprang up there, side by side. They grew together lovingly and happily until they had passed the period of their "teens," as the word expresses it. At length, and when, in the language of the modern pen, they began to hear the gossip of the world, when they heard of "society," when they heard of the jealousies among neighboring beauties, and the contrasting of the virtues of trees, then it was that troubles began. The winds that came from far off seas (for it is a stormy country there) tossed their branches together, and the "family jars" may be said to have then commenced in earnest.

The harsh wood of the oak rubbed against the tender pine, and white blood ran from the open veins. "You are becoming too familiar over there!" It was the pine that spoke thus, while the oak replied:

"Pooh! your smell is disagreeable, and that vile blood of yours has defiled my fingers!"

"You are a cross vixen; don't scratch me so," the pine now complained.

The clouds wept and with their tears washed the wounds of the pine. But they could not blot out the memory of the ugly words spoken.

Every time the winds came, and they came frequently, for it is, as I have said, a stormy country there—every time the winds came the wrangles were renewed, and the bitter and reproachful complaining words would come again.

The pine called the oak an obstinate and cruel neighbor, vowing he would no longer live by his side. Hear his resolution:

"I am going to leave you; I shall grow far away from you; and forthwith the pine turned his head away in disdainful pride. He grew away from the oak. He grew rapidly—far more so than his neighbor—and was soon high up in the sky, his branches leaning far and anxiously to the morning light. He waited back; it is said, this farewell to the oak: "Good-by, Scrub! You can scratch my face no more!"

From this time on it was a war of words only, for the branches of the pine

oak's inferiority. Again there was a "Good-by, Scrub!"

The oak was piqued and wounded to the core. He shouted up to the pine:

"I don't care what you say about me! I know I am prized above you for my noble qualities of strength and toughness and weight."

"You boast of your virtues, you clumsy thing!" retorted the pine. "You say you are useful, while I am not only useful but I am ornamental—a joy in the world. I am light of weight; am easily wrought. I travel over all the earth; am found in every place and in every mansion under the sun, especially where there is a toy that delights the eye or the heart of childhood."

"Yes," quickly responded the oak, "but I make the vessels that bear you in your journeys over the sea."

"Bah!" said the pine, "you lie hidden away under the waters while I ride high above you in the heavens. You are a very beast of burden, and without me there would be no mast, no spar. Furthermore, as I am above the waters, with my eyes I see all the gay fashions of the world!"

"Fashions forsooth!" said the oak. "I know the fashions, for I wear them three times a year, while you, like a poor brute, have the same unvarying dress the whole year round—that old fashioned frock which you cannot change!"

This remark stung the pine to the very heart. There is no one who likes to have his or her garments criticised—"made fun of," so to speak. The pine flung back this in reply:

"You are a booby; you are a fickle, fadey thing; your colors soon change."

"Oh, yes," said the oak, "I know I change my livery; I get a new garment every year, fresh and beautiful, from the great milliner, Nature; and even if my old clothing does fade, the world says that in the sober seasons of the year my garb is lovely and becoming."

And the pine continued to grow further and further away with its branches. The oak stood leafless and trembling in the winter's cold, while the gay neighbor was rejoicing in its evergreen splendor, as it saw the many scions of its family around the varied mansions of earth—ornaments of a fadeless type.

The oak cast his eye downward and beheld the rich wealth at his feet. "Whom do you feed?" he cried, as he saw the great harvest of acorns scattered around, and upon which the beasts of the field and fowls of the air were feasting and fattening.

"I feed the sick!" replied the pine with a sigh. "Not only this, but the very ships which you boast of making, all receive a coating that comes from me."

Then the oak said: "If you do feed the sick, I warm and comfort the poor, the peasant and the prince alike."

"Yes, and I embellish the world even with so poor a thing as the smoke that I send away," impatiently retorted the pine.

And so they continued to boast and to quarrel as the years ran on. I need not tell you all that the good mother recounted to me of the long, long troubles between those neighbors. But the pine grew further and further away, its branches gathering weight with every summer sun. Again the storms came—for I have told you it was a stormy country there among the Sierras—and the autumn's rain had pelted the earth and the forest with long and steadfast fury.

"See how I defy even the blasts of winter!" exultantly cried out the pine; the winds that rushed through his branches were heard only in sighs and moans.

The oak, with his shorn limbs, stood trembling, while the fierce tempest came; its fury passed by, and the oak waved in obedience. But the proud pine, with heavy mantle and crown high in the heavens, his hold on the earth weakened by the softening winter rains, and leaning far away from the line of rectitude in his efforts to avoid the oak. But I need not tell the story further—fer! the pine is fallen!

And the good mother will tell you, as the moral of her song, that the story of the pine is also the story of pride.—M. V. Moore in Atlanta American.

DAKOTA NOTE AND COMMENT.

A 10,000 edition of the Edgeley Mail has just been printed to boom that section of North Dakota. Brother Gordon has caught on to some first-class Dakota matter and dished it up in splendid shape. This one issue will bring in many citizens. The good work is going rapidly on.

There has been a good deal of loose talk about the size of the Sisseton reservation. Instead of 3,000,000 acres it contains less than 1,000,000, one-quarter of which will go to the Indians in severalty, and the balance will no doubt be appraised and sold to actual settlers.

The Sunday Telegram, of Portland, Me., claims many home improvements and prospective additions to that city's industries have been "knocked out" by the local capitalists speculating in real estate in Sioux Falls and other Dakota cities.

There is a marked increase in the use of oat meal, and in the Southern states oats are being substituted for corn as feed for horses. Dakota raises the best oats in the country, and the future promises much for that crop in our territory.

North Dakota has eight pupils in the deaf mute school at Sioux Falls, and twenty-three come from South Dakota.

Bishop Marty, of the Catholic diocese of Dakota, has just let a contract for a \$19,500 residence at Sioux Falls.

A couple of gopher hunting parties in Dickey county reported 17,113 victims as the result of a week's hunt.

More and better stock is the demand now in the Dakotas.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their address and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., Pearl St., New York.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned firm has this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All accounts to be paid to W. H. Shandler, who will also settle for all liabilities of said firm. G. H. SPANGLER, SPANGLER & HAAS.

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JAMESTOWN

POPULATION 3,500

CITY NEWS.

From Thursday's Daily.

Smith Stimmel, of Fargo, president of the last council, is in town to-day.

C. F. Worden arrived in Jamestown yesterday from Pennsylvania.

H. H. Bell and wife, are registered at the Gladstone near Paris, Illinois.

The paycar went west this forenoon to relieve the boys all along the line.

Miss Emma A. Cranmer will lecture in the court house, July 28th, in the interests of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. J. J. Roper and daughter Maud are visiting their friends, the Porter's of Adrian, and expect to be absent a week or two.

"The Golden Gate Special," a train containing a large number of well eastern excursionists, bound for San Francisco, will pass through Jamestown tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock.

On Tuesday, of this week, the whole population of Devils Lake City turned out at the trial, to commend the justice on fining two violators of the game law \$10 each and costs.

Devils Lake Capital: Bert Requa and Dunk Morris were arrested today for shooting chickens out of season. Bert and Dunk say it is a mighty hard thing when out shooting plover to have a flock of chickens fly right under your nose and not shoot at them.

Every where throughout North Dakota a great scramble is going on for hay. The dry season has made nearly a total failure of the hay crop on the prairie, and farmers having stock are rushing to the hills to secure enough to winter it. Many are going a long distance, and hay will be high before next spring.

A finish fight has been agreed upon between Ike Hayes, the colored champion of the Missouri slope and Frank Gill, a Red river slugger, at Fargo. The time has not been fixed but will likely be in the early part of August. Hayes has fought one or two wicked fights. He don't drink or smoke and is said to have a good deal of science.

The North Dakota department of the Alliance Hail & Fire Insurance company is now in running order, and Chas. T. Hills has charge of the office, which is in the basement of the Metropolitan hotel. Mr. Hills is an expert at the office work and will make a most creditable assistant.

The big Baldwin engine bearing the manufacturers number 10000, which was presented to the Northern Pacific road it is said, by the Baldwin Locomotive works, as the prize offered to the railroad ordering the largest number of engines last year, arrived here last evening on its way to the cascade division. The engine is used in drawing roads over the mountains. The boiler is six feet in diameter and about thirty feet long; the cylinders are 22x28 inches, inside measurement; there are fifty-inch drivers, and eight wheels. It is said to be the largest locomotive in the world. A crowd of railroad men gathered around the mammoth machine and critically inspected it, one man said the monster looked as if it had power enough to pull all the loads that could be coupled on to it.

Pains in the small of the back indicate a diseased condition of the Liver or Kidneys, which may be easily removed by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. \$1.00 per bottle at Wonnemberg and Avis.

From Friday's Daily.

The bill of fare at the Gladstone bears the following injunction—"Take the Wisconsin Central for Milwaukee and Chicago."

A Minot Special to the Globe says: "News was received here today that the commission of William E. Mansfield as postmaster at this place had been issued, notwithstanding the false charges of his enemies. The citizens celebrated the event by a grand display of fireworks this evening."

The Alert, in its more commodious quarters, is better prepared than ever to do all kinds of job and book work, and fancy printing in the latest styles, at prices that are reasonable. Full list of invitations and complete stock of printers goods always on hand. New type faces

just received, orders taken for binding. Get your printing done in home institutions and patronize first class printers at home. Give the foreign solicitor the go-by—help out your local newspaper during dull times.

It is said that F. E. Michaels, long dispatcher in the Jamestown office, has been promoted to the superintendency of the Duluth and Manitoba road and that Mr. J. M. Graham has been given the title of general manager of the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific. All concerned have many friends here to congratulate them.

The members of the asylum board held their regular meeting yesterday and today. Messrs. Hubbard, Kennedy, Russell, Ren and Faucher were present. Nothing outside of routine business was transacted. President Faucher of the board, signed warrants, paying out some \$8,000 for the expenses of the institution. The board seems satisfied that their efforts to reduce expenses have been remarkably successful, and are evidences of the business-like qualifications of the members.

The full semi-annual statement of the treasurer of Stutsman county is published this week in The Weekly Alert and will be perused with interest by all taxpayers. Treasurer McGinnis adds a supplemental report, in which matters relating to delinquent taxes and a general financial review of the county are discussed. Auditor Graves also includes his report for the half year ending June 30th. The efforts of the commissioners and treasurer to bring the county warrants to par are commendable, and the recent sale of \$27,000 of bonds at five per cent premium, indicates that their work in this line has been a success.

The Gladstone is now running smoothly under the active care of Mr. Klaus and his efficient assistants. The office, hallways, wash room and other parts of the establishment have been re-painted and repaired. The dining room is a model of cleanliness and comfort, and the bill of fare second to none in Dakota. The register shows that the house is daily patronized, as it always has been, by the best class of travel and the usual large number of old timers. Mr. Klaus makes a clever landlord, and guests can be assured of excellent treatment on all occasions. The Gladstone is a center for everybody.

The way the drouth has affected the ranges in Montana is seen in the increasing numbers of stock being driven out of that territory for grass. Dakota will have to care for a good many of these herds, but even here it will be hard work to do this if rains don't make a good aftermath. A Fergus Falls paper tells of the arrival, that far east, of a large herd of horses from Montana, belonging to Albert Scheffer and ex-Gov. Hooser. They started to drive out of the country, but drouth made it impossible, as a three day's drive of forty miles a day nearly used up the animals. They were left at Jamestown several days to rest up on the trip east.

The unwarranted and ugly manner in which the Capital refers to Delegate Blewett of Jamestown, only serves to call attention to the fact that Mr. Blewett is one of the most respected and useful members of the constitutional convention and has already won the esteem of his fellow members by his active, clear-headed course, so far. Although in the minority in a party way, Mr. Blewett has been quickly recognized and is credited with introducing some important and useful business for the convention's consideration. Stutsman's delegates take high rank in the convention, and no projected and vicious backbiting of any one of them by Jamestown parties can add to the reputation of another or injure the gentleman singled out for attack.

The Bismarck Tribune predicted some days since that the Capital of this city, would come out in support of the "one house" vagary. And, behold, the prophecy is fulfilled. The various surmises as to how the Tribune happened to know what the policy of the alliance organ would be, which naturally suggest themselves, need not be here mentioned, but one of the "organ's" reasons for abandoning the two house system is worthy of note. It says that the council, being the smaller body, is made the point of attack by grasping corporations, and after capturing that body, "it is not necessary for monopolies to spend any time or money on the lower house." Well now, if soulless corporations have been discriminating against any legislators in the distribution of boodles, and this one house idea is to counteract that tendency, it's all right, but no one would ever have supposed that the official organ of the honest farmers would advance this as a reason for a change from the old, conservative plan.

The G. A. R. camp at Spiritwood lake is in the full blast of hilarity. There are quite a number of visitors from outside posts and many from Jamestown have joined the camp with their families. The beauty of the location is unsurpassed in Dakota and all are thoroughly enjoying themselves. Last night Post Commander Calkins, who had just succeeded in getting the veterans in line for a dress parade, was surprised by being arrested, and carried off to the guard house. He was afterwards tried by court martial on a long series of charges, the specifications alleging that, among other things he had failed to provide an American flag for the camp, that the flag had been found concealed in a gunny sack which was tied with a lady's garter; that the garter had not been promptly returned when demanded; that he failed to provide any straw for the soldiers, and was otherwise negligent and entirely worthless in the position. Commander Dickey and Nichols acted as attorneys. A swarm of witnesses completely probed the accused guilty, and he was punished accordingly. Many other war-like incidents have occurred during the week. The camp breaks tomorrow.

Sick headache is the bane of many lives. To cure and prevent this annoying complaint use Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Laxer and Kidney Pellets. They are agreeable to take and gentle in their action. 25 cents a vial at Wonnemberg & Avis.

Money to loan on real estate and chattels at lowest rates and upon shortest notice. Before making loans, please give us a call. PURCHASE & ROSE.

From Saturday's Daily.
Oh, the red-hot naughty ants,
How they clamor up your pants,
At the picnic in the cool and shady glen—
How they seem to take delight in
The obnoxious sport of biting
Gaily girls and modest gentlemen.—Ex.

Henry Doolittle was among the traveling salesmen at the Gladstone today.

R. C. Leavett, of Gall River, Minn., manager of the big lumber company of that name, is in the city.

Argus: Stutsman county "takes time by the forelock." She has called a republican county convention to elect "nine delegates to the state convention to be held at Fargo, August 21," before the state call has been formulated.

A party of Milwaukee gentlemen, Messrs. A. E. Helgen, Chas. E. Valbrath and A. L. S. Hildebrandt, are at the Gladstone hotel today, en route for Alaska. They expect to make a tour of that distant territory and return by way of the Union Pacific.

A blind man with a luxuriant growth of flaxen whiskers, a baking powder can (empty) in his hand, has been standing at the postoffice all day, silently supplicating for alms. His "veronica" is headed in large letters, "The eyesight is the greatest gift of God."

By notice in the weekly Alert it will be seen that Sheriff Schmitz will offer for sale considerable property belonging to Germain and Gibson of Montpelier, same to be sold in Jamestown August 31st, to satisfy claim of David Goodman. It is said that the firm has left the county.

Hillsboro Press: A farmer living near Keiso killed three of his most valuable horses last week. He thought they needed a little physic, so he went to work and put a twitch on their noses, and took a long necked bottle and forced down a large dose of linseed oil. The oil went down wrong and landed in their lungs, causing inflammation of those organs.

A committee of the city council was met by a number of ladies of the W. C. T. U. at the council rooms yesterday, and the matter of continuing the appropriation of \$25.00 a month for the support of the free library, was discussed, the ladies showing their accustomed interest in the matter. There are many to whom the library is a great source of pleasure and profit and they trust that the room can be continued open as at present.

The Electric Light company, finding that dust and ashes from the engine were liable to injure the costly machinery of the plant, partitioned off the boiler room and have painted the interior of the machinery side, making it cosy and clean as can be. There is probably not another electric light plant in the United States which has run seventeen months as successfully as this one. Only once during the prevalence of a gale has there been any trouble experienced. The lights are so superior to any other that Jamestown should make an unusual effort to patronize this enterprise. A few nights ago a couple of cowboys—would be toughs—cut down one of the arc lights on Fifth avenue, breaking the globe and injuring the lamp. Mr. Klaus, upon diligent inquiry of his own, succeeded in running down the culprit, who confessed his misdeed and begged off from arrest.

From Monday's Daily.

Dennis Murphy spent Sunday at Spiritwood lake communing with nature and other things.

Attorney Baldwin left this afternoon for Minot, via Fargo and Grand Forks, to attend the term of court which opens there tomorrow.

Train Dispatcher Fleming, who has been on an eastern visit for several weeks, has returned and it is likely he will take a position with the company at Bismarck.

Leola Blade: Miss Bernice Bennett left last Monday morning, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. W. G. Flint, for her home in Jamestown, Dak. Miss Bennett has made many warm friends while here in Leola who will regret to learn of her departure.

There will be a match game of baseball at Eldridge Tuesday afternoon between the Tappan nine and the Eldridge boys. A good game is looked for. In the evening Messrs. B. Hornby and W. Vessey have arranged for a "basket supper" dance to be given in the big red granary on the Greene farm. All are invited to witness the game and attend the dance.

"Billy" Budge, one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Grand Forks and North Dakota, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting points of interest in and around this city. He went to Oakes expecting to catch an eastern train, but saw connections on other lines than the "Old Pioneer." Northern Pacific are so uncertain that he had to return to Jamestown in order to get to St. Paul.

Contractor Nicholas Mueller, one of Jamestown's old and popular citizens, is making a brief business visit to Dakota. He has built up a large business in Duluth and although there is strong competition, Mr. Mueller is getting his full share of good contracts, won for him by excellence of work. His family, although residing in the Zenith City, prefer Jamestown as a residence point.

Commander E. L. Calkins, of Seward post G. A. R., received a telegram yesterday from Adjutant General E. F. Wright, dated at Kansas City, stating that Commander in Chief Warner will arrive in this city tomorrow morning on the seven o'clock train. Post Commander Calkins requests that as many members of the G. A. R. as possibly can, be at the depot to meet the distinguished chief, who is on his way west.

A big crowd visited Spiritwood, Jamestown's celebrated watering place resort yesterday and enjoyed themselves to the top of their bent. The day was beautiful and the outdoor exercise lent the visitors such appetites that vast quantities of eatables and drinkables were disposed of. The lively stables had their best rigs out and the city wore a truly Sunday air. Many did not come home until a late hour, kept there by the charms of an evening at this elegant lake.

Commissioner Buchanan says that in his neighborhood generally there will be about a quarter of a crop. His own field will make a little better than that, probably a half crop. Mr. Buchanan is an advocate of telling the truth about North Dakota and believes that the habit of suppressing every unfavorable bit of information has only worked to the injury of the farmers. In his opinion this county will raise more good grain, from present prospects, than it has in any year for four years past. This will be good news, if it proves true to Stutsman.

Two well known citizens of Devils Lake have been fined \$38 each—"S10 and costs"—for killing young prairie chickens before the game law is out. The people of that place threaten similar punishment for every offender. The complaint of farmers is often heard that town people are the first to violate the law. September 1st is the date when the law allows chickens to be killed. There is plenty of time from then to the close of the season to get all the game a reasonable person wants and still give the birds a show—for next year.

H. A. Blood, who has been at Motley, Minn., for a couple of months, returned home yesterday. Mr. Blood reports that the lumber business is very dull, and the short crop prospects of Dakota has had the effect of reducing orders to an extent nearly all of the trade of that district. As well that of the other lumbering towns in Minnesota, is dependent on Dakota's demand. A number of mills have closed down this month. The drouth has made water too scarce to float logs in many of the streams, and operations have been suspended for the season, or until rains raise the rivers enough to move out logs.

A stroke of lightning, during the storm of Saturday evening, passed down the chimney of the house of William Moore, a farmer living some two miles north of this city. The fluid went through the cook stove, and out at the men door, killing a dog which lay directly in front of the stove, and between the legs of Mr. Moore, who was standing with his back to the kitchen table, facing the stove. The stroke did not affect him in the least but prostrated Mrs. Moore so that she was unconscious for some time. The child, a little boy on the other side of the stove from his mother, was unhurt. The lightning passed down through the floor into the ground after tearing up a strip of oilcloth on its way.

The enterprising burglar is still a burgling. Last night a trunk belonging to Hans Soranson, a Northern Pacific employee, who boards near the round house, was broken open and two time checks for his salary for May and June were stolen. The May check was numbered 34383, the June check \$5,745. Nothing else belonging to Mr. Soranson was taken, although the opportunity existed, if a tramp was the thief, to have taken clothing and other valuables. Some one who knew of Soranson's checks being deposited in a trunk instead of a bank was undoubtedly the thief. The checks are negotiable everywhere. The police are looking for the guilty party.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The LaMoure county boy who drew the complete threshing outfit in the Omaha Bee newspaper lottery, has sold the same to Samuel Glover, a well known farmer of that county, for \$1200 cash.

The Arion Military band is making great preparations for a grand concert on Wednesday evening, the 31st of this month. Everyone may expect a rare treat, as the band is particularly fortunate in having among its members some of our best vocalists and fun-makers, and they will give us the best show ever given here by home talent. The people ought to turn out en masse and thereby encourage the efforts of this deservedly popular band. A rich and spicy program is being prepared.

The man who was suspected of stealing the two Northern Pacific time checks of Hans Soranson Sunday night proved innocent, but through the efforts of Chief Dispatcher McCole, it was learned that a tramp had cashed the two checks yesterday in Fargo, amounting to \$120. The two were immediately taken for his arrest and this morning on promise of immunity, the money was received, with the exception of \$10. Mr. Soranson will not deposit his money in his trunk hereafter.

Valley City Alliance: The Farmers alliance will hold a grand picnic on Wednesday, July 24, in the city park, Valley City. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. S. L. Glaspell of Jamestown, and Prof. C. A. Sanford of Stutsman county. Mr. Glaspell is an eloquent and interesting speaker, a friend of the farmers, and stood by James county interests last winter while a member of the council. Mr. Sanford is a prominent alliance man and a worker. Let there be a big turnout. There will be a game of baseball, and running and trotting races in the afternoon.

Peter Haas has purchased from Levi Ellis the latter's lot and residence on First avenue on the North side. The house will be occupied by Mr. Haas' mother, who expects to make Jamestown her home. In case a house had not been purchased it was her intention to build. Property at Jamestown has reached a limit of low value and the sales that are being made indicate the people know it full well. H. C. Hotchkiss is intending to build another house near the Main street bridge for renting purposes. He has already put up one for similar purposes this summer.

General Warner of Kansas City, commander in chief of the Grand Army, and member of the Sioux commission, is in the city, arriving from the east this morning. General Warner is expected to be joined by the other members of the commission, Gen. Crook and ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio, who will, it is understood, reach here this evening from the south. The commissioners go west tomorrow morning to Standing Rock agency, to complete the duty of gathering signatures for the opening of the Sioux reservation. General Warner has been visited by many members of the G. A. R. post to-day, and in honor of the commander-in-chief's visit, Post Commander Calkins desires to announce that there will be held a reception at the G. A. R. hall

this evening, from 8:30 to 10. p. m., at which it is desired that every comrade be present, and the public is cordially invited as well.

The question of the origin of the name of this city having arisen, an Alert reporter has taken the pains to look the matter up. It is surprising to know how many citizens there are who never heard or thought of the question before, and of course know absolutely nothing about it. A. W. Kelley is the only man encountered who was posted, perhaps because the inquiry stopped when the information sought was required. From him it is learned that Gen. Rosser, then chief engineer of the Northern Pacific, christened the infant town in honor of Jamestown Virginia, the first settlement on the Atlantic coast, near which place was his early home. The name of the river however, doubtless suggested this and also impressed him with its appropriateness. Mr. Kelley says the river was named by a French explorer. He don't know anything about the alias, "Dakota river" as it was sometimes called a dozen years or more ago. This name has been dropped entirely by common consent and is gradually being forgotten—in this connection, but of course will live forever as the name of the great North state.

From Wednesday's Daily.

L. Boulton Newbold and wife of Esler, are spending the day in this city.

C. L. Smith and wife, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, are among to-day's arrivals.

Indian Trader Frank Palmer and son of Fort Totten, were in town last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rolfe of Minnowaukan, spent last night at the Gladstone, on their way to the convention, where Hon. E. S. is taking a prominent part in framing the constitution.

P. B. Groat of the Northern Pacific, has been looking over the country in LaMoure and Dickey counties. He went west today and will return next week to make an inspection of Stutsman county.

Captain William McClelland of Pittsburgh, was a member of Chief Commander Warner's staff during the war, and his old army friend regretted that the clever captain was not here to see and be seen yesterday.

Commander in Chief Warner of the G. A. R., remained in the city yesterday, expecting to be joined last evening by Gen. Crook and "Calico Charley" Foster, the other two members of the Sioux commission, but received a telegram late during the day, saying that they had decided to go to Standing Rock by boat, up the Missouri river. In the evening William H. Seward post tendered Chief Warner a reception in G. A. R. hall. The attendance was gratifyingly large. Rev. Mr. Barker of Fargo, made a few remarks, excusing himself from making a talk. Mrs. Bill furnished some excellent organ music, and Judge Nickes delivered a brief speech. Everyone present was presented to the distinguished visitor and after he made a short, appropriate address the reception closed.

Death of Margaret Minniss.

After long weeks of suffering, in which life was trembling in the balance, death claimed Miss Margaret Minniss at an early hour this morning. She was a lady generally beloved and admired for the most estimable qualities of head and heart. Her long residence here had won her many friends and acquaintances and the progress of her sickness was the subject of daily inquiry from scores of people who knew her but slightly, but who became interested and hopeful for her ultimate victory in the long and brave struggle for life she made. Miss Minniss as teacher in the public schools, as a bright and attractive lady in social circles, as the friend of all in distress or misfortune, will be generally and sadly missed in Jamestown.

The funeral will occur at the residence of Mr. H. C. Hotchkiss, on Sixth avenue, tomorrow, Thursday morning at ten o'clock. All friends are invited to be present.

The remains will be taken to Meadville Pa., the deceased's old home, leaving the depot on the three o'clock train tomorrow afternoon.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In this connection the following notice to the members of the board of education, teachers and students of the public schools is published by Dr. J. W. Cloes, president of the board of education.

Death has at last stepped in and claimed its own in the person of one of our beloved teachers, Margaret Minniss. It is fitting that we who have known her so long and well, should pay our last respects to her memory. I would therefore suggest that as many of you who can conveniently, meet at the residence of Mr. H. C. Hotchkiss at 2:45 Thursday July 25th, and accompany the remains to the train.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Baldwin & Smith's Drug Store.

Public Examination.

The regular Teachers examination will be held at my office on Tuesday, Aug. 6. Applicants will come supplied with necessary stationery. Private examinations have been discontinued. The regular examinations will be held on the first Tuesday in January, April, June, August and October.

T. S. WADSWORTH,
Co. Supt.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
100 Wall street N. Y.

Notice.

It is hereby mutually agreed that the partnership existing in the City of Jamestown, D. T. under the firm name of Allen & Trimble, and composed of A. A. Allen and W. B. S. Trimble, shall be dissolved upon the first day of July, 1889.

A. A. Allen retires from the business and said W. B. S. Trimble continues the same.

A. A. ALLEN,
W. B. S. TRIMBLE.
Dated Jamestown, D. T., June 15, 1889.

The foregoing dissolution will explain itself. And while I take this opportunity of returning thanks to my many clients and patrons for their liberal business, it also gives me pleasure to state that by a continuance of your patronage with Mr. W. B. S. Trimble, you will find him to be a thoroughly reliable and trustworthy man to look after your affairs, and it is hoped that you will continue to so favor him. A. A. ALLEN.

Advertised Letters.

List of uncalled for letters in the post office at Jamestown, Dakota, for the week ending July 22, 1889.

LADIES.
Evans, Mrs. Jennie Reid, Alice E. Ward, Miss Maud Weiss, Miss Theresia Robinson, Miss Maggie Thompson, Mrs. Gullick.

GENTLEMEN.
Cain, Mathias Chambers, H. O. Dunne, E. Dodge, Fred Ferguson, Frank R. Fitz, A. H. Henry, Wm J. Hull, J. H. Nye, John Riddett, Archie Sheard, J. Shomen, John 2 Schucht, Gustav Thungen, Ph Wheeler, Dell Wheeler, Adellbert E. If not called for within 30 days, will be sent to the dead letter office. In calling for these letters, please say advertised and give date.

A. KLAUS, P. M.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Baldwin & Smith's Drugstore.

ITCHING AGONIES.

Every Night I Scratched until the Skin was Raw.

Body covered with scales like Spots of mortar. An awful Spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely Cured by the Cuticura Remedies in five weeks.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without avail. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and in thirteen months before began taking the Cuticura Remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the Cuticura Remedies to all in my vicinity, and I knew of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babies with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words how thankful you are for what the Cuticura Remedies have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTLEY, Merrill, Wis.
Sept. 21, 1887.
Feb. 7, 1888.—No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure.

Cuticura Remedies
Cure every species of agonizing, humilitating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c Soap, 25c; Resolvent, 50c. Prepared by the FOSTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 20 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped skin, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE
Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
DAILY ALERT