

JAMESTOWN WEEKLY ALERT.

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THE DEED IS DONE.

The Capital Located at Bismarck—Where Other Public Institutions Go.

Johnson Volunteers Some Gory Information to the Senate Committee.

TERRITORIAL TOPICS.

Public Institutions Located.

BISMARCK, Aug. 6.—[Special to The Alert.]—The report of the committee on public institutions has been received, discussed and voted upon. This is the result: Bismarck gets the capital, the insane asylum is located at Jamestown, an agricultural college is established at Fargo, and a normal school at Grand Forks.

The omnibus bill provides that in addition to the public buildings above located, there can still be located in North Dakota a school of mines, a reform school, and a deaf and dumb asylum, for the purposes of which the government donates 40,000 acres of land each; and for such other educational and charitable purposes as the legislature of the state may determine, 170,000 acres.

IRRIGATING THE CONVENTION.

The Senate Committee on Arid Lands Visits the Con. Con.—Irrepressible Johnson Again Attracts Attention.

BISMARCK, August 5.—[Special]—This afternoon's session of the convention was devoted to the United States senate committee on irrigation and arid lands. Senator Stewart of Nevada, was first introduced. He said that the object of the committee was to gather and not to impart information. He referred to the great artesian well basin of the James river as the most remarkable of which he had ever read and seemed to be very forcibly impressed with the idea that that section of Dakota could be very advantageously irrigated by water from a system of such wells. The only questions of its practicability, he said, were the extent of the basin and the permanency of the supply. The committee is now investigating that and he promised that Major Powell would devote considerable time to that matter.

Senator Stewart thought we needed but little water here to grow a crop, owing to the peculiarly retentive qualities of the soil, but that we needed that little regularly and needed it bad. He said that with a system of irrigation, land in Dakota now valued at from \$4 to \$10 per acre, would soon be worth from \$30 to \$100, and then branched off into a long disquisition on what he termed "irrigation debts."

The senator talked for an hour on financial questions and gave place to Senator Reagan, who, after indicating his practical knowledge of irrigation by drinking a glass of water, proceeded in the same vein as that followed by the senator from Nevada.

Major Powell, chief of the governmental geological corps, said about all there was said on the irrigation question. He declared that in the eastern portion of the territory there was enough rain-fall to grow crops; that in the western portion there was not; and that in the intermediate country there would always be a moderate amount of water, and years of insufficiency.

His suggestion as a remedy—for he said that where land is artificially watered it will always raise good crops without the aid of fertilizers,—was irrigation by means of the running water in streams and by artesian wells. The major only casually mentioned the artesian well idea, in which your people are interested. He suggested that the convention should provide in the constitution that the right to running water in the state shall never pass out of the control of the people and instanced the troubles which have resulted in California, Nevada and Colorado as a warning.

At the close of his work once more, he called attention to the fact that Senator Reagan was a member of Jeff Davis' cabinet and remarked that he recalled the day when the soil at Gettysburg was "irrigated" with northern blood. Mr. Purcell interrupted him and while Johnson was still on his feet the convention adjourned.

ON THE SIDE.

Although a sick man, Hon. A. O. Whipple of Ramsey county, is a pretty well delegate. It will be remembered that for the first few weeks of the session he was in the Twin Cities under treatment for a serious throat trouble. He arrived here several weeks after the session opened, and after spending a few days getting "properly introduced," went up to Nelson county to straighten out a little political tangle. He has returned with his wife and is now adding the weight of his influence and ability to the constitution-making body. Mr. Whipple is a banker up in his country and one of the most influential men in the northern part of the territory. He was formerly register of the Devils Lake land office and has been prominent in politics here and in the states. It is unfortunate for both Mr. Whipple and the

convention that he should have been attacked by sickness at a time when it deprived the convention of his services.

R. N. Stevens of Ransom county, is regarded as one of the keenest minded and most eloquent men in the convention. He is probably better versed in parliamentary law than any of his colleagues, and when he is opposed to a measure it is a cold day if he don't get the other fellows tied up on some point of order. Mr. Stevens is frequently spoken of as a probable candidate for attorney general before the Fargo convention.

Delegate Sam Moer of LaMoire, is one of the young men whose fame and prestige have been added to by his convention work. He is a good fellow, personally, and as popular as any man in the convention. LaMoire county could hardly do better than to make a senator out of Sam this fall. She has always complained that she has had no direct representation in the territorial legislatures, but it now seems likely that through Mr. Moer's efforts a satisfactory appointment will be reported from the committee. LaMoire county's legislative interests would be safe in Mr. Moer's hands.

E. S. Rolfe of Benson county, is a versatile gentleman. He is a banker and attorney at home, and a pleasant and entertaining gentleman everywhere and at all times. On the floor of the convention he is a valuable man—"My favorite," says Stenographer Tuttle, "because he talks deliberately and grammatically." Around the hotel Mr. Rolfe is regarded as one of the most artistic story tellers in the city. He was the chief of the advocates of county courts, and has worn a smile since the triumph of that idea in the adoption of an article providing therefore.

All that's the matter with Judge O'Brien of Devils Lake—he's a democrat. O'Brien and Noble and Glick and Merriman—they are a northern quartet of bright and brainy democrats. O'Brien is one of the stars of the convention.

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

Wintering Sheep in Stutsman County On Shares Pays Well.

Among Stutsman county's substantial farmers is John B. Mathews, living near Eldridge but formerly from Iowa, where he still owns a good farm. He prefers North Dakota for its healthful climate, having been cured entirely of asthma during his residence here. Mr. Mathews has been taking notes on the profit of raising sheep, and is going into that business more extensively hereafter. He took last fall some 800 sheep to winter on shares for John Van Dusen of Tappen, for half wool and half the increase. They came through the winter in fine condition, sheltered only by straw sheds, which were made very cheaply by simply throwing straw over a skeleton of poles. Nearly every day the sheep were out, coming home regularly at night. The windy days they seemed to prefer to be in shelter. They ate the straw readily, and the cost of wintering the whole band did not exceed \$25. A few, not over four, were lost by wild cats working into their bodies. These cats are found on the high prairie and not in marshes. Three were killed by wolves while the herder was at dinner. The lambs are the liveliest he ever saw in any country and very large at birth. Extra care in lambing time should be given the ewes. Mr. Mathews finds a great source of annoyance and loss in caring for sheep in the carelessness and cruelty of herders, who are boys generally, whose wages are about \$10 a month.

His share of the wool for the winter's care will be \$400—and his half of the lambs will sell for \$900.

The acceptable change from a steady loss each year in growing wheat to the same profit in raising sheep is again suggested to every other farmer in the county, as something all could experience by a little attention and a small investment.

A Pleasant Event.

The G.A.R. hall was the scene of a quiet gathering last evening in honor of Mrs. E. L. Wells, who takes her departure for Kansas City tomorrow morning to join her husband at that place. It was a private affair, participated in only by the ladies of the Relief Corps and a few gentlemen of the G. A. R.

After a few informal pleasantries and greetings, the meeting was called to order and Mrs. Wells was presented with a beautiful silver individual set by the corps, consisting of a salt set, pepper box, tooth-pick and bouquet holder, butter dish, knife rest and beautiful open work napkin ring, all neatly arranged on a pretty little silver stand—the most complete thing of its kind ever seen in Jamestown. Mrs. Van Dusen made the presentation in behalf of the corps, in her usual felicitous style. At the same time she also presented Mrs. Wells, in her own behalf, with a beautiful plaque of pansies and a pretty oil painting of a claim shanty, situated alone on a desolate prairie, a very familiar scene to a Dakotan, both the work of her own hands.

Mrs. Wells was taken completely by surprise, but she came bravely forward and pleasantly expressed her heart-felt thanks through her fast falling tears. After which, all repaired to the dining hall, where a farewell banquet had been spread in her honor. Some thirty guests were seated at the table. The remainder of the evening was passed pleasantly, with the exception of the sad thoughts of parting. No lady who has ever made Jamestown her home, has been more universally beloved by all who have had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and the absence of her face and charming ways will be felt by all.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Con. Con. Acting as a Lottery Supervisor—How it Was Done.

Pleasant Social Events—Some Sheep Statistics—Base Ball Game To-Day.

THE STATE CAPITAL LOCATION.

The Great Fight Taken from the Voters and Decided in the Convention.

Elsewhere in The Alert is the full report of the committee, to the constitutional convention, locating the public buildings of the new state. It will be a keen source of regret to many in Jamestown to learn that their anticipations were not realized in regard to the permanent location of the capital.

Our natural location as the railroad and commercial center of North Dakota was very favorable to this, and a large unbiased sentiment outside of this city and county existed which, if allowed expression, would have voted for Jamestown for the state capital. Whether this number would then have been sufficient or not with a fair vote, to win for us, is doubted by many of our own citizens who know that the population of the Red river valley is at present much in excess of that in the western portion of the state.

The influences that will keep the capital at its present location were more than enough to overcome all opposition. The Northern Pacific railroad company desired the buildings to remain there for many reasons; the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern company worked for the same end. The claim, as a town and as a community of citizens, which Bismarck presented for retaining the capital, were, as all candid persons must admit, strong in their turn. In addition, money was used freely and its power was, as always in such cases, sufficient.

Jamestown knows, however, that she has the best of all the institutions of the new state, the insane asylum. This will be shown in the increasing appropriation for maintenance and enlargement, and in the future building of the institution for the feeble minded, to be maintained in connection with the asylum. This fact had also great weight in the decision of the committee.

It has been circulated to some extent that Stutsman county's delegates were not acting in good faith at Bismarck in the capital matter. The Alert has information from most of the citizens who have been in the lobby at Bismarck, that our delegates, Messrs. Fancher, Camp and Blewett, have done every thing in their power to aid the city they represent. Besides this, the citizens who have been there at their own expense, did all possible to do, with the forces and means at command. The truth is evident now that the effort to get this public institution was not the result of the strong combination it should have been, and which at one time it promised to be. Small jealousies and groundless suspicions served again, as on past occasions to break that united action which might easily have carried its point.

Jamestown will flourish and grow into a city without the capital. Its railroads and rich agricultural lands assure that. The enterprise of its citizens will take new channels and, if temporarily disappointed, it should be a greater inducement than ever to work for the future, and remember for our advantage the lessons and mistakes of the past.

SOWING THEM BROADCAST.

The Town that Failed to get a Public Institution and a few Townships of Land as an Endowment was out of Luck.

BISMARCK, August 6.—[Special]—The event of the day was the report of the committee on public institutions. The following is the report locating permanently all state institutions:

Section one. The following institutions of the state are permanently located at the places hereafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States in the act of congress approved Feb. 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the legislative assembly may prescribe.

First. The seat of government at the city of Bismarck in the county of Burleigh.

Second. The state university and school of mines at the city of Grand Forks in the county of Grand Forks.

Third. The agricultural college at the city of Fargo in the county of Cass.

Fourth. The state normal school at the city of Valley City in the county of Barnes; and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of 80,000 acres of land for normal schools made in the act of congress referred to, shall grant to said normal school at Valley City as apportioned, 50,000 acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

Fifth. The deaf and dumb asylum at the city of Devils Lake in the county of Ramsey.

Sixth. The State reform school in the city of Mandan in the county of Morton.

Seventh. The state normal school at the town of Mayville, in the county of Traill, and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of lands made by congress in the act aforesaid for state normal schools shall assign 30,000 acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Eighth. The state hospital for the insane and institution for the feeble-minded in connection therewith, at the city of Jamestown in the county of Stutsman, and the legislative assembly shall appropriate 4,000 acres of the grant of lands made by the act of congress aforesaid for "other educational and charitable institutions to the benefit and for the endowment of said institution."

The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as heretofore provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of 170,000 acres of land made by the United States for "other educational and charitable institutions," as is allotted below, viz:

First. The Soldiers' Home, when located, or such other charitable institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in the county of Pembina, as the qualified electors may determine at the election to be held as prescribed by the legislative assembly, with a grant of 30,000 acres.

Second. The blind asylum or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rolette as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose to be held as provided by the legislative assembly.

Third. The industrial school or school for manual training or such other educational institution as the legislative assembly may provide, at the town of Ellendale in the county of Dieck, with a grant of 40,000 acres.

Fourth. Of forestry or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rolette as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose to be held as provided by the legislative assembly.

Fifth. The scientific school or such other educational or charitable institution, as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the city of Wahpeton, county of Richland, with a grant of 40,000 acres, provided that no other institution of a character similar to any of those located by this article, shall be established or maintained without a revision of this constitution.

Much time was occupied in discussion of the article providing for township organization, many of the delegates opposing it, on the ground that the counties should be permitted to adopt the system by a vote of the people.

At the last session Johnson of Lakota introduced a resolution providing that if a railroad company shall issue a pass to one member of the legislature it shall issue passes to all members—the object being to prevent discriminating in favor of friends of the road. The resolution was amended so that it included all relatives and friends of legislators and was then referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

ON THE SIDE.

So many guesses have already been hazarded as to the time at which the convention will take its adjournment that delegates are now more careful in their expressions on the subject. A good many of the most important committees have made their reports, which have been disposed of, and that prospect ought to be good for an adjournment by the middle of next week at the latest.

The clerk's desk ought to be cleared of business within a few days, and then probably the committee on revision and adjustment will require a couple of days more. This revision committee, by the way, will have a very important work to perform. Its duties will consist mainly in arranging the articles, pruning out conflicting provisions and correcting bad grammar and awkward or ambiguous phrases. The committee men must needs be grammarians. E. W. Camp, who is a member, will be a good man there.

The revision committee will report a complete constitution, made up from the articles which have gone to it, and the convention will then consider it section by section for final adoption or rejection.

The report of the committee locating public institutions is set to be acted upon tomorrow. It is said the convention will adopt the report by a vote of 48 or 50. As there are but 55 delegates when all are present, it will be seen the adoption has 10 or 12 more votes than enough to carry it.

The Old "Ringer" Game.

Lisbon Star: Some strangers came along the other day with a horse they thought could run pretty well and offered to match him against any horse around here. A race was soon arranged between the strange horse and "Trade Dollar." The money was put up and the race came off that afternoon. "Trade Dollar" won the first heat and a good many bets were then made, the strangers taking all they could get. "Minus," the strange horse, won the other two heats too easy, and those who bet against him were minus their money. The strangers are said to hail from Edgeley and are going around the country looking for soft snaps.

Doing Good Work.

Northwest News: The Jamestown Alert is doing God's service in showing by practical results what can be done by raising sheep in Stutsman. No "tariff" is necessary either.

IRRIGATION OF DAKOTA LANDS.

The Senate Sub-Committee Looking up Facts in Jamestown.

The senate sub-committee on arid lands did not reach here yesterday morning as announced in The Alert, but arrived in the evening at 6:30. They were detained at Aberdeen most of the day yesterday and spent the time investigating the artesian flow in that city. The committee travels in a special car and has every requisite to get thoroughly posted. All persons appearing before the committee officially or to impart information have their exact language taken down by a stenographer and the whole record of the trip is to be thus secured and afterwards compiled and published.

Senator Stewart is direct from the Nevada mining population, is practical in everything, but enthusiastic over possibilities of irrigation. He believes in the government taking the lead in this, and there is no doubt but what this sub-committee will report so strongly in favor of a large appropriation for commencing operations that such will be had. The congressional delegates from the Dakotas will of course be looked to, to help in the matter, and the two Dakotas can confidently expect to get their share.

Geologist Upham appeared before the gentlemen yesterday evening and gave them the altitudes desired of several places, and much other scientific information he has gathered while working for the government in Dakota in the past four or five years. His notes and data as to rainfall, the shore lines of lakes, etc, were taken by the committee, promising to have them copied for publication in The Alert.

On the trip north Senator Stewart spoke from the car to crowds of visitors at Redfield and Huron, favoring irrigation experiments in Dakota by the government.

Much of the information the committee has secured on the existing situation in Dakota has been furnished by Mr. L. R. Casey of Jamestown, who, in company with Waldo M. Potter of LaMoire, appeared before them at St. Paul, and presented an exhaustive statement about the artesian well supply in North Dakota especially; also many facts concerning rainfall, crops, climate, etc. His remarks were taken verbatim by stenographers, and it is understood the senators, and Majors Powell and Hinton were strongly and favorably impressed with the case made out for North Dakota by Mr. Casey. He accompanied the party to Bismarck this morning. No better qualified or more public spirited citizen could have been assigned this task than Mr. Casey.

President Fancher came to Jamestown to invite the senators to address the convention today, which invitation was at once accepted.

During the evening Alderman Eager turned the water from the mains into a length of hose and gave the visitors an opportunity of noting the pressure and efficiency of the well. The stream went over the roof the large Winslow block, and the force and excellence of the water agreeably surprised the senators.

The Texas senator wore a shirt collar yesterday that had lost its original whiteness.

Major Powell, director of the geological survey, arrived this morning, having left the party at St. Paul.

HOT AFTER IT.

South Dakota People Doing Fine Work in the Location of the Capital.

South Dakota is going about the location of its capital in a practical way. It is to be bought by some town, and at present there are few apparent favorites of all the bidders at the sale. Money can be made out of the location of the capital, and real estate men, private individuals, farmers, capitalists and railroads are all actively preparing to get on to the band wagon. One of the projects which will show a big influence in naming the location is a company formed for purely speculative purposes, called the Capital Investment Co., one of the directors of which is Captain J. B. Wolgemuth of Aberdeen, who was in this city yesterday and is an official of the Farmers Alliance. He predicts, from the present indications, that this company will exercise the controlling power in the location of the permanent capital.

There have been sold a large number of shares of the stock to prominent men, individuals and county officers in counties which do not expect to get the capital. One dollar is paid down on a share, and nine dollars are due when the capital is located. Already the towns of Pierre, Redfield, Mitchell, Huron and Chamberlain are offering large amounts of land to this company if it will throw its strength to them. Its strength lies in the votes of the different counties not expecting the capital, but whose residents own stock in the company and expect to make a good thing on the sale of lots which will be given for the company's assistance in voting for the location of the capital. Capt. Wolgemuth predicts that the Black Hills' vote will be divided on Chamberlain and Pierre. The railroad corporations have also, he believes, shown an intention of letting the location take

care of itself in some such way as above outlined, and, as a matter of economy, build to the capital when located, rather than fight for its location.

One town, Mitchell, has already offered 1,000 acres of land and Chamberlain, the end of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, has gone Mitchell 1,000 acres better. The opening of the reservation will have something to do with the votes and it is thought the Black Hills, in order to get the above named line competing with the Chicago & Northwestern, will throw a divided strength to Chamberlain. It looks like Chamberlain was a little the favorite at present.

Speaking of the location of the North Dakota capital, Captain Wolgemuth said: "Jamestown is the place for it, and we would all like to see her get it. It is the natural location, and your people ought to chip in heavily to bring it here. The only objection we might have is that if the capital was moved to Jamestown, Aberdeen would fear that the grade of the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern, built to Bismarck, would not be ironed in twenty years, and we would lose our big western railroad feeder."

WET SEASONS COMING.

A United States Geologist Tells the North Dakota Farmers to take Courage—A Period of Change in Seasons is at Hand.

The arrival in Jamestown Saturday of Mr. Warren Upham, Devils Lake, D. T., member of the United States geological survey, now assigned to duty in North Dakota, was noted in The Alert of that day; also the fact that Mr. Upham, in the progress of investigating the shore lines of the ancient lake that covered the Red river valley, has included a searching examination of Devils Lake and Stump Lake, the latter the second largest body of water in North Dakota, lying not far from the former. This examination has been continued through four seasons, and copious notes made of the condition of these fresh and alkali lakes each year. On comparing the notes yesterday for the first time, for the use of the senate sub-committee on arid lands, Mr. Upham was particularly struck with the indications the records of the lakes gave of periodical seasons of wet and dry weather. He called at The Alert office this morning and stated positively that farmers and all others could pluck up courage, as the end of the dry period was at hand, and the next change would bring the uniformly wet seasons the "old timers" talk about and a few of the tenderfeet know something of. From careful scientific and geological observations, Mr. Upham is confident that this period of change from maximum to minimum moisture, and from the least moisture to the most again, occurs over an average range of ten or twelve years. The dry seasons began here in 1883, and the extent of them has, according to this authority, now been reached.

The lake shores examined show regular fluctuations of wet and dry periods, and the time required to accomplish these agrees perfectly with the memories of old trappers, Indians and old timers, who have been questioned on the subject. As sure as the laws of nature have been indelibly written in the periodic rise and fall of these lakes, so sure is the wet period now about to begin. The growth of timber and certain other marks, known to the trained eye of the scientific expert, declare this, and Prof. Upham reiterated the statement that a season of good crops and sufficient moisture was rapidly approaching.

This agrees with the known record of Spiritwood lake, in this county. The Gray Bros., who have lived on the lake seven years, state that the water is now at the low level it was when they first went there. R. E. Wallace says that the government survey made sixteen years ago, shows that the point of land now barely covered by the east tongue of the lake, was then dry ground. The periods covered by the rise and fall of this lake agree with remarkable accuracy with the opinion expressed by Prof. Upham, who stakes his professional reputation on its correctness.

Decrease in Twine Sales.

Purchasing Agent Wolgemuth, Aberdeen, D. T., of the Farmers alliance, was in the city yesterday and will leave for several eastern points today to look after alliance twine shipped some time ago to agents for disposal. Mr. Wolgemuth states that the twine sales this year indicate more certainly than anything the crop shortage. Last year over 75 cars of twine were disposed of by the alliance agency while this year not over 20 car loads will be handled. A good many dealers had left over a large amount of twine from last season. This commodity runs into money very fast, so taken with the short crop this year, the dealers will sell pretty cheap to get their money out of the twine which has been locked up longer than usual.

Mr. Wolgemuth is one of the pleasantest and most practical men connected with the alliance, having the interest of the organization at heart and working intelligently and shrewdly for the measure of success the farmers are by every right entitled to.

He does not think that the insurance and purchasing depots of the North Dakota and South Dakota organizations will be divided for the present. A large warehouse for the storage of supplies is already built at Aberdeen and for all purposes will answer for both states.

CONVENTIONS CHRONICLED.

Stutsman County's First Whack at the Statehood Privileges—Delegates Elected.

The Constitution Makers Disposing of Various Articles With Satisfactory Dispatch.

Jamestown's Club Couldn't Play Ball—The Senate Committee on Irrigation.

WHITE WINGED PEACE

Hovers over the Republican County Convention and not a Ripple of Discord mars the Smooth Surface of the Proceedings

The Stutsman county republican convention to elect delegates to Fargo to attend the state convention for the purpose of nominating state officers, met at the court house yesterday, pursuant to call. The convention was called to order by A. C. McMillan chairman of the county central committee, who proceeded to read a portion of the official call, after which the proceedings were begun by O. A. Boynton placing Dr. Langworthy of Corinne, in nomination for temporary chairman. D. E. Buzzel of Mt. Pleasant, nominated John Waugh of Horn, for chairman. Dr. Langworthy was elected on an aye and nay vote. Fred Wanner of Dingle was elected temporary secretary, on motion of J. A. Frye.

On motion of W. P. Larey, Jamestown, the chairman appointed the following as committee on credentials and permanent organization: W. P. Larey, Jamestown, A. W. Cunningham, Eldridge, H. E. Sunday, Melville, Fred Clark, Jamestown, L. C. Spink, Sturton.

On motion of Chas. Gray, Jamestown, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken to give committees chance to report.

Committee reported contest at Spiritwood station in favor of Gleason and Morrow. As there were no other contested precincts, the names of the delegates heretofore published in The Alert were announced as entitled to seats in the convention, and the report on motion of Mr. Frye was adopted. The delegates were:

Jamestown, First ward—Hewitt, Larey, Wright, Camp, Frye.

Second ward—Clark, Weber, Smith, Long, Vennum, Boynton, Giese.

Third ward—Lyon, Ingraham, Baldwin, Peterson, McLean.

Fourth ward—Bosford, Yager, Trenary, Gray.

Montpelier—Jno. Ford, Prosper Naze, Ypsilanti—H. E. Winfield, Frank Colby.

Mount Pleasant—H. B. Merry, Muntz—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. Bartholmew, Fred W. Wanner.

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 Milsted, Spiritwood—E. J. Gleason, John Maloney.

Sturton—L. C. Spink, Durham—John Waugh.

The committee report also recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent. Carried.

D. E. Buzzel, Mount Pleasant, an active and well known farmer, arose and addressed the convention in a few words of remonstrance against the habit of caucus packing and slate making which he thought had been in the past too frequently indulged in. Mr. Buzzel thought that the lawyers in the offices took away the rights of people in the country, and he urged that the convention vote down any routine program which might have been prepared in advance.

Mr. Camp moved that the chair appoint a committee of five which should select the names of nine delegates to attend the Fargo state convention, the names to be voted upon by the convention.

Major Lyon moved to lay this motion on the table. Seconded. Fredrus Baldwin moved to vote upon the amendment by precincts, and Mr. Hewitt suggested that delegates of each precinct get together and select a delegate to announce the vote. The result of the vote showed that the convention was decidedly in favor of Mr. Camp's motion, the vote being 45 ayes, 9 noes.

The chair then appointed the following committee to select delegates to Fargo: E. W. Camp, C. W. Morrow, O. H. Hewitt, Alex Cummings, G. W. Ingraham.

The committee recommended that J. A. Frye, C. L. Holmes, O. H. Hewitt, George Wright, W. P. Larey, Fred Clark, A. McIntyre, M. W. Wright, Fredrus Baldwin, be elected delegates to the Fargo convention. On motion of O. A. Boynton the report of the committee was adopted.

John Milsted of Iowa precinct, moved that the name of M. D. Williams of Ypsilanti, be substituted for that of A. McIntyre, as he understood Mr. McIntyre had stated he would not attend if elected. Mr. Williams was highly spoken of as a farmer who came to the county with nothing and had accomplished a good deal. The recommendations of the speaker were generally recognized by many who were acquainted with Mr. Williams. Mr. Milsted also made a short and well delivered address to the convention. He said most of the citizens of North Dakota were farmers and as such he believed they should represent the new state, striving to secure for themselves equal

taxation, encouraging capital to meet labor demands half way, to legislate with railroads in the interests of the poor man as well as the rich corporations. He would like to see a farmer governor of North Dakota.

Replying to Mr. Milsted's substitute motion, Mr. Camp said he was somewhat acquainted with Mr. McIntyre and could heartily endorse him as a good citizen and representative farmer, a diligent and hospitable gentleman, whom he believed would attend the convention without doubt.

The committee's report was adopted by a large majority vote, and on motion of Mr. Larey, convention adjourned.

NOTES.

L. C. Spink, Sturton's delegate, is an old soldier, and one of the good republicans of the county.

Dr. Langworthy made an excellent presiding officer, adding dignity and experience to the proceedings.

The statements sent out from Fargo that the Stutsman county caucuses indicated that the delegates would be for Gen. Allen for governor, were based entirely on imagination, judging from what the convention did. Stutsman county proposes to take care of her own residents first—afterwards is always willing to be clever.

John Waugh gives it out cold that he want's to help represent Stutsman county in the next legislature. He doesn't think the farmers ought to have all the offices, but that there should be a right smart sprinkling of them in the legislature and that he should be numbered with the same. John's all right—there's no mistake about that.

There was a very full attendance of delegates, most of them arriving Wednesday night. No proxies were seen in the convention. Every precinct was represented by its regularly elected delegates. This is something unusual in Stutsman county politics, and shows the strong interest the republicans are feeling in the organization of their party in the new state.

There was a sprinkling of democrats at the convention, but the republican rank and file presented such a solid array of well known representative farmers and business men, that little democratic hope could be aroused in looking over the convention's personnel. The time for factional divisions in the republican party of the county has evidently gone by and the democrats seem to have a rather mournful interest in realizing it.

Good Time to Break Sod.

Rainy Buttes Sentinel: This would be a good time to break a few acres for next year's crop. The grass is green and the sod thoroughly soaked with rain. Sod turned now while the grass is green will pulverize up in splendid shape for next season, whereas if it is turned later in the season when the grass has become dried, or early in the spring, it will be lumpy and hard the succeeding year. Try it and see if it don't prove true.

Reputating The Organ Already.

Bismarck Tribune: The Farmers' Alliance organ demands that the date of the republican convention be changed to September 10th. Prominent Farmers Alliance people say this "ultimatum" of the "official organ" is not authorized and they are not responsible for it; that they will be on hand August 21st in the regular republican convention—where they belong—and that no "organ" can change this programme or excite them to bolt the party.

North Dakota Dots.

Wild raspberries from Graham's Island, Devils lake, sell for twenty cents a quart.

A number of laundries in towns where artesian wells exist, are run by water motors.

Grand Forks county contributed another male patient to Dr. Archibald's charge, this week.

Badger fights draw crowds in the main streets of Ellendale. The sheriff is compelled to scatter the lookers-on.

Two horse thieves with nine horses, a wagon, buggy, plows and other farm implements, were overtaken near the boundary line of Rolette county last week, by the sheriff of Edmunds county. The property and prisoners were taken to Ipswich, S. D.

Valley City Farmer's Alliance: Two thousand dollars—that's what one man got for a car load of wool sold to Dobbin & McDonald and shipped east by them one day last week. It would be a grand thing for Barnes county if our farmers had more sheep and less land in wheat.

Church's Ferry Sun: There has been a wonderful improvement in the condition of crops in this vicinity within the past two weeks. The rain which fell on the 16th inst. caused the transformation. Fields which two weeks ago were apparently worthless now give promise of yielding from one-third to one-half of a crop, and many fields will yield from twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre. The grain is heading out nicely and the heads are well filled. Some grain will be ripe enough to cut next week.

A Worthy Preparation.

The readers of The Alert are today introduced to a new advertisement which will hereafter regularly appear in its columns. Mr. Willard Everett, advertising manager of the famous Hood's Sarsaparilla, 100 doses one dollar, was in the city yesterday, and closed a contract, remarking by the way that The Alert was one of the best and neatest printed papers in Dakota. Hood & Co. are proud of the success which Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained in the city where it is made, Lowell, Massachusetts, and claim an important element of success is that every purchaser of a bottle receives a fair equivalent for his money. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar in the combination, proportion and preparation of its ingredients. Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tonic of strength abroad;" peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medium for purifying the blood, giving strength and creating an appetite.

STOP PLAYING HORSE.

That is What the Con. Con. has Decided to do—Two Sessions Daily—The Constitution Being Trimmed to Suit Individual Candidates for Office.

BISMARCK, July 31.—[Special]—The woman's suffrage advocates won a doubtful victory this afternoon. The report of the committee on elective franchise was considered in committee of the whole, and the following section in the minority report was approved by a close vote:

"The legislature shall be empowered to make further extension of suffrage hereafter at its discretion to all citizens of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime, without regard to sex, but shall not restrict suffrage without a vote of the people."

The majority favored a provision that the next legislature should submit the question to a vote. The woman's rights people here did not want the question submitted for some years yet. They appreciate the fact that public sentiment is opposed to it and that such a proposition would be defeated. They simply want the legislature to be empowered to submit the question. They gain a big point if this is granted. It takes a two-thirds vote to change the constitution, whereas if the section above quoted is adopted a majority vote will give the ballot to women. The fact that the section was recommended to pass by the committee of the whole does not essentially indicate that it will become a part of the constitution, however. The section was discussed exhaustively, but no flowery speeches were made.

The report of the judiciary committee is now being considered by the convention. The residence clause was amended to three years to allow Corliss of Grand Forks, to enter the lists. This evening the matter of county or probate courts was reached. The minority of the committee reported, favoring the former and the majority the latter. The discussion had only been fairly opened when an adjournment was taken. Mr. Rolfe of Minnewaukan, and Mr. Moer of LaMoure, are enthusiastic advocates of county courts with judges "learned in the law," and greatly increased powers over the probate judges. Both gentlemen made strong arguments in favor of their idea. The question will be taken up again tomorrow.

The report of the committee to which was referred the memorial to congress, praying for the irrigation of land in North Dakota, together with all actions of the convention thereon, was placed in the hands of L. K. Casey of Jamestown, who will appear before the senate committee on irrigation in St. Paul, August 1.

ON THE SIDE.

The convention today decided to stop "playing horse" and saw wood. A resolution, introduced by Andrew Blewett, providing for afternoon and evening session commencing this evening, was adopted. The delegates will now feel licensed to indulge in a double dose of talk. The business of constitution-making, may not be perceptibly expedited by this additional session, but some of the boys will find themselves obliged to "flag by" dates in order that the oratorical delegate may open his larynx and tell the stenographer what he opines. Such, however, is the law of cost and compensation.

One of the quietest, most regular and most modest delegates in the convention is Charley Brown of Sykeston. He can always be found in his seat, pays strict attention to business and is making a good all-around delegate. His unostentatious ways make him popular too.

Banker Meacham of Carrington, is another delegate who tends to his knitting and will come out with a good record. He is the chairman of the committee on accounts and expenses and will attend the bills of the convention, which ought to make him a good man to stand in with.

CONSTITUTION CONSTRUCTORS.

The Effort to Put The Supreme Court on Record Defeated—Female Suffrage Again Worsted—Side Issue Remarks.

BISMARCK, Aug. 1.—[Special]—The convention finally defeated the South Dakota idea, introduced as an amendment to the judiciary report of Williams of Barleigh, requiring the supreme court to give an opinion on pending legislation when requested by the legislature or governor.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three, of which the president shall be chairman, to prepare the address to the people of North Dakota, giving reasons for the adoption of the constitution.

Allmen, the economist from Walsh, wanted to discharge all committee clerks, but a compromise was effected whereby they will be released when their work is finished.

The committee on printing recommended that the constitution when adopted, be printed in every newspaper in North Dakota, and that each paper be given \$25. The proposition was defeated.

The action of the committee of the whole in deciding in favor of holding three terms of the supreme court at the capital was today changed by voting that one term be held each year at the capital, at Fargo and the Grand Forks.

Johnson of Nelson, today renewed the motion to make the office of clerk of the supreme court elective, but it was defeated by a vote of 46 to 25.

On the proposed adoption of the committee of the whole report, giving the legislature the power to extend the right of suffrage, another windy fight occurred. Mr. Moer secured the adoption of an amendment, making it necessary for any such extension to be ratified by a vote of the people, and the advocates of female suffrage are, of course, dependent.

ON THE SIDE.

Col. Price, one of the South Dakota

members of the joint commission, is an uncompromising democrat and a great wag. Mr. Caldwell, who has displayed such a remarkable penchant for puns during the sitting of the commission as to arouse a suspicion that he was the author of a villainous article which appeared in the Sioux Falls Press several months ago, and classed Vermilion, Spearfish, et cetera, among the Dakota fauna, calls him one of the "complications" of the laws under Gov. Church. As we said before, Price is a great wag. It is related of him that he was engaged in trying a case at Highmore, in which his client was an old soldier and a majority of the jury were also veterans. Price did not have much of a case and so made a play at the jury. He opened his argument in this wise: "Gentlemen of the jury, look at my client and then look at this other fellow. My client was a soldier. He answered his country's call and bravely fought to preserve it intact. This other fellow? Why, he don't know whether Christ was crucified on calvary or shot at Bunker Hill." Price won his case.

The high-joint commission concluded its work last night and the South Dakota members started for Sioux Falls. The success of the North Dakota commission has been due, in a great measure, to the secretary, Hon. W. G. Hayden of Fargo, who was deputy public examiner under Gov. Church. His knowledge of the territorial finances and acquaintance with the books of the several territorial offices greatly expedited the work of collecting the information which it was necessary to have before a basis of settlement could be decided on. In Mr. Hayden the North Dakota commission had more than the equal of the two ex-territorial auditors whom the South Dakota men brought along with them.

It is thought that the convention will adjourn about eight or ten days. Most of the important business will be settled by the committee room. The committee on revision, of which Mr. Camp is a member, will have a good deal to do at the last part of the session. This committee is endowed with liberal powers, and to it will be given the duty of putting the document into literary shape and otherwise preparing it properly for the people to vote upon.

Hon. J. F. Selby of Trail county, is one of the ablest delegates from the Red river valley. He is a fine looking gentleman with an ample girth which is suggestive of being well fed. He is a practicing attorney and is making a keen and wide awake member. When he takes the floor and gets warmed up he says something they all listen to. In his immaculate shirt front the judge wears a big, one karat, first water diamond which always rivets the attention of the delegates when he takes the floor. Mr. Selby's name is frequently mentioned as likely to turn up with something good in the political shake up this fall.

The convention got into a parliamentary tangle this afternoon and the liveliest skirmish of the session occurred. The delegates did not do anything but try to undo what they did yesterday. At this afternoon's pace the convention would last a year and statehood be about as distant as if the democrats had won last fall.

Supt. McCabe has been here for a week or more keeping an eye on the convention and looking after the work of strengthening the big bridge. He is as popular here as in Jamestown and can't come to improve on all past model superintendents every day. Mr. McCabe was confined to his bed with an attack of sickness yesterday but is able to be around today with his ways as winning as ever.

The important document which contained the agreement of the joint commission of North and South Dakota, in regard to the manner of dividing the territorial property has been signed. It is a long and able legal paper, the preamble of which was drafted by Chairman Kilham of South Dakota, and the main body of the agreement by Chairman E. W. Camp of the North Dakota committee. It is an able state paper, and demonstrates the entire fitness of Stutsman county's delegate to handle the important legal work assigned him. Mr. Camp is making a fine record and The Alert, which early and often advocated his election, is pleased and more than justified in calling attention to the wisdom of Mr. Camp's election. In speaking of the division of this territorial property, the Bismarck Tribune thus states how North Dakota came out in the deal: "The people of the state of North Dakota may well congratulate themselves on the existing condition of affairs. The commission to divide and adjust the public property of the two Dakotas has completed its labors. The outcome is highly satisfactory to the north. While South Dakota will start off with a bonded indebtedness of about \$750,000, a deficiency in its state treasury of about \$150,000, and no capital building, North Dakota will have a bonded debt of \$500,000, a little money in its treasury, and a capitol building costing over \$200,000 already built, and 600 lots to sell—enough to complete a quarter of a million dollar building."

It is said that in the sale of the old territorial library to South Dakota for \$4,000, North Dakota got a good bargain. Many of the sets of reports are incomplete and it will be impossible to supply the missing volumes. It is said that the whole library was not worth \$1,000—and North Dakota's committee was afraid it would be thrown on their hands at the bid of \$750.

THE PERIOD OF COMPROMISES.

Delegates Can't Get Just Exactly What they Want—The Apportionment Fight—The Economist at Large.

BISMARCK, August 2.—[Special]—The county court question is still before the convention. A compromise on the question has been offered and the entire subject postponed until tomorrow. Judge Carland, who has led the opposition to the establishment of the county courts, offered a substitute, providing that whenever the voters of a county having a population of 2,000 or over shall decide by a majority vote that they desire jurisdiction of county court increased

above that limited by constitution, then such courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in all civil actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal actions below the grade of felony; and in case of such decision by the county justices of the peace shall have no exclusive jurisdiction. This compromise is favored by over a majority of the convention, but there is opportunity for a change of sentiment before the matter comes up for discussion tomorrow.

The principal fight of the day was over the proposition to give every organized county a representative in the legislature. This was opposed by the Red river valley counties and the eastern portion of the territory, as giving the sparsely settled western portion of the territory more power in the legislature than it is entitled to. The western men were defeated and the convention decided upon having members of the house of representatives elected at large from senatorial districts.

Williams of Burleigh, introduced a resolution that the homestead and exemption laws of the territory shall never be repealed by the state, but was jumped on by nearly every delegate and defeated by an almost unanimous vote.

Allin of Walsh, moved that the salary of the governor be \$25,000 instead of \$3,000, as provided in the report of the committee, and that the lieutenant governor's salary be reduced from \$1,000 to \$800. The amendment was defeated.

The committee on public institutions is still struggling to reach a report, but there is little prospect of success for several days.

The convention declined to accept the invitation of West Superior to attend the water ways convention at that place, owing to the fact that the convention is behind with its work, and it will be at least ten days before final adjournment is reached.

THE BISMARCK BUDGET.

The Salary of Legislators Fixed at Five Dollars per Diem—Parson's Communistic "Black List" Article Adopted.

BISMARCK, Aug. 3.—[Special]—At last evening's session of the constitutional convention the salary for members of the legislature was the question under consideration. Economists favored paying \$3 per day, but were defeated, and it was decided that the pay should be \$5 per day. It was also agreed that the length of the legislative sessions shall be sixty days and that the first session should be 120 days. The proposition allowing members \$50 each in lieu of postage stamps and note paper, was under discussion when the convention adjourned until this afternoon.

At this afternoon's session the preamble and bill of rights was reported by the committee, discussed and adopted with the exception of the preamble, which was the subject of much interesting debate. Bartlett of Griggs, moved to strike out that part referring to God as unnecessary. He said it was not in the constitution of the United States, and when considered in comparison with the conduct of scheming conventions and legislatures, is inconsistent.

Stevens of Ransom, and several other members opposed Mr. Bartlett's amendment, and the preamble of Mr. Williams' constitution was substituted for the one proposed by the committee, as follows: "We the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for religious and civil liberties, do establish and ordain this constitution."

The report of the judiciary committee was given another whirl in committee of the whole and the jurisdiction of justices of the peace was increased from \$100 to \$200.

The proposed article of Parsons of Morton, prohibiting railroad companies or other corporations from keeping black lists on employes for the purpose of preventing them from securing employment, was adopted.

At this evening's session the report of the committee on corporations, other than municipal, was discussed in committee of the whole. The discussion was general and spirited. Several of the propositions were postponed until Monday, the only one adopted being that which gives to future legislatures the power to fix railroad rates—adopted after the hardest fight of the session, the opposition wanting the supreme court to settle the rate question. The committee on public institutions was instructed to report Monday. This refers to the seat of government as well as other territorial institutions.

Art Works in Dakota.

Mr. B. S. Russell will send to the manager of the art department of the Minneapolis exposition six pictures for exhibition purposes. Several of them are rare works of artists who have won fame as painters. One picture is over 300 years old. It is a "Resurrection" by Emakert; another biblical subject, the "Conversion of St. Paul" by John Breughel, is regarded as a valuable work. "Jacob Blessing the Sons of Joseph" an early effort of Benj. West, formerly president of the Royal academy; "Canadian Pioneer" by an American artist named Hetzel, and a very striking animal picture, "Cows in the barn" by Cuypp, will be sent with the collection.

Accepted the Presidency.

It is learned that Rev. H. G. Mendenhall of Grand Forks, has signified his intention of accepting the presidency of the Jamestown college, and that this determination had been formed for some time before he left for the east where, the newspapers have been stating, he was engaged on important political missions, one of which was to secure the office of register of the Grand Forks land office. It is stated that Mr. Mendenhall has never been a candidate for any office, and it is inferred that what ever work he has undertaken in the in-

terests of North Dakota republicans, has been prompted by loyalty to the party and a general party interest. His work for the past few weeks in the east has been connected with the subscription fund for the college. His return is not definitely decided, but will be before long. Much of his time will be required here, and Jamestown can feel that an acquisition to its social and educational interests is secured in the engagement of Dr. Mendenhall.

The Senate Committee.

The Senate committee on irrigation of arid lands, whose movements have been amply chronicled by the press of the Twin Cities, spent to day in Hiron, investigating the artesian water supply of that place. The special car containing the members of the committee will arrive here tomorrow morning, and remain until Monday morning, when it proceeds west to Bismarck. During the forenoon the members will be left pretty much to themselves to rest, or to suit their convenience as to a program. In the afternoon arrangements are being made to drive the gentlemen around the city. The asylum will be visited and the artesian wells there examined. The party may remain there for dinner also. In the evening the water pressure will be exhibited and such other information as practicable presented to the committee.

Mr. Warren Upham assistant geologist of the glacial division of the United States geological survey, traveling independently, arrived here from the south last night and, although intending to leave for Spiritwood Lake and Devils Lake tomorrow, will remain over to present to the committee some facts and much data hitherto unobtainable about the artesian wells of Dakota, and especially concerning the underlying water supply of the Red river valley, where he has been working for several years. His notes are unusually complete and his information about the geological formation of North Dakota fortunately quite new and accurate. The results of his observations are to be embodied in the United States geological reports. Major Powell of the Senate committee, is the director of the government geological survey.

Mr. Upham's work for the past few years has been to determine the shore lines of the ancient lake that once covered the Red river valley, and of which Lake Winnipeg is now

THE ONLY REMNANT.

being as it is, a body of water as large as Lake Erie. This vast lake is called, in honor of the distinguished Swiss naturalist, Lake Agassiz.

This ancient lake, as geologists now admit, once found an outlet for its freezing waters over the great divide to the south, and the overflow went south instead of in its present northern direction, which the lower altitude causes. The reason for this is given in that the vast ice field which was formed over the northern portion of the United States, melted off at its southern edge first, and set up a barrier against the water flowing north for a long period.

Mr. Upham has also gained much valuable information about the periods of wet and dry weather, which the lakes and streams of this portion of America show have occurred in nearly regular intervals. In his judgment, the average wet or dry period would be covered in a space of 10 or 12 years. This varies, of course, but he thinks not more than from 10 to 20 years, the average period, however, being the former.

In his opinion there is no possibility of any sensible diminution in the artesian supply in the increase of wells. He also thinks that water can be certainly found from a line drawn through Kidder county to the Red river, and that the granite formation at Moorhead seems to mark the line of eastern limit. How much farther west than Steele the water can be found he does not guess, as he has not made a sufficient examination of the country to warrant expressing an opinion. The basis of supply of the wells is the Rocky mountains, he thinks. He found wherever bored for in the Red river valley any number of good shallow artesian wells from 100 to 300 feet. The water rises to within about 10 feet of the surface and then remains stationary, but no amount of pumping is able to lower the depth to any extent. He will appear before the committee tomorrow and give much necessary information about altitudes, rainfall, formation, etc.

General Superintendent Kimberly.

An appointment of general interest has just been made in the Northern Pacific management. M. C. Kimberly, who has been assistant general superintendent of western divisions of the road at Helena, has been promoted to be general superintendent of the entire line, with headquarters at St. Paul. He will have direct charge of operating and maintenance and will report to General Manager W. S. Mellen.

This is a popular appointment. All the railroad men speak in high terms of Mr. Kimberly. It is also stated that his place will be filled from the ranks, but who will be the fortunate selection is not yet made known. The Northern Pacific policy of promoting men long in the service, and loyal to its interests can not but result more satisfactorily than if the positions were filled by outsiders and imported assistants.

Reasons Enough.

Chicago News: North Dakota has secured a divorce from South Dakota and has been awarded the round sum of \$42,000 by way of alimony. The grounds for the divorce were incompatibility of temperament and mutual cold feet.

IT LOOKS LIKE MINE.

PEOPLE HAVE OFTEN SAID THIS ABOUT AN UMBRELLA.

They Were Right in the Main, but the Inventor of a Modern Industry Had "Fixed" the Handle—Why the Identity of Canes and Parasols Changes.

A dingy shanty within the shadow of the city hall shelters a singular industry, the leading feature of the establishment being the exchange of umbrella handles.

A visit to the thrifty proprietor unravels the mystery of where unreturned and otherwise missing umbrellas go to. You lose, in any of the too numerous methods by which the feat can be accomplished, the shield which art interposes between civilized humanity and the weeping heavens. You scan the procession that passes your window the next wet day in the hope of detecting the man with perverted morals who has appropriated your property. In vain. You may see a handle like that attached to the umbrella that once was your brown silk, but the covering is black, hence the hope raised by the sight of the peculiar form of the silver or ivory top is dispelled when your eye travels to the dripping cover.

A VISIT TO THE "FIXER."
And yet you may have been right in your first guess, though the man who was saving his silk hat from the damaging effect of the downpour may have been innocent of wronging you directly. The black silk he is carrying was possibly ornamented by a handle of totally different pattern when it left the shop and was subsequently loaned or left in a corner of the saloon where the proud purchaser "set 'em up" for his fellow clerks on the strength of his investment. The peculiar handle was too easy of identification attached to its original silken superstructure and the aforesaid dingy shanty was hastily visited and an exchange effected. The visit was made subsequently to that of the successor to your property and that is how you came to have that evanescent ray of hope flash through your frame.

This is no fancy sketch. The "exchange" was visited in all innocence of its real character by a man whose lack of opportunity has hitherto preserved his honesty pure and undefiled in the matter of umbrellas, the temptation to absorb which seems to be irresistible to the average mortal, and he is no better than his fellows in other respects, and given the right conditions he might with his fellows fall beneath the influence of a lonesome but lovely specimen.

But this time he was a victim, not to the loss of his rain defler, but its metal handle. Unequal expansion between it and the stick, combined with faulty cement, had caused a divorce fatal to the good looks of the relic.

"Aber wo ist der arander griff?" asked the "repairer," his gesture supplying the meaning of what otherwise would have been unintelligible to his visitor.

"The other handle? Why, I lost it, and that's why I came to you to get a new one."

"Ach, that was all very well, but look in your pocket and don't mind me, I know all about dat business. Day all lose dose handles until dey find out how to know de ropes a little bit. Look again, now."

"DEY YOOST 'MAKES' HIM."
The visitor being innocent was impervious to the implication. "What do you mean?" he asked the grinning proprietor of the 7 by 9 shop.

"What I mean? Vy, dat you made dot regenschirm—you know what dot means—and you wants to change dot handle for another, so de oder man knows him not again derly, eh?"

"Do I look like a thief?"

"A tief, isit? Vy you must be dumm, nopody scheals einen regenschirm, dey yoost 'makes' him. He is lying around, and you cooms along or some oder man cooms along and takes him up. Den dey all cooms here by me and I puts a new handle on and de next Sauntag dot regenschirm to der kirche goes mit de man and de handle stops mit me."

"Aber if you are so dretfully particular I put you a new handle in him for twenty-five cents or half a tollar and you keeps de oder handle and puts him in the stove derly, eh?"

Not knowing at this stage of the proceedings but that the handle he should select might have come from an umbrella of the same shade and general appearance as his own, and thus lead to awkward complications with the loser of the one it originally graced, and not caring particularly to do business with a man who had such loose ideas of the rights of property, even in umbrellas, the would-be customer was backing out—there was scarcely room to turn.

"You needn't be feared dot I gife you away. I put you a handle dot vas on a black one, and de von you haf is brown, eh?"

But the comparatively fresh air of the alley leading to the novel "fence" had been reached ere this last inditement had been offered, and the job went to a more honest or cautious man.—Chicago Times.

Small Fruits of Merit.

The Crescent strawberry retains its reputation as a practical market and family berry nearly all over the United States and Canada. In the south, Neun-yan is one of the leading kinds. Jessie and Jewell are other popular berries.

Among blackberries the Snyder, notwithstanding its small size, is much esteemed on account of hardness, productiveness and good quality. For the colder western and northwestern states, especially, it is favorably reported upon. Kittatiny, the old favorite, continues to find many patrons.

Niagara and Empire State compete for favor among white grapes. Warden, with some growers, is supplanting the Concord. Numbered among good red grapes is the Ulster, which is also an excellent one.

LOCUSTS BURROW THAT LONG, BUT HAVE ONE LONG GAY SEASON.

Facts About the Brilliant Career of This Unmitigated Nuisance—The Females Widowed Early, Don't Pine Away, but Get Right Down to Business.

The seventeen year locusts pass seventeen years under ground, and then, as if by preconcerted arrangement, make their appearance out of little holes almost simultaneously, and in numbers that run far up into the millions. This is always done after sunset, and by 9 o'clock the same night the hordes have appeared. They are not very active when they first appear out of their subterranean homes, but they make what speed they can toward the nearest trees, and climb them to the lower leaves, where they fairly swarm, sometimes as many as thirteen pupae clinging to one oak leaf. Those which are belated either cling to the bark of the tree—or if too late to get that far—fasten their claws to the first convenient object, and wait for the grand transformation which is to convert them from ugly crawling things of silence and gloom into gorgeous things of the air and the sunlight, the males endowed with musical powers, and both sexes clad in gay suits of orange and black, with gossamer wings of iridescent hues. But a few minutes elapse after the pupae have secured a resting place before the dull skins begin to crack along the back.

COMING WITH DRUMS.

Then the imprisoned cicada works his way to freedom, at the first a soft, white thing, but quickly developing wings and becoming hard and active. For the most part it does not require more than twenty minutes for the soft prisoner to become a perfect cicada, though sometimes an hour or more is consumed in the process, and several hours are required to produce the final color. The males are the first by several days to appear, and they herald the first dawn of their new existence by trying their drums; for their musical apparatus is in effect drum like. At first their music is rather feeble, but in a little while it secures the proper tone and force, and then it scarcely knows any rest. Nor do they drum at haphazard, but rather in unison, and so it is that the noise of the swarms can be heard fully a mile away, and is positively deafening when close at hand.

The male cicada eats very little while waiting for the female to appear, and that little is in the form of sap from the trees, the bark of which is slightly punctured for the juice to exude. The coming of the females is hailed by the waiting lords with an increased noise, and for a few days the air is thick with the flying insects, so much so that the sun is obscured for small areas. In a few days after this the males die gradually, and the females busy themselves with the task of egg laying. Each female will lay in the neighborhood of 500 eggs, and the manner in which she lays them is really remarkable. She selects young twigs only, and with a singular apparatus, called an ovipositor, bores holes in regular or along the under side of the twigs, into which the eggs are regularly and carefully placed. Each nest contains about twenty eggs. The ovipositor is a most ingenious contrivance, and is composed of three parts, one part being an awl with which to pierce, and two parts being opposing saws with which to cut. And after the nest has been cut out of the twig the ovipositor acts as a tube, down which the egg is propelled into its place in the nest.

TWENTY FEET UNDER GROUND.

After the cicada has laid all her eggs she loses her strength and dies. She has lived a dreary underground existence of seventeen years, to enjoy a brief life of a few weeks in the air and sunshine. And now the new brood is started on a seventeen years of life. The eggs hatch in about six weeks, and the baby cicada is about one-sixteenth of an inch long and very active, though so slight that it falls to the ground from a height sometimes of 100 feet without the least injury. It has a pair of strong claws with which to dig a hole in the ground, and it puts them into use immediately. Down it goes into the earth, and for seventeen years burrows and burrows, sometimes going as deep as twenty feet, and sometimes not one-quarter of that, but changing its skin twenty-five or thirty times during its underground travels. It lives on the juices extracted from roots, and sometimes, but not often, injures trees.

When the time for its reappearance on earth comes near again it gradually works its way toward the surface, it finally digs a tunnel upward to the surface, going up occasionally to peer about and discover by signs known to itself when the 20th of May has come. If the soil is marshy where it has elected to appear, or if heavy rains are prevailing at the time, it has been known to build a turret six inches above ground, with a roofed cap, so curved that it can go up into it and be in safety from drowning in case of flood. It is at the time when it emerges from the earth, after its long sojourn there, that it is in most danger from enemies, for then the hog and other animals find it a toothsome morsel, and devour it in great numbers. At a later period, when it has gained the power of flight, it becomes the prey of some birds, though it was reserved for the little English sparrow to make the most determined and destructive war upon it. So ravenously have the sparrows been known to devour the insects, that in the height of the cicada season a few years ago the air would frequently be full of the floating gossamer wings of the devoured insect.—Cor. Harper's Weekly.

No branches, large or small, should ever be cut away from a tree without a reason for it, is the American Agriculturist's rule for pruning. One should be able to say to himself why it will be better for the tree to remove a certain branch than to let it remain.

A Social Sensation.

Local colored social circles have been profoundly agitated for several days past over a pending scandal, and, owing to the prominence of the individuals involved, every effort has been made to keep the affair from the press. The case has finally come before the courts, however, and the bond of secrecy being thus removed, a number of parties have been found who were willing to converse freely upon the subject. Mrs. Campbell, a single colored lady, living in the First ward, has for some time past been receiving with apparent favor the assiduous and ardent attentions of Prof. Evans, a tonsorial artist, whose studio is on the south side. It seems that recently she has given him occasion to suspect that she was not entirely straight—in fact, that she had a pronounced tendency to trifle with the human affections. Last evening about 11:45, he called at her home, having a rather heavy jag aboard, and thoroughly aflame with the torturing passion called jealousy. But the fickle dame refused to let him in, and he proceeded to smash everything in sight, playing window lights for long shot favorites. In his disconcerted mental condition, he somehow neglected to bring his razor along, and to this fortunate, but remarkable fact, Mrs. Campbell is indebted for a whole hide this morn.

Prof. Evans, of course could not stand spinily by and suffer this indignity, so he had her arrested on the charge of keeping a house of ill repute. Upon this charge she was tried and acquitted this forenoon, at which time the above essential facts were brought to light. The interesting point, not yet made public, is who occasioned the trouble between the two. Rumor says that more than one proud name is on the list and if Detective Fox can't get a clue to the miscreants, a railroad detective will be put on the case. It is important that this fact be published, for the sake of moral reform.

Spiritwood Splinters.

(From the Bugle.)

Miss Lou Morrow arrived home from Minneapolis on the 21st for a short visit. Miss M. has mastered the arts of stenography and typewriting and will soon depart for Grand Forks to teach a branch of the Minneapolis school to be established at that point.

The man who jumped Jim Bennett's claim got sadly left. He has more knowledge but less money and no land. The suit was decided in Jim's favor, and it should be, as he has filled all the requirements of the law, and therefore entitled to the land. Uncle Sam was on Jim's side and it appears all the other fellows were too.

When A. J. Warren starts out to do a certain piece of work he commences at the right place and ceases to till it is finished. He determined this summer to have a stone wall for a cellar and at the same time something more substantial than sand on which his house could rest, and he begins by burning the lime from abundant lime stone found on his farm. He is now putting up a wall that unlike Jericho's, will not tumble to mitsie.

Kicking as Usual.

Mandan Pioneer: The Jamestown Capital professed, about the time of the November election, to have experienced a change of heart. It would hereafter train with the republicans instead of the democrats. Ever since the alleged change of heart took place, there have been ebullitions of sour temper towards the republican party which have not been evidences of very much sense. The Capital is now wasting many tears over the date of the republican convention. August 21st is too early—it should have been from September 1st to the 12th. The ticket will try to find fault with the ticket, now, whoever may be nominated, because of the date. With the date fixed as it is, there will be less than six weeks for a campaign, and this period is short enough. The committee did the best they could, and most of the members of the committee are farmers.

To Dispel Colds.

Headaches and fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, 'y' gently, when costive or bilious, or when the bilious is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

D. B. McLAIN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office and Residence, 4 Jamestown, Dak
Fifth Ave. South.

LAKE SIDE FIRE ARMS MFG. COMPANY,
69 MARKKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

REVOLVERS
SMITH & WESSON PATTERN
38 Calibre.

Single Action, Shell Extracting... \$5 00
Double Action... 6 00
Double Action, Self-Ejecting... 7 50

Made of the best material, in the best possible manner. Every arm warranted. Any of the above sent C. O. D. by Express, with privilege of examination before paying.

EDGAR W. CAMP,
ATTORNEY
And Counselor at Law
OFFICE IN DOOLITTLE BLOCK,
JAMESTOWN DAK.
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

DAILY ALERT

The Grass Gouge; Sheep O. K.

A Montana stockman is quoted as saying: The cattlemen of that territory are between two fires, low prices at St. Paul and Chicago and shortage of range and prospective losses this winter. Of the two evils they will choose the first and least. This has been an exceptionally prosperous year for the sheep interests of the territory. The wool clip was large, of the quality and brought 23 cents per pound. Great Falls, Benton, Big Sandy and Clinook will ship nearly 4,000,000 pounds this year against 3,000,000 last year.

Taming a Prairie Chicken.

Gettysburg Herald: We have often heard it said that a prairie chicken could not be tamed; that just at the critical moment when you thought you had it domesticated it either up and died or flew away. Judge Burdick recently captured a young prairie chick not long out of the shell and taking it home adopted it into the family of the domestic species of about the same age with apparent success. This case has now been before the probate court for several weeks and the prairie chicken may be observed wandering around the judge's premises with a brood of Plymouth Rock consins, as tame as the best of them.

Turn on the Water.

EDITOR ALERT:—Wouldn't it be a sensible idea to let the water flow out of the artesian well into the river through one of the streets? Last Saturday the water that was thrown up by the fountain in the park, was as dirty as mud, because it is kept shut up in the hydrants. If it were allowed to flow into the river from some hydrant, it would cleanse the water, and I am sure the public would all be pleased to see it run. Why not turn the water out and let it flow into the river? Probably you've always had a weekly, it's so clean you can't afford to lose time waiting for a weekly. You ought to know about these things when they happen—no excuse. It's a valuable remedy for the nineteenth century, in the greatest section of the greatest country on the earth, and you can't afford to let it go.

Griggs County Delegates.

The Griggs county convention, held Saturday night, instructed the delegates for R. C. Cooper of Cooperstown, for governor, but it is understood that in the event Mr. Cooper's name is not among the possibilities, the delegation will be favorable to Alfred Dickey of James town.

Slaken, Broiled and Drenched.

These are three participles of English grammar. They are also the three successive conditions undergone by a man who is slaken, broiled and drenched. Slaken is the first condition, and is the result of a man who is slaken, broiled and drenched. Broiled is the second condition, and is the result of a man who is broiled, drenched and slaken. Drenched is the third condition, and is the result of a man who is drenched, slaken and broiled.

Magnetic Currents.

Our earth is a great reservoir of magnetism, and great currents are in constant flow, always in the same direction, much after the fashion of the Gulf stream and other "rivers in the sea." That these powerful earth currents have an appreciable effect upon the human organism, is universally conceded, and the only point for discussion is how to adjust ourselves to these currents, so that the effect shall be for good and not evil. The one position longest maintained by our bodies is that assumed in sleep, and the best opinion seems to be that one should lie parallel with the polar axis, that is, head to north or to south. To test the matter, we suggest a trip in the elegant sleepers of "The Burlington," a direct north and south line for 350 miles along the Mississippi, and find out how soundly you can sleep when in accord with the polar currents. For information as to the tickets, rates, etc., address local agents or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Advice to mothers.

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

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.

DAVID CARSON,
H. E. No. 16,623, for the northeast quarter section 14, township 128, range 65.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Duncan McTrimmon, William F. Lenton, Benjamin B. Baker, Michael Waggoner, all of Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T.

MICHAEL F. BATTLE,
Register.
First publication July 25, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution duly issued to me as sheriff of Stutsman county, Dakota, by the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Grand Forks, Dakota, upon a judgment duly docketed in the office of the said clerk on the 6th day of July, 1889, for the sum of \$1,144.00, in favor of H. E. No. 16,623, against Heirs of E. G. Johnson, a transcript of which said judgment was duly filed and the said judgment duly docketed in the office of the district clerk in and for the county of Dakota, on the 15th day of July, 1889, I, M. H. Schmitz, Sheriff of Stutsman county, Dakota, on the 15th day of September, 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Jamestown, Dakota, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, which said real estate has been duly attached in this action, to-wit:

The west one-half of section seven and the whole of section fifteen in township 128 north of range 62 west, situated in Stutsman county, Dakota, and that said real estate will be sold to satisfy said judgment and execution, with interest and the costs and expenses of the sale.

Dated July 23, 1889.
M. H. SCHMITZ,
Sheriff of Stutsman Co., Dakota.
Bosard & Corliss, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Grand Forks, Dakota.
First publication Aug. 1, 1889.

BALDWIN & SMITH.

LAW. FINAL PROOFS. LOANS. COLLECTIONS.

Real Estate. - - Insurance.

House Renting, Steamboat Tickets, Farms Managed, Taxes paid for non-residents
Established 1879,
ALLEN & TRIMBLE.

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

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

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES PERMANENTLY
BACKACHE, HEADACHE
AND TOOTHACHE.
CURES PERMANENTLY ALL AGES.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

FIRST POINT
You should read THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS because it is so cheap you can't afford to lose time waiting for a weekly. You ought to know about these things when they happen—no excuse. It's a valuable remedy for the nineteenth century, in the greatest section of the greatest country on the earth, and you can't afford to let it go.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.
DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Rosalia Galdames and Giuseppe Galdames, her husband, mortgagors, to J. W. Smith, mortgagee, dated the 1st day of November, 1886, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Stutsman, territory of Dakota, on the 2nd day of November, 1886, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in book 4 of mortgages, pages 248, 349 and 350, in which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred, ninety-four and 2/100 dollars (\$994.20) 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 act or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

The said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument in writing duly executed and delivered by the said J. W. Smith to N. H. Galdames, dated the 27th day of January, 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Stutsman county, Dakota territory, on the 10th day of February, 1887, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in book R, page 42.

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 said 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, on the 15th day of September, 1889, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to the highest bidder by the sheriff of said county, or by his deputy, on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1889, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to satisfy 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) for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold are the lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situated in the county of Stutsman, territory of Dakota, known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots four (4), five (5) and six (6), the south half (S. 1/2) of the southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) and the northwest quarter (N. W. 1/4) of the southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) of section twenty-two (22), township one hundred and forty-three (143), range sixty-four (64), containing two hundred and forty-one (241) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated Fargo, Dak., July 21, 1889.
N. H. GALDAMES,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Jno. D. Farrand, Fargo, Dak., Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.
First publication Aug. 1, 1889.

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 years proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Boderick Rose, clerk of the district court, or in his absence, then before T. F. Branch, clerk of said court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T., on Thursday, September 14, 1889, viz:

H. E. No. 16,623, for the northeast quarter section 14, township 128, range 65.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Duncan McTrimmon, William F. Lenton, Benjamin B. Baker, Michael Waggoner, all of Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T.

MICHAEL F. BATTLE,
Register.
First publication Aug. 1, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution duly issued to me as sheriff of Stutsman county, Dakota, by the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Grand Forks, Dakota, upon a judgment duly docketed in the office of the said clerk on the 6th day of July, 1889, for the sum of \$1,144.00, in favor of H. E. No. 16,623, against Heirs of E. G. Johnson, a transcript of which said judgment was duly filed and the said judgment duly docketed in the office of the district clerk in and for the county of Dakota, on the 15th day of July, 1889, I, M. H. Schmitz, Sheriff of Stutsman county, Dakota, on the 15th day of September, 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Jamestown, Dakota, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, which said real estate has been duly attached in this action, to-wit:

The west one-half of section seven and the whole of section fifteen in township 128 north of range 62 west, situated in Stutsman county, Dakota, and that said real estate will be sold to satisfy said judgment and execution, with interest and the costs and expenses of the sale.

Dated July 23, 1889.
M. H. SCHMITZ,
Sheriff of Stutsman Co., Dakota.
Bosard & Corliss, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Grand Forks, Dakota.
First publication Aug. 1, 1889.

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 years proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Boderick Rose, or in his absence before T. F. Branch, clerk of the district court, Stutsman county, D. T., on Thursday, September 14, 1889, viz:

H. E. No. 12,602, for the W. 1/2 N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 128, R. 62.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Charles Kreeger, of Jamestown, William Farley, Arthur C. Stutsman, of Grand Forks, Constantine Rettlich, of Jamestown, all of Stutsman county, D. T.

MICHAEL F. BATTLE,
Register.
First publication Aug. 1, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution duly issued to me as sheriff of Stutsman county, Dakota, by the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Grand Forks, Dakota, upon a judgment duly docketed in the office of the said clerk on the 6th day of July, 1889, for the sum of \$1,144.00, in favor of H. E. No. 16,623, against Heirs of E. G. Johnson, a transcript of which said judgment was duly filed and the said judgment duly docketed in the office of the district clerk in and for the county of Dakota, on the 15th day of July, 1889, I, M. H. Schmitz, Sheriff of Stutsman county, Dakota, on the 15th day of September, 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Jamestown, Dakota, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, which said real estate has been duly attached in this action, to-wit:

The west one-half of section seven and the whole of section fifteen in township 128 north of range 62 west, situated in Stutsman county, Dakota, and that said real estate will be sold to satisfy said judgment and execution, with interest and the costs and expenses of the sale.

Dated July 23, 1889.
M. H. SCHMITZ,
Sheriff of Stutsman Co., Dakota.
Bosard & Corliss, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Grand Forks, Dakota.
First publication Aug. 1, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a judgment and decree in foreclosure, rendered and given by the district court in the judicial district in and for the county of Stutsman and territory of Dakota, and entered and docketed in the office of the clerk of said court in and for said county, on the 15th day of August, 1889, in an action wherein Edwin W. Rice was the plaintiff and Frederick Hensel and J. S. B. Johnson and John J. Johnson, defendants, a certain mortgage, in favor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendants Frederick Hensel, for the sum of one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, which judgment and decree among other things directed the sale by the plaintiff of the real estate, to-wit: the real estate in and for said county of Stutsman, and under the seal of said court, directing me to sell said real property pursuant to said judgment and decree, I, Michael H. Schmitz, sheriff of said county, and person appointed by said court to make said sale, will sell the hereinafter described real estate to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the county of Stutsman and territory of Dakota, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of that day, to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs thereon, and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy.

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

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

MICHAEL H. SCHMITZ,
Sheriff of Stutsman county, Territory of Dakota.
Lewis T. Hamilton, Attorney for Plaintiff, Jamestown, D. T.
First publication July 11, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a judgment and decree in foreclosure, rendered and given by the district court in the judicial district in and for the county of Cass, and territory of Dakota, and entered and docketed in the office of the clerk of said court in and for said county, on the 18th day of June, 1889, in an action wherein the City Bank was the plaintiff and R. L. Kelly and Hattie M. Kelly are defendants, a certain mortgage, in favor of the said plaintiff, and against the said defendants R. L. Kelly and Hattie M. Kelly, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and seventy cents (\$107.70), which judgment and decree among other things directed the sale by the plaintiff of the real estate, to-wit: the real estate in and for said county of Cass, and under the seal of said court, directing me to sell said real property pursuant to said judgment and decree, I, Michael H. Schmitz, sheriff of said county, and person appointed by said court to make said sale, will sell the hereinafter described real estate to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman and territory of Dakota, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs thereon, and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy. The premises to be sold as aforesaid pursuant to said judgment and decree, and to said writ, and in and for said county of Cass, are described in said judgment, decree and writ, as follows, to-wit: All of section twenty-five (25) and all of section thirty-five (35) in township one hundred and thirty-seven (137) north of range sixty-seven (67), Stutsman county, Dakota territory.

MICHAEL H. SCHMITZ,
Sheriff of Stutsman county, Territory of Dakota.
Miller, Cleland & Cleland, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Fargo, D. T.
First publication Aug. 1, 1889.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.<

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..... 5 00
 Daily, three months..... 3 00
 Weekly, one year..... 2 00
 Weekly, six months..... 1 00

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) & WEEKLY

W. R. KELLOGG.

GENERAL WARD'S last meteoric rush is supposed to have landed him in Canada. The loon nebulous tail that spreads out behind his flight has completely enveloped Gotham, and left that quivering social center in a highly excited state. The assiduous newspaper men have delved deeper into Ward in New York than they did in the far west. His phase of villainy is more of a kind, and the touch of his peculiar talents meets with an electric recognition there, not noticed even in the ozone of North Dakota. New York reporters discovered a new lead in Ward—a poetical drift, the trend of which did not come to the cuticle in Dakota. For in the sticky atmosphere of the Christian science lodge, it seems that he easily churned his tenuous spirits into the consistency of Christian science balm, and while in that cheesy condition, evidently wrote the little poem to Mrs. Plunkett, which fetched her plunk into his arms. This verse, whose subject matter is filched from Shakespeare's "Phoenix and the Turtle," the good lady thinks and declares is poetry of the very deepest dye. She describes her interpretation of it as follows: "Now let me tell you that these fabled birds have only one wing. On the wingless side of the female bird there is a hook; on the corresponding side of the male bird a ring. They can fly only when joined together, and so it is with Mr. Worthington and myself."

It seems, however, that Mr. Worthington can also fly equally as well by himself as with the assistance of Mrs. Plunkett's hook. The one-winged lady will have to seek the fountain of Christian science to explain how this is, for no where else does the reason appear to be concealed.

THE eastern ear is prone to believe everything it hears about the Indian. General Crook of the Sioux commission, recently made a speech to the Standing Rock band, in which he told them that the bucks were the equals of the whites mentally and physically and there was no reason why they should not be placed on an equal footing with their white brethren.

To have seen the pride and talent of the Sioux nation in the Fourth of July parade at Bismarck, dressed in the fantastic habiliments they love, with faces daubed to a masquerade distortion with yellow, red and green pigments; to have heard the soft-footed single-file tramp of the red statesmen around the butcher shops, tobacco stores, and back yards, and to have feasted the eyes on the beauty and intelligence of the bare-headed, low statured, grimy squaw, carrying poles and fire wood for her lordly loading lord, would have to some extent shattered the eastern ideal of equality between the "Injun" and the whites.

There may be a few romantic editors and statesmen in the east who admit that the Indian is the equal mentally and physically of the American male citizen, but never a westerner will; and there is not a real white lady in the world who will admit that her Indian sister comes within a million miles of being an equal "mentally or physically," or in any other capacity whatsoever.

In a recent letter to The Alert, Johnson, the farmers' representative from Nelson county, occupied eight or ten inches of valuable space in elucidating some fancied difference between legitimate criticism of public men by the press and abuse of extended hospitalities. This was in defense of his resolution introduced in the constitutional convention to exclude McClure, of the Devils Lake Capital, from the floor, illustrating his theory by taking it for granted that the offending editor was, while there, as much bound by the laws of common courtesy as if he were a guest in Johnson's parlor. Hardly had he inked in on this letter when his sensitive writer, with coarse fibered instincts, acquired by long years of Scandinavian serfdom, himself violated in the most flagrant manner those social usages which he pretended to regard so sacredly. He merely turned the tables when he grossly and voluntarily insulted Senator Regan, who was an invited and honored guest of the convention. There are some things that politics have nothing to do with, but men of Johnson's obtuse sensibilities do not know them.

THERE seems to be an understanding already established between the democrats throughout North Dakota and the organ of the Farmers alliance, whose first love was democracy. The organ, some think, is even now getting ready to flop back again into democratic embraces. The Devils Lake News, democratic, says: "We think it would be well for the democratic committee to heed the suggestion of the Jamestown Capital, and postpone their convention until the 12th of September. The farmers should be allowed an opportunity to attend."

The Capital is advocating a bolt from the Fargo convention indirectly, it may

be, but very thinly disguised. The republicans of North Dakota will recognize no bolters from their ranks. The Capital and a few alliance candidates are the only kickers in this part of the state.

THERE was some unprofitable and demagogic discussion last week by the convention on a motion to strike out in the preamble of the constitution, the words "Almighty God." It was said that the same fervor with which the reference was advocated by certain members, was not witnessed in their reverential attitudes while the chaplain was invoking the divine blessing each day. The words "Supreme Ruler of the Universe," were desired as a substitute, but the original phrase, "Almighty God," was retained by a large majority vote, and the preamble now will dutifully say: "We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution."

It matters little to many and is but a form to all, whether the preface to our constitution contains an expressed obligation to "Almighty God" or "Supreme Ruler of the Universe." The terms are interchangeable and express the popular idea equally well. It is also noted in the changing beliefs of the day that there are many in the new state who would be perfectly satisfied to have our constitutional invocation refer to "The Unknown God." The cycle has already reached the point where this poor agnostic worshipper once before appeared, but who will hearken less readily now to the famous specific and dogmatic avowal then accorded him—"Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you."

For a man, the highest product of nature's developing progress, patiently and successfully solving the problem of creation and the origin of life forms—a small part of which stretches from recorded history of sun and earth,—from the nebula to himself,—fades into the uttermost insignificance when he sees that he himself is but a single result of forces so simple in themselves yet so ultimately beyond his ken. The disputes of phrase and term are pitiful. They are no more important among the incidents of the "Ruler's" great way, than the battles of insects raging round their mounds of earth. For, in the mystic convolutions of the brain only, have come these standards we are beholden to; in and of the brain alone is "soul," whose precarious fortunes and final lodgment have been the solicitous business of men and women for 2,000 years,—occupations of blood and charity, fed by ignorance, affection and fear; and with the decadence of this mental engine will cease for us the conditions predecessors have prescribed. If this is denied, says one of the best equipped minds of the day, let him who so speaks prove his words.

The members of the convention have thus adjusted the preamble as was expected that they would, and on the whole it is probably as well to have this mental obeisance to "Almighty God" expressed in our constitution, in this way as in any other.

The last of the buffalo, like "The Last of the Mohicans," is a creation of romance and adventure now. The bison species has for all domestic and necessary purposes become useless; and the pure breeds are already veritable curiosities. Like the Indian, the fate of the American bison has long been foreseen, but the destined struggle with the changing forces of nature has ended rather ignobly, and more suddenly than anticipated. The snuffing out of the Indians as completely as has been the extinction of their companions, the bison, is equally as certain to follow. No amount of charitable concern from the white race can keep the Indian alive as an Indian. Like his bison friend, long centuries of education and life on the boundless plains, have predetermined his career. He is useless in the great scheme; and must go.

The instinct of self-preservation is as subtle however as it is strong. For the past five years, as is well known, a remnant of the countless herds that passed over these prairies has eluded both the white and red hunter, among the buttes not fifty miles from the capital of the territory. As late as last week farmers in the occupation of peace started into flight four fine specimens of the American bison, supposed by this time to be the last unconfined survivors east or west of the Missouri river. Nature seems reluctant to lose forever the presence of these, her shaggy black children—whose numbers here a short time since, were so very great that their trails and paths to water are yet uncovered with soil on the yards and commons of Jamestown.

In a domestic item recently reported from the breed camp near Devils Lake an ethnologist can find a phase of social life worthy the end of reflection. Half Broed Jennie, or Beckers wife, one of the prominent, yet primitive ladies of the camp, bit off the lower lip of a lady companion, known in the comprehensive language of the breeds as Bob Mern's wife, which mayhem occurred in a difficulty wherein Becker's woman was reported as drunk, and looking for fight. Civilization stepped in and arrested Jennie who is held to answer for her little dental exploit at the next term of court. In all periods of evolution the teeth have played a prominent part as weapons,

whereby the fittest of each species were able to survive, and the ancient instinct it seems to utilize the human incisors in emergencies is not divided in the case of our modern Dakota half breeds. It is instructive but not gratifying to observe that in all epochs of the struggle for existence, the most frequent resort to the teeth as weapons of destruction are made by the adorable ones of the sex, or by little children. From a suffrage standpoint this is disheartening. Can it be that this oft recurring instinct indicates that the latent savagery of our species lies nearest the surface of our lady friends? Does it tell that the link which separates the higher part of the race from the grosser, the spiritual from the animal proclivities, is our own and only adorable one?

FARMERS in Stutsman county are well off indeed, in comparison with those of other counties in Dakota. In Dickey county a society has been organized, the purpose of which is to see justice done her citizens by the machinery and other men who hold notes against them. Bread and seed must be provided first, then the obligations of others will be considered. If it is necessary to aid any one to enable them to live, the society proposes to do it.

There is no such talk as that heard in this locality; and in many other counties the recent rains have decidedly changed the outlook to one much more favorable.

ANOTHER editor and his paper are in the field for congress. Hon. Herbert Root of Valley City, with energetic and characteristic decision, announces in the Times-Record that he will be a candidate before the convention, and whether nominated or not will be as good a republican afterwards as before. Mr. Root lets us all know on which side he is. He favors constitutional prohibition, relief from burdens of unequal taxation, war on monopolies, with republican principles ever triumphant over all.

The republicans in their first state convention will have no difficulty in getting just the right candidate to fit.

THE Sioux Falls Press explains that the great difference in the bid by the North and South Dakota committees for the territorial library, was due to the superior knowledge of the South Dakota committee of what the library was composed. The explanation is lengthened by the statement that several sets of reports are out of print and consequently more valuable. The North Dakota story is just the opposite—the committee states now that its offer of \$750 was made in fear and trembling that the bid would be accepted. Both sides seem to be perfectly satisfied for once in our territorial career.

In the constitutional convention the functions of government have been little discussed by the members, most of whom seem satisfied to let the great questions rest on the ample authority of previous adjudication. Judge Cooley's advice to put as little as possible in our constitution seems likely to be followed.

There is no disposition to pioneer a route through new reforms or innovations for ingratment into the constitution. Discretion is the better part of valor here, sure enough.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent traveling over Dakota, notices the absence of large and conspicuous patent medicine signs, indicating, as he writes, general good health of the people. He prophesies, however, that the stomach bitters signs will soon be visible every where in South Dakota, if the prohibition clause is included in the constitution, as it seems likely to be.

THE delegates elected to attend the Fargo state convention are said to be men above the average in ability and with more independence about them than usual. Fealty to individuals is not a decided characteristic in most of the delegates' make up. Hero worship is rapidly declining as an emotion.

The great water-ways convention to be held at Superior, Wis., August 6th, begins a movement that will end in cheapening the cost of carrying Dakota's products to the consumers of the old world.

THE Argus' back number Bismarck correspondent is a flaming success in reporting irrelevant incidents which transpired on the Atlantic coast twenty years ago.

MR. STIMMEL says he has not ceased to be a candidate for governor. The reports of his withdrawal from the race were without the sub-stratum of truth.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh cure. E. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known E. 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 & TRACY, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O. E. H. VAN HOESSEN, 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.

The constitutional convention has expended all the money the United States allows for the purpose. What is spent hereafter the state will pay. If the document when evolved would place an educational qualification on the voting privilege, it might be worth the cost to the state in the future, if not at present.

The Devils Lake Well.

The analysis of the water coming from the Devils Lake artesian well, as made by Professor Montgomery, of the Grand Forks University, is as follows:

Chloride of Sodium, or common salt, nearly 1/4 of 1 per cent.
 Sulphate of Sodium, or Glauber's salts, nearly 3/8 per cent.
 Free Carbonic Oxide gas, a small quantity.
 Lime in any form—none.
 Organic matters—none.
 Free Sulphur—none.
 Iron—none.

The water is slightly saline to the taste and exhibits an alkaline reaction. The sulphur present is not free, but is combined with soda. Therefore, it cannot be termed sulphurous water.

The presence of sulphate of soda or Glauber's salts renders it slightly aperient or cathartic when used as a beverage by some individuals. It may, however, fail to act as an aperient in the case of many persons who may so use it, the quantity of the mineral salts being small. It is scarcely necessary here to call attention to the fact that small quantities of Glauber's salt (sulphate of soda) are frequently prescribed by good physicians for continued sluggishness of the liver. It may, therefore, be that the proportions present in this water may be not only harmless but also useful to many persons.

The common salt in it is harmful only so far as it may render the water disagreeable to the taste, and may prevent the thirst being properly allayed. It is not at all likely that the quantity of mineral salts in it is sufficient to hinder it from being useful for horses, cattle and other stock.

This water is not useful for "making tea," because of the action of the sulphuric acid of the Glauber's salt upon the tannin of the tea, and partly also because the process of boiling the water concentrates the solution of salts by evaporation of the water.

Carbonic acid gas, or carbonic oxide gas, of itself is useful in water that is intended for drinking purposes, owing to its sedative effects upon the stomach. If there is any considerable quantity of this gas present when the water flows from the well, its presence must be beneficial. But unless the water is at once tightly bottled, most of this gas must speedily escape into the surrounding air.

The total absence of organic matter from this water is a strong point in its favor. The mineral salts may be somewhat objectionable, but not so much so as the presence of organic matters would be, for the latter contribute to the generation of typhoid, malarial and other dreaded forms of disease. The absence of lime in the water is another good feature it possesses.

It is said that the uncertainty connected with the permanent flow of the well now amounts to a fear that it will cease altogether. This is on account of the unusually large amount of fine sand that chokes the aperture at the bottom of the piping. Long slits have been made in the pipe to prevent this. Prof. Upham, who recently visited the well, stated it would not, in his opinion, continue its present volume over three months longer.

Rio Cheese Co Meeting.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Rio Cheese company, held at Rio, North Dakota, at 2 p. m., August 5, minutes of last meeting were read and approved. On motion of O. C. Christopherson the committee on incorporation was requested to make its report, which was done by G. W. Kurtz, one of the committee, in a very satisfactory manner. The report was approved.

The election of officers being in order, the following officers were elected: G. W. Kurtz president, James Buchanan treasurer, O. C. Christopherson secretary. A board of seven directors was also elected, consisting of G. W. Kurtz, Ove Johnson, O. G. Brekke, Chas. Johnson and B. Campbell.

These officers and directors are to hold office until the first annual election, which occurs on the third Monday in November, 1889.

Messrs. Buchanan and Kurtz presented a code of by-laws, prepared by them, and after looking it over carefully and making a few amendments, it was accepted as the by-laws of this company.

On motion of G. W. Kurtz, each director was requested to canvas his neighborhood and try and place all the stock at home, so that the producer will be the stockholder and make every cent there is in his milk. The motion was adopted.

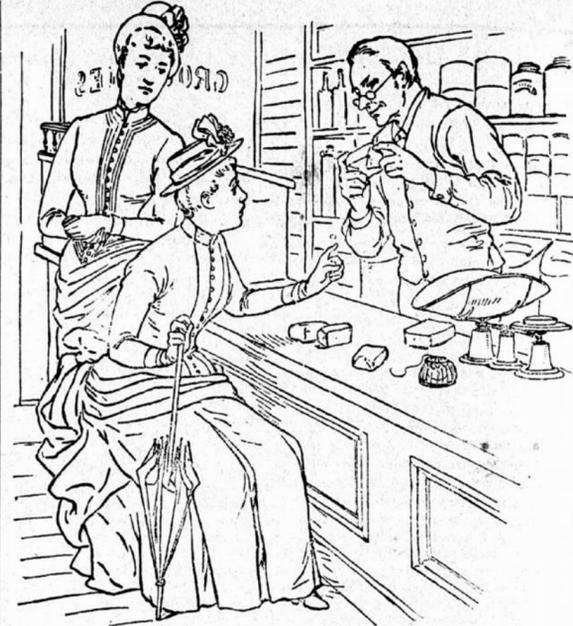
On motion of O. G. Brekke, meeting adjourned to next annual election.

O. C. CHRISTOPHERSON, Secretary.

The Unlucky Asylum Well.

The delays attendant upon the sinking of the asylum well seem interminable. The new contractors, Lupher Bros. & Hogan, have had the misfortune to find further progress obstructed in the well recently begun. They had reached a depth of 300 feet, when from some cause, the losing of a hammer head in the piping it is stated, they are compelled to begin a new hole. The new contract with the trustees stipulated that the well should be completed in five months, but no bonds were given for the performance of the work. Over two years have elapsed since the first well was begun. The territory has already paid out in cash between \$3,000 and \$4,000 for a vacant hole 1,300 feet deep, it is said, besides paying ten dollars a day, the cost of pumping the necessary water required by the asylum. Time is money in this case, and the taxpaying mathematician can easily figure how much.

The Gray Bros. of Milwaukee, who put down the present successful well at



"CATCH-PENNY" SOAP.

Anything that is the best of its kind is sure to be imitated, and the fact that an article is counterfeited is the best possible evidence of its value. There are scores of imitations of the Ivory Soap, which grocers are persuaded to buy because they pay more profit than the "Ivory" will. On account of this extra profit, the grocer represent them to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Territorial Tips.

Stark County Herald: Mr. G. F. Woodman of Medora, arrived home from France on Monday. He brought with him in two palace stock cars, 31 head of thoroughbred Norman mares and stallions. The animals, considering the long journey, nearly 5,000 miles, arrived in good condition and not one of them had so much as a scratch.

Minot Journal: Wake Davis has a badger which he is training to fight Dick Eager's bull dog. In a skirmish the other night it was hurt to tell whether Wake, the badger or the bull dog was worsted.

Hope Pioneer: Died—At Pingree, Stutsman county, on July 23d, of apoplexy, Mrs. Henry Ruttle. The deceased was for several years a resident of Steele county, and was well known by many of our people.

Rainy Butte Sentinel: The first man to commence harvesting of grain at New England City this season was E. S. Clough, who, in the good old fashioned way, went forth with his cradle to the field last Monday. This may seem like a slow and small beginning to many and most of Dakota farmers, but all things that end well usually have small beginnings. So despite not the day of small things, the clink of the binder and the hum of the cylinder, of the threshing may be heard in this land.

The Russian settlers are teaching Dakotans a lesson in building. An Emmons county man is having a stone barn built 100 feet long. The work is being done by some of his Russian neighbors. The material used for mortar is clay mixed with straw and trampled by oxen in a pit. It is the same material used by the Russian settlers in making the sundried brick which they use to a great extent in their buildings, and which are said to last longer than their makers.

SYRUP OF FIGS



Presents in the most elegant form THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE OF THE FIGS OF CALIFORNIA. Combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It is the most excellent remedy known to CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY. When one is Bilious or Constipated. SO THAT PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH AND STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SYRUP OF FIGS MANUFACTURED ONLY BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

OUR PILGRIM FATHERS.

Dedication of the Monument to Commemorate Their Landing at Plymouth.

Many Thousand Sons and Daughters of the Puritans Witness the Exercises.

The Monument a Magnificent Structure of Granite, Costing Nearly \$250,000.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 2.—The grand national monument in honor of the pilgrims was dedicated Thursday. The sons and daughters of Plymouth were here in great numbers. The weather of the early morning was unpropitious and it was necessary to view the parade from beneath umbrellas, a heavy shower prevailing. The celebration began at sunrise with a salute by Battery "A" and the ringing of the bells. The morning trains brought large numbers of strangers and a great throng surrounded the new monument at 9:30 o'clock, when

The dedicatory exercises were carried out by the Masonic Grand Lodge according to the ritual of their order. These exercises were very interesting. The band rendered a chorus by John K. Payne, following which the song of praise written by R. W. Thomas Power, was sung by the temple quartette. Following the song came the request of the president of the Pilgrim society, ex-Gov. Long, the response of the grand master, Henry Endicott, procla-



THE PLYMOUTH MONUMENT.

mation by the grand marshal, Geo. H. Rhodes, reading of scripture selections by grand chaplain, Rev. Chas. A. Skinner, prayer by the grand chaplain, report on the examination of the monument, and libations of corn and wine by the junior and senior grand wardens respectively. The libation of oil by Deputy Grand Master Samuel Wells was followed by the invocation by the grand chaplain, Grand Master Henry Endicott then delivered an address. The entire assembly then sang an appropriate closing hymn by R. W. Thomas Power to the tune of America. The exercises concluded with a proclamation by the grand chaplain, benediction by the grand chaplain and the Pilgrim chorus by the band. Meantime the procession had been forming and at 11 o'clock moved in seven divisions over an extended route. At the completion of the parade the officers and members of the Pilgrim society, with the orator, poet and invited guests, took their places in the great dining tent, and the feast provided for the occasion was discussed for an hour. The oration was delivered by ex-Governor Long and a poem read by John Boyle O'Reilly.

The monument is placed on a high hill near Plymouth rock, where it can be seen from the sea. With its pedestal it stands 77 feet high. There is a main statue of Faith, 36 feet high, on a granite pedestal 45 feet high. The pedestal is octagonal, with four large and four small faces. Upon the large faces are tablets bearing the names of the founders of the colony, while upon the smaller faces buttresses project, upon which are seated smaller figures representing "Morality," "Education," "Freedom" and "Law." The monument was erected by appropriations made by Massachusetts, Connecticut and congress and by private subscription, and cost over \$250,000.

DAKOTA NOTE AND COMMENT.

There will be no summer terms of the district courts held in North Dakota this season, except in extreme criminal cases. The judges have received instructions from the chief justice to close up their business preparatory to the September term of the supreme court, so as to be in readiness for the coming division of the territory. Then the various judges to be elected can all start in anew.

The clause in notes and mortgages providing for exorbitant attorney's fees is no good according to a law enacted by the last legislature. An attorney is entitled to receive a fee when a mortgage is foreclosed by action, and then its amount is defined by law. This was brought about to head off the grand larceny practiced by a few money loaners in the territory.

The De Smet Leader tells this: "Last week an insurance agent went to Howard Hall's farm and insured his crop against hail. As the agent was leaving a storm came up and he went to the house for shelter. After the storm, which proved to be hail, they found that the grain just insured was ruined, and the agent proceeded to adjust the loss."

Very warm weather prevailed on the Missouri slope during a portion of last week, damaging the small grain to some extent, but beneficial to the corn. As the greater portion of North Dakota west of the river is devoted to stock, the elements do not cut much of a figure.

ON A BIG 'POSSUM FARM.

THROCKMORTON HAS EIGHT HUNDRED OF THE FUNNY THINGS.

His Farm Near Griffin, Ga., Presents a Most Singular Sight—An Immense Orchard of Persimmon Trees—The Way the 'Possums Fight When Feeding Time Comes.

A few miles west of Griffin is the home of Mr. William Throckmorton. Mr. Throckmorton is the proprietor of the most unique and remunerative farm in Georgia. It is the "Line Creek 'Possum farm."

On the very crest of a well wooded hill is a comfortable cottage surrounded by beautiful shade trees. At the foot of the hill is a pretty branch, running through the very center of a ten acre persimmon grove enclosed within a high board fence.

The persimmon trees are interspersed with a quantity of old hollow trees and hollow logs planted in the ground.

It was in the early afternoon when we arrived, and to the uninitiated the farm appeared to be an immense fruit orchard bearing an oblong whitish sort of fruit hanging from the dead limbs of the trees by a long, black stem. But appearances were deceptive. It was not fruit, but between seven and eight hundred 'possums taking their afternoon siesta. Our party were somewhat unacquainted with the habits of the Georgia 'possum, and consequently plied question after question to our highly amused hosts. I now consider myself an expert on the 'possum, and here is what I learned and saw:

The 'possum, when desiring to take a nap, simply climbs the most convenient tree, walks out on a limb, wraps his tail one and a half times around and swings his body out into space. His legs and feet are drawn close into his body and his head drawn up between his shoulders until it forms an almost perfect ball and appears to be a great pear covered with white fur.

The sun was slowly setting below the distant pine mountains and we were still gazing at the queer objects in amused wonder when a half dozen little 'possums emerged from the pocket of their mother, ran up her tail and commenced playing on the limb above. In a few minutes this marsupial stretched her head and then her fore feet out. She swung herself once or twice, grabbed her tail with her fore paws and climbed up it to the limb, which she caught with her claws, untwisted her tail and pulled it up. Hardly had she balanced herself when the half dozen young ones climbed into her pocket and were hid from view. She then climbed down the tree.

While this was going on more than seven hundred others had awakened and were coming down from the trees. Reaching the ground each one made for the creek, drank, and then ran up the hill to a pen in which they were to be fed.

BAKED 'POSSUM AND 'TATERS.

They were of all sizes. Some would barely weigh a half pound, while others would tip the scales at thirty. The 'possum, when hungry, utters a sound which is a cross between a mew and a moan. Over seven hundred 'possums were together so thick that the ground could not be seen between them, and the small ones had been forced upon the backs of the larger. All were uttering this peculiar sound, reminding one of an army of soldiers moaning over the death of their general, when through a gate a negro pushed a wheelbarrow, heaping full of all kinds of trash and slops—consisting of fruit peelings, vegetables, meats, bones and bread. As he loved in sight the scene among the 'possums reminded one of feeding time in a menagerie. The little ugly animals screamed and scratched and hit at one another until the negro had scattered the contents of the wheelbarrow over the ground. Then, although it was well scattered, all wanted to eat in one place just like hogs, and there was considerable more scratching and biting. But this did not last long, for the rations were soon consumed by the great drove of 'possums, and they commenced to disperse, seemingly contented, and this time climbed the persimmon trees.

During the persimmon season the 'possums are not fed at all, for it is on this fruit they become rolling fat and ready for market.

Mr. Throckmorton ships five hundred to eastern points and the cities throughout Georgia. They average him \$1 each, and he makes quite a good thing out of it, as they are practically no expense to him. In shipping to Atlanta and Georgia points they are generally dressed, but the majority go to Washington and are shipped there alive. The large shipments to Washington are perhaps due to the average southern congressman's fondness for "baked 'possum and 'taters."—Griffin (Ga.) Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

DAKOTA NOTE AND COMMENT.

Very few of our people, and probably none of those who live outside of Dakota, know that one-third of the land in the two states would raise more wheat, at fifteen bushels per acre, than the entire yield for last year in the United States.

Dakota is all right. Just drop down anywhere after the state lines are crossed on the east, west, north or south, and splendid opportunities will be found for making a living, in almost any industry.

Dakota is just the place for the young men of the East to locate and become prosperous. Mere age counts big east of the Alleghenies, but out this way youth, energy and "grit" count for more.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

SWEETHEART DAISY.

The sunset all its golden rays
Athwart the skies of amber threw,
When down among the woodland ways
My bright haired Daisy came in view.
(Soft daintings of a dainty shoe
Had pointed me the path she chose,
And why I followed up the dew
I know—and Sweetheart Daisy knows.)

We met—she turned an absent gaze
To where, far off, a heron flew;
For spoke she till, with trembling phrase,
Her hand into my own I drew.
Then, Sweetheart Daisy rosier grew
Than her small namesakes when they close,
And why she fished so fair a hue
I know—and Sweetheart Daisy knows.)

What time the trailing garden sprays
Were heavy with the summer dew;
When quenched was the geranium blaze,
And dimmed the gay lobelia blue—
Daisy and I came pushing through
The long loose hedge of solar rose,
And why we were so glad, we two,
I know—and Sweetheart Daisy knows.

ENVOI

Prince Love, all potent sovereign, who
The fate of lovers dost dispose,
Why this old world for me is new
I know—and Sweetheart Daisy knows
—Francis Wynne in Loggman's Magazine.

Railroads in India.

Nearly all the railroads in India are under the government and many of the roads were built by the government, guaranteeing 5 per cent. to the stockholders on the condition that the profits above 5 per cent. shall be equally divided between the government and the stockholders. Over others of the roads the government has a sort of a control and the result is that the tenure of place on the railroad is much the same as that of the civil service of England. Men expect to stay a lifetime when they enter the railroad service and there is no danger of their discharge during good behavior. There are no strikes in India, and a position on the railroad is considered very desirable by the natives.

The laws are, on the account of the government owning the roads, almost altogether in favor of the road, and our farmers would rise in indignation at some of them. If an American has a cow killed on the track of a road running through his farm the railroad company pays well for it. In India the owner of cattle found trespassing on the railroad is liable to a penalty of \$3.50 for each animal. Any man who drives any animal across an Indian railway except at certain appointed times and places is liable to a fine of \$17, and any man who enters a car reserved for females can be fined \$55. The man who tries to get on a train here after it is started will be fined \$7, and any one who attempts to defraud the railway company in any manner is liable to a fine of \$16.—Frank G. Carpenter.

Lord Wolseley on the German Army.

The German nation may be thankful to the German army for other reasons than simply the defense of the fatherland, according to Gen. Lord Wolseley. He writes: "I take the German army as the highest existing type of the military system and organization, which the changes effected in armies by the French revolution have led up to, and which I admire that army as a soldier admire it still more as a citizen. Great as it is for war, it is infinitely greater as a national school for the moral, mental and physical training of the people. Designed exclusively for war it has become the most important of peace institutions. In it all Germans are trained to strength and taught the first principles of personal cleanliness and of health. They learn to be honest and manly, and are taught the excellence of those virtues which serve to make men good subjects and law abiding citizens. It is the school of the nation in which deep love of fatherland is fostered and cherished, and where all classes learn that there is honor in obedience and nobility in self sacrifice."

Strategy and Tactics.

A battle does not consist, as many imagine, in a grand advance of victorious lines of attack, sweeping everything before them, or the helter-skelter flight of the unfortunate defeated. The historian must so present it in his descriptions, the artist in his paintings. Even the writer of an official account must limit himself to the presentation of such moments as demand special treatment, or to such episodes as involve important and instructive tactical movements. All those events which are less striking, which pass more quietly, but which, nevertheless, contribute to the final result, cannot be reproduced without too much expansion. Those incidents which no account of the battle, official or unofficial, takes any note of, the thousand and one events observed only by the participants, the innumerable cases in which the direction and control of affairs glide out of the hands of the officers—these are the little drops of water that make the mighty ocean of battle and determine victory or defeat.—United Service.

The Keeper.

A stranger, just arrived at a city boarding house, whose table and boarders he found not at all to his liking, fell into conversation with a quiet looking lady who sat near him in the dining room. "I say, madam," said he softly, "have you been a prisoner long in this—this menagerie?" "H'm!" said the lady; "'prisoner' isn't exactly the word in my case. You see, I'm the landlady, and it's me that feeds the animals!"—Youth's Companion.

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.

J. R. WINSLOW,

—DEALER IN—

<LUMBER.>

Lath, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Building Paper, Etc., Etc. Office and Yards, Main St., Opp. Northern Dakota Elevator.

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

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

W. J. E. Early
Commissioner.

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. FERRIS LAMAR, 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 14, 1888.

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
2 Prizes of 10,000 are..... 20,000
5 Prizes of 5,000 are..... 25,000
25 Prizes of 1,000 are..... 25,000
100 Prizes of 500 are..... 50,000
200 Prizes of 200 are..... 40,000
500 Prizes of 100 are..... 50,000

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

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

\$1,134 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,034,800

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

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

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NORTH STATE FORESTS

They Are Not Numerous or Sturdy, But Might Be Easily Made So.

Many Reasons Why Our People Should Give Attention to Tree Planting.

The Question of Timber Supply Is an Important One, and Foresters Would Help Us in Many Ways.

"Be stickin' in a tree, Jack; 'twill be growin' while you're sleepin'." This sage advice from the old farmer in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels should be pondered over and practiced by every man in North Dakota. Our lawmakers have recognized the importance of tree planting by offering a bounty to every farmer to engage in it, but the gospel of forestry should be preached by the newspapers in season and out of season, while the pulpits should not cease proclaiming that the groves were God's first temples.

So important has the question of timber supply and its effect upon climate become in all the European countries that the governments have established schools of forestry; the growth of young timber is systematically forwarded by utilizing land not suited to the plow, and no mature trees can be cut without official permission. Many sections of the Old World have become absolutely sterile by the destruction of forests, and wherever it has been practiced fertility has been restored by renewing the timber growth. The foreign statesman and lawmaker understands that every tree planted and cared for is worth more to the whole community than to the single individual, and therefore tree culture has become a public charge. He has the results of destruction and reproduction before him, but in our land, in the rush and hurly-burly of living for the present the future is little thought of or cared for. The situation is so tersely put by Secretary C. L. Smith, of the Minnesota State Forestry association, that we quote him:

"A man is asked to improve his cow or horse, rotate his crops, plant small fruits, take better care of his garden, and he will respond with interest. Then the benefits are all his own. But ask him to plant a timber plantation. He replies that it takes too long to get results—talk about climatic influences, that is everybody's business; danger of exhausting the timber supply of the country—there will be enough for this generation, let the next one look out for itself."

The reasons for tree planting are many—shelter, shade, ornament, fuel, lumber, health, climate—and no pains should be spared by every well wisher of North Dakota in arousing public sentiment in favor of a definite, practical and widespread movement in its favor. It is a matter the Farmers' Alliance should take hold of to be on an extensive scale as it should be, and must be, if North Dakota and the whole northwest is saved from early sterility and barrenness it must become the protégé of the public, of the government. It is an axiom that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor. How much more a benefactor is he who plants a tree, and how easy it is to earn that proud distinction. Let every suitable occasion and every day be Arbor day. Do not wait for the governor to ask the children to plant trees around the school house, but plant them around the house acre in wind breaks and in forest groves. Living monuments which multiplied will make our land more fertile and fruitful and our winds less harsh, better our sanitary and health conditions, give uniformity to our rainfall and to the flow of streams, mitigate the heat of summer and the cold of winter, diminish droughts, supply material for fuel and lumber, etc., for all of which future generations will call us blessed.

OUR STATE NAMES ARE O. K.

Hello, there, you two Dakotas! You are not going to come into the Union with such commonplace characterless names as North and South Dakota, are you? Have mercy, spare us. Haven't we enough of the commonplace in North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York? Some of our states look as though they had been named with a conscious purpose to adhere as closely as possible to absolute lack of individualism.—New York Press.

Yes, all those states are commonplace, particularly your own, Mr. Press, but in North and South Dakota the Union will receive two very striking individual states, something of a higher order, you know.

NORTH PEOPLE WANT THE BEST.

Any kind of a constitution will not go down with the people of North Dakota. The voters are in no humor to adopt a constitution that is not in their interest and the agencies that can give them the most relief. They will not take kindly to a constitution that does injustice to any considerable fraction of their people or imposes unnecessary burdens upon the whole. Even a small weakness at this time will not be overlooked. It will be big enough before election day.—Pioneer Press.

Ah Sin and the Gansman.

Admiral Porter held a state dinner in Washington and Ah Sin, a Chinese servant, was assigned to duty in attendance at the door. In his country a visitor's rank is indicated by the size of the card, and a huge yellow one means the presence of a prince. The small bits of pasteboard received but scant courtesy from Ah Sin, but when the gas collector pro-

posed his bill the Celestial's demeanor underwent a change. The long, yellow slip captured Ah Sin, and with profound salaams he bowed the astonished gansman into the presence of the amazed family and irate head of the navy.—Chicago Times.

THE DIFFERENCE.

We sometimes hear men complain of the vigor of our Dakotan climate and long for a southern clime, where life is supposed to be much easier, but there is a great difference between the two sections:

The North. The cold of the North gives energy to the man who lives in it, and stimulates him to thought and exertion unknown to his Southern brother. Projects are born and reared into noble enterprises in our cold climate. The best health conditions, the greatest wealth, the largest cities and the finest types of human and animal life belong to the North. Dakota is in the North, in the parallel of push. It's in the climate.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

The crops throughout the Dakotas will not be all that was expected and desired, and there may be slight suffering before another crop comes, but the distress will be nothing as compared with that among an equal number of people, winter after winter, in any large city of the country. To see poverty and sore distress, go among the great army of poor in the cities, and the writers who are predicting calamity here and there in Dakota, on account of a short wheat crop, would forever after hold their tongues and pens. There may be a lesson in these repeated shortages. It is the experience of every country where one crop is run to the extreme to learn that diversity is the best plan, and the lesson was always learned in the costly school of experience. Next year let every one give variety to his products, have a few hogs and sheep, another cow, and cure your own meats, raise millet and other foreign plants, have root crops enough for table use—in short, make the farm furnish your table complete.

LOADS OF ADVICE FROM ABOARD.

The Minneapolis and St. Paul editors seem to know just what each Dakota ought to do when statehood is declared for us. The latest bit of fatherly advice is from The Journal, reproduced partly as follows:

If the people of the Dakotas would be good to themselves, they would, as far as possible, locate all their public institutions at one place. The Journal holds that the advantages to be gained by the people at large would far outweigh any benefits to be derived from the plan of a distribution of the spoils among different localities, it being well understood that the "spoils" come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

The point The Journal makes is that if all state institutions are located in one city, members of the legislature will be bribed to help this or that city secure patronage in the shape of public buildings with their attendant appropriations. But, come to think about it, is it not rather early to begin to yell "beware of bootlickers" to the new states?

NOT BY BREAD ALONE.

No. 1 Dakota herd is the best wheat produced in America; Commands much higher prices than any other and flour from it is graded higher than from any other variety known in the world's markets.

But like all good things, in trying to get too much of it we are apt to neglect other possibilities, and in the end impoverish ourselves. It is a Divine command that "Man shall not live by bread alone," he needs meat, potatoes, onions, and a hundred other things, all of which can be raised in Dakota. Take heed.

"THEY SAY" ABOUT DAKOTA.

In traveling in the East one often hears such expressions as: "They say Dakota is nothing but a big prairie and people can't become prosperous out there." Well let them "say" whatever "they" please. Dakota is a big prairie, but she is something else also, and "they" who stay outside our borders and "say" should cross our lines and "see." "See" two grand states with thousands of miles of railroads, thousands of good schools, any number of prosperous farmers, substantial cities, good hotels, bright newspapers, educated and energetic men and women, and hundreds of other indications of the greatness and power of the Dakotas.

HERE'S AN OBJECT LESSON.

"There are 26,751,105 acres of land embraced in Indian reservations in Dakota. Only 20,000 acres of these lands are under cultivation."

There's a lesson in the above paragraph to every citizen of Dakota. It should cause us to wake up and make the Indians hustle. They can't be made to help us much in improving our state so we ought to be rid of them. Hustle the lazy barbarians out of the way and thousands of white men will, in almost no time, make those 26,000,000 acres of land yield immense returns, and prosperous cities will spring up in place of the Indian huts. Dakota can't afford to be hindered in her march of progress by a handful of "poor Indians."

A bill recently introduced into the New York legislature offers a bounty of a half cent per pound for sirup from sorghum grown in that state. The sirup must weigh eleven pounds to the gallon.

SOMETHING CONCERNING HOW AND WHEN THEY ORIGINATED.

Ovid Puts Them at the Head of Remedies Against Love—Oils and Unguents in Developing the Human Form Divine—A Few Points Also About Foot Gear.

The small accessories of toilets, whether they be necessities or only pretty adjuncts, have made industries which have employed many people in their manufacture, and have added largely to the growth of that passion for dress which has, in different centuries, broken out in both man and woman. Adoration for the human form has covered the feet, bedecked the hands with jeweled trifles, and incased the body feminine in stiff whalebones until it has become of different shape than nature intended. No article of apparel is so much discussed at this time as the corset; in truth, there is an absolute war over it.

TO MAKE THEM GRACEFUL.

Still, this same corset has held sway long and firmly. Even in the days when the Greek sculptors built their ideal of beauty on the Venus de Milo writers inveighed against large waists, Ovid putting them at the head of remedies against love. They were an undoubted outgrowth from the bandages worn by the Greeks to restrain a tendency to corpulence, and were as much used by men as by women, if we are to believe Aristophanes. History also relates that Marc Antony had need to resort to such means "to compress his swelling figure." The bands were three in number—the strophium, a bandage wound round the bust; a zona, or the waist belt, and the tertia, wound round and round below the waist. Nor were the bandages worn alone for compressing undue rotundity of form. They were made wider and longer and wrapped in large folds about slight figures to give them the grace of undulating lines. From the latter use, more than the former, has descended the reprehensible habit of lacing, the cause of the outcry against the stiff, whaleboned corset of to-day.

In the ancient days a very thin, slender figure attained to a much admired position by being enfolded in a large and voluminous strophium and tertia, and using only one thickness of bandage as the zona, producing the first effect of an unnaturally small waist. When this did not prove effectual in disguising the lack of cushioning to their bones they resorted to oils and unguents for bathing the body; goose fat mixed with warm milk and the egg of a partridge, the conglomeration being highly scented, was deemed the most productive of the desired embonpoint. But great care was taken that not a drop should fall on the body near the waist; in fact, while going through the fattening process the zona was worn day and night.

Since the days of incense burning in the temples, a record of which is found in the books of Moses, have perfumes been used, and from the Egyptians, through the Jewish people, has passed the art of making them, of burning aromatics and of carrying about richly wrought facons of scent which have sometimes been made in the form of smelling bottles and again as perfume sprinklers. The fashionable woman of to-day wears her antique silver vinaigrette suspended from her chatelaine or carries her scent about in a costly fagon, rich with claspings or carvings, filigree work or enamel of fragile Venetian glass, or of metal thickly studded with jewels, and none of a greater size than can be readily carried in the hand, which fashion Queen Elizabeth instituted in carrying about her pomander. By the way, it was in her reign that perfumes and scents began to be manufactured generally by Europeans, although as early as the Fourteenth century the Venetians competed with the dwellers in the far east in the manufacture of sweet odors.

Ingenuity today is not taxed to furnish fresh designs for scent bottles, as the gold and silversmiths have only to copy the relics of other days preserved in families and museums, the demand being only for antiques, and the supply is largely of imitations. Some beautiful patterns are devised in the form of the most grotesque of goblins and dragons. Others are chased with scrolls and surmounted with coronets and coats of arms, suggesting German workmanship; others are carved of wood or some one of the semi-precious stones, as the onyx, the bloodstone, the carnelian and the like. These usually have a base or cup of gold or silver filigree work, and are usually of French manufacture, although the carvings may be brought from India, Switzerland and Italy; yet another is of silver inlaid with arabesques of gold, and is evidently Moorish.

Who would suppose that the common use of shoes and all kinds of foot coverings was of a much later date than the carrying of scent bottles? No one, I am sure; and yet the people of certain European countries, long after they had learned to clothe their bodies in an elaborate and costly fashion, were in the habit of "going barefooted." This was the custom even so late as the Sixteenth century, and in the Fourteenth warriors equipped in full armor rode about without any covering on either feet or legs below the knees. This would seem still more strange than it does did one not recollect that even in this enlightened day the Scots, who would scorn any suggestion of barbarism, still cling to their national dress, which leaves knees wholly uncovered, despite the cold climate. The earliest records bear witness, however, that Moses and Aaron were commanded to take the shoes from off their feet before entering the temple, and in Egypt at that time the rich and great wore sandals incrustated with precious stones, of which the soles were made of gold. On the bottom was engraved the names of such people as had been conquered by the owners, if they happened to be of the conquering sex. Sandals with points elongated and turned up were the exclusive property of royalty.—Chicago Herald.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

PERSONS SAVED FROM DROWNING SELDOM SHOW GRATITUDE.

They Often Show Fight If Their Rescuer Has Palled Their Hair or Scratched Them—The Popular Fallacy That Death by Drowning Is an Easy Taking Off.

It is a serious fact that persons rescued from drowning are generally ungrateful to their rescuers, and seem to have little appreciation of the desperate chances taken to save them. The only explanation given for this strange ingratitude is that the person rescued from drowning has so great a horror of such a death that he detests everything in connection with it. Numerous instances of ingratitude can be cited. A man who was once rescued by Mr. Story at Prison Point bridge, in midwinter, endeavored in every way for a year after the rescue to secure Mr. Story's place as drawtender of the bridge. A woman whom the same brave man saved from death and cared for during several weeks of sickness brought on by her involuntary bath, proved a miserable ingrate. Mr. Story provided her with a dress belonging to his wife, her own having been badly torn and otherwise damaged when she fell overboard. She never returned it, and he has never heard from her since.

NO ROMANCE HERE.

A man was rescued from drowning after a desperate struggle near Tuder's wharf, Charlestown, several years ago, and to quiet him it was necessary for the young man who jumped in after him to strike him several times and plunge his head under the water. When taken from the water the man turned upon his rescuer and demanded satisfaction for the rough usage he received and started in to get it. He reckoned without his host, however, and got what he deserved—a good pounding.

A little boy was saved from drowning at the same place by the same person shortly afterward. When the wharf was reached he was unconscious, and the life saver tried to resuscitate him, which he succeeded in doing after a half hour's labor. The boy received two slight abrasions on his face, a slight bruise on the forehead and a scratch on the neck, which were caused by the old rough planks on the wharf. When the boy was taken to his home his mother, noticing the abrasions, asked how he got them, and being informed, she showered abuse on the plucky young fellow who saved her boy's life, and to the present day she has a strong dislike for him.

A young man, drowning in Highland lake, Norfolk, this state, a few years ago, was rescued by a companion, taken ashore and carried to a little arbor for resuscitation. He was revived, and afterward mingled with the picnickers in enjoyment. Of course he was congratulated on his escape from death, and his rescuer was praised. He was informed of circumstances connected with the accident and rescue, and hearing the life saver complimented, envied him. To-day this man, brought back, so to speak, from the portals of the unknown hereafter, detests the brave fellow who risked his life to save him.

Cornelius Roach, the brave ferry hand, has never but once received grateful acknowledgment for a rescue from those whom he has saved from watery graves. Romantic stories sometimes tell of the hero being rewarded liberally by those whom he has saved, but they are works of fiction and not fact. Occasionally some one who has been snatched from death rewards his preserver, but these cases are very rare.

DROWNING A HORRIBLE DEATH. "There is a very popular fallacy that death by drowning is easy," said a well known expert swimmer a few days ago. "I have even heard it remarked that it is an enjoyable death; that sweet music charms the senses when death approaches, and beautiful scenes present themselves to view. These ideas concerning drowning are absurd. Where they originated I cannot say, but it must have been in the mind of some foolish person.

"Any one who has ever been rescued from drowning in an unconscious condition will agree with me that this sort of talk is rank nonsense. Once I was in the water so long that, when rescued, it required forty-five minutes' work to revive me, and I assure you that my stay under water was anything but pleasant. In diving at Hittinger's wharf, in the Charlestown district, several years ago, I got caught between two piles, which were joined together like an inverted V. I got wedged in back upward, and was pretty firmly held there by the strong ebb current. I struggled hard to free myself, but my efforts were futile. I held my breath as long as possible, and tried in every way to extricate myself. I endeavored to swim downward, upward and straightforward, but it was a useless waste of strength. My face began to grow hot; there was a heavy pressure on my head and body; I began to tremble, and was forced to expel the air from my lungs. Then I commenced to smother. I knew that something must be done and quickly, too, or I should die. The pressure on my head and body increased. I was being strangled and crushed to death. My head seemed to crack and split into a dozen pieces.

"My whole past life rose before me. I thought of home and everything dear to me, and a thousand other thoughts seemed to pour into my mind at once. I cursed my luck, and also prayed that I might be freed. I realized that death was upon me, and wondered what would come after death. Frightful noises rang in my ears, which gradually grew to the volume of the most terrific thunder. Finally I relapsed into insensibility.

"When I recovered my senses I was lying on my back, and there was a choking sensation in my throat. I opened my eyes and found myself surrounded by a large, gaping crowd. An hour later I was moving about all right. I had been rescued by a sailor after remaining under the water almost three minutes' death by drowning is not easy, and I

hope I shall never have such an experience again."—Boston Herald.

SYMPATHY FOR POOR INDIANS.

Western politicians are credited with opposing the appointment of James G. Wright of Chicago as Indian agent at Rosebud agency, South Dakota, on the ground that territories or states in which the reservations are located have a sort of inalienable right to all offices connected with the reservations. The New York Independent noticed this and said:

This policy of home rule is sound and just, but in the case of the Indian agencies it is being pushed too far. If the appointments are to be made according to the principle the politicians insist upon, the result will be the deterioration of the Indian service, for it will practically throw all the power into the hands of local politicians, most of whom have no faith in the Indian, no desire for his improvement, and no scruples in dealing with him.

The Independent's reasoning may be good in New York, but if the editor would come to Dakota and spend a few months visiting our Indian reservations he would write an article for his paper saying that Western politicians and every one else out here are interested in the Indians; interested in getting them out of the way to make room for energetic whites; interested in getting them off from unbroken lands which would be made to produce millions of bushels of grain if American workmen could have them. Every person in Dakota is interested in these same Indians, so much so, in fact, that we would like them gotten out of our way so we can improve the lands they occupy, and go on in our work of making Dakota the greatest crop-producing state in the civilized world.

OUR UNFOLDING GREATNESS.

Twenty years ago Dakota was not; to-day it is the home of 600,000 people, possessed of \$300,000,000 of property and development only just begun. Yet there is complaint of poor crops, low prices and distress. Times might be better and every farmer might have a top buggy, instead of every other one. Talk about hard times in Dakota, why life is a hundred times easier than in the early days of Ohio and Indiana, indeed anywhere in the East and a thousand times better than among the poor of the large cities and among the toiling millions of the old world. Dakota is not only building up prosperous communities but is making many forward strides in intelligence and morality. Our future is full of promise and possibility, and in the strength and glory of decades to come, these few lean years, because of a devotion to one crop, will be forgotten in the plenty brought by diversity. To-day it is a battle for bread and clothes and preparation for covering the land with school houses and churches and homes for generations to come, when in freedom and purity our children will possess the West, the glory of our country, when the Eastern bankers, politicians and distillers will not dictate national policies, but the will of Western producers be potent in the government.

Wedding Rings.

If marriage is not a failure there isn't a question as to the indifferent regard in which the wedding ring is held. Even the jeweler has a semi-contemptuous way of presenting the tray of plain gold bands and the tantalizing preference for dismal tunes which he hums or whistles softly, but none the less significantly as he makes a note of the initials to be inscribed. Very young brides wear the yellow band, but in well-to-do young married ladies have the bravado to lay aside the emblem of undying love as seen as the honeymoon is over.

Among older wives the ring is discarded altogether, and if you inquire about it the matron will calmly tell you it's such an unfashionable piece of jewelry to be obliged to wear and as a result the young lady daughters in the family are married with a seal ring, not one of which can be procured for the paltry \$7 the price of the yellow band. Emeralds, rubies and turquoises, set in small but brilliant diamonds, are popular as wedding jewels, and not a few bridegrooms have wedded their ideal with a marquise of diamonds.

A bride of a month ago was married with a serpentine ring, composed of two snakes exquisitely carved, each with a precious jewel in its head. To show the low degree of enthusiasm for the time honored symbol of conjugal love at the last evening club dinner party given in the Brunswick, but three ladies out of forty, all attended by their husbands wore the plain gold band. There were clusters of diamonds, circlets of pearls and solitaire stones by the quart, but the single trio displayed the simple yellow loop.

Grass widows find the band particularly obnoxious, and those gay and festive wives who have a few more links of freedom than is wholesome never give it position outside of the jewel casket. At the resorts and in social gatherings one hears frequent outbursts from the young and innocent society men who protest against what they consider misplacement of the only badge that distinguishes a married woman from a spinster.—New York World.

BLACK HILLS WOOL.

According to a press dispatch from Sturgis, the sheep-growers of the Hills are at present busily engaged in shipping their annual wool clip. Three shippers have so far sent out 35,000 pounds of extra choice wool to a good, strong market. Sheep raising in the future will be sure to cut a large figure in the Black Hills.

For late sweet corn leading growers pronounce the Evergreen all that could be desired. "The best land you have got is not any too good for strawberries, but any land that will raise a first class crop of corn or potatoes will raise a good, fair crop of strawberries," says a prominent berry grower.

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.

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

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

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

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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

OUR UNFOLDING GREATNESS.

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CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD.

Try the Cure

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Alleviates Inflammation. Heals the Sore. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell and Hearing.

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

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address H. C. ROOT, M. C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS Railway

AND THE FAMOUS

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Two Through Trains Daily

From St. Paul and Minneapolis

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MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS

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

MANY HOURS SAVED by the only two trains daily to LEAVES MINNEAPOLIS and ARRIVES ST. LOUIS making connections with the Union Pacific and Atlantic, Toronto & Santa Fe railroads.

Express cars are attached in Union Depots with all trains of the St. Paul & Minneapolis & Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Duluth, and Chicago, from and to all points north and northwest.

REMEMBER! The trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of the finest material, equipped with Pullman, Standard, and Tourist Cars, and are the most comfortable and desirable of any line.

PALACE DINING CARS!

150 lbs of Baggage checked FREE. Fare always as low as the lowest. For Free Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest Ticket Agent, or write to

C. P. FOLDRICE, Gen'l Ticket and Pass Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.



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

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

JAMESTOWN

POPULATION 3,500

CITY NEWS.

From Thursday's Daily.

Congratulate George Wylie every body. It is a girl.

Prof. Sanford of Corinne, is attending the convention.

John Wanh and wife are down from Peak Beyant for a couple of days.

Gen. Woodhull of New York, is in the city looking after his interests here.

M. S. Parker has an arm in a sling. Reason—trying to manipulate a bicycle.

W. P. Buckley left this afternoon for a four weeks trip to his old York state home.

Mrs. S. L. Proctor was a passenger on the three o'clock train, bound for Monroe, Wisconsin.

A. J. Feezer has rented a cottage on Fourth avenue, and is having it repaired for occupancy.

Engineer Leslie Low has returned from several weeks in the east. He was at Boston and the White mountains.

Duck hunters will have to go into the hills this year for birds. The prairie ponds are too near dry to afford nesting places.

C. C. Waters showed up in town yesterday for the first time since April. He reports crops in the vicinity of Pingree improving.

E. S. Leavey reached the city today from Cincinnati, and will assist his sister-in-law, Mrs. Grogan in running the Delmonico restaurant.

R. E. Wallace, E. W. Camp, J. W. Goodrich and Judge Nickeus returned from Bismarck today leaving a portion of the Jamestown delegation to look after business.

George Wright says that the lake, north of his house near Corinne, has been dry all summer, and that most of the bed is covered with grass. Hay is quite plentiful in that vicinity and a good deal is being cut.

Charlie Rattinger and Miss Bessie Klaus have put in a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Bob Wallace at the lake. Of course a good time was had, and plenty of fishing, bathing, loafing around and regulation idleness always insures that.

Mayor Fuller notifies all parties with threshing engines not to drive across the principal bridges leading out of the city. The city has been required to pay damages in one case of this kind and the mayor and council are proposing not to be caught again.

Clerk of Court T. F. Branch, has had a rush of final proof business lately. Many of the farmers in the southern part of the county have been proving up. The work has been done cheaper this year than ever, and competition in money loaning business has occasioned it.

The concert and minstrel entertainment by the Arion band last night, was greeted with the largest house of the year. The people evidently feel a strong interest in the progress of the bands, and last night turned out in force. The curtain rose to the olio, wherein appeared a stage full of happy minstrels, clad in white coats, black pants and gorgeous neckwear. Chas. Webber was an excellent interlocutor. Bones and Tambo were well handled by H. D. Adams and F. H. Chapman. The program was long, the singing and local hits being loudly applauded throughout. Mr. Karcher's song "The Johnstown disaster" and his make up and song "Come Oud" were vociferously encored. Clate Smith made a great hit with his bullfrog song, and the quartette "Jolly Johnstons" by Voight, Smith, Holzgate, and Karcher was well received. George Holzgate is a good singer and comedian. Mr. Chenery's part in the concert was as usual well sung as was also the song of Mr. Adams "Telephone in de air." Prof. Voight rendered several solos with his usual skill, and much of the success of the entertainment is due to his hard work and persistent efforts. J. W. Dawson is a fine accompanist on the piano. The club swinging by Ott and McLain was very good, and the parody on the Arion band, an original song by Anton Ott, was one of the best things of the evening. Ralph Davidson was a comical servant in the funny sketches by himself and Prof. Voight. The band should feel gratified at the way their effort to entertain was

received, and the financial and social success their efforts achieved.

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

From Friday's Daily.

G. E. Lyman, Pingree's popular merchant, was transacting business in Jamestown yesterday.

Judge of Probate Hayes has moved his family from Eldridge to Jamestown and finds the change of location a great convenience.

Three car loads of headers arrived this morning. On account of the short growth of grain, headers are coming into general use among the farmers.

Sharlow Brothers were shipping east yesterday their large traction engine. The traction part of the machinery is reported as not working satisfactorily.

The large Wadsworth horse and cattle range in the hills has a fair amount of grass. Enough, Mr. Wadsworth says, for all his purposes. The stock is doing well.

Bismarck Tribune: Speaking of bright newspaper men, Messrs Sanford and Bowsfield, now on duty at the capital, are making a reputation for themselves second to none.

Sheriff Stoddard of LaMoure county, is in the city. He brought an old gentleman for treatment at the asylum. Mr. Stoddard has been obliged to get around with a cane on account of rheumatism.

Dan Wallace is taking in the town today. He gave Edna Wang a mud turtle which crawled all the way back from Peak Beyant farm to Spiritwood lake, a distance of eight miles. The turtle was confined in a stop barrel, in order to make him lay eggs.

There is going to be a good deal of hay put up in the hills this year, and the late rains have made grass in the prairie cutless grow unexpectedly heavy, so that the fears of scarcity of feed for stock in this county are now ungrounded. Every one is putting up all the hay possible. There will be a good western demand, at all times, although several parties are contracting to deliver to the stock yards here for \$4 a ton.

The Minnesota & Dakota Land & Improvement company has secured room 13 in the Doolittle building and the office is now open and in charge of B. S. Russell. General Woodhull of Washington, D. C., president of the company, left for the west this morning, after making a careful examination of the crops and prospects in the counties where the company has purchased large areas of land. He is satisfied with the outlook, particularly in this county, and will return to Jamestown to further prosecute inquiries as to the means of development and needs of immigration.

Chas. Fairford of Corinne, is one of the old time settlers of the county. He recalls his early experience in Illinois in settling a new country, and compares the situation here with that. The conditions are about identical. One of Mr. Fairford's theories, derived from long observation, is that the rainy period that existed several years ago was caused by the construction of the railroads. He claims that rain follows the lines of road, and that the same conditions prevailed in Illinois in railroad building. He thinks the Black Hills is the storm center for all this country, and not until we get a road to that portion of the country will any general rainfall be obtained.

The "cranks" guessed it wrong about that base ball game. It was the other fellows who had the pudding, as the score indicates, viz. Bismarck 26, Jamestown 7. The backers who went over to the Missouri river, expecting to bring back all circulating medium in Bismarck, say however, that they struck the kind of people they like to meet when their favorites lose—that the capital sports were bluffed to a standstill and wouldn't gamble a little bit. Mandan failed to accept an invitation to play ball today for \$200. An effort is now being made to make a game with the Aberdeen club for the sixth instant and will doubtless be successful. The boys have not practiced this summer and of course can't play base ball, but they haven't lost their nerve and are not quite broke yet, either. Thanks to Bismarck's hospitable citizens.

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 Wonnemberg & Avis.

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

PURCHASE & ROSZ.

From Saturday's Daily.

Frank Beals has worked his string game in all the towns in North Dakota, judging from the victims reported.

It is learned that the Arion band is considering a proposition to repeat in Bismarck the entertainment given here a few evenings since.

Manager Klaus has thirteen different attractions booked to appear at Jamestown during the coming fall and winter. They are first class companies. The first of the list will be a spectacular and burlesque company, giving one of these popular performances about the middle of this month.

Mr. Fuld, the outfitter, will leave tomorrow for Chicago and Cincinnati to lay in a big stock of goods. He promises to bring home the finest line of clothing, gent's furnishings, etc. that was ever shipped into this city. Mr. Fuld is a rustler from way back, and knows what the trade here wants.

Speaking of the late ball game at Bismarck, the Tribune says: "The Jamestown men did not play with as much spirit as was expected, but they are agreeable gentlemen, are no stragglers to the game, and the Bismarckers hope to meet them again when the honors may be more evenly divided."

A few days since, Mayor Fuller had posted on most of the bridges surrounding the town notices, forbidding owners of threshing outfits from driving their heavy machinery over these bridges. The mayor learned yesterday that the notices had been torn down in many places, and he desires The Alert to announce that if any one can be convicted of pulling them down, he will be heavily fined.

Chas. Mahoney and Miss Carrie Bowman, both of Pleasant Valley, were married today at the home of C. M. Summers by W. V. Wells, justice of the peace. There were present at the ceremony Mrs. F. E. Jones, Miss Lillian Coleman of Spiritwood, and Lillian and Ambrose Summers. Mr. Mahoney has lived in Stutsman county for a long time and is highly regarded by all. The bride is one of the most estimable young ladies of the county, and the daughter of a well known farmer. The young couple go to house keeping at once on the farm of the groom. Congratulations from all their friends and acquaintances are being given over the happy event.

William Lenton and wife, father and mother of W. F. Lenton of this county, are now making their second visit to Dakota. Mr. Lenton was here seven years ago, when few improvements were to be found in Jamestown. He is astonished at the fine character of buildings that have been erected since his first visit, and is struck with the progress of the city in every way. The slow growth of English country towns is in great contrast to the new and rapidly growing cities of the new world. Mr. and Mrs. Lenton will remain here several weeks. They receive the Weekly Alert, and Mr. Lenton states its regular weekly appearance in the family is looked forward to with much interest.

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

From Monday's Daily.

Miss Bessie Klaus took the 3 o'clock train for Casselton today.

The remains of Jacob Gamroth have been shipped to Independence, Wis. His wife accompanied them, leaving yesterday.

The Manitoba has contracted with Collins Bros., of Minot, for 400 tons of hay for the Minot stock yards. The price paid is \$8 per ton.

Prof. L. E. Baldwin arrived Saturday from New Haven, Connecticut, and will occupy a chair in the faculty of the Jamestown college.

A certain young man living in the country says he does not care whether school books or not, so long as the lady school teacher boards at his place.

E. V. Smally reached the city yesterday. He is here to meet Gen. Woodhull. They will together look after business pertaining to large landed interests in this vicinity for a few days.

Attorney James McNaught of the Northern Pacific, owns six thousand dollars worth of the Bismarck Electric Light company's bonds, which have been stolen. He is notifying all persons not to purchase the same.

There were 3,300 tons of coal in the Mandan sheds burned. The total loss to the company will be over \$50,000. The sheds were insured, the amount not stated. The coal was valued at \$3,500 a ton. There were 500 cords of wood and twelve cars burned. Sheds cost \$90,000.

Reports of several parties killing young prairie chickens have been brought to the city. Prompt information against these sporting boys should be filed and the law used to protect the birds. The public sentiment would uphold any one informing on the violators of the game law.

Sam Mathews is back in Dakota again, looking after his hotel at Casselton. The Miles City house is doing well under his management, and reported making money. Mr. Mathews says that potatoes will not be bigger than marbles in Montana this year, and hay is \$18 a ton. All grass is dried up and stock must be sold or driven elsewhere.

Frank Casey and Mr. Porter came down Saturday night from Melville on safety bicycles. The distance of forty miles was made in six hours, a little slow on account of heavy roads. With good roads, eight miles an hour can be made on these machines, better than a horse will average. Recently these riders made a trip to Fort Rotten from Melville, a distance of sixty miles. Good roads were followed all the way, the trip being made in two days.

Another effort was made to break into Chenery's sporting goods store last night. Since the first successful attempt of this kind he has taken extra precautions to bar and bolt the rear door, and this perhaps saved him from another loss last night. Marks of a pry at the bottom of the door were visible this morning. Officer Ford, hearing the noise caused by the burglars, attempted to arrest them but both men disappeared.

Dr. Glasgow of Casselton, whom everybody in Jamestown knows, worked hard to have that town bond itself to raise funds to sink an artesian well. Of course he succeeded in this, as in everything else he undertakes. The Republican reports that when the votes were counted and it was seen that the bonds had carried, the doctor remarked: "This is the first time I ever made a fight for water"—which fact is explained by his Jamestown acquaintances, upon the theory that this water must be intended solely for putting out fires and flushing sewers.

Livingston (Montana) Post: "In the presence of a few friends on the evening of July 27, the well known Livingston jeweller, W. P. Mulholland, was married to Mrs. Julia Heckman of this city. His many friends and those of his estimable lady, join with the Post in wishing them a lifetime of happiness and success." Both parties are well known in this city. It will be remembered that the lady was a sister of Mrs. Mulholland, who died a year or more ago. The jeweller is evidently pleased with the family, and thus d. licently pays his former wife a high compliment. What disposition was made of Mr. Heckman in this new deal is not stated.

A race for the bottle of red pop stakes took place Saturday evening on Main street. The entries were Fred Clark, carrying a penalty of 150 pounds of surplus adipose tissue for being able to live on the fat of the land, and an unknown kid about the size of a jack-rabbit, but without that sprinter's free, swift clip. The race was a one-sided affair. Although the unknown had fifteen or twenty lengths the best of it at the start, owing to some rank jockey work, Clark overtook him within half a block and recovered the bottle of red stuff, the bright color of which had attracted the boy's eye and tempted him to appropriate it—doubtless because he thought it was pretty.

The growing wheat is doing well and the past week has done much towards perfecting the berry. Cool weather has prevailed, and the heads of wheat are showing signs of the big crop yield that many fields gave in years past. The straw is getting more even, and the ripening of the grain is also even. Most fields are turning yellow. Harvesting will be in progress next week, although some fields will be cut the latter part of this. Millet is growing finely, and hay is getting more plentiful. Range for stock on the prairies is now excellent. Flax is going to make a fair crop and oats are coming out in good shape. The straw alone from the grain will prevent any stock suffering for food in this county.

Any one having for sale cheap a threshing boiler in good condition, can learn of a purchaser by inquiring at this office.

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

From Tuesday's Daily.

Bismarck guarantees the Aberdeen club \$200—and Jamestown, expenses while here.

J. C. Needham and Miss Maud Taylor of Bellota, California, stopped at the Gladstone last night.

Wonnemberg & Avis are having their drug store repaired, and generally improved in appearance.

Brad Stevens, the political contortionist from Wheatland, is in town moving around under a silk hat of the vintage of '68.

The Northern Pacific has made a rate of one and one-fifth to Fargo and return on account of the Gun club tournament. Tickets will be on sale August 14th and 15th, good until the 18th.

The team of August Kuhn, a farmer of the county, ran away last evening, the buggy striking a pole of the Electric Light company, breaking it square off in the middle. The vehicle was badly broken up.

The Claire-Pattee company has arranged for an appearance here some time next month. The company is spending a month camping out. A ladies' band and orchestra will be new additions to the next engagement.

The Jamestown Cornet band gave one of the regular weekly concerts last night. The members are practicing daily for the Grand Forks fair contest, and Manager Lieber states the band will be in good shape by that time.

Cooperstown Courier: Among the rising young men who are being named as being fit for judiciary positions in the new state are J. W. Scott of Valley City, and E. W. Camp of Jamestown. They are both long-headed, shrewd lawyers, and would make capital judges.

The new 75 pound steel rails are being laid on the main line from Spiritwood west to Windsor. A large force of men are engaged in the work. The company will keep its substantial improvements going until snow flies. It is given on the authority of Supt. McCabe that plans for a new standard brick depot have been drawn and approved and the building will be erected this fall.

William Evans desires it stated that he had nothing to do with the cause of the trouble with Mrs. Campbell, the colored woman arrested for keeping a disreputable house, yesterday; that he only desired to get his laundry and, on complaint of a white girl that she was detained at the house against her will, he notified the chief of police for the white woman. He also says he did not throw the rocks through the window.

There are quite a number of yards now being watered from the water mains and the recent extension will increase this number considerably. The grass in the yard of Geo. R. Topfiff already shows the effect of the moisture, although only obtained within the last few days. And his flower beds are blossoming more freely and satisfactorily than ever. The expense of a few feet of hose and tapping the mains will be generously repaid to any owner of private grounds by the increased beauty of the grass and general appearance. Strangers quickly notice handsome yards and the effect produced is always favorable. Everyone who is able should utilize our fine water supply.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Miss Maud Miller and Laura Atkinson returned home this morning from their eastern trip.

Mrs. Newbold of Esler, and Thos. C. J. Bailey, Jr., of New York city, were in Jamestown today.

John Sheehy, Cassie Sheehy, Mary Hallett and Katie Kenkel of St. Paul, are at the Gladstone.

Fairlamb creamery cans \$1.00 each at Kirk, Allen & Hathorn's.

Miss Ida Schroeder and her sister, Mrs. Abraham, of Casselton, are in the city, and will visit Miss Bessie Klaus for a few days.

Manager L. F. Bann of the Aberdeen base ball club, with Mascot Joe Ward and ten champions are stopping at the Gladstone.

Corliss Fairchild of the Minneapolis Star, an old Alert employee, came in today, and will join the party of campers going to Spiritwood lake tomorrow.

The excavation for the fountain for J. R. Winslow's lawn is about completed.

The fountain will be a large one in circumference and about four feet in depth. It is intended also to have a temporary bathing pavilion constructed, to be used when desired.

Remember the picnic of the Presbyterian church and Sunday school tomorrow. Meet at the Presbyterian church at 9:30 a. m. Teams will be there to convey those who have no other conveyance to McKeechie's grove two miles south, where the picnic will be held.

Fairlamb creamery cans \$1.00 each at Kirk, Allen & Hathorn's.

A game of base ball between the Jamestown and Aberdeen clubs is in progress this afternoon. The Aberdeens are the champion ball players of the territory, and if the home team manages to entertain them, the game will be an interesting one.

The democrats have decided to hold a county convention Tuesday, August 27. The primaries will be held on the twenty-fourth. The delegation to Fargo will be for the purpose of putting a full state ticket in the field. The democrats are only waiting to take advantage of republican errors, if they find any.

Fairlamb creamery cans \$1.00 each at Kirk, Allen & Hathorn's.

The Alert takes pleasure in mentioning that Moses Sanborn has established a large general store at Tappen, Dakota. He deals in groceries, provisions of all kinds, dry goods, etc. A complete stock is always kept on hand and the patronage of the people is solicited. Call and see him, and he will use you well.

"It is a fact," that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or afflictions arising from impure state or low condition of the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

The Jamestown Gun club offers a reward of \$25 for any person who will inform against violators of the game law. The club is backed by the sentiment of the community, and any offender caught will be pretty likely to suffer the deserved consequences. The law does not expire until Sept. 1, although several papers have published it as the fifteenth of August.

John Bullett of Philadelphia, and Col. Rogers of Washington, whose long stay in Jamestown has been unexpectedly prolonged by the illness of Mrs. Rogers, expect to proceed westward tomorrow in their private car. The resources of the Gladstone's sleeping rooms and casino have been utilized by the party to a considerable extent. Mr. Bullett says that the hotel is a credit to a city many times the size of Jamestown.

Fairlamb creamery cans \$1.00 each at Kirk, Allen & Hathorn's.

The annual picnic and camp held by a number of young people of Jamestown at Spiritwood begins tomorrow. For several years these trips have been looked forward to with great pleasure and each season seems to make the outing more enjoyable. The party for 1899 which will leave tomorrow, well provided with tents, and utensils of every kind for camping, consists of Miss Maud Miller, Miss Laura Atkinson, Miss Procter, Miss Eddy, Miss LaFollett, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Adams, Messrs. Corliss Fairchild, John Bolinger, F. D. Alexander, Frank Carr, Burton Thomas, George Eager, Mr. and Mrs. Judd will join them early next week. They expect to camp on the north side of the lake in the beautiful grove of the Gray Bros., and will be absent ten days.

A Lone Hand Game.

Stark County Herald: The Jamestown Capital must feel lonely in its effort to have the date of the state convention, at Fargo, changed to a later date. The question of date was discussed by the central committee in all its bearing and to change it now would cause chaos and misunderstanding.

Northwest News: Judge Warnock of the Jamestown Capital, last week served a significant warning on the carpet bag alliance which is running the republican machine. The judge fought carpet-bagism under Cleveland and he will do the same now.

Various Primaries.

In the eddy county primaries held last night, the majority of delegates elected to the county convention were favorable to Alfred Dickey for governor. There will be four delegates. Ramsey county primaries have been instructed in favor of H. C. Hansburg, the Devils Lake congressional candidate.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physician that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle; it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighs 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at Baldwin & Smith's drugstore.

Convenient Markets, Good Soil, Pure Water and Excellent Climate.

Are advantages to be considered when looking up a home, business location, farm, etc. West Virginia, Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, affords these with many more advantages. No section of the United States offers superior opportunities, and persons seeking a new home should examine these states before deciding upon a location elsewhere. Improved farm lands adapted to stock raising, dairying, grain, grass and fruit growing can be obtained at low prices and upon easy terms. Thirsting towns invite the merchant, mechanic and business man. Abundance of coal, timber, ore, water power, etc. Free sites for manufacturers.

Persons desiring further information will be answered promptly and free of charge by M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.



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 methods of low cost, shoe weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

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

Advertised Letters.

List of uncalled for letters in the post office at Jamestown, Dakota, for the week ending August 5, 1899.

LADIES.
Buchanan, Mrs. J. Clark, Bertha.

GENTLEMEN.

Bannell, C. S. Beltz, John
Burns, John Blackmore, Robert B.
Bowers, Walter Buckles, Wm H 2
Collins and Gunn Downes, Thomas
French, Thomas V. Foster, Alfred
Loucks, Frank Lundberg, J.
Murray, A. A. Piper, H. A.
Parker, Frank 2 Piper, H. A.
Schultz, Pat Scholty, James
Staggie, John Walsh, L. M.

If not called for within 30 days, will be sent to the dead letter office. In calling for these letters, please say advertised and give date.

A. KLAUS, P. M.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and out the demon dyspepsia and install instead eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at Baldwin & Smith's drugstore.

How Thomas Williams Had Great Luck.

In holding a ticket which drew the \$25,000 prize at the May drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. He was found at his work in the Jefferson Iron Works, he has been employed for years as a miller. I was unsuccessful in capturing anything, but kept on until before the May drawing, when I sent two dollars to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans. Last I received a one-tenth ticket numbering 87,826. The drawing took place May 14th, and on the 17th I learned that ticket 87,826 had drawn the \$25,000 prize.—Steubenville (O.) Herald, June 6.

\$25 Reward.

Will be given to anyone giving information leading to conviction of anybody shooting prairie chickens before September 1st. Address G. E. A., care of The Alert.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Further Great Cures of Skin Diseases by the Cuticura Remedies.

Boy one year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Cuticura springs fad. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

I have used your Cuticura Remedies in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to use your Cuticura Remedies, which I did. He took one and one-half bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is today. I used the Cuticura on his sores and the Cuticura soap in washing him. He is now five years of age and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by sending with the Cuticura Soap and rubbing in the Cuticura one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent being used. They have proved entirely for four months. I have advised the use of them. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement.

JOHN R. BERO,
American House, Hogshead, N. Y.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called "Eczema." My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Cuticura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Resolvent internally for four months. I feel myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

Mrs. CLARA A. FREDERICK,
Broad Brook, Conn.

Cuticura Remedies.

Cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, scrofulousness and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, 5c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Get Sent for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 10 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure.

Pains and Weakness of females instantly relieved by new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.