

# JAMESTOWN WEEKLY ALERT.

County Auditor

VOL XII

JAMESTOWN DAKOTA THURSDAY JULY 4 1889

NO 47

## DINING CAR BURNED.

### The Dining Car on No. 2 Burned Four Miles West of Eldridge.

About four o'clock Saturday, when No. 2, the Northern Pacific east bound limited passenger train, was about four miles west of Eldridge, Conductor Wheeler discovered that the dining car was on fire. The air brakes were applied, the train stopped, and the train men soon engaged in a battle with the flames. A number of hand grenades were thrown into the flames, but without extinguishing them. The train was pulled up to a pond of water and an attempt made to save the car, but it was unavailing. The diner was entirely consumed. A quantity of linen and some cushions were saved, but most of the valuable contents were lost. The dining car conductor claims to have lost about \$800 in the fire. The fire caught in some unaccountable way in the closet in the forward end of the car near the kitchen.

The Pullman sleeper caught fire from the diner, but the flames were extinguished and about the only damage to it was the scorching of the end. As soon as the fire was first discovered by Conductor Wheeler, the front part of the train was uncoupled from the diner, but not without much trouble. The bumpers and the iron frame which joins the vestibuled cars, had become thoroughly heated and stuck together with unwonted tightness. This is the first experience which the Northern Pacific has had with fire of one of its vestibuled trains, and the refusal to uncouple may present another problem for the solution of railroad managers.

The heat of the burning diner warped the rails and tore up the track for the length of four or five rails and the sleeper was separated from the rest of the train. No. 1 which came through in two sections was held here a short time and then sent on to Eldridge where No. 2, minus the diner and sleeper, passed it and came on to Jamestown. It was held here several hours awaiting the clearing of the debris and repairing of the track until the sleeper could be drawn in and attached. The wrecking train went out about five o'clock and the boys are working to get the track in shape again.

The passengers took the accident good naturedly and bore up under the resultant inconveniences philosophically. One man said he had a "kick coming" because he did not get his breakfast. Another thought the accident unfortunate in that it threw the passengers into a dry town and facetiously remarked that Eldridge looked like a "section of Iowa transplanted in Dakota."

## ENGLISH MONEY.

### For Investment in North Dakota--Richard Sykes' Project to Raise Foreign Funds for Farm Loans in America.

Richard Sykes, the genial English capitalist, left for the south Sunday. He expects to sail on the 10th for England. He is intending to make a personal effort to secure English money to organize the Alliance Loan Co., of which mention has been made in several newspapers. The company expects to issue stock to the amount of \$1,500,000 and assess stock holders for 10 per cent to start business with. Eight per cent straight will be charged on loans and no other commissions. A value of \$4 per acre on improved land will be the average estimate on which the loans will be made. The headquarters of the company will be in Jamestown.

Mr. Sykes' careful business methods will undoubtedly make the investments safe and profitable to his English friends. His reputation for sound financial judgment is too valuable in his own country to be jeopardized by allowing their funds to be handled by any but the most conservative and honest American management and he stated that every precaution to insure the safe investment of the money and the prompt payment of interest would be taken. Mr. Sykes thinks that the aid of the alliance can be obtained to advertise and endorse the enterprise, and there is little doubt but what it can. A resident board of management will consist of such gentlemen as L. R. Casey, William Lloyd and others, and loans will have to be passed upon by them.

If Mr. Sykes succeeds in getting capital thus invested in North Dakota, he will have placed many here under further obligations for his active interest in the development of the new state. It will take some time to do this, however, as the English are very conservative, and do not rush headlong into American investments without careful examination of securities and satisfactory assurances of steady income from the investments. The accumulations of generations, however, have piled up money in England and Mr. Sykes says the United States is the best field for its investment. He is hopeful of getting organized and doing business early next year.

## A Plucky Wholesaler.

It is said that by the nerve of Grocerman Newell of Minneapolis, a combination of wholesalers in the northwest is pretty likely to be plucked asunder, and the consumers of a vast extent of territory saved much money thereby. Mr. Newell flatly refused to go into the assoc-

iation to raise the price of staple groceries and it is well to hear that an order for several thousand dollars was sent him from a neighboring town by a merchant who congratulates Mr. Newell on his pluck. Frank Beals, the popular representative of the house in Dakota, ought to book many an extra order on the strength of his firm's action in this matter.

## SHEEP ARE THE THING.

### Steady Success of Stutsman County Farmers at Raising Sheep--A Sure Thing.

Every Stutsman county farmer who has tried raising sheep has made a great success out of the venture. A few days ago The Alert gave an account of the satisfactory result of E. F. Horn's sheep raising experiments. His flock of 600 have wintered in fine condition near Corinne. The lamb increase has been excellent and the wool crop a good average.

Another farmer of the county, W. P. Lamson, near Windsor, has just finished shearing and disposing of the wool from his band of sheep, some 400 in number. He received an average of 17 cents a pound for his wool and the crop was satisfactory in weight. The sheep came through the winter all right with no other care than the ordinary shelter. The lamb increase also was satisfactory. Mr. Lamson says sheep raising is the best thing to go into in this country as the farmer is nearly sure of his profit and, wet or dry, the weather don't keep him on the anxious seat all the time. He is a strong advocate of general stock raising, but particularly of sheep growing.

Another large stockman, Mr. Jandell, who has a big horse ranch in the hills west of Jamestown has seen the profit to be made in the sheep business, and last week brought in from the west over 2,600 head which he unloaded at Dawson and drove to his range in the northwestern part of this county.

## Warning Up at Bismarck.

E. W. Camp and F. B. Fancher went up to Bismarck this morning to secure rooms for their stay during the constitutional convention. Andrew Blewett will go out tomorrow. There are already quite a number of delegates on the spot and the canvass for the presidency is waxing warm. Johnson, of Lakota, has opened headquarters at the Sheridan, and counts on the support of the Scandinavians and a large farmer following. A dispatch from Bismarck says:

The candidacy of Messrs. Miller and Fancher promises to land the convention in a deadlock. Every inch of ground is to be stubbornly contested between this time and the opening of the session. Strong forces are at work for each candidate. The democrats are going first for Judge Carland and then for Pfoell. When they have exhausted their energies on these leading candidates of the minority, they will divide up their votes among the republicans and possibly gain what prestige they can by throwing the balance of power to one of the majority favorites.

One thing is already certain: The republicans will organize the convention. It is easy to detect a rapidly increasing party sentiment, and the struggle which is now opened, will not be bitter or desperate enough to endanger the party's interests.

There are rumors and indications of a deal which will greatly fortify Miller's position as a candidate for the presidency. One of the best known members stated that unless something unexpected turned up, Miller could be named as a winner.

Hon. H. F. Miller is president of the Citizens National bank of Fargo, and a popular man. He is conceded to be one of the best presiding officers in the territory.

## A Good Farm Showing.

George Spangler dropped into The Alert office yesterday to advertise an estray horse, and in the course of conversation, it was developed that Mr. Spangler is one of the farmers of Stutsman county who is not terrified by the prospect of a light wheat crop. He came to Dakota in 1880, without any ready money, but with some old farming machinery he brought from the east. His only capital was invested in three teams, and with those he began farming on land he took up, raising wheat for the first few seasons. He has made a success of farming but not of wheat raising, for he soon saw that no one could succeed in that as a specialty, any more than a merchant could who kept nothing but pants in a clothing store. So he began to gather stock around him, a little at a time, and instead of going deeply in debt for machinery and new patent inventions, he raised less wheat and took more care to increase the stock around him. He has built a house costing \$800, a barn worth \$400, and has now three quarter sections of rich land. He also has seventy-five head of cattle, fifteen head of horses and mules, twenty sheep, besides pigs, poultry, etc.

His indebtedness for all this property can be paid any time, and Mr. Spangler will still find himself pretty well off. All of this property has been accumulated by ordinary care or taken from the raw prairie of nine years ago. Where else in the country can a poor man make the showing for increase of farm wealth, like in North Dakota? The eastern farmer who tries it, fails in nine times out of ten.

## INCORPORATED.

### The Rio Cheese Factory--A Farmer Project Fairly Under Way.

Articles of incorporation of the Rio Cheese company were prepared yesterday by McMillan & Frye, attorneys for the committee of farmers who have determined to start a cheese factory in this county. The committee appointed to attend to this preliminary work consisted of G. W. Kurtz, O. Christopherson and William Sturgis. They met in Jamestown yesterday, and a board of directors was chosen to complete and carry out the project, and who signed the articles of incorporation. This board consists of the three above named and James Buchanan, Ove Johnson, Frank Dowd and J. J. Leisch. Capital stock was placed at \$2,500. Shares \$10. The stockholders will be assessed for \$1,000 to get the plant started, and enough more to run on until the product becomes a source of revenue. The location of the plant will be at Rio. Over 300 cows are promised for the new enterprise, and, in case it is successful, a number of farmers have signified their intention of exchanging horses for cows, as the present farm work, particularly this year's, makes horses and mules rather unprofitable to keep.

A first class cheese maker will be employed and none but full cream cheese made. The projectors of this enterprise are practical Dakota farmers, and all are emphatic in stating that no good reason exists why the business should not prove profitable. It will be a source of revenue, certain at any event, and a stimulus to mixed farming, so much ignored by many farmers.

The next meeting of the directors will be held August 1st, and by May next the plant is expected to be in full running order.

## City Council.

Regular monthly meeting of the city council last night. All the aldermen present except Alderman Schwellenbach.

The minutes of the last regular and intervening special and adjourned meetings were read and approved.

Communication was received from W. W. Graves, county auditor, re-referring to the council the bill of Mrs. Dr. Knauff-Wink. On motion the bill was allowed.

The street and bridge committee reported back the bill of the James River Lumber company without recommendation. Alderman Clark moved that the bill be allowed at \$44.88. Carried.

City Attorney Baldwin gave as his opinion that the city could not compromise delinquent taxes as per request of B. S. Russell at a recent meeting.

## BILLS ALLOWED.

Gieseler, Blewett & Co, mdse.	8 15
Josiah Pierson, work	1 00
Pioneer Press, printing	48 25
The Alert, printing	50 30
Alex Ealer, labor	85 50
at	8 50
John Kelley, labor	15 00
Andrew Blewett, expressage on stationery	1 50
D E Hughes, labor	2 00
Frank Andre, labor	2 00
Richard Giese, labor	2 00
Jamestown Electric Light Co., light	83 63
H E Ward, meals for prisoners	6 30
J T Eager, work on water mains	19 40

Alderman Steel introduced a resolution appropriating \$288.69 to meet June liabilities. Resolution was adopted under suspension of the rules.

Bill of J. R. Winslow for \$13.26 was referred to the street and bridge committee.

Alderman Alley introduced the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, etc. That it was the intention of the city council when it passed Ordinance No. 88, amending city ordinance No. 83, to make the license for the sale of liquors in said city, five hundred (\$500) dollars per annum, to date from January first, 1889.

That the officers of said city are hereby instructed to so construe the said ordinances Nos. 83 and 88.

This shall apply only to those persons who took out license Jan. 1st, 1889. The city clerk is instructed to issue to such persons as took out license Jan. 1st, 1889, upon the bringing in of the new license bearing date Jan. 1st, 1889, and credit the amount heretofore paid on said new license.

The opinion of the city attorney being called for, Mr. Baldwin said that in his opinion the resolution was legal, but that he did not pretend to pass upon the expediency of the resolution.

The eyes and says being called, the resolution was adopted by the following vote: Ayes--Alley, Clark, Driscoll, Garrigan, Nays--Eager, Hewitt, Steel.

The agreement and bond entered into by the council and J. W. Goodrich for the construction of the extension of the water mains were read and ordered accepted when Mr. Goodrich furnishes additional bondsmen such as will be acceptable to the city clerk.

The resolution cutting off the free reading room appropriation coming up again Alderman Hewitt moved that Alderman Alley, Eager and Steel be appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report a recommendation at the next meeting. Carried.

Mayor Fuller disapproved of the resolution introduced by Alderman Alley in

relation to liquor licenses and vetoed the same.

Applications and bonds for liquor licenses were received from ten saloon keepers. Each was accompanied by a check for \$100. Owing to Mayor Fuller's veto of the Alley resolution no action was taken on the licenses last night.

Alderman Alley moved that Mr. Goodrich be permitted to substitute the Matthews hydrant instead of the Holy which his contract calls for. Carried.

Alderman Alley moved that a special committee be appointed to look into the matter of the road which runs up the bluff by the college. Mr. McGinnis having declared his intention to close the present road. Carried.

Mayor Fuller appointed as such committee Alderman Alley, Clark and Hewitt.

On motion council adjourned.

## A Veto That is Worth \$1,500.

It is seldom that a city council meeting in Jamestown does not present some surprise. Last night's meeting was no exception to what has almost proven a rule here. The adoption of Alderman Alley's resolution permitting saloon men to take out license from July 1st, to Jan. 1st, next, for \$100 and its subsequent veto by Mayor Fuller made up the surprises.

The advocates of the resolution in question claimed that the intention of ordinance No. 88 was not only to make saloon license in the future, \$500 per annum, but that it was retroactive in its intention and applied also to this year. The resolution declared that the council so construed the ordinance and instructed the city clerk to issue license from July 1st, to Jan. 1, 1890 for \$100 to those saloon men, who, on Jan. 1, 1889 paid \$100 for a six months license, thus making the license for those who have been in the business all the year \$500.

Mayor Fuller did not believe it was right or legal and said so in his second veto message. His veto was unexpected to many of the aldermen and especially to Alderman Hewitt, who, carried away by his enthusiasm for what he characterized the mayor's honorable stand and praiseworthy display of nerve, declared that the message ought to be framed and hung in the council rooms and that he would pay for the frame.

The action of the mayor while it is a source of considerable disappointment to the liquor men and may thwart the real intention of the ordinance, is a practical confirmation of The Alert's prediction that Mayor Fuller would look ten applications for license on hand last night. Had they been granted at \$100 each the city would have received \$1,000 license money. If Mayor Fuller's veto results in forcing them to put up \$250 each he will have practically made \$1,500 for the city.

Whatever may be said as to the propriety of the resolution or the inability of the liquor men to pay the \$250 license, it cannot be admitted that from the standpoint of the taxpayer the veto was a good one and will meet with general commendation.

## Returning from Camp Harrison.

The members of Company H and the Bismarck boys with Col. Bentley, came up from the fourth annual encampment of the D. N. G. last night. All speak highly of the treatment received at the hands of the citizens of Watertown. The camp was beautifully located on the banks of Lake Kampeska, three miles from the city. A motor line runs from the city to the lake and through the liberality of the citizens the boys were permitted to ride free during the encampment. They were delighted with the beauty of the surroundings but were not able to get into town as often as they would have liked. A few were sent to the guard house for attempting to run the guards, but those of the boys who were "on" took along a suit of citizens clothes, which they donned when they wanted to go to the city and were allowed to pass unmolested by the guards.

Gov. Mellette spent several days with the boys in camp, sleeping on the grounds. The grand parade occurred Friday. The Ladies Capital club of Watertown provided lemonade for the thirsty soldiers and pinned a nice bouquet on each, with which was also thrown in gratis a badge on which was printed "Watertown for the capital." The fair ones said to have made many votes for Watertown in this way.

## Episcopal Church Progress.

It is well to hear that the affairs of the Episcopal church in North Dakota are prospering under the careful and conscientious care of Bishop Walker. At the annual convocation held in Fargo last week, the bishop reported a strong interest taken in the churches of his jurisdiction. The work among the Turtle Mountain Indians was reported as showing evidence of progress, but in so large and important a field, the need for more clergymen and better support was naturally apparent. Three churches had freed themselves from debt during the past year, and new clergy had been established at Pembina and Devils Lake. The bishop in his address commended the practice of raising money for church purposes by advertising and conducting raffles, plays, dances and other secular attractions.

## Washington Territory.

EDITOR ALERT:--The so-called Big Bend country acquires its name from the big bend in the Columbia river, and embraces nearly all of Lincoln and Douglas counties, next west of Spokane and north of the Northern Pacific railroad, in central Washington. The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad, and a branch of the Northern Pacific, are both under construction from Spokane Falls into this region, paralleling each other to Davenport, to which village both are practically completed. Probably owing to lack of railroad facilities, the Big Bend country is as yet but little settled, and no more has been done in the way of farming than sufficient to demonstrate the adaptability of the country to agriculture. The people one meets tell the usual tale of large yields and small prices, except one man one hundred miles inland, who relates that all their products in his vicinity are sold to new comers at the rate of \$25 per ton for hay, \$3.50 per bushel for wheat, and \$1 for potatoes--a snap for the few old settlers. The surface of the country is generally quite rolling or hilly, and while I have no reason to doubt that crops are grown exactly as represented, it would be hard to apply the usual Dakota test of native vegetation, as scarcely any green thing is seen on the surface, which is dry, brown and dusty everywhere. There are frequent patches of what the natives call "seab land," and pronounce worthless; instead of soil, the surface being composed of something having the appearance of red boulders crushed and broken by some action of nature--a basaltic or volcanic formation of rock. Surface water is scarce, but good wells are said to be common. Government lands are said to be all taken for a long distance from the railroads, and wild lands held at from \$8 to \$15 per acre. Pneumonia is said to prevail in a dangerous form at Spokane and throughout this region, while malarial fevers, common to all new and rapidly developing regions, is common, but will doubtless pass away after the new breaking, grading, etc., is checked.

At Medical Lake I met Rev. David Wirt, the erstwhile Cleveland grainger and "all-round" gospel expounder. In answer to my question, "What do these people live on?" he said: "I have often asked the same question, I guess the interest on their money," but as a stand-off to a reply which is not derogatory to the country, was to say the least capable of that construction, he immediately told me how over in Oregon the farmers sow their wheat the first year, and harvest fifty or sixty bushels--the second year they sow no new seed, but as a volunteer crop harvest thirty to forty bushels per acre, and the third year, again as a volunteer crop, they harvest twenty to twenty-five bushels--though my informant was a clergyman--I did not dispute the statement.

If Bibb, our Bibb, ever comes into Dakota again you want to kill him: he is degenerated into the worst Washington boomer you ever saw, and his profession requires him to "go back" on Dakota sometimes. He says he's got some land and town lots here somewhere; if so, I hope the assessor will have no mercy on his soul--but say, I got even with him once. He steered me up to Davenport, in the Big Bend country, and warned me on the way that I would have to hide my bundle of Land Journals when I got there or they would kill me. I hid the papers and sneaked them into the leading "boom shop" in Davenport, and Bibb, I laid them out with the other boom matter displayed, and on the bundle I pinned a card, "Take one, J. T. Bibb, Agent," and Bibb is still wondering why the rival house gets all the wheat at Davenport. But Bibb does everything to make it pleasant for any Dakotan, and has a very warm corner in his heart for his old Dakota friends.

The Palouse valley lies south of Spokane Falls, on the extreme eastern boundary of Washington, in fact fringing over into Idaho a little. The Couer d'Alene mountains make the east side of the valley, and the Snake river and the Oregon line the south end. The valley is thirty to fifty miles wide, one hundred long, and a branch of the Northern Pacific from Spokane bisects the valley. The north half of the valley is broken very much like the west end of Stutsman county, the southern portions more choppy and broken. The appearance of the soil where cultivated, pleased me better than any seen elsewhere. This valley has been farmed for seven or eight years, and I was so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of one of the earliest settlers and most successful farmers, a man who passed the first 33 years of his life on an Illinois farm, the next 13 years on a Kansas farm, and the past 7 years on a farm in the Palouse valley. Appearance and his modest recitals, indicate that he has been a studious and a successful farmer

in each of these localities, as the information acquired from this man agreed with that obtained from other sources, and in my opinion offers a clear portrayal of existing conditions and results heretofore obtained in the Palouse country, I will confine myself to the recital which I drew out by the pumping process. Yields and prices for 1888: barley, 40 to 50 bushels, price 40 to 42 cents. Oats, 40 to 50 bushels, price 28 to 33 cents. Wheat 20 to 30 bushels, average 23 bushels, price 60 to 65 cents. 1887--Wheat averaged 33 bushels, and it was considered an enormous yield. 1886--Crops were poor generally.

For seven years the averages have been: Wheat 25 bushels at 50c; oats 40 bushels at 29c; barley 40 bushels at 39c. Cost of heading and stacking \$1.25 per acre; of threshing from stacked wheat 7c; oats 5c; barley 5c. Wages--One dollar per day for cropping; one and one-half dollars per day for harvest, and \$25 per month for balance of season. Owing to drought and heat, there will be less than one half a crop this year in this valley.

Native grass furnishes no such pasture as in Illinois or Kansas, and as yet we have found no substitute. We grow rye, beardless barley, oats and wheat for hay. Water--good supply, but sometimes a little difficult to find. Interest on farm mortgages 10 to 12 per cent, and this year's short crop will pinch a good many farmers. Squirrels are doing a good deal of damage to crops. We raise no flax here yet. Tomatoes are not a success here; cabbages only in places; fairly good fruit of hardier kinds; no peaches; occasionally a low spot near a stream will grow timothy, but not general. Corn does not mature. Twenty-five to thirty mile strip west of the mountains is all that is safe for wheat. Very little unimproved land remaining, and sells for from \$7 to \$15 per acre, depending on distance from market. Partially improved land \$15 to \$30.

Generally throughout Washington wheat is the staple product of the country, as it is of Dakota. For 15 years, or beginning with the earlier settlement in North Dakota, the average yield of wheat per acre has been perhaps 50 and possibly 75 per cent greater in Washington than in Dakota, and the price per bushel for the same period has averaged not far from 100 per cent more in Dakota than in Washington. In other words, the Washington farmer has handled nearly twice as much grain and paid the increased cost of threshing and hauling to market in order to realize about the same amount of cash per acre, as received in Dakota.

The barley crop has clearly paid better in Washington than in Dakota. Live stock has been raised in Washington and Dakota on the farm and in connection with general farming, at about equal profit. In Dakota, as in Washington, corn is only a success as a forage crop.

In Dakota we can as yet only grow successfully the small fruits. In Washington nearly all fruits, clover, alfalfa and timothy succeed only in limited localities in either Washington or Dakota. Oats and vegetables only grow in small portions of Washington without irrigation; both grow wonderfully in every portion of Dakota.

Washington farmers rest and summer fallow their lands every alternate year. When Dakota farmers do the same thing we shall increase our average yield 25 per cent.

Flax, millet, Hungarian are grown in Dakota and not in Washington. Dakota winters are extremely cold. Washington winters are rainy, muddy and depressing--but warm.

There are annoying winds in Dakota and more annoying dust in Washington. Dakota enjoys six as delightful months as can be found anywhere from May 1, to Nov. 1. In Washington May and June seem to be the only certainly perfect months.

Lands of any grade or condition of improvement can be bought today in Dakota for one half the asking prices in Washington. If I owned and were living on a good farm in Washington I would not sell it and remove to Dakota and under similar conditions I certainly would not remove from Dakota to Washington. A good farmer with good judgment, good management and economy prospers and becomes independent in either Dakota or Washington. The shiftless, careless, indolent and speculative farmer will starve out in Washington just as surely as that he has starved out in Dakota, from whence he has tramped on to Washington. The latter class of farmers in their vain search for some place where they can get rich easily, have constituted a considerable percentage of the pioneer settlements of every western state and territory. Where they will go from Washington when they fail there, the Lord only knows. The Pacific ocean will welcome them, but Dakota never. Twenty years from today the Dakota agricultural districts and the Dakota farmers will be wealthier than the Washington agricultural districts and the Washington farmer. At the same period the business community and the business men of Washington will be wealthier than the same class in Dakota. I believe the eastern farmer who wants more land should come to Dakota and the eastern speculator and business man go to Washington. E. P. W.

## Will Take Care of its Trees.

The Northern Pacific company is intending to have tree experts take charge of the growing trees at the various points along the main line in North Dakota. The loss of trees is due entirely to neglect and the company sees the necessity of preserving the trees now started and growing nicely at many points along the road.

Attorney W. E. Dodge and Gen. Harrison Allen were among the Red river valley residents who passed through the city on the early train this morning en route for the Missouri.

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### The Dining Car on No. 2 Burned Four Miles West of Eldridge.

About four o'clock Saturday, when No. 2, the Northern Pacific east bound limited passenger train, was about four miles west of Eldridge, Conductor Wheeler discovered that the dining car was on fire. The air brakes were applied, the train stopped, and the train men soon engaged in a battle with the flames. A number of hand grenades were thrown into the flames, but without extinguishing them. The train was pulled up to a pond of water and an attempt made to save the car, but it was unavailing. The diner was entirely consumed. A quantity of linen and some cushions were saved, but most of the valuable contents were lost. The dining car conductor claims to have lost about \$800 in the fire. The fire caught in some unaccountable way in the closet in the forward end of the car near the kitchen.

The Pullman sleeper caught fire from the diner, but the flames were extinguished and about the only damage to it was the scorching of the end. As soon as the fire was first discovered by Conductor Wheeler, the front part of the train was uncoupled from the diner, but not without much trouble. The bumpers and the iron frame which joins the vestibuled cars, had become thoroughly heated and stuck together with unaccountable tightness. This is the first experience which the Northern Pacific has had with fire on one of its vestibuled trains, and the refusal to uncouple may present another problem for the solution of railroad managers.

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The passengers took the accident good naturedly and bore up under the resultant inconveniences philosophically. One man said he had a "kick coming" because he did not get his breakfast. Another thought the accident unfortunate in that it threw the passengers into a dry town and facetiously remarked that Eldridge looked like a "section of Iowa transplanted in Dakota."

## ENGLISH MONEY.

### For Investment in North Dakota--Hitchard Sykes' Project to Raise Foreign Funds for Farm Loans in America.

Richard Sykes, the genial English capitalist, left for the south Sunday. He expects to sail on the 10th for England. He is intending to make a personal effort to secure English money to organize the Alliance Loan Co., of which mention has been made in several newspapers. The company expects to issue stock to the amount of \$1,500,000 and assess stock holders for 10 per cent to start business with. Eight per cent straight will be charged on loans and no other commissions. A value of \$4 per acre on improved land will be the average estimate on which the loans will be made. The headquarters of the company will be in Jamestown.

Mr. Sykes' careful business methods will undoubtedly make the investments safe and profitable to his English friends. His reputation for sound financial judgment is too valuable in his own country to be jeopardized by allowing their funds to be handled by any but the most conservative and honest American management and he stated that every precaution to insure the safe investment of the money and the prompt payment of interest would be taken. Mr. Sykes thinks that the aid of the alliance can be obtained to advertise and endorse the enterprise, and there is little doubt but what it can. A resident board of management will consist of such gentlemen as L. R. Casey, William Lloyd and others, and loans will have to be passed upon by them.

If Mr. Sykes succeeds in getting capital thus invested in North Dakota, he will have placed many here under further obligations for his active interest in the development of the new state. It will take some time to do this, however, as the English are very conservative, and do not rush headlong into American investments without careful examination of securities and satisfactory assurances of steady income from the investments. The accumulations of generations, however, have piled up money in England and Mr. Sykes says the United States is the best field for its investment. He is hopeful of getting organized and doing business early next year.

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## SHEEP ARE THE THING.

### Steady Success of Stutsman County Farmers at Raising Sheep--A Sure Thing.

Every Stutsman county farmer who has tried raising sheep has made a great success out of the venture. A few days ago The Alert gave an account of the satisfactory result of E. F. Horn's sheep raising experiments. His flock of 600 have wintered in fine condition near Corinne. The lamb increase has been excellent and the wool crop a good average.

Another farmer of the county, W. P. Lampson, near Windsor, has just finished shearing and disposing of the wool from his band of sheep, some 400 in number. He received an average of 17 cents a pound for his wool and the crop was satisfactory in weight. The sheep came through the winter all right with no other care than the ordinary shelter. The lamb increase also was satisfactory. Mr. Lampson says sheep raising is the best thing to go into in this country as the farmer is nearly sure of his profit and, wet or dry, the weather don't keep him on the anxious seat all the time. He is a strong advocate of general stock raising, but particularly of sheep growing.

Another large stockman, Mr. Jandell, who has a big horse ranch in the hills west of Jamestown has seen the profit to be made in the sheep business, and last week brought in from the west over 2,600 head which he unloaded at Dawson and drove to his range in the northwestern part of this county.

## Warming Up at Bismarck.

E. W. Camp and F. B. Faucher went up to Bismarck this morning to secure rooms for their stay during the constitutional convention. Andrew Blawett will go out tomorrow. There are already quite a number of delegates on the spot and the canvass for the presidency is waxing warm. Johnson, of Lakota, has opened headquarters at the Sheridan and counts on the support of the Scandinavians and a large farmer following. A dispatch from Bismarck says:

The candidacy of Messrs. Miller and Faucher promises to land the convention in a deadlock. Every inch of ground is to be stubbornly contested between this time and the opening of the session. Strong forces are at work for each candidate. The democrats are going first for Judge Carland and then for Pitroell. When they have exhausted their energies on these leading candidates of the minority, they will divide up their votes among the republicans and possibly gain what prestige they can by throwing the balance of power to one of the majority favorites.

One thing is already certain: The republicans will organize the convention. It is easy to detect a rapidly increasing party sentiment, and the struggle which has now opened, will not be bitter or desperate enough to endanger the party's interests.

There are rumors and indications of a deal which will greatly fortify Miller's position as a candidate for the presidency. One of the best known members stated that unless something unexpected turned up, Miller could be named as a winner.

Hon. H. F. Miller is president of the Citizens National bank of Fargo, and a popular man. He is conceded to be one of the best presiding officers in the territory.

## A Good Farm Showing.

George Spangler dropped into The Alert office yesterday to advertise an entry horse, and in the course of conversation, it was developed that Mr. Spangler is one of the farmers of Stutsman county who is not terrified by the prospect of a light wheat crop. He came to Dakota in 1880, without any ready money, but with some old farming machinery he brought from the east. His only capital was invested in three teams, and with those he began farming on land he took up, raising wheat for the first few seasons. He has made a success of farming but not of wheat raising, for he soon saw that no one could succeed in that as a speculation, any more than a merchant could who kept nothing but pants in a clothing store. So he began to gather stock around him, a little at a time, and instead of going deeply in debt for machinery and new patent inventions, he raised less wheat and took more care to increase the stock around him. He has built a house costing \$800, a barn worth \$400, and has now three quarter sections of rich land. He also has seventy-five head of cattle, fifteen head of horses and mules, twenty sheep, besides pigs, poultry, etc.

His indebtedness for all this property can be paid any time, and Mr. Spangler will still find himself pretty well off. All of this property has been accumulated by ordinary care or taken from the raw prairie of nine years ago. Where else in the country can a poor man make the showing for increase of farm wealth, like in North Dakota? The eastern farmer who tries it, fails in nine times out of ten.

## INCORPORATED.

### The Rio Cheese Factory--A Farmer Project Fairly Under Way.

Articles of incorporation of the Rio Cheese company were prepared yesterday by McMillan & Frye, attorneys for the committee of farmers who have determined to start a cheese factory in this county. The committee appointed to attend to this preliminary work consisted of G. W. Kurtz, O. Christopherson and William Sturgis. They met in Jamestown yesterday, and a board of directors was chosen to complete and carry out the project, and who signed the articles of incorporation. This board consists of the three above named and James Buchanan, Ove Johnson, Frank Dowd and J. J. Leisch. Capital stock was placed at \$2,500. Shares \$10. The stockholders will be assessed for \$1,000 to get the plant started, and enough more to run on until the product becomes a source of revenue. The location of the plant will be at Rio. Over 300 cows are promised for the new enterprise, and, in case it is successful, a number of farmers have signified their intention of exchanging horses for cows, as the present farm work, particularly this year's, makes horses and mules rather unprofitable to keep.

A first class cheese maker will be employed and none but full cream cheese made. The projectors of this enterprise are practical Dakota farmers, and all are emphatic in stating that no good reason exists why the business should not prove profitable. It will be a source of revenue, certain at any event, and a stimulus to mixed farming, so much ignored by many farmers. The next meeting of the directors will be held August 1st, and by May next the plant is expected to be in full running order.

## City Council.

Regular monthly meeting of the city council last night. All the aldermen present except Alderman Schweilenbach.

The minutes of the last regular and intervening special and adjourned meetings were read and approved.

Communication was received from W. W. Graves, county auditor, re-referring to the council the bill of Mrs. Dr. Knapp-Wink. On motion the bill was allowed.

The street and bridge committee reported back the bill of the James River Lumber company without recommendation. Alderman Clark moved that the bill be allowed at \$44.88. Carried.

City Attorney Baldwin gave as his opinion that the city could not compromise delinquent taxes as per request of B. S. Russell at a recent meeting.

## BILLS ALLOWED.

Gieseler, Blewett & Co, mds.	8 15
Josiah Pierson, work	1 00
Pioneer Press, printing	45 25
The Alert, printing	50 30
Alex Esler, labor, 89.50, allowed at	8 50
John Kelley, labor	15 00
Andrew Blewett, expressage on stationery	1 50
D E Hughes, labor	2 00
Frank Andre, labor	2 00
Richard Giese, labor	2 00
Jamestown Electric Light Co., light	83 66
H E Ward, meals for prisoners	6 30
J T Eager, work on water mains	19 40

Alderman Steel introduced a resolution appropriating \$288.69 to meet June liabilities. Resolution was adopted under suspension of the rules.

Bill of J. R. Winslow for \$13.26 was referred to the street and bridge committee.

Alderman Alley introduced the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, etc. That it was the intention of the city council when it passed Ordinance No. 88, amending city ordinance No. 83, to make the license for the sale of liquors in said city, five hundred (\$500) dollars per annum, to date from January first, 1889.

That the officers of said city are hereby instructed to so construe the said ordinances Nos. 88 and 83.

This shall apply only to those persons who took out license Jan. 1st, 1889. The city clerk is instructed to issue to such persons as took out license Jan. 1st, 1889, upon the bringing in of the new license bearing date Jan. 1st, 1889, and credit the amount heretofore paid on said new license.

The opinion of the city attorney being called for, Mr. Baldwin said that in his opinion the resolution was legal, but that he did not pretend to pass upon the expediency of the resolution.

The eyes and nays being called, the resolution was adopted by the following vote: Ayes--Alley, Clark, Driscoll, Garrigan, Nays--Eager, Hewit, Steel.

The agreement and bond entered into by the council and J. W. Goodrich for the construction of the extension of the water mains were read and ordered accepted when Mr. Goodrich furnishes additional bondsmen such as will be acceptable to the city clerk.

The resolution cutting off the free reading room appropriation coming up again Alderman Hewit moved that Alderman Alley, Eager and Steel be appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report a recommendation at the next meeting. Carried.

Mayor Fuller disapproved of the resolution introduced by Alderman Alley in

relation to liquor licenses and vetoed the same.

Applications and bonds for liquor licenses were received from ten saloon keepers. Each was accompanied by a check for \$100. Owing to Mayor Fuller's veto of the Alley resolution no action was taken on the licenses last night.

Alderman Alley moved that Mr. Goodrich be permitted to substitute the Matthews hydrant instead of the Holy which his contract calls for. Carried.

Alderman Alley moved that a special committee be appointed to look into the matter of the road which runs up the bluff by the college. Mr. McGinnis having declared his intention to close the present road. Carried.

Mayor Fuller appointed as such committee Alderman Alley, Clark and Hewit.

On motion council adjourned.

## A Veto That is Worth \$1,500.

It is seldom that a city council meeting in Jamestown does not present some surprise. Last night's meeting was no exception to what has almost proven a rule here. The adoption of Alderman Alley's resolution permitting saloon men to take out license from July 1st, to Jan. 1st, next, for \$100 and its subsequent veto by Mayor Fuller made up the surprises.

The advocates of the resolution in question claimed that the intention of ordinance No. 88 was not only to make saloon license in the future, \$500 per annum, but that it was retroactive in its intention and applied also to this year. The resolution declared that the council so construed the ordinance and instructed the city clerk to issue license from July 1st, to Jan. 1, 1890 for \$100 to those saloon men, who, on Jan. 1, 1889 paid \$400 for a six months license, thus making the license for those who have been in the business all the year \$500.

Mayor Fuller did not believe it was right or legal and said so in his second veto message. His veto was unexpected to many of the aldermen and especially to Alderman Hewit, who, carried away by his enthusiasm for what he characterized the mayor's honorable stand and praiseworthy display of nerve, declared that the message ought to be framed and hung in the council rooms and that he would pay for the frame.

The action of the mayor while it is a source of considerable disappointment to the liquor men and may thwart the real intention of the ordinance, is a practical confirmation of The Alert's prediction that Mayor Fuller would look well to the city's interests. There were ten applications for license on hand last night. Had they been granted at \$100 each the city would have received \$1,000 license money. If Mayor Fuller's veto results in forcing them to put up \$250 each he will have practically made \$1,500 for the city.

Whatever may be said as to the propriety of the resolution or the inability of the liquor men to pay the \$250 license, it cannot be admitted that from the standpoint of the taxpayer the veto was a good one and will meet with general commendation.

## Returning from Camp Harrison.

The members of Company H and the Bismarck boys with Col. Bentley, came up from the fourth annual encampment of the D. N. G. last night. All speak highly of the treatment received at the hands of the citizens of Watertown. The camp was beautifully located on the banks of Lake Kampeka, three miles from the city. A motor line runs from the city to the lake and through the liberality of the citizens the boys were permitted to ride free during the encampment. They were delighted with the beauty of the surroundings but were not able to get into town as often as they would have liked. A few were sent to the guard house for attempting to run the guards, but those of the boys who were "on" took along a suit of citizens clothes, which they donned when they wanted to go to the city and were allowed to pass unmolested by the guards.

Gov. Mellette spent several days with the boys in camp, sleeping on the ground. The grand parade occurred Friday. The Ladies Capital club of Watertown provided lemonade for the thirty soldiers and pinned a nice bouquet on each, with which was also thrown in gratis a badge on which was printed "Watertown for the capital." The fair ones are said to have made many votes for Watertown in this way.

## Episcopal Church Progress.

It is well to hear that the affairs of the Episcopal church in North Dakota are prospering under the careful and conscientious care of Bishop Walker. At the annual convocation held in Fargo last week, the bishop reported a strong interest taken in the churches of his jurisdiction. The work among the Turtle Mountain Indians was reported as showing evidence of progress, but in so large and important a field, the need for more clergymen and better support was naturally apparent. Three churches had freed themselves from debt during the past year, and new clergy had been established at Pembina and Devils Lake. The bishop in his address commended the practice of raising money for church purposes by advertising and conducting raffles, plays, dances and other secular attractions.

## Washington Territory.

EDITOR ALERT--The so-called Big Bend country acquires its name from the big bend in the Columbia river, and embraces nearly all of Lincoln and Douglas counties, next west of Spokane and north of the Northern Pacific railroad, in central Washington. The Seatle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad, and a branch of the Northern Pacific, are both under construction from Spokane Falls into this region, paralleling each other to Davenport, to which village both are practically completed. Probably owing to lack of railroad facilities, the Big Bend country is as yet but little settled, and no more has been done in the way of farming than sufficient to demonstrate the adaptability of the country to agriculture. The people one meets tell the usual tale of large yields and small prices, except one man one hundred miles inland, who relates that all their products in his vicinity are sold to new comers at the rate of \$25 per ton for hay, \$3.50 per bushel for wheat, and \$1 for potatoes--a snap for the few old settlers. The surface of the country is generally quite rolling or hilly, and while I have no reason to doubt that crops are grown exactly as represented, it would be hard to apply the usual Dakota test of native vegetation, as scarcely any green thing is seen on the surface, which is dry, brown and dusty everywhere. There are frequent patches of what the natives call "sandy land," and pronounce worthless; instead of soil, the surface being composed of something having the appearance of red boulders crushed and broken by some action of nature--a basaltic or volcanic formation of rock. Surface water is scarce, but good wells are said to be common. Government lands are said to be all taken for a long distance from the railroads, and wild lands held at from \$8 to \$15 per acre. Pneumonia is said to prevail in a dangerous form at Spokane and throughout this region, while malarial fevers, common to all new and rapidly developing regions, is common, but will doubtless pass away after the new breaking, grading, etc., is checked.

At Medical Lake I met Rev. David Wirt, the erstwhile Cleveland granger and "all-round" gospel expounder. In answer to my question, "What do these people live on?" he said: "I have often asked the same question, I guess the interest on their money," but as a stand off to a reply which if not derogatory to the country, was to say the least capable of that construction, he immediately told me how over in Oregon the farmers sow their wheat the first year, and harvest fifty or sixty bushels--the second year they sow no new seed, but as a volunteer crop harvest thirty to forty bushels per acre, and the third year, again as a volunteer crop, they harvest twenty to twenty-five bushels--though my informant was a clergyman--I did not dispute the statement.

If Bibb, our Bibb, ever comes into Dakota again you want to kill him: he is degenerated into the worst Washington boomer you ever saw, and his profession requires him to "go back" on Dakota sometimes. He says he's got some land and town lots here somewhere; if so, I hope the assessor will have no mercy on his soul--but say, I got even with him once. He steered me up to Davenport, in the Big Bend country, and warned me on the way that I would have to hide my bundle of Land Journals when I got there or they would kill me. I hid the papers and sneaked them into the leading "boom shop" in Davenport, and unobserved by the proprietor or Bibb, I laid them out with the other boom matter displayed, and on the bundle I pinned a card. "Take one, J. T. Bibb, Agent," and Bibb is still wondering why the rival house gets all the wheat at Davenport. But Bibb does everything to make it pleasant for any Dakotan, and has a very warm corner in his heart for his old Dakota friends.

The Palouse valley lies south of Spokane Falls, on the extreme eastern boundary of Washington, in fact fringing over into Idaho a little. The Coner d'Alene mountains make the east side of the valley, and the Snake river and the Oregon line the south end. The valley is thirty to fifty miles wide, one hundred long, and a branch of the Northern Pacific from Spokane bisects the valley. The north half of the valley is broken very much like the west end of Stutsman county, the southern portions more choppy and broken. The appearance of the soil where cultivated, pleased me better than any seen elsewhere. This valley has been farmed for seven or eight years, and I was so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of one of the earliest settlers and most successful farmers, a man who passed the first 33 years of his life on an Illinois farm, the next 13 years on a Kansas farm, and the past 7 years on a farm in the Palouse valley. Appearances and his modest recitals, indicate that he has been a studious and a successful farmer

in each of these localities, as the information acquired from this man agreed with that obtained from other sources, and in my opinion offers a clear portrayal of existing conditions and results heretofore obtained in the Palouse country. I will confine myself to the recital which I drew out by the pumping process.

Yields and prices for 1888: barley, 40 to 50 bushels, price 40 to 42 cents. Oats, 40 to 50 bushels, price 28 to 33 cents. Wheat 20 to 30 bushels, average 23 bushels, price 60 to 65 cents. 1887--Wheat averaged 33 bushels, and it was considered an enormous yield. 1886--Crops were poor generally.

For seven years the averages have been: Wheat 25 bushels at 50c; oats 40 bushels at 29c; barley 40 bushels at 39c. Cost of heading and stacking \$1.25 per acre; of threshing from stacked wheat 7c; oats 5c; barley 5c. Wages--One dollar per day for cropping; one and one-half dollars per day for harvest, and \$25 per month for balance of season. Owing to north and heat, there will be less than one half a crop this year in this valley.

Native grass furnishes no such pasture as in Illinois or Kansas, and as yet we have found no substitute. We grow rye, beardless barley, oats and wheat for hay. Water--good supply, but sometimes a little difficult to find. Interest on farm mortgages 10 to 12 per cent, and this year's short crop will pinch a good many farmers. Squirrels are doing a good deal of damage to crops. We raise no flax here yet. Tomatoes are not a success here; cabbages only in places; fairly good fruit of hardier kinds; no peaches; occasionally a low spot near a stream will grow timothy, but not general. Corn does not mature. Twenty-five to thirty mile strip west of the mountains is all that is safe for wheat. Very little unimproved land remaining, and sells for from \$7 to \$15 per acre, depending on distance from market. Partially improved land \$15 to \$30.

Generally throughout Washington wheat is the staple product of the country, as it is of Dakota. For 15 years, or beginning with the earlier settlement in North Dakota, the average yield of wheat per acre has been perhaps 50 and possibly 75 per cent greater in Washington than in Dakota, and the price per bushel for the same period has averaged not far from 100 per cent more in Dakota than in Washington. In other words, the Washington farmer has handled nearly twice as much grain and paid the increased cost of threshing and hauling to market in order to realize about the same amount of cash per acre, as received in Dakota.

The barley crop has clearly paid better in Washington than in Dakota.

Lave stock has been raised in Washington and Dakota on the farm and in connection with general farming, at about equal profit. In Dakota, as in Washington, corn is only a success as a forage crop.

In Dakota we can as yet only grow successfully the small fruits. In Washington nearly all fruits. Clover, alfalfa and timothy succeed only in limited localities in either Washington or Dakota.

Oats and vegetables only grow in small portions of Washington without irrigation; both grow wonderfully in every portion of Dakota.

Washington farmers rest and summer fallow their lands every alternate year. When Dakota farmers do the same thing we shall increase our average yield 25 per cent.

Flax, millet, hungarian are grown in Dakota and not in Washington.

Dakota winters are extremely cold. Washington winters are rainy, muddy and depressing--but warm.

There are annoying winds in Dakota and more annoying dust in Washington.

Dakota enjoys six as delightful months as can be found anywhere from May 1, to Nov. 1. In Washington May and June seem to be the only certainly perfect months.

Lands of any grade or condition of improvement can be bought today in Dakota for one half the asking prices in Washington. If I owned and were living on a good farm in Washington I would not sell it and remove to Dakota and under similar conditions I certainly would not remove from Dakota to Washington. A good farmer with good judgment, good management and economy prospers and becomes independent in either Dakota or Washington. The shiftless, careless, indolent and speculative farmer will starve out in Washington just as surely as that he has starved out in Dakota from whence he has tramped on to Washington. The latter class of farmers in their vain search for some place where they can get rich easily, have constituted a considerable percentage of the pioneer settlements of every western state and territory. Where they will go from Washington when they fail there, the Lord only knows. The Pacific ocean will welcome them, but Dakota never.

Twenty years from today the Dakota agricultural districts and the Dakota farmers will be wealthier than the Washington agricultural districts and the Washington farmer. At the same period the business community and the business men of Washington will be wealthier than the same class in Dakota. I believe the eastern farmer who wants more land should come to Dakota and the eastern speculator and business man go to Washington.

E. P. W.

## Will Take Care of its Trees.

The Northern Pacific company is intending to have tree experts take charge of the growing trees at the various points along the main line in North Dakota. The loss of trees is due entirely to neglect and the company sees the necessity of preserving the trees now started and growing nicely at many points along the road.

Attorney W. E. Dodge and Gen. Harrison Allen were among the Red river valley residents who passed through the city on the early train this morning, en route for the Missouri.

### THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Continuation of a Dakota Man's Notes and Observations in the Far West.

EDITOR ALERT:—As the Yellowstone, Bitter Root and Grass valleys are supposed to embrace the best agricultural lands of Montana, while the Walla Walla, Willamette, Snake River, Big Bend and Palouse regions stand concededly at the head of the agricultural districts of Washington and Oregon. I have taken some pains to visit these localities and investigate thoroughly the conditions existing in each. So far as possible within the narrow limits of the time at my disposal, I have gone upon the farms, talked with the farmers and carefully verified the statements made; fortunately, having in each locality been able to meet some of the older settlers and most successful farmers. In reporting results I will so far as possible confine myself to the actual language of my informants, but in every case giving the actual facts as they were gathered.

In the vicinity of Billings, Montana, irrigation is more thoroughly developed than at any point visited, the topography of the Yellowstone valley, with the fall river and the abundance of water making this one of the localities best adapted to irrigation of any on the continent. The Clarks Forks Improvement company have here a main ditch thirty miles long and about twenty feet wide, carrying a sufficient volume of water to irrigate the entire valley through which it runs. The water is taken from this main ditch through sluice boxes to the private ditches of the land owners contiguous, the water being measured as it passes through these boxes and a charge of two dollars per inch per annum being made to the consumers. One inch of water is the usual amount required to irrigate one acre of land, making the expense to farmers about two dollars per acre each year for each acre cultivated in crops or grass. In this way the farmer is enabled to control the amount of moisture upon his growing crops and the time when they shall have it. Given a suitable soil, proper climate and land sufficiently level so that water may be carried uniformly and economically over its surface and this method of farming is safer than any other. Crops should be certain in quality and yield. It seems to me all the necessary conditions are found in the valley of the Yellowstone, but the area is comparatively limited and when fully settled this valley will sustain only a limited population. In company with Mr. Quigg, of the New York Tribune, I visited the farm of Rev. P. F. Shuart, a gentleman who gave up the ministry to engage in agriculture, and who is said to have the finest farm and to have developed the benefits of irrigation most successfully in this valley. Mr. Shuart has two or three fields of alfalfa which he cuts three times each season and from which he gets from six to seven tons per acre. This he feeds to horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and finds a great bone and muscle producer. Mr. Shuart and all later authorities in Washington, agree in the statement that alfalfa must have free under drainage, and will not succeed on a retentive clay sub-soil. For this reason I would conclude that we cannot successfully raise it in Dakota, except along the valley where there is a shale or sand sub-soil. Mr. Shuart's 1887 crop sold for \$12.50 per ton, yielding him \$75.00 per acre. His method of sowing, harvesting and curing I shall be glad to explain to any farmer who desires to experiment. When established it is said to withstand any degree of heat, cold or drought. The fields of wheat, oats and vegetables, as well as the flower and fruit gardens, showed the beneficent effects of irrigation and were unsurpassed. Mammoth strawberries were beginning to ripen on the last day of May.

Three hundred and sixty miles west of Billings, at Missoula, we cross the north end of the Bitter Root valley, which extends southward along the river of the same name about 100 miles. The mountain sides are covered with timber, while in the valley farming is carried on with more or less success without the aid of irrigation. This year this valley is experiencing a drought, which has not only destroyed the crops, but will in all probability force the owners to sell their live stock or drive it elsewhere for feeding—the grass suffering the same fate as the grain crop. The Willamette river runs north in Oregon, midway between the ocean and the Cascade mountains, emptying into the Columbia six miles north of Portland. The valley is celebrated as the great fruit garden of Oregon, and has a reputation for grain product as well, the wheat produced in this valley selling for ten cents per bushel more than Washington territory wheat, because of its superior quality. This valley being fully settled and its land held at enormous prices, it will not particularly interest your readers, and I will only mention that its farmers are complaining of the probable loss of their crop this year from lack of rain fall.

The Walla Walla valley, first settled, best known and conceded everywhere to be the cream of Washington territory, next claimed my attention, and I spent two days at Walla Walla and with the farmers in that vicinity. This valley lies in southern Washington and northern Oregon, midway between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades, the Snake river at the north and the Columbia river at the west. The Blue Mountains surround the valley, which is about 40 by 100 miles in extent. As I approached this valley, I met on the cars a man who now lives west of the Cascade mountains. In answer to my inquiry, he replied: "Yes, I once lived in the Walla Walla valley, but if God forgives me, I never will again." You see even this "garden of the Gods" does not meet the requirements of every mortal being.

My information regarding this region came largely from the most successful farmer probably in the valley, on whose farm I spent a half day, verified by other farmers with whom I talked. This man has been here 26 years; his farm embraces about 800 acres of cultivated land in the valley, and several sections of land on the mountains, the latter used for pasturage. His cultivated farm, like nearly all the land in this and the other valleys which I visited, is about as rolling and hilly as the land about Crystal Springs in our own county, but with neither the stone nor the meadows which abound in the latter locality. In fact, they cultivate all of it, hills, draws and valleys. For 26 years the wheat crop has averaged 37 bushels per acre, while the price has ranged between 33 and 66½ cents, averaging 48 cents. No corn can be raised, except for fodder, because the nights are too cold.

No oats can be raised because soil is not adapted to oats. Smut prevalent and all farmers vitrol their seed wheat. Tame grasses cannot be grown and the main dependence for fodder is wheat cut green and cured.

To produce the crops that are grown the farmers uniformly summer fallow all their land "every other year" or one half each year. Good water is not generally found, except near the small streams and many farmers haul all their water for considerable distance. Soft wood costs from \$5 to \$8 per cord and an inferior bituminous coal from \$7 to \$11 per ton.

Natural pasturage is "running out" and tame grasses do not grow, soil alkali. That I found no one able to analyze, but one man best described it as a fine, light white dust—a serious drawback to farming or living in part of Washington. In the roads it lies to a depth of from one to six inches, as light as ashes, while in the fields during haying and harvest it is an intolerable nuisance. Every Washingtonian wears a linen duster closely buttoned, black boots are unknown, while the lawns and the everywhere abundant roses all wear the color of the road. Personally I would not exchange either the spring winds or the winter cold of Dakota for Washington dust. An old settler said "April and May are our fancy months, the winters are muddy and the summers very dusty." Vegetables do not grow without irrigation, except along streams or on foot hills. Fruit of all kinds grows abundantly. The modes of operating farming I give in the words of my informant: "Fall rains begin between Sept. 15, and Oct. 1, and continue until January, when we have our winter, lasting from two to thirty days, during which we sometimes have from 12 to 20 inches of snow and thermometer as low as ten degrees below zero. After this, rain again until May or June. In October after ground is well wet up we sow most of our wheat, while our barley and corn fodder is sown in February and March. Grain harvest in June and July. Use hedges entirely, cutting low down and saving straw for feed. Sow shallow and broadcast."

This year the crop was very promising a month ago, but drought and heat have burned seriously and many thousand acres will not be cut and balances will be seriously damaged. This man has large herds of cattle and sheep the finest lot of brood mares I ever saw and is rich, but he says "considering yield and price, with expense of raising and I guess you get as much money out of an acre of wheat in Dakota as we do here, and wheat is as much the main product of this country as it is in Dakota." In answer to a query he said "yes, fruit is a very nice thing to raise and have in abundance, but it produces but little revenue except to an occasional grower near town who makes a business of it." From inquiry I believe the farmers are as generally in debt in the Walla Walla valley as in Dakota, and I was told that very many of them were even largely in arrears on their interest until last year's high prices helped them out. Rates of interest are from 10 to 12 percent. There is very little uncultivated land in this valley, and prices for such are from \$12 to \$20 per acre while improved lands are held at from \$25 to \$60, the outside prices being asked for lands near the foothills where the rain is most abundant and soil holds moisture best. An old Iowa farmer said "I am settled here and shall remain, but Iowa is better, because there we can raise tame grasses, oats, corn and vegetables, and make more money on less work."

Farm laborers are paid about \$30 per month for entire year and \$2 per day during harvest, but the country is overrun with men seeking employment. I will tell you of the Palouse and Big Bend counties in another letter, as well as give you my own conclusions. E. P. W.

**Railroad Notables.**  
Henry Villard, President Oakes and a party of railroad magnates passed through the city this morning, returning from the coast. A month or so ago they went west over the Canadian Pacific, attended the meeting of the Oregon and Transcontinental at Portland, where Villard scouted his old enemy Elijah Smith, and after spending a short time in the National park are again en route for the east.

The train stopped here a few moments to give the gentlemen an opportunity to interview Superintendent McCabe and during that time Mr. E. P. Wells, who met the party in Washington territory during his recent visit, shook hands all around and conversed with Mr. Villard. The well known financier under whose directions the road was completed, is much the same plain, healthy, unpretentious appearing gentleman he has always been. He looks much the same as many Jamestown people remember him when he and his party of notables were entertained by the city when passing through here four or five years ago en route to celebrate the driving of the golden spike.

Mr. Villard was heard to inquire for Postmaster Klaus and expressed surprise that he was not at the depot to shake hands with an old friend.

**Law Cases to be Tried.**  
The Valley City Times-Record approves heartily of the dignified bearing and active, capable manner in which Judge Rose handles the court business of the term now in progress in Barnes county.

**Combating Glanders.**  
As a result of the trip of inspection made by Territorial Veterinarian Collins and County Commissioner Eddy in this county, one glandered animal belonging to Wm. Dunning, and two owned by Gus Gundry were condemned and shot. One of Mr. Steele's in the north part of the county, and one of John Welch's horses were quarantined.

The inspectors also made a short trip up the Jamestown & Northern. In Wells county they found several cases of glanders. Two animals were killed and several were quarantined. Mr. Eddy thinks that a thorough inspection of that county would bring to light about 30 cases. Dr. Collins had a pressing call in South Dakota, and was obliged to return yesterday, but promised to soon visit this section again and inspect all the Jamestown & Northern counties. The doctor is fast proving himself an active and competent veterinarian. Mr. Eddy speaks highly of his eminent fitness for the position. Although a young man, his judgment in these cases is singularly accurate, and he seems to be giving evidence of being the right man in the right place.

It has long been thought that a good portion of the glanders which we have had in North Dakota has come in with horses from the west. Those Montana and Washington territory wild horses, it is said, have brought the disease with them and spread it in several localities. In view of this fact, it is suggested that an inspector should be placed at the Missouri river to examine all animals shipped into the territory from the west. This is a matter worthy the attention of the next legislature.

Another matter connected with the spread of the glanders of which the veterinarian and his deputies are taking cognizance is the trading of glandered horses. The laws of the territory make this a penal offense and provide heavy penalties for any one guilty of so doing. It is said that a party in this county has recently sold an animal, knowing it to be infected and that the matter has been brought to the attention of the authorities, who are now engaged in making out a case against him. A conviction of this kind would have a salutary effect.

**Devils Lake Capital Clatter.**  
R. E. Wallace, of Jamestown, would make a capital state auditor. The office is worth \$4,000 per annum, and is not to be sneezed at by one as worthy and competent as Bob Wallace. Its a far better thing than the office of public examiner. Or is Jamestown on the capital racket, and with a view to winning that disposed to crucify its ambitious citizens.

Col. Lounsbury, who has returned from an eight day trip in Benson and Eddy counties, says Honest Dave Wellman, one of the former members of the last legislature, has the best crops he has seen this year. It was put in with a press drill and stands even except where the gophers got in their work before Dave got in his. He has about 500 acres in crop and is doing more breaking. He is as good a farmer as he was a legislator. There was none better last winter.

**Effie Ellsler's "Egypt."**  
It was like being seated again in the Madison Square playhouse in Gotham to see Effie Ellsler bound out upon the stage and begin a one-sided conquest on all hearts right here in Dakota, last evening. She is a charming little lady viewed from every perspective, daintier than Gretchen, more winning than any Fanchon, and, although in the play last night is supposed to be something of a daughter of the slow Nile, she is so truly an accelerating American girl in all said and done, that we put no foreign construction on anything she undertakes—claim it all for our own and say its just "great," in the expanding language of this country. All the ladies in the audience grew animated, fascinated and, at times, prettily emotional themselves over what the little girl on the stage was doing. They said repeatedly that she was "cunning," then "sweet," then "perfectly splendid," and when they failed to say something, it was plain to be seen that they felt like Whitecomb Kiely's old farmer did when he says he "aint got notin' to say." What the gentlemen said is no matter. The standard of criticism was set high enough by the ladies. Suffice it that every man present became the beaming little star's obdurate admirer, and in several of the incidents, this impulsiveness grew into real, earnest yearning. The Princess Yeddo, one of the tripartite characters assumed in the play, showed Miss Ellsler equally attractive as a Parisian sensation, and gave her an opportunity to display a little more grown up acting than as Egypt. Just jumping off the pedestal and showing her piquant countenance to the diminution of Galatea's sober charm, was enough to "do" that character to every one's satisfaction.

Without the assistance of theatrical trappings Miss Ellsler and her company gave a delightful performance of a carefully worked modern play. Every incongruity fed and nothing, but the skillful unravelling of the scenes remained. That Miss Ellsler is able to do this demonstrates more than enough the grip she takes upon even a strange audience, and shows how quickly she can transmute a first act chilliness to smiles and well wishes.

The leading man, Mr. Orrin Johnson, as Angus Somerdyke, an English lord, won many admiring glances by his distinguished young appearance, and the careful pronunciation of his lines. Although he was compelled to wear one hand in a sling, the other did duty for two, and the effect of every manual gesture lost nothing thereby. Mr. Weston, as an American prince, kept his hands in his trousers pockets and flung back his coat just right, and in all the effusiveness of the character showed that he had thoroughly considered the part.

It was the fault of the drama only that Mr. Wallis as Sir Charles Dangle, a moth,

had little to do. Egypt's father, Mr. Hillis, with heart and head always bowed down, completely thwarted opportunity for criticism. While Miss Judith Berolde the Vassar graduate, and the tall dangerous lady of the play, looked every inch a terror. Her rich, red costume in the first act, the visible contraction of eyelids, the graceful forward motion of the head and the low grinding tones of voice in the parts where jealousy consumed her, made forcible contrast to the smile of intense winsomeness that she lavished upon the man she loved—when an opportunity arrived.

Miss Nellie Buckley looked charming in the scene where the garden was dark, and brought her limping lord under the wire in a spirited spurt.

Tonight Miss Ellsler's latest success "Judge Not" will be given, and Jamestown people should by all means be present. The play is a taking one and the assurance of its proper rendition ought to draw a large audience.

**The Farmers at Fargo.**  
The special meeting of the North Dakota Farmer's alliance opened Thursday at Fargo with an attendance which the Argus estimates at 500. Yesterday's sessions were devoted almost entirely to speech making. President Loucks reiterated the sentiments expressed at Casselton and Huron, and was followed by Hon. Ira Lampman, of Valley City, and others. In the evening the mayor or Fargo delivered an address of welcome which was responded to by Vice President Fancher. President Sprague, of Grand Forks University, delivered an eloquent address. At the afternoon session Secretary Soderberg read a communication from the senate committee on arid lands, asking for information in regard to artesian wells, etc., and on motion it was decided to appoint a committee to furnish the desired information, and to request the senate committee to hold a meeting in North Dakota.

At the request of the president, the secretary also read a long letter received by him (the president) from Master Workman Powderly, in which he speaks of the relations existing between the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' alliance, and requested co-operation in the accomplishment of ends desired by both organizations.

**Session Laws for 1889**  
The Session Laws for 1889 are now out in a neat volume of 250 pages, and are sold at \$2.50; prepaid, by mail, \$2.75. They include the organic act and a true copy of the omnibus bill, indexed, which is an advantage over previous ones. The index to the laws is also thorough, having been made by W. R. Bierly, Esq., the public printer, who is a lawyer of many years' practical experience. There will be a large demand for these laws, both because they are the last territorial laws for Dakota and will be necessary in adjusting the new constitutions and the laws thereunder. Send all orders direct to W. R. Bierly, Northwest News, Grand Forks, Dakota.

**A Patriotic Bishop.**  
Dr. O. Zardetti, who is now at Lucerne, Switzerland, writes an interesting letter to the Dakota Catholic. He is Bishop Marty's assistant in this diocese and it is said will be the new bishop of North Dakota. He is a gentleman of unusual culture and intelligence and wealthy in his own right. Although now in Europe he has lost nothing of his American patriotism and will celebrate the national holiday befittingly. In his letter he says:

"The 'Glorious Fourth' will soon dawn upon you, and I am proud to remind you that it will also be celebrated throughout Europe wherever there beats an American heart or a heart that loves true liberty. Switzerland is already filled with American tourists. They will assemble on that day, and the Star-spangled Banner will float everywhere in Switzerland's free atmosphere. Some time ago your journal reminded us that 'the admission of four new states will compel everybody who wants an American flag that is up with the times to buy a new one with the proper number of stars.' Well, my dear friend, I am one of that kind. I earnestly request you to send me such a flag in time for the coming Fourth. It will probably be the first forty-two starred flag in Europe. It shall be sent to the leading hotel in Lucerne, where the greatest number of American visitors sojourn. It shall be hoisted on the Fourth, beside the scarlet flag of the Swiss republic. The white stars on the blue, and the white cross on the red, will beautifully harmonize in the pure mountain air of Helvetia. And as the glorious banner unfolds, displaying the new splendor of forty-two stars, the best bands in Lucerne shall salute it with the strains of our national hymn, 'Hail, Columbia!' I shall be much mistaken if the voices of hundreds and thousands here are not joined in so loud a chorus as to drown the music of the band—almost echo to the other side of the Atlantic, and be heard by you in Dakota!"

If, as is generally believed, Jamestown has been selected as the See city of the new diocese of North Dakota, and if Dr. Zardetti has been chosen bishop for the same, then he will soon be a resident of the James River metropolis. Jamestown will gladly welcome so able, scholarly and patriotic a divine as Dr. Zardetti.

**Episcopal Convention.**  
The annual convention for the Episcopal diocese of North Dakota was held in Fargo yesterday. Most of the Episcopal ministers of the diocese were present including Bishop Walker, who rendered his annual report of funds and property in his hands. He reported \$75 dollars turned over to him by Bishop Clarkson as a start for an Episcopal residence, and that the interest on this had now brought it up to \$101. He also held a quarter section of land near Jamestown. A block in Fargo was owned upon which it was proposed to erect a church school; he also had \$2,500 in cash given to aid in the construction of such school and \$1,200 given towards a church at Fargo. There were other funds which he expected would be in his hands during the present year, of which he would make report in due season.

# The Fair. The Fair.

# THE FAIR!

## FURTHER REDUCTIONS!

We want your money  
You want our Goods,  
And the Price Does the Business.

People who think our advertisements are merely blow and bluster should be on hand to see what a Closing Out Sale Means!

# FOURTH OF JULY

Is coming, and you should be Merry!  
Our Prices will do it.

- 10 doz Ladies All-Wool Vests..... 79 cts
- 20 doz " Merino Vests..... 43 cts
- 50 pieces Standard Prints..... 5 and 6 cts per yard
- 100 boxes Writing Paper and Envelopes... 10 cts per box
- 100 boxes Extra Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes..... 15 cts per box
- 150 Bathing Towels..... 16 cts each

# Albums! Albums!

3 doz Extra Fine Imported ones left,  
worth \$5 to \$10 each, now selling at - - - \$2.50 to \$3

# Groceries. Groceries.

People can buy from us now for less than they can be bought at Wholesale in Eastern Markets!

# THE FAIR CLOSING OUT SALE



# The Jamestown Alert

**TERMS:**  
 The Daily Alert is delivered in the city by carriers, at 75 cents a month.  
 Daily, one year..... \$9 00  
 Daily, six months..... 4 50  
 Daily, three months..... 2 50  
 Weekly, one year..... 2 00  
 Weekly, six months..... 1 00

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) & WEEKLY  
 W. R. KELLOGG.

In the late meeting at Fargo of the alliance, the farmers of North Dakota who belong to the organization, are pricked on by resolutions into giving up their money for the support of a weekly paper which will give, of course, certain leaders and officers a regular amount of taffy each week; and, no matter what mistakes these men may make, or what measures do not turn out well, the officers will find themselves hurried for and patted on the back by the organ. Of course, so long as the hard working farmers pay for this they ought to have just as much of it as they are willing to pay for.

But in the public estimation, how much is that kind of support worth? If the acts of the farmer are meritorious and their objects just, it is not necessary to have a paid organ to blow about it. The press of the state will quickly give the farmer his dues, and whatever wise thing, whatever just thing the alliance as an organization does, the newspapers will promptly recognize and proclaim it abroad. On the other hand, if the farmer makes grave errors, if he gets fanatical and desires to abuse and tyrannize over rights of others, the press will as quickly call him to order, and no approving bluster of a hundred alliance organs will change the sentiment of the public, or the decisions of the people at large.

Farmers, like other people, must stand or fall on their merits and the justice of their cause. Like other folks, they must take the consequences of their own acts, and if their methods and measures do not meet the people's approval, no sensible farmer ever can expect to have these mistakes excused or any unlawful action stand the test of time and public opinion.

In the light of the present independence and wide awakens of the press of North Dakota, it looks like an unnecessary expense to put upon the hard up farmers this year, to call on them for money to support a weekly paper which will echo the desires of a few officers of the organization, and call every thing good that is said or done by them in the supposed interests of the farmers, not to say anything about spreading the notoriety of certain leaders, and directly playing into their hands for offices and benefits of various kinds.

Referring to the relations of the public with the newspapers, the Mandan Pioneer concisely says:

It is a fact worthy of notice that whoever may get rich in booming Dakota towns, it is not the newspapers. You may take a town like Aberdeen—a place where a great deal of money has been made, and in which the newspapers have failed completely to make their proprietors anything like what they should. The News—an excellent paper and possessing a good plant—has just changed hands, or is about to change hands. Mr. Starling, the chief master of the concern, will have but little to show for his years of service and energetic work for Aberdeen and Brown county. The public is a fickle kind of a master. The toes of one man are trodden upon ever so lightly, and he takes out his advertisement, stops his paper, and says and does what he can to damage the offender. The fact that there has been nothing wilful or malicious or even careless on the part of the offending editor makes no difference. The advertisement and paper are stopped all the same.

This is no way to build up a town. If and editor manifests to a patron a malicious desire to harm him or his business, or slight him without cause, the patron may be excused for feeling aggrieved. But it does not pay to withdraw patronage for almost no provocation at all. The turn of the editor will come, and he will need be more anxious than most editors are if he does not take advantage of his opportunity.

There seems to be a new and important factor looming up in the politics of North Dakota. It is the proposed organization of the Scandinavian and Norwegian citizens, the machinery of which is to be used in the coming political fights. The Red River valley will be the field where this faction can make itself felt with peculiar force. A meeting of about seventy Scandinavian farmers was held in Fargo yesterday and resolutions antagonistic to both political parties were adopted, and the charge made that our foreign friends have been discriminated against in some manner and an unprovoked warfare made on them. They do not specify the complaints. They adopted another resolution expressing confidence in the Farmers' alliance movement, as the remedy for the injustice that they desire removed, and then the meeting adjourned.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON of the present territory of Dakota is in Sioux Falls preparing a temple for the delegates to assemble in, and to promulgate the great social, political and commercial compact known as the constitution for South Dakota. The document is already born, and only the finishing touches, as provided in the omnibus bill, remain to be added. The secretary does not see why this business should detain the members over a week, but the fact that the United

States government allows \$20,000 for expenses indicates that the length of the session will be gauged by the time required to consume the fund in decency and in order.

This is as it should be. The territory has never had a whack at the United States treasury like the other sisters of the union and the eternal fitness of things now says it is high time that public buildings, official patronage, and other government assistance be provided for the education and start in life of the two new states.

As every one knows, Don Platt was more famous some years since than he is today or ever will be again. It is but natural for men to regard with exaggerated importance those events transpiring at a time when they were occupying prominent places in the thoughts of the public and, for this reason, Mr. P. is perhaps excusable for filling the space allotted to him in Belford's Magazine with matters of historical antiquity, but he should draw the line somewhere—before he made the startling announcement in the July issue of that periodical that President Johnson was on intimate terms with the crazy assassin Booth, and that he alone should be condemned for the legalized murder of Mrs. Surratt, for instance.

SECRETARY TRACY is getting ready to clap four new stars on to the blue field of the flag of our country. This will be a notable event in our national economy; and the navy has been ordered to be ready to run up the new flags without delay. The navy is growing too, keeping pace with the stars in the flag, and it is proper that these important events be duly celebrated by the jolly jack tars. The new "big four" states should be taught one lesson early in their schooling career—that their votes this fall and the vote in 1892 should show gratitude for the blessings thus vouchsafed them. Gratitude is a key to a state's character as well as to an individual's.

ONE of the Misses Drexel of Philadelphia who visited North Dakota some time ago, impelled by a high wrought enthusiasm to elevate the Indian girls on the reservation, has recently been united in marriage to a gentleman of high degree. The cause of the Indian maiden, it is pleasant to know, did not so thrill the mind and matter of this Drexel maiden as to keep her enthused until so late in life that the old maid becomes fixed in her orbit as it were, and another unfruitful ghost should hereafter walk the earth consumed by restless and unavailing anxiety to educate the Indians.

EDITOR STARLING, of the Aberdeen News, announces that his connection with the paper has been severed, and that George Schlosser, of the Dakota Ruralist, will assume charge. Mr. Starling is an able newspaper man, and his friends hope to see him in line again soon. The new manager is another clever gentleman, a practical printer, who has hosts of friends to wish him well.

The News printed for a long time the morning Associated Press report, finally abandoned it and has not got through paying for it yet, the rumor runs. Hence these tears, if there are any.

EX-SENATOR JONES, of Florida, has written a letter, one and a half yards in length, to the New York World, accounting for his eccentric conduct during the past few years upon the ground that he has been off his mental base, which he attributes to persistent persecutions by unknown enemies. Whatever may have been the condition of his mind when he first attracted national attention by his ludicrous courtship of the Detroit lady, no one can read this letter and believe that at the time it was written he had any mind at all.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS is what the sports will have to pay to see Sullivan and Kilrain thump each other next Monday. The former's trainer announces publicly and boldly that those who give up that amount will not get their money's worth, for the simple, unadorned reason that his man will put the Baltimore giant to sleep with such ease and dispatch that no more than about six bits worth of interest will attach to the fight. But it is said that this is a case where talk doesn't count.

THE newspapers throughout the country are taking occasion to print some patriotic sentiments over the addition of four new stars to the flag. The new arrangement will consist of six rows of seven stars each. It is to be noted that such a rectangular disposition of them will not be possible again until there are forty-eight states in the union; and when there are forty-nine stars there will be a perfect square.

A CHANGE is urged in the fire insurance code for North Dakota in order to bring down rates. The fact may be worth remembering that if home and foreign companies both agree that the rate is warranted by the risk, legal enactments will not be of avail. There are some results law and constitutions cannot regulate. One is the use of intoxicating liquors, another the extinguishment of competition.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON, whose death has been expected for a week, died last

night at 8 o'clock. He was a member of Lincoln's cabinet and occupied the seat in the United States senate which his son, J. Don Cameron now holds. He is an historical figure in the history of the republic and his name and methods will long be admired by many.

THE people of North Dakota should not let the South Dakota folks show Congressman Cox all the appreciation for his services in the passage of the great aid mission bill. Mr. Cox, more than any democrat, was the friend of both Dakotas when they needed friends. Let every citizen, regardless of party, who has a chance, get out and cheer three times and a tiger for Hon. S. S. Cox, when he comes through our new country for the first time.

THE New York newspapers are still laboring under deception, in stating that the prospect for a large crop of spring wheat in the northwest is bright. The soaking rains which have visited this region have originated in telegraph offices mostly.

As a reward for his good work in the Samoan conference Wm. Walter Phelps has been appointed minister to Germany. It is to be hoped that that the senate will deal kindly with him than they did with "Marshal" Halstead.

As the time for dissolution approaches North Dakota is rapidly losing interest in South Dakota. Each has enough to do to take care of its own.

A NEWSPAPER headline over a cut of the new minister to Germany announces the appointment of "a dude with brains".

The Grand Forks Herald points with pride to ten years of steady growth, and prosperity. The Herald's all right.

"OLD EDWARDS," at Fargo, is inditing some breezy editorials of late.

**Another Sheep Item.**  
 The Alert has learned of another sheep item that is of interest to the farmers, making the third brought to notice within a week. Last August L. W. Rhodes of Eldridge, purchased 99 ewes costing him \$3.25 a head. They were from one to three years old. He kept them on wild grass until winter, when he sheltered them well and gave them hay and access to an oat straw stack. They ate both hay and straw, with impartiality and this spring were fat as pigs. The ewes were carefully tended and fed abundantly until December, when, after breeding, less care was taken. The lamb increase was 103 in number, all lively healthy lambs. The wool has just been marketed from the band and 720 pounds from 104 fleeces, will net the owner \$123.58. He still has 203 sheep and next spring will sell some 50 weathers at from \$3 to \$4 each, and a fine start for a large band left. Any one can figure the profit on this investment. Mr. Rhodes is a careful and conservative man and believes that sheep growing is one of the very best investments a farmer can make in this country.

**Sunset Cox Coming.**  
 It is understood that Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, who will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Huron, will be in Jamestown Friday evening next, arriving in the special car, Glacier, from Oakes at 9:20 p. m., the time of the regular passenger train's arrival. He will remain over night here, and proceed west on the 7:10 a. m. train, en route for the Yellowstone Park. While here, every citizen should turn out and welcome the distinguished gentlemen. The band ought to play its liveliest tunes, and the crowd let Mr. Cox know that his great efforts in our behalf in the fight for admission are appreciated. His visit will be at a time when every one can help swell a reception of this kind, and North Dakota ought not to be outdone by South Dakota in showing courtesy to the gallant congressman from New York state. He will undoubtedly give us a talk which will be well worth listening to. This is one of the occasions to improve.

**Spotting "Gen. Ward."**  
 Grand Forks Sunday Leader: During all these months, since "General" Ward, alias Arlington Buckingham, alias Oakley Crawford, left our midst, his sojournings have been carefully traced, and his doings jotted by an eye that is mightier than ours—Sampson's, of Boston. Geo. B. Winship, editor of the Herald here, is in receipt of a communication from Sampson, requesting the creditors of the "general" in this neighborhood—and the Lord knows they were many—to send their claims to him for collection—that he has the general located in New York—the husband of a divorced wife—with lots of money—and that he desires to make him pay up before he gathers him into camp. How we long to see the fraud in camp for life.

**\$100 Heward \$100.**  
 The readers of The Alert will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength, by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

## ROYALTY EXILED TO SIBERIA.

**Grand Duke Alexis Banished from the Russian Court for His Indiscretions.**  
**NEW YORK, July 2.**—Information of the disgrace that has befallen the Russian Grand Duke Alexis, brother to the czar, whose visit to America several years ago is thereby recalled, is given in a letter from St. Petersburg, under date of June 5. The account says that Alexis has been deprived of his office of lord high admiral of the fleet, shorn of most of his honors and exiled to Siberia. The Duke Eugene, of Leuchtenburg, is likewise banished from the Russian court and capital, and the Countess Zenaide de Beaularnais, the morganatic wife of the Duke of Leuchtenburg, has been given "permission" to reside abroad for an indefinite period.

The cause of the imperial shake up is said to be due to Alexis' flagrant indiscretions with the lovely countess, who is the sister of the late Gen. Skobelev, and one of the most ambitious women in Russia. Her dual husband Eugene is known as the handsomest fool in Europe and at no time seemed inclined to object to the attentions his cousin Alexis showered upon his beautiful wife.

About two months ago the Grand Duke Alexis and the countess were supping in a leading St. Petersburg restaurant, and by some means they were brought into contact with a party of two French actors and two actresses. Finally all sat down at the same table together. An immense amount of wine was consumed, and finally one of the French actors threw himself on his knees and attempted to kiss the Countess Zenaide's small foot. With one masterly kick the Grand Duke Alexis sent the actor flying to the other end of the room, whereupon a rough-and-tumble fight ensued. It was not until the police appeared upon the scene that peace was restored and the combatants were separated. The czar was furious when he heard of the affair, and his summary action is the direct result of the crowning act of his imperial brother's folly.

## Hyppolite's Movements.

**NEW YORK, July 2.**—The steamer Ozama, from Gonaves June 24, with merchandise and passengers, arrived at the bar at 9:25 a. m. She brings the following account of the state of affairs at Gonaves, when she sailed: Hyppolite was marching his men to Port au Prince and expected to have 12,000 men before that city by July 6. The south has risen and sent to Hyppolite asking that arms and ammunition be sent them, promising to march on Port au Prince in conjunction with Hyppolite's troops.

## Cardiff Strikers Riotous.

**LONDON, July 2.**—A tramway strike is in progress at Cardiff. The strikers are rioting. They have smashed the windows of every car sent out of the stables thus far and stoned the passengers and police. They have also clubbed and stoned the horses, maiming many of them. Several strikers have been arrested, but the police force is not able to cope with the rioters, and aid has been sent for.

## Predict Volcanic Eruptions.

**SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.**—Reports from Susanville, in the Sierra Nevada, says that slight earthquake shocks have occurred, and that the people have become so accustomed to the constant trembling of the earth that they pay no attention to it. These shocks, however, have revived recollections of old settlers, who predict volcanic disturbances in the extinct craters, such as took place in 1850.

## St. Paul, July 3.—A special from Duluth, Minn., says the largest labor strike in the history of Duluth has commenced.

It originated among the 700 laborers employed by the gas and water company and extended throughout the city, all laborers receiving \$1.75 per day being compelled to stop work. Between 2,000 and 3,000 men are out. Men who were getting \$1.50 demanded \$1.75.

## Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Elix, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Baldwin & Smith.



**SYRUP OF FIGS**  
 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 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.



**THE BARBER'S OPINION.**  
 "Some people think 'is only made For cleansing goods of heavy grade. For washing down the walls or stairs. The bureau, tables and the chairs; But folks do well to change their mind; 'Tis not to things like these confined, And not alone the kitchen maid And laundress prize its friendly aid; I find 't just the nicest thing For toilet use and barbering. The slightest touches will suffice To make a foamy lather rise, That holds the beard till smoothly laid, However dull may be the blade. In short, the tale is ever new That tells what IVORY SOAP will do."

**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.

# 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.

# BOWMAN'S.

# Rats! Rats! Rats

Leave a Sinking Ship!  
 Our competitor wearied with the active warfare and competition which stops the sale of those stocks of dead and worthless goods which have been accumulating on his shelves for years past, has grown

# DESPERATS!

The chestnut of the twins is a mild symptom of silly insanity. The public cannot be deceived. The moth eaten, shelf worn shop goods which "Lucky Bill" years ago vainly endeavored to palm off upon the Indians, and did sell to a Jamestown merchant, is no longer a bait for suckers.

# BANKRUPT STOCK! BANKRUPT STOCK!

And Grim, Gaunt, Ghostly,  
**BANKRUPTCY**

Are household words with our esteemed contemporary, but honesty is the best policy, and will be in the future as in the past, the watch word of the London Clothing Co. Be not deceived by CHEAP JOHN fairy tales drawn from the dry and dusty imagination of the blood and fish editor who manufactures advertising dodges for the one-horse concern up the street.

# The London Clothing Co., N. FULD, The Outfitter

# ALL OVER THE COUNTY.

### Correspondence Showing What the People of the Country Districts are Doing.

### Budgets from Eldridge, Beaver, Mt. Pleasant, Corinne and Iowa.

### Echoes from Eldridge.

Ladies shouldn't dream aloud in the daytime.

The Eldridge Calithumpians play at Tappan on the 4th.

Governor "Dunlap" isn't correct. It should be "Dunmore."

Spiritwood lake is wet, so said Will when he found the b(p)illow so.

The Beavers play the Mount Pleasant a game of base ball on the Fourth.

Windsor folks want a pointer before going to Spiritwood lake with Eldridge E. Y. P. T. S. folks. "They carry telescopes." See?

We have had a very good rain in the last few days that has worked wonders already and makes the farmer's countenance wear a different expression. Some more rain, please.

Speaking of crops, in the neighborhood of Sharlow's and seven miles north, they are practically gone up. The prospect is 50 per cent poorer than in the remaining nine miles to Eldridge.

Sunday school met as usual and it was agreed to have the organ repaired at once. The superintendent appointed a committee of two to collect funds necessary to defray expenses connected therewith. Preacher failed to attend, so the usual service was not held.

Saturday, the 29th of June, the Beavers played the Prairie Dogs a game of ball at Sharlow's ranch, which resulted in favor of the Prairie Dogs by a score of 31 to 25. The game was interrupted by rain, which made the latter part of the game rather "rocky." The teams in the innings following the rain made 12 and 11 respectively, being more tallies than either side made in any two innings of the game. The game was a very pleasant one and was enjoyed by all present. The clubs meet again at Melvin's school house July 6th, to play the return game.

The E. Y. P. T. S. met Saturday evening in the school house, and was called to order by the president at 9:45 p. m. The minutes of last meeting being read and approved, the meeting opened by singing by the choir. Some declamations were given, followed by a debate on the proposition: Resolved, that high license is more detrimental to the prohibition cause than free whisky. The affirmative speakers were Ben Hornby and William Vessey; the negative, Dick Pendray and Dela Futler. The question was decided in favor of the negative. The question was not decided on its merits, simply on arguments brought forward. Intermision was followed by declamations, etc., in which Miss Woodward figured prominently. The meeting closed to meet again in two weeks from date, when the propriety of holding a basket social or something of the kind in the near future will be discussed. All members are requested to be present.

### Pleasant Valley Pointers.

Mrs. P. Pellisser, Medora, D. T., is visiting with Mrs. Emma Vennum.

Chas. Mahoney has one of finest gardens in the valley.

Mr. H. Isaacson and sister, accompanied by the Arctic string band, were callers in the valley Sunday.

Mr. George Melver represents the valley at Rio every Sunday. We think he is looking up a bird for his cage. Wish him success.

We had a heavy, soaking rain Sunday night, wetting the ground about six inches. It will help late grain considerably.

Mr. Joseph Blonga lost a valuable colt Monday in having a tumor removed from its neck. Veterinary Jones performed the operation.

Mr. George Birks, an old resident of Stutsman county, has returned from Columbia, South Dakota, where he has resided for two years, and is summer following two hundred acres on his farm. He reports crops a total failure all through South Dakota.

A heavy rain and hail storm passed through here last Saturday. The rain did considerable good, while the hail did but little damage.

Business among the newsdealers in this vicinity has been rushing for the past week, one of them getting things rather complicated in sending the following dispatch in the general office: Mrs. — latest reports are to the effect that Mr. — is going to sell intoxicating liquors on the picnic grounds the Fourth. Wire Mrs. — whether Mr. — has paid his ten dollar county license. Mrs. — please read the county papers and you will find the county license is \$200 per annum. Hire more competent clerks and run your business on a more reliable basis.

### Edmunds Etchings.

Mrs. Lippincott and little son, of Jacksonville, Illinois, are visiting at Dr. Richardson's.

F. A. Dodge took a trip to Jamestown, returning on Tuesday.

Some of our people are to spend the Fourth at Arrowwood lake, some at the Hawks Nest in the coteaux and some are going to Carrington. The proposed trip to Devils Lake was postponed for various reasons.

One morning last week Mr. Chaffee mounted his mule and started for the ranch of Strong Brothers with a colt, expecting to return soon after noon. The day wore away and he failed to appear. Night came and his family became anxious for his safety. At last with windows "brilliant" in company with Mr. and Mrs. Danie they proceeded to watch the night through. At day break Dr. Richmond, equipped with medicine case and other necessary "restoratives," started in search of the missing man. On reaching Pingree he learned of his whereabouts. Suffice it to say Mr. C. reached home the following day, having been

about twenty-five miles in the coteaux and passing a very comfortable night with the herdsmen at the ranch.

### Pingree's Pulse.

Mr. L. F. Wanner came home last Saturday on a visit to his family. Mr. Wanner travels for an eastern firm and does not get home but twice a year.

Mr. W. W. Thayer came down from the north yesterday and will stop a day or two looking after the boot and shoe trade and visiting friends.

Our boys played the Jamestown nine here Tuesday, and left them away behind. Our boys may have "moss" on their backs, but they can wallop thoeic chaps. Come again boys.

The meetings will hereafter be held at the new school house, and everybody are especially urged to come and try and make our Sunday school a success.

Quite a number of our people will spend the Fourth at Arrowwood lake. Some however will stop at home and sit under the "shade" trees.

### Montpelier Mention.

Miss Etta Cumber and Miss Ella Dellair visited friends in Jamestown last week.

The Fourth is to be very quiet here. Most of those who celebrate will go to Sharlow.

The rains have made the gardens and what grain is not entirely beyond help look better, but there are few here who expect to do much harvesting.

Mrs. Seiler and Mrs. Man warring drove to Jamestown Saturday, returning Sunday morning; and Monday quite a number of our residents, among whom were E. M. Lyon, Hugh T. Kennedy, F. A. Carley and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Villers, were up.

W. V. Wells, of Jamestown, was in the neighborhood Sunday, bringing the sad intelligence that Mrs. Ella Brown was dying. Mrs. Brown formerly lived at this place, and was much respected by the many friends who now mourn her loss.

### Iowa Precinct News.

We had a light rain Monday night, which has brightened drilled grain some.

Cattle in the hills never looked better. J. J. Eddy passed a couple of days last week at Strong's ranch.

Frank Jandell has arrived at his ranch with 2,650 sheep.

George Eager and Mr. Smith of Jamestown, passed Saturday night and Sunday at Phillips' farm.

There is to be a big picnic at Smith's school house on the Fourth.

Everybody is on the lookout for a big blow out at E. T. Kearney's barn warming on the Buchanan farm. The barn is 124 feet long, so there will be plenty of room. Each one is expected to bring a lunch. There is no better location for a dance as it is central, being on section 19, town 141, range 63. There will be plenty of stable room.

George Smith was down Wednesday morning and he said the Pingree boys "done up" the Jamestown nine in fine shape. George said the Jamestown boys went home hot.

### Rio Round-Up.

Mr. Gaffney is up north making some good horse plays.

Commissioner Buchanan drove to the city Monday.

One of our citizens tried to find Strong's ranch last Monday. After driving twenty miles, he gave up in despair and returned home. The only living object he saw was a lone gopher.

Auditor Graves drove out to T. J. Jones' Sunday, and spent the day.

Geo. W. Kurtz made his weekly trip to the city Monday.

At the meeting last Saturday, fifty shares were sold for the new cheese factory. It will be built at this station early next spring, and be ready for running May 5.

Messrs. Dowd, Pellissier and Isaacson are making every effort to make their picnic a decided success. They have engaged a smooth-tongued gentleman from the metropolis to do the declamation act, and everything and everybody will be done up brows.

Bert Noyle went to the city Wednesday after his best girl to bring her out for the glorious Fourth.

Mrs. James Lees visited Mrs. T. J. Jones one day last week.

### Beaver Bits.

Miss Emma Smith was visiting with her sister in LaMoure county, from last Friday night until Monday morning.

Will Melvin was visiting with Mr. McGilvray of Eldridge, last Sunday and says they had lots of music.

Miss Belle Foster was visiting at Jamestown last week.

It has recently been rumored that "Johnny" refused to bring a lady from town last Saturday, because he was going to see a match game of base ball, and arriving on the grounds, found the game transferred to other grounds, and "Johnny" came home a sadder, madder and a wiser man.

The match game of ball played between the Beavers and the Prairie Dogs resulted in a victory for the latter, the score standing at 25 to 31. They will play another game next Saturday, at Melvin's place. A large crowd of spectators are expected, as it will be the most exciting and important game of the season.

The Beavers are busy practicing for their match game against the Mount Pleasant boys on the Fourth of July.

Miss Louisa Brastrup, of Jamestown, is visiting Mrs. Sabin. Miss Brastrup has many friends who are glad to welcome her here.

### Corinne Cullings.

It is reported that the barn of Col. Baker in Barnes county, was struck by lightning and three horses burned, one colt escaping. He was away at the time, only his mother being at home. This is a sad loss, as he lost a number of horses several years ago by glanders. The colt is a man who deserves better fortune.

There was a good rain Monday night.

### Arctic.

Crops in this vicinity are looking well owing to Tuesday's rain.

Mr. Peter Pellissier is shaking hands with his many friends. He has the finest lot of horses ever offered for sale in this country.

Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves at the dance last Friday night, at the Winslow farm, all parts of the country being represented. Music was furnished by H. Langdon and A. Ellingson.

Everybody is going to celebrate the Fourth in the R. M. Winslow grove, situated on the beautiful James River six miles north of Jamestown, where there is to be a basket picnic and a platform dance in the evening, and several other amusements too numerous to mention. The grounds are now being prepared by a large force of men under the supervision of H. Isaacson. As Mr. A. is one of Dakota's rustlers, it is needless to say he will have everything as represented, as he is sparing neither time or labor in securing the best of music. Everyone cordially invited. Come one! Come all! but don't forget the basket.

### Corinne Cullings.

The day we celebrate—the day it rained.

The Sunday school held their picnic at Spiritwood Lake on the Fourth.

Mr. Milne had a moving bee Saturday, carrying his house over to where he has finally succeeded in striking good water.

Grain is very uneven, there being a few fields that are good, a great deal that is poor, and some that in all probability will not be harvested.

There was a veritable downpour Saturday afternoon such as we have not had this season, the thirsty earth drinking it quickly in. All nature rejoiced, and especially ye housewife, as barrels, tubs, pails, pots and pans were filled and overflowed. Soft water is dearer to the gentler sex than the wheat crop.

John Waugh and a few guests celebrate the 4th of glorious memory in a novel way. They take a camping trip to Devils Lake in one of the old Concord stages of ante-railroad days, and Ben Holiday's time will probably be nowhere beside the tally-ho. They will take in the fort and the Indians; whether the Indians will take them in remains to be seen.

### Beaver Bits.

Mr. W. B. S. Trimble and Mr. Hitchcock are out looking up their interests in the country.

It is not known yet who is director in sub-district No. 2. Mr. A. McIntyre was elected treasurer by a majority of 11 votes.

Mr. Chas. Ellis drove into Jamestown Wednesday with a load of wool and two fat steers. That is the way to do it Charlie.

It is reported that two of our neighbors while on their way home from town the other evening had their juicy upset in the middle of the road. Wonder how they account for it. Can you give us any light on the subject, Johnnie?

The base ball game between the Beavers and the Eldridge nine, which took place at Eldridge on the 22nd, resulted in a victory for the boys of that promising burg, the score standing 26 to 19. The playing on the whole was rocky on both sides but Mr. Fannell's catching was admired by all, and especially so, by the ladies present. The fielding of Dunlap was also a marked feature of the game. The Eldridge boys must think that the Beavers are good ball players because whenever we play a friendly game they get some of the Jamestown boys to help them beat us and when they want to do up some other club they get four or five of the Beavers' best players to help them do it. Of course Eldridge gets all the credit.

### Never Too Late to be Happy.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Henri Bluet, 76 years old, and Virginia Dupont, 75 years old, were married Monday by Rev. E. A. Blake, of Brooklyn. Both were born in Paris. They met in Trenton ten years ago and have been courting each other ever since. Virginia has a little money saved and so had Bluet. With it they purchased the right to be cared for during the remainder of their days, in the Old Peoples home, in New Jersey. A week ago they came to Brooklyn to obtain Miss Dupont's brother's consent to their marriage. The brother gave his consent willingly and they became man and wife. They are now passing their honeymoon in the Old Peoples' home, and are the happiest couple there.

### Asiatic Cholera in Ohio.

WAVERLY, Ohio, July 3.—A man whose name could not be learned was taken suddenly sick Friday last in Scioto county and expired in a few hours. Drs. Beard and Hammond were summoned and found the patient's limbs cramped and contorted. They pronounced it a genuine case of Asiatic cholera, left some disinfectants to be used about the house and fled.

### Public Debt Reduction.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The reduction in the public debt during the past month, as shown by the statement issued from the treasury department, was \$16,355,939, and for the fiscal year just closed \$88,938,935. During the preceding fiscal year the debt was reduced \$113,844,080. The total debt now less cash in the treasury is \$1,076,616,621. The net cash or actual surplus in the treasury is \$72,484,042, against \$103,330,464 a year ago.

### English Syndicate Absorbing Shoe Factories.

LYNN, Mass., July 3.—Mark J. Worthley, a prominent shoe manufacturer of West Lynn, has accepted the offer of an English syndicate to purchase his large plant, including stock and fixtures, for \$100,000, and \$25,000 in stock in the company which will be formed to transact the business.

### Russians Wouldn't Drink the Toast.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Magdeburger Zeitung says that at a recent dinner party at Stuttgart, at which were a number of Russian army officers and some Germans, the Russians refused to drink a toast to the German empire, and when reproved for their discourtesy left the table.

### Washington, July 3.—The president has appointed Basil Hogan collector of internal revenue for the Thirteenth district of Illinois.

## AS CRONIN WAS LURED.

### Another "Removal" Case Which Promises Sensational Developments.

### Dr. McInerney, Apparently Suspected by the Clan-na-Gael Caused to Disappear.

### Other Removals Made Plain by Recent Developments—All Clan-na-Gael Work.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Herald publishes a story about the mysterious disappearance of Dr. McInerney, and has interviews with numerous friends and acquaintances of the doctor, the result of which, The Herald seems to believe, justifies the suspicion that the doctor has been murdered. His removal is believed to have been caused by a telegram calling him West, either to Chicago or Omaha, in one of which cities he was silenced forever.

### And Still Another.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Times says: Dr. O'Leary, of the town of Lake, is one of the many men whom the anti-triangle wing of the Clan-na-Gael believe have been silenced forever by the murderous conspirators of the Sullivan-Boland-Feely section. O'Leary disappeared about twelve months ago. To his friends his absence was unaccountable and but few even of the Cronin faction of the Clan-na-Gael suspected foul play. Among these were J. D. Haggerty, to whom Alexander Sullivan had once said that Cronin ought to be removed, and Col. Richard O'S. Burke. In 1885 O'Leary, then high in the confidence of the executive, was dispatched to Europe on active service. During his absence it was given out by the triangles that O'Leary was in California, the fact being that he was in Amsterdam, in which city he conducted his "operations." O'Leary returned from his last trip about eighteen months ago, and is said to have been at that time in a state of absolute poverty. All his funds were exhausted and he is represented having been in a most deplorable condition. He made application for funds to the executive, but no attention was paid to him. O'Leary became denunciatory and raised quite a row in the organization over his treatment.

### Six Months Later He Disappeared.

All the efforts of his friends to locate him ever since have been fruitless. The murder of Cronin, the first victim whose body has been found, only served to raise to the dignity of a conviction what had hitherto been a mere doubt or a suspicion. Enemies of the triangle have disappeared all over the country, the disappearance immediately preceding that of Cronin being O'Leary and the one before that again being a New Orleans man whose name is not known outside some numbers of the inner circle on both sides.

### Corroboration of the Story.

OMAHA, July 3.—Referring to a New York dispatch in which it was intimated that Dr. McInerney, a secret agent of the Clan-na-Gael, had been lured west from Brooklyn by a telegram and then murdered either in Chicago or Omaha, Thomas Brennan of this city, ex-secretary of the Land League, said that he had not met McInerney more than once, and that was eight years ago. So far as he knew no telegram of the kind mentioned had been sent from Omaha.

Another gentleman, who requested that his name should be suppressed, said that he had known McInerney from boyhood. He had heard several weeks ago of the doctor's disappearance. The announcement was conveyed to him through a letter from a friend in New York. As to whether a telegram of the kind mentioned had been sent from Omaha the informant could not say.

### Chicago Police Discredit It.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Chicago police are not encouraged over the prospect that they will have to take in hand another great "removal" mystery.

Chief Hubbard said: "Of course we are bound to look into the McInerney story, but so far we have nothing that would lead us to believe that the man was killed here. We have carefully examined the Nixon cottage and there is not a single thing to show that any murder was ever committed there. That is as far as we have gone in the case so far, but I guess we can find the Murphys if we want them."

State's Attorney Longenecker and Chief Hubbard held a consultation and talked about the McInerney story. The thing is generally looked upon as a "fake" in police circles, at least that part of the story which brings in Chicago as the place of Dr. McInerney's supposed murder.

### Kunze is in Limbo.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The police have admitted that John Kunze is under arrest. He was captured in a South side grocery store, where he was working under the name of John Keiser.

It is further stated that Kunze is the important witness whose testimony before the grand jury Saturday hastened the indictment and final report. It is understood that Kunze has told the police all that he knows about the affair.

# Children Cry For PITCHER'S CASTORIA

## A Practically Perfect Preparation for Children's Complaints.

### AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

### A Gigantic Strike Averted—Attempts to Expel ex-King Milan—The Franco-Serbian Dispute.

LONDON, July 3.—The labor troubles in South Staffordshire mines which have for some time threatened to end in a strike involving over 20,000 miners, have been amicably settled. The men have accepted a 5 per cent advance in their wages and the masters promise a further advance of 5 per cent Oct. 1.

News comes from Belgrade that M. Pachitch, the radical leader, will in the coming session of the Skuptchina introduce a motion for the permanent expulsion of King Milan from Serbia.

The Serbian finance minister has negotiated a loan of 9,000,000 francs with foreign bankers, to pay the French company whose railway in Serbia the government recently confiscated for their rolling stock. The officials of the company, however, positively assert that they will accept no such settlement and the French government is bringing strong pressure to bear upon Serbia to restore the line intact to the company.

The Fortnightly Review gives a large share of its space to the question of the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women, a bill for which purpose is now before parliament. Some of the opponents of the measure having taken the ground that the women of England were generally opposed to this proposed innovation. The Fortnightly some time ago solicited signatures to a memorial in favor of the bill. Nearly 200,000 women have in this way signified their own desire to vote.

### The Parnell Investigation.

LONDON, July 3.—At the session of the Parnell commission Michael Davitt was placed on the witness stand. Mr. Davitt denied that the account given by Le Caron, The Times witness, that John Devoy's proposals were submitted to Mr. Parnell, was true. Mr. Parnell, he said, had nothing to do with his (Davitt's) visit to America in 1878. It was the witness' intention to revisit America to lecture and to raise money for the agrarian movement in Ireland.

### What The Times Has to Fight.

LONDON, July 3.—The Parnell indemnity fund started by the Freeman's Journal to defray the heavy expenses of the Irish party before the special commission, now amounts to over £40,000. The Irish National League of New South Wales, has just sent £1,000 as a first instalment to this fund, and has added £500 for the evicted tenants' fund. Only £20,000 pounds of the money has been expended thus far.

### Six Thousand Workmen Strike.

VIENNA, July 3.—Six thousand workmen have struck at Brunn including all the bakers in the city. A detachment of military has been there. There has been no rioting as yet.

Later advices from Brunn state that the number of strikers is 15,000. They demand an increase of 30 per cent in their wages.

### Coronation of Young Alexander.

BERGAMO, July 3.—The Russian minister to Serbia, M. Persiana, upon the instructions of the czar, will be present at the coronation of young Alexander as king. The czar has sent the young king an autograph letter and the decoration of the Grand Cross of St. Anne.

### TAYLOR'S GREAT LUCK.

### The Wisconsin Politician to Be United States Railroad Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is announced on authority second only to the best that Hon. H. A. Taylor, of Hudson, Wis., will succeed Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as United States railroad commissioner. The place is a very comfortable one, with a fat salary and lean duties. The Wisconsin congressmen, who are energetic fellows and always pull together, have been moving the universe to get this appointment for a week past. It was hard to get because there were many candidates and Johnston has many friends. It is a great catch for Taylor, who is a country editor, but an active and experienced politician. He has been chairman and secretary of the Republican state committee in Wisconsin, and was occasionally an aspirant for governor. He is a personal friend of Spooner and is well known and has been useful to all the Wisconsin members.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND Office at Fargo, Dak., June 27, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Hon. Rodrick Rose, the judge, or in his absence, 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:

HIRAM D. CAHOON.

H. E. No. 13,029, for the north-east quarter of section 20, 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:

James A. Carter, William Long, Charles Maximen, William T. Melvin, all of Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota.

And any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and 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.

McMillan & Frye, Attorneys.  
First publication July 4, 1889.

### Services at Sabin.

Rev. Mr. Gimblet will preach at Sabin's school house Sunday, services beginning at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

### PROBATE NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.) ss. In Probate Court County of Stutsman, ss. In Probate Court

In the matter of the estate of Guido Pfister, deceased.

WHEREAS the petition of Anton Klaus has lately been filed in this court representing among other things that Guido Pfister, late of the city and county of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, died on or about the first day of January, 1882, at said city of Milwaukee, testate, and that the will of said deceased has been duly admitted to probate in the county court of said county of Stutsman, Wisconsin, and that said application for letters testamentary or of administration of said estate has been made to the court of this territory, and that no application for letters testamentary or of administration of said estate has been made to any court of this territory, and that the executors named in said will consent to act as such, and that they, to-wit: Elizabeth Pfister, Frederick Vogt, Jr., Louise F. Vogt, and Charles F. Pfister, all of the said city of Milwaukee, be appointed executors of said will.

It is therefore ordered that said petition be heard before me at a special term of said court hereby appointed to be held at the office of the probate court in the city of Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota, on the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1889, at two o'clock in the afternoon; and that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested by the publication of this order in the Jamestown Weekly Alert, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota, in three consecutive issues thereof prior to said day of hearing, and by mailing copies of this order to said heirs and to said executors as required by law.

Dated at Jamestown, Dakota, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1889.

By the Court: THOMAS HAYES, Judge of Probate.

Filed this 23th day of June, A. D. 1889.  
First publication July 4, 1889.

### NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T.,

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by Lars N. Holm against Phillip G. Cafferman for abandoning his homestead entry No. 14,292, dated March 25, 1884, upon the southeast quarter of section 29, township 144, range 64, in Stutsman county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office, Thursday, the 26th day of August, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said abandoned homestead.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.

S. L. Glaspell, Attorney for Contestant.  
First publication July 4, 1889.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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 years proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Hon. Rodrick Rose, the judge, or in his absence, 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:

WILLIAM DERRY.

Under his homestead entry No. 16,060, for the southeast (S. E. 1/4) quarter of section 34, township 128 n., range 64 w.

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

William Derry, Theodore Lane, Archie McIntyre, John Wall, all of Jamestown Postoffice, Stutsman county, D. T.

And 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

## BECOMING DEMORALIZED

A Note of Warning from Johnstown to a Generous Nation.

Not a Free Living, But Money to Start with Anew That Is Needed by the Sufferers.

Committees Asked to Send in Funds Immediately that They May Be Distributed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 28.—A letter signed by James McMillan, chairman, and Cyrus Elder, secretary of the Johnstown finance committee has been addressed to all committees holding funds for the relief of sufferers by the flood in the Conemaugh valley. The letter states that the community needs everything which the prompt and wise use of the funds so generously contributed can alone supply. The finance committee urges that the proper way to relieve is to place the money in the hands of the individual members of the community, with which they can supply their needs. This step has been determined upon only after waiting as long as the committee could for the committees throughout the country to indicate what steps they intend taking, which thus far they have failed to do. The finance committee has been obliged to adopt a plan for using its own pittance and will soon have an accurate registration of all survivors and will

Divide the Money Among Them. This amount to be distributed is small but will enliven the recipients with hope that the larger amounts will soon be available by which they can re-establish themselves in their wrecked homes and lost employments.

We are making all the arrangements here that we can make to Curtail the Free Distribution of supplies of all sorts, in order to check large evils—First, waste of money contributed by the nation. Immense amounts of valuable material is coming here, the very things that are needed, while the things that are needed the people are absolutely suffering for. Second, to check the demoralizing effect upon the manhood of our inhabitants. Those who were good men before the flood

Are Becoming Demoralized and upset by the fact that they find they can live without work. Nor must they be blamed after what they have gone through. It is only human nature. Nevertheless, it is something to be quickly checked. No committee, however perfect, can satisfactorily and wisely meet the wants of at least 20,000 people when each of the 20,000 has different wants. Granted that the nation has contributed say \$1,000,000, the quicker that money reaches the sufferers the more of it they will get.

It Costs Money to take care of the organization which distributes. The more quickly this organization effects its purpose, the greater the percentage of this assumed \$1,000,000 will reach its proper channel. We would strongly urge you to consider the plan we lay before you, and we would urge you better, to at once come to our aid with your funds. Do not wait longer on the proposed action of anybody else, but act at once and for yourself. If you do not approve of our plan, we stand ready to change or amend it. We stand ready to do anything that will quickly bridge over the present suffering of this community.

Urge You to Send Your Funds here for local distribution, and to send with it some trustworthy representative whom we will adopt to our committee, giving him full power to speak for the fund you contribute. We urge you to send some one prepared to stay with us at least sixty days—if not a volunteer, then some one whom you can employ and pay for his services. We may add that our plan has been submitted to a full meeting of the citizens and has met with their unqualified and unanimous approval. Please let us hear from you quickly.

One Burial Service for the Thousands. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 28.—Sheriff McCandless and Col. Hudson called on Gen. Hastings with a view to having a grand solemn ending of the Johnstown calamity properly celebrated throughout the state. The idea has the approval of all who have taken an interest in the fatality. It is proposed that on the day the state turns Johnstown over to its people the remains of the victims of the disaster be buried. This is to be done as a tribute of respect to this stricken locality and is to be made a state day of prayer. Many of the unfortunates were buried without any religious services and are now lying in unknown graves. The date for the observance has not yet been determined, but will be announced in time for a proper preparation. The observance proposed will be somewhat after the manner of decoration day.

WITCHCRAFT LAWS NEEDED.

A Sleek Englishman Swindling Shopkeepers by Means of Mesmerism. LONDON, June 29.—The crown prosecutor of the City of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, is in a quandary. The police there have in custody a young man who is undoubtedly worthy of severe punishment, and yet his crime is so entirely novel that he probably will not be punished at all unless the old statutes against witchcraft are revived, in which case he might be comfortably roasted before a slow fire.

This young man, whose name is Lewis Albert, is a graduate of Oxford university. Soon after he left college he became interested in mesmerism, mind reading and hypnotism, and as a result of natural gifts or study soon became so expert that for a time he traveled about giving exhibitions of his powers. He acquired a

Wonderful Influence Over the Will power of certain classes of people and established such a reputation that he might have made his exhibitions very profitable but for an unfortunate pen-

chant for the flowing bowl. This brought him so low that three months ago he turned up in Wolverhampton in rags and without money or friends. Then he began to hypnotize with a vengeance. Small shop keepers, usually women, began to discover that the contents of their tills very mysteriously dwindled after a visit from the urbane stranger. Just what his method of procedure was none could tell, but they found on comparing notes that their losses invariably followed the visits of the polite Albert. They

Set the Police to Watch Him. Then some startling discoveries were made. His custom was to enter a shop, make a purchase of some trifle and put down a copper in payment. Then the hypnotizing or mesmerizing process must have been brought into requisition, for the shop keeper in every case took up the copper and handed out the change for a sovereign, which the young man promptly pocketed. In only one case, while the police were on his track, was there a failure to begot his victim in this way. The detective who followed him about was mystified for a long time, being truly unable to account for the hallucination which invariably seized Albert's victims and led them to

Mistake a Copper Coin for a Gold Sovereign. and it was only after discovering his professional record that he began to understand it. Albert's last victim was a youth of 19, the attendant at the box office at a theatre at Wolverhampton. He stepped up to the window, boldly asked for a shilling ticket, handed the boy a dirty scrap of newspaper and received as change without the slightest hesitation on the part of the boy, four sovereigns and nineteen shillings. While walking off with this he was arrested by the officer, who had been shadowing him for two weeks. The boy in the box office was dumbfounded when his attention was called to the scrap of newspaper in his cash box, and still stoutly insisted that the gentleman had handed him a 45 note. He remembers, however, that

A Peculiar Sensation came over him, which he describes as a sort of numbness, when the man first approached the window of the office. The legal status of Albert's offense is difficult, as it is without a precedent and good lawyers say there is now no law in England to punish him. The case is exciting great interest.

APPALLING DETAILS.

The Freight Collision at Latrobe, Pa., Worse Than First Reported. LATROBE, Pa., June 28.—A terrible wreck has occurred at Royal Hanna bridge, just west of this place, in which over a score of people lost their lives. Late particulars from the scene are to the effect that the derry shifter had left eighteen cars standing on the bridge while the crew was drilling out loaded cars at the Latrobe coal works. The flagman, David Heafox, of the shifter, had gone to the telegraph tower, but as a heavy rain was falling at the time it is not known whether the engineer on the fast freight going West saw his signal or not. In any event the flagman was not back half far enough, and had his signal been observed the engineer could not possibly have stopped his heavy train of forty-two cars on the down grade in time to avert the disaster. The train, going at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, crashed into the cars on the bridge, tearing up the rails and ties, plunged over the side of the stone bridge a

Distance of Forty Feet. into the bed of Loyal Hanna creek. At the same moment an eastbound freight was passing on the other track. One of the wrecked cars caught the car next to the caboose on this train, wrecking it, the caboose, and badly using the engine. Eighteen loaded and thirteen empty cars, together with engine No. 1313 are a total wreck. The debris took fire at once, and although held in check by the local fire department, is still burning.

Engineer Caldwell and Fireman Fralich went down with the locomotive and are still under the wreck. The loss of life cannot be accurately estimated. Aside from the trainmen, it is known that there were between forty and fifty men on the West bound train who had been working at Johnstown. They had been paid off and were endeavoring to reach their homes. The injured were attended by the Pennsylvania railroad company surgeons, and with exception of those whose injuries are too critical to allow them to be moved were sent to the county home or to the hospitals in Pittsburgh. The dead were washed and coffined by Undertaker Stader, in whose care they have been left for identification.

Dead and Injured. The known dead are Eimer Caldwell, engineer, resided at Manor station; G. F. Fralich, fireman, Pittsburgh; leaves a widow and two children; George Cargal, Jersey City; Edward Kelly, Philadelphia; unknown man, but thought to be John Ekoman, of Eau Claire, Wis.; Albert Critchlow, Pittsburgh, and four other bodies not yet identified. The injured are: F. A. Geis, Bradock; John Cleary, Pittsburgh; Pat. Flanagan, recently arrived from Ireland; P. Fitz Gibbons, McGospert; John Mullen, Philadelphia; Lewis Wyble, Indiana, Pa.; James McCurdy, Canada; John H. Miller, front brakeman, Pittsburgh; Peter Cavanaugh, Pittsburgh; John Howard, Pittsburgh; John Jackson, McKeesport; unknown man, unconscious, fatally hurt. It is believed that there are from fifteen to twenty bodies in the debris.

Searching for the Dead. The work of searching among the debris for the bodies of the dead at Loyal Hanna bridge was resumed. Up to noon the remains of twelve persons had been taken from the wreck. About 10:15 o'clock the terribly crushed bodies of Engineer Caldwell and Fireman Fralich were taken from under the front end of engine 1313, which lies in about eight feet of water. It is believed that there are many more bodies covered up in the wreckage and that the remains of others of the victims have been carried away by the current of water, which is very swift at this place. Several of the dead have not yet been identified.

Into an Open Switch. DOVER, N. H., June 29.—An express train on the Boston and Maine railroad ran into an open switch while coming into this city, and the engine and three cars were thrown down an embankment. The passengers were badly shaken up, and Oscar F. Kimball, grand chancellor of the Knights of New Hampshire, William Hilliard and Fred Weeks, all of Dover, were badly injured.

## WORSE THAN FIRST REPORTED.

The Loss of Life in the Latrobe Railroad Wreck Will Probably Reach Forty-five.

LATROBE, Pa., June 29.—The loss of life at the Latrobe freight wreck will be probably larger than was first reported, and the death list may reach forty-five. Engine 1313, which was supposed to be lying at the bottom of the Loyal Hanna river, was found resting on a box car which was supposed to have contained ten or twelve tramps, and it is probable that number of bodies will be found when the car is taken out.

Bad Bridge Accident. SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., June 29.—A switch engine of the Union stock yards company backed a train of cars under the "Q" street viaduct and knocked the guy ropes out, causing the whole structure to fall. At the time of the accident there were eight men at work on the viaduct, and they were carried to the ground with the falling structure and sustained severe injuries. The escape of the men from death was miraculous, as the fall was twenty feet, and the landing among iron and stone.

Killed by Tottling Walls. SEATTLE, Wash., June 29.—The tottering south wall of the building occupied before the fire by Tokias, Singeman & Co., on Front street, fell, knocking down also the remaining wall of Union-block adjoining, and killing Charles Schmidt, a German laborer, who had been employed picking up brick in the Union block ruins. Another laborer, James Brewster, an Englishman, was at work on the top of the falling wall, and suffered severe injuries.

GEN. CAMERON DEAD.

The Great Pennsylvania Politician Succumbs to Paralysis.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 28.—Gen. Simon Cameron, who was stricken with paralysis some days ago, passed quietly away at 8 o'clock p. m. Gen. Cameron was 90 years old. His condition during the day was encouraging and death came suddenly. Up to the last attack of weakness he was conscious and took food without difficulty. Around the death-bed were ex-Attorney General McVeigh and wife, Mrs. Haldeman, James Cameron, Simon B. Cameron and wife, and Mrs. David Watts, a granddaughter. The funeral will take place in Harrisburg. The date of the funeral has not yet been determined upon.

President's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The president has made the following appointments: Collectors of internal revenue—John I. Hutchinson, for the district of Connecticut; Isaac Moffett, first district of New Jersey; Elihu A. White, for the district of North Carolina; C. W. Arnold, for the district of Georgia; Marcus Eogg, Eleventh district of Ohio; John O. Craven, Sixth district of Indiana; Julius C. Starr, Fifth district of Illinois. Collectors of customs—William J. Morgan, for the district of Buffalo Creek, N. Y.; Enos J. Pennypacker, for the district of Wilmington, N. C.

The Rest of the Ohio Ticket.

COLUMBUS, June 28.—The convention quickly completed its work by nominating E. L. Lammson, of Ashland county, for lieutenant governor; Judge T. J. Dickman, of Cleveland, for supreme judge; John C. Brown, of Jefferson, treasurer; U. H. Hester, clerk of the supreme court; D. K. Watson, of Franklin, for attorney general; John Hancock, of Ross, for commissioner of schools, and W. M. Hahn for member of board of public works.

She Loves Flowers. One would not think that a lady of the stage, so wandering as Miss Davenport, would be so quiet and home like in her tastes as to prefer gardening above all things. Her summers are spent at Canton, Pa., where she has a nice place that is renowned all the country round for its wealth of floriculture. These flowers Miss Davenport cultivates with her own fair hands, and bends over with her once portly but now attenuated physique. She is an authority on the question of flowers, and is passionately fond of books treating of that subject, her favorite author being Alphonse Karr.—New York Journal.

LAND EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

It is not generally known that a territorial law (section 3401 of the Code) exempts a quarter section of land from taxation if the owner plows a 33-foot fire break completely around it and keeps the same free from weeds and other combustibles from Sept. 15 to May 10 of each year.

Over the Pathless Ocean. Athwart vast continents traversed by mighty iron thoroughfares, many-armed like the fabled Briareus, myriads set forth daily to encounter the vicissitudes of travel, change of climate, unaccustomed food, and an atmosphere, possibly miasmatic, yet with a calm confidence that their health will be preserved. When this confidence is based upon the possession of the supreme medicinal defense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it is indeed well founded, otherwise not. Brackish water, bad food, the wearying and other bad effects of railroad jolting, sea sickness and nervousness, aggravated by a journey and its attendant discomforts, are short of their pernicious influence by this sterling, attractive, and compensating medicine, invaluable for dyspepsia, feebleness, nervousness, constipation, malarial disorders, rheumatism and kidney complaints.

For Cure of SPRAINS & STRAINS use St. Jacobs Oil Cures PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT RETURN OF PAIN. DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO. BALTO.-MD.

D. B. McLAIN, SURGEON DENTIST.

Office and Residence, 115th Ave., South, Jamestown, Dak.

## The Hornbill's Defenses.

A traveler in South America writes: We passed the nests of several hornbill birds. When they are ready to lay the nest is made in a hollow tree; the female goes within, leaving her whole immense bill sticking out, and the male plasters the hole around it up with mud, that hardens at once; she lays her eggs and sits on them until they are hatched, the male feeding her all the time. The monkeys and snakes looking for eggs see this formidable looking beak sticking out of the hole and are afraid to tackle it, so she hatches in peace. The poor male in feeding her gets so poor that he can hardly fly.—Philadelphia Times.

## 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.

By the Lakeside.

For every wave with dimpled face, That leaped upon the air, And held it trembling there,

Had you ever ridden along the shore of beautiful Lake Pepin in a moonlight night? If you have, you can realize the full meaning of the stanza above. If you have not made the trip, you should embrace the first opportunity to view the enchanting scene, by purchasing a ticket on "the Burlington's" vestibuled train either north or south, and gliding swiftly and smoothly along the beach, within sight and hearing of the soft ripple of the waves. Minnesota, within a few miles of either St. Paul or Minneapolis, is full of lovely lakes, to all of which "the Burlington" is the quick, safe and popular line from all points south or east. For further information as to summer resorts address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Hotel for Rent.

The undersigned will lease the Gladstone hotel, Jamestown, for a term of five years. Furniture for sale on easy terms. If new lease is not made at expiration of five years the furniture will be bought back at its valuation when lease expires. JAMESTOWN HOTEL CO. Jamestown, Dakota.

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.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

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## EDGAR W. CAMP,

ATTORNEY

And Counselor at Law.

OFFICE IN DOOLITTLE BLOCK,

JAMESTOWN DAK.

ORIN W. FRANCIS H. C. SOUTHARD.

FRANCIS & SOUTHARD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

FARGO, DAK.

Attention given to Land Office matters.

Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Red River Bank Building.

ABSTRACTS OF

TITLE!

Of any pieces of Real Estate in Stutsman county furnished on short notice.

L. B. MINER,

(Room 2 Doolittle Block.)

Jamestown, Dakota.

LAKE SIDE FIRE ARMS MFG. COMPANY.

69 MARKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

REVOLVERS.

SMITH & WESSON PATTERN,

38 Calibre.

Single Action, Shell Extracting... \$5 00

Double Action... 6 00

Double Action, Self-Ejecting... 7 50

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.

Northern Pacific RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN

ST. PAUL,

MINNEAPOLIS,

OR DULUTH

Minnesota, Dakota, Montana

Idaho, Washington Territory,

OREGON,

British Columbia, Puget Sound

AND ALASKA.

Express Trains Daily, to which are attached

Pullman Palace Sleepers

AND ELEGANT DINING CARS.

No Change of Cars

BETWEEN

St. Paul and Portland,

ON ANY CLASS OF TICKET.

EMIGRANT SLEEPERS FREE.

The Only All Rail Line to the

"YELLOWSTONE PARK,

For all information as to Time, Rates, etc., Address

CHAS. S. FEE,

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THE CELEBRATED BRANDS:

Belle o Jamestown, "A" Patent. Golden Northwest

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, &c

Mills at Gull River, Minnesota.

Office and Yard--North Side, near N. P. Elevator Co

## UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

Over a Million Distributed

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature, for Educational and charitable purposes, and its franchises made a part of the present State Constitution in 1873, by an overwhelming popular vote.

The 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.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS, AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

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 facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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.

THEODORE BAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

GARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 16, 1889.

Capital Prize, \$300,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of \$300,000 is..... \$300,000

1 Prize of 100,000 is..... 100,000

1 Prize of 50,000 is..... 50,000

1 Prize of 25,000 is..... 25,000

## TOSSED ON THE WAVES.

### JAPANESE JUNKS CAST AWAY IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Hardships Endured by Oriental Sailors Under the Old Methods—Two Thousand Miles Out Without Mast or Rudder—Forty Beans to Each Man Per Day.

On the morning of the 9th of January, 1877, the City of Peking, on her outward trip, sighted what at first appeared to be an abandoned vessel adrift at sea. The steamer bore away for her, when it was seen that she was a Japanese junk with one mast gone. An officer and boat's crew were sent off, who found that the junk belonged to Ha-Rodai; that she was partly loaded with rice and saki (Japanese whisky), and besides the skipper and supercargo had a crew of five men. On the 1st of December preceding the junk, which, by the way, rejoiced in the name of the Hisayoshi-maru, had been driven out to sea, and things having got badly mixed up in an unusually terrific blast it was found to be the easiest way of lowering sails to chop the mast down. Then a heavy sea carried away the rudder and stove in the bulwarks, after which the junk drifted and sloshed around in the old and unoriginal way of "at the mercy of the winds and waves."

THEY STUCK TO THE SKEL. Captain and crew had become so completely disheartened on the waste of waters, or so unboundedly jolly on a waste of saki, that when banded by the officer of the steamer they didn't know the day of the week or the month, hardly knew where they had come from, and certainly didn't know where they were going to. They were informed that they were something like 2,000 miles distant from Japan, but despite this warning intelligence, only four of the crew would leave the junk—the captain, supercargo and the fifth man declaring their intention of sticking to the junk so long as the rice and saki held out.

The Coos Bay News, published at Marshfield, Ore., in its issue of July 17, 1878, had the following report from the captain of the schooner Parallel, which arrived at that port July 15 from San Francisco:

"The schooner Parallel on the 7th inst., in latitude 39 deg. 43 min., longitude 130 deg. 26 min., at 4 a. m., sighted a Japanese junk adrift. A boat was lowered and the strange vessel boarded, when a terrible sight met the boarders. Not a living soul was aboard, but three corpses of Japanese who had probably been dead at least a month. Two of the bodies had been shackled together, doubtless having been crazed for want of food or water and fastened up by their comrades. Two of these bound bodies were lying amidships with their knees bound together with cords upon their breasts, their arms were drawn over their heads and securely tied and cords were bound around their necks; in short, they were completely inclosed in a netting formed by the lacing and interlacing of cords. The sunken eyes and shriveled condition of the bodies were frightful to look at. The other corpse was found forward, stripped to the waist, and gave indications of the terrible sufferings that the man must have endured previous to his death. From the numerous fireplaces and mats found between decks it was evident that the vessel had been manned by a large crew. Upon examination considerable water was found in the hold, but no evidence of her having had a cargo on board could be discovered. The only article of food that was found was a portion of a chest of tea, covered with mold. In the cabin were several handsome pieces of furniture.

"The two bound bodies were well dressed, and a lot of fine silk ladies' wearing apparel was brought off the wreck by the sailors. The stench of decaying bodies was such as to prevent a thorough inspection. The hull of the junk was in good condition, and when last seen was drifting to the south and east and bearing with it, perhaps, a mystery of the Oriental seas."

PROBABLY THE LATEST CASE. When the steamship City of Peking arrived at San Francisco from Japan, June 12, 1881, one of the passengers related the following story to a Chronicle reporter: The tenth day out from Yokohama the steamer came across a dismantled, helpless Japanese junk, which had been driven off from the entrance to the bay of Yeddo during a typhoon that had occurred on the 9th of December, or ten months previous to their rescue. They had lost their masts and rudder and were drifting at the mercy of the winds they knew not where. After their own provisions were exhausted they had subsisted on their cargo, mostly beans and dried fish, and on such rain water as they could catch. They had burned most of the small woodwork, doors, berths, windows, etc., of their junk for fuel, and were on short food rations, forty beans per day for each man being the allowance. Their fire, when put out from time to time, they had rekindled by rubbing two pieces of wood together. One of their number had died from exhaustion and they had given up all hope of ever seeing land or anything human again when they sighted the City of Peking. They were taken on board the steamer, a concert was given in their aid, and on the next trip of the City of Peking they were taken back to their own country.

So little by little the long record of disasters has been gradually abridged, if not wholly terminated. Japan has now not only a navy, but an excellent fleet of sailing steamers and well built sailing craft of modern construction. Before her awakening Japan drove away the rescued junk men from her coast as though they had the plague; now she rewards the rescuers.—San Francisco Chronicle.

It is stated at Boston that the president and Mrs. Harrison have accepted an invitation to be present at Henry C. Bow's annual Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock.

## THE GRUMBLER.

The well known story of the two boys who, under the cognomen of "Eyes and No Eyes," went out for a walk, in which the one saw nothing worthy of record, while the other saw a great deal both to amuse and interest him, is a good deal older than Sandford and Merton, where most of us read it in the old days of long ago. No doubt, "it is," as we say, "as old as the hills"—though wise men have not yet quite settled how old they are—and as true as such proverbs usually are. For, as a general rule, the eye sees only what it wishes to see or cares to see; and there are "none so blind as those who won't see," and then, perversely enough, try to comfort themselves with another old saying, "What the eye sees not, the heart doesn't crave."

I had been reading an old volume of Danish proverbs about Eyes and No Eyes, as it chanced, one day in October, just before setting out for a ramble through the woods; and as I wandered on down one of the grassy roads I suddenly came upon a couple of squirrels at play—a downright game of frisking romp. The carpet under my feet was soft and thick—

Golden and red, purple and brown,  
Lightly the woodland leaves came down,  
Pluttering here and whirling there  
All in the hazy, ambient air;

so that not a footfall could be heard, and I could watch the two little merry sprites by simply getting under the boughs of a great copper beech and standing still, without a chance of detection.

It was a day of dead sultry calm; and as I watched and listened, there fell on me an air of intense stillness and silence that seemed to fill all the wood. Right and left of me, on every side, were dense masses of trees—tall feathery silver birch; broad spreading beeches, with smooth, solemn, massive trunks; sturdy knotted yews, looking as if they had stood there for centuries; strong mighty oaks, with gnarled and twisted stems that stretched across the winding pathway, as if on guard over the quiet domain. Some of them I knew well, for I had seen them in all weathers; and again and again found shelter from rain or sun under their spreading boughs. They seemed like old friends, who betray no trust; even in winter stanch and true, as if standing and waiting in patience; and in hope for the far off but sure days of spring, the time of new life and light; living and dying without suffering or self reproach; and "gifted with the divine gift of silence," which, according to a modern sage, is the most eloquent of all speech, for those who can hear it, when "The Book of Nature getteth short of leaves."

But however "golden" such silence may be, and however divine the prophet of Cheyne Row, this one of woodland voices was, like all other mortal dreams, brought suddenly to an end. All at once, not a hundred yards away, there came pounding along over the dead leaves a little old man in a long gray coat; with his hat pulled down over his eyes, and a stout ash plant in his hand, with which he slashed vigorously right and left among the briars and nettles. It was old Elzie Bartle, a strange old creature, who lived in a lonely cottage at the end of the village, and spent most of his time in minding other people's business. Business of his own he seemed to have none; and the neighbors knew no more as to who or what he was than they did when he came among them, a stranger, twenty years ago. He had money enough to pay his way and keep out of debt; was without encumbrances of any kind, and seemed to have neither relatives nor friends that ever cared to write to or visit him.

Jacob, the postman, affirms to this day that no letter ever came to him by post but a circular from the surveyor of taxes at the county town. The moment I set eyes on him in the wood I went back to my book of Danish proverbs, and to one particular line therein, which said: "Some there are who see ill, and wouldn't mind seeing worse;" and there before me was the very man whom the words fitted to a T.

"Well, squire," said the old man, as he came up, "here's a day for October! A regular, sweltering, moldy sort of day, I call it; enough to breed a fever all over the place. No wonder there's two more cases of measles down at the keeper's; not the two boys that got bitten by the sheep dog last week, but girls this time; a poor, sickly lot and no wonder, with such a mother."

"Such a mother?" said I. "Why, what's the matter with the mother?—as clean, tidy, hard working a woman as you'll find in a day's march."

"Nonsense, squire—nonsense! They sell gin, now, up at Murrige's the draper, and if Mrs. Gaiters isn't one of his best customers, my name isn't Bartle. No, no; I know what I know, squire, though I don't want it to go any further."

"You had better not let it go as far as her husband's ears, Elzie, or he might tumble you into the horse pond and not help you out again. It's deep, Bartle, and muddy too."

"No doubt, squire, no doubt; but, as I was saying when you interrupted me, I know what I know, though you needn't let it go any further. Mrs. Gaiters is a good customer at Murrige's, and it was only yesterday I saw her coming out of his shop with a round bundle under her arm that looked as much like a bottle as it could, as I said to Jane Ripper, when I saw her going down the street. And that reminds me, squire, of the nasty drain at the corner. They've got it open again, and I've not met with a worse stench for weeks until just now, before I saw you. I came upon a polecat or a weasel or something of the sort, lying dead in the middle of the path, and enough to poison the whole wood."

"Well, Elzie," said I, "they must open 'the drain to clear it out; and as for the polecat, he must die somewhere, and as he has got no relations to bury him he must lie there until the ants pick his bones clean for him. But never mind the drains or polecats this glorious after-

noon. Come here, man, and look down that narrow green path, right on past the great clump of white clematis, up to where the sunshine is streaming through the black evergreen oak, and lighting up the copper beech, and the cluster of red berries on the spindle tree, as if they were on fire."

"Yes, yes," replied the old man; "I see it. And talking of fire, it was just at this very corner that I caught two of Harris' boys making a fire of bits of turze and a broken hurdle, enough to set the whole copse in a blaze. There, you can see the ashes of it now; and there's a page out of a spelling book, too, as I live—torn out of one of the school books, I'll wager—the mischievous young wretches! But it's all the same wherever you go; nothing but waste and extravagance. All the laborers crying out about low wages and starvation times; and if you believe me, when I went in to Hobbs' cottage last Thursday at 5 o'clock, just, to tell him that one of his boys had been caught with his pockets full in Jackson's orchard, there they were, the whole seven of 'em, eating hot buttered toast! 'You seem to be enjoying yourselves,' said I, 'and butter at one and three!' And if you believe me, squire, they all burst out laughing at this; and 'Right you are, Bartle,' says old Hobbs, with his mouth full of toast—'right you are, and why shouldn't we!—we'll have a piece?' 'No,' said I; 'I can't afford to eat melted butter in these times; and if your boy isn't laid up to-morrow, after gorging himself with sour apples, let me know.' 'Well, Bartle, we'll be sure to let you know; and we'll tell old Bolus to send in his bill to you.' There, squire, that's the way they waste their money, and if that boy doesn't get a month on the treadmill before long my name isn't Bartle, that's all."

By this time we had got to the edge of the wood and were turning down into the lane, and as I had more than enough of the old grumbler, I made up my mind to get rid of him. "Good night, Bartle," said I—"good night. For God's sake, don't bother yourself any more about old Hobbs and his boys. He is a hard working, steady fellow enough, and good to his wife too. And as for the apples, the boy only got a couple after all—so Jackson told me—and a good rope's ending into the bargain."

And so, at last, after a final grumble about Hobbs' mother-in-law and a pair of shoes which she had got at Murrige's and never paid for, we shook hands and parted; he across the meadow down to his own cottage, and I sauntering on into the village. And here I fell in with another of our old men, of a totally different look, manner and speech—Jim Samson the blacksmith; a sturdy, well built fellow of 60, with a sun burnt, smutty face, and a pair of sharp gray eyes that brimmed over with fun. His day's work was over; he had shut up his forge and was just going home to tea.

"Savant, sir," says Samson. "Hope you're pretty well, sir, after a dose of Elzie? I see you a-coming down the copse together, and I says to myself: 'Squire's a-catchin' of it now and no mistake.' Old Bartle's bin on the rampage all the mornin' and ready to bust about that there drain up street."

"Well, Samson," said I, "I've had a dose this time, and a good one, too."

"'Knoved you had, squire, the minute I saw your face. Why, bliss 'ee, flesh and blood can't stand it. It's my belief, squire, that there old chap 'ave a-swallowed the east wind, and it haven't agreed with un. He've a-got the best eye for dirt of any chap I ever set eyes on."

"Swallowed the east wind?" said I. "Why so, Samson?"

"Why, how else could he go on as he do? From mornin' to night, from one week's end to another, it's nothing but grumble, fidget and growl. First, it's the dreadful accidents, the fires, and the murders; then it's the fever and the riots in Ireland; the paupers, the jails, and the strikes. Everything's going wrong, and there's no good news anywhere. Why, bless 'ee, he come into my forge the other mornin', and what he do but begin foraging about among my tools and putting 'em to rights; making 'em tidy, he says, and upsetting things to that degree that every bit of 'fire went out of the coals and put me all of a cold sweat. 'Be off, Bartle!' I says at last. 'Get away out into the sunshine there and take a good drink of 'em, and see if you can't clear all their cobwebs out of your brains.' And with that, squire, away he goes out of the place like a mad March hare!"

"Well done, Samson!" said I, "well done! If he would but take your advice, that wretched old croaker would be a different man in a month, instead of a nuisance to himself and all his neighbors.—Good night, Samson.—How's the wind?"

"West, sir—west to everybody in the place but old Bartle.—But he keeps his own weathercock, he do, and it's nothin' but 'east by northeast,' and dirty weather. It's a pity such people was ever born."

As I wended my way home through the wood and watched the soft mellow sunshine glinting down among the tall trunks of ruddy beech, and lighting up the green pathways with patches of golden splendor, it seemed a pity indeed that such miserable failures as old Elzie should exist to mar the beauty and peace of the whole scene.

The smith's words were true words; it does seem a mistake that "such people ever was born." Perhaps, in his heart that miserable old bachelor himself inclines to the same way of thinking at times, and he, too, imagines that the world would have been better without him. If so, and he should feel tempted to write his own epitaph, I can save him from all further trouble on that score, in the words of a wise man and a wit of some two thousand years ago (Epicharmus, Epigrammata Græca).

At seventy winters' end I died,  
A cheerless being, sole and sad,  
The nuptial knot I never tied,  
And wish my father never had  
—Chambers' Journal

## A REGION OF FARMS.

There Are 45,000 of Them in North Dakota to 43,000 Registered Voters.

Failures Among the Farmers of Very Rare Occurrence, and Due Only to Mismanagement.

Men Who Make Good Use of the Varied Opportunities Offered Never Fail of Success.

North Dakota is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and no commonwealth in the Union has a greater proportion of farmers who own their own farms. According to returns there are more farms in North Dakota than voters, the latter numbering 43,000 to 45,000 farms. Whatever may be said of failures among farmers, there is no question that more men begin without capital and finally own their own farms and become independent in agricultural pursuits than in any other occupation. The man who depends upon his own labor in these days of sharp competition has very little chance of becoming a manufacturer or merchant, and if the reader will stop and look over the list of his acquaintances among business men during the last ten years, in any town, and if two-thirds or more have not failed, then it will be a rare exception. The farmer of a generation will look at a half dozen complete changes in the business complexion of his trading town.

There are failures among the farmers of North Dakota, new comers delighted with the ease with which a farm can be had, (merely the expense of living on it) and ultimately, often plunge into extravagant and unnecessary debts for machinery to cover a large acreage. Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil and prodigality of crops, it is necessary for farmers to exercise economy and good sense in the management of their affairs here as elsewhere. Everything for the table can be produced on the farm except a few groceries, and poultry and eggs can be made to supply these and a little besides, and butter will buy the clothing. Farmers must not depend solely upon grain and root crops, they must have a few sheep and hogs, and some cows and horses. The new beginner, of course, cannot go very extensively into stock at first, but animal life is prolific, and the good manager can soon have a variety of stock which grows and increases in value while he sleeps. Men who make good use of the varied opportunities of farm life in North Dakota never fail of success. No new country was ever better supplied with markets and railroads.

A strong point in favor of Dakota is that railroads, controlled by the keenest men, have spread a network of lines over the great territory, penetrating the new localities in advance of settlement, and branches from main lines are now being constructed or are under contemplation in almost every section. All the main lines west from Chicago and St. Paul are in the territory. Dakota has unfolded so rapidly under the whip and spur of steam and electricity that the people of the older East cannot realize, without seeing it, what the country really is. Those who are making a bare living in the East, renting high-priced land or owning small farms which they can sell at good figures, should by all means come, and come at once. Dakota has the acreage for 603,728 quarter section farms. There are thousands here now who two or three years ago were landless or renters in the East, but who to-day own from a quarter to a full section of land. It will not be long, however, until all the free land will be taken and values must constantly increase.

In coming to North Dakota the new beginner, or the renter from back East who has toiled without avail, has nothing to risk and all to gain. There is land in plenty for thousands, and free to all, and no \$1.25 an acre for homesteads, as it will be when the Sioux reservation is opened up. And here we have railroads, markets, schools, churches, societies, county organization and no Indians for neighbors. The great Sioux reservation is almost entirely in South Dakota. The Dakotas will soon become states, with governments that will be products of the best statesmanship; they will both have enormous school funds; they already have an equal civilization with the Eastern states, and possess unequalled opportunities for railroad building and commercial development.

North Dakota wants more people to wake her sleeping wealth; strong-armed men to conquer easy victories with the plow and win success in many score fields open to energy and muscle. Dakota is already great, even with limited development because her settlers are men of resolution who know that "no great deed is done by falterers who ask for certainty." Thousands of happy homes and well tilled farms and other evidences of thrift and prosperity bear testimony to the wisdom of the men who dared to break away from the old routine of thought and action and rise into new life and vigor. A new home suggests new ideas and new effort, and heretofore timid and uncertain feet are guided from poverty and hopeless toil to happiness and success.

DIAMONDS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

The Black Hills country is a constant surprise. We knew it had a little of every known kind of mineral, but now comes Edison, the electrical wizard, who says the sand he gets from there called "ilmenite," for use in some of his experiments, is full of microscopic diamonds.

To see an expression of severe simplicity and childlike innocence in a man's face, watch him when he gets two dollars change out of a one dollar bill.—Boston Globe.

## FICKLE, TREACHEROUS AND WHIMSICAL.

The above uncomplimentary adjectives are applied to the average Dakota Indian by The St. Paul Globe, and The Globe is about right. It says:

The experience of the Sioux commission in Dakota is affording evidence that the red fellows are hard people to deal with. They virtually dictated the terms now tendered them, and are getting a big bargain. The lands are worth nothing to them. There isn't a half acre to the Indian in cultivation. They never did work, and will not. They should be treated as big and very foolish children.

The Minneapolis Tribune wheels around and hits the poor Indians a bad rap in the following language:

The Sioux commission seems to have struck a bad snag at Pine Ridge Agency in the person of that old reprobate and disturber of the peace, Red Cloud. This wily old sinner insisted as a sine qua non that a clause should be inserted in the bill under which his people should be paid \$28,000 for 700 ponies taken from them in 1876. Like an Indian, having secured their concession he now insists that many alleged agreements hitherto made and violated, should now be made good. Red Cloud himself should be "made good" by a few days' confinement in the guard house on bread and water diet. Just think of the arrogance of the old scamp in ordering the commission from his reservation. The conduct of Red Cloud will not defeat, but will retard the work of the commission, and, as if misfortunes never come singly, it is said that Sitting Bull, who a few days ago was reported as rapidly approaching the eve of his departure to the happy hunting grounds, is getting better and may soon be fully restored to health. As Sitting Bull is also opposed to ceding the lands, his tenacious grip upon life is a positive misfortune.

## HORNLESS CATTLE.

While the average Dakota farmer is just getting started in stock raising on a more or less extensive scale, he ought to be interested in the subject of dehorning. Strong opposition has been raised to the practice of knocking off the horns, but the matter of breeding polled cattle seems to be lost sight of. There are any number of cases which could be referred to as proving the beneficial results of dehorning. The suggestion that it reflects upon the wisdom of Nature is met by the changed circumstances that remove the original need of that means of protection, says The St. Paul Globe. In England the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has antagonized the practice, and finally secured a decision from the lord chief justice that the owner can not be allowed to inflict pain on an animal for his own private ends, and in cases where it may be necessary to inflict pain the object in view must be very urgent. It was alleged that dehorning increased the value of the animals some thirty shillings each, and removed danger and inconvenience from butting. The excuse of profit was not admissible, and the other point would be covered by tipping. The decision will be enforced by the society. In Ireland the courts have sustained the practice.

## DAKOTA INDIAN NAMES.

The work of the Sioux commission has brought out one remarkable feature of Indian peculiarity. The names of the various chiefs and noted men of the tribes run about like this:

Yellow Horn Bear,	Spotted Tail,
Quick Bear,	Horn Bear,
High Hawk,	High Bear,
Sorel Horse,	Red Leaf,
Hollow Horn Bear,	Two Strike,
White Ghost,	Iron Shell,
Large Loafer,	Good Voice.

Perhaps the most noted chief at Pine Ridge agency is Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses. The Indians have named Governor Foster, Young-Man-Proud-of-His-Tail, and made him a member of the Sioux tribe.

## CARE FOR SEAMEN IN DAKOTA.

Among the contracts made by Surgeon General Hamilton for the care of seamen entitled to relief from the marine hospital service for the year ending June 30, 1890. We notice one from Bismarck, where quarters, subsistence and nursing are to be furnished by Sister Regina Otto, at 90 cents per day. For patients with contagious diseases \$2 per day will be charged. Medical attendance is to be furnished by an active assistant surgeon.

## STOCK RAISING IN DAKOTA.

The Riverside stock farm, a few miles south of Mandan, in Western Dakota, has 1,900 head of grade Herford, short horn and Polled Angus cattle, besides several hundred grade mares, exclusive of some forty or fifty full blooded Percheron, Clydesdale and Norman mares, imported from Europe. Several of the stallions are imported and tip the scale beams at 2,300 pounds, one of them being the son of Dunham's Brilliant, a \$30,000 horse. Three buffaloes were recently added to the farm, the project being to breed them to Polled Angus stock.

## ICURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS, A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address H. C. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York City.

G. H. SPANGLER ANTON HAAS.

Spangler & Haas, DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Pool Table in Connection. Gasal's Old Place, Fifth Avenue South

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more effective.

Remarkable as a flesh producer. Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS. The great remedy for Consumption and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

## CATARRH

GOLD IN HEAD. Try the Cure

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Always Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell and Hearing.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

## THE BEST SEWING MACHINE

AMERICAN NO. 7.



It is Noiseless. It is the Simplest!

It is Light Running! It is the Most Durable! It has the Best Tensions. It does the Best Work! It Has No "Equal!"

For sale by J. M. TRENARY, Jamestown, Dak.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS Railway.

'Albert Lea Route'

Two Through Trains Daily

To Chicago.

East and Southeast!

The Direct and Only Line Running Through Cars between

Minneapolis & Des Moines,

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge.

DIRECT LINE TO WATERTOWN, DAKOTA.

2 SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS

And the Principal Cities of Mississippi Valley connecting in Union Depots with all points south and southwest.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running enroute and Atchison, KANSAS CITY making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railways. Close connections made in Union Depots with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Duluth railways, from and to all points north and west.

REMEMBER! The trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway are composed of Comfortable Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Sleeping Cars, Horton Reclining Chair Cars, and our just celebrated PALACE DINING CARS! 150 lbs of Baggage Checked FREE. Fare always as low as the lowest. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest Ticket Agent, or write to C. H. HOLDRIED, Ticket and Pass Agent, Minneapolis Minn.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States government. It is endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.  
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

## JAMESTOWN

POPULATION 3,500

### CITY NEWS.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Gladstone office front has been brightened with a coat of paint.

The Beavers and the Lightweights will play a game of ball in this city tomorrow afternoon.

Foreman Walker's gang of section men is making some improvements in cleaning up Fifth avenue about the depot.

Manager Charlie Rattinger closes his connection with the Gladstone hotel July 1st, and has invited a number of friends to a farewell dinner next Sunday.

Prof. Rodgers, of the college, will occupy the pulpit at the Baptist church Sunday. Rev. Mr. Teall is attending the Interstate Ministerial institute at Sioux Falls.

F. D. Jandell, who has been in Washington territory, has returned with several thousand sheep, which he will take out on his ranch. No country like North Dakota for sheep raising.

The farmers of Stutsman county propose to take care of themselves Fourth of July. Already arrangements have been perfected for large celebrations at Mt. Pleasant, Buchanan and John Frey's grove, four miles northeast of the city.

Dr. Collins, territorial veterinarian, has appointed J. J. Eddy one of his deputies with authority to inspect and quarantine animals infected or supposed to be infected with the glanders. Mr. Eddy held the same position under Dr. Alloway.

General Manager Chambers of Minneapolis, is in North Dakota making a visit of inspection of the wheat prospects. He wants to see just how it is himself and is driving out in the country looking at the fields. Mr. Chambers is a "bull" on market this year.

The Messrs. Hotchkiss are making a number of improvements in the old Alert office building preparatory to the return of The Alert to its old quarters. New floors, new front, plastering, etc., will insure comfort to occupants, so saith the general contractor.

Manager Leavitt of the Gull River Lumber company, has sent C. E. Blackwell a pressing invitation to join in a grand fishing trip on some Minnesota lakes, where the black bass are plenty and fierce to bite. The lumbermen are laying off a little now days and doing nothing but coaxing the scaly monsters of the deep to grab a hook.

A private from Fort Totten was drowned in Devils Lake Sunday by the capsizing of a boat in which himself and a party of friends were attempting to cross the water to the north shore. The Devils Lake Capital says the boys were on their way to a ball game, and regrets to observe that the unfortunate man had \$25 in his inside pocket to pay the expenses of the club, and that deceased was of good character and high standing.

St. Paul Herald: Landlords Foley & Murphy of the Commercial hotel are the most accommodating men in the business. You can register at the Commercial 15 minutes before noon, the porter will take you over to the stockyards where you can pick out a nice fat beef, Inspector Judson will inspect the part you want for dinner and put his official seal upon it, a 200 pound "Norse faller" will hit it in the head with a post driver, another fellow cuts its throat, by which time another will have it skinned and when you get back to the hotel at 12 o'clock you will find the dining room girl waiting with a piece of that same beef already roasted for your dinner. No wonder Foley can wear a full set of whiskers in June while his partner Murphy wears a diamond pin in his night shirt.

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 Wonnemberg & Avis.

Farmers, please notice that Altschul sells groceries the cheapest and pays the highest market price for butter and eggs.

From Friday's Daily.

Conductor Will Kirkwood came in from his run last night and found a bouncing big baby girl at his home. Alderman Driscoll says it was a fifteen pounder.

Hot winds are blowing again today. Thermometers vary in their record of heat. Dole & Lieber said 92 at one o'clock. At 12:30 another said 98—both in the shade.

Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Parker went to Spiritwood this afternoon to attend the lawn fete which the Methodist people of that vicinity will give this evening at Mr. Sackrider's.

Pat Killen offers \$100 to any local scrapper who will stand before him for four rounds on the evening of July 5th, when he appears at the Opera rink. Gus Lieber says a number of the boys are in training.

Fargo Republican: F. B. Fincher can undoubtedly be the president of the convention if he decides to become a candidate. Those who are in a position to know say he doesn't care the flip of a copper for it; if elected he would serve—if not, no sleep would be lost.

W. W. Wettleson, advance agent of the Pat Killen athletic combination which will appear at the Opera rink July 5th, is in the city. Mr. Wettleson does the sporting on the Minneapolis Tribune, and is making this trip with the Killen combination during his regular summer vacation.

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

From Saturday's Daily.

When the sun with molten fires  
Makes the very air seem blue,  
The insectile inquires:  
"Is it warm enough for you?"

M. Barrett has returned from a two day's drive through the north part of this and Barnes counties.

W. T. Lundy, the big horse man, will be here Monday and Tuesday with his wonderful equine. The animal is 6 feet and 11 inches high, and the biggest in the world.

The Jamestown gentlemen who attended the alliance meeting at Fargo returned yesterday. Secretary Soderberg came up with them and went south over the valley this morning.

When it comes to getting a little poetry, to do some practical advertising, M. L. Parker, Goodman's clothing manager, knows how to do it. The tale of Ananias is worth reading twice.

A. C. Hitchcock of Westfield, Vt., is in Jamestown looking after land and other interests in this vicinity. Mr. Hitchcock reports that great damage and loss to crops in his state has occurred by floods.

J. W. Connella came in from St. Paul yesterday and will be in the city for some days. He reports having spent the day with George McCabe at Red Rock camp meeting Wednesday, in the suburbs of St. Paul.

Carrington News: It cannot be concealed that our Foster county crop is in a very critical condition. We must have rain, and a good deal of it, immediately, if we are to have any general harvest in this and neighboring counties.

The Wihaha Commandery received a lot of regulation regalia suits today. The leather cases are handsomely made, with the name of each knight thereon. The swords and cases are of the finest patterns. The gentlemen comprising this new and flourishing commandery are justly proud of its successful organization.

It is reported that the two factions of Poles who are at sword's point over the erection of a church in the northwestern part of the county, came together yesterday at a picnic, and a regular hand to hand conflict occurred. There has been some disagreement about the building of the church, and the neighborhood is considerably stirred up over it.

J. J. Roper is in receipt of a number of photographic views of Santa Ana, Cal., where his son Park is now located employed in the book store of his uncle, H. Roper. The views include Mr. Roper's store, a section of the street on which it is located, and the Decoration day procession. Park's many Jamestown friends will be glad to hear that he is doing well there.

Another example of how a telegram is often butchered when it appears in the metropolitan press is seen in the recent dispatch to the Pioneer Press, wherein it was written that Rev. H. G. Mendenhall had been elected "president of the institution." (Jamestown college) but printed "president of instruction." The telegram that safely runs the gauntlet of the accurate operator, the eagle-eyed proof-reader and the intelligent compositor, has made a fortunate escape.

Rev. N. S. Bradley returned last evening with his bride. He was married Thursday at White Lake, South Dakota to Miss A. B. Read, a lady of culture and refinement who will prove an acquisition to the social circles of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are already domiciled in their new home, the Melinger house on Fifth avenue north, where they will be at home to their friends after Monday. The Alert joins in the general congratulations and wishes them a long and happy wedded life.

Seattle Post Intelligencer: W. D. Nickless, Lee Wheeler, and L. H. Wheeler yesterday filed articles of incorporation of the Seattle Lime company with the county clerk. The objects for which the corporation is formed are: First, to buy, sell, own, mortgage, convey, lease, relet and acquire by device all kinds of real and personal property. Second, to manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in lime, hair, cement, brick, stone, and other building material and merchandise. Capital stock, \$5,000, divided into fifty shares of \$100 each, and principal place of business, Seattle.

The Gladstone Hotel company has greatly improved the front of the hotel by painting. Adams & Stockwell have artistically decorated the ladies' entrance and hallway with new paper patterns. Improvements are being made up stairs and down. The Annex front has been

painted and gilded handsomely, and a new awning placed over the entrance. After July 1, Mr. Klaus and Mrs. Ball Klaus will have charge of the hotel, as the property has not yet been rented, although some enterprising hotel man can make a good thing out of it by doing so. The thorough repairs now being made on the property, will put it in first class shape.

Unless some one in authority "gets a move" as the boys say, the crowds going through the city on the Fourth will have the opportunity to observe the band stand in all its unrepaired dilapidation. The Alert called attention to the matter some time ago but the only perceptible result is that some one has padlocked the broken door on to the building to save what is left. The park is a beautiful little spot. The grass is thick and green, the trees are growing and in leaf and the fountain sends a spray of rainbow colored water into the air. Everything is all right but the band stand and that almost spoils the picture. Let it be repaired. The trees in the yard of the division superintendent have been well taken care of and have grown with wonderful rapidity. The trees in the park have thrived nearly as well.

From Monday's Daily.

It was 100 in the shade today.

There was a good rain at Spiritwood Saturday night.

A June prairie fire was one of the unusual sights in Ramsey county last week.

County Treasurer Brewer of LaMoure county, has returned from a brief visit to Indiana.

Thos. McCourt, father of Mrs. G. A. Lieber, left this afternoon for West Superior.

Geo. Gray says they had one of the heaviest rains he ever saw, at Spiritwood last Saturday night.

Fredrus Baldwin went to Valley City Saturday on court business. He says they had a fine rain there.

Upon the recommendation of Judge Rose, W. V. Wells has been admitted to practice before the United States land office.

Prof. Denny and family came in from the farm today. They start east tomorrow to visit Chicago, Wakesha, Lincoln, Ill., and other points.

It is reported this morning that there was a heavy hail northeast of the city Saturday night. The stones are said to have been big enough to break the glass in house windows.

J. A. Field, the well known Burleigh county farmer, has been looking over the Jim river valley. He says the crops are not as badly off as reported in many places. He is confident we will have a fair yield yet.

Dr. J. W. Wallace, an uncle of R. E. Wallace of this city, died last week at Newcastle, Pa. He was one of the most prominent republicans of his part of the state, and was a member of the 37th and 44th congress.

The influence of the recent hot, parching weather on the Minneapolis markets, was seen Saturday when September wheat advanced three and one-half cents. If this kind of weather continues there will be a further advance.

Bismarck Tribune: They had a fireman's tournament down at Yankton in South Dakota, but somehow the papers fail to report any world's record-smashing events. They ought to have had the Fargo judges down there.

Jacob Lowell of Fargo and A. D. Robinson and James Bell of Minto, Walsh county, were in the city yesterday en route to Bismarck. They are delegates to the convention which will open Thursday, and are the advance guard.

Arthur Harrington is running an express messenger on the main line of the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to Helena. He assisted the railroad boys in saving the sleeper and other property at the dining car fire Saturday morning.

The hot winds of last week leave no further room for doubt that there will be a short wheat crop in this county. In some localities a fair crop will be harvested, but farmers generally will be satisfied with half a crop. Most of the crops this year have been local.

Two families of Germans, who have recently arrived in Dakota, and who have been shown the advantages of Stutsman county by Judge Steinbach, have decided to locate in this county and have secured land about twenty-three miles northeast of the city.

Editor Bowsfield, the careful publisher of the Ellendale Commercial will be in Bismarck early this week to gain all information possible to present to the North Dakota Press association at its next meeting there on the third. He will also represent the Minneapolis Tribune as special correspondent during the convention.

A. D. Robinson, member of the constitutional convention from the twenty-fourth district, said last night that he had seen forty-six crops in the wheat regions of these northern latitudes, and that he had never yet known a failure on account of short straw; that the yield of such grain always exceeds the expectation. This is certainly some encouragement for people who have grain this year.

Steele Ozone: A novel election bet was made on the result of the Tappen school election by S. E. Niles and his wife. The contestants were Uncle John VanDeusen and Silo Shepherd. Niles agreed in the event of the election of Shepherd to wash the dinner dishes for one year, while if it went the other way Mrs. Niles was to sew all buttons on the governor's clothes for the same length of time. VanDeusen got there and Niles is happy.

A number of Charlie Rattinger's friends responded to his invitation yesterday and ate a farewell dinner with him at the Gladstone. The menu was elaborate and the zest with which it was discussed proved the excellence of the

culinary chieftain and greatly added to the enjoyment provided by the host. Mr. Rattinger will remain in Jamestown for a while at least, closing up matters connected with his lease of the hotel. He is undecided where he will locate, but in whatever occupation he engages he has many friends who wish him success. He is an active careful and upright young man who is bound to make a good showing in whatever he undertakes.

Ex-Mayor Albert Allen left yesterday for Los Angeles, Cal., where he expects to become a partner in a law, real estate and insurance business long established by a wealthy Californian. Mr. Allen's exceptional abilities as a successful Dakota hustler, long ago attracted the attention of the gentleman with whom a partnership has since been formed. His friends here will expect to hear of his soon becoming one of the best known and most popular business men and citizens of the Pacific coast. Wherever he goes and whatever he does there will be hosts of Dakota friends to wish him prosperity, and rejoice in his good fortune. California will gain a prize resident in the advent of Mr. Allen, while the social circles of Los Angeles will be equally fortunate in obtaining the presence of his family. Mrs. Allen and the children will remain during the summer in Jamestown.

Money to loan on farm and city property, by W. V. Wells. Office with McMillan & Frye.

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 & 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 & ROSZ.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The funeral of Mrs. Brown, who died Sunday, was held this morning.

A. E. Wood will assist Agent Green of New Rockford in railroad work for the next few days.

Hon. D. B. Wellman and Judge Seabring of New Rockford, are in the city en route to Bismarck.

E. J. Schwellenbach returned this noon from Quincy, Ill., from which place he accompanied his sister, Miss Maggie, on her return from college.

Supt. McCabe returned today from Quincy, Ill., where he went to bring home his sister, Miss Mary, who has been attending college in that city. Miss Emily Bamford of Milwaukee, a schoolmate of Miss Mary, accompanied her home and will spend the summer here.

It is understood that none of the city saloon men took out county license yesterday, as notified by the county commissioners they must do. It is thought that the commissioners will take the matter into the courts and test the legality of the construction which they place upon the law.

Parties driving out to Col. Goodrich's big farm north of the city frequently ask him how much wheat he is going to have on a fine looking field near his house. Mr. G. promptly answers, "None." "Well, if you don't have any wheat on that field you will have any," is the next question. After a few minutes Mr. Goodrich informs his visitor that the field which looks so well is not wheat but oats, and that is the only reason it won't yield a big lot of wheat. The rain last night makes all of our big farmers like Mr. Goodrich feel pretty gay today, while the smaller ones are correspondingly happy. Two-thirds of a crop seems sure now with continued favorable weather. The price will make up the deficiency in yield.

Work on the Northern Pacific extension which will not go to Church's Ferry but to Leeds instead, is not yet begun, although assurances of its commencement are made by railroad men daily. Of this delay the Church's Ferry Sun of last week says: It is pretty difficult to get any positive information about the N.P.'s extension towards Leeds. One man will come from Minnewaukan and report that the contract for grading has been let and that work will commence immediately, and the next one who comes along will say that the road has altogether abandoned the extension for this summer. It is impossible to tell from the reports what the road will or will not do, but it seems as if it was getting very late for railroad building.

Captain McClelland returned from a trip to Ransom, Cass, and Barnes counties today. He said that the rain of last night was general, and in several localities it lasted six or seven hours. The improvement in the appearance of the fields is already noticeable. He learned that Dalrymple had intended to plow up some 700 acres before Saturday's rain, but concluded yesterday that the same grain would go seven bushels to the acre anyhow. With last night's soaking added to Saturday's rain, the prospect looks much brighter. If a full crop don't materialize the price will put as much money into this country as if a big yield had been secured. The people have been crying, as usual, a good deal before they were hurt. The Sharlow boys report a big rain last night in the Beaver district and further south. The ground is wet down deeper than it is plowed, and the weather is most promising today.

Wanted—To exchange, a Short Horn bull. Pedigree given and required.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Box 555, Jamestown.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Dr. Moore of the asylum, will go out to Bismarck tonight to see how the initial step in framing the constitution is taken.

Alfred Dickey is in Bismarck for a few days to see the Fourth of July celebration and the first act of the constitutional convention.

W. R. Kellogg and E. H. Sanford of The Alert went to Bismarck this forenoon on Press association and constitutional convention business.

A. J. McCabe, Dr. E. W. Camp, Andrew Blewit, Fred Clark and Gus Lieber are among Jamestown's citizens who are in Bismarck.

Fred Hendershott of the Lud den Times, spent last night at the Gladstone, on his way to Bismarck to attend a meeting of the Press association there today.

A special sleeper was attached to No. 1 this morning, filled to the upper berths with delegates and visitors to the constitutional convention from all through the Red River valley and western counties of the north.

The Jamestown Light Guards have again been honored by the promotion of Sergeant Calkins to commissary of supplies of D. N. G., with rank of major. If these promotions continue the Jamestown boys will all be wearing straps soon.

It is learned that Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley are planning a western tour and it is hoped that Jamestown will not be slighted by the greatest American humorist and most pathetic dialect poet. They will reach Dakota some time next month.

Mayor Fuller's invitation to the constitutional convention to adjourn to Jamestown and become guests of this city is characterized by Bismarck correspondents as a dynamite bomb. It was not so intended, but merely as an act of courtesy.

Spiritwood in Stutsman county is reasonably certain to have a new church building erected during the present year.

Rev. J. D. Deets, the active young pastor of the M. E. congregation at that place, reports that over \$800 has been subscribed for the fund which, together with the aid of the church extension loan and a gift of \$400, will be sufficient to build a building ample for their present needs at least, if not for the future. The foundation is already laid for the structure, and the entire edifice is expected to be completed in two months.

New Rockford Transcript: Special Agent Lounsbury of the general land office investigated twenty claims, pre-emptions and homesteads, in Eddy and Benson counties last week that were held for cancellation by Mr. Sparks, and reported in favor of the claimants in all cases but one, cleaning them up without any expense whatever to the claimants. This will be a grand good thing for Dakota, if the good work is extended to other districts, for it will restore confidence in the homestead and pre-emption laws and make it possible for those desiring to prove up to obtain money at reasonable rates of interest. When the territory can obtain on its credit all the money it needs at 4 and 5 per cent interest there is no good reason why the people should be compelled to pay from 10 to 25 per cent and even higher rates sometimes, for money they need.

Dr. Archibald says that Stutz New York Theater Co. is not only one of the best organizations on the road, but that its management is just the cleverest in the land and the people composing the company are all ladies and gentlemen who it is a pleasure to meet. This unequalled combination, of its own accord, went out to the asylum yesterday afternoon, taking all necessary scenery and costumes along, and presented Fanchon for the benefit of the patients, in a manner that would reflect credit on any artists in this country. The doctor says that one not present cannot imagine how thoroughly the unfortunates enjoyed the performance, nor how much real, material good this kind, generous act on the part of the theatrical people accomplished. They spent the entire afternoon at the asylum. It is hoped that the people of Jamestown will show their appreciation of such commendable conduct by packing the opera house this evening to the limit.

Advertised Letters.

List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Jamestown, Dakota, for the week ending July 1, 1889.

LADIES.  
King, Miss Mary Murray, Miss Daisy Stafford, Miss Ella 2

GENTLEMEN.  
Burke, N H Braky, Eugene  
Engle, John W Franklin, Ira  
Gilroy, Thomas Hanson, John  
McGuire, Thomas McCracken, Jno T  
McCabe, John Sullivan, Patrick  
Stoggin, Fred Strong, E E  
Sennke, Adolph Tuttle, A L

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.

Wealth in Wool.

Clark, S. D. Pilot: It is often said that the money derived from wool comes in between hay and grass. Over 87,000 was paid out in this city yesterday for that commodity, and the farmers who received this money, ranging in amounts from \$100 to \$600, fully realize the truth of the remark. Clark county, with her many large stock farms, sheep ranches, creameries and cheese factories, is fast becoming one of the richest counties in South Dakota.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at Baldwin & Smith's drugstore.

A Home Find—A Foreign Trip Here.

Mr. E. E. J. Boos, of Jackson, Miss., was the fortunate holder of one-twentieth of ticket No. 93,890 in the April drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the second capital prize of \$100,000. He took it to the Capital State Bank of Jackson, Miss., for collection. He purchased his tickets direct from M. A. Danphin, New Orleans, La. He is a barber by trade, a native of Germany, and expects to invest his money in real estate.—Jackson (Miss.) Clarion Ledger, May 2.



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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.  
106 Wall Street, N. Y.

### The Dry and Dusty West.

C. L. Judd, Jamestown's well known photographer, has been making a tour of the Manitoba railroad west of Devils Lake. He visited most of the towns and cities along the road in Montana, and spent several days at Great Falls where they have had no rain for over eleven months. He says the dust is flying every where in Montana and crops are only raised by the most laborious irrigation. He states there is more green grass on the prairies in this vicinity than any place he has visited, and that our crops look better than any he has seen west. He secured a number of large views of magnificent mountain scenery along the Manitoba road, also pictures of several famous national curiosities, coal mines, water falls, etc.

Business in Great Falls, where several Jamestown people reside, continues good and the town and company has such faith in the value of its property that no one is urged to buy lots even at the present high prices. The extension of branch railroads into the mining country to get ore for the smelter now at Great Falls is the absorbing topic of the people. President Hill was there looking over the route last week. The efforts of the popular general passenger agent, Mr. F. I. Whitney, in introducing the great natural attractions of his road to the public are resulting in attracting scores of delighted travelers to that wonderful country.

### Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Mors, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, and now on third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Baldwin & Smith's drugstore.

Mrs. Brown, residing on First avenue south, died last night about six o'clock. She was about 38 years old and leaves three sons, the oldest of whom, Clark, expected to leave this afternoon accompanying the remains to Hendershott, Jefferson county, New York, where the interment was to be had, but just before taking the train a telegram was received from New York relatives advising that the burial be made here.

### 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 my Cuticura Remedies produced 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, and some later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spattered 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 aid. 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 have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I 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 those who have babies with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for 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 smooth and clear as a baby's. Now my skin is as smooth and clear as a baby's. Now my skin is as smooth and clear as a baby's."

Sept. 24, 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, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly eruptions, 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, 81c. Prepared by W. PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, free.

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

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