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THE HIGH-JOINT COMMISSION.

How the North Dakota Members Have Razzle-Dazzled the Boys From Below the Seventh Standard, as Usual--The Library Deal.

Bismarck, July 29.—[Special]—The delegates who on Friday voted against the proposition to adjourn until Tuesday and remained in Bismarck, prepared to religiously discharge the duties which their constituents expect of them, have a kick coming. Saturday only sixteen men answered at roll-call and nothing was done. Today thirty delegates were present, but that number is eight short of a quorum, and again an adjournment was taken without accomplishing anything. It is a little bit curious for one of the uninitiated to understand how forty odd delegates will one day vote against adjournment on the grounds that the public good is likely to suffer, and then on the next day only sixteen men are in their seats when the roll is called. One of the delegates said today that the moral to this whole proceeding is this: "Never demand a roll call when a majority want to adjourn. The proposition will be defeated to save records, but the majority will go home just the same and a quorum will always be lacking next day."

THE JOINT COMMISSION RAZZLE-DAZZLE.

The high joint commission has been dutifully at work during the two days of convention idleness, however. Saturday night an agreement was practically reached, but there yet remain a number of minor details to be settled. It is thought possible but hardly probable that the whole matter may be concluded by tomorrow night, in which event the North Dakota commission will present their report to the Bismarck convention Wednesday. The South Dakota members are very anxious to have the matter settled so that they can leave for home Tuesday night. As one of the members said, "Our passes expire on the first and we want to get away before that time."

After getting facts and figures enough to load down a dray, the members of the commission gained a pretty accurate idea of the past and present of the territorial finances, and prepared to talk business. There were some fifty items to be taken into consideration and there was objection raised to making the settlement on an itemized basis. It was argued that the members were all in possession of the desired information and knew about what ought to be right, and that the quickest way to get at the matter was for each side to make a proposition for a "lump" settlement. The idea was very frankly stated by a South Dakota man, who said that what he wanted was to have the settlement made in such a way that he could go home to his people and say "This was in consideration of that," and the North Dakota people could tell their constituents "It's no such a—d thing." Well, the two propositions were submitted, but they were wide apart—just how wide is an inter-state secret which it is not permitted to divulge. Here the members began to feel that they had struck a serious snag. Some of them got up with chips on their shoulders and acted as though they wanted to dare the other fellows to knock them off. It looked as though an agreement was a thing of the dim, distant future, and for a time there was fear of a serious rupture. But the angel of peace was hovering near and whispered in the ear of an acquaintance—maybe it was Caldwell's, the suggestor has escaped your correspondent's memory—to suggest that Mr. Camp and Mr. Kellain, the respective chairmen, be locked up in a room and deprived of all weapons, and that they talk over, discuss and elucidate the two propositions, try to reconcile the differences and report back a joint proposition that they would recommend for acceptance. The suggestion was a taking one. It stilled the troubled waters and was immediately acted upon. Mr. Kellain, the South Dakota chairman, is a smooth article, an able jurist and a successful diplomat. He will be one of the supreme court judges of South Dakota. He is a fair spoken gentleman and unquestionably won title to "palovar man" of the commission. What occurred in the private conference of the two chairmen is not known, but the result shows that Mr. Camp was equal to the occasion. It is no flattery to Mr. Camp to say that the North Dakota chairman came out of the fiery furnace with an increased reputation and—the best of it. The proposition finally agreed upon by the chairmen and accepted by the commission, is for South Dakota to pay North Dakota \$42,500 in settlement of differences on the two larger items over which the commission has been wrangling. There remain but a few details to be closed up before the joint commission for the division of the property and archives of the territory will have completed its work.

The South Dakota members came here and announced that the settlement would be made in two days; that each section would take the institutions located therein and assume their bonded indebtedness, and that after making a few necessary but unimportant arrangements about finances, they would call the thing quits, agree on a report and go home. They brought along two territorial auditors, who, by the way,

kept the North Dakota clerks busy for nearly a week correcting and refining their statements of territorial finances, and were loudly heralded as "dead hard" men to deal with. It is therefore pardonable if North Dakota members indulge in a little self-congratulation. The feeling of the South Dakota members may be guessed at from a little conversation held today. They were discussing the question of the arms and accoutrements of the militia of the territory when one of the gentlemen from below the Seventh Standard suggested that he and his six fellow members each get a long range rifle to take home with them.

A funny incident occurred over the disposition of the territorial library. Neither North nor South Dakota wanted it or attached any particular value to it, but the former offered to give it to the latter at a valuation of \$10,000. It consists mainly of law reports. Most of the sets are broken and one of the North Dakota men says that half of the original library can be found in the offices of Yankton attorneys. The members from the north were strongly of the opinion that the library should go to South Dakota so as to keep it all in one state. So when it was agreed that each committee should submit a sealed bid for the others' interest and that the highest bidder should take it, the North Dakota boys put their heads together and, after impressing on each other the importance of getting the bid low enough, marked \$750 on a piece of paper and sealed it up. South Dakota bid \$4,000 and got the whole institution. When they heard the other bid, it is said that they took a tumble. The result is that South Dakota gets a lot of broken law reports and North Dakota gets \$4,000 as a starter for a new library.

Maj. Killain and Mr. Camp have been at work all day preparing the full text of the agreement to be signed by the commission, so that no session of the commission has been held. Everything will probably be closed up tomorrow.

MR. JOHNSON'S SIDE.

Hon. M. N. Johnson of Nelson county, in a letter to The Alert, referring to a reprinted newspaper criticism published in the Nelson County News, says:

"I first read of the 106 suits in Bierly's Northwest News. Personally Bierly and I are friends, but politically we have always been hostile, he being a Bourbon democrat and I a stalwart republican. He has printed hundreds of uncomplimentary things of me, both true and false. The result has been in the aggregate a reaction in my favor. I have never complained and never felt any ill will. This lie about the 106 suits is mild by comparison with others he has published of me.

"The fact is, there was one suit. On July 4 the attorney of the railroad company served a notice on me at Bismarck that on July 10 he would argue a motion to dismiss at Grand Forks. I could not be away from my duties here on that day, and he got a favorable decision on his motion. The costs are less than \$10 which I will certainly 'have the manliness to pay.' One part of the item was truth and 105 parts falsehood.

"The next place I read of the 106 cases was in Mapes' paper, the Nelson County News. Mapes knew it was false, and has not the excuse of a politician. He did it from personal spite and malice. Mapes is smart but shortsighted and unprincipled. He has lost his grip entirely on local politics since the Observer started. Last January I asked him to endorse me for the land office at Grand Forks. He offered to do so if I, as district attorney, would withdraw my opposition to one of his pet schemes to saddle a fraudulent and illegal debt of \$20,000 or \$30,000 on the county. I declined to get support that way. He said one has got to do such things in politics. I told him I never yet acted on such principles and had succeeded very well in politics. I might not get his friendship or the land office, but if I retained my own self respect, I could get on very nicely without these other matters.

"Then he tried his best to defeat me for this con. and the people snomed him and his scheme under.

"Then he tried by false and fraudulent means to get appointed postmaster. I took a trip to Brookings and told the whole truth to Mathews, and just as soon as the mail could go from there to Washington and back to Lakota, a commission came for E. Kent, Esq., a true blue republican and an honest man. Since then Mapes has been sulking and spending much money for printer's ink with which to abuse me.

"You are off on the McClure resolution too, and in saying that I am 'super sensitive' in regard to what the newspapers say." In moving the resolution I went so far as to say that "I concede the right of newspaper men to sit here and take notes and send home and print in their papers, and circulate among the people and even to send to us in the mail anything they choose, be it ever so false, malicious or insulting." But I considered it discourteous to come on the floor of the convention and lay such false and insulting matter on the desk of each member. That was all I complained of. If I invite you to my parlor, I expect you to refrain from saying false and insulting things of me to the children and servants while inside. The moment you step out side of the house you are free to say what you like. While in the parlor you may be permitted to write false and insulting notes and send out to people, but you would hardly think it good manners to lay a copy of such notes in the lap of each occupant of my parlor.

"No man ever heard me complain of newspaper criticism. I have profited much from it. Much of it is just and points out failings and weaknesses that one can remedy. Flattery is much more dangerous. That never does one any good. When the truth is known people will see how firmly and loyally I have stood up for the g. o. p. in season and out of season, on the stump and off, and especially in the very camps of prohibi-

tion, alliance and Scandinavian union. "You can print the substance of this or all of it if you like."

THE CAPITAL SITUATION.

It is Thought the Town that Gets it Will Have to Buy it--The Suffrage Question a Fire Brand.

Bismarck, July 30.—[Special]—In the convention today a communication was read from General Ruger, department commander, stating that in accordance with instructions from the war department, he wrote to request that some article be inserted in the constitution providing for United States jurisdiction over military posts and reservations, and submitted this:

"The jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Ft. Buford, Ft. Pembina and Ft. Totten as heretofore declared by the president of the United States, provided the legal process, civil or criminal, of this state shall extend over such reservations, in all cases of which the exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in the United States, or of crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations.

In committee of the whole the question of the disposition of school lands occupied most of the time. It was decided that no land should be sold in tracts of less than 160 acres.

Mr. Rolfe of Benson county, rung the bell by offering an amendment to the article on suffrage, providing that after five years no man who is not a full citizen of the United States shall have the right to vote. This aroused considerable opposition from certain timid and interested individuals, but it is very evident that the necessity of some such measure has impressed itself on many of the members. Mr. Moer of LaMoure, could not see why men who in the convention favored such a proposition should not favor it publicly, and intimated that they were afraid of the foreign vote.

ON THE SIDE.

Guy C. H. Corliss of Grand Forks, who has been frequently and prominently mentioned as a fit man for one of North Dakota's supreme court judges, was in Bismarck a few days ago. He has won an enviable reputation in the legal profession and does not hesitate to admit that he would like a seat on the supreme bench of the new state. The judiciary committee has reported and article which makes a five years residence in the territory a requirement for eligibility to the supreme bench. Mr. Corliss has only been a resident three years and was here to have the article fixed. There seems to be a general disposition to do the clever act and the article will probably be amended when it comes up in the committee of the whole tomorrow, so as to permit the gentleman from the Forks to make a "stab"—as the boys say—for one of the three judgeships. By the way, these judgeships are among the choicest of the plums which will fall to the lot of the prize winners in the political lottery this fall. The salary will be \$3,500 or \$4,000 and the term of office six years. Out here Attorney General Nickess is generally looked upon as a strong candidate and a fit man for one of the places. Fargo is said to have two candidates for these positions in the persons of Judge Wallin and Hon. D. H. Twomey. Judge Levisse of Mayville, is another aspirant—so it is rumored.

Some papers have mentioned Mr. Camp for district judge. It is well known to his friends here that he is not a candidate for the place and that if Judge Rose is to be superseded by any one, Mr. Camp would be glad to say a good word for his friend, Mr. Bartholomew, the able and experienced LaMoure county lawyer.

Jacob Lowell of Fargo, who is frequently spoken of as the probable democratic nominee for governor, is a clever gentleman and one of the oldest residents of North Dakota. He came to Cass county nineteen years ago and has resided there continuously ever since. Mr. Lowell is entirely too modest to be in politics. He says he is not a candidate for anything; that he now fills the only office he ever held, and that his election to that was more of a surprise to him than to the other fellows. Some of the delegates out here say that if Lowell don't want the nomination, there is liable to be another case of the nomination seeking the man.

A gentleman yelped Buell, a Minneapolis disciple of Hearty George, told the stamens something about his new fangled notions this afternoon. He began talking about five o'clock and soon wearied the delegates. He failed to take the hint from the noise the tired delegates were making, and at 6:15 Judge Garland, the grave and learned jurist of the slope, arose, interrupted the speaker and, addressing the president, solemnly moved to adjourn. Buell's nerve staid with him long enough for him to remark that he was not insulted and then disappeared. Johnson was a little fun for the boys once. Buell was talking about the taxation of the Minneapolis street car line, when the gentleman from Satan's lake arose, shook his long whiskers and remarked: "Tell us something that we want to hear. We are a body of farmers, and many of us never saw a street car. Tell us something about how to tax railroad, elevator and telegraph companies, and explain how the single tax scheme will lower the farmer's tax."

The Jamestown lobby is here in force

today and there are rumors that the capital is already on wheels. The delegation consists of F. E. Jones, Wm. M. Lloyd, S. L. Glaspell, Alfred Dickey, R. E. Wallace, J. W. Goodrich, Attorney General Nickess and possibly others. Some time ago a five-cent bus line to the capitol was started. It had only been in operation a few days when some patriotic backmen who were charging 25 cents and were sworn to do their share with Mr. Bly to get all of the delegates' per diem, and mileage too, staid the wheels of the busses. Nothing has been heard of them since until today, when Mr. Jewell of the Tribune, seriously avers Messrs. Lloyd and Jones, of the Jamestown contingent, were discovered putting them under the capitol building and preparing to roll the old shell off toward the Jim. Jewell says a writ of replevin will be secured, the wheels recovered and an attempt made to keep the building a day or so longer. Mr. Jewell must be a joker. The Jamestown people seem to be seriously and hopefully going after the capital, which prompts your correspondent to give your readers the results of his persistent inquiry into the matter. The truth, whether palatable or otherwise, is best told early. The Jamestown people are proceeding on the salvation-like theory that the capital ought to be in Jamestown, and therefore it will be there. If everything in this wicked world were just as it ought to be, we would be living in the millennium period, which everyone knows is several years in the future. The truth of the matter is that the fact that the capital ought to be in Jamestown does not materially brighten the chances of getting it there, except in the imagination of the enthusiastic. This is an extremely practical age, and the way to get what you want is to use practical methods. Plainly then, if Jamestown wants the capital she must come up here with a roll in each pocket and do more than that—she must unwrap the rolls. Of course Bismarck wants the capital to remain here and wants it to stay worse than any other town seems to want it removed. There is a feeling among a large number of delegates that as the territory now has a \$161,000 building the capital should stay here until the new state is in condition to build another. Of course Jamestown, Grand Forks, and Devils Lake want the location submitted to a vote and then the two places receiving the highest number of votes to be voted on again. This would leave Jamestown out in the cold. The Jamestown people want the first four towns taken. There is a movement on foot to locate the capital at Bismarck until otherwise provided by law, which would leave the matter to the coming legislature. This movement has considerable strength behind it and looks as if it might win. The capital question is the most perplexing of which the convention has to deal. If Jamestown people are building any air castles on the strength of it being the seat of government of the new state, they had best place but little faith in the permanence and solidity of the edifices. It is for Jamestown's interest that the capital remain at Bismarck unless it comes to Jamestown, and her representatives ought to realize this fact and not start the wheels rolling until it is known where it will stop.

A meeting of lawyers was held this evening and the initial steps were taken to form a state bar association. Hon. E. W. Camp presided and Major Hamilton acted as secretary. Messrs. Spaulding of Fargo, Hill of Grand Forks, and Fleming of Ellendale, were appointed a committee to formulate a call for a meeting to be held in the court house at Fargo, August 20th, at 1:30 a. m. for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a state bar association.

The convention has received an invitation, not entirely official, but sufficient so, nevertheless, for all practical purposes, to go to Standing Rock and witness the diplomatic contest between the United States commissioners and John Grass, the Sioux statesman. It is thought the invitation will be accepted.

Excursions to the Bad Lands have become a prominent feature of social life here. A large party went to Glendive Saturday afternoon. On the return trip, Sunday, they met other excursionists at Medora, and the whole party returned to Bismarck yesterday morning.

Happily Married.

Bismarck Tribune: From the St. Charles (Minn.) Union it is learned that on Wednesday, July 17th, Mr. Richard H. Johnson of this city and Miss May Poole of Menoken, were united at the residence of the bride's parents in Leroy Minn. Both are so well and favorably known here that Bismarckers rejoice over the happy union, sending congratulations to both bride and groom and wishing them success and happiness.

The bride is a sister of Mrs. T. K. Smith of Jamestown. Both ladies are well known to many residents here, who join in the general expression of hearty wishes for the future prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

Lee Monument Completed.

RICHMOND, Va., July 31.—The Lee monument is now rapidly nearing completion. Governor Lee says that he is confident that if the statue of Gen. R. E. Lee be delivered by the middle of November the unveiling of the monument will take place between the middle of November and first of December. Col. Archer Anderson, of this city, will deliver the oration on this occasion.

Lucky Fishers.

MAESHALL, Mo., July 31.—Information has just been received that the estate of a man named Fisher, who died in Ger-vidal about a year ago, is about to be divided among the American heirs, of whom there are seventy-two, twenty-two of them living in this county and several in Illinois. The estate is valued at \$31,000,000.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

To Be Invited to Consider Dakota's Greatest Necessity.

The senate committeemen who are to study the problem of irrigating and reclaiming western lands will have the Dakota situation placed before them ere they return to Washington. LaMoure county commissioners have appointed three well known citizens of that county to lay the matter of irrigating prairie lands by artesian water supply before this committee of the Senate, and the LaMoure committee is in hopes of enlisting other counties to co-operate with it in bringing this matter before our United States senators. They hope to induce them to visit Dakota and make a careful investigation of the questions involved. The committee consists of Senator Stewart, chairman, and Messrs. Allison, Plumb, Hiseock, Gorman, Reagan, and Jones, of Arkansas. Maj. Powell, the director of the geological survey, will meet the senators at St. Paul and will probably accompany them. They expect to reach St. Paul during this present week. Hon. Waldo M. Potter has gone to St. Paul to meet the congressional committee. The Huron chairman telegraphed him Monday morning that the committee would be in Fargo today. He does not believe however, they will reach there until Wednesday morning. They will probably spend the day there then.

The Aberdeen News gives the following as an opinion of a Brown county farmer who has lately visited Arizona, southern California, Utah and other western states where irrigation is extensively and profitably established. In those sections where he passed through, the water supply comes largely, of course, from rivers and mountain streams, but on many occasions he had opportunity to inspect large tracts of land which were supplied by artesian wells alone, and which were practically deserts before reclaimed by means of the moisture drawn from the bowels of the earth. At Riverside, Cal., he found the main supply came from the wells and the Gage system of water works, and here the results had been simply magnificent. In his opinion the success of the system in Dakota is hardly a matter for speculation, but is as good as assured from the very start. To be sure, the best results might not be obtained at the outset, for it requires skill and experience to successfully irrigate the land and regulate the supply of water so that it is just sufficient for the crops and no more or no less. The ditching, of course, is attended with some expense, but he believes the loss of one good crop would amount to no more than the cost.

Practical engineers consulted with reference to this work in Dakota said their plan would be to sink the well at the highest point on the land sought to be irrigated. Here a large basin is formed, the water in which will be several feet deep. From this the ditches may extend, following the elevations and rises in all their various crooks and turns and so placed that the water may be run from either side, onto the tracts devoted to crops. Temporary dams can be put in and the water handled with practically the greatest of ease and convenience.

Rumors Regarding Syndicates.

PATERSON, N. J., July 31.—The air is thick with rumors about efforts to obtain control of the various locomotive works and silk factories here, in addition to the brewing interests already secured. On the other hand it is reported that a syndicate of American capitalists has been formed for the establishment of a brewery in opposition to the English brewery syndicate.

All Parties Are Myths.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Chicago story that young Frank McCloud is coming to San Francisco to claim the \$2,000,000 fortune left by his mother, Mrs. E. C. Cook, is evidently a fake, as local probate records have nothing about Mrs. Cook's death. No one knows her here, and Jewett, her first husband, said to be a Constock mining superintendent who made this fortune, is also unknown.

Burke Must Come to Chicago.

WINNEPEG, Man., July 31.—Burke's application for a writ of habeas corpus was dismissed by a unanimous decision of the full court, and the prisoner again remanded for extradition. This settles the case here and Burke will be taken back to Chicago as soon as the formalities with the federal authorities at Ottawa, which will take about eight or ten days.

Another Immense Failure.

BOSTON, July 31.—The boot and shoe firm of E. & A. B. Batcheller, one of the largest in the city, has failed. Mr. Proctor, the assignee, says the liabilities will be over \$1,250,000, and the assets will approximate that amount. Four-fifths of the firm's indebtedness is to banks and individuals. The leather trade will not suffer, as the firm paid cash for most of its leather.

Senator Miners Quiet.

STREATOR, Ill., July 31.—Everything is quiet among the miners at the neighboring suburb of Kongley. Company A of the Fourth regiment left Monday for Springfield. Many of the miners entertain a deep feeling of hostility towards the militia, but no demonstration has been made since their departure and none is expected.

Mary's Mind Is All Right.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Henry E. Abbey, in an interview said that the report of Mary Anderson's insanity is absolutely untrue. Her mind is in no way affected by her illness.

Primary Pointers.

The republican primaries held throughout the county Saturday evening, to elect delegates to the county convention which will select nine delegates to the first state convention, were so intensely harmonious that the element of interest was crowded out entirely. The point at issue seemed to be whether the great majority of the party, represented by Alfred Dickey and Johnson Nickess, or that other wing with S. L. Glaspell and numerous ardent objects, should be the general favorite. The first named division was the easy winner—so easy in fact that discord is an impossible condition in the republican party of Stutsman county from the result as indicated.

The result in this city, by wards, is as follows:

- First ward—120 votes cast, five delegate elected, viz: Hewitt 90, Larcy 89, Wright 89, Camp 90, Frye 91.
- Second ward—144 votes, seven delegates elected, namely, Clark 90, Weber 95, Smith 101, Long 92, Vennum 143, Boynton 140, Giese 144; the last three being on both tickets.
- Third ward—77 votes cast, five delegates elected, as follows: Lyon 49, Ingraham 47, Baldwin 47, Peterson 49, McLain 48.
- Fourth ward—67 votes cast, these four delegates being elected candidates: Bosford 42, Yager 46, J. M. Trenary 42, Gray 42.

There was no complaint as to any unfairness. The caucuses were well attended, and no snap games to give any one a chance to locate a kick have been complained of. In fact Dr. Cloes of the Fourth ward, who has been an industrious worker for his faction, said the caucuses were the fairest of any he had ever attended.

COUNTRY PRECINCTS.

The following are the delegates elected from country precincts, so far heard from.

- Montpelier—Jno. Ford, Prosper Naze, Ypsilanti—H. E. Winfield, Frank Colby.
- Mount Pleasant—H. B. Merry, Mntz—Gene Clark, Peter Fried, Sharlow—J. W. Sharlow, Corinne—Dr. Langworthy, George Wright.
- Spiritwood Lake—R. E. Wallace, Anton Fried.
- Edmunds—Henry Hewitt, H. E. Sunday.
- Buchanan—N. E. Farnsworth, O. C. Christopherson.
- Pingree—W. A. Bartholomew, Fred W. Warner.
- Esler—Saml. Kempthorn, Alex Cummings.
- Melvin—Jas. Carter, W. F. Lenton, Windsor—H. W. Cowan, Chas. Morrow.
- Medina—S. G. Guilford, A. J. Hill.
- Eldridge—A. W. Cunningham, Wm. Hart, Thos. Pendray.
- Iowa—John Miltied.
- Spiritwood—E. J. Gleason, John Maloney.

Contests reported by W. H. Sherman and William Farley on general principles.

The Cow Bird.

Big flocks of young and old cow birds now rise and wheel and settle in every stable yard and cow-pen in the country, and even come into the center of the towns as well. These visitors are more numerous than tramps and much more tramping and shiftless in their dispositions. They want everything for nothing, and always get it. They are terrible polygamous and the ties of family relationship seem to have no weight with them whatever. In the spring they sneak around and lay their eggs in the nests of other birds, to save the trouble of building for themselves. The eggs are generally larger and are hatched out earlier than the others, giving the foster parents worlds of trouble and anxiety. The young cow birds eat about twice as much as the other young ones.

After getting able to fly, they frequently light upon the backs of horses and cows scratching for insects, and every old cow in the country likes the agreeable scratching sensation made by the cow-pen bird. The cow bunting, or cow blackbird, as it is often called, is trim in shape, active as a mouse, and wears a modest brownish black suit, entirely at variance with its vagrant, thievish and characterless mode of life.

North Dakota's Third Annual Fair.

The third territorial fair for North Dakota to be held under the patronage of the state and by authority of the legislature begins at Grand Forks Sept. 17th and continues five days. This is to be a bona fide exhibition of stock, agricultural and horticultural productions, and mechanical arts. Ten thousand dollars in premiums are guaranteed by the tax payers and every effort to give the people a good show will be made. Many of the money spenders who like a little amusement in their own artless Japanese way, will be sorry to learn that no games are to be allowed in the grounds, and nothing to offend the taste of the most fastidious stallion keeper or bull owner will be permitted. The Herald prints a very noble premium list and guide to the fair. Gerald Pierce of Bismarck, is the accomplished secretary, and our own stockman and active rustler, Capt. Wade is president.

What is the Number of Sam's Pass?

Fargo Argus: The "one republican lawyer" who joined the "eleven farmer republicans"—to elect Stimmel president of the last council—Gaspel of Jamestown—has brought two damage suits against the N. P. for large sums. Stimmel's annual is \$314.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

The Judiciary Committee makes its report—E. W. Camp presents Mayor Fuller's invitation for the Convention to Adjourn to Jamestown.

Bismarck, July 24.—[Special]—The judiciary committee has at last completed its labors and reported to the convention. The committee recommends that a supreme court of three judges be established, that there be six judicial districts with as many judges, and that the present system of justices of the peace be retained.

The committee report in favor of holding all terms at the capital. The term of the judges of the supreme court shall be six years, any vacancy by death or other cause, to be filled by the appointment of governor, the appointee to serve until the next general election. No person shall be eligible to the office of supreme judge who is not a citizen of the United States, thirty years of age and a citizen of the state at least five years. To be eligible to the judgeship of the district court, the candidate must be twenty-five years of age and a resident of the state two years prior to the day of election.

The judicial districts are created as follows: Number one shall consist of the counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson and Grand Forks; number two, Ramsey, Towner, Benson, Pierce, Hettinger, Bottineau, McHenry, Church, Renville, Stevens, Ward, Mountrail, Garfield, Flannery and B. Ford; number three, Cass, Steele and Traill; number four, Richland, Ransom, Sargent, Dickey and McIntosh; number five, Logan, La. Moore, Stutsman, Barnes, Wells, Foster, Eddy and Griggs; number six, Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, Sheridan, McLean, Morton, Oliver, Mercer, Williams, Sykes, Hettinger, Bowman, Billings, McKenzie, Dunn, Wallace and Alfred, and that portion of the Sioux Indian reservation lying north of the Seventh standard parallel.

The invitation of the citizens of Jamestown to have the convention adjourn to that place to complete its work was presented by Mr. Camp. The invitation was signed by Mayor Fuller and it guarantees free entertainment to the delegates during the remainder of the session. The Scandinavian temperance society of North Dakota has petitioned the convention on behalf of the Scandinavian inhabitants to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor in the state.

The articles regarding the organization of counties and townships came up for consideration, but it was recommended to standing committees. This is considered a victory for those who are opposed to loading down the constitution with such matters as the location of county seats, which should be left to the legislature.

The consideration of the complete constitution, introduced by Williams of Burleigh, has been postponed until after the committees have all reported.

The convention adjourned without debating a question or introducing new matter.

ON THE SIDE.

L. R. Casey was an addition to the Jamestown throng in the capital city today.

The rumored transfer of the controlling interest in the Bismarck Tribune is still only a rumor. The deal is hanging fire, but may eventuate some day. Messrs. Long and Tuttle, the gentlemen who are negotiating for the stock, are experienced newspaper men and are widely known. They would continue to make the Tribune, what it has always been under Mr. Jewell's management—a leading paper in the territory.

The little county of Richland sends out about as good men as any of them. She has reason to be proud of her delegation in the con. con. There are Lauder and Purcell and Slotten—each of them with a chairmanship. Slotten is said to be the most solid Scandinavian in the convention. Everybody knows and likes Lauder. His reputation travels ahead of him and he is recognized for what he is—an able man. The republicans and democrats of Richland county seem to have vied with each other in the selection of competent delegates. The latter party chose W. E. Purcell of Wahpeton, ex-United States district attorney, and a gentleman who is proving himself one of the best men in the convention. In addition to her delegates, Richland county has here fat and jolly Fred Falley, whose genial ways and treacherous pen have opened wide for him the way to recognition when he gets his friends all they want and goes into politics for himself.

When one becomes thoroughly acquainted with the personnel of the convention he can't but admit that despite its unamericanism the minority representation scheme which Bill Springer forced upon us, has not been without one good result. He of course will be as much opposed to the scheme as ever, but will be impressed with the idea that the democrats improved their opportunity when he glanced over the convention and sees such democrats as Carland of Burleigh, Purcell of Richland, O'Brien of Ramsey, Noble of Bottineau, Appleton of Pembina, Blewett of Stutsman, Lowell of Cass, Griggs of Grand Forks, and Marinar of Walsh. The democrats elected their best men.

Bismarck is the Mecca of politicians during the convention and the talk here is about as near right as that any where in the territory. Now that Martin Ryan has been prevailed upon to again unfurl the flag of the forlorn hope and call a democratic state convention, the boys on the other side of the house have been stirred up to do a little talking. The sentiment among the democratic delegates is that Purcell should be nominated for governor. They feel a great deal surer that he will be the man than they believe that he has pulled off. Well, I further believe that the next turn of the kaleidoscope will exhibit him in the light of a candidate for the United States senate. Wait and see. Secretary Richardson, who is a short, portly, clean shaven gentleman with courtly manners and a benevolent cast of countenance, is making himself remarkably affable and familiar-like with the delegates. There

Purcell, "Brother" Price, "Brother" Camp, "Brother" Harris and "Brother" Caldwell. A stranger would have supposed he had run into a meeting of Presbyterian ministers or a company of monks. This is prayer meeting night and perhaps the gentleman had their thoughts fixed on that fact.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Whitford have issued invitations promiscuously for a reception Thursday evening, at which the recipients are invited to meet Gov. and Mrs. Ordway. The governor will leave in a few days to take up his residence on his Walsh county stock farm. It is well known that he has no particular love for South Dakota and his detention thus long in Bismarck has been due mainly to the fact that he desired to assist the North Dakota members of the joint commission to divide the territorial property. The governor's acquaintance with territorial affairs is extensive and he has given the committee some valuable pointers about matters which might otherwise have been covered up.

At today's session Parson's of Rolette, introduced a resolution providing for the publication in newspapers of the constitution. It's a good idea and ought to be carried. He wants it fixed so that the legislature will provide payment. The constitution must be submitted to a vote and in order that the people may vote knowingly, the document should be placed in their hands. There is no better way to get it there than through the newspapers. Parson is the only editor in the convention, but he proposes to work for the fraternity's interests.

After slumbering for lo! these many days, the matter of adjourning to Jamestown bobbed up serenely this afternoon. E. W. Camp presented the invitation which was signed by Mayor Fuller. It made no stir and nobody said anything. It will be called up probably tomorrow. One delegate said tonight that the \$20,000 appropriation has been nearly exhausted and that if the people of Jamestown had more money than they knew what to do with, they wanted to pay the expenses of the convention, but was not the man to object. How many there are of a like mind will probably not be known until the roll is called on the proposition.

The committee on judiciary reported today. The territory is divided into six circuit court districts. Stutsman being about the geographical center of the fifth. It makes the three supreme court judges elected at large, and fixes the term of office of such judges at six years. Tomorrow a minority report will be presented. The disagreement is on the subject of county courts.

COMMITTEES REPORT

On Temperance, School Lands, Education, Impeachment, Executive, Legislature and Suffrage.—Adjournment in Favorable Hands.

Bismarck, July 25. (Special.) The invitation of the citizens of Jamestown for the adjournment of the convention to that place was today referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Moer of La. Moore, Scott of Barnes and Mencham of Foster.

This has been a field day for committee reports. The temperance committee reported in favor of submitting constitutional prohibition to a vote of the people and it was adopted.

The report of the committee on school lands provides that after one year from the assembly of the first legislature the lands may be disposed of as follows: No more than one-fourth of the lands shall be sold within five years. No more than one-half of the remainder in ten years. The remainder may be sold as soon as salable at not less than \$10 per acre. The proceeds from these sales shall be a trust fund, which the state shall never diminish, the interest alone to be expended.

The legislative committee's report provides that the senate shall consist of not less than thirty or more than fifty members, and that the house shall have not less than sixty nor more than 140, to be elected for two and four years respectively; provides that the trading of votes among members shall be considered bribery. The session shall not exceed ninety days, for which the compensation shall be \$200 and the mileage ten cents. No act shall take effect until sixty days after adjournment.

The articles proposed by the impeachment committee are voluminous, and of little interest to the general reader. Of course all trials shall be before the senate.

The report on education prohibits sectarianism in the schools and leaves everything else to the legislature.

The report on the executive provides that the governor shall hold his office for two years or until his successor is qualified; no person eligible to be governor or lieutenant governor who is not thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state at least two years; gives the governor power to disapprove of any item or part of any item or part of any bill making appropriations, and the parts approved shall become law. The governor's salary shall be \$3,000 per year, lieutenant governor \$1,000, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of schools and public lands, commissioner of insurance, commissioners of railroads, and attorney general shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,000.

The suffrage question is disposed of in committee by favoring the submitting of the female franchise to a vote of the people. The joint commissioners are still sparing for points and apparently neither are scoring.

ON THE SIDE.

A gentleman of prominence in political circles, who has the reputation of being a shrewd observer, said last night to The Alert correspondent: "You've heard all of this talk about John Miller and his refusal to enter the gubernatorial canvass. Do you know how I size it up? Well, I further believe that the next turn of the kaleidoscope will exhibit him in the light of a candidate for the United States senate. Wait and see." Secretary Richardson, who is a short, portly, clean shaven gentleman with courtly manners and a benevolent cast of countenance, is making himself remarkably affable and familiar-like with the delegates. There

are some here who say that the secretary is ambitious enough to think himself pretty good senatorial timber; in explanation of his unwonted levity.

Major Edwards is here keeping cases on everybody and telling the Argus readers what is going on. He sends up a big package of papers every day and they all see the Argus.

The Jamestown invitation to the convention was today referred, on motion of Mr. Camp, to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Sam Moer, J. W. Scott of Valley City, and Banker Mencham of Carrington. The prospects are a great deal more flattering for a favorable report from the committee than for an acceptance by the convention.

The time within which committees were instructed to report expired today. A large number of reports were received. Several committees who were unable to report were granted further time. These reports will furnish meat for the convention, and longer sessions may be looked for. It now seems likely that the convention may get through its work by one week from next Saturday night.

Dr. Bartlett of Dickey county, is one of the characters of the convention. He was formerly a steamboat captain, but now wears a silk tie and talks temperance. The doctor, by the way, is the father of Miss Carrie J. Bartlett, the noted female preacher, journalist, etc. The daughter must have inherited her talent for talk and disputation from her father. He is one of the most entertaining men in Bismarck, and most any time in the earlier hours of the evening can be seen around the Sheridan surrounded by a crowd of interested listeners. The words that fall from the doctor's lips are words of wisdom, and many are they that hearken thereto.

It is possible that the joint committee to divide the territorial "swag" may reach an agreement within a few days. The urgent requests of the South Dakota convention will evidently have their effect.

Mandan Pioneer: Mr. E. W. Camp of Jamestown, the chairman of the North Dakota commission, has been known for several years by his near neighbors as an able lawyer and a coming man—by force of his ability. But this is the first time he has taken any prominent part in territorial politics, and he is making his mark. There are some politicians who have an eye to the fitness of things, who are mentioning him as a probable follower of Judge Rose on the bench. Mr. Camp is a young man, but everybody who knows him says that he has the making of an excellent judge. He is one of the lawyers in the country who is an indefatigable student.

The game of base ball to be played by delegates to the constitutional convention will not be between the prohibitionists and antis, as it will be pretty difficult to find nine thoroughbred sports to declare themselves in favor of prohibition. The contest will be between the democrats and the republicans, and will be for such stakes, forfeits or feasts as may be hereafter agreed upon. It is gleaned from the heated discussions heard on all sides that Mr. Moer of La. Moore will be the captain of the republican team, and that Mr. Blewett of Stutsman will command the democratic athletes.

TAXATION AND JUDICIARY

These Committee Reports Before the Con. Con.—Jamestown's Invitation Refused.—That Joint Commission.

Bismarck, July 26.—[Special]—A memorial to congress praying for experiments by the general government with a view to ascertaining whether or not irrigation for North Dakota is practicable was introduced, and referred to a committee of which President Fancher is chairman.

A petition was received from the Pembina County Alliance asking that the convention abolish the office of county commissioner and that the chairmen of township boards shall constitute the county board.

The committee to whom was referred the invitation of the city of Jamestown for an adjournment of the convention to that place reported the same back today with a recommendation that it be not accepted. The convention adopted the report and instructed the chief clerk to inform Mayor Fuller of the convention's refusal to accept.

The minority report of the judiciary committee, signed by Bartlett, Silby, Moer, Johnson, Robertson, Stevens and Rour was submitted today. It provides for the election of a county judge in each organized county, whose term of office shall be two years. It gives county courts original jurisdiction in all matters of probate guardianship and settlements of estates of deceased persons and in all cases of lunacy. In counties having a population of 2,000 or over, these courts shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with district courts in all civil cases wherein amount in controversy exceeds \$1,000; provides for allowance of writs or appeal to district courts. The qualifications for the position of county judge in counties with over 2,000 population are the same as those of district judge, and the salary in such counties shall be \$1,500. The office of justice of the peace is virtually abolished.

The committee on revenue has submitted its proposed article for the constitution. It leaves taxation in the hands of the legislature with these restrictions, the rate not to be more than four mill on the dollar; all property shall be taxed by a uniform rule of its value in money; property owned by the United States, state, county, municipal corporations, schools, cemetery, religious or charitable associations shall be exempt, and cultivated and unencultivated lands of the same value.

There is still a difference of \$25,000 between the two committees of the joint commission, but the chairmen have been authorized to adjust this. The main features of the settlement have been agreed upon and the work will soon be accomplished.

ON THE SIDE.

The article on militia reported from the committee yesterday and recommended to pass by the committee of the whole is the one introduced by Mr. Blewett. It will undoubtedly become a part of the constitution. Right here it might be well to remark, in addition to proving himself an intelligent, useful and hard working member, Mr. Blewett is fast becoming the most popular of the seventy-five. The boys are talking about Andy for state auditor on the democratic ticket.

Hon. Fred Adams of Whatcom, W. T., was visiting old scenes and acquaintances in Bismarck today. Fred, since he has located on the sound, professes to say that the country is very much better than when he was writing letters to the Cooperstown Courier, giving the coast a bad deal. He says there is nothing in his paper now except final proof notices, and seems to be satisfied to have it that way.

This morning's train brought a "big four" from Jamestown to increase our representation in the lobby. It consisted of Postmaster Klaus, Capt. McGinnis, Wm. M. Lloyd and I. C. Wade. Their arrival in a body created somewhat of a sensation, and the Bismarck people are regarding their movements with suspicion. It is generally thought their presence is in some way connected with or due to the rumor that there is a move on foot in the convention not only to locate the public institutions, but to designate the permanent capital. There has been more or less talk about the convention fixing the permanent capital, and the movement is said to be in the interest of Bismarck. The Jamestown people are wide awake, as their presence here demonstrates.

A MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL

was played this afternoon and evening between nines picked from the republicans and democrats of the convention. On the republican side there were Parsons, Moer, Rolfe, Bean, Camp, Peterson, Rowe, Brown, and Colton. The nine democrats were Glick, Blewett, Noble, McBride, Best, Marinar, O'Brien, Bell and Powers. The game was one of those old-fashioned laughable ones such as the fat and lean men used to play when straight arm pitching was in vogue. The "all round sports" are in a minority in the convention and as the other fellows had a working fit they could not get away to commence the game until after five o'clock. Four innings were played and it was dark when they quit. The batteries were Bell and Blewett for the democrats and Moer and Parsons for the republicans. Camp played second base for the republicans and President Fancher umpired the game. The "demies" were first at bat. Glick got to first, Blewett lined out a two bagger and a home run hit sent them all home. When the republicans came to bat they began pasting the ball in in defiance to the suggestion of his appetite that it was supper time, left the grounds. At the beginning of the third inning Rolfe who had been playing first, went in to catch and Parsons lit his pipe and went to the initial bag. The game abounded in amusing plays, but Colton the frisky coal baron, was the star comedian and took the base runner's medal. His "bay window" don't give his knees free action but he set a killing pace, nevertheless, and always got to the base ahead of the ball. In the larceny of a bag Colton can give them all pointers. In stealing home in the first inning he made a great slide, tore his trousers and covered himself with dust and glory. When the umpire said "safe at home" Colton smiled and remarked that the injury to himself and his apparel didn't amount to anything. Of course the republicans won the game.

For some reason Hon. M. N. Johnson of Nelson county, who is so super-sensitive in regard to what the newspapers say about him that he wanted Marshall McClure of Devils Lake, excluded from the floor of the convention, never has it come easy for him either at home or abroad. The Nelson County News says that Mr. Johnson has been using the office of District Attorney in his own interests and records the following in support thereof: "Johnson's 106 whistling cases against the railroad company were knocked out in court last week, on account of defective papers. These cases by the way are fairly illustrative of the character of the man. Johnson has a case against the railroad company for ejecting him from one of their trains; to 'get even' he commences action against them in the name of the county, for the crime of failing to have their engine sound their whistles when passing the crossing in front of his house, bringing 106 separate actions, thereby using his position as district attorney to involve the county in useless litigation to enable him to 'pay off' a fancied injury to himself. These cases are now decided against the county, it is to be hoped Mr. Johnson will have the manhood to pay the costs himself."

REACHED AN AGREEMENT.

The Joint Commission Finally Does Business—\$42,500 in Cash is The Amount Paid to North Dakota by the Southern Twin.

Bismarck, July 27. (Special.) Over two-thirds of the members of the constitutional convention departed for their homes last night and, although the convention yesterday refused to take a recess until Tuesday next there was not a quorum at roll call this afternoon, and no business could be transacted. The committee on legislative apportionment is at work and is almost ready to report, although there are some opposed to the plan favored by the majority. The joint commission reached an agreement this evening by which South Da-

kota pays North Dakota \$42,500 in full of all accounts for the excess of the construction of the relief from liability for tax paid on erroneous assessment of Northern Pacific railroad lands and in consideration of minor differences.

The territorial library goes to South Dakota, she having made the highest bid, \$4,000.

Each state takes the public institutions located therein and assumes the bonded indebtedness on the same.

ON THE SIDE.

Bismarck Tribune: Inasmuch as the South Dakota members of the joint commission will soon complete their labors here and return to Sioux Falls, Superintendent McClellan of the Northern Pacific has invited them to accept the hospitality of the road and take a trip to the Bad Lands today. As several of the party have never seen this interesting part of Dakota, the invitation has been accepted and the party will leave for the west at noon today.

Sealed bids for the territorial library were made by the respective commissions of North Dakota and South Dakota yesterday, and when opened it was found that South Dakota's bid of \$4,000 was the higher, so the library will go to the south. North Dakota's bid is said to have been \$750.

The Same Old Game.

The Farmers Alliance is insisting that all the offices of the new state belong to the farmers by right of numbers. It alleges that the majority of the members are republicans, will remain republicans and will secure the offices as straight republicans. If this is true, how is it that one of the most prominent alliance speakers, an ex-member of the legislature, said at an Eddy county meeting last week, that the alliance should select the best men in the field, regardless of occupation or political affiliation, and support them at the polls, whether they are members of the organization or not.

The democrats are going to put up a complete state ticket and there will be some good men on it, as democrats go. Will the old time republican farmer, who was a republican in the states, vote for a democrat because, in the judgment of some alliance speaker, he is the best man?

The men who are seeking the farmer's votes and placing the farmer in a false position, are not, as a rule, genuine farmers, but fellows from the town or city, who only live in North Dakota for office or the sake of getting out again by an election to an office that will carry them abroad for their health and pocket book's sake. The real interests of North Dakota farmers do not lie in the hands of such men, and The Alert believes that the Stutsman county farmers are too intelligent and too sensible to be "worked for suckers" by smooth talk which conceals a candidate for something or other every time.

From the way that the farmers are being talked to by some alliance speakers, one would think they were being taken for children, as, for instance, to claim before a practical farmer that the judgements, where legal training and a special education is necessary, can be just as well filled by "an honest farmer" as by a life-long student and practitioner of the law. What nonsense, to talk to a Stutsman county farmer, or any other farmer.

The Original Map.

The Alert finds a Northern Pacific wall map spread out over the east half of the southeast quarter of the editorial department. This vision of the country in which Dakota still figures as a whole, came from the artistic Col. James B. Pond, the assistant general passenger agent of the road, who is also well known as a leader of the railroad men's Y. M. C. A. and an earnest bible student of the Saintly city, besides. Col. Pond himself describes the big map as being one of the first that was ever published, the original of those mysterious characters which ancient Belsazzar saw and thought was handwriting on the wall, but which the king afterwards acknowledged as being the map of the Northern Pacific, the great dining car route to the Pacific coast.

Wells County Items.

Wells county's assessment increase was \$126,000 for last year, and a population increase of 700. Wells county makes a good showing.

General Manager Barnes of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co., states that the Sykeston elevator is the only one out of thirty in this part of Dakota which has been kept open during the entire season.

Politics are quiet, the improvement in crops overshadowing every thing else. The primaries for the state convention have not been held yet, and the Gazette at Sykeston thinks it time that a call for the same be made.

General Manager Leavitt of the Gull River Lumber Co., accompanied by the Dakota manager, C. E. Blackwell of Jamestown made, a trip of inspection along the J. & N. last week, visiting Wells County. The firm, one of the largest and most popular in the northwest, intends to enlarge business at Sykeston, and put in a coal yard in addition to the lumber yard there. The company will keep up its reputation at all points, and wherever possible enlarge its business. This is one of the corporations farmers, merchants, middle men and every one else is friendly to, and glad to do business with.

Speaking of the general crop outlook in the county the Gazette says: Crop reports from all sections indicate a glorious improvement over those of two weeks ago, in most localities from 35 to 50 per cent and some will even exceed that. Except in a few cases where every vestige of life had disappeared the grain is coming along in fine shape and unless struck by an unusually early frost, will succeed in making a fair crop, in most instances

enough to furnish seed and a good living until next season. Long experience in Dakota has proven that in dry seasons frosts do not occur until very late, and therefore no danger is apprehended from that source. In Wells county a better and more hopeful feeling reigns than has been witnessed for many a day, and a drive through the crop section shows that our farmers have every reason to rejoice. The country is not ruined by any means, and the few who talked of deserting it for the frozen-out, bug-eaten, over-flooded eastern states would show a lack of good sense in doing so. Stay by Dakota. She will be a winner in the end.

Encampment Notes.

Notes of the G. A. R. camp at Spiritwood lake, from the Valley City Democrat.

On Tuesday evening the camp had scarcely gotten their tents pitched before a light rain set in, sufficient to dampen the grass, and then commenced the campers first "trouble." Mrs. C. E. Vandusen of Jamestown has so succinctly and graphically described this "trouble" in her report to The Alert that we take the liberty of publishing it.

The recitations of Miss LaFollett and Miss May Miller, at the Friday night campfire, were splendidly rendered.

The grand rounds were made at midnight Tuesday, and it was found that all had the counter-sing (Lizzards) except one poor victim, who gave it "crocodiles." He was at once seized and led away before the Mystic Inner Court, where—where we draw a veil.

Miss Addie Fields, the "Grace Darling" of the party, was never at camp unless paddling her own canoe. It is said that she it was who rescued the lost and shipwrecked maidens from a terrible fate.

Mrs. Vennum, Mrs. VanDusen (Mrs. Wells), Mrs. Teal, Mrs. Merry and Mrs. Miller were the life and spirit of the Jamestown campers.

The boys threaten to make active members of the two ladies who attempted to spy into the mysteries of the "Inner Circle," as they keep the "secrets" well.

Comrade D. B. McLain and wife added much to the enjoyment of the campers.

Commander Calkins deserves great credit for his earnest endeavors to make the comrades and their friends comfortable.

Comrade B. F. Walden of Hope, drove seventy miles to meet with "the boys."

Comrades John Vennum and Graves in a camp, are a whole team and a boss to hire.

A Breeze from Devils Lake.

Judge McClory of Devils Lake, was in town last night, bound for Bismarck. To a leading and rather comprehensive question, concerning affairs political in his Satanic majesty's realm, from an Alert reporter, he replied: "Yes, Mr. Hansbrough has some following in Ramsey county that will support him in his congressional aspirations. There is Percival, who owes to him his appointment as public examiner by our South Dakota governor. Then the dude element, led by Wishart, is for him, to a man. I am opposed to Mr. Hansbrough myself, and am on a little trip now, the object of which is not entirely in his interests—whatever may be the result. He has antagonized the working element in the republican party by bolting the ticket in every election ever held in the county, beginning successfully with the old Raymond fight in '83, and ending, disastrously, last fall. His war cry is the purity of his republicanism, when the truth is, he has never supported the regular nominees. He is pre-eminently a 'rule or ruin' character and we are going to bury him so deep under adverse primary votes that his candidates for delegates to the state convention will merely be mentioned in the tellers' reports among the 'scattering.'" "Oh, Johnson of Lakota, doesn't do any harm—serves to advertise the country as the possessor of a rare freak. If he had been there in '83, he doubtless would have been thrown in the lake as a nuisance, but we have become intensely law abiding since then and otherwise so improved that nothing of this kind ever happens, any more. Both phases of society have their advantages and I will not venture to decide upon their respective merits."

Lieutenant Creel was elected register of deeds purely on his merits. He is one of the strongest men in the county and is increasing his influence daily and knows how to use it to the best interest of the people.

Yes, Emmet Orr is back there again—just as big a d—d fool as he ever was, creates as much trouble for his victims and amusement for everybody else. Don't think we will ever let him leave. The chances are, however, that somebody will kill him one of these days in a fit of desperation of his own creation. Oh, he's a star!"

Advertised Letters.

List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Jamestown, Dakota, for the week ending July 29, 1898.

LADIES.

Kinney, Miss Ada Kelley, Mrs. Adelle Slattor, Mrs. Nettie Wright, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Miss July.

GENTLEMEN.

Brown, D. E. Clark, H. B. C. Umms, Jas. Francisco, George Kyser, Ed. I. McCrimmon, I. A. McMillan, J. A. Panka, Wm. Rae, Michael Richards, Mortimer Tompkins, Wm. Wheelan, N.

If not called for within 90 days, will be sent to the dead letter office. In calling for these letters, please say advertised and give date.

A. KLAUS, P. M.

A Dakota man writes home the past week that 2,000 buildings have been started in Helena since April first, but that operations are suspended on most of them. Over 3,000 mechanics are idle. Not a green spear of grass is to be seen anywhere and cattlemen bound to suffer for food and water throughout the territory.

THE WALLS COMING DOWN.

A Growing Disposition to Share the Pleasures of Beautiful Grounds.

A man of wealth, residing in a beautiful suburban town, pointed out to me with delight that there was not a wall or even a fence remaining to divide the six successive estates, some dating back to colonial days, some quite recent, of which his was one.

It is impossible to deny that there is something very attractive in the privacy created by the wall. The world is left outside, and the family is as free within its own domain as if it lived on a planet of its own.

On the whole the values of farm animals, as reported by correspondents, are but little changed from the returns of January, 1888, but for the period beginning with 1880 the changes in the relative values of the different classes have been very marked.

Desirable Varieties of Field Corn. The Leaning corn is a dark variety of field corn that is attracting attention. Peter Henderson claims that it withstands severe drought, attributable to its earliness in maturing, strong and vigorous growth and its stocky nature.

James J. H. Gregory says: "Of all the large southern varieties suitable for the silo, last season settled the question in the minds of those who tested it, that the Leaning is the best. It is tall and leafy, and the large ears will mature in Central New England."

The cars are set low down, and nearly always grow two to each stalk. The cob is small and red, and the golden colored grains are deep and long. Henderson recommends Golden Dew Drop as a trustworthy flint variety of field corn for northern planting.

In the Pioneer cemetery, in Richfield, Summit county, O., side by side upon a modest lot rises four small mounds of turf which mark the resting place of four children of John Brown and of his wife, Mary. The children died in 1843, and within four days of each other, of a disease which was epidemic at the time.

Through all the dreary night of death in peaceful slumbers may you rest. And when eternal day shall dawn, And shades and death have passed and gone, Oh, may you then, with glad surprise, In God's own image wake and rise.

Madison.—Over 5,000 persons heard Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage of Brooklyn, and F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago give addresses at Monono Lake Assembly.

OUR ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The Horse Breeding Industry—Sheep Husbandry—Relative Values of Animals.

According to recent reports of the national statistician, the increased attention to horse breeding noticeable in past years still continues, stimulated no doubt to some extent by the low value of cattle.

There appears to be a slight further reduction in the number of sheep, but there are evidences of reassurance in the future of sheep husbandry, and already in some sections a slight increase is perceptible.

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Queer Partners.

Sturgis, S. D., Record: Prospectors in town from Wyoming claim to have seen an antelope and a wolf in company together. When first noticed the antelope was circling and cavorting around a spot where the prospectors had camped.

Found on the Desk. "T. H. Bowditch dropped in on us at a very early hour this morning. We failed to obtain any important political pointers in the coming caucuses—but Thomas gazed upon the familiar scenes of the old Alert office and called to mind the grand old times when he was city editor and general utility of that great and glorious sheet with Colonel Warnock, the power behind the throne whose powerful utterance as editor in chief called forth the plaudits of the entire country, because he was the staunchest advocate of true republicanism in the territory at that time—but alas, things have changed, McClure is struggling with the iron hand of fate on the border of the river Styx (Devils Lake D. T.) with no Charon to carry him across in the life boat.

Wheat Assessment. According to the assessor of LaMoure county, says the Chronicle, there was a big difference in the amount of grain which was furnished for assessment by the Northern Pacific Elevator company, and the amount actually found in two elevators on examination.

Turtle Mountain Items. There is a pottery kiln at Dunsenith which turns out a fine assortment of good ware, which is readily sold to neighboring merchants.

The increased valuation of Rolette county for 1889, according to the assessor's returns, just completed, amounts to \$174,011, against \$304,077 in the year 1887.

Dunsenith Times: It is estimated that over one hundred mowers are at work in the mountains. Some parties have come over a hundred and twenty-five miles to find hay to feed their stock the coming winter.

Turtle Mountain Star: The Northern Pacific railroad surveyors, escorted by a body guard of our Dunsenith friends, made a preliminary survey for a line of road through the mountains last week in the direction of Brandon from Dunsenith, and the result of the survey is anxiously awaited.

There is reported from the country north of Brandon, in Manitoba, a complete crop failure for that entire region. Letters from friends there state that everything of vegetable life has been burned up by the heat and drought; and that the people are suffering for provisions, and that they do not know what to do to live through the coming winter.

In Rolette county, says the St. John Review, the heaviest rain for many a day visited that region last Sunday night, fully an inch and a half of water having fallen. The crops are springing up at a tremendous pace, and unless some unforeseen calamity is visited upon them, farmers will reap a tolerably fair crop.

Averse to Allotment. Devils Lake Capital: Mr. Cribbs United States special agent to treat with the Cut Head Sioux Indians on the Ft. Totten reservation for the allotment of lands in severalty, has been busy during the last two weeks trying to obtain their consent, but so far has been unsuccessful.

Always an Organ With "Strings."

There always have been and still are so many "strings" on the Capital and its reputed owners that our esteemed contemporary can not realize how any other business can be conducted without the association of "strings."

Among Errors Ruinous to Health. One of the most mischievous and most common is the indiscriminate and too frequent use of purgatives. Such medicines, if well chosen and seasonably resorted to, are certainly useful, but many persons select the worst, fly from one to the other, and employ them when there is no occasion, or their utility has ceased.

It Goes Everywhere. "The Burlington." If it is not known to all the traveling public, it ought to be, that the lines of the great Burlington system reach a greater number of important towns and cities in the west than the lines of any other railroad.

Convenient Markets, Good Soil, Pure Water and Excellent Climate. Are advantages to be considered when looking up a home, business location, farm, etc.

Monday, August 5, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Spiritwood farms, I will offer to the highest bidder all the harvesters, wagons, seeders, rollers, harrows, plows, steam threshers, and other machinery and implements lately in use on said farm.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children.

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

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.

TONIC-ALTERATIVE Bloodbider AND BLOOD RENEWER. The new vegetable remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache, Female Weakness, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dropsy, Scrofula, Pimples and Eruptions and Blood, Liver and Kidney diseases. It purifies the blood and it acts upon all organs and tissues of the body, and strengthens and builds up the system while it eradicates disease.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., July 18, 1889. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Rodrick Rose, Judge of the district court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T., on Thursday, September 5, 1889, viz:

WIND MILLS, FEED MILLS, PUMPS And Tank Heaters.

C. D. ALTON, 510 Fifth Ave. South.

LAW. FINAL PROOFS. LOANS. COLLECTIONS Real Estate. - - Insurance.

House Renting, Steamboat Tickets, Farms Managed, Taxes paid for non-residents

Established 1879. ALLEN & TRIMBLE.

A Benefactor Gone.

The gentleman, Charlemagne Tower of Waterville, New York, for whom Tower City in Cass county was named, died at his home in New York, Thursday last, at an advanced age. He was unusually liberal to the town which bore his name, donating much to churches, library, a newspaper and endowing a university.

HALF FARE.

5 HARVEST EXCURSIONS. 5

August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry ("Albert Lea Route") will sell upon above named dates round trip excursion tickets to points in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Indian Territory, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Missouri, Iowa, Louisiana and Alabama at rate of ONE FARE for round trip. Tickets good 30 days from date of sale.

Convenient Markets, Good Soil, Pure Water and Excellent Climate. Are advantages to be considered when looking up a home, business location, farm, etc.

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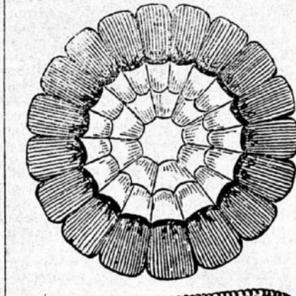
SHERIFF'S SALE.

TERMINAL OF DAKOTA, ss 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, upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of David Goodman and against T. D. Germain and Angus Gibson.

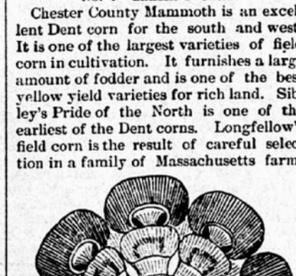
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NO. 1—LEANING CORN. Chester County Mammoth is an excellent Dent corn for the south and west. It is one of the largest varieties of field corn in cultivation.



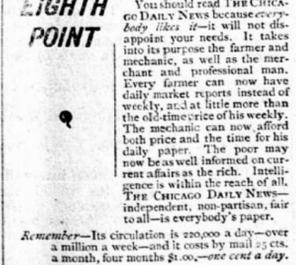
NO. 2—GOLDEN DEW DROP. Blunt's Prolific Field corn, a fine prolific white flint variety, although too late for New England, is an excellent sort for ensilage.



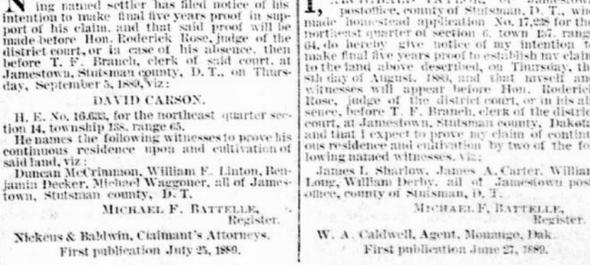
DEVICE FOR MENDING SHAFTS. The very simple, but effective and convenient, tool represented in the cut is, says Southern Cultivator, valuable for mending broken shafts or handles.



S. JACOBS OIL. You should read THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS because everybody likes it—it will not disappoint your needs. It takes into the purpose the farmer and mechanic, as well as the merchant and professional man.



BALDWIN & SMITH. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., July 18, 1889. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Rodrick Rose, Judge of the district court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T., on Thursday, September 5, 1889, viz:



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The Jamestown Alert

TERMS:

The Daily Alert is delivered in the city by carriers, at 75 cents a month.
 Daily, one year..... \$8.00
 Daily, six months..... 4.00
 Daily, three months..... 2.00
 Weekly, one year..... 2.00
 Weekly, six months..... 1.00

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) & WEEKLY

W. R. KELLOGG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC engineers are now examining the country between Leeds, North Dakota and the boundary line, with the expressed intention of running a survey direct to the Turtle mountains this season. Dunseith, in Rolette county, seems to be in line with the proposed route. The construction of the road is not very far distant; probably will be commenced next year.

The Northern Pacific company is gradually acquiring valuable and extensive franchises, as well as portions of constructed railroads, in Manitoba. The latest announcement is that this company has secured control of the Manitoba and Northwestern, an independent line running northwest from Winnipeg and tapping the great Assiniboine and Saskatchewan hard wheat region, about the greater portion of which little is yet known, but still enough to warrant the extreme efforts of a competing railroad system to get a foothold in the country—the greatest hard wheat district in the world.

This region stretches north for hundreds of miles, and is a country composed of fertile plains almost boundless in extent, rich in coal and iron, with a healthy climate, and particularly suited to the cultivation of grain. The great and but recently explored Saskatchewan river runs its two main branches from their sources, a few yards apart at the foot of the rocky mountains, where they are fed by the eternal glaciers, eastward, until uniting, the main river flows into lake Winnipeg. The length of the main stream is 200 miles, and that of the north branch over 550 miles. The south branch, nearly as long, drains a great portion of the provinces of Assiniboine and Alberta, equally rich and fertile.

The resources of all this vast territory, until within the last ten years, have been known only to hunters and trappers of the Hudson Bay company and to some occasional explorers or fame-seeking adventurers. A few forts, religious missions and trading posts have been established at great distances apart and most of them along the big river which is navigable for steamers for two thirds of its entire length. The whole region is a country of amazing fertility and undiscerned possibilities.

It is a matter of pride to know that the spirit of American enterprise is destined to bring about the fullest development of this domain, a spirit that has acquired title to a portion of the North American continent, and which by every right of conquest and reward for labor, should acquire title and possession to whatever is left that is worth having. The close of another year will witness a decided change in the railroad situation of North Dakota and Manitoba. The Canadian Pacific has to face a rival, eager and able to compete for acquisition of territory, for possession of business. The branch that will connect at Jamestown, North Dakota, the main line of the Northern Pacific in America with other lines in Manitoba will be the second ligament to bind the interests of these two countries together, interests that are predominately American.

The Capital, the boasting organ of the Farmers Alliance, published its first "ultimatum" last week. This ultimatum is a final proposition or condition which the honest farmers, according to the organ, offer to the republican party, and that is to change at this late hour the date of holding the state convention at Fargo, to about the middle of September. Nearly a month has passed by since the convention was called, and the organ has just found out that it had an "ultimatum" around the office to hurl at the party.

The Capital has been democratic so long that it can't get its republican clothes to fit so soon after the last election. As a matter of propheety, it can be stated that this organ will not represent the farmers of this county or state very long, if it does to any extent now; and if it ever had any hopes of representing the republicans after its late flop from democracy, this last "ultimatum" or threat to change the date of the convention or take the consequences, shows what grounds it has to that claim. The republican party of the state of North Dakota is big enough to get along without the direction of the democratic organ of the Farmers Alliance.

The people of the Twin cities are feeling the dullness caused by short northwestern crops. Merchants, bankers and business men of all kinds are seriously effected. They can this year take some of the burdens on their own shoulders a while, and can thank for the same the scoundrelly system of grading hard wheat which the elevator, mill and grain buyers of Minnesota have had sanctioned by their state authority. The wheat inspector's business, as done by Minne-

sota state officers, is the most palpable fraud of the times. Monday last, for instance, a Dakota wheat grower calls attention to the fact that the same grade of wheat was 9 cents higher in Minneapolis than in Duluth. The millers needed it to cover for July settlements, hence the price.

On account of the beautiful system of inspection, Duluth No. 1 hard by state officers, is liable to grade No. 2 northern in Minneapolis, that grade also being determined by a state officer, both appointed by the same authority, but seeing it for different purposes.

The Sioux commissioners are suspecting that the child-like Injun is attempting to deceive them, in his poor nutcracker way. If the necessary three-fourths of the names of the adult males are not secured the commissioners intend to have a new census taken in several agencies, to get a correct census of the population. Indians, like whites, are tender on the subject of population. The census taker and the tax gatherer are officials the aborigines regard with painful anxiety. The number of the Indians is believed to be untruthfully stated to the commission. A birth is always reported to the agent because that means an additional ration; a death is concealed when possible because it takes a ration away. The subtraction of a single ration will drive more moral education out of an Indian than our mission schools and paternal form of government can get into him in a century.

The plan of allotting lands to Indians, and thereby encouraging them to get an idea of individual ownership does not seem likely to succeed either. The government agent in Fort Totten reservation, sent to determine the wishes of the Cut Head Sioux in this respect, reports that they decline to accept the allotment. Visions of taxes, and fears of eventually losing the lands by some unforeseen means are the reasons the Indians allege for refusing to take any allotted portion whatever. This is a fear that will in all probability eventually defeat the wise intentions of the plan.

The great campaign of last fall, in which the republicans won such a famous victory, still makes its presence felt, as a stunning past event, around the White House. The battle was too big and hard fought, and the soldiers were too completely aroused to action to let the quiet of inane stagnation settle down around the victorious headquarters of the winners so early. Nearly a year has gone by, but the wrought up energy of many a good republican has not yet subsided. President Harrison is the nerve center of all these patriotic sensations, and the White House has become a regular ganglia of mementoes and campaign symbols of the victory. Over a carload of these trophies have been shipped back to Indianapolis—the White House being too small for their storage. They still continue to arrive—frequent pulse-beats of the enthusiasm the great campaign stirred up.

Among the variety of mottoes, icons, skins, log cabins, handkerchiefs, texts and every variety of election souvenirs, the ridiculous plucked rooster, unhappy gallinaceous bird, and drooping emblem of Cleveland's disastrous encounter with the republican chameleon, stands feebly on his perch. Let the risibles rise, and the emotional heel do its bounden duty. 'Tis worth the hurrah and elevation of head gear. Rev. H. G. MENDENHALL, the placid ex-publisher of Grand Forks, has not yet indicated an anxiety to assume the duties of Jamestown college, as it was hoped he would have done before this. In fact, other matters more worldly and more in accord with his late wrestle with the flesh and devil in the daily newspaper business are occupying his attention. He was reported at Washington as an applicant for the position of register of the Grand Forks land office, averring that the Plaine dealer experience, and his efforts to solidify the party at home entitled him to the office. It is said that Mr. Mendenhall is in the east also for the purpose of looking up "spellbinders" to stump North Dakota, and Col. Dudley has promised them; that he was also a candidate for appointment in Mellette's place, and is still on the war path for endorsements, where influential friends are to be had. In the light of these glittering premises and desirable activity, it is hardly probable that he will undertake to pilot a young educational institution through the stormy waters of an early career if no other reason, as in this case, existed.

The constitutional convention will doubtless get through its labors by the middle of August. In the interval the battles of the session will have to be fought—location of public buildings, prohibition, woman's suffrage, taxation and others are live issues yet. Some of them will be deadlier than smelts when the people get through with them later on. If it is any satisfaction to have them exposed to the currents of atmosphere, now is the time and the con. con. is the place. Let the band play.

The last territorial supplement of the Pioneer Press smears taffy all over the farmers alliance leaders in North Dakota in a way calculated to swell their heads to large dimensions. When the most notorious organ of all corporations in the northwest, the advo-

cate of the very people the farmers are after, gets to patting the farmer or some leader of the alliance on the back, and calling him a good fellow, a big wise fellow, a very Sullivan in politics—then look out farmer. The Pioneer Press, which was only a short time ago denounced by the alliance, illustrates that talk is cheap and that newspaper wind can blow at forty cents a thousand for setting up type.

PROMINENT republicans at Washington state it is not unlikely that the president will call congress together in October. The time required for organization last year was long, and much attention to valuable measures lost thereby. The republicans desire to remedy this and not hold sessions until July or August next year. The predicted fight over rules, it is believed, will not delay the organization of the present congress. The extra session would give some time to consider tariff, to discuss a national election law, settle contested election cases, and get fully under way for the winter's work.

If the country thinks the republicans of the next congress are not going to be abreast of the times, it will make a great mistake.

THE educational requirements of voters is under consideration by the constitution makers. Here is a condition worth trying to secure by North Dakota. It is a fact that over a million of votes which represent men unable to read and write, are now cast in this country, and each year this number is being recruited by hundreds of thousands from the ranks of laborers in foreign countries, who come here and, ignorant about our laws and institutions, change the wisest and fairest measures into howling farces of government.

Before many years North Dakota will feel the crying need of a law compelling native as well as foreign born voters to know how to read and write English, and to have such other intelligence as those educational qualifications are proof of.

It is a striking reflection on the false economy of the past democratic administration, to hear that a patient has recently died in the North Dakota Insane asylum, who was first confined in a miserable jail in the territory, without trial, human companionship, or reasonable exercise; an individual who died without ever being indicted for the offense charged against him.

This because of insufficient United States judges. Under the new and liberal republican administration this territorial disgrace will no longer attach to Dakota, and such outrages will be things of the past.

WHILE there are plenty of candidates for every other state office the congressional plum seems to be avoided, like it was forbidden fruit. No one has yet announced a desire for that prize except Editor Hansbrough, and the genial Col. Lonsberry, who already has a good position in the land department and got it mighty quick when his war record was made known.

Is the office of congressman to go a begging?

THE tender grass green color of the two cent postage stamp is doomed by the present contract for a new supply. It seems spring gives place to autumn in postage stamps as well as seasons, for the next change will be a bright carmine in both. Postmaster General Wannamaker's second chance, in case the red is too rank for a Sunday school man, is a Quakerish dark brown—color—not taste in the mouth.

RAMSEY COUNTY has been particularly unfortunate this season, and the commissioners are considering the proposition to bond if the voters so say, for a desired line of railroad. By this means \$20,000 can be expended among the farmers of the county, giving them work for the fall and spring.

THE St. Paul Globe's information regarding the big wheat yield in North Dakota this season is about as reliable as its knowledge of our geography is accurate—when it locates Cooperstown in the heart of the Red river valley.

DESPITE the unusual drawback of the crop shortage, assessors of counties in the James River valley uniformly report an increased valuation in live stock and personal property. North Dakota cannot be kept down.

SUFESMAN county will send a republican delegation first, last and all the time to the state convention. The poison of local issues will be perceptible in very minute quantities only.

HOW'S THIS!

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

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

WEST & TRAUT, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O.
 WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O.
 E. H. VAN HORN, cashier, Toledo National bank, Toledo, O.
 Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

NEXT year will see the J. & N. branch of the Northern Pacific road extended into Manitoba. Jamestown will be the great objective point for travelers from the far north, the south, east and west. The city is the hub of North Dakota.

If General Ward has again turned up in New York, as the husband of a lady professor of the Christian science, his remark that he "never heard of Grand Forks Dak., in his life" is the unkindest cut of all.

DYING BY HUNDREDS.

Texas Fever Creating Great Havoc Among Indian Territory Cattle—Mortality Fearful.

Alabama Miners Miserably Cremated in a Burning Coal Mine.

Ten Square Miles of Fire in Colorado Mountains—Earthquake in the Pacific.

WINFIELD, Kan., July 31.—Cattlemen from the Indian territory report that Texas fever is playing havoc among the cattle in the territory. Over forty head were seen dead in one pasture alone, and in others numbers varying from seven to twenty-five. They also stated that hundreds of cattle were dying in Oklahoma, and predicted that there would be a living head of the cattle imported into that country from the states of Kansas and Nebraska in two months. The fatality among cattle in Oklahoma is not caused so much from Texas fever as from the effect the more Southern climate has on them. Reports from Guthrie, Oklahoma City and other points in the territory verify this statement.

Ten Square Miles of Fire.
 GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., July 31.—The forest fire which has been raging in this vicinity for several days was started over a week ago by some sportsmen in No Name canon, whereby Mr. J. Brown, his family and a party of cattle narrowly escaped death, only escaping by wading a creek for nearly two miles on their hands and knees. Mr. Brown lost two valuable horses. The fire has now spread and covers an area of over ten square miles. The entire air in the western slope is filled with smoke. Reports from Redcliff, Leadville and other points say that the sun is obscured. No Name and Grizzly mountains are one mass of fire.

Forest Fires in Idaho.
 WASHINGTON, July 31.—The secretary of the interior has received a dispatch from Governor Shoup, of Idaho, saying that fires were raging on government lands about thirty miles from Boise City, and asking instructions. Secretary Noble instructed the commissioner of the general land office to order a timber agent to the spot, together with a number of men, and put out the fire, or at least check its advance.

Cremated in a Burning Mine.
 BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.—A fire which started Sunday night in shaft No. 2 of the Pratt coal mines, six miles from this city, is still burning. It is supposed that a seam of coal is burning and there seems to be no way of putting the fire out. Two men and their families were in the mines when the fire broke out and must have suffered horrible deaths, as they were cut off from air, and the burning shaft was their only means of escape.

Earthquake Horrors.
 YOKOHAMA, July 31.—A dispatch from Nagasaki says that a dreadful earthquake has occurred in the western part of the island of Kiusiu, and that the town of Kumamoto was totally destroyed. A large number of people have perished, but no approximate estimate of the number can yet be made. The amount of property destroyed is reported to be enormous.

Irrigation for the Northwest.
 ST. PAUL, July 31.—Senator W. M. Stewart, of Nevada, chairman of the United States senate committee on irrigation, has arrived in the city and registered at the Ryan. He expects to be joined either to-day or to-morrow by Senator Reagan, of Texas. Other members of the committee are at various points out West. Senator Stewart spent the greater part of the day in mapping out his future route and deciding at what points to stop and take evidence. On Thursday he and Senator Reagan will hold a hearing in this city for the benefit of the Farmers' alliance of South Dakota, members of which will be here to give evidence. The object of the commission is to investigate the conditions of the arid lands of the great prairie belt with the view of ascertaining the best system for their irrigation.

Small War Vessels and Plenty of Them.
 WASHINGTON, July 31.—One of the recommendations likely to be incorporated by Secretary Tracy to congress this fall is that all vessels built or purchased by the government be constructed with a view to service in time of war, as smaller naval vessels. These will include revenue cutters, lighthouse tenders, etc., all of which, at comparatively small expense, could be made to form a powerful arm of the navy.

Another Foolhardy Voyager.
 NEW YORK, July 31.—Capt. Campbell, of the Anchor line steamship Anchor, arrived last Friday, about 500 miles from Boston, a small sloop-ribbed boat. The steamer bore down on the little craft and found that the captain, cook and crew consisted of a grizzly-bearded man of about 35, who sat in a sort of cockpit amidships, the forward and after parts of the boat being decked over. The boat's name was indistinctly made out to be the Nellie Gordon, of Boston, and from the direction she was heading the Anchor's officers think she was bound for some English port. Her captain refused any assistance and it was hard to understand what he did say, by reason of the escaping steam of the Anchor's pipes. He seemed to be in excellent health and spirits and in no need of assistance.



THE MANDARIN.

While seated in his palanquin, A finer sight I have not seen!"
 Rode Ling Gum Foo, a mandarin, "We washed those garments," answered he,
 Some laundry people working night, "With soap that's made beyond the sea,
 Were hanging garments out to dry, THE IVORY SOAP they call it there,
 He beckoned with his golden fan, We find it good beyond compare."
 And thus addressed the nearest man: Then said the mandarin profound:
 "Why do the robes upon your line "Go, order me a thousand pound:
 Like glaciers of Alaska shine? And they who use another kind,
 Since we set out from Ning Po Keen, Shall prison cell and scaffold find!"

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.
 Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

CONFIDENCED THE GAMBLERS.

An Austrian Lottery Mulcted Out of \$200,000 by the Clever Scheme of a Stranger.

VIENNA, July 31.—A total stranger in Vienna won \$200,000 of the government's money by what now appears to have been a clever trick. M. Farkas, that is the lucky individual's name, played five numbers and backed his opinion at several different government offices in Vienna. Five numbers are drawn daily out of ninety placed in a glass urn. On this day the numbers drawn were the five which Farkas selected. He went to the treasury department, showed his tickets and

Demanded His \$200,000.
 So large an amount of cash was not in the office, but the minister of finance promptly secured a loan of the amount from a Vienna bank and Farkas went off rejoicing, with his 480,000 florins in crisp new notes packed in a leather bag. After the money had been paid the officials

Began to Suspect Fraud.
 Attention was called to certain peculiar incidents at the drawing, which no one paid much attention to at the time, but which every one remembered when Farkas' immense winning became known. The boy who was to have drawn the numbers on that day was ordered by the lottery officials in charge to stand aside and another boy who presented himself was likewise rejected, a circumstance in itself not so infrequent as to cause suspicion. But at this stage a young woman appeared and asked as a favor that her son, whom she brought with her, be allowed to draw the numbers. The official good-naturedly permitted this and now the police discover that Farkas and this young woman were well acquainted with one another, and it is even said that the boy is Farkas' son. Two of the lottery officials in charge of the drawing, Farkas himself, the young woman and the boy

Have All Been Arrested, and the police are leaving no stone unturned to discover the workings of the scheme. Not only in Vienna, but all through Austria and Hungary, where everybody plays in the government lotteries, the big winning and the romantic sequel are the sensation of the hour.

War on a Denver Editor.
 CHICAGO, July 31.—A Tribune special from Denver, Col., says: At 9 o'clock in the evening Jeff T. Smith, alias "Soapy," attempted to murder Col. John Arkins, editor of The Rocky Mountain News. The assailant hid in the shadow of The News building with several confederates and when the editor issued from the door the gang rushed upon him. Col. Arkins was calling a cab and did not notice his danger. Smith called him by name, and on his turning struck him a blow on the left temple with a loaded cane, fracturing his skull. The wounded man fell and Smith continued to beat his defenseless head. The street was crowded, but the attack was so sudden that before any one could collect his thoughts Smith had fled. He could not be found for a time, but finally gave himself up for protection from lynching. The News has been waging a vigorous war against Smith's gang, which was waxed powerful under the protection of the city authorities, and though many threats were made it has persisted in its course fearlessly. At the editorial rooms of the paper it is announced that The News will redouble its efforts to rid the city of the scoundrels that infest it. Col. Arkins' wounds are serious, but are not thought to be fatal.

Discharged for Smiling.
 NEW YORK, July 31.—Some of the drivers and conductors on the Atlantic avenue horse car line in Brooklyn are accused of having smiled at three or four young women who live in the big brown stone house, No. 55 Concord street, as they passed on their cars. There is a stringent rule on the road against flirting of all kinds. The employees are expected to attend to business, and not to allow their attention to be distracted by any pretty faces appearing at the windows along their route. In the present case the offense was especially grave in President Richardson's eyes, as it was not suggested that the Concord street young ladies gave the gay drivers and conductors the slightest encouragement. Mr. Richardson made an investigation. As a result he discharged three offenders and suspended nine others.

Carried Her Menagerie With Her.
 NEW YORK, July 31.—A young woman in black made a sensation as she sauntered out of the Equitable building and down Brown street past the broker's offices at 3 p. m. Three grey squirrels scampered about over her dress as she walked along. The squirrels were fastened at her waist by nickel chains. Every once in a while they all three pecked on her shoulder, while she stroked their glossy coats. Occasionally a broker stopped and spoke to the young woman. She had a little crowd of small boys at her heels all through her promenade, but she did not pay the slightest attention to them.

The Two Were Drowned.
 PEORIA, Ills., July 31.—The bodies of young Kowalk and Miss Hannah Shearer, the two who went out boat-riding a few days ago and failed to return, were recovered from the river a few miles below this city.

Wrecked and the Crew Missing.
 BRISBANE, Queensland, July 31.—The British bark Mallsgate, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for San Francisco, has been wrecked on Middleton reef. Part of her crew are missing.

The Government a Party a Fraud.
 PARIS, July 31.—La Presse, a Boulangerist organ, brings the accusation against the government of having falsified 3,000,000 voting papers at the elections for the council general last Sunday. Corrected returns show that Boulanger was elected in twenty-three cantons.

Polley, Not Pitty.
 SPRING VALLEY, Ills., July 31.—The operators here do not seem inclined to push the eviction of tenants any farther than a five days' notice, the limit of which has now expired. They consider it a wiser policy to allow their locked out employes to occupy the tenements rather than turn them out.

Will Build an Arsenal.
 HELENA, Mont., July 3.—L and has been purchased here for the erection of an arsenal for the territorial militia. The building will probably cost \$15,000, and will be built at once.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway for the month of June were \$1,255,360, and the working expenses \$737,898, leaving the net profits for the month \$517,462.

THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE OF THE FIGS OF CALIFORNIA.

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

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It is the most excellent remedy known to CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY

When one is Bilious or Constipated

SO THAT—
 PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH AND STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW.

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

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SYRUP OF FIGS

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. QUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE OF THE FIGS OF CALIFORNIA.

Children Cry

For PITCHER'S

CASTEOR

A Practically Perfect Preparation for Children's Complaints.

EVOLVED BY EVARTS.

The New York Statesman Said to Be the Author of the Williams Constitution.
 ST. PAUL, July 30.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Grand Forks says: William M. Evarts, of New York, was the author of the so-called Williams constitution, which was handed in for the consideration of the North Dakota constitutional convention. West of the Missouri, in Burleigh county, are a quantity of lands owned by wealthy non-residents. These parties applied to Senator Evarts, who, for the consideration of \$500, agreed to write a model constitution. The land owners raised the amount, and the New York senator, with the assistance of another New York jurist, drew up a constitution and sent it to Judge Williams at Bismarck. He inserted a few figures and other data, and presented the constitution, which is a marvel of completeness, to the convention. The clause which is supposed to have been inserted at the instance of the land owners is supposed to be the one allowing an appeal from the state board of equalization to the supreme court. This would afford non-residents some protection, and as one of the property owners said: "We had better put in \$50 apiece and get a good constitution than leave it to the mercy of a lot of men who have special hobbies to look after." The constitution was introduced by Judge Williams, who assumed all responsibility and agreed to keep secret the authorship.

To Bring Back Burke.
 CHICAGO, July 31.—Superintendent of Police Hubbard, accompanied by Lieut. Ross, has left for Winnipeg, and will personally superintend the work of bringing Burke, the Cronin suspect, and the witnesses, Carlson and Masterson, back to Chicago. So much has been said about assassinating the witnesses and detectives that he deems it good judgment to exercise every possible precaution to insure their safety.

Woolen Industry Dead on the Coast.
 SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—It is announced that the Pioneer woolen factory is for sale, there being no longer any money in manufacturing woolen goods in California, the market for that product being too limited, and high railroad rates acting as a barrier to the profitable shipment of the goods to the East. No dividends have been paid by the company for five years.

Notice of CHITTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
 WHEREAS, default having been made in the condition of a chattel mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and by D. H. Latta, clerk of Stutsman county, D. T., to E. S. Laubentine of Jamestown, D. T., mortgage bearing date the 14th day of December, 1887, and duly filed in the office of the register of deeds of Stutsman county, Dakota; said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one hundred and thirty dollars, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, by the terms and conditions of said mortgage, it was agreed that in case default was made in the payment of any interest, or any of the notes secured by this mortgage, should become due, both principal and interest, should become due and paid at the option of the mortgagee.

Notice of FIVE YEAR FINAL PROOF.
 Land Office at Fargo, D. T., July 29, 1889.
 NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make his final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Frederick Rose, or in his absence before T. F. Branch, clerk of the district court, Stutsman county, D. T., at Jamestown, D. T., on Monday, September 18th, 1889, viz:
 CARL KOELLER.
 H. E. No. 12062, for the W. 1/2 N. E. 4 and W. 1/2 S. E. 1, sec. 27, Tp. 123, Range 62.

Notice of MORTGAGE SALE.
 D. F. LAURENCE has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Rosalia C. Laubentine and Giuseppe C. Laubentine, her husband, mortgagors, to J. W. Smith, mortgagee, dated the 1st day of November, 1888, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Stutsman, territory of Dakota, on the 23d day of November, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book 4 of mortgages, to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars (\$130.00) together with the interest thereon, together with the further sum of twenty-eight and 45/100 dollars (\$28.45) for taxes on the property hereinafter described for the years 1887 and 1888, which the undersigned assignee of said mortgage, was obliged to and did pay, on May 16th, 1889, with interest thereon from said date of payment at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice of MORTGAGE SALE.
 Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, which said power has become operative by reason of the default aforesaid, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the court house in the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman and territory of Dakota, at public auction, to the highest bidder by the sheriff of said county, or by his deputy, on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., in and for the satisfaction of the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and eighty dollars (\$80.00) attorney's fees, as situated in said mortgage case in case of foreclosure.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

[OFFICIAL.]
 Proceedings of board of county commissioners in session at 10 o'clock a. m., July 31, 1889.
 Present, a full board, Commissioner Eddy in the chair.
 Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
 On motion the following road certificates and bills were allowed and warrants issued for same:

Certificate No 10, R district No 1, Wm O Milne	12 80
Certificate No 11, R district No 1, John McGibbon	25 60
Certificate No 13, R district No 2, John Hoach	6 37
Certificate No 14, R district No 2, Luper Bros	34 30
Certificate No 6, R district No 3, W A Bartholomew	4 70
Certificate No 7, R district No 3, G M Smith	13 50
Certificate No 8, R district No 3, G M Smith	28 50
Certificate No 2, R district No 4 1/2, A W Latta	3 20
Certificate No 1, W district No 5, Stephen Abernethy	11 20
Certificate No 2, R district No 5, Urban Stanka	6 40
Certificate No 3, R district No 5, John Kama	9 60
Certificate No 4, R district No 5, Henry Weber	9 60
Certificate No 6, R district No 5, Peter Woycoick	15 90
Certificate No 7, R district No 5, Theodore Gospodar	6 40
Certificate No 8, R district No 5, John Woycoick	14 20
Certificate No 9, R district No 5, Martin Jaskowski	6 40
Certificate No 10, R district No 5, Peter Fmed	3 20
Certificate No 11, R district No 5, John Wrench	12 00
Certificate No 1, R district No 5, Martin Mutz	23 25
Certificate No 13, R district No 5, Gottlieb Scholtz	11 45
Certificate No 14, R district No 5, John Mutz	10 50
Certificate No 15, R district No 5, Martin Mutz	11 90
Certificate No 16, R district No 5, Martin Mutz	14 40
Certificate No 17, R district No 5, J M Joos	3 20
Certificate No 18, R district No 5, Markose Mutz	1 50
Certificate No 4, R district No 7, John Miner	9 60
Certificate No 5, R district No 7, Wm Scott	10 50
Certificate No 6, R district No 7, W H Dennison	36 80
Certificate No 6, R district No 7 1/2, Eagan & Gleason	3 20
Certificate No 7, R district No 7 1/2, E L Harrison	12 80
Certificate No 9, R district No 7 1/2, Jas A Morrow	30 65
Certificate No 11, R district No 8, Patrick Burke	25 50
Certificate No 12, R district No 8, Willie Sturgis	32 00
Certificate No 13, R district No 8, A G Elliott	9 60
Certificate No 14, R district No 8, A Isaacson	16 00
Certificate No 15, R district No 8, Charley Mahoney	25 95
Certificate No 1, R district No 8, J J Leisch	56 90
Certificate No 12, R district No 8 1/2, Elmer Wiant	6 40
Certificate No 13, R district No 8 1/2, W A Phillips	9 60
Certificate No 20, R district No 9 1/2, L C Spink	9 60
Certificate No 2, R district No 10, A W Dewey	22 40
Certificate No 3, R district No 10, A Dewey	11 25
Certificate No 4, R district No 10, C A Warren	24 75
Certificate No 5, R district No 10, Constant Bettich	9 60
Certificate No 6, R district No 10, L D McGregor	11 65
Certificate No 7, R district No 10, L D McGregor	38 45
Certificate No 9, R district No 10, Fred Winken	24 00
Certificate No 1, R district No 10, Charles Frey	25 60
Certificate No 3, R district No 10 1/2, F Reason	1 70
Certificate No 3, R district No 10 1/2, R Gainsford	13 55
Certificate No 4, R district No 10 1/2, John Davidson	12 80
Certificate No 5, R district No 10 1/2, John W Pierson	6 00
Certificate No 6, R district No 10 1/2, C A French	13 55
Certificate No 9, R district No 11, Constant Bettich	11 00
Certificate No 6, R district No 13, L W Smith	6 00
Certificate No 7, R district No 13, A McIntyre	23 10
Certificate No 8, R district No 13, Martin Fogarty	22 40
Certificate No 9, R district No 13, Martin Fogarty	38 40
Certificate No 10, R district No 13, James A Carter	16 60
Certificate No 11, R district No 13, James A Carter	47 00
Certificate No 4, R district No 14, E Colby	11 60
Certificate No 6, R district No 14, Geo D Dewey	11 10
Certificate No 15, R district No 14, Peter Hansen	5 20
Certificate No 17, R district No 15, Henry A Shaver	3 30
Certificate No 19, R district No 15, F A Carley	17 60
Certificate No 1, R district No 16, N M Brown	8 37
Certificate No 10, R district No 16, Morton W English	4 00

Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

Board met at 2 o'clock p. m.
 Present, a full board.
 On motion the following bills were allowed:
 James R Winslow, lumber for bridges \$76 80
 James R Winslow, lumber for bridges 36 80
 James R Winslow, lumber for bridges 78 25
 J W Winslow, freight on lumber for bridges, advanced 55 69
 Kirk, Allen & Hathorn, material for bridges 31 34
 Kirk, Allen & Hathorn, material for bridges 61 01
 Kirk, Allen & Hathorn, material for bridges 64 61
 James River Lumber Co, lumber for bridges 90 58
 James River Lumber Co, lumber for bridges 50 04
 James River Lumber Co, freight on lumber for bridges, advanced 49 40

How Reigart and Simmons Struck it Rich
 was the remark that Dave Simmons made to a Saturday Evening Call reporter. He is a hostler, also foreman in the round-house of the Teldo, Peoria and Western railroad company. "I have invested in the Louisiana State lottery since 1875. In 1877 drew a prize of \$20. In 1881 drew \$10; last March \$5 and the last drawing held one-twentieth of ticket worth \$50,416 that drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 and have received the amount of \$15,000. I intend Reigart to go in with me (we each hold one-twentieth part of ticket, No. 50,416) and expect to continue."—Peoria (Ill.) Saturday Eve. Call, June 1.

Harvesting to Let.
 One hundred acres to cut and shock five miles northwest of Jamestown.
 S. L. GLASPEL.

Lowest prices on machine oils at Baldwin & Smith's.

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man and had the entire Remington school district, where, as school officers they had squandered a goodly sum of public funds to keep it sound on the goose, thoroughly canvassed. And the solid delegation from that district, consisting of the venerable veteran, Old Joe and the hired man, were duly on hand eager for the fray. The result was Frank C. Oly 16, H. E. Winfield 14, M. D. Williams 7, P. V. Fellows 6, L. Klein 2. The delegation from the Remington district, with the exception of the hired man, voted as a unit for Klein, which accounts for his unexpectedly large vote.
 OLD HOSS.

Iowa Precinct.
 Sheriff Mike Schmitz promises your correspondent a call shortly.
 John Milsted was elected a delegate Saturday night.
 Messdames Beaumont and Phillips were up to see their cousin's new kid at Pingree, last Sunday.
 Messrs. Beaumont, Smith and Davis are helping frame the new county bridge near Piercy's.

Mt. Pleasant Notes.
 The hills are now filled with hay outfits of all kinds.
 Jack Sinclair received word today that his final proof was O. K.
 Miss Milly Ferrier has been visiting with Miss Lucy Merry this last week.
 At our caucuses the other evening, D. E. Buzzell, esq., was elected as delegate to the convention in Jamestown.
 Mr. Dalley is contemplating a visit to his old home in New Jersey, and it is rumored he will not return alone.
 While digging a well last week, Jack Sinclair found two or three pieces of coal at a depth of about five or six feet. The largest piece weighed fifteen pounds, quality quite fair.
 We are all glad to welcome back, Fred Holmes, late of Eldridge but now of Jollette Ill. Fred has a host of friends here who wish him success wherever he may be tempted to try his luck.
 Our neighbor and friend "Rupert," has just returned from a visit to his old home in Canada, he says he is not home a week until he began to gaze westward and finally cried out with the poet, Oh Dakota! "with all thy faults I love thee still!"
 SCOTCH THISTLE.

Arrowwood.
 Folks say that primary was interesting.
 Harry says he is going to train his oxen to vote.
 Mr. Martin Larson was harvesting rye on Monday.
 At the school board meeting on Friday, a levy of five mills was made on district three to pay for moving the school house.
 The factional wound was not healed at the primary in Esler precincts on Saturday evening. On the contrary, it was rather widened. One of the voters present made a vigorous kick, stating that the primary was packed with democrats. After considerable rustling, he managed to locate one who, on being asked if he was a republican, said he had got converted and claimed the right to be a republican if he chose to be. After about two hours of debate the primary got down to business and elected Alex Cummings and Geo. McKenzie delegates.

Eldridge Notes.
 Wednesday the rain fell here all night, putting all the low ground under water.
 It seems to be the fashion for the ladies to take the boys to the dances now. There have been two or three cases lately.
 There seems to be great attractions for boys on the west side of town. Dan had better be coming home or he will have a few less girls to take care of.
 Another Englishman in the west is rapidly falling a victim to a widow's charms. How is it, all the young fellows go for the widows? The widows' previous experience must have benefited them in the art of catching on.
 The dance in the granary on Tuesday last was well attended, about 88 being present, the dance being in honor of the Tappen ball mne. The players were admitted free; music was furnished by Messrs. Hayes, Michael and McGillivray.
 The baseball game between the Eldridge and Tappen nines resulted in a victory for the visitors, the score being 12 to 17 in favor of Tappen. The game was well played throughout, but had not Fred Warren, the Eldridge pitcher, been lame in the arm, the game would probably have had a different ending.

Machine oils of all grades at Baldwin & Smith's.

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Eldridge Notes.
 A. W. Cunningham is receiving a visit from his parents.
 F. W. Holmes came in from Albion, Mich., on Monday and is busy shaking hands with his numerous friends.
 Capt. McGillivray is talking of making arrangements with the Port Seward of Jamestown to play with the Eldridge club in the near future.
 The Y. P. C. had an ice cream and cake sociable in the school house on Saturday night, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all present.
 And now D. E. Buzzell from Mt. Pleasant, looms up as a probable candidate for legislative honors. The woods are full of 'em and the people will have an excellent assortment to choose from.
 Dave Vessey's many associates will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering from the serious injuries he received on Sunday morning from collision with a locomotive. Henry says that he don't care anything about a few horses and buggies, but he dislikes seeing his favorite boy stretched out.

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 Another Englishman in the west is rapidly falling a victim to a widow's charms. How is it, all the young fellows go for the widows? The widows' previous experience must have benefited them in the art of catching on.
 The dance in the granary on Tuesday last was well attended, about 88 being present, the dance being in honor of the Tappen ball mne. The players were admitted free; music was furnished by Messrs. Hayes, Michael and McGillivray.
 The baseball game between the Eldridge and Tappen nines resulted in a victory for the visitors, the score being 12 to 17 in favor of Tappen. The game was well played throughout, but had not Fred Warren, the Eldridge pitcher, been lame in the arm, the game would probably have had a different ending.

Machine oils of all grades at Baldwin & Smith's.

How Reigart and Simmons Struck it Rich
 was the remark that Dave Simmons made to a Saturday Evening Call reporter. He is a hostler, also foreman in the round-house of the Teldo, Peoria and Western railroad company. "I have invested in the Louisiana State lottery since 1875. In 1877 drew a prize of \$20. In 1881 drew \$10; last March \$5 and the last drawing held one-twentieth of ticket worth \$50,416 that drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 and have received the amount of \$15,000. I intend Reigart to go in with me (we each hold one-twentieth part of ticket, No. 50,416) and expect to continue."—Peoria (Ill.) Saturday Eve. Call, June 1.

Harvesting to Let.
 One hundred acres to cut and shock five miles northwest of Jamestown.
 S. L. GLASPEL.

Lowest prices on machine oils at Baldwin & Smith's.

Lowest prices on machine oils at Baldwin & Smith's.

Lowest prices on machine oils at Baldwin & Smith's.

Lowest prices on machine oils at Baldwin & Smith's.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

May Adjourn to Jamestown.
Bismarck, N. D., July 26.—The invitation extended by the citizens of Jamestown for the adjournment of the convention to that place was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Moer, of Lawrence, Scott, of Barnes, and Meacham, of Foster. The committee on temperance reported in favor of the submission of the prohibition question to a vote of the people at the same time the constitution is submitted. After a lively tilt in committee of the whole the report of the committee was adopted and there is no doubt that the recommendations will be adopted by the convention. Messrs. Rowe and Flemington, of Dickey county, and Wallace, of Steele, insisted that the clause be embodied in the constitution, but they were sat upon. The committee on school lands has reported its proposed article. It provides that the proceeds from the

Sale of School Lands.
 shall be a trust fund, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate, and may be increased but never diminished, the state to make good all losses thereon. The interest income shall be used for the support of the schools. After one year from the assembling of the first legislature the lands may be disposed of as follows: No more than one-fourth of the lands shall be sold within five years; no more than one-half of the remainder in ten years. The remainder may be sold as soon as saleable at not less than \$10 per acre. The legislative committee provides that the senate shall consist of not less than thirty nor more than fifty members, and that the house shall have not less than sixty nor more than 140 members, the senators to be divided into two classes, to be elected two and four years respectively. It provides that the trading of votes among senators shall be considered bribery.

Legislative Sessions.
 shall not exceed ninety days, for which the compensation shall be \$300, and the mileage 10 per cent. No act shall take effect until sixty days after adjournment of the session. In nearly all respects the proposed article is in harmony with the provisions of the complete constitution introduced by Williams. The article proposed by the committee on impeachment provides that all impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside, all officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for malfeasance, crime, misdemeanor, drunkenness, or incompetency. No person to be liable for impeachment twice for the same offense. The report of the committee on education

Prohibits Sectarianism
 in the schools, and leaves to the legislature the establishment of a uniform system. The committee on executive office provides that the governor shall hold his office for two years, or until his successor is qualified. No person is eligible to be governor or lieutenant governor who is not thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state at least two years. It gives the governor power to disapprove of any item or part of any bill making appropriations, and the parts approved shall become law. The governor's salary shall be \$2,000 per year, lieutenant governor \$1,000. The secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of schools and public lands, commissioner of insurance, commissioner of railroads and attorney general shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,000. The suffrage committee introduced an article providing that all male citizens, etc., may vote, and submitting the question of female suffrage to a vote of the male electors one year from next fall.

Legislative Apportionment Approved.
SIoux FALLS, S. D., July 26.—The South Dakota constitutional convention held another interesting session and made good progress. The legislative apportionment report was adopted without debate. It provides for 45 senators and 134 representatives. The special committee composed of clergymen, to which was referred the memorial of the American Sabbath union, asking that the Sabbath be fully protected in the constitution, reported that under the omnibus bill this convention could find no provision of the kind suggested to the constitution. The committee on school lands in its report sought to make two or three changes in the article referred to it for the more sure protection of school lands and lands for public buildings, but before the report was adopted the section in the Sioux Falls constitution was restored without change.

Bad News for 50,000 Workmen.
NEW YORK, July 27.—A special to The Herald from Columbus, Ga., says: There is a very important movement among Southern cotton manufacturers, which promises to be successful, to get all of the Southern cotton mills that are manufacturing platts to run on two-thirds time until the glut in the market is relieved. There is a strong probability that the mills will be put on two-thirds time early in August. This will affect at least 50,000 operatives and untold millions of capital.

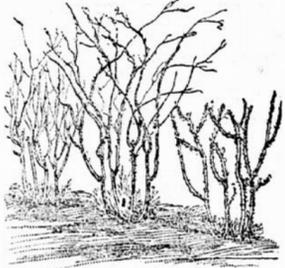
HOW AND HOW NOT.
How to Build Up a Town.
 Advertise it. By kicking.
 Talk about it. By grumbling.
 Write about it. By petty jealousies.
 Defend it always. By opposing improvements.
 Encourage manufactures. By "penny wise and pound foolish" policies.
 Beautify the streets. By telling strangers all the disadvantages of all.
 Be friendly to strangers. By finding fault with local officials and quarreling on general principles.
 Keep sidewalks in repair. By electing good men to office.
 Buy all you can at home. By showing people around the country.
 Show people around the country. By speaking of the intelligence and enterprise of all.
 Don't try and run everything your way. By letting the best interests of all be the rule.
 Cite instances of success in every field of industry. Do not seem to mind and show strangers that the road to wealth is open to all.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY SUBJECTS CONSIDERED IN A PLAIN, PRACTICAL MANNER.

Seasonable Hints for the Berry Patch. Summer Pruning of Raspberries and Blackberries for Large Fruit—A Word About Currant Bushes.

One annual pruning is the usual rule for blackberries, and this is generally done in the spring. Comparatively little pruning is necessary with the raspberry, except to go over the patch after fruiting and cut out close to the ground all of the old canes. Some defer this operation until the following spring. The bearing canes ought to be pruned in the spring by heading back the leading shoots and shortening the lateral ones.



BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

We hear a great deal about summer pruning or pinching the canes, but seldom see it in practice. If the new canes of the blackberry and raspberry are pinched when they attain a sufficient height during the growing season and the laterals also pinched back, they will become very erect and stocky and will require little, if any, pruning in the following spring.

When this has not been done Orchard and Garden advises cutting back fully one-third and reducing the laterals to about twelve or eighteen inches. While this will somewhat retard their season of ripening it will greatly increase the quantity of the yield and the size of the fruit. Finish the operation by tying the canes snugly to the stake, or whatever other support may be provided, and spread a generous shovelful of well rotted manure or compost around each hill of raspberries; the blackberries, if in good soil, will not need any; in their case too great fertility means a rank, luxuriant growth of wood that will not ripen sufficiently to withstand severe weather, and so will winterkill.

Every spring place a good coating of stable manure around the currant bushes, for they are gross feeders and will well repay liberal nourishment. Cut out old, useless wood, let light and air freely into the center of the bush, and also cut back the last year's growth, causing the lower buds to start well.

CROPS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Among the city news in The Minneapolis Tribune of last Saturday, there appeared the following "opinion" credited to Col. J. H. Little, of Deadwood: The condition of the crops in and about the Black Hills country is discouraging in the extreme. For two years past the farmers in that section have had but half yields, and this year the crop there is a total failure. This, coupled with the facts that the farms and crops are mortgaged for about twice their value, bodes ill for both the farmers and money lenders.

If Mr. Little is a resident of Dakota and hails from the Black Hills country, he ought to be in other business than peddling out such statements as the above about his home. Mr. Little is made to utter some very broad statements, and if there is no truth in them he should be "called down," and if they are correct he should be reminded that good citizens don't belittle their localities on every possible opportunity.

UNRELIABLE CROP REPORTS.

Just now many newspapers and a great many more men are whining about our crops.

One can read in a single column of the St. Paul dailies that crops in Dakota are ruined, that they are in good condition, that only a half crop will be realized, that another crop failure is upon us, and so on.

Suppose your crops are hurt a little, does it improve them to continually grieve? Does it help your locality to incessantly complain about poor prospects? Consider the other side of the picture by reading the following paragraph from The Devils Lake Inter-Ocean:

Brace up! We know that it is discouraging, but where will you find anything better? Go back to the older states to encounter not only drouth, but grass hoppers, chinch bugs, Hessian fly, weevil, cutworm, cydonia, Hoads and malaria—one or more of these pests and afflictions every year.

English electricians boast that they are far ahead of us in their knowledge of the science of electrotechnics, but acknowledge themselves behind us in the practical applications of electricity.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

A Barrel for Shippers.
 Scientific American has recently called attention to the barrel represented in the accompanying cut. It is light in weight, and of such construction that the material carried therein will be thoroughly ventilated. It is the patented invention of a Delaware man and is known as the Adams barrel.



A VENTILATED BARREL.

The body of the barrel is formed of two or more layers or thicknesses of splints crossing each other diagonally, the splints being nailed to each other and to the supporting hoops, as many hoops being employed as are deemed necessary or desirable. The head and bottom of the barrel may be put in in any desired manner.

Experience in Growing Pumpkins.
 A Kentucky farmer tells in American Rural Home some of his experience in the culture of pumpkins. He finds they ought to be grown separately from the corn crop in order to make sure success. He says:

But the best and most economical method is to leave the space of a good corn row around the corn field in which to plant these vines, skipping every second hill. The advantages are apparent. It enables the plowman to turn his team without breaking down the corn in turning at the end of each row. It saves space and valuable soil by planting nearer to the fences. It leaves a good opening through which a team can be driven to gather the pumpkins. It frequently, if not generally, places the fruit of the vines alongside pasture lands, where it can be fed by simply throwing it over a fence. It gives sufficient air and sunshine to the vines, enabling them to fully mature their fruit. Besides, the space occupied all round the cornfield will generally supply all the animals kept on the farm.

Public Examination.

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

T. S. WADSWORTH,
 Co. Supt.

THE LADIES DELIGHTED.

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

D. B. McLAIN,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Office and Residence, 4 Jamestown, Dak.
 Fifth Ave. South.

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.

EDGAR W. CAMP,
 ATTORNEY
 And Counselor at Law.

OFFICE IN DOOLITTLE BLOCK,
 JAMESTOWN DAK.

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.

HOUSES

AND STORES

FOR RENT.

ALFRED STEEL

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

FALL 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



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 1875, by an overwhelming popular vote. Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (July 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 the signatures of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. T. Daughman
J. T. Early

Commissioners.

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

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

Grand Monthly Drawing,

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

Capital Prize, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5
 Tenths \$2; 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
1 Prize of 10,000 is.....	10,000
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
100 Prizes of \$250 are.....	25,000
100 Prizes of \$100 are.....	10,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 Prizes of \$100 are.....	\$99,900
999 Prizes of \$50 are.....	49,950

\$1,134 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,800

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 character and 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.

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.

ORIN W. FRANCIS H. C. SOUTHARD.

FRANCIS & SOUTHARD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. FARGO, DAK.

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

OUR PROLIFIC PRAIRIES.

Early Settlers Paid No Attention to Washingtonian Rainfall Ideas and Rules.

But Pushed Farther West and Profitably Broke the Hard-Trodden Plains of Dakota.

Just Now We Are in a Period of Diminished Rainfall, But Our Fat Years Will Come, with Plenty.

The westward march of conditions favorable to the settlement of the great plains is a matter capable of verification. The rainfall may not be materially increased by settlement, cultivation and tree planting, but better use is made of what falls and conditions more conducive to the growth of new and better forms of plant life are developed. Man is changing and subverting the climate and country to his own use, not in violation of, but in accordance with, natural law. By turning over the sod and breaking up the upper crust, so long impervious to rain, a storehouse is made for water, which, gradually evaporating, instead of rushing off in torrents, relieves the aridity of the air and establishes relationship with the clouds, now accessible through electric conductors from the ground in the form of ascending moisture, "bearing the message of man's necessities and providing a way to supply them."

Climatic changes do not come in regular order, year after year, but in ebbing and flowing periods, and must be measured by decades. It is western experience that moist waves of a duration of a few years, carrying the tide of settlement westward of what was once thought to be the limit of the rain belt, are followed by dry seasons, when part of the ground gained is lost, but regained more as the tide rolls still further on during the periodic return of the wet seasons. It has not been long since meteorologists placed the western line of agriculture at the ninety-seventh meridian, the eastern boundary of Dakota, but settlers paid little attention to the rain limit, and pushed on west after homes until they are found cultivating the ground in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, to our benefit, hundreds of miles beyond the old meridian, and the once sun-dried and hard-trodden plains of Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska have blossomed into fields and gardens. It is quite evident that we are in the period of diminished rainfall, while other regions are suffering from an over supply, but our fat years will come, and in the exuberance of plenty the present lean ones will be forgotten.

Evolution seems to be the order of things on the plains—1st, the arid climate, the Indian, the pony, the buffalo, the wolf and the coarse vegetation; 2d, a semi-arid climate, the squatter and pioneer, long-horned steers and scrub cows and horses, common grasses; 3d, a moist climate, the practical farmer, graded and thoroughbred stock, tame grasses and cultivated grains. With the higher civilized human life is found the best types of the animal and vegetable world, not possible of development and maintenance in an arid climate.

A PECULIAR TAX PROBLEM.

The charter of the Northern Pacific railroad contains these words: "And the right of way shall be exempt from taxation within the territories of the United States." The question arises in the constitutional convention, does that exemption continue beyond the lifetime of the territories? The query has been submitted to the twelve lawyers of the judiciary committee, and it is no reflection upon the ability of that committee to say that it is confronted with a fine question. The attorneys of the railroad claim that the exemption is perpetual; that it is a contract between the government and the company, and does not terminate with the life of the territories. It is claimed that it was the intention of congress to exempt the right of way for all time. Thaddeus Stevens is quoted as an authority in support of this view. The convention will probably hold that the exemption terminates with the life of the territory, and provide for the road's taxation. The question would then be transferred to the courts, and carried to the supreme court of the United States.—Pioneer Press.

HOW WHEAT CROPS ARE RUINED.

A South Dakota man has a theory to offer regarding the failure of farmers to raise good crops of wheat, and he springs his little "say" in The Pioneer Press. His name is Freeman Talbot and he dates his letter Vandervoort, S. D. He says: "The countless thousands of gophers that range over this fertile land have done more than all other causes combined to destroy the wheat crop of this season. My object in writing this letter is to excite curiosity and cause investigation, and I am confident the day is not far distant when the intelligence of Dakota will demand of the legislature a sufficient bounty to induce every man and boy in the country to wage a war of extermination against the worst enemy of this country's prosperity. The above is not all Mr. Talbot said, but it is about all he said on the gopher and wheat subject.

Manures for the Strawberry.

The strawberry is not very particular as to what kind of manure it receives, provided it is applied in sufficient quantities to render the soil rich in plant food. Old and thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure is scarcely to be excelled for the strawberry. A compost of muck and manure is good. Ash is also valuable, especially in sandy soils.

THE EMPIRE GOWN.

Take a large sized tablecloth. Stitch two sides together. Run a pucker round the top On a ribbon tether.

Cut some armholes near the neck. Put the belt below them. Just to touch the shoulder blades. So as not to show them.

Let the skirt be flowing loose. Like a sail that's flapping In the vagrant southern breeze. Mast and yardarms tapping.

Tack some buttons up the back. Two or three is plenty. For you know an Empire gown In the waist is scanty.

Put some lace about the neck. Sew it there or pin it. Then, to make the gown complete. Let the girl get it.

—Washington Critic.

AN INDIAN'S WRATH.

Several years ago my husband built and conducted a hotel for the accommodation of the miners and teamsters at the terminal point of one of our California railroads. Like many other small towns in the northern portion of the state, it boasted of an Indian ranche, or settlement, within its environs, the half civilized inhabitants of which played a more or less important part in its local history. With few exceptions they were a moderately peaceful, industrious community, the men spending their time in hunting and fishing, and the women doing the drudgery, such as procuring fuel for their fires, the laundry work of their white neighbors, etc. Every now and then, however, the wild nature of the red men, either through the medium of fire water or intense passion, would become aroused; and at such times crimes of varying degrees of enormity were almost certain to be the result.

We had one child, a bright little fellow about 2 years old, who, by reason of his cute, babyish antics, had become a great favorite with the patrons of the hotel; and they, as a token of their affection, presented him on his second birthday with a diminutive iron bank, in which each of the miners and teamsters had dropped a silver dollar. As day after day came and went, dollar after dollar found its way into the little treasure box, till it became so heavy that baby could no longer lift it, and I placed it for safe keeping upon a bracket in my dressing room.

One evening, after old Julia, the Indian woman, who did our laundrying once a week, had performed her usual hard day's washing, it occurred to me that I had done a very careless thing in permitting her to go into my room for the soiled clothes, and, knowing the propensity of her race to steal, I at once proceeded to ascertain whether anything was missing. Baby's bank was gone! Old Julia had stolen it.

It was too late to do anything that day, but early the next morning we had her searched, with the result that fragments of the broken bank were found, but no money. They were bountifully supplied with provisions, however, and inquiry at one of the stores elicited the fact that a large bill of goods such as we had found had been purchased there the evening before by old Julia and her spouse. The woman was accordingly arrested, and, after being convicted, was sent to the county jail in the adjoining town for a term of three months.

Many predicted that this would not be the end of the affair, as the woman's husband was a dangerous character, and might seek to avenge his wife's imprisonment; but neither my husband nor myself shared their fears, and the matter was forgotten after a day or two.

One day, about a fortnight after Julia's conviction, I was assisting the dining room girls to prepare the table for luncheon, when suddenly the sound of a low, guttural, threatening voice at the window drew my attention. Looking up, startled and frightened, I beheld a savage, hideous looking Indian glaring in at me. It was Indian Jack, old Julia's husband.

Seeing my frightened look, he advanced still closer, put his swarthy face in at the open window and, shaking his fist at me, granted out, "You no give me back my Julia, me kill you pretty soon!" I had him driven off at once, and as I watched him slowly making his way back to the ranche on the river bank, half a mile to the rear of our house, and saw his threatening, angry gestures, I confess I was badly frightened. This feeling soon wore off, however, and as my husband was inclined to think it no more than a game of bluff, his visit was quite forgotten by the time luncheon was over.

That afternoon the table girls went out in the woods for ferns; the cook also was out, and as my husband was seldom about the house except at meals, I was for the time being alone. To while away the time I picked up a paper, and was just becoming interested in some article when I was startled by a loud, frightened scream from my little boy, who was playing in the back yard. Springing up I ran to the window, just in time to see Indian Jack snatch up my child in his arms and hasten away in the chaparral. A terrible, frightful thought instantly flashed through my mind. He was going to avenge the incarceration of his wife by taking the life of my poor, innocent boy!

There was no help at hand; if he was saved, I alone must save him, and with a desperate hope spurring me on, I bounded out of the door in frantic, determined pursuit. Believing his movements had been unobserved, the Indian had not made as hurried flight as he might have done, and before half the distance to the ranche had been traveled I was close behind him. "Bring back my boy!" cried I in frantic tones. "Kill me if you will, but spare my child!" An angry grunt was his only reply upon finding me in pursuit, and placing his hand over the baby's mouth to still his piteous cries, he quickened his pace so as to keep out of my way. Still I ran on, begging in sobbing

tones for my child, but if it had any effect at all upon the fiendish brute it was to encourage him in his horrid purpose, for now and then he would pause, look back with an exultant, devilish expression on his hideous face, and then swagger off again with a low, gloating chuckle that pierced my heart like a dagger.

In this manner the race was kept up until his hut was reached, when he bounded inside, closed the door with a bang, and then locked it. In vain I pounded upon the door, begged, wept and pleaded; the brute was as immovable as a rock, and I could hear my poor baby pleading in plaintive, wailing accents for "mamma, mamma, mamma!"

The sound of my lamentations attracted the attention of a score of half naked, sleepy looking Indians, who rushed pell mell from their cabins to learn the cause of the unusual commotion, and to them I renewed my pleading. "No sabb!" was all I could get out of them, and I returned to the door again, knowing that Jack could at least understand me.

He gave me no answer, however, contenting himself with holding an animated confab in his own dialect with his comrades on the outside. What they were talking about of course I could not tell; but I was not to be kept long in ignorance; for I was suddenly seized, dragged to an adjoining hut, and rudely thrust inside. With the sound of the key turning in the lock as I was made a prisoner, the feeble wail of my child ringing in my ears, I fainted—the intensity of my mental anguish was more than I could endure.

How long I lay thus I do not know, but when I awoke to consciousness all was silent. I listened, but I could not hear my child's plaintive cry in the adjoining hut. A horrible thought flashed into my mind. Had the demon Jack killed him?

My distracted mind had not yet found the answer when the sound of my door being unhooked was heard, and the next moment Jack entered my presence, locking the door after him. I rushed toward him, and frantically grasped his arm. "My boy! Where is he? What have you done with him?"

The Indian shook me rudely away. "Ugh!" grunted he. "Boy no good! Too much yah! yah! all time—d—boy!" I would not thus be put off, and still assailed him with my entreaties. He endured it with stolid indifference for several moments, and then, as if prompted by an uncontrollable impulse, took one hasty stride toward me and rudely clutched my arm. "You tell jail man let my Julia come back!" demanded he savagely.

I told him I would do all I could, but that it was now beyond my power to effect her release.

"You tell Injun lie!" cried he. "Jail man let her go, you tell him to!" I again told him as I had before, that I was powerless to do as he asked.

The answer seemed to goad him on to greater fury; his grip tightened upon my arm; his dark eyes emitted a fiendish, wicked glitter, and, drawing from his belt a keen edged dirk, he leaned over me and hissed, "You lie, and Jack kill you!"

I saw the gleaming blade ascend and hang trembling above me, and then, with a loud, piercing, despairing shriek, I lost consciousness.

When I opened my eyes, I found my husband bending over me, and a group of familiar faces all around me, whom I at once recognized as the regular patrons of the hotel.

The flight of Indian Jack and my frantic pursuit had been observed by some men working in a slaughter house near the ranche, and, fearing something was wrong, they had notified my husband, who, with several miners, had rushed to my relief. My baby boy was found fast asleep in Jack's cabin, which accounted for my not hearing him when I recovered from my swoon some time before.

As for Jack, after being mauled to the heart's content of the indignant miners, he was given notice to leave the community at once, which he did, making a bee line for the foothills lying beneath Mount Shasta.

The noble hearted miners and teamsters, not satisfied with ridding the neighborhood of Indian Jack, donated a larger and stronger bank to my boy, and showed no relaxation in their generosity until it was even heavier than the one old Julia stole.

As for myself—well, I am no longer a resident of that part of the state, and though I were to live a thousand years, I should never forget the horrors of that eventful day, or how nearly I became the victim of an Indian's wrath.—Mrs. A. S. Burroughs in Overland Monthly.

IT IS NOT LAND THEY WANT.

In explaining the provisions of the Sioux reservation bill to the Indians at Cheyenne agency, Gov. Foster is quoted as having said to the petulant paupers that they ought to sign the bill because they would receive about sixty-five acres more land per individual than the petulant paupers at the other agencies.

Well, Mr. Foster, you are a dandy. The idea of trying to bribe an Indian with a few extra acres of land! If the promise of more whisky, more horses, additional money or anything in the way of increased government patronage had been made, you might have scored a strong point. Mr. Young-Man-Proud-of-His-Tail. But to offer an Indian land! Well, you might as well offer a tramp a steady job.

SAID BY DAKOTA EDITORS.

Dakota soil is the best on earth. Her grasses are the richest that grow. Her wheat is the best the world produces.—Devils Lake Inter-Ocean.

A membership of the South Dakota constitutional convention is proving to be a better plum than it was supposed possible. A good many politicians who might have had it let it go by as of no account.—Aberdeen News.

SAILING A BOAT.

A Few Practical Instructions in the Art of Sailing.

DIFFERENT STYLES OF BOATS.

The Single and Double Cat, the Sloop, Cutter, Yawl and Schooner—The Philosophy of Boat Sailing Explained for Beginners.

Undoubtedly the very best way to become an expert yachtsman and boat sailor is to start in when a lad with a primitive skiff or "bunty," and a sail improvised from a blanket or bed sheet; to knock around in all sorts of weather; to experience every kind of incident and accident, depending on mother wit to get out of whatever difficulty he gets into, and, of course, avoiding in the future the things which got him into trouble. If he survives this experience—his chances are about even—he will become an expert of experts, gradually growing into a knowledge that finally becomes a sort of second nature.

But we can't all begin that way, and we wouldn't want to if we could, says The Detroit News. A good way to learn to sail is to go along with some one who knows how, to obey his orders promptly, and then, by observation, study and inquiry, find out why at one time you had to haul in on a line and at another to slack up on it. This can be done on a large yacht, if you have access to one, or on a small sailboat; the principles in handling one are precisely the same as in handling the other; and if you once master the ideas—the reasons why—you can apply them to a fore and aft rigged vessel of any size. But it is not a wise thing for any one to attempt to handle ever so small a craft under sail with neither any experience nor any idea of the forces he has to contend with.

It is doing this which causes the occasional accidents on river and lake.

The various rigs in common use on fresh water are:

- The single cat.
- Double cat.
- Sloop.
- Cutter.
- Yawl.
- Schooner.

The single cat has only one mast and one sail, and, because of the simplicity of rig, is the best one for a beginner to start in with. It has a centerboard or a sliding keel, as does every boat propelled by sails, because without either of these it is practically impossible to beat to windward.

If a boat were made perfectly round like a tub, and had no center board, it would only go in one direction, namely: before the wind, or in the direction towards which the wind is blowing. A sail boat cannot be made to go directly against the wind, but it is the province of the designer, the builder, the sailmaker and the sailing master to make it go as near the wind as possible.

Within four points of the compass is the practical limit, though the Volunteer, the most weatherly yacht in the world, points in smooth water's high as three and a half.

To get back to the cat boat. The mast is stepped very close to the stem, and according to the size the sail may be stretched by means of a sprit leading up to the upper and outer corner—the peak—or by means of a gaff to hoist and lower. The tyro who essays to sail the cat boat should steer and hold the sheet rope in his hand; if he has a companion, let him act as ballast.

Safety is the first consideration, and the beginners should learn to keep a boat on her beam first and to get fast time out of her afterwards.

So much for the cat boat, the sailing of which is almost simplicity itself.

Then comes the double cat, the next simplest rig. In this rig there are two masts and two sails, each rigged like the sail in the single cat. The foresail is generally larger than the mainsail (a misnomer in this case) and is the principal driving sail. Here there are two forces at work, one in the fore and the other in the after body of the boat. It complicates things somewhat, but gives the young sailor a better control of the boat. The fore sheet is hauled in close and the main sheet slackened off the head of the boat will pay off from the wind; and if the main sheet is hauled in flat and the fore sheet slackened off, the head of the boat will be thrown up towards the wind, and, with the helm down, she will go in stays, a maneuver which will be described in speaking of the sloop.

Getting towards larger boats, the double cat is safer than the single cat. They should have two rigs, and the beginner should always sail the boat with the small rig, no matter how light the wind or pleasant the weather. In this, as in the single cat, the sheets should never be made fast. If the sheets are modified with the double head canvas of the cutter (as is the case with the modern compromise sloop cutter), makes the most effective racing rig.

In speaking of the sloop, only one head sail will be considered. This is properly called the jib, though sometimes misnamed the staysail. Here first comes into notice the bowsprit for which there is no use on the single or double cat. Its purpose is to extend the jib far enough outboard forward to balance the mainsail, which extends outboard aft.

In small sloops the jib sheets should always extend aft so as to make the boat, if desirable, a single hauled. For proper handling, however, a sloop should have a crew of at least four men—one to steer, one to tend main sheet, one to trim jib sheets and another to work forward clearing up.

NOW AS TO HANDLING THE SLOOP. If you are lying at anchor in a place where there is no current, make up your mainsail, leave your anchor short, that is, so that the chain or rope holding it is up and down. Make up your mind which way you want to "cast," that is, on which side you want to go to fill away. Don't leave it to chance or to luck, but choose sides and make it come your way. If you conclude to cast to port—that will be taking the wind on the starboard side—put your helm to starboard, catch a turn yourself with the starboard weather jib sheet, have one man stand ready to run up the jib, another to break the anchor on the word, and have the main sheet man push the main boom over to port.

This will throw the stern of the boat up to the wind somewhat, then break anchor and up jib. As soon as she pays off and fills away trim your jib to leeward (port side now), get some of your centerboard down and you are ready for the pleasantest of all sails—a beat to windward.

You are now on the starboard tack, sails trimmed to port many yachtsmen who ought to know better get this mixed up and are close hauled. If the wind is down the river and you are beating up, you go as close to shore as the depth of water will justify and get ready to go about on the port tack. The order is "Ready about" or "Stand by for stays," according to the sweet will of the

"skipper." The jib sheet man then gets down to leeward, where the jib sheet is made fast, the foremast hand goes forward to clear up and the main sheet man looks out to see that the main sheet does not foul as it comes over, or to take in a little slack when the strain is off if the skipper wants the mainsail any flatter.

When you see that each one is at his post keep the boat away a trifle to give her good headway going around, then sing out "Hard-a-lee!" and down helm. Not hard down right away, however, for that gives the boat an unnecessary drag with the rudder across her stern; give her the helm gradually as she loses headway and comes into the wind. The man at the jib sheets must not let them go by the run, as is too often done, but slack off on them gradually, keeping a strain on one until he begins to draw away on the other. This will prevent the jib from flying away out, and will also enable the boat to keep her headway much better, a very important thing in this maneuver, both for safety and for speed.

In fact, right here it may be said that a person who has charge of a boat, large or small, cannot have too firmly impressed upon his mind the necessity of keeping a boat moving through the water. Most accidents come as will be explained more in detail in a later article, from the loss of headway. The rudder has no power over a boat standing still, though it has the most perfect control of a boat going ahead, and the faster she goes the more control the rudder has.

Then come matters in filling away, both by the helmsman and the jib sheet man, not to allow the boat to pay off too far when the jib has first been trimmed. If she goes off too far and will not immediately mind the helm to steady her, ease up on the jib sheet and trim down again when she has gathered way sufficient to give helmsman control.

After having made a number of stretches in this way, suppose that you conclude you want to go straight across the river. The wind being down the river, this will give you a beam wind, which, as the name signifies, is a wind blowing directly across the course of the yacht. You will pull up your centerboard (some very flat boats need a little board with a beam wind) and "start," i. e., slack out your main and jib sheets. If the wind is light you may start at an angle of about forty degrees to the keel; if fresh it must come in considerably further. The jib will be trimmed to about the same angle, though this must be determined largely by how the boat steers; if she carries too hard a helm the jib should be flattened to keep her off; if she carries it also it must be slackened or the mainsail flattened in so as to give her the right helm. A yacht should always carry a weather helm, except, possibly, in the lightest kind of weather.

You want to go straight down the river for a while. "Stick out" your main sheet until your main boom is out to your rigging. Then be sure you "steer steady" a perfectly straight course down the river, for if you do not you are liable to perform a very lubberly act—allow your mainsail to gybe without being ready for it.

GYBING.

This is a delicate maneuver and is often attended, through ignorance or carelessness, with disagreeable results. It consists—in a sloop—of changing the mainsail from one side to the other while the yacht is before the wind. The man at the helm must hold his course straight down the river, while the man at the jib sheet man, hauled in the mainsheet. He does this handsomely until the mainboom is in to about the same place where it is trimmed for "full and bye."

Then the man who is helping him catches a turn, the helmsman puts his helm up slightly, the boat's head swings slowly to starboard, the wind catches the mainsail on the starboard side and throws it across the stern. But it cannot go far nor get much headway to rip things up, which it sometimes does, because it has been hauled in so short, and because of the turn of the cleat. Then, having perfect control of both boat and sail, the former is put on her course and the mainsheet is paid out gradually until it is about two-thirds of the way out, which is the proper place to trim it with the wind on the quarter.

In the gybe the jib sheets, of course, should be let go to starboard and trimmed to port. If it is blowing in case of a gybe, the proper thing to do is to get a strain on the lifts to hold up the boom and then settle the peak pretty well down.

The best way for a beginner, however, is not to try to gybe when there is much wind.

To get in shape to beat up the river again drop the centerboard and flatten in both mainsail and jib, while the helm is put down and she swings gracefully up to "full and bye." These constitute all the maneuvers necessary to know in the handling of a sloop. A yawl is a yacht with a cruising rig, very much like that of a sloop, except that the mainsail is set on the foot, the boom not extending quite to the stern; and on the "fantail" is stepped a small mast called a mizzen, the sail set on which sheets to an outrigger or aftersprit, which runs out astern the same as a bowsprit runs out forward. A yawl is more easily handled than a sloop, especially in stays, as the mizzen may be used to help keep her around if she is inclined to miss.

PACKING HOUSES IN DAKOTA.

There should be packing houses in the various cities of Dakota. There is no business sense in sending our cattle, hogs and sheep to distant cities to be slaughtered and cured, when the work can be as well and as cheaply done near where the animals are raised. The meat shrinkage in animals shipped long distances is large, but another item is the freight charges on waste material. Only about 80 per cent. of a steer is saleable meat. By slaughtering here the shrinkage and the waste freight can be saved and employment given to thousands of men in separating and working up the different materials, the tallow, the hides, the bone dust, the glue and the fertilizer. The magnitude of what might be a meat interest in Dakota is hardly measurable because of its possibilities. A large majority of the people of Dakota live on farms. Live stock is raised on farms, and there is no better live stock region in the world. Every year more attention will be given to the rearing of cattle, hogs and sheep. Indeed, it must be so because of the uncertainty of wheat, or any other single crop. Let every farmer begin this year in the good work of diversifying his products.

Miss Minnie Apollis' Opinion.

"The subject of a national flower is being discussed a great deal now, Miss Minnie," remarked a visitor at Minneapolis to a maiden of that city. "What do you think about it?" "Well," replied Miss Minnie, "I think papa's Fancy Winter Wheat Flour rather takes the biscuit."—New York Sun.

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

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CITY NEWS.

From Thursday's Daily.

The little nephew of Northern Pacific Agent Briggs at Sanborn died yesterday from being crushed by cars at the depot.

A new self binder in company with Fred Durand were seen being conveyed to Eldridge this week. Evidently there will be some grain cutting in that vicinity soon.

Clare Smith of Topeka, Kan., who has many acquaintances here, has made a great success in the real estate and loan business in Kansas. The company of which he is secretary has established a branch house in England and is doing a big business in Kansas. Mr. Smith is one of the rising young citizens of Topeka.

The rain of last night was the hardest of the season. A great deal of water fell, and the ground is again thoroughly soaked. Wheat is heading out well and in many spots, although the straw is short, the heads will be surprisingly well filled. The weather is cool and pleasant today. Oats and millet will particularly feel the good effects of the rain. The trench for the water main on Second street was full of water this morning.

The short funeral service of Miss Margaret Minnis was conducted at the residence of H. C. Hotchkiss this forenoon by Rev. N. D. Fanning. A large number of ladies, including all pupils of her department of the public schools, followed the hearse to the three o'clock train. J. S. Hotchkiss and mother, Mrs. H. C. Hotchkiss accompanied the remains to Meadville, Pennsylvania, for interment.

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 Wollenberg and Avis.

From Friday's Daily.

Messrs. A. Klans, William Lloyd and McGinnis went to Bismarck this morning in the interest of the city.

Now that Bismarck has beat the Mandans it might be well for Jamestown to settle an old score with the nice also.

Freeman P. Lane, a celebrated Minnesota politician, and A. H. Holt, both of Minneapolis, arrived in the city today and are guests of the Gladstone.

Mrs. H. C. Hotchkiss alone accompanied the remains of Miss Minnis east yesterday. Mr. J. H. Hotchkiss remains in town. Mrs. Hotchkiss will be absent several weeks visiting friends and relatives in Pennsylvania.

On the list of papers and books to be found on file in the elegant new free reading room established for the benefit of the public by the Fargo Republican, The Daily Alert comes first, without any alphabetical recommendation.

Rainy Buttes Sentinel: By actual measure a squash vine in O. T. Clough's garden grew five and three-fourth inches in length from Wednesday noon to Thursday noon of this week. Two other squash vines in the same patch made a growth of over five inches in the same time.

A note from Frank Hepperdell of Butte, Mont., speaks of the interest maintained in Jamestown's welfare as well as that with which the coming of The Weekly Alert is waited. He is established in business at that point and sends regards to former friends and customers.

An effort is being made to arrange for a ball game between the Jamestown and Bismarck clubs to be played in the latter city August 3. A local sport says that if the Bismarck boys will back their team with "mox" there will be a good chance for Jamestown people to tide over hard times on Missouri slope green-backs.

The recent ball game between Bismarck and Mandan is still the theme of conversation in those places. One of the Mandan players lost temper and struck a man on second base with his fist. The umpire, Tuohy, was backed by Ike Hayes the colored prizefighter. Bismarck won the game nine to eight. Webster and Nelson of Jamestown played with Mandan.

G. S. Barnes of the Northern Pacific Elevator company, after making his trip over the main line and branches of the

Northern Pacific in Dakota, admits that "the yield, of course, will be light," but says there is a good deal to be had. The elevator men will have great heads, too, if they are able to convince outside people much longer that the reports of a bad crop from Dakota are "all a pack of lies."

Ex-Sheriff McKechnie, one of the original pioneers, says that this year will be the commencement of a long wet period for Dakota. He says that a certain planet will get back into a position which means rain a plenty. This heavenly harbinger has not been in this position for sixteen years. One year during its moist aspect for this portion of the world, Dakota was visited with rains as late as Christmas. Mac has an abiding faith in the sign, and he generally carries conviction with him. "We are going to have a country here yet," he says.

A correspondent of the Mandan Pioneer writes his paper from Bismarck, as follows: I am sorry to see some of the newspapers in different parts of the territory are making the most groundless charges against their home members of the constitutional convention. Here is the Jamestown Capital that is saying unkind things about Mr. Blewett of Jamestown. Mr. Blewett is a democrat, it is true, and the Capital is supposed to be a republican, but Mr. Blewett is a gentleman of sense, and he has shown himself to be a very competent delegate. So far a constant watcher of the proceedings of the convention has been unable to see that Mr. Blewett is a proper subject for the criticism that has been made concerning him.

After every one had finished seeding this spring, the Polanders in the northern part of the county, turned out and prepared for crop some 250 acres of land, the use of which was given them by Capt. McGinnis of Jamestown. The seed was sown very late. The crop if any, was to be sold for the benefit of the new Catholic church, to be built in that part of the county. The neighborhood has since become divided on the matter and one faction has split off and a church is already nearly completed. But the "Ingus crop" referred to is one of the finest in the county and will yield 20 bushels to the acre, while fields adjacent will not yield half of that. It seems that the Lord looks after his own at times pretty closely, for no one ever supposed the crop would amount to anything at all.

During four days in the week an extra train, No. 2, consisting of empty Northern Pacific passenger coaches follows the regular express east. These coaches and emigrant sleepers make up the second section of No. 1, the regular west bound train, which runs six days in the week to carry the crowd of people to the coast. The spectacle of four long passenger trains a day engaged in through business is a remarkable one from any point of view. It is a fine showing for a railroad to run its long trains from St. Paul to Portland so continuously on time as the Northern Pacific does. For three months at a time No. 1 has not been late and only some obstruction, such as repairs to bridges, has occasioned recent delays in the east bound trains here. Even No. 14 a fast freight has been continuously on time east for a period of over 30 days. To accomplish this over 2,000 miles of trackage is due to careful management and primarily to fine roadbed and skillful dispatching.

The wild hay on the sections owned by the Minnesota and Dakota Land Investment Co. in Stutsman county will make about half a crop. This hay Mr. B. S. Russell is at present looking after, and selling to owners of stock in preference to any other purchasers. As there are forty-one sections of this land and much of it known as "culls," upon which ponds and swales are found, the hay crop of the company is considerable, and this year valuable. In the past it has been an unwritten custom among the settlers who got their hay from these wild sections to cut around with a mower, whatever grass was wanted, and thus evidence of ownership has been generally respected in this county by all except the Polanders. These settlers disregard any such proceeding entirely, and led by their acquisitive dispositions rush into fields when the grass is young, without strength, cut it down and stack it, only to find that mow has destroyed its value, later on. This year owners of wild land are more careful in securing some revenue from their investments and before Captain McClelland left he had sold and arranged for the sale of a large amount of hay from the sections owned in Barnes, Burleigh, Stutsman, Ransom and LaMoure counties by the land company he represents.

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

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

From Saturday's Daily.

I. M. Adams, the farm machinery man from Fargo, is in town today.

Post Trader Peck of Ft. Totten, came in from the west this morning.

H. E. Ward, who has been for some time too sick to attend to business, is once more on deck.

New school township officers are invited to send to The Alert office for all manner of school blanks needed. Prompt attention given orders.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Jones and Miss Mable are down from Rio today. Mrs. Jones went to Valley City on the three o'clock train, to remain over Sunday with friends.

Fred Weller of Ypsalanti township, was doing business in the metropolis yesterday. He reports that crops look excellent south of Jamestown and east of the Jim river.

W. Lenton Jr., and Mrs. Lenton of Omdie England, arrived in Jamestown this morning and will visit Mr. Lenton of this county, one of the substantial farmers near Jamestown.

An eight day's gopher hunt in LaMoure county, ten to a side, resulted in the gophers losing 554 tails, the winning

side getting 537. The most killed by any one hunter was 120, while one man only showed up with one tail. The losers gave a supper and dance to the victorious party.

A heavy crop of hay has been cut from the grounds comprising Elliott's Grove. The grass was very thick and high. The grove is now one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity, and is nightly visited by young people, grown folks and children—by all whose sprightly dispositions lead them to "foot it" feathery, here and there.

Dickinson Press: Sheriff Hayes returned from Jamestown yesterday, where he went to identify the goods stolen from Fowler's hardware store. He brought with him over one hundred pocket knives and a number of razors. The goods were found in a lumber yard. Crabbly, recently arrested at Bismarck for the burglary, is to have a preliminary examination next Thursday.

From Monday's Daily.

All the democrats seem to think that the results of the caucuses Saturday evening bode no good to the party in this county.

G. A. Lieber has moved into P. B. Tilden's house in the Second ward, where he and his family will reside in the future.

Supt. Tilden of the electric light company is wiring The Alert office today, for the lamps necessary to light the editorial, composing rooms and business office.

Miss Minnie Bowman drives a handsome village cart, one of the popular and fashionable vehicles of the east. Judge Nickens has also purchased one for his family.

Charlie Avis says that he wishes all the republican caucuses in the city had been the same as that at Spiritwood station, where the only contest heard of is reported.

The water trenches on Fourth street are nearly completed for the laying of pipe. Pipe has been laid on several streets on the south side, and the water tested. The pressure is very satisfactory and will result in making an excellent fire protection, besides furnishing abundant water for many residences not heretofore protected.

Chas. F. Chapman, one of the plucky farmers in the western part of Stutsman, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Chapman finds it easily possible to get along without wheat crops in farming. His potatoes, oats, stock, poultry and legitimate farm products are enough and more to make a good living. Many other farmers are beginning to prove this as well.

The Jamestown base ball nine have decided to give Bismarck and Mandan a chance to play ball this week, and will accordingly leave here Thursday morning and play Bismarck on that day and Mandan on the following day. Both games are to be for \$100 a side. The people here have confidence in the ability of the boys to make it highly interesting for the slope teams, and many believe that the Jim River nine can get away with the money. There should be home assistance given the boys to pay expenses, and liberal responses ought to follow the request for such.

Jno. C. Bullitt, one of the Northern Pacific directors, and his family, accompanied by Col. Rodgers of the U. S. A. and family, have spent yesterday and today in Jamestown, as rather compulsory guests. They are traveling in the private car of the company's directors, and are stopping at this point to give Mrs. Rogers an opportunity to recover from a sudden illness which attacked her during the night Saturday. Dr. Rankin has been tendering his services and it is thought the party will be able to resume the journey tomorrow. While in Jamestown the gentlemen and ladies of the party were driven around the city and were much pleased with all they saw.

In returning from a dance given Saturday night at Henry Vessey's near Eldridge, Dave Vessey, his son, aged fifteen years, while crossing the railroad track in a buggy, was struck by a freight train which was backing down. The buggy was thrown completely off the track and wrecked, and although the horses were unhurt, young Vessey fell between the main track and a side track, fortunately escaping serious injury if not death, with a dislocated shoulder blade. Dr. DePuy was called and dressed the fracture. The train men say the bell of the engine was rung and the train was backing down very slow at the time of the accident. Young Vessey claims not to have seen the red lights which were burning on the rear of the caboose.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Bob Wallace and Nell were in town from the lake last evening.

Mrs. Grimm, mother of Mrs. Herman Giesler, left for her home in Jefferson, Wis., on the three o'clock train today.

A new laundry at 470, Sixth avenue, has been started by Theresa Whitcomb, proprietress. Good work at reasonable prices.

Messrs. Dickey, Lloyd, McGinnis and Goodrich went to Bismarck this morning, and probably another delegation will go out tomorrow.

The delegates elected to the county convention from Corinne are Dr. Langworthy and George Wright. Sturton's delegate is reported to be F. E. Buzzel.

Gov. and Mrs. Mellette and Miss Leola Way, of Watertown, were guests of the Gladstone last night, stopping here on their way to Bismarck from the south.

A. P. Halstead has placed a chime whistle on his laundry engine, the musical tones of which floated out on the early morning air for the first time today.

Chief Engineer Tilden of the Northern Pacific, made a flying visit Saturday to his family, now occupying the handsome Thos. B. Lloyd residence, on Fifth avenue.

The Jamestown cornet band did not give the open air concert advertised for last evening, owing to the illness of Mrs. Rogers, who is in a car on the side-track adjoining the park.

Ben. Merry, one of the Northern Pacific car repairers, is doubly happy today. He has a pair of twins at the house, who tip the beam at seventeen and one-half pounds. Mr. Merry is setting up Twin Cigars, and is naturally as merry as he can be over the event.

In the report of the accident to David Vessey in yesterday's Alert, the fact was misstated that the horses were uninjured. One of the horses was killed, being struck by the tender of the engine. The other horse was thrown off the track but not killed. The forward wheels and front portion of the buggy were smashed to hinders.

D. McCrimmon, the newly elected clerk of the Beaver school township, was in the city yesterday stocking up with the necessary school blanks. Mr. McCrimmon is one of the young rustlers of the county. He says the impression that the south east part of the county will have no crop is not correct. The late rains and favorable weather have greatly changed things. Oats which would not have been cut at all will now be forth cutting, although straw will be short. He has an 80 acre field of wheat that will be cut next week, and make a 12-bushel yield.

Attorney McNaught of the Northern Pacific, says the company is at work on the line from Morris, a station between Winnipeg and Pembina, to Brandon, and that more building will be done this season, which is not yet determined. There is a late report at Minnekaukon to the effect that it is not an improbability that the Leeds extension of the Jamestown & Northern will be graded to Dunseith, Rollette county this year. Engineer Tilden left Leeds last Wednesday with a force of surveyors to survey a line from Leeds north. While nothing is yet known of the company's intentions, it is considered a good sign to have surveyors running lines in the direction the road is to take, and if operations were not designed for this year the expense of running lines would hardly be undertaken. The improved condition of crops in the Turtle mountain country may have changed the plan from one of delay for a year to one of active operations this season.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Attorney Hewitt rides a new "Safety." Ex-Mayor Schofield of Minot, was in town last night.

Mrs. Rev. Parker left for New Hampton, Iowa, on the three o'clock train.

Ivan Carrick, an old pressman of The Alert office, is the engineer at the artesian well plant at the asylum.

Attorney Glaspell says the number of his Northern Pacific pass is plain 320, without any letter prefix or suffix.

Yesterday was a great growing day. Wheat, oats, hay and vegetables are coming on nicely. Millet is jumping along into a big yield.

The original plot of the Opera house is all sold for Wednesday night, and an addition has been made to it in order to accommodate all who desire to come.

Pat Moran has a big lot of ground in wheat this year, most of the crop looking well. Pat is one of the pluckiest of farmers, and deserves to get a 20-bushel yield.

Uncle John Van Dusen of Tappen, has been holding a levee with the boys in a cosy corner of the Gladstone for a couple of days. All of us are glad to see Uncle John come down, and hear his words of wisdom, political, agricultural, anecdotal and otherwise.

Major Edwards was a passenger west this morning. He has been trying to counteract the woman's suffrage movement by talking about a certain Kentucky lady in the Argus, in such a fashion as to draw all thoughts of suffrage from any female mind.

The prospect for good prices for hay will stimulate everybody to put up all they can. The Northern Pacific has made a low rate on hay from the east, and Montana will want all the farmers can spare. Put up hay wherever possible. There will be a big demand for it later on.

It is noticed that more self binders are being put in repair and made ready for the harvest field than for several years. Almost any hour of the day a self binder and occasionally a new machine at that, can be seen going into the country. Headers are also to be used a good deal this year.

When Charlie Avis heard that the reason an Alert man reported no concert Monday evening was because he didn't hear the melodious strains that came stealing through the night, although he saw the men with their instruments in position, he, Charlie, laughed till the plastering on the ceiling of his store took a tumble to the situation.

The picnic in the grove near the Dewey school house yesterday, given for the Baptist Sunday school, was greatly enjoyed. About 150 were present, and Superintendent M. W. Wright had his hands full in keeping the children out of the river and in gratifying their numerous unsatisfied emotions, always in a state of great activity at a picnic.

Director Bullett of the Northern Pacific, and Col. Rogers are still occupying their private car here. Mrs. Rogers' condition is such that it is not yet deemed advisable to continue the trip westward. Miss Speed of Washington, D. C., is also a guest of Mr. Bullett. During the day the tourists ride or drive around the country, and think Jamestown one of the pleasantest young cities they have visited in the northwest.

Mr. W. W. Webb, wife and child, of Mitchell, Ind., arrived in the city today. Mr. Webb will take a position with the London Clothing company as salesman, and during Manager Puld's absence in the eastern markets will have charge of the business. Mr. and Mrs. Webb will prove acquisitions to the city and are cordially welcome. Business has been lively at the London Clothing Co., all summer. Mr. Puld says he will buy the biggest line of fall goods ever seen in Jamestown. Look out for his return.

Wahpeton Globe: The Jamestown

Capital man doesn't like Hcn. Andrew Blewett personally, and so seeks to belittle the gentleman, who is an honored business man at Jamestown. But Warnock's sarcasm doesn't go any better now that he is the alliance official editor than it did last fall when he was a Cleveland snickler, or a few months later when he was a Harrison trucking. Warnock's judgment of men is seriously warped by his semi-annual revolutions around the political field. Mr. Blewett is a conservative business man, and as such, looks at all propositions coming before the convention with a critical eye, and is considered one of the safe men of the body.

The Jamestown base ball club will go to Bismarck tomorrow and play the capital wind fanners a game in the afternoon. The nine young gentlemen who will sweep off the diamond with the frames of the Bismarck ball players are Nelson, c; B. Nashold, p; Devine 1st b; Pinger 2nd b; Weber 3d b; M. Nashold s. s.; Gleason r f; Nichols c f; Hamel 1 f; Miller extra. The cranks say a stronger team never left the town on the war-path for conquest, and that it has a pudding. All Jamestown people who wish to attend the game are requested to buy their tickets from the home team, as the contract gives it half the proceeds from such sales. The game is for \$100, Bismarck paying \$55 on expenses. An effort will be made to make a match with the Mandan club for Friday, even if the demand to bar Pinger and Rayer is insisted upon. The latter star will not be present anyway.

Everybody in town heard the concert of the Jamestown cornet band Monday evening except The Alert reporter, who watched the players with their instruments at their lips a while and not hearing anything, went off and reported in yesterday's paper that the band did not play at all. For over two hours the band discoursed excellent music to a large audience, who manifested every token of appreciation by repeated applause. The members are improving rapidly, and now have forty selections in their repertoire. Prof. Tunstall is keeping up the spirit of progress among them and the band will compete with the other musical organizations of the state at Grand Forks for the prizes offered by the fair. They will be reinforced with several instruments, which are expected to become regular additions to the band.

Many residents of west Main street desire to call the attention of the city council to the poorly lighted condition of the entire street, from The Alert office to the round house. The street is one of the most frequented after night, by persons going and coming from their homes and is the poorest lighted street of its importance in the city. Many laboring men and railroad employees are compelled to walk along this street at all hours of the night. The railroad yards are full of tramps, who make this part of the city and the yards west of the river headquarters and it is considered unsafe by men who are not timid either, to walk along the road or sidewalk unarmed. One or two citizens are in the habit of carrying rocks to meet any tramp attack. Ladies and children, especially, complain of the risk run. The police generally get rid of a tramp when he gets across the Main street bridge. There have been petitions requesting are lights on this street, but the council has not yet seen fit to concede them. As the railroad people, for whose benefit these lights would be, are the ones who spend the most money in the city, their convenience and safety in this reasonable request ought to be granted.

CHEAPEST EVER KNOWN.

The Cost of Railroad Grading in North Dakota--Why the J. & N. Branch may be Extended to the Border this Year.

One of the best reasons for believing that the Leeds extension of the Jamestown & Northern branch will be made to Dunseith, if not to the Manitoba line, this year is the low price at which the work can be done. Crops are so near a failure in the localities through which the road is to run, that farmers are delighted to get grading to do at almost any price and it is said some sub-contractors on the work now being done, have been let as low as six cents a yard, the usual price being 10 to 12 cents. The road can be built for fifty per cent less this year than ever before. The company, in giving work to the farmers in the Devils Lake country where they have been particularly hard pushed with frost blight last year and drought this, is doing a generous thing even if the lowest prices ever known are paid for labor of men and teams.

The Northern Pacific could not gain a more friendly foothold in that part of North Dakota than by pushing its Jamestown & Northern branch as far as possible this fall, and giving the work to the farmers who have little or nothing to do for themselves and teams.

The situation is so desperate in Ramsey, Nelson, Towner, Benson, portions of Rollette county and in other counties that public meetings have already been held to devise means to tide the farmers, who have lost all, over until another year. This railroad work would be a God-send to them, would keep some counties from bonding for assistance, because building two miles of road for what the company has heretofore paid for one.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, or long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and \$1 per bottle at Baldwin & Smith's drugstore.



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

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

That "Ultimatum."

The Bismarck Tribune says, in referring to the Jamestown Capital's ultimatum, that the date of the republican state convention must be changed to the 10th or 12th of September or the farmers would rise in their might and vote the candidates down.

Is this a threat? What are we to understand will be the outcome should the date of the convention remain as announced, August 21? Is a bolt contemplated? The Tribune is sorry to see the farmers of North Dakota thus misrepresented. It is unfortunate for the Farmer's Alliance that it has an "official organ." It is true that the date fixed by the committee was rather early, but a difference of opinion existed on this point among the farmers themselves, and it is not true that there was any scheme other than the party's welfare in the minds of the committeemen who made the date. The Capital misrepresents the Farmer's Alliance when it publishes this sort of an ultimatum as coming from it. On the contrary, such prominent Farmer's Alliance men as Hon. F. B. Fancher and M. N. Johnson, members of the constitutional convention, although not entirely satisfied with the date, urged the acceptance of it without protest, believing that it would be unwise to change it after once having been announced. The Capital is a little previous in its ultimatum.

Be Stung for Rheumatism.

According to The Medicinishe Presse, of Vienna, a Dr. Terz has found a cure for rheumatism in bee stings. Having found that every sting is followed by a swelling up to a point when the bone seems to have become hardened against further effect, he tried the stinging on a rheumatic patient. Upon stinging the patient's system with the bee poison the rheumatism disappeared—not to return for a long time. Dr. Terz has applied his remedy in 175 cases and has inflicted 30,000 stings, and now keeps a colony of bees on his premises, to be employed in this work.

Probably no Business Booming.

There is no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Baldwin & Smith's drug store as their giving away to their customers so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

ITCHING AGONIES.

Every Night I Scratched until the Skin was Raw.

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

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

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

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 10 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 Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.