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NO 49

THE FIRST CLAUSE SUBMITTED.

It is Fixing Railroad Rates and Providing for the Money to Come from the State Treasury--Johnson the Statesman Offering it.

Bismarck, July 12. [Special]—The convention opened this afternoon with the consideration of Delegate Purcell's resolution in reference to the boundary between North and South Dakota, over which the residents of lower Richland, Sargent and Dickey counties are having some little dispute. Mr. Purcell stated that he understood that the line between Marshall and Sargent counties and clear through to the Missouri was in dispute. In Richland county he said there was a strip one mile and a half wide where the residents are in doubt as to whether they live in North or South Dakota and as to where they should vote and pay taxes. Mr. Purcell further stated that it was not his intention to have a committee fix the location of the Seventh parallel, but, inasmuch as it is in dispute among the residents of the aforesaid districts, he thought it best that a joint committee of the two conventions should be empowered to agree upon a line to be recognized as the boundary until such time as the exact location of that line shall be ascertained. He introduced a substitute resolution which more clearly covered the ground than that of yesterday and it was adopted.

Johnson of Nelson, started the constitution making bill rolling. He introduced an article which would require common carriers to transport state militia and state officers, when traveling on official business, at a uniform rate of not more than one cent per mile, to be paid out of the state treasury. It was read the second time and referred to the committee on corporations other than municipal.

Delegate Griggs of Grand Forks, sent up another article which he wants incorporated in the constitution under the head of counties. Its purport in brief is: That all counties of the new state shall be the same as those now in existence in the territory; that no county shall consist of less than 400 square miles nor contain less than 2,000 population; that no new county shall be organized, and no county shall be increased or diminished in its area without being petitioned for and voted for by the people; that the legislature shall not have the power to remove county seats, which shall only be done by general law and then only by a two thirds vote—the question to be voted on no oftener than once in four years.

Delegate Moer introduced a resolution, the preamble of which declared that: Whereas the road bed and rolling stock of the Northern Pacific railroad are exempted from taxation under the charter of the road, and whereas there is a question as to the authority of the constitutional convention in the matter, provided that the question be referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report within one week, The resolution was adopted.

Delegate Scott, of Valley City, introduced a resolution, the object of which is to compel the judges who shall be elected under the constitution, to give decisions on all cases which have been in their hands for ninety days before they draw any salary.

On motion of Delegate Stevens, of Ransom, all articles proposed to be embodied in the constitution were ordered printed in the journal to save expense of special printing.

A delegate from Grand Forks moved that the present territorial county officers hold over until the expiration of the term for which they were elected. The motion drew out quite a little discussion and developed some opposition. The matter was referred to the committee on schedule. It will be heard of later.

The question of securing committee rooms came up on the report of the committee appointed yesterday to look into the matter. The economists made their usual kick about getting committee rooms down town, and nothing was done about the matter.

In looking over the committees announced yesterday it is seen, among other things, that the corporations may have a kick coming, but that remains to be seen. At the head of the committee on corporations is Johnson, the alliance oracle, who resides on the shores of his Sanic majesty's summer bath tub. Then too, the chairman of the committee on revenue and taxation is Col. Colton, who is reported to "have it in for" the Manitoba in particular and all other railroads in general. He is the man who came down to the Alliance meeting at Jamestown last December and railroaded a resolution through that body, calling upon the legislature to compel the Manitoba to run a side track up to his coal mine, which the railroad persistently refused to do. There had been some talk about giving the democrats a congressional deal on the committees, i.e., giving them no chairmanships and making them the minority on all committees, but they got a square deal and are highly elated thereat. Carland and Purcell both got important chairmanships.

It is a cold day when a Stutsman county delegation gets left. Today was a warm one. Ergo, the Stutsman county delegation did not get left. Mr. Camp was placed on several of the most important committees and given the chairmanship of the joint committee to decide upon an equitable settlement of the property of the territory. This is everywhere looked upon as the most important

and honorable position in the gift of the presiding officer, and Mr. Camp has been the recipient of many compliments since it was learned that he had carried off the honor. Mr. Blewett is a democrat, and of course, could not hope for the recognition that would have been accorded him had his politics been that of the majority. However, he has no kick coming, and so feels. He was placed on four committees—as many as any other delegate was placed upon, and more than fell to the lot of any other democrat. The farmers?—well, the president is a farmer and he naturally gave recognition to that element.

NOTES.

Attorney General Nickens is circulating among the delegates, ready to open the fount of legal lore when they get in deep water.

The temperance people of Stutsman county have a representative on the temperance committee in the person of Andrew Blewett. The committee men are all temperance men, and it is now definitely settled that a prohibitory clause will be submitted to a vote of the people, as a separate article at the same time with the constitution, as per the request of the prohibitionists at the Grand Forks and Jamestown conventions.

Secretary Robinson, of the Dakota railroad commission, is here today and says the commission is endeavoring to secure a one cent a mile rate for Dakota veterans going to the National encampment of the G. A. R., which meets at Milwaukee August 28th. He says this new board has only received seven complaints and that all of them have been promptly investigated, and in every case the prayer of the petitioners has been granted. The new commission is all right, and so is the secretary.

Rev. R. C. Wyle, of Indiana, secretary of the National Reform association, addressed the convention yesterday afternoon in the interests of "morality, religion and a good constitution." He asked that "Almighty God and Jesus Christ" be recognized in the preamble of the constitution, gave the convention some good advice on divorce legislation and ventured the opinion that religious instruction should be taught in the public schools. The reverend gentleman did not mention Alderman Alley's recent open letters to the delegates-elect to the convention, but all of his arguments were in the line of annihilation of the labors of "the alderman from the Third," and it is hinted that Mr. Alley may be accorded the same privilege as his opponent, and one of our delegates suggested that it might be a good idea to invite the flowery "second-hand" orator to present his side of the question to the delegates from the president's stand. There are no flies on Alley.

A LIVING WELL.

Fortunate Discovery of a Big Spring of Water at the Asylum Farm.

Ever since the increasing herd of stock at the North Dakota Asylum has been in the charge of the institution's farmer, the necessity for fresh water has been very great. The stock have been driven to the river, a half mile away, for water, but this method of quenching thirst was troublesome and the water hardly fit to drink in any season. In summer it was too warm and sluggish, and in winter so cold that cattle were chilled and refused to drink sufficiently. Steward Schwel-lenbach, who is an expert in locating wells, took it upon himself to find water, if possible, on the 400 acre pasture attached to the asylum property, and on which there are now feeding over 60 head of cattle and horses. By dint of careful searching and good luck, he "spotted" a place at the foot of a hill in the north end of the field where he believed water could be had, and on digging to a depth of but 6 feet, opened to the light a living spring of pure, cold water, whose flow is more than sufficient to water all the stock the farm will ever sustain. The dirt excavation shows an abundance of iron ore. Two feet of gravel were passed through, then soil for a few feet, when a hard pan, or layer of clay was reached, which covered the secret of the spring. This covering removed, the fountain now runs conducted through 220 feet of pipe to long watering troughs at which the thirsty stock drink to their extreme satisfaction.

The discovery of this water has added half to the value of the pasture, and Trustee Kennedy of Dickey county, who knows, says that several thousand dollars have been as good as given to the institution by the water supply now on hand. All the members of the board are delighted with Mr. Schwel-lenbach's success.

The artesian well operations are now in progress, and a depth of 150 feet obtained. The machinery is in good running order, and the contractors going, going, down. The location of the well, which is expected to furnish power and an abundance of water, for the whole institution, has been moved about 100 feet north of the old spot, where the first attempt was made. Much of the pipe in old hole has been withdrawn and can be utilized in the new well.

Legislative.

There are a number of farmers already spoken of as present candidates, or possible ones, for the legislature. Among them are such well known names as C. Wade, J. J. Eddy, John Milsted and W. H. Doughty. Stutsman county will have her quota of good men to select from this fall.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

This Body has Settled Down to Business at Last--Raising Proposed Articles--A Couple of Lively Fights.

Bismarck, July 13. [Special]—The constitutional convention has settled down to business and the work for it to accomplish has fairly begun. The session today opened with two first class wrangles, a la legislative. Mr. Stevens of Ransom introduced a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That all matter to be incorporated in the constitution shall be first introduced in the convention by resolution, be read a first time and on second reading shall be referred to the appropriate committee without debate, and no matter shall be incorporated in the constitution until the subject to which it relates shall have first been considered and reported upon by the committee of the whole. Each article or resolution so introduced shall be printed, giving its consecutive number of introduction, and a copy thereof furnished to each member before its second reading.

Messrs. Carland and Harris jumped on to this and ripped it up the back, on the ground that the standing committees could not perform their proper functions if they were deprived of the privilege of introducing original matter. The discussion that followed would rank along with an eruption of the volcano from Charles Mix county, with Newman as the agitating motive power. On motion of Mr. Spaulding the matter was made a special order for Monday at three o'clock. Mr. Lauder of Wahpeton offered this and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed by the president, to whom shall be referred all questions relating to the seat of government.

Of course trouble followed. Mr. Moer succeeded in having the resolution indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Johnson offered proposed articles of the constitution providing for religious liberty, that public schools shall be free from sectarian control, that the people forever disclaim all right to unappropriated public lands and all lands owned by Indian tribes, that debts incurred by the territory previous to statehood shall be assumed by the state in the proportion agreed upon by the joint commission etc., and so on.

The same member introduced a proposed article governing railroad modelled after the South Dakota constitution. Mr. Parsons introduced a very sensible article providing for the location of the seat of government.

Proposed articles prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors were submitted by Messrs. Flemington, of Dickey, Rowe of Dickey, Haugen of Grand Forks, and Pollock of Cass. All of the gentlemen ask that the penalty be fixed by the legislature.

Mr. Camp: Providing that the governor, attorney general and judges of the supreme court shall constitute a board of pardons, in which shall be vested full power to remit fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons. The meetings of the board shall be held at the capitol, and it shall require a two-thirds vote of the board to grant pardon.

By Mr. Clark, providing that the legislature shall establish courts of arbitration, whereby differences may be settled without submitting them to trial by jury.

By Mr. Rolfe, that all taxes raised shall be uniform on all real and personal property, in proportion to the value.

Mr. Spaulding introduced a brief and original preamble.

Mr. Gray: Providing for minority representation in legislative elections.

By Mr. Bean, providing for the location of county seats.

By Mr. Bartlett, of Griggs: Providing that the legislative assembly shall consist of two houses, the house of representatives to have not less than 85 nor more than 150 members; the senate to be composed of one member from each organized county.

By Mr. Bartlett, of Griggs: Prescribing that all ballots shall be printed on plain white paper; that the tickets shall contain the name of no candidate not nominated by the party, the name of which is at the head, and any ticket bearing the name of one not nominated by the party shall be illegal.

By Mr. Camp: Providing that no act shall embrace more than one subject, and that clearly expressed.

By Mr. Bartlett of Dickey: Providing that the legislature shall make provision for ascertaining qualifications of aspirants for employment in the public service, and that there shall be no political test.

NOTES.

On special invitation, President Sprague of Grand Forks University, made a short, appropriate address upon education, offering it as the panacea for labor troubles, strikes, anarchy, communism and other social ills. Adjourned.

The South Dakota members of the joint commission, appointed to divide between the two states the assets, liabilities and archives of the territory, arrived today. They are Maj. A. G. Kellam, Dr. V. T. McGillycuddy, Chas. H. Price, Henry Neill, S. D. Brott, E. W. Caldwell and William Elliott. Col. John H. Drake and L. P. McIlhenny accompany the commission as clerks, and Col. I. W. Goodner, stenographer. The North Dakota committee consists of E. W. Camp of Stutsman; W. E. Purcell, of Richland; B. F. Spaulding, of Cass; Harvey Harris,

of Burleigh; Alex. Griggs, of Grand Forks; John W. Scott, of Barnes; Andrew Sandager, of Ransom; Ernest Sanford, of The Alert, has been appointed clerk of this committee. The duties of the commission are important and extensive.

ARTICLES ACCUMULATING.

Proposed Propositions to be Engraved in the Con. Con., Becoming Very Numerous. One Day's Crop.

Bismarck, July 15. [Special]—This has been a gala day for the ambitious state-maker. When the order for the introduction of articles was reached, the pages were kept on the run for five or ten minutes, carrying to and piling up the proposed pieces of constitution on the clerk's desk. They were 20 in number, and covered almost every subject which will be embodied in the constitution, from the preamble to the schedule, which includes the propositions to be voted upon as separate articles.

Wallace, of Steele, introduced a prohibitory article to go into the body of the constitution. Files No. 27, introduced by Elliott of Barnes, and No. 30, introduced by Miller of Cass, were proposed prohibitory articles to be submitted and voted on as separate articles. They differ somewhat in their wording.

Quite a number of articles relating to assessment and taxation were proposed. File No. 23, introduced by Wallace of Steele, provides that all mortgages, deeds of trusts or other incumbrances on property, be taxed, and that the amount of such incumbrance be deducted from the assessed value of the property, and that such interest in property be assessed to the owner of the security. It provides practically for the taxation of interest in property. Another article of a similar nature was introduced by Harris of Burleigh. No. 40, introduced by Haugen, in addition to the main provisions of Wallace's article, makes it compulsory for the owners of property to furnish the assessor with a list of encumbrances. Delegate Moer, of LaMoure county, sent up a short article on taxation, and Best, of Pembina, one designating the property which shall be exempt from taxation.

Parsons, of Bolette, sent up a ponderous mass of manuscript which he would be pleased to see enacted into the constitution under the caption, Apportionment. It provides for the apportionment of the state every ten years into districts; that the number of senators shall not be more than 50 nor less than 25, and the number of members of the house not more than 150 nor less than 75. It divides the territory into 35 house and 28 senate districts. How the counties fare may be seen from the fact that under this apportionment Walsh county would get two senators and six representatives; Ramsey county one senator; Kidder and Wells one; Eddy and Foster one; Stutsman one senator and three representatives; Grand Forks three senators and seven representatives; Cass three senators and eight representatives. Pay, of McIntosh, came forward with another apportionment scheme. Both will go to the committee on apportionment to be passed upon.

Wallace, of Steele, introduced a taxation scheme. Among the other articles he proposed, was one regulating the paying out of public money; and another defining the jurisdiction of circuit courts. Stevens, of Ransom, by request, got in a plan for a single house, to be designated as the legislative assembly, and to consist of not less than 100 members. Elliott, of Barnes, would have only one subject expressed in a legislative act, and that designated in the title. The only difference between his article and the one proposed by Mr. Camp Saturday is that Elliott's provides, what Mr. Camp's infers, that all other matters except the one indicated in the title shall be void.

Elliott also introduced another making the use of public money for other than public purposes a misdemeanor. Parsons of Morton designated "who shall vote" and includes some buck Indians among the favored.

Harris of Burleigh, wants to provide that a member of the legislature shall not be eligible to any office within the gift of the legislature or the appointment of the governor. Pay of McIntosh, and Blewett of Stutsman, got in articles on the militia of a similar character. The former followed his up with half a dozen other articles, the purport of which are: No. 35 defining the qualifications of voters, as regards residence, to be one year in the state, three months in the county and one month in the precinct; No. 36 in relation to the amendment of the constitution, requiring that one legislature shall vote for the proposed amendment that the majority of the next shall also favor it and that a majority of the people shall do likewise when it is submitted to them; No. 37, prohibiting special legislation on divorce, the laying out of new or the vacation of old roads or highways, the jurisdiction of courts of justice, relocation of county seats, amending charters of cities, interest on money and divers other questions; No. 38, a preamble for the state constitution modeled after the preamble of the United States constitution.

Robinson of Grand Forks, sent up a batch of articles. No. 43, prohibits the subordinating of one township to another or the grouping of school townships; No. 45, is a provision in regard to the care and responsibility of legislative bills; No. 47, making it the duty of the legislature to provide for a system of public schools but prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of sectarian institutions; No. 48 is a preamble which recognizes "God and Jesus Christ" and is the one suggested by Rev. Wyle, the reform secretary from Indiana, who has been lobbying in the interests of the above named individuals.

Parsons of Morton, introduced a resolution which was adopted, providing for the printing and distribution of 100 copies of council bill, No. 60, the Australian voting bill of the last legislature. The convention is very likely to provide for the adoption of a voting system, incorporating the main principles of this system and the idea is to give each of the delegates a copy of that bill in order that he may acquaint himself with its provisions.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The single house idea is being vigorously advocated by the Bismarck Tribune and the Pioneer Press correspondent here. A good many seem to be falling in with the idea that the upper house is a "relic of barbarism," and just now they are making considerable noise. At the present time, however, it does not seem likely that the convention will favor this proposed innovation. The fact is that one house is practically a check on the other, and the system works advantageously in the interest of wholesome laws. Anyone who has any acquaintance with legislative bodies, especially in the west, knows that often untimely and ill-considered legislation goes through one house but fortunately is killed in the other and to such the merits of the present system are apparent. Aside from the merits of the question, there is another thing that bodes no good for the reform. The Minneapolis Journal asserts that the majority of the delegates to the convention are candidates for office this fall. If this be true, it is safe to predict that any proposition which tends to decrease the number of offices will be received with disfavor.

Andrew Slotten, of Wahpeton, is chairman of the apportionment committee. This committee consists of one member from each district, and its work will be of more general local interest than most any other. Andrew Blewett is the member from the Sixteenth district. This committee will fix the representation in the legislature and apportion the state into districts. Numerous newspaper apportionments have been suggested, but none seems to meet with the approval of all of them. By itself, and that ought to satisfy the Jamestown people with any of them. Some of the delegates are in favor of 50 members of the house and 25 in the senate. They would let the districts stand about the same as the constitutional convention districts. There would be a big kick on that, though. LaMoure county, which was sliced into three pieces, and other counties which were divided and put into two or more districts would get up and "holler." To say that the apportionment committee will have trouble in coming to an agreement is probably a safe prophecy.

Delegate McHugh, of Cavalier county, who has been twice a member of the legislature and is one of the best known men in Dakota, was made chairman of the committee on militia. He is a banker, and don't know any more about militia affairs than a militia man does about patriotism, but the convention, by unanimous vote, conferred a title upon him befitting his military bearing and important chairmanship, and decided that hereafter he shall be designated as "Colonel" McHugh. His fellow delegates are now practicing the military salute and address him with as much ceremony as a blue-coated private does his shoulder-strapped superior.

The man with the cheap bus line has come to grief, and the twenty-five cent hackmen are correspondingly elated. Some patriotic Bismarcker stole the wheels off his busses, and the bus line is no more.

INNUMERABLE CLAUSES.

The Con. Con. Flooded with all Varieties of Proposed Articles--Mr. Camp Strikes the Key Note on Prohibition.

Bismarck, July 16. [Special]—Today has been damp and gloomy and the disposition of the convention has been somewhat similar. The row of chairs at the rear of the legislative hall were unoccupied. Twenty minutes after the usual hour dragged by before President Fancher's gavel sounded the call to business, and then the delegates gathered themselves and their proposed articles together and entered upon a short and uneventful session.

The business of the convention so far has consisted mainly in the usual routine and introduction of articles. Nobody has yet thrown a fire brand into the convention and there has been no exciting or interesting passage-at-arms. Plenty of them are liable to occur hereafter, however. From the way the members have been introducing articles dealing with the prohibition matter, it seems likely that there will soon be an interesting discussion thereon and some little difficulty in settling on the particular article to be adopted. Something over a dozen articles on that subject have already been introduced.

Mr. Spaulding introduced a resolution

providing that no articles shall be introduced after July 22, unless by unanimous consent. Adopted.

Articles were introduced as follows: By Allyn: File No. 49, providing for a board of supervisors in counties, to consist of one from each organized township.

By Colton: A chapter on revenue and taxation, providing the method of assessing railways and their road beds and rolling stock and making the lieutenant governor, secretary of state and state auditor a board of assessment for such purposes. The article provides that the assessment shall not be less than \$2,000 nor more than \$7,000 per mile.

By Mr. Camp: A prohibitory article to be submitted to vote of the people.

By Mr. Bean: Providing for the establishment of county probate courts and the qualifications of the probate judge, who shall be "learned in the law," shall hold office for two years and be elected by the people of the territory.

By Mr. Linwell: In relation to property held by married women.

By Mr. Gray: Prohibiting the sale of school lands and providing that the only disposition that shall ever be of them shall be to lease them.

By Mr. Gray: Prohibiting town, cities or municipalities from subscribing for the capital stock of railroads or other corporations, but providing that this article shall in no way interfere with the act of county or township which shall prior to the adoption of the constitution have voted aid to the railroads.

By Mr. Stevens: Another preamble for the constitution.

By Mr. Blewett: Providing that if the state shall pass a prohibitory law, it shall purchase the property of brewers and distillers, thereby rendered valueless, at their full value.

By Mr. Canthors: Prohibiting lotteries and "gilt enterprises" in the new state and requiring the legislature to pass laws for the suppression of the same.

By Mr. Robertson: Providing for the safe keeping of school and state funds; and designating the loaning or deposit in other name than that of the state of such money as embezzlement, which shall be punished as a felony.

When the order of second reading of files was reached Mr. Stevens moved that file No. 25, which provides for a single house to be designated as the legislative assembly, to consist of not less than 100 members, be referred to the committee of the whole and that action thereon be deferred until tomorrow. The motion prevailed and the single house advocates will be given an opportunity to air their views at that time.

Mr. Miller of Fargo, introduced a resolution authorizing the joint committees to employ such clerical assistance as they may deem necessary and calling upon the next legislature to make appropriation for payment of the same.

Mr. Miller also introduced an article, empowering the legislature to make extension of suffrage without regard to sex, but providing that it shall not restrict the same without a vote of the people.

File No. 8, introduced by Mr. Camp, which relates to the establishment of a board of pardons, was referred to the executive committee and File No. 18, introduced by the same gentleman, that no act shall embrace more than one subject which shall be clearly expressed in its title, was referred to the committee on judiciary.

A discussion as to the pay of the stenographer and another, on a motion of Parsons of Morton to cut down the printing bills, occupied an hour before adjournment.

The joint commission from North and South Dakota, to agree on an equitable division of the property and indebtedness of the territory, got together this afternoon and the clerks are all at work digging out information for a basis of settlement.

A SENSIBLE IDEA.

After half a dozen delegates had taken a whack at the prohibition question, Mr. Camp today struck a new lead and introduced an article which deals with the question in a novel but truly republican manner. His proposition has arrested considerable attention and seems to be rapidly growing in favor. The provisions of the article are to this effect: The liquor question to be submitted to the people for a separate vote as follows: First clause, straight and complete prohibition of manufacture and sale; second clause, high license laws required and no prohibitory law to be passed. If a voter wants prohibition in the constitution, he is to vote for the first clause; if he wants high license and no prohibition, he is to vote for the second clause. If a voter desires that neither clause be made a part of the constitution, he is to vote "Prohibition, neither clause." Mr. Camp's idea is that a large number of people want the liquor question settled and taken out of the legislature, and that if the prohibitionists are in the majority, the prohibition clause should go into the constitution and further agitation cease. If the "anti's" show up with a majority, their wishes should have just the same force and effect, and be equally potent to settle the matter their way—vox populi, vox dei—and the legislature should be required to license and forbidden to prohibit. But if it appears that neither party has a majority, and that the balance of power is in the hands of those who cling to the old-fashioned idea that the constitution is no place for police regulations, then the constitution shall be silent on the subject of prohibition.

ODE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

BY REV. S. ANDREWS, A. M., OF JAMESTOWN COLLEGE.

The controversy's over—
Stern controversy of the sword!
And, Freedom's rights restored,
Our Country feels a Tyrant's wrath no more!
Fate on this famous Fourth July
Decides for the defendant,
Thenceforth for our star of liberty
Appears in the ascendant,
Ours is "the glorious privilege
Of being independent."

"Twins Washington
That led us on,
The faithful, the heroic,
As gentle as the Christian John,
As steadfast as a Stone!
Thro' triumphs and defeats he moved
And all the freaks of Fortune proved,
And still he would be great by being good;
At length, his final victory won,
The world applauds the calm, unflinching fortitude
Of duteous, God-bearing Washington!

Let the great Captain have his due,
The honors fate decreed him;
But others let us honor, too:
The unknown dead
Who with him bled,
Who faced the foe with him, and said:
"We're here for death or freedom!"

Yest! with the names Fame's trump has blown
Let us revere the great unknown,
The soldiers of the common rank and file
Who gave their lives without the hope of fame,
Who met the deadly bullet with a smile,
And left the world their work but not their NAME!

That band obscure who look'd on death
With steady eye and unflinching not,
Who spurned the word impossible,
And even in failure fail'd not!
Let us revere th' unconscious brave, and own
This glorious harvest where their blood was sown!

They knew the worth of Liberty,
They saw what manhood's growth should be!
A full development and free,
Not stunted under laws despotic,
Nor nature's order made chaotic;
But healthy progress such as that we see
In Pennsylvania's forest tree;

They said, and bade us say it in all men's faces
"Let Europe train her feeble stunted races,
"Hark! shall we follow nature's plan,
"And breed, outside old Custom's traces,
"The noble, peerless—the ideal man!"

"Of mingled races all that's best
"Shall be in one superior breed express'd;
"In this free clime a race shall rise,
"Growing from age to age more wise,
"More mild and good,
"And in the end shall realize
"The new prophetic earth and skies!
"The human riddle solved,
"The man at length evolved,
"The final thought of God thro' centuries pursued!"

SANBORN, D. T., July 4, 1889.

BISMARCK BREEZE.

The Capital Deserted—Committees to be Announced To-day—Party Interests.

BISMARCK, July 10.—[Special]—The town has been almost deserted for a couple of days and the few statesmen remaining have continued to leave to the private residences in which they live. Opinions and rumors constitute the only matter for reporters to weave into stories, among which is that there is a strong feeling that the composition of the committees will favor no special interests, but that all will be treated fairly and justly. This feeling has developed in opposition to attempts to make capital of Mr. Fancher's official connection with the Farmers' alliance. At the present time the lobby is almost a minus quantity notwithstanding the statements of some papers to the contrary.

President Fancher has his committees all selected, and they will probably be announced today. E. A. Williams will be chairman of the legislative committee and judge Carland judiciary—it is reported. The work of the convention will be done during the afternoon, assembling at two o'clock.

General Allen is still here. There is some trouble reported about the Dickinson postoffice, which he is expected to fix up—and restore "harmony." And speaking of harmony, nothing seems to have done more towards solidifying the republican party and inducing individuals to bury their prejudices, yes, and aspirations too, for the good of the entire party, than the telegrams received during the past few days from Colonel Dudley and several other eastern politicians of national repute, urging that no unseemly personal bickerings should jeopardize great republican interests. The tenor of this outside pressure has been to show that an unusually bitter personal contest over the organization might result in unsuitable committees and consequently, an imperfect or unsatisfactory constitution, for which the republican party would be held responsible by the people.

This is the view taken of the case at Washington, where, in point of fact, little or nothing is known of the spirited contest which has been in progress here all week. The logic, however, is conclusive, and the expressions show that the national leaders have apprehended danger. Undoubtedly the tactics to be employed and the work to be done by the national democracy to carry North Dakota in the first state election are better understood at Washington than here, and hence the lively interest taken in the constitutional convention.

In the "Swimmin' Hole."

The small boy with the bare feet and a scorn in his heart for fine raiment in any quantity, has a great time every day now in the swimming hole this side of Mayor Fuller's grove. The side of the steep bank is worn smooth by sliders who take slippery shoots into the water and disappear from earth without a prayer or sign of regret. A spring board projects over the water, from the end of which a procession of young acrobats take head-ers into the troubled waters that are agitated by no angelic wing that any one knows of. This revel of Jintown water sprites maketh the soul glad, and the vicinity ring with sounds miscellaneous.

The fat boy who strikes the water flat on his stomach and comes crippled to the shore with no breath left, is there; also the boy who dives straight down and whose sunburnt ankles glisten like a frog's legs in the air as he goes straight to the bottom. The big boy and the little kid are both there, the pugnacious and the timid, the bold and the frail, and they stay there until the shadows deepen at night. What else the gang does before or after or during the matinee is only known to Providence, and is no one's business anyway. The smoke of cigar stumps, the chew of tobacco, the quickly roused quarrel, all the old time honored deeds of secrecy and toughness, are noted there just the same as elsewhere, and depraved indeed would be the instrument to obstruct a jot or tittle of the performance.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Con. Con. has Twenty-Three of Them—Democrats are Given the Chairmanships of Three—Points of Interest.

BISMARCK, July 11.—[Special]—At the opening of the session today, President Fancher announced the composition of the twenty-three standing committees. The democrats are given three chairmanships: on judiciary, John E. Carland, of Bismarck; county and township organization, A. F. Appleton, of Crystal; miscellaneous matters, W. E. Purcell, of Wahpeton. The republican chairmen of the other twenty committees are: printing, Roger Allin, of Grant; reporting and publication, J. F. Selby, Hillsboro; accounts and expenses, O. G. Meacham, of Carrington; preamble and bill of rights, R. N. Stevens, of Lisbon; legislative department, E. A. Williams, of Bismarck; executive department, W. H. Rowe, of Monango; elective franchise, A. S. Parsons, of Mandan; education, J. D. McKenzie, of Minnott; public institutions and buildings, H. F. Miller, of Fargo; public debt and public works, E. D. Wallace, of Hope; militia, P. McHugh, of Langdon; apportionment and representation, Andrew Lewis, of Wahpeton; revenue and taxation, J. L. Colton, of Burlington; municipal corporations, R. Bennett, of Grand Forks; corporations other than municipal, M. N. Johnson, of Lakota; schedule, W. S. Lauder, of Wahpeton; school and public lands, H. M. Clark, of New Rockford; temperance, A. P. Haugen, of Reynolds; revision and adjustment, David Bartlett, of Cooperstown; impeachment and removal from office, Ezra Turner, of Bottineau.

Johnson, chairman of the committee on corporations other than municipal, is prominent among the anti-railroad alliance men of the territory, which is considered here as a very significant fact. The chairman, A. P. Haugen, and all the members of the temperance committee are prohibitionists of more or less rank, and it is very probable that the people of North Dakota will have an opportunity of voting down an amendment providing for constitutional prohibition. This may be put down as significant fact number two.

Governor Mellette addressed the convention, taking occasion to crack the old election fraud chestnut. He endorsed the secret ballot. Mr. Purcell called attention to the reported inaccuracy of the boundary line between North and South Dakota and moved that the joint commission of the two sections be authorized to effect a temporary agreement regarding that line, which motion was made a special order for tomorrow.

Rev. R. C. Wiley, of the National Reform association, made a talk, advocating the incorporation in the bill of rights a recognition of the civil Sabbath and the "Almighty Ruler and Savior of the universe." It is not thought that his effort will stop Dakotans from going fishing on Sunday, or doing just as they individually please on all occasions.

After adopting a motion conferring upon the chairman of the committee on militia the title of colonel, the convention adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

Gen. Allen has received a telegram from Senator Chandler, urging the importance of perpetuating republican supremacy by securing a dead-immortal cinch on the new state of North Dakota, and a fight all along the line is therefore advised.

FOREIGNERS IN DAKOTA.

E. V. Smalley Visits the Holland and Russian Settlements Southwest of Jamestown and Writes of them Entertainingly.

The July number of the Northwest contains an article upon the Hollanders and Russians in Dakota from the pen of its editor, E. V. Smalley, which is of more than usual interest, even compared with the work of that gifted writer. The illustrations are particularly true to life and were evidently engraved from photographs. The Holland settlement covers an area by thirty miles in extent, in Emmons and McIntosh counties and is three thousand strong.

The Russians live principally in McPherson, though they are scattered throughout adjacent counties, and are numbered by unknown thousands. They came from the provinces bordering upon the Black sea, near Odessa, where their ancestors were colonized by a German princess, who married into the family of the czar. These people are distinctively Russians in physical features, dress and customs, but speak the German language.

Mr. Smalley, in drawing a contrast between the American and foreign settler—every one knows the characteristics of the former—says of the latter: "The foreigner seeks the new land and does not mind being forty or fifty miles from a railroad." * * * He seeks a permanent home, and where he stops he means to stay the rest of his life. His children will inherit the land where he is now breaking the virgin soil. Already

the foreign element predominates in many counties. It is perhaps to be regretted, etc."

One peculiar feature is that they prefer "steep" land, which Americans would not waste their time on, to level land without a stone, where a breaking plow can run the full half mile without being "thrown out." They use the stone removed from the land in making improvements around the house and barns. From this fact Mr. Smalley draws the conclusion that they are more industrious than Americans, in which he is doubtless accurately correct.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

In this Case a Big Benefit—How the Northern Pacific Boys Came to the Front.

The generosity of the employees of the Northern Pacific in rendering assistance and contributing for the support of their fellow employees who suffer by accident or misfortune of any kind is proverbial, but in no case has this assistance been so splendidly shown as in the success of the subscription to the Mrs. N. D. Root fund, a statement of which has been made July 1st. It will be remembered that last spring Mr. Root, husband of the lady above mentioned and assistant general superintendent of the western divisions of the road, was accidentally killed while standing near the track at a station in Montana. He was very popular with all the officials and employees, and a fund for the benefit of his widow was immediately started. The result shows a surprising generosity on the part of the railroad boys, and also demonstrates that no corporation in the country has a more loyal set of men working for it than the Northern Pacific. On the other hand, the liberality of the road, and the uniform good treatment rendered its army of employees speak volumes for the enlightened and successful management.

The Mrs. Root fund stands as follows: Subscription to fund \$8,496 08 Paid for residence at Brainerd 2,000 00 Paid for funeral expenses 586 40 Leaving a balance to go into the benefit of Mrs. Root, of \$8,912 26.

Ironclad Against Drought.

Williamsport Record: A year ago last spring Mr. John Kurtz sent off for some seed of a tame variety known as "meadow oats grass," and planted it. It did well, and last spring it came up bright and green through the snow. It has the reputation of being proof against drought, and its action this drier of dry seasons has sustained that reputation. There is an acre of it, and it stands over four feet high. Its roots penetrate so deeply that the stalks cannot be pulled up. It has a heavy head of grain that somewhat resembles tame oats, and it may be cut twice a year. It is perennial. It seems certain that Mr. Kurtz has discovered the tame grass for North Dakota.

ANOTHER JOHNSTOWN.

Destruction by Flood in a New York Village of That Ill-Fated Name.

Fifteen People Carried Away with a Wrecked Bridge and Drowned.

Destructive Fire at Carson, Iowa—Two Serious Railway Wrecks.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—A special to The Union from Johnstown, N. Y. says: Fifteen persons were carried down the Cayudetta creek by the flood. Four bodies have been recovered. Heavy rains choked streams and flooded whole districts. Schriever's large mill in this place was carried away. Twenty people were on Ferry street bridge when the arch fell into the rushing torrent which was filled with wreckage and humanity. Cries for help alarmed the residents. An expedition was organized. Lanterns were procured and parties went along the stream with ropes to assist in the rescue. One person hung in the water near the Johnstown, Fonda and Gloversville railroad bridge, one-quarter of a mile down stream. As he floated past those on the shore, he cried:

"For God's Sake Help Me."

He was swept by in the current, so close to the shore that a man who was in a boat secured to a pile of wreckage got hold of him, but owing to the swift current was unable to hold him and he was swept under the floating driftwood. Two other persons came down a moment later clinging to a plank and shouting for help, but were swept out of sight below the railroad bridge.

At 4 a. m. the body of Burt Speedwell, 15 years of age, was

Recovered from the Debris at this place. An hour later Albert Cokely was pulled out from under the driftwood that had lodged back of Evans mills. Soon after the body of a man named Treadwell was found in the same place. At 9 a. m. the body of Charles Frear, 55 years of age, a carpenter, was uncovered from under the wreck at Evans mills. The bodies are badly bruised. They were removed to police headquarters, where they will be held pending a coroner's inquest. Charles Abbott was carried down from the Ferry street bridge to the dam, where he went over, going down a distance of sixteen feet, but miraculously succeeded in swimming and escaping without injury. Peter Evin, a stonemason, says he

Went Down with Fifteen Others and was carried under the Ferry street bridge, but succeeded in getting out below. He was bruised about the face. Purdy came rescued two men named Nellis and Vosburgh by means of ropes. Citizens are engaged in removing the

wreckage of Schriever's mill, near the depot, where they think other bodies have been lodged. It is believed that the two men who went down on a plank lost their lives at the dam, and that their bodies were carried down the stream, and are now floating in the Mohawk river. No one knows how many people were drowned, or who is missing. The flood was so great, and the current so swift that no help could be rendered without great danger. The State street iron bridge and the railroad bridge were both swept away. They were large structures.

During the heaviest part of the storm Main and Bleeker streets, in Gloversville, were flooded with water. A number of residences in the upper part of the town are

Entirely Surrounded by Water.

The two iron bridges on the Central and Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railroad at Fonda are gone. The pecuniary loss will not be so very great. The railroad and State street bridges in Johnstown were large first-class structures. The Ferry street bridge consisted of an arch spanning the entire width of the stream. It was upon one of the plank walks that the people were standing when the arch was carried away. Schriever's large mill

Is Entirely Wrecked, and will entail a loss of \$10,000. There are several small buildings in the village which are partially ruined, their foundations being undermined. Many of the bridges on country roads along the valley are gone. Some of the fields of grain are partially covered with water.

VETERANS IN EARNEST.

There Will Be No Encampment at Milwaukee Unless Railways Reduce.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A committee of the G. A. R., after unsuccessful efforts during the day to secure from the Central Traffic association a promise of a cent a mile rate for members desirous of attending the Milwaukee reunion of soldiers and sailors, instructed Gen. Martin, department commander of Illinois, to issue an order directing the department commanders of the various states to inform all Grand Army posts that the proposed grand encampment has been abandoned. Accommodations will be provided for none but the delegates to the annual business meeting. This step was not decided on until the last moment, and may be considered as final unless the railroads concede the point demanded by the soldiers.

The Roads May Come to Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Gen. Martin, of the Grand Army of the Republic, says that although he has drawn up a departmental order cancelling the attendance of the veterans from all parts of the country to the encampment to be held at Milwaukee next month, he has been induced to withhold it until evening pending a reply by telegram from Chairman Abbott, of the Western States Passenger association, who is also in communication with Mr. Blanchard, Gen. Martin says the one cent a mile rate must be granted or the order will go out.

MRS. TYLER DEAD.

The Wife of ex-President Tyler Dies Suddenly at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—Mrs. Tyler, widow of John Tyler, of Virginia, ex-president of the United States, died in this city late in the afternoon at the Exchange hotel. Mrs. Tyler came here last Sunday from Williamsburg, where she had been visiting her son, Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary college. She gave orders to be awakened at a certain hour Monday morning, as she desired to visit her other son, Hon. Gardiner G. Tyler, at "Sherwood Forest," Charles county, and when called said she was too ill to leave. Instead of improving she grew worse, and at 11 o'clock was taken with a congestive chill, and died at 3:15 p. m. Mrs. Tyler was about 70 years of age, and married President Tyler in the White House at Washington. She was a Miss Gardiner, of New York. None of her family are in Richmond, but they have all been notified by telegram of her death, and are expected here to arrange for the funeral.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

The Number of Deaths from the Johnstown, N. Y., Flood Thought to Be Sixteen.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—It is not positively known how many persons were lost by the falling of the Perry street bridge in the flood. The latest estimate places the number on the bridge at twenty. If this is correct ten or more are still to be accounted for, making a total loss of life of sixteen. The bodies of Charles Frear, Albert Steadwell and Alfred Colclough have been recovered, and it is known that R. D. Simmons and William Meyers were drowned. The loss to property in Johnstown is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$150,000 and the loss outside the city at perhaps \$100,000 more.

Fatal Accident in Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., July 12.—Two passengers were instantly killed and about twenty seriously injured in a wreck on the Mexican Central road, five miles this side of Chihuahua Tuesday. Heavy rains in the mountains had turned a dry arroyo, spanned by an iron bridge, into a raging river, and the waters had undermined the track by washing away the sand abutments and leaving the track standing.

A Terrible Cloudburst.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 12.—Tuesday night a cloudburst occurred on the Santa Fe a few miles above this city, and all trains from the North, South and West are delayed. Those from the South and West are sidetracked at Wallace. The tracks for several miles are washed away and two bridges are down. It was the most violent cloudburst that has ever occurred in New Mexico. Even steel rails were twisted into all kinds of shapes, and several snapped in two.

NOW FOR A CONSTITUTION

Real Work of the Convention at Last Begun by the Sioux Falls Body.

An Interesting Session Over the Reference of the Document to Committees.

The Artesian Well Facilities of Dakota the Subject of a Memorial to Congress.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., July 12.—After the introduction of several resolutions the sixth day of the constitutional convention proved to be the most interesting of the session. A motion prevailed that the constitution be read by the title of the articles, and that each article be referred to the appropriate committee. Thereupon President Edgerton declared that he did not believe this convention could make any changes in the constitution of 1885 other than those specifically mentioned in the omnibus bill, and that, so believing, he would not refer the articles to the respective committees. The convention could do so if it wished. After a few articles had been referred by motions, the president saw that it was so apparent to what committees the articles should go that he yielded for a moment or two. When the work had been half done he called Spooner, of Kingsbury, to the chair and took the floor. He declared that, as it was not competent for this convention to make any change in the constitution, except as provided, he thought the reference of the constitution was quite unnecessary and fraught with danger. Congress has clearly defined the line and the line should not be crossed. Caldwell, of Minnehaha, replied that such reference was necessary in order that the convention might be able to determine what portions could be changed under the enabling act. Jolley, Davies and others favored reference and Edgerton then said if the only object was to give the committees a little prominence, and have it understood that no changes were to be made, he would withdraw his remarks. After the session had all been assigned, Judge Corson, of Deadwood, moved that further discussion of this question be made a special order for the next day. This motion was carried. Enough has developed to show that a majority of the convention oppose making any change which is not clearly authorized by the enabling act, although several amendments were offered. A few changes are admitted to be desirable, but may not be attempted for fear the president will not issue his proclamation in case the constitution ratified in November should not be the identical constitution ratified in May, with only such changes as are specified. The clause which limits the state debt to \$500,000 will have to be changed, as the debt is already about \$700,000, nearly one-half of which has been contracted since the constitution was adopted in 1885.

Price, of Hyde, introduced a motion to amend the article striking out the age qualification for state senators and representatives, also making it possible to add to penal and charitable institutions a school for feeble minded children, and such other institutions as may be created by law. Sterling, of Spink, offered a resolution authorizing the state to lease lands for agricultural as well as for pasture and meadow purposes. The constitutional convention of 1885 refused to specify agricultural purposes, but the omnibus bill requires this. Clough, of Codington, offered a resolution providing that in all counties where no auditor exists, one be elected in conformity with the constitution at the October election. Spooner, of Kingsbury, offered the following:

Whereas, in view of the fact that it has been demonstrated that within the limits of South Dakota there exists what is known as the artesian basin or system, but that its extent has not been fully determined, and Whereas, a desire is being generally expressed by the people of South Dakota that the matter be investigated and the extent of the system fully determined and its feasibility for the purposes of agriculture and manufactures be determined. Therefore be it Resolved, That this convention memorialize congress, requesting them to appoint at the earliest possible time a commission for the purpose of making, and with power to make, a thorough and complete geological and hydrographic survey of this state, including the mineralogical formation for the Black Hills and the artesian basin of South Dakota, and to make the necessary appropriations therefor. And that the committee to which this resolution shall be referred are hereby instructed to draft such memorial and present it to this convention for its consideration; and further

Resolved, That such committee, for the purpose of enabling it to obtain the necessary statistics, shall have the power to send for persons and papers. On motion of Humphrey, of Faulk, a committee of three was appointed to read the constitution as printed in Long's legislative hand book and compare with the original engrossed copy now in the hands of the president of the convention and report all errors and discrepancies therein contained. Humphrey, Dickinson and Seika were appointed.

Opposed to the Extradition of Burke. BOSTON, July 12.—An Ottawa dispatch to the Globe says: An official of the justice department said to your correspondent that it was not the intention of the minister of justice to grant a warrant for the extradition of Burke unless the charge is already clearly proved. Sir John Thompson is personally very much opposed to granting warrants for extradition upon purely circumstantial evidence. The application for a warrant in Burke's case will be considered in a few days, as soon as copies of the evidence taken at the trial have been received.

Vacancy in the St. Louis Postoffice. ST. LOUIS, July 12.—While workmen were repairing the interior of the interior of the old postoffice and custom house building in this city the floors gave way and fell to the ground. The inside of the building is a complete ruin. No one was injured. Loss about \$5,000.

Appointed a Grain Inspector. ST. PAUL, July 12.—The railroad and warehouse commissioners began adjusting the grain inspecting force by appointing A. C. Clausen, the late chief deputy at Minneapolis, chief grain inspector in place of James A. James. Mr. James retires from the force.

COUNTY COMMISSION

[OFFICIAL.]

Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., July 6 1889.
Present, a full board, Commissioner Eddy in the chair.
Report of W. V. Wells, J. P., for quarter ending July 1, 1889, was on motion referred to district attorney.
Auditor and treasurer submitted their reports for half year ending June 30, 1889, and treasurer produced certified check in Lloyds bank for \$17,316.20 for balance on hand.
Reports received to be accepted after checking over books and vouchers.
Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

Board met at 2 p. m.
Present, a full board, Commissioner Eddy in the chair.
Board occupied the afternoon in checking books.
Board adjourned until July 8, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Board met at 10 o'clock a. m.
Present, a full board, Commissioner Eddy in the chair.
On motion the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the district attorney and all peace officers are hereby ordered to prosecute any or all persons selling liquor without a license.
Balance of the day board occupied in checking books and vouchers.
Board adjourned until July 9, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Board met at 10 o'clock a. m.
Present, Commissioners Eddy and Woodbury, Commissioner Eddy in the chair.
Board occupied all day in checking books and vouchers.
Board adjourned until July 10, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Board met at 10 o'clock a. m.
Present, a full board, Commissioner Eddy in the chair.
Board, after finishing checking books and vouchers, accepted auditor's and treasurer's reports.
Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

Board met at 2 o'clock p. m.
Present, a full board, Commissioner Eddy in the chair.
On motion the following road certificates were ordered cancelled and warrants issued for same:
Certificate No. 5, R district No 13, James A. Carter, \$49 60
Certificate No. 9, R district No 8 1/2, Ransom Downs, 4 25
Certificate No. 10, R district No 8 1/2, W. H. Downs, 16 00
Certificate No. 11, R district No 8 1/2, W. A. Phillips, 24 00
Certificate No. 11, R district No 2, Adam Walters, 2 25
Certificate No. 1, R district No 8, L. D. McGregor, 11 85
The following bills were on motion allowed:

Jamestown Telephone Co., one telephone, court house, \$8 90
Jamestown Telephone Co., one telephone, court chambers, 9 00
T. E. Branch, surveying road, 7 50
W. M. Lloyd, insurance on court house, 100 00
Alfred Steadwell, insurance on court house, \$105, allowed, 100 00
A. B. Ashley, insurance on court house, \$105, allowed, 100 00
W. A. Bartolomew, freight on lumber, 5 50
Eagan & Gleason, lumber for bridges, 6 50
George H. Woodbury, services and mileage, 10 05
James A. Buchanan, services and mileage, 13 20
Petition of Wm. Reid and others for a division of Durham voting precinct, and remonstrance of T. J. Young and others against the division was received, and on motion ordered placed on file.

District attorney reported back on report of W. V. Wells, J. P., recommending same be accepted.

On motion report accepted and fees allowed.

Board adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., July 12, 1889.

Attest: Wm. W. Graves,
County Auditor.

Paternal Solicitude.

Mitchell Republican: We are worried about our republican brethren up north. They don't seem to be starting out right. Their first serious blunder was to appoint the representation on the total, instead of the republican vote, thus giving a democratic stronghold an equal with, if not a better show than a straight republican county. This policy will react yet when least expected.

About the Closed Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALBERT—In answer to statement, I would say that the street committee never proposed purchasing from me, and would further state that what road is graded on Capitol hill belongs to the city, and that I have nothing whatever to do with the fencing of the road, and never knew anything about it until I saw it fenced. Mr. Fuller asked me what I would take an acre, and I told him a hundred dollars. I asked him if that was too much, and he said no. I also advised Mr. Fuller to appoint three honorable men, not members of the city council, to appraise the land, and that I would abide by the result. I also made the statement to Mr. Fuller if he would open the road fenced, the public could use mine, as before, until the city got able to buy it.

JOHN MCGINNIS.

C. L. Judd has a band of fifty sheep now being kept at Charles Halifax's place near the city. This spring the fifty ewes produced fifty-seven lambs, all of which are thriving nicely. Three of the lambs were disowned by their mothers for some domestic reason, and no inducement could get the old ewes to take any care of their offspring. Mr. Halifax had a young heifer, with calf, and to her he confided the orphaned and hungry little lambs. The heifer seemed to comprehend the situation and without any backwardness at once undertook to foster and raise the neglected lambs, who were suckled daily and given every maternal attention necessary, by the good natured cow. The lambs are bigger and livelier than the others and seem to take most kindly to their big mother, following her around and showing every sign of affection and attachment.

The Jamestown Alert

TERMS:

The Daily Alert is delivered in the city by carriers, at 75 cents a month.
 Daily, one year..... \$8 00
 Daily, six months..... 4 00
 Daily, three months..... 2 00
 Weekly, one year..... 2 00
 Weekly, six months..... 1 00

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) & WEEKLY

W. R. KELLOGG.

A QUESTION of general interest to Dakota was argued before Judge Rose yesterday. Last winter the legislature passed without any special consideration two innocent looking amendments to the general license law. It was stated to the members and generally believed that the amendments were intended to affect Deadwood, which has a peculiar charter and would not affect cities in the territory generally. But a month or more ago the attorney general, Hon. Johnson Nickens, gave an official opinion that made the law as amended stand, and that Valley City saloons must pay a county as well as a city license. As Valley City is organized under the general incorporation law for cities, the same rule which applies to it, would apply also to Grand Forks, Fargo and most of the cities of the territory. It was also the opinion of the attorney general, given however when he was district attorney of this county, that the Jamestown saloons must pay both county and city license. Jamestown has a special charter, and the same rule which applies to it would in this particular apply to all cities having special charters. Acting under this advice the county board of Barnes county ordered the district attorney to begin actions to enjoin the saloons of Valley City from selling till they should have paid a county license of one thousand dollars and the county board of Stutsman county ordered their district attorney to take like measures against the saloons in this city to compel them to pay a license of eight hundred dollars. The cases were argued together before the judge yesterday afternoon.

The counties were represented by Mr. Frye for Stutsman and Mr. Andrus for Barnes; the Jamestown saloons by Mr. Camp and Mr. Glaspell and the Valley City saloons by Mr. Scott. The district attorneys maintain that certain amendments passed last winter had the effect of repealing the provisions of the special charters and the general incorporation law, which gave to cities the exclusive control of saloons situated in them; and that through this alleged repeal such saloons were compellable to pay a county license in addition to the city license.

The attorneys for the defendants claim that the charters and the general act for cities take saloons in the cities out of the scope of the county license law and that the only effect of the amendments relied upon is to increase the county license only in those cases where a county license was previously demandable. Everybody knows that the legislature never meant to make any such a law as the counties are contending for and, if such is really the law, it is by far the biggest blotch of the last territorial legislature.

The judge's decision was reserved but he stated that it would probably be announced sometime this week.

WALTER MUIR, one of the Farmers' alliance orators and candidate for the United Senate senate, will address a meeting in LaMoure county on the 26th, inst., delivering "an instructive explanation of the fundamental principles of just and good government." In order to get the farmers out Mr. Muir advises in addition to his speech, which is no doubt worth the price of admission alone, that there will be vocal and instrumental music at the meeting.

Just before election time when a farmer comes to town he will be met with a brass band, the alliance speaker being so glad to see him.

It seems that the county commissioners of Morton county did not care to continue the advantage given them by Attorney General Nickens' decision that the Northern Pacific bridge at Bismarck was taxable. No attempt was made to collect tax therefor, as, according to the Mardian Pioneer, upon the appearance of the company's attorney before the board, asking to have the assessment stricken from the books, the same was done, for the reason that the bridge is a part of the right of way of the Northern Pacific, and therefore not taxable, and that it is the property of the road, and not the property of any other corporation. The commissioners rebated the tax assessment, there being no other course open to them.

The Fargo Republican says that Cass county will be satisfied with the republican representation to the state convention.

Fargo gets the convention itself. Cass has more delegates than any other county. The people are well thought of abroad, are surely enterprising and clever at home, the politicians are handsome, genial, well dressed, diamond wearers, and ability to transact the public business is plenty there—Cass county ought to be satisfied sure enough.

The republicans of Stutsman county will meet in a county convention at the court house Thursday, August 1st, and will elect nine delegates to the state convention at Fargo, to be held August 21st. At this county convention the full strength of the straight up and up republicans of Stutsman county should be present. It will be the first opportunity our republican citizens have had of coming together in a strictly party convention, abandoning factions and small local issues and consulting together for the greatest good to the greatest number; and if ever the old party's organization is to be perfected and the old bruises healed, then will be the time to begin. The caucuses will be held Saturday, July 27th, at the precincts designated elsewhere in The Alert.

Rio Resume.

Geo. W. Kurtz went over to the encampment Tuesday and will remain with the boys until Friday.

Mrs. Bartelle and children of Jamestown, visited with Mrs. Gaffney the first of the week.

Mrs. E. J. Eastman and Mrs. N. E. Farnsworth will spend three days at the encampment this week.

Mrs. James Buchanan has returned from her visit to Cooperstown.

Mr. William Bennett has been hauling hay to Jamestown this week, which brings him a good price. He has four men in the hills cutting hay and intends to put up a large amount this year.

O. G. Brekke drove to the city Monday, returning the same day.

The showers of Monday and Tuesday made the millet look gay.

Mrs. J. McHarg and Miss Lottie visited the city the first of the week.

The pleasant drive from the Pleasant valley was up this way Sunday evening looking for his bird, but up to nine o'clock she hadn't put in an appearance. Remember "Mac," that "faint heart never won fair lady" and also the old hag "try, try again."

Johannie Bell and wife of Eldridge, were guests at T. J. Jones' last Sunday.

The dance at Kearney's was a most enjoyable affair. Large crowds came up from Jamestown, Eldridge and the Iowa precinct. The large building was brilliantly lighted and the music, which consisted of a piano, a guitar and two violins, was superb, the calling was also excellent. A nice lunch was served in the house during the evening. All went away thanking Mr. Kearney for the pleasant time he had afforded them.

When the superintendent's private car stopped at the station Saturday afternoon we all thought he had come up to take a look at the lay of the land and would probably decide on a place upon which to erect a depot or platform. We found out, however, that he had not come up at all, but had sent some one on more important business—that of delivering a yellow dog. Business must indeed be very slack when railroad officials take the time and pains to deliver curs from their private cars—and such a cur, too.

Pingree Painters.

J. B. Wescom and wife, F. Nichols and wife, and G. E. Lyman and wife will take in the encampment this week.

Mrs. D. R. Bennett went to Tappen Monday to visit Mrs. Sanders.

Mrs. Will Bartholomew and Mrs. Jas. Buchanan drove to Cooperstown and spent last week with Mr. Hazzard's family. They are old Wisconsin friends.

Mrs. Clark Graves died Sunday morning at Mr. Nichols'. She had been sick about a week, brought on by having some teeth extracted. She was very frail and it was too much for her. She leaves a husband here and some relatives in Cass county, together with a number of warm friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Graves has the deepest sympathy of all the community. Owing to the condition of the body it was thought best to bury her on Sunday and have the funeral services next Sunday. They will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Davis at the school house at 10:30 a. m.

The W. C. T. U. meeting at Mrs. Eastman's next Saturday is postponed two weeks, at the same place, same hour.

Mt. Pleasant Notes.

Mr. W. Hart of Eldridge, was visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman last Sunday.

Myron was out riding with some other fellow's best girl last Sunday evening. That was dog mean.

Mack has built a fine new house on Rosedale. What are you going to do Mack, old boy?

The Misses Pettet of Jamestown, were with us on the Fourth and won a host of friends by their sociable, yet modest and lady like bearing. Their recitations were received with shouts of applause which proves their perfection on that score.

Mrs. W. Cusator presented her husband on Tuesday morning with a baby girl, average Dakota weight, ten pounds.

The Invincibles of Mt. Pleasant will play a match game of ball with the Light Weights of Jamestown on the latter's ground, on Saturday afternoon. The last game between these two clubs the Light weights proved too heavy for our boys.

Mack Sinclair, Levi Dalley and Knud Vig made final proof on Saturday. These are the first proofs on homestead entries in Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Furbey of Jamestown, was with us again on Sunday, he selected his text from Matthew 18-7. Mr. Furbey held his hearers spell bound listening to his eloquent and logical discourse. He dwelt particularly on the latter part of the text "but woe unto that man by whom the offence cometh." SCOTCH THISTLE.

Public Examination.

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

T. S. WATSWORTH,
Co. Supt.



THE JOLLY OLD MARINER.

A jolly old mariner sailing the sea,
 Was roaring a solo and thus thundered he.
 "Our ship is as bold as an eagle on wing,
 And she carries a cargo that's fit for a king;
 A cargo that's welcome to peasant or prince,
 Our ship she is laden with IVORY SOAP."
 "I've plowed all the oceans to every port,
 To visit all nations and climes is my sport;
 We carry our goods to the ends of the world,
 Our trade is announced on our banner unfurled;
 Set blazoned on pennant from top-mast and rope,
 We bring to all people the Ivory Soap."
 "From Procter & Gamble, my lads, do you mind?
 We carry a blessing to gladden mankind;
 For dirt is a foe to the body and soul,
 And soap must precede even the gospel's control;
 Then hurrah! hurrah! for philanthropy's hope,
 Hurrah for the advent of Ivory Soap!"
 "Its bars, like the truth, or a life-saving boat,
 Ever rise to the top and triumphantly float;
 As the foam on the wind-fretted billow 'tis light,
 As the elephant's tusk it is glossy and white;
 The poets all praise it in measure and trope,
 The ocean is thundering—IVORY SOAP."

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.

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SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF COUNTY.

Treasurer of Stutsman County, Dak.,

For Six Months Ending June 30, 1889.

TERRITORIAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	\$ 1,632 30
Taxes collected since January 7, 1889	4,828 40
Total on hand January 7, 1889, and collected since	\$ 6,460 70
DISBURSEMENTS.	
February 7, 1889, paid territorial treasurer	1,632 30
Taxes refunded	5 68
March 28, 1889, paid territorial treasurer	3,069 10
June 18, 1889, paid territorial treasurer	1,370 29
Collection fees, 4 per cent, to county treasurer's	
Salary fund for six months ending June 30, 1889	193 13
Total disbursements	6,270 50
Balance on hand July 1, 1889	\$ 190 20

INTEREST ON BONDS FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Jan. 7, 1889	226 75
Taxes collected since January 7, 1889	671 40
Total on hand January 7, 1889, and collected since	898 15
DISBURSEMENTS.	
February 7, 1889, paid territorial treasurer	226 75
Taxes refunded	80
March 28, 1889, paid territorial treasurer	426 27
June 18, 1889, paid territorial treasurer	190 72
Collection fees, 4 per cent, to county treasurer's	
Salary fund for six months ending June 30, 1889	26 85
Total disbursements	871 59
Balance on hand July 1, 1889	26 76

COUNTY FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	949 09
Taxes collected since January 7, 1889	7,248 54
Transferred from sinking fund	4,500 00
Justice fines	25 00
J. M. Thompson, deceased, effects	2 66
M. Quinn, deceased, effects	266 93
A. Klaus, on Mansfield judgment	100 00
LaMoure county warrant	1,018 04
Jury fees, clerk district court	5 00
Supplies furnished paupers refunded	21 00
Rent, Mansfield house	33 05
Telegraph tax	37 87
N. P. railroad gross earnings tax	7,575 93
Church, for fuel and lights in court room	13 57
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and collected since	21,796 41
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Warrants paid	20,257 42
Freight, express, stamps and sundry office expenses	113 37
Mileage collecting delinquent personal tax	5 00
Taxes refunded	11 48
Collection fees, 4 per cent	653 80
Total disbursements	21,041 16
Balance on hand July 1, 1889	755 25

SINKING FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	3,359 19
Tax collected since January 7, 1889	6,582 19
Sale of refunding bonds	28,471 50
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and collected since	38,412 88
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Thirty nine court house and jail bonds paid	19,500 00
Five months interest on above bonds paid	650 00
Transferred to county fund	4,500 00
Transferred to road fund	1,500 00
Lithographing 57 refunding bonds	73 59
Road and bridge coupons due July 1, 1889, paid	175 00
Tax refunded	7 92
Collection fee, 4 per cent	1,402 15
Court house coupons due Jan. 1, 1889, paid	380 00
Total disbursements	28,188 57
Balance on hand July 1 1889	10,224 31

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	1,801 46
Tax collected since Jan. 7, 1889	2,976 60
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and collected since	4,778 06
DISBURSEMENTS.	
School apportionment	3,865 84
Tax refunded	3 20
Collection fee, 4 per cent	119 07
Total disbursements	3,988 11
Balance on hand July 1, 1889	789 95

ROAD FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Jan. 7, 1889	468 83
Tax collected since Jan. 7, 1889	1,124 37
Transferred from sinking fund	1,500 00
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and collected since	3,093 20
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Warrants paid since Jan. 7 1889	3,038 49
Collection fee, 4 per cent	44 97
Total disbursements	3,083 46
Balance on hand July 1, 1889	9 74

BRIDGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Jan. 7, 1889	588 75
Tax collected since Jan. 7, 1889	846 09
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and collected since	1,334 84
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Warrants paid	262 42
Collection fee, 4 per cent	33 85
Total disbursements	296 27
Balance on hand July 1, 1889	1,038 57

STOCK INDEMNITY FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Jan. 7, 1889	10 53
Tax collected since January 7, 1889	32 72
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and collected since	43 25
DISBURSEMENTS.	
February 7, 1889, paid territorial treasurer	10 53
March 28, 1889, paid territorial treasurer	11 71
June 18, 1889, paid territorial treasurer	15 41
Collection fee, 4 per cent	1 32
Total disbursements	38 97
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889	4 28

GUILFORD SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	67 85
Tax collected since January 7, 1889	136 62
General school tax apportionment	17 74
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and received since	222 21
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid to school treasurer township tax	187 35
Paid to school treasurer apportionment	17 74
Collection fee, 4 per cent	5 46
Total disbursements	211 15
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889	11 06

MT. PLEASANT SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	326 94
Tax collected since January 7, 1889	166 91
General school tax apportionment	35 48
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and received since	529 33
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid to school treasurer township tax	479 97
Paid to school treasurer apportionment	35 48
Collection fee 4 per cent	6 68
Total disbursements	522 13
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889	7 20

TOLEDO SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7th, 1889	153 28
Tax collected since January 7th, 1889	206 13
General school tax apportionment	32 52
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and received since	391 93
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid to school treasurer township tax	323 75
Paid to school treasurer apportionment	32 52
Collection fee, 4 per cent	8 24
Total disbursements	364 51
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889	27 42

DENNY SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	27 36
Tax collected since January 7, 1889	107 25
General school tax apportionment	26 61
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and received since	161 22
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid to school treasurer township tax	129 96
Paid to school treasurer apportionment	26 61
Collection fee, 4 per cent	4 65
Total disbursements	161 22
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889	

CHAMBERS SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	22 60
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889	22 60
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	542 25
Tax collected since January 7, 1889	786 87
General school tax apportionment	201 05
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and received since	1,530 17
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid to school treasurer township tax	1,116 41
Paid to school treasurer apportionment	201 05
Tax refunded	5 40
Collection fee, 4 per cent	31 11
Total disbursements	1,353 97
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889	176 20

LEES SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	405 46
Tax collected since January 7, 1889	485 57
General school tax apportionment	133 05
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and received since	1,024 08
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid school treasurer township tax	753 73
Paid school treasurer apportionment	133 05
Collection fee, 4 per cent	19 42
Total disbursements	906 20
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889	117 88

BUCHANAN SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889	357 43
Tax collected since January 7, 1889	743 19
General school tax apportionment	119 09
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and received since	1,219 71

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid school treasurer township tax.....	985 10
Paid school treasurer apportionment.....	119 09
Collection fee, 4 per cent.....	29 73
Total disbursements.....	1,133 92
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889.....	85 79
ELDRIDGE SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889.....	904 33
Tax collected since January 7, 1889.....	1,555 26
General school tax apportionment.....	428 71
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and received since.....	2,888 30
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid school treasurer township tax.....	2,175 66
Paid school treasurer apportionment.....	428 71
Tax refunded.....	29 40
Collection fee, 4 per cent.....	62 21
Total disbursements.....	2,595 98
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889.....	292 32
BEAVER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Jan. 7th, 1889.....	814 55
Tax collected since Jan. 7th, 1889.....	1,638 48
General school tax apportionment.....	209 92
Total, on hand Jan. 7th, 1889, and rec'd. since.....	2,662 95
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid school Treasurer twp. tax.....	2,062 32
Paid school treasurer apportionment.....	209 92
Collection fees, 4 per cent.....	65 54
Total disbursements.....	2,337 78
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889.....	325 17
MONTPELIER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Jan. 7th, 1889.....	242 74
Tax collected since Jan. 7th, 1889.....	530 16
General school tax apportionment.....	174 44
Total on hand Jan. 7th, 1889 and rec'd. since.....	947 34
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid school treasurer twp. tax.....	533 32
Paid school treasurer apportionment.....	174 44
Collection fee 4 per cent.....	21 21
Total disbursements.....	728 97
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889.....	218 37
HOMER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Jan. 7th, 1889.....	1,092 86
Tax collected since Jan. 7th, 1889.....	1,187 49
General school tax apportionment.....	357 75
Total on hand Jan. 7th, 1889, and rec'd. since.....	2,628 10
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid school treasurer twp. tax.....	1,840 07
Paid school treasurer apportionment.....	357 75
Collection fee 4 per cent.....	47 51
Total disbursements.....	2,245 33
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889.....	382 77
ALBION SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Jan. 7th, 1889.....	340 59
Tax collected since Jan. 7th, 1889.....	556 10
General school tax apportionment.....	304 53
Total on hand Jan. 7th, 1889, and rec'd. since.....	1,211 22
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid school treasurer twp. tax.....	727 75
Paid school treasurer apportionment.....	304 53
Collection fee 4 per cent.....	22 64
Total disbursements.....	1,054 92
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889.....	156 30
NEW WASHINGTON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Jan. 7th, 1889.....	178 35
Tax collected since Jan. 7th, 1889.....	423 94
General school tax apportionment.....	141 92
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and received since.....	744 21
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid school treasurer township tax.....	445 14
Paid school treasurer apportionment.....	141 92
Collection fee, 4 per cent.....	16 95
Total disbursements.....	604 01
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889.....	140 20
YPSILANTI SCHOOL TOWNSHIP.	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889.....	174 04
Tax collected since January 7, 1889.....	221 87
General school tax apportionment.....	82 78
Total on hand Jan. 7, 1889, and received since.....	478 19
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid school treasurer township tax.....	294 74
Paid school treasurer apportionment.....	92 25
Collection fee, 4 per cent.....	8 85
Total disbursements.....	395 84
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889.....	82 35
JAMESTOWN CITY SCHOOL.	
RECEIPTS.	
General school tax apportionment.....	1,600 25
Total received since January 7, 1889.....	1,600 25
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid city school treasurer apportionment.....	1,600 25
Total disbursements.....	1,600 25
INSTITUTE FUND.	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 7, 1889.....	2 88
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand July 1, 1889.....	2 88
REGISTER OF DEEDS SALARY FUND.	
RECEIPTS.	
Fees for January to May inclusive.....	844 10
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid register 1st quarter salary.....	326 75
Paid register clerk 4 months.....	240 00
Total disbursements.....	566 75
Balance on hand July 1, 1889.....	277 35
TREASURER'S SALARY FUND.	
RECEIPTS.	
Fee on collections for January to June inclusive.....	2,925 43
Fee registering warrants, tax deeds, &c.....	35 85
Total received since January 7, 1889.....	2,961 28
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid treasurer's 1st quarters salary.....	500 00
Paid clerk 5 months salary.....	500 00
Total disbursements.....	1,000 00
Balance on hand July 1st, 1889.....	1,961 28
CASH.	
Balance on hand Jan. 7, 1889.....	14,670 41
Total cash receipts since Jan. 7th, 1889.....	71,515 88
Total on hand Jan. 7th, 1889 and rec'd. since.....	86,186 29
Total cash paid out since Jan. 7th, 1889.....	68,870 09
Cash on hand July 1st, 1889.....	17,316 20
Redemption fund on hand.....	637 68
Funds deposited in Lloyd's Bank.....	

Children Cry

For PITCHER'S

CASTORIA

A Practically Perfect Preparation for Children's Complaints.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,
County of Stutsman.

I, S. K. McGinnis, Treasurer of Stutsman County, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, as appears from the books of the office.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, A. D. 1889.
T. F. BRANCH, Clerk of the District Court, Stutsman County, Dakota.

[SEAL]

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, Stutsman County, Dakota.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to submit for your consideration the following supplemental report.

DELINQUENT TAX.

The records in the office of County Treasurer show a great delinquency of personal property tax, for 1888 and prior years. Every effort possible to collect these taxes without distress, excepting in such cases where parties were about to leave the county, was made; and in order to further satisfy this office as to the possibility of collecting such delinquent tax, personal examination as to the probability of such tax being paid and of the condition of the delinquents to pay has been made in the last three months. We find from such examination that owing to the crop shortage and depression of times the past few years, it is an impossibility in nearly all cases to collect such tax at present without too great hardship.

We desire also to call attention to the fact of the Northern Pacific railroad lands having been enjoined by the Northern Pacific Railroad company on the last day before the times specified by law for selling, and thereby restraining the County Treasurer from disposing of the same for the taxes for the year 1887, after advertising and other necessary expense having accrued. These taxes remain unpaid and delinquent, on the tax list of this office, for said year. The same condition of affairs exist on the lands of the railroad company for the year 1888, we therefore desire to call attention to the importance of ascertaining if such assessments are legal, if so the propriety of taking the necessary proceedings to avoid any such injunctions in the future at the last moment as has been practiced in the past. If the above referred to assessment on the company's lands are illegal, in justice to it, and in order to avoid complications in this office the taxes should be stricken from the tax list for the years 1887 and 1888 as soon as that fact is ascertained.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Every available effort on the part of the Board of County Commissioners and Treasurer has been made to bring the county warrants to par value or nearly so. All county warrants registered, and all road warrants issued prior to June 14th, 1889, were called for payment July 1st, 1889. Bridge warrants are par value and cashed on presentation; this being the first instance in the past number of years when the treasurer's warrant register was cleared by payment of all warrants. It is a matter of vital importance to keep all warrants at par so far as practicable.

The recent sale of the \$27,000 Stutsman county 10-20-6's refunding bonds, which sold for five per cent premium, indicates the credit this county has established.

This office has succeeded in obtaining gross earnings tax paid into the territorial treasury by the Northern Pacific Railroad company for the years 1881 to 1885 both inclusive for that part of range 69 being a part of. And belonging to Stutsman county, in the apportionment of said gross earnings tax it was erroneously allowed and paid to Kidder county which has been refunded through the office of the territorial treasurer as follows:

Tax on earnings for year 1881 on main line, \$335.55.
Tax on earnings for year 1882 on main line, \$359.62.
Tax on earnings for year 1883 on main line, \$610.82.
Tax on earnings for year 1884 on main line, \$735.51.
Tax on earnings for year 1885 on main line, \$706.60.

Total received July 1st, 1889, \$2,808.10. There still remains due us from said source, from the territory on gross earnings paid into the territorial treasury by said railroad company prior to the year 1881 and covered into the territorial treasury which will be paid over as soon as the matter can be properly adjusted, viz:

For year 1879 on main line.....\$187 40
For year 1880 on main line.....233 73

Total.....421 13

There is further due Stutsman county gross earnings tax from the Northern Pacific Railroad company for the years 1886, 1887 and first half of 1888, \$3,930.81.

The last named amount for these years is computed on the basis of lands owned in this county by the railroad company, for which there is 80 per cent of the gross earnings tax to be apportioned proportionately according to the acreage of unsold railroad land situated in the respective counties. Stutsman county being fifth in number of which the largest acreage of unsold railroad land is located. The following is the acreage of said land in the territory of Dakota, and in county of Stutsman.

For year 1888 surveyed unsold Northern Pacific railroad land in the territory, 2,833,688 acres.
For year 1886 surveyed unsold North

ern Pacific railroad land in Stutsman county, 265,801.36 acres.
For year 1887 surveyed unsold Northern Pacific railroad land in the territory, 2,830,704.27 acres.
For year 1887 surveyed unsold Northern Pacific railroad land in Stutsman county, 265,062.79 acres.
For year 1888 surveyed unsold Northern Pacific railroad land in the territory, 3,015,607.74 acres.
For year 1888 surveyed unsold Northern Pacific railroad land in Stutsman county, 240,683.35.

Total amount of taxes, as per tax list for the year 1888 received for collection, \$67,428.07.
Total tax and penalty for year 1888 collected, \$43,073.92.
Amount of penalty due and collected in above for 1888, \$341.57.
Net amount of taxes as charged on tax list for 1888 collected, \$42,732.35.
Total tax for year 1888 uncollected, \$24,695.72.

Respectfully submitted,
S. K. MCGINNIS,
County Treasurer.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, of Stutsman County, Dakota.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report for half year ending June 30, 1889. The total number of warrants issued since Jan. 7, 1889, are 505 and for the following purposes:

Clerk of district court.....	161 60
District attorney.....	354 50
County supt. of schools.....	640 70
Sheriff, deputies, bailiffs, janitor, jailor and board of prisoners.....	1,072 25
Judge of probate.....	107 85
Witness fees in probate court.....	7 85
County surveyor.....	9 40
County physician.....	150 50
Coroners fees.....	19 34
Commissioner 1st district.....	55 80
Commissioner 2nd district.....	61 20
Commissioner 3rd district.....	79 20
Auditor and clerk.....	525 00
County treasurer and clerk.....	1,000 00
Register of deeds and clerk.....	506 75
Grand juror fees.....	157 00
Petit juror fees.....	729 80
Witness fees and mileage in dist. court.....	26 80
Constables.....	44 90
Election returns.....	305 65
Coroner jurors.....	18 35
Books and stationery.....	544 91
Printing and advertising.....	197 20
Light, fuel and repairs in court house.....	581 06
For paupers.....	1,269 64
Miscellaneous items.....	1,400 91
Materials.....	93 50
Contracts.....	25 05
Hired hands on roads.....	1,436 52
Stenographer.....	240 00
Justice fees.....	45 85
Witness fees and mileage in justice court.....	53 80
	11,986 09

Liabilities and Assets of Stutsman County, June 30, 1889.

LIABILITIES.

Court house and jail bonds.....	\$27,000 00
Road and bridge bonds.....	36,500 00
Court house and jail bonds old issue, called in.....	7,500 00
Out-standing county and road warrants.....	6,812 92
	77,812 92

ASSETS.

Court house, building and ground.....	\$30,000 00
Furniture in court house.....	3,500 00
Other real estate.....	1,000 00
Notes and securities.....	1,400 00
Cash in county fund.....	755 55
Cash in sinking fund.....	10,264 31
Cash in road fund.....	9 74
Cash in bridge fund.....	1,088 57
	48,017 88

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,
County of Stutsman.

I, Wm. W. Graves, auditor of Stutsman county, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as appears from the records of this office.

Wm. W. GRAVES,
County Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, A. D. 1889.
T. F. BRANCH,
Clerk District Court.

Corinne Cullings.

The school board met Tuesday at John McGinnis's, all present. A lease of the site of school No. 3 was received. After inspecting and passing treasurer's accounts and auditing bills, it adjourned sine die. The new board met, Dick, Albright and Wilbur present, and organized by electing J. R. Wilbur chairman and John Maroney, who has filled the office efficiently for the last three years, clerk. The treasurer's bond, Messrs Lloyd and Ingraham sureties, was approved. Teacher's salaries were graded the same as last year. Salary of treasurer was fixed at \$20, of clerk \$25. The school

cook and says he don't want to learn. He plays the part of a tailor very well.

Miss Emma Nichols, who has been attending school at Wolcott, Indiana, is spending her vacation with Mrs. Emma Vennum. After visiting her many friends throughout the country she will return to Indiana, where she intends to complete her studies at the state university. A. R.

Ypsilanti Inklings.

"How are your crops?" is the usual greeting nowadays and the answer usually given would indicate that we are to have little or nothing for our summer's work. Now, what are the facts? If nothing happens there will be considerable wheat harvested in this vicinity, no heavy crops, but fair. Nearly all the wheat on summer fallowed land will yield from 5 to 15 bushels, on spring plowing from 5 to 10, while that on fall plowing is good for nothing. The big weeds are so thick that the wheat has all been killed out, in fact, so thick that they can't grow themselves. Now the proportion of seeded land belonging to the latter, is fully one half. This estimate would give us about one-quarter of a crop, judging from present appearances, but plenty of rain might make it do better.

The oats crop promises to be the worst failure we have ever experienced and the most serious in its consequences. We have learned how to do without wheat but we can't do without oats unless we have plenty of wheat and barley and hay. Barley was sown late and generally on spring plowing. With rain it may make a good crop, but without rain in abundance it will be light. The subject that gives us the most solicitude is of course, for our cattle. Nearly every settler has been diversifying his industry, so that they have now nearly all got pretty respectable herds of cattle or sheep and now, the fact stares them in the face that there is no hay to be had, the millet is not growing and no prospect of straw with which to put them through the winter. Upon the whole the outlook is the gloomiest ever faced by the settlers of this country.

There is one bright spot upon which we love to dwell and which relieves us of a great anxiety, and that is the pile of old ties that the Northern Pacific railroad permits the settlers to appropriate. Many other roads, even in the timber country, saw them up and use them for fuel. Surely no one can charge the Northern Pacific company with illiberality in this particular. Old Hoss.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,
County of Stutsman.

David Goodman, plaintiff vs. T. D. Germain and Angus Gibson.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the Clerk's office of the Sixth Judicial District Court, Territory of Dakota, in and for the County of Stutsman, on a judgment rendered in said court in favor of David Goodman and against T. D. Germain and Angus Gibson.

I have levied upon the following described notes, bonds and chattels of said defendant, to-wit:

One note given by J. J. Daugherty, Nov. 1, 1887, for \$22.00.
One note given by J. H. C. McDaniel, Feb. 19, 1888, for \$10.75.
One note given by Joseph Deere, April 5, 1888, for \$30.00.
One note secured, given by Russell O. Heath, March 4, 1889, for \$124.71.
One note given by John C. Updike, Aug. 3, 1888, for \$50.00.
One note secured, given by J. J. Daugherty, March 29, 1888, for \$19.00.
One note secured, given by T. W. Haasen, Dec. 17, 1888, for \$15.00.
One note given by Robert Kee or Rec., Dec. 10, 1888, for \$19.00.
One note secured, given by Joe Coffman, Jan. 24, 1888, for \$20.00.
One note given by Orin and Thomas Davis, Dec. 25, 1888, for \$10.00.
One note given by J. H. A. Komsch, Dec. 13, 1888, for \$25.00.
One note secured, given by Hiram C. Hilton, Jan. 25, 1888, for \$15.00.
One note secured, given by James and John Mawhiney, March 25, 1887, for \$25.00.
One note secured, given by R. F. Hickman, Dec. 1, 1886, for \$24.00.
One note given by William H. Guthrie, Feb. 21, 1888, for \$15.00.
One note given by Joseph Deere, May 20, 1888, for \$15.00.
One statement of account, dated April 2, 1888, for \$10.71.
One note given by Joseph Cumler, Jan. 1, 1888, for \$29.45, with endorsement Jan. 25, 1889, of \$20.00.
One note given by W. R. McDonald, Jan. 7, 1888, for \$25.70.
One note given by R. F. Hickman, Dec. 1, 1889, for \$20.00.
One note given by A. McDaniel, Nov. 1, 1887, for \$10.00.
One note secured by Angus Gibson to T. D. Germain, Dec. 30, 1887, for \$375.00.
One note given by Angus Gibson to T. D. Germain, Dec. 30, 1887, for \$275.00.
One order given by John C. Updike on Horace Shipley for \$3.00.
One note given by J. Mawhiney, Feb. 12, 1889, for \$12.00, secured by.

One bill of sale of one cutter with tongue, whiffletree and thills, given Jan. 25, 1888, by R. M. Lyon to settle his account to date with Gibson & Germain.

One statement of accounts and notes headed, turned over to Wm. W. Graves for collection, Aug. 20, 1888, footing \$770.69.

And that I shall offer the same for sale on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Jamestown in said county and territory, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named T. D. Germain and Angus Gibson in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to fifty-nine cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the first day of July, 1889, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

E. W. CAMP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated, Jamestown, Dakota, July 16, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a judgment and decree in foreclosure of a pledge of personal property, rendered and given by the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District in and for the County of Stutsman, Territory of Dakota, on March 4th, 1889, and duly entered and docketed in the office of the Clerk of said court, in an action wherein James River National Bank of Jamestown, Dakota, is plaintiff and Isaac C. Wade is defendant in favor of said plaintiff for the sum of four hundred and thirty-two dollars with interest from the date of said judgment, and costs taxed at \$2.85, and which decree among other things directs the sale of the personal property hereinafter described to satisfy said judgment, and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy, and by virtue of a writ to me issued out of the office of the Clerk of said court in and for said County of Stutsman and under the seal of said court directing me to sell said personal property pursuant to said judgment, decree and writ: I, M. H. SCHMITZ, Sheriff of said county, and person appointed by said court to make said sale, will sell the hereinafter described personal property to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota, on Tuesday the 30th day of July, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day to satisfy the amount found due the plaintiff with interest and costs, thereon and the costs and expenses of the sale or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy. The personal property to be sold pursuant to said judgment and decree, to said writ and to this notice is described as follows: A certain certificate of trust of an one-thirteenth interest in certain real property situated in Aberdeen, Dakota, which certificate is issued and executed by one John A. Houghland, trustee.

M. H. SCHMITZ,
Sheriff Stutsman Co., Dakota.

J. S. S. WATSON, Plt's Atty.

Dated July 17th, 1889.

FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE VARIOUS INTERESTS OF THE FARM.

An Illustrated Description for the Home Manufacture of a Cheap and Very Convenient Hand Roller for Lawn and Garden Use.

The hand roller represented in the annexed cuts is, according to Rural New Yorker, not only cheap but exceedingly convenient for use in lawn and garden.

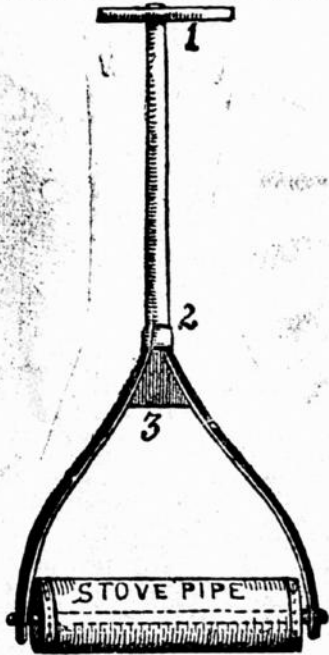


FIG. 1—A HOME MADE HAND ROLLER. It is made of a piece of stove pipe, say three feet long and from five to eight inches in diameter. Circular pieces of wood, the heavier the better, are fitted in both ends, and the pipe is filled with sand or old pieces of lead and dirt well rammed down to keep it solid. The handle is a heavy oak or hickory sapling, split up far enough to make the bow as shown in the cut. An axle may be made of an iron rod running through the blocks in the ends of the pipe and completely through the cylinder, or they may be screw bolts running into the blocks. The block should be put in one end of the pipe and secured by a nut; then the pipe should be filled with sand, or other heavy matter, and then the block should be put in the other end, and this should also be well nailed.

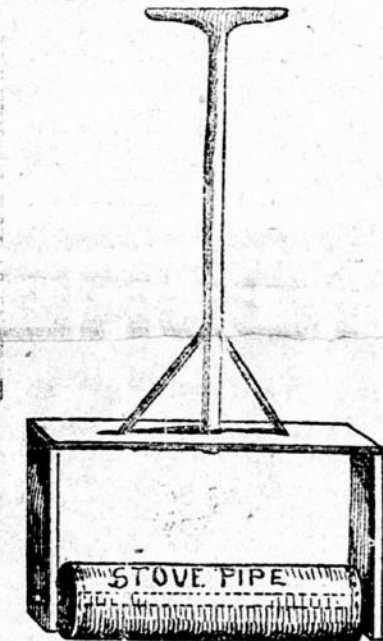


FIG. 2—A HOME MADE HAND ROLLER. An old piece of stove pipe, a hickory sapling, say eight feet long, a rod or bolts for the axle, and a couple of round blocks of the same size as the pipe, and an hour's time, will make as good a hand roller as can be bought for \$4 or \$5 at the hardware store. The roller may be put in a framework made of old boards, and an old lawn roller handle used instead of a sapling. Fig. 1 shows the way the handle is made with a sapling, in which 1 is the sapling divided at 2 with a three cornered piece, 3. Fig. 2 shows a handle made of a frame of boards.

Applying Lime to the Soil.

An important point to observe in the application of lime to land is to have it well pulverized so as to be easily spread and finely diffused through the soil. It must, therefore, advise Country Gentleman, be slacked into fine and dry powder by applying about one-third as much water as there is lime before spreading. If it has been air slacked, it is thus already reduced to powder. A good way to slake the fresh or stone lime is to place it in heaps and then cover it thickly with earth, which gradually reduces it to powder, when it may be spread from the wagon. It is common in some places to put it when fresh in small heaps over the field, left to slake by rain and air, and then evenly spread from the heaps. The quantity to the acre must vary considerably with the condition of the land, some needing more than others, and experiment is required to determine this point—usually from twenty-five to fifty bushels to the acre. Formerly much larger quantities were used, and on the other hand smaller amounts have sometimes been as successful. The mode we recommend for all special fertilizers is commonly safest—namely, the application to small measured areas, to determine the best course and quantities by actual experiment.

A Common Error.

It is a common error to place all fertilizers around the butts of trees. The roots are widely extended, and are longer than the tops, and cover much more ground. All plant food is taken from near the end of the roots and all manures should be evenly spread in growing orchards broadcast over the entire surface. The roots will find it. If spread near the butt, where there are no feeding roots worth mentioning, the value of the manure is lost, and if the manure is very caustic the tree will be injured also.

MY CENSOR.

She's a censor as she sits
At my elbow in a rocker;
And my pencil as it flits
Trembles lest a word should shock her.
For she's told me once or twice,
With precision monumental:
"Do, no matter what the price,
Do be gentle!"

"But it's easier, my dear,
To be cold and very cutting,"
I reply, but she'll not hear—
Says she's had enough of but-ting.
"Easy, sir!" she says again,
"To break glass, but oh! you'll rue it!
For you'll easier damage do
Than undo it."

So I promised to obey—
Once before I fancy she did—
But—well, that was yesterday.
Perjury in love's conceded
To the woman. I'm not sad—
All life's pleasures haven't missed me—
You'll concur, sir, when I add
That she's kissed me!

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

YOUNG TURKEYS.

Special Dangers to Be Guarded Against in Raising These Fowls.

Young turkeys are subject to two special dangers—(1) a peculiar susceptibility to wet and (in less degree) to cold, and (2) a great liability to diarrhea. For the first week, American Poultry Journal says, the young bird should have little beyond hard boiled egg minced up with dandelion leaves, or a little bread crumb may be added. All through dandelion leaves make far the best green food, but if they cannot be had, chopped boiled nettles or onions chopped fine are the next best. As they get older, they are fed on good barley meal or oatmeal, and may also have almost ad libitum fresh curd squeezed dry from the whey, but buttermilk is about as likely to cause trouble as anything can be.

The egg for a week is of very great importance, to prevent a slight tendency to diarrhea from the first which often sets in, and gets worse, and carries them off later on. While young turkeys require the utmost care when very young, and should be confined for awhile, let it be known that they will not thrive unless they have the benefit of a range as they become larger. They are active foragers, and must have a chance to exercise that peculiarity, but in so doing they will pick up the greater part of their food. Those who grow tobacco should always keep a flock of turkeys, as they are very destructive to the large green worms that do so much damage to that crop. If allowed a range and fed on grain at night, they can easily be taught to come up at regular hours.

Kentucky Mules.

There are many intelligent mule breeders in Missouri, but the Kentucky stock has the general preference. Kentucky mules, upon an average, are worth \$10 per head more than the Missouri mules, from the fact that they are better bred. There is more thoroughbred blood diffused among the horse stock generally of Kentucky and Tennessee than in any other states of the Union, thus giving a better class of mares to breed from than can be found outside of these two states. On the other hand the blood of the Clyde and Percheron mixed with the coarse Canadian is the foundation of a large number of the brood mares in the northwest. They produce large, coarse, sluggish mules not to be compared to the somewhat smaller, but clean limbed, active, high spirited mules out of well bred Kentucky mares. No animal shows the effect of good breeding more readily or to a greater advantage than a mule.—Farmer and Breeder.

Horse Notes.

Professor Wallace does not pretend to say whether it is the case that the darker colored horses are harder than those of a lighter shade, or the preference for dark varieties is merely a matter of taste or fashion. But one thing he does know, and that is in looking through a modern show yard the fact is most apparent that white feet and legs are greatly on the increase among the best Clydesdales within recent years. It is well known that white hoofs are not so hard and durable as black hoofs. In farm work the difference would not be perceptible, but unquestionably for constant road work on stone pavements the difference must be marked indeed.

Judicious feeding, pure air and regular work are all that are necessary to keep horses in "condition," and there is no occasion to dose them with medicine to keep them in health. It only becomes necessary on a departure from health. Many horses that are rightly managed go through life and neither require nor give any medicine.

D. B. McLAIN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Office and Residence, Jamestown, Dak.
First Ave. South.

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.

EDGAR W. CAMP,

ATTORNEY

And Counselor at Law.

OFFICE IN DOOLITTLE BLOCK,

JAMESTOWN DAK.

Feeding Potatoes to Cows.

The great abundance of old potatoes the past spring and their cheapness have induced the farmers around about Utica to feed them raw. This practice has been always denounced at dairy conventions as a certain means of making poor cheese. The qualities complained of in the present make of cheese, according to Utica Herald, are openness, weakness and poor flavor, and all of these might be attributed to the feeding of raw potatoes. There is a way of feeding, however, which might be advantageous to the cows and to milk. If the potatoes were boiled and a moderate quantity of bran mixed with them their effect on the milk yield would prove beneficial rather than harmful. Evidently it is no advantage to our cheese production to have potatoes unusually cheap in the spring.

One Hundred and Fifty Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—At 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, two heavy freight trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway came together with terrible force at the foot of a steep hill, two miles south of Boonville, Mo. The trainmen escaped injury by jumping, but 150 head of cattle consigned to Chicago parties were killed. Both engines were demolished and twenty-one cars destroyed. Loss \$40,000.

The Closing of an Important Outlet.

The blockade of a port is not more injurious to its commerce than is even the temporary obstruction of the bowels to the health of the system. Constipation necessarily arrests the secretion of bile, impedes and disorders digestion, and poisons the circulation. The safest and most effective, as it is also the most genial, laxative and anti-bilious medicine in existence is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it is more than probable that its sovereign efficacy as a preventive and remedy for intermittent and remittent fever is largely due to its reforming action upon the liver, an organ prejudicially involved in all malarial complaints. Persons with a tendency also to rheumatic, neuralgia and kidney trouble can not do better than to antagonize it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invariably checks it at the outset. The weak, moreover, are invested with strength by this fine invigorant.

Fort Crawford Mineral Springs.

The two oldest cities in Wisconsin are Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. The latter was long a well-known frontier trading post, and was at an early date the site of a United States garrison. In the war of 1812 it was captured by the British forces and held till the close of hostilities. From 1815 to 1835, the United States kept a large garrison here, and built Fort Crawford, a fortress of large area and great strength. The town possesses remarkable mineral springs, one of which has a depth of a thousand feet and furnishes an inexhaustible supply of water. It has wonderful healing powers in all rheumatic troubles and diseases of the liver and kidneys, and some astonishing cures have been effected by it. "The Burlington" has on sale, tickets good to Oct. 31 at a very low rate and invalids will do well to investigate it. For full information address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent C. B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

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.

SIXTH POINT

You should read THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS because, being a family newspaper, it's against the saloon. The home and the saloon are forever opposed. There can be no neutral in this war. But THE DAILY NEWS is temperate in temper. It isn't a prohibition organ—it's a sure prohibition is the best way of treating the evil—but it believes in prohibiting the saloon keeper from ruling and ruining in American society. If you would read, and have your family read, a newspaper which places the interests of the home higher than those of the saloon, read THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

Remember—Its circulation is 220,000 a day—over a million a week—and it costs by mail 25 cts. a month, four months \$1.00—five and a half a year.

Carbolisolve

The Great Skin Remedy
Relieves and Cures
Itchings and Irritations of the Skin
and Scalp.

PILES,

Either Itching or Bleeding.
ULCERATIONS, CITS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, POISONS, BITES OF INSECTS, CATARRH, INFLAMED SORE EYES, CHILBLAINS, CHAPS AND CHAFES. It instantly relieves the pain of Burns and Scalds, and cures the worst case without a scar. Small boxes 25c. Large boxes 50c.

Cole's Carbolisolve prevents pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin, and preserves, freshens and beautifies the complexion. It is unequalled for use in hard water, and its absolute purity and delicate perfume makes it a positive luxury for the bath and nursery.

Caution: The labels on the genuine are Black and the Letters Green. Prepared only by J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FOR SALE BY

BALDWIN & SMITH

HOUSES

—AND—

STORES

FOR RENT.

ALFRED STEEL

ORIN W. FRANCIS H. C. SOUTHWARD.

FRANCIS & SOUTHWARD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

FARGO, DAK.

Attention given to Land Office matters.
Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Red River Bank Building.

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.

London Clothing Co.

ALL SUMMER GOODS

Must be Sold Regardless of Cost to make room for

FAIR STOCK!

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

The London Clothing Co.,

N. FULD, The Outfitter

J. R. WINSLOW,

—DEALER IN—

<LUMBER>

Lath, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Building Paper, Etc., Etc.

Office and Yards, Main St., Op. Northern Dakota Elevator

JAMESTOWN

Roller Mills

RUSSELL, MILLER MILLING COMPANY, Proprietors

Manufacturers of FLOUR AND FEED.

THE CELEBRATED BRANDS:

Belle o Jamestown, "A" Patent, Golden Northwest

Gull River Lumber Co.

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 franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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 fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. T. Broussard
J. T. Early

Commissioners.

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

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. La. Nat'l Bk.

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.

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

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

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

Capital Prize, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5

Tenths \$1; Twentieths \$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
2 Prizes of 10,000 are..... 20,000
5 Prizes of 5,000 are..... 25,000
25 Prizes of 1,000 are..... 25,000
100 Prizes of 500 are..... 50,000
200 Prizes of 200 are..... 40,000
500 Prizes of 100 are..... 50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$500 are..... 50,000
500 Prizes of 300 are..... 150,000
100 Prizes of 100 are..... 10,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 Prizes of \$100 are..... \$99,900
999 Prizes of 100 are..... 99,900

3,134 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,051,800

Note—Tickets drawing capital prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

Or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

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

Address Registered Letters Containing

Currency, to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

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

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

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.

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,

General Pass. Ag't, St. Paul, Minn.

WATER FOR DAKOTA.

The Subject of Artesian Wells Is Being Carefully Discussed.

Their Value to Our Farming Districts Cannot Be Over-Estimated.

A Dakota Law Which Makes It Easy for Townships to Secure Wells.

WATER SUPPLY FOR DAKOTA.

The subject of artesian wells in Dakota is being thoroughly discussed by the leading newspapers, and it is to be hoped that a general movement will be made to secure a good water supply on farms, in villages and cities by taking advantage of the wonderful reservoirs of pure water that are right at hand all over the two new states.

CROP FAILURES FORMERLY UNKNOWN.

In a long article about the necessity of a good water supply for Dakota farms, The Devils Lake Inter-Ocean says: "The earlier residents of Dakota—and indeed those who came as late as 1884—will remember to what extent the great plains were supplied with ponds and lakes and running coolies. In those years such a thing as a failure of crops was unknown, because the rainfall was abundant. The moisture from these sloughs and streams was taken up by the natural process and distributed over the fields in wholesome showers. Wheat-raising in Dakota was a most profitable industry; the farmer was a prince and his growing crop was gilded security; at the bank for any reasonable amount of money he might ask for to carry on his business.

OBTAIN PLENTY OF WATER AT ONCE.

But the situation has been undergoing a rapid change. Nature's reservoirs are going dry. The rainfall has decreased and droughts are becoming alarmingly frequent. The belief is growing strong in the minds of men who have given the subject consideration that the hope of the agriculturists of the states immediately east of the Rocky mountains is in the artesian well system. There is no longer any question as to the existence of great and inexhaustible quantities of water at a moderate distance below the surface in all these states. Especially is this true in Dakota. Of the half dozen artesian wells in North Dakota every one is a success.

THE DROUGHT PROBLEM SOLVED.

In South Dakota about 100 artesian wells are flowing heavily, and the surface water, or overflow, goes to the sloughs and low grounds and is there taken up in the atmosphere. The result is an increased rainfall in the vicinity of these wells. This proves the theory advanced by meteorologists that a large number of flowing wells, distributing their waters over the prairies and filling the empty sloughs, will furnish a satisfactory solution of the drought problem.

ARTESIAN WELLS VASTLY BENEFICIAL.

The Aberdeen News printed in a recent issue a most complete article, written by Mr. W. P. Butler, which gave crop statistics to prove that artesian wells have been of vast benefit to Central Dakota and Brown county. Mr. Butler says:

Wells have been sunk from Jamestown to Yankton and from Andover to Ipswich, and in every case wherever a well has been sunk water has been found at a certain level and the strata through which the drills passed have been very uniform, so that the element of chance in putting them down has been reduced to the point of almost absolute certainty, and with the elimination of this element there has been a corresponding reduction of cost, which reduction has not yet reached its minimum.

THE GOOD ONE WELL WILL DO.

A well with a diameter of 4½ inches at the bottom will throw over 3,000 gallons of water a minute, or 4,320,000 gallons per year, at which rate it will require 18 days to flood an entire section to a depth of one foot; or, in other words, the flowing of a 4½ inch well for one day each week would supply all the water necessary for the complete irrigation of a whole section.

The cost of a 5-inch well, with valves, etc., complete, would be \$3,000, according to Mr. Butler's estimate, and he is a man who has had experience enough to warrant the statement.

OUR ARTESIAN WELL LAW.

The last Dakota legislature passed a law regarding the sinking of artesian wells. The judge of probate of each county is made ex-officio artesian well commissioner by this law. Ten or more resident property holders in a township can apply to him for the sinking of a well. Within twenty days after such application the commissioner shall name three disinterested persons to report upon the practicability of locating the well in the township where it is requested. If a favorable report is made to the commissioner he shall, with the county commissioners and county treasurer, cause the well to be sunk, and assess the persons benefitted, the assessment not to exceed two mills on the dollar upon all taxable property. All taxes assessed for wells shall be collected in the same manner as other general taxes are collected. If taxes are not paid within the time prescribed by law, the county treasurer can sell the assessed lands for such taxes. Payment for sinking wells shall be made as follows: One-third of the entire cost may be paid when one-third of the work is finished; another one-third when two-thirds of the work is done, but the remaining one-third shall not be paid until the well has been finished and the work accepted and approved by the artesian well commissioner.

PLOWING BY STEAM IN DAKOTA.

Capt. Atkins, of Tower county, has been experimenting with a straw burning traction engine attached to three gang plows, which turned six furrows, aggregating eighty inches in width. The fuel was supplied from a load of straw drawn by a pair of mules and kept abreast of the fire box. He was able with the three plows to turn over a little more than an acre every half hour. He says he thinks he can make the engine pull five 15-inch gangs and turn over 13-1/2 feet of sod at once. Many of the farms in all parts of Dakota are level enough to allow plowing in this way.

Into one of the fashionable photographers and sat for his likeness and ordered it to be finished on porcelain in colors regardless of expense. He did not in the least demur at the five guineas which Mr. Half-tone's assistant said it would cost. He only stipulated that it should be

A WIDOW BEWITCHED.

Oliver Beauchamp had been dead for rather more than a year. Why Mary Vane had married him nobody could ever make out. He was such a thoroughly uncomfortable person that even his money could scarcely have been a sufficient inducement to the most mercenary girl in England to consent to pass her life with him. Mr. Beauchamp had been in the habit of spending the greater part of his time in the pleasing occupation of coquetting with one fashionable physician after another, for, truth to tell, he was a malade imaginaire. The doctors found Mr. Beauchamp to be anything but a satisfactory patient, for so fond was he of fresh woods and pastures new that he had the playful habit of deserting his medical advisers just as they had begun to flatter themselves that a really full feathered fool had come into their professional net. Then Beauchamp would try quackery and doctor himself with one well advertised nostrum after another, so that the only wonder is that he lived as long as he did.

Now, it was owing to the advice of Sir Celsus Gorget that Mr. Beauchamp came to marry Mary Vane. When she came out at the county ball in Leamshire he took her down to supper, and half an hour afterward proposed to her and was accepted. Young ladies of 18 years of age have a habit of accepting their first offer. A good many explanations, more or less possible, have been given for it; but the real reason, no doubt, is that the charming young creatures honestly believe that they will never be lucky enough to have a second offer, and that therefore they will do well to make hay while the sun shines.

Now Sir Celsus had said to Beauchamp as he pocketed that gentleman's two guineas and bowed him out of the consulting room: "Why don't you try marriage? You seem to have tried everything else. Mind, I don't say I altogether recommend it—still I throw out the suggestion: think it over."

Beauchamp did think it over. Indeed, during the following week he pondered on the great man's advice day and night; and, just as he would have accepted any other panacea, so he swallowed Sir Celsus' nostrum and married Mary Vane. The nostrum can scarcely be said to have been singularly efficacious; for in less than twelve months from the date of his marriage he died, leaving Mary Beauchamp £3,000 a year. She was a good and kind wife to the unhappy man, and I think that, after all, what killed him was a too liberal allowance of somebody's electric pills and somebody else's African elixir.

Capt. Graham was a hero of romance. He had not a penny in the world, but he had black curly hair, his teeth were perfect and his features admirable. Moreover, Capt. Graham went to a good tailor, and his boots were undeniable. For various reasons the captain had arrived at a stage of excitement when it struck him as singularly advisable that he should marry money. He went down to Brighton and he put up at the Bedford. He used to walk up and down the king's road and to stare out of the windows of the club like a young lion seeking whom he might devour. Of course he came across a great many pretty faces, but to his mind he saw nothing half so delicious as that charming young widow, Mrs. Beauchamp; and as within a week of his arrival the young lady thought fit to cast aside her weeds and blossom forth in gentle violets and delicate mauves, he became more than ever confirmed in his opinion.

It is scarcely worth while going into details as to the captain's machinations in obtaining an introduction to young Mrs. Beauchamp. Suffice it to say that they were triumphantly successful. He was to her as a revelation. He came, he saw, he conquered. He proposed to her one moonlight night upon the west pier. Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Beauchamp's sheep dog, was sitting within a yard of them; but then Miss Jenkins was listening to the soft strains of a selection from "Dorothy," which was being played by the band, and "Queen of My Heart Tonight," as a cornet solo, distracted her attention from the subtler rendering of the same theme which was being poured into the young widow's ear by the enamored captain. Mrs. Beauchamp listened with pleasure to his tale.

"I am a poor man, you know, Mary," said he. "I have little else but my good name and my sword to offer you, and I hardly know if we should have enough to live upon." He almost winked as he said the words, but they conveyed a noble idea of his own disinterestedness, as he intended they should. "We may have to wait, Mary," he continued, "and I may even have to ask you to go to India with me, for my regiment is one of the next for foreign service." Poor fellow, he evidently had not the slightest idea of the three thousand a year. "I should not mind doing that for the man I loved," said the widow softly. And then he squeezed her hand, and then she squeezed his, and then—and then it was all settled in the most dignified manner, and Mrs. Beauchamp became engaged to Capt. Graham.

Two days later Capt. Graham was ready in forty-eight hours. The end of that period Mr. Half-tone was in the best of tempers as he inspected the gallant captain's portrait. "You have been very successful, Mrs. Smith," he said patronizingly to the "young person" who had done the miniature; "it is a speaking likeness. And now would you mind doing me a little favor? My customer is a very haw-haw sort of a fellow and insists upon the portrait being delivered by hand. There is the address—Mrs. Beauchamp, 2A Regency square. You have honestly earned your five shillings, Mrs. Smith," he continued, as he handed her a couple of half crowns, "and a turn in the air will do you good."

The pale young woman, in a well worn plaid dress, with great black rings under her eyes, thanked her patron. "I am glad you are pleased, Mr. Half-tone," said she; "I shall be only too hap-

py to deliver the likeness." And she wrapped it carefully and delicately in paper. Then she put on a dowdy old bonnet and a cheap ulster, drew on her well darned gloves and started on her errand. When she arrived at 2A Regency square she knocked at the door timidly enough; but there was a hard, determined look upon the thin features and the great, hollow eyes sparkled fiercely. She asked for Mrs. Beauchamp, and was shown up at once as the young person from Mr. Half-tone's. Mrs. Beauchamp was in the dining room giving the finishing touch to the floral decorations of a rather elaborate cold luncheon which stood ready served upon the table. "It is so good of you to have brought it. I am dying to see it." And she took a knife from the table and enthusiastically cut the string. "It is charming. It is capital," she said, as she gazed ecstatically at the picture. "Algernon's looking his very best." And then in her rapture she kissed the portrait.

The pale young woman looked paler than ever. "I ought to be ashamed of myself. I really beg your pardon. But you see Capt. Graham is my affianced husband," said the widow confidentially. "He was my affianced husband once," said the young woman simply. "What do you mean, girl?" said Mrs. Beauchamp, as she seized her fiercely by the wrist.

"The original of the portrait, madam, is my husband, my miserable, unprincipled husband—the man who left me to starve or to drag out a wretched existence to which starvation would be preferable. The sordid wretch who preys upon the weaknesses of others, the man who hesitates at no meanness, and who, from what you say, madam, is prepared to add bigamy to his other crimes."

"I cannot believe it," cried Mrs. Beauchamp. "It is some trick."

"Algernon won't deny it if you care to confront us, madam," said the young person from Mr. Half-tone's, wearily.

The tone carried conviction with it. Mary Beauchamp felt a ball rise in her throat and the hot blood mount to her ears as she remembered that she, too, had called him Algernon only yesterday, and then she snatched the glittering ring from her finger and trampled it beneath her little foot. Of course this was quite the correct thing to do under the circumstances, but it did not really hurt the ring, as the Turkey carpet was comfortably thick.

"If you will permit me, madam," said Mrs. Graham, "I will take care of that ring, which, I take it, came from my husband. That is his knock," she said confidentially, as a tremendous rat-a-tat solo was performed on the street door, "and if you do not mind," she continued, "as I am not very strong, I will sit down."

"I beg your pardon," said Mrs. Beauchamp, "I was very rude." At that moment a servant announced Capt. Graham. "I think I am a little before my time, dearest Mary," he said effusively, as he held out both hands, half expecting that his fiancée would rush into his arms. He was totally unconscious of the presence of Mr. Half-tone's assistant, "Capt. Graham," said Mrs. Beauchamp, very coldly, "permit me to introduce to you this lady, who tells me she has met you before."

The young woman in black rose and confronted him. "Great heavens, Ada!" he exclaimed in his astonishment; but he recovered himself in an instant. "You have scored the odd trick, ladies!" he said, jauntily, "and perhaps it is fortunate for all of us," he added, with effrontery. "Honors are easy. I am afraid you will have to excuse me. It might be better after all if I ask you not to press me to stay to lunch. You will doubtless have a great deal to say to each other." And kissing his finger tips to the pair of them the captain effected a masterly retreat.

That was a lesson to Oliver Beauchamp's widow she is not at all likely to forget. She is still single, for somehow or other pretty Mary Beauchamp is very hard to please. Perhaps it is a case of once bitten twice shy. She is not an ungrateful woman, and makes Capt. Graham's deserted wife a liberal allowance—as, in truth, is no more than is just, considering the abyss from which the latter rescued her. That gallant officer, Capt. Graham, has long been compelled to leave his regiment, and the last that any of his former associates have heard of him was that he was nearly lynched as a welsler at Hampton races. They are a very rough lot at Hampton races, and if ever a man stood in need of a new suit of clothes, it was Capt. Graham upon that memorable occasion.—St. James' Gazette.

WHO SPEAKS THE TRUTH?

The Minneapolis Tribune says that Sunset Cox is not pouring out his eloquence in Dakota in hot weather simply for his health. In fact, that paper openly charges Mr. Cox with being abroad in the land of the Dakotas on a good-sized political mission. On the other hand, the jolly Democratic congressman from New York stoutly denies any object in his visit other than pleasure and patriotic unbending to the wishes of his Dakota friends to visit them.

Who speaks the truth?

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN DAKOTA.

The Pioneer Press says that Mr. Blackwell, of The Woman's Journal, Boston, is present at Bismarck to see that the interests of woman suffrage do not suffer. He is anxious to see it submitted as a separate proposition, and he does not think it possible or even practicable to incorporate it in the constitution. He does not want to see the further extension of the right of suffrage left to the legislature. When public opinion is ripe for it, he wants no constitutional barriers in its way.

Next little bracelets are formed of small circles of nugget finish gold, linked together, with a pearl in the center of each.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Remember ye, how forth to battle faring
Our valiant ranks the fierce attack withstood,
In all the terrors of the tumult bearing
The people's heart of dauntless lionhood?
How many a hand forsook its wonted labor:
Forsook its gains, as prizes fallen in worth,
To wield with pain the warlike lance and saber,
To conquer Peace with God for all on earth?

THE WONDERFUL RING.

The miller, who had lived beside the little forest stream all his life, had got very old and feeble, and he realized that he could not live in this world much longer. So one day he called his two sons to him and said:

"Boys, I am getting old and I am very little use for this world now. The pleasures of this life are not the same to me as they used to be. I don't take much interest in them. All I want is to have a little room where I can rest my weary bones until the day comes for me to die. Now, what I want to do is this: I will give you the mill and everything belonging to it, and you can work it for all it is worth and all the profit shall be yours. All I want you to promise me is to keep me for the rest of my days. Are you satisfied with that?"

John, the eldest, bowed his head as a sign of agreement, but Felix, the younger boy, said:

"Father, the mill is hardly large enough for John and me, and I don't think that we could make much of a fortune for both of us, so I am going to make John a proposition. I am going away to seek my fortune in some other country, and if he promises me faithfully to treat you well to the end of your days, I will give him my share of the mill. But if he does not, and I hear of it when I return, then he must give up to me the whole mill, and I will punish him into the bargain. What do you say to that, John?"

"You need have no fear that I will not look after father; believe me, I will do my best, and if father should still live when you return, he will say so himself."

"All right," replied Felix. "I believe you, my brother, and your assurance makes it all the lighter for me to go away, because I know that father is well taken care of."

The next morning saw Felix turn his back upon the old mill. He was a young fellow who was fond of adventure, and his heart had always delighted in brave deeds of warriors and heroes. It was his dearest wish to see something of the world himself, and on that account the quiet, uneventful existence in the old mill did not suit him very well. He wanted to go away, because his excitable nature could not rest in contentment with nothing else to cheer him except the clatter of the old rickety mill wheel. He had no clear idea as to what he would do when he got among strangers and in strange places, but he had a heart full of hope for a bright future, and he was fully confident that something would turn up in his favor wherever he went.

So it happened that he traveled through a great many lands and he saw a good many strange and wonderful things that caused his eyes to open in wonder and astonishment. One day he was walking through a big forest, when he noticed a very ancient dame dragging herself along the road with an enormous load of wood on her back. Felix felt compassion for the old lady and he immediately resolved to carry the load of wood for her. He quickly hurried after her, and when he overtook the dame he said:

"I guess that load is rather heavy for you, madam; wouldn't it be easier for you if I put it on my back and carry it?" The woman seemed to be well pleased with the young man's kind offer, and she at once dropped the wood to the ground. "Yes, young man," she replied; "if you think you are strong enough, all right, pick it up; but, mind you, don't promise what you cannot fulfill. I have a long way to go, and it is all up hill walking."

Felix only laughed at the old lady. "You don't mean to say that I could not carry a load of wood that does not seem to be too heavy for you?" "I don't know," snapped the woman. "Many a young man thought he could do a lot, but when he tried he did not succeed. But, there! don't stand there talking. Pick up the wood and follow me."

Felix, although somewhat taken aback at the woman's peremptory speech, picked up the load and walked behind her. He had not gone many yards, however, when he found out that he had undertaken a very heavy task. The load seemed to press down upon him so heavily as if every piece of wood had been transformed into lead. Still he never murmured. He did not want to have the old woman think that he was not as strong as she. At last he saw an old log house before him under a number of oak trees. Arriving there, the old woman bade him to put down his load and go inside. She soon followed him.

"Now, young man," she said, "I will give you a reward for your kindness, and I suppose you think that you deserve it. Sit down at that table there and eat. Whoever eats from my table he never will feel hungry again, and whoever drinks from my cups he will never be thirsty again, no matter how long he lives."

"Is that so?" asked Felix. "Well, I am glad of it, because I have often been as hungry as a hunter, and I would have been glad if I had only a piece of bread to chew at. But where did you get these wonderful things to eat, old lady?"

"I am Neris, the wonderful woman of the woods, and I am acquainted with all the good qualities of the trees, the shrubs, the grass and the brooks. I can concoct a soup that will change you into a roaring lion, and I can bake a pancake from the roots of a forest plant that will change your form into a rabbit. I can give you a drink of water that will cause you to cry tears which will drop from your eyelids as the most priceless diamonds, and I can make you up a drink that will cause you

to perspire the ugliest snakes from all parts of your body. I am a woman who rewards the kind hearted and good natured a millionfold for the smallest trifle they do; but I am also a woman who is inexorable in punishing the wicked, especially those who laugh at the aged and make fun of the poor and feeble. I was pleased at your readiness to offer your service to me and carry that load of wood, and I mean to repay your kindness. Have you finished your meal and have you drunk your wine? All right, then; now let me give you something else. Take this ring that I have here and wear it around your thumb. That ring has a wonderful power. It can undo every charm of witchcraft and magic and it will change the spell of sorcery from any one you touch with it. Now, good-by, my young fellow; make good use of the gift and it will make your fortune."

Felix, who had been listening to the woman, like in a dream, mechanically took the magic ring out of the woman's hand. Then he put it on his thumb, and bidding Neris good-by he retraced his steps down the hill. After he had walked for about two days, he began to feel the wonderful effect of the dinner he had in Neris' log house. He did not feel in the least hungry or thirsty, in fact he seemed to be so strong and vigorous that tiredness and fatigue was something he did not know any more.

"The first town I strike now shall be the place where I will try my luck in all earnest. Now that I can do without eating and drinking I ought to be able to make lots of money."

Thus Felix encouraged himself while he continued his way. During the evening he arrived in a very large city, and no sooner had he got inside the gate than he heard everybody talking about a very extraordinary story. The facts were these:

The king of the city had a confidential servant, who was a wizard, and who had the secret power to change any human being into the shape of an animal. This wizard, so the story went, was in love with the king's daughter, whom he wanted to marry. The king, however, when he heard of the matter, got so mad with his servant that he wanted to have him killed. But before the enraged monarch could accomplish this design the wizard servant changed the king into a donkey, and in that shape it was said the king was running about the royal castle. But that was not all yet. The young princess, however, liked the servant even less than her father, and when he came and asked her to marry him she refused him point blank. This made the wizard very angry, and he told the young lady if he did not get a more satisfactory and pleasing reply from her he would also change her into an animal.

But all his threats were of no avail, and the young lady could not be moved by the wizard to share her life with him. He promised her mountains of gold, ship loads of dresses and car loads of diamonds, but it helped him nothing.

All this had thrown the city into a terrible excitement, but everybody was afraid to kill the servant who had caused all this trouble, because he might turn the whole town into a menagerie if he got mad at everybody.

It was just at the period of events when Felix arrived on the scene. No sooner had he heard the state of affairs when he resolved to try the quality of his ring. He went to his room in the hotel where he was staying, and here he put the ring round his thumb.

No sooner had he done so than behold! Neris, the Wonderful Woman from the Woods, stood before him.

"You have called me, and I am here to do your bidding. Don't be afraid to speak, for I will help you." These were the words the woman addressed to Felix, and he at once told her of the calamity which was terrorizing the people of the town.

"Is that all, my friend? H'm, we will easily help you in this. Get up at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning and walk outside of the city gate until you get to the river. When you arrive at the bank of the stream walk 300 steps to the left, then 300 steps to the right and then again 300 steps to the left. When you get to that place you will find a wonderfully handsome horse. You take that horse and head it into town, right up to the castle. Everybody will admire the animal and quite a lot of people will follow you. When you get to the castle the wizard servant will be standing in the yard. He is a great lover of horses, and when he comes to look at the animal ask him to buy it. If he refuses, beg him to try and ride it once; he may hesitate for a few minutes, but be persistent. Then, when he is on the horse's back, and he has his feet in the stirrups, just touch the horse's flank with your ring. No sooner will you have done so and the animal will gallop away with its rider, never to return again."

"Of course when you have done that your task is easy. Find the king, and touching him with the ring, the spell of the wizard's witchcraft will be broken and he will regain his human shape."

Felix thanked the kind hearted miss, and he followed her instructions to the very letter. When he had accomplished everything by aid of the "wonderful ring," the people in the city went almost crazy with delight. The king was especially glad because he had not liked himself much in the shade of a donkey, and the princess cried tears of joy when she heard that she was saved from the yoke of becoming the wife of a hateful wizard servant.

Felix was made a lord by the grateful king, and he rose from that position until he became himself the king's son-in-law by marrying the beautiful princess.

After some years he went home to see his father, and when he found him still alive and John a good honest miller, he took them both along to his own grand castle in the city.—Globe-Democrat.

The receipts of the New York centennial celebration were \$170,323.01, and the disbursements \$151,689.96.

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CITY NEWS.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Clark and Miss Sadie Clark arrived in the city on the noon train from Ironton, Ohio.

Capt. McClelland found in Rev. Mr. Mendenhall the son of an old army comrade. A loyal legion badge, worn by the latter as a hereditary right, led to the pleasant event.

Agent Steele, of numerous insurance companies, is adjusting the loss on D. M. Kelleher's block, the presence of a special adjuster not having been thought necessary in this case.

Tribune: Dr. Moore, the fair and fascinating blonde who is Dr. Archibald's assistant at the Jamestown asylum, is enjoying a brief visit in Bismarck the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Marshall.

Young prairie chickens are half grown and are found in bigger bunches than ever. Any one who would slaughter the birds before time ought to be an outcast in any community. There will be great sport this fall, but give the birds a chance to grow.

Captain William McClelland, who has been in Dakota for some weeks past looking after extensive landed interests, left on the three o'clock train for his home in Pittsburgh. He expects to return to Jamestown shortly and will then stop in Milwaukee and attend the G. A. R. encampment. His friends will gladly welcome him back.

The St. Paul Globe says that "George McCabe, the Salvation Army crank, charged with stealing a coat from a fellow member of the 'guards,' was discharged yesterday on account of want of prosecution." This, as everybody knows from the nature of the occupation, alas, does not refer to our George.

The fire in the dining car recently burned at Eldridge, is attributed to carelessness in employees not thoroughly examining the train at the beginning and end of each run. Supt. McCabe has issued strict orders for train men to start at each end of the train and proceed until they met examining carefully every source of danger or accident.

A non-partisan prohibition county mass meeting is called to convene at the court house in Jamestown Tuesday 23rd, inst. at 2 p. m. for the purpose of effecting a county organization and transacting any other business that may come before the meeting. There will be a temperance lecture in the evening. All friends of temperance are earnestly requested to be present. R. M. Winslow, member of board of directors.

Spiritwood lake now holds in its firmest grasp a party of anglers and appreciative picnickers that are seldom found together at one time. They are old disciples of the rod and admirers of the lake, having visited it for several seasons and each year learned to like the place better. The party consists of G. H. Dickey, a well known attorney of Racine, Wis.; Major Black and Landford Soule, of Valley City, and C. E. Blackwell, of Jamestown. They are prepared to remain a week or more at the lake—well prepared.

The creamery, now being managed by C. P. Smith, is turning out splendid butter, and a number of private families depend on the product for regular supply. It is believed that, with the light expenses incurred, this enterprise can be put on a permanently paying basis. Last year the scheme resulted in a loss of \$2,500 to the stock holders, and was never popular with the farmers. Mr. Smith has built pens across the Jim River from the creamery plant and has a large number of hogs fattening on the deal of money in this way. With creamery always willing to pay good prices for milk and a cheese factory in the center of the county, the inducements to farmers to get cows on their farms and increase their other stock are getting more each year.

From Friday's Daily.

A very heavy rain at Pingree, extending several miles north and south of that place, occurred yesterday morning. It is reported that about three inches of water fell.

Carrington News: A. J. Templeton, formerly of Carrington, celebrated the Fourth in a somewhat different manner from his usual procedure. He was mar-

ried in Jamestown on that day to Mrs. Mary A. Clark of that city.

A good idea is discovered by the station agent at Church's Ferry in keeping a file of Dakota papers for free reading. It meets a long felt want when trains are not in sight and waiting travelers make good use of the privilege.

A squad of children fishing off the foot bridge that spans the river opposite the creamery, were thrown into a big hubbub yesterday evening by one of the boys hooking a long water snake and swinging it around among them in a most promiscuous manner.

J. A. Paulhanus, one of Aberdeen's brightest young business men and bankers, is in the city visiting Ed. Bowman, an old schoolmate. Mr. Paulhanus has loaned a large amount of money in North Dakota and is secretary of the Keystone Mortgage company at Aberdeen.

Judge Hayes of Eldridge, has purchased from W. B. S. Trimble, the Hicks property south of the court house, and intends to take up his residence in Jamestown. Real estate has touched bottom, and is slowly but surely on the ascent; and the judge, with his usual shrewdness, is coming in on the ground floor.

Valley City Times: By invitation of the Hon. S. L. Gaspell of Jamestown, will deliver an address to the farmers of Barnes county at the park in Valley City on Wednesday July 24th, at 2 o'clock p. m. We can heartily advise all farmers to come and hear a good sound sensible talk from Mr. Gaspell.

William Lloyd estimates that the yield of grain on the Lloyd farms will be 10,000 bushels. There is a great difference in the condition of grain north and south of the main line of the Northern Pacific. The rains this year seem to have fallen more heavily on the north side and crops, consequently, are looking much better than in the southern half of the county.

Five buck Indians from Sisseton reservation were lingering around the streets and sitting down in front of stores today. They have walked the distance from Sisseton, and are going to visit at Fort Totten. A big papoose, or rather a small boy, accompanied the party, and seemed to keep up his end of the procession all right. One of the bucks carried an old-fashioned tomahawk, not to hurt any body but to sell.

Farmers and all others interested in the cheese factory project are requested to attend the next regular meeting of the incorporators of the company, to be held at Rio on August 3d. The certificate of incorporation of the Rio Cheese company has arrived, and work will be commenced soon. All parties living within 5 miles of Rio are earnestly requested to attend the next meeting and any others who may be interested are also cordially invited. Pingree people are waking up on the matter.

Among the general improvements contemplated this fall by the Northern Pacific on its main line and branches in North Dakota, is the replacing of old with new oak ties which have been cut in Minnesota, and are now being hauled to different points along the line. North, but the best of hard oak ties are now put in on the main line. There have been no pine ties used for over two years and the old ones are being taken out as fast as possible. In this connection, the company has done a generous thing by the farmers living along the road. For the use of a team or a day's work in grading a farmer has been paid in old ties, many of which make excellent wood. Superintendent McCabe estimates that over 2,000 farmers on the main line have hauled off wagon loads of wood which have been furnished them by the company. Many farmers have not even given an equivalent, but have taken a load and welcome. The amount of wood thus obtained is far in excess of the remuneration and is evidence of the friendly feeling existing between all concerned.

The creamery is now having plenty of business. Mr. Brady, the butter maker, has turned out an average of 700 pounds per day for several days. The recent rains and growth of grass account for the increase in cream receipts. Four teams are occupied gathering the cream, and the routes are getting more extended. Fourteen cents a guage are paid. The butter is packed in firkins or put up by a compressing machine into pound packages, each package branded with the Riverside Creamery brand, and packed in brine. In a specially constructed box, these packages are safely shipped. The price received at the depot is 18 cts. Most of the butter goes to Oregon and Washington, although Steward Schwel-lenbach, of the asylum, expects to contract for and use about 1,000 pounds a month. Everything connected with the creamery is kept fresh and sweet. The huge churns, turned by steam power, hold 250 gallons each, while the cream vats are milk pans on such a big scale that the good housewife would be struck with amazement on viewing them. The milk is extracted from the butter by two cone shaped rollers that travel a circular disc, and thoroughly work over the butter.

A procession of interested individuals has been filing into Winslow's lumber yard all day to keep cases on two Jimtown heavy weights, Frank Beals and Pete Garrigan, unload a full car of J. R. Winslow's lumber. Yesterday was a scorcher, and Jim made a wager with the above named day laborers that for \$10, they couldn't unload a car of his lumber, beginning this morning and quitting at midnight. The challenged parties accepted and went to work like red hired men early this morning. The puffing and blowing and frequent stops to rest furnished plenty of opportunities for the spectators to make remarks, and if Jim loses the bet he will be more than \$7.50 ahead, in the fun he has had, for it would cost \$2.50 to unload the car anyhow. About noon Mr. "Miche," the famous flutist was procured, and he played several lively tunes in front of the freight car, where the boys on the inside were trying to reduce their flesh, and succeeding pretty well, judging from the perspiration that covered their intelligent and lovely faces. The encouragement of the audience, aided by Mr. "Miche's"

efforts, was noticed in renewed activity in handling out the ship-lap, which, according to the terms of the bet, was piled nearly alongside of the car. A five gallon keg occupied a prominent place at the scene of the excitement, and was often consulted by the laborers for advice and consolation during the heated and trying hours of the day. Their united efforts will clean out the car about six o'clock tonight, and the town will have two more practical lumbermen among its business circles, who will know more about the work of handling lumber than they did yesterday. The firm of Garrigan & Beals ought to succeed, and if Newell & Co. has lost a good grocery salesman, the lumber interest of the northwest has gained a prize. They quit at noon when the whistle blew, and for dinner the firm was fed on salt pork and potatoes. If these contract laborers ever had any intention of working for an honest living, this experience of today will set it.

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.

From Saturday's Daily.

D. Goodman Sr., left for Chicago today to visit Dave and family, and to take a little vacation. He will return August first, better prepared than ever to offer bargains to the people.

By a card in a newspaper, it is seen that a Bismarck citizen warns saloon keepers not to sell liquor to his wife, as she greatly annoys him by her conduct while intoxicated. He hopes the saloon men will refuse her liquor in the future.

The members of a committee from the South Dakota constitutional convention appointed to confer with a committee from the North, regarding the division of territorial property, spent last night in Jamestown on their way to Bismarck to attend to this business.

N. R. Deale, one of the Northern Pacific engineers, is feeling pretty gay for himself over the great event which has taken place in his family, it being the arrival of a fine boy, already the joy of his father and the pride of the mother. The importance of the occasion was duly recognized and the friends notified.

Eli Moe, whose presence was desired in LaMoure county for certain irregularities in conducting the retail liquor business, according to Detective Fox is now in the Bismarck penitentiary charged with selling whiskey without license, and the vigilance of Mike for the past three months has brought the bird down.

E. S. Russell remembers that the year of 1883 was very similar to this in the rainfall. At July 10 in that year, many thought grain would not be worth cutting which, after a rain of two days, made at threshing an average yield. This was true particularly in the Red River valley, and the improvement there, as now reported, makes it probable that similar conditions prevail this season. The quality of the yield will be excellent and grade mostly 1 hand, from the present outlook in all parts of North Dakota.

The alert office is being moved today to the old alert building, which has been put in good shape for the newspaper business. Contractor Hotelkiss has turned the interior over to Mr. Adams, whose punters have made a vast improvement in their line. Patrons of The Alert will find a cordial welcome at the old stand, and all are invited to call. People from the country, who frequently drop in to see their favorite paper and kindly assist in furnishing it local information, are requested to remember the change of location and be sure and call anyhow.

Yard Master Webber and an audience of expert railroad men, were deeply interested yesterday in the study of a young man who claimed to speak five different languages and who had applied for work to the railroad company on the ground that he was an old timer at the business. The examination consisted of requiring the applicant to climb the ladders of box cars, set a break and return; also to see how quickly he could climb a car, run to the other end, set a break and get back. The examination lasted most of the afternoon, and time was frequently called on the applicant for breaking honors, who found a more congenial situation this morning with Contractor Goodrich on the water mains.

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

From Monday's Daily.

Dr. DePuy, who has spent a week at Hunter's Springs, in Montana, has returned home greatly benefited.

The Jamestown base ball club was defeated in the game Saturday by the country boys from Pingree, the score standing 26 to 17.

D. E. McLaughlin, of the Northern Pacific railroad, has been sick for several days, and Charlie Gray has been holding down the desk in his stead. Superintendent McCabe is in Bismarck most of the time.

Last week was one that should please the census enumerator. The increase of Jamestown's population was heard of in every ward. Among the new arrivals was a boy for the household of Mr. A. R. Klinge, the well known shoemaker, and a boy for the family of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Berquist, the Front street grocer.

Major Black and Landford Soule of Valley City, and C. E. Blackwell have returned from a week's fish at Spiritwood. At the close of the session Mr. Blackwell was presented by his envious companions with a large, elegantly decorated cake, with the following inscription in frosting on the top: "To the champion har—C. E. Blackwell."

E. A. Magione knows more people in North and South Dakota than any other two men in the divided territory. In connection with the Fourth of July celebration, this from the Pierce County Tribune, where he is county attorney,

will interest his great army of friends: "Major E. A. Magione then entertained the audience with an oration on the 'Rise and Progress of a Great Nation,' which was listened to with rapt attention."

Another burglary that occurred between Saturday night and Monday morning is making people wonder what the policemen are doing. John A. Johnson's merchant tailoring establishment on south Fifth avenue was entered from the back door, a pane of glass being broken out and a bolt slipped back, thereby easily effecting an entrance. The thieves took four full suits that were hanging on the racks, and four or five pairs of trousers. The stolen clothes were carried to an old barn in the rear of the store where the burglars changed clothing evidently. One pair of pants was found this morning near the barn. Johnson figures his loss at about \$300 dollars. The clothes evidently were selected according to the necessities of the intended wearers, as a pair of pants from a suit would be taken, and then a coat and vest from another. None of the cloth or linings were touched. There have been more burglaries committed in Jamestown the last few weeks than ever before and not one of the thieves apprehended.

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 & ROSE.

From Tuesday's Daily.

John Simons, Valley City, is registered at the Gladstone.

R. R. Wise of Brainerd, formerly of Minnewakan, was in town today.

Dan Wallace is in from the lake attending to private business.

Lewis H. Paige of Fargo, one of that city's brightest young business men, is looking up some matters of interest to his firm, the W. B. Clark investment company, in Jamestown today.

The Minnewakan Siftings says that haying is now in full blast, but the majority of the people are compelled to go nearly forty miles west of there to get any.

By courtesy of the Capital office, in proffering the use of its press, The Alert has been able to get out a paper and not miss an issue, while moving back to the old stand, one block west of the James River National bank.

The half mile track east of Goodrich's farm is being put in good shape for the boys to speed their horses. Alderman Clark and others have undertaken to get donations of labor to put the track in repair, and have succeeded in doing so. There are quite a number of flyers owned by the horsemen of the city, and as there is no other place to try the speed of their favorites, the track ought to be popular.

According to the custom, the G. A. R. post of Jamestown will make a camp at Spiritwood lake today, and will remain there during the rest of this week. These annual picnics have been great successes in the past and there is every reason to believe that this occasion will prove no exception to the others. All the posts in the James River valley and members of any other are cordially invited to meet with the old army boys. An attendance of several hundred is expected, as many have signified an intention of attending from Foster, Griggs, Barnes and other counties. The camp will be made on the south shore of the lake on one of Uncle Sam's beautifully wooded school sections. The lake is in the full strength of its midsummer popularity and all who can, should visit the veterans during their encampment.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Major Edwards was a west bound passenger this morning.

County treasurer W. E. Brewer of La Moure, came in from the south last night.

Frank Eddy is now a fly passenger brakeman on the main line, having taken his train yesterday for the first trip.

Superintendent McCabe returned from Bismarck today, his car being attached to the delayed through train from the coast.

Mrs. Fanny Holden M. D. was a west bound passenger to Helena this morning where she will join her husband, and begin the practice of her profession.

The wife of C. W. Graves, section foreman of the Northern Pacific at Pingree died after a short illness and was buried at Highland home cemetery Sunday last.

The work of excavating for water mains is being rapidly pushed. Two crews are at work, one on Third avenue and the other on Sixth avenue.

Mr. Fred Topf is spending a few days at Minnetonka beach. Mr. Topf captures the shadow before the substance fades, by means of an amateur photographer's outfit—the latest amusement fad.

G. H. Spangler goes it alone at the old stand, having bought out his partner, Mr. Haas. George is well liked and has scores of friends throughout the county, who he invites to call and see him. The freshest of beer always on tap.

J. VanDusen, northwestern passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, was a short stayer in Jamestown today. He is proud of his uncle, John VanDusen the Kidder county regulator and general sage of Tappen, who is now entertaining the son and mother of the railway VanDusen, at the Troy farm.

If there is a house in Fargo dealing in sporting goods, it could invest a few dollars very advantageously by advising the public of its existence—through The Alert, of course. Inquiries are constantly being made at this office for information as to where oars, boating tackle, etc., can be purchased "nearer than St. Paul."

Alfred Steele, the real estate man, yesterday sold a house and lot on Third avenue, belonging to B. R. Wise of Brainerd, for cash. Purchaser was August Knapp of Pefferly & Co. Mr. Knapp and family will reside in the residence as soon as the time of the present lessee, Mr. Stickrod expires.

There was a heavy rain at Montpelier yesterday evening, and a good shower fell throughout much of the southwestern portion of the county. The heavens were laced with brilliant patterns of lightning, and a few serious looking clouds attracted attention. Little or no rain fell at Jamestown, in spite of the threatening clouds.

Spiritwood lake continues the popular Sunday resort for Jamestown people. Crops along the trail have improved considerably since the recent rains, but are still far from being a good average. One noticeable feature is the vast difference in grain on adjoining land. There is no better wheat between Jamestown and the lake, than that of J. W. Goodrich, just north of town.

The Northern Pacific has made a rate of \$14.00 to St. Paul or Minneapolis and return for those wishing to attend the Twin City Jockey club meetings from July 23 to 30 inclusive. The above price includes a ticket of admission. Tickets will be on sale July 22 and 29, good to return Aug. 2. All of this year, derby winners, as well as a very large number of other fine horses, are entered. The attendance will be large and doubtless many of Jamestown's citizens will avail themselves of the extremely low rate to see the races.

Asylum Notes.

Steward Schwel-lenbach, of the asylum, has recently been buying a good deal of the meat consumed at the institution direct from farmers. A complete butchering outfit has been provided, and much of the beef has been dressed at the asylum. By this economical plan, meat of an excellent quality has been obtained for five cents a pound, much better quality than by the old contract system. The hides are sold at market prices to obtain the above figure on beef.

The asylum garden looks thrifty in spite of dry weather. Over an acre of celery has been planted and the young shoots are growing finely. There are fifteen acres in potatoes, and the crop looks well. All the small vegetables, such as onions, beets, carrots, cabbage, etc., are raised on the farm, a good deal of the work being cheerfully done by the patients.

Troubles on the Border.

There are continual scenes of strife and race warfare between the American settlers in North Dakota, near the border, and the half-breeds and Canadians who cross the line, refuse to become citizens and obey the laws of the United States, yet in reality enjoy every right an American has. The St. John Review reports that on the Fourth at Rolla, in the Turtle mountain country, there was a disgraceful row between whites and breeds. Two breeds were drunk and took too many liberties in a boarding house. They were ordered out, but refused to go and began fighting. It was a free-for-all fight in a few minutes, in which clubs, neck-yokes, plow-shares, etc., were used. It is reported that two breeds died from injuries received.

It is further stated that the troops at Fort Totten have been ordered out, for field service for a period of sixty days, and that they will spend thirty days in the Turtle Mountains. A few salutary prescriptions of United States army medicine might quiet a good deal of this foolishness.

No Swimming There.

With all the blow and fuss about a mild climate in Washington, an advertisement in a Tacoma paper says that there is only one lake near Tacoma with a temperature suitable for bathing in July and August. All other lakes are too cold. The bathing in Spiritwood lake, North Dakota, is delightful and is indulged in almost every day during the summer. There are plenty of frauds to come to light in the coast country yet.

How the Grand Golden Drawing Occurred.

Everyone wants to hear the result of the grand extraordinary golden (the 229th monthly) drawing which took place at New Orleans, La., of the Louisiana State lottery on June 18th, 1889. Here is a record of fortune's vagaries and any further information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Ticket No. 61,605 drew the first prize of \$800,000. It was sold in fractional parts of fortieths at \$1 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.; one to Mrs. Catherine Callahan, 331 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; one to East Saginaw Nat'l bank, East Saginaw, Mich.; one to Wm. Dalquist, Duluth, Minn.; one to Martha O. Wyman, Lynn, Mass.; one to Leonard M. Hersey, Boston, Mass.; one to Lavenson & Gerson, Sacramento, Cal.; one to E. H. LaTour, Buffalo, N. Y.; one to C. F. Nestor, Lancaster, Ohio; one to Miss Annie Dawce, Straun, Tex.; one to Canton Exchange Bank, Canton, Miss.; one to State National bank, Memphis, Tenn.; one to J. F. Edwards, Atlanta, Ga., etc., etc. No. 62,311 drew the second prize of \$200,000, also sold in fractional fortieths at \$1 each: one to Mad J. P. Deconier, 52 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to J. Kleiber, 1842 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to R. G. Greene, Portland, Me.; one to H. Rosenberg, Galveston, Tex.; one to John Harneon 171 Elliot St., Boston, Mass.; one to E. Amsden, 137 Eighth St., New York City; one to D. Hillman, Redding, Ala.; one to K. Wegner, Chicago, Ill.; one to M. S. Murphy, Merit, Tex.; one to John L. Riera, Jr., Lawrence P. O., La.; etc., etc. Ticket No. 44,624 drew the third prize of \$100,000 also sold in fractional fortieths at \$1 each: one to S. J. Klaber, Newark, N. J.; one to Frank E. Pierce, 50 Clinton St., Boston, Mass.; one to G. H. Stephenson, Sacramento, Cal.; one to F. E. Luttry, New York City; one to Cussage & Vien, 3 East Third St., New York City; one to W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; one to L. Fanatia, Shaw, Kas.; one to W. C. Fisher, 358 Halsey St., Newark, N. J., etc. The next, 231st, grand monthly drawing will take place Tuesday (always Tuesday) August 13th, 1889. Do not let the date be forgotten.



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 cost, shoddy weight aim or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

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

HOSE AILMENTS.

Neponset, Ill., May 20, 1888.
My mare caught cold, result: swollen limbs; lump between fore-legs and inflammation. Cured her with St. Jacobs Oil. L. O. GARDNER.
Winsboro, Tex., June 20, 1888.
My horse was hurt on hind leg; suffered 10 months; was cured by St. Jacobs Oil; cure has remained permanent. W. J. CLINE.

Will be Sold for the Taxes.

In the last issue of the Tacoma, W. T., Ledger, there are over thirteen columns of delinquent tax descriptions of Tacoma city property to be sold August 5 for the unpaid taxes assessed against them. That is the kind of an investment Tacoma now offers to the public. The Washington law compels the printing of the owners name as well as description. A good idea.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from your advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Baldwin & Smith's Drug Store.

Notice.

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

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

A. A. ALLEN.

Dated Jamestown, D. T., June 15, 1889.

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

ITCHING AGONIES.

Every Night I Scratched until the Skin was Raw.

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

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it. 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 I was surprised to find that I had 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 had taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babies with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the Cuticura Remedies have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and smooth as a baby's. GEO. COTY, Merrill, Wis.

Sept. 21, 1887.
Feb. 7, 1888. No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. G. C.

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

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the FORTY DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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

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

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