

JAMESTOWN WEEKLY ALERT.

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NO 1

COMPLETE CONSTITUTION.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Instrument to be Voted Upon.

If no Fight Occurs, the Convention Should Adjourn To-Morrow.

PROBABLE CHANGES.

Bismarck, August 12.—[Special]—The revision committee, with Major Hamilton and a number of clerks, have been at work since Thursday and when the convention reconvenes tomorrow, will present the articles which have been adopted, revised and adjusted into a constitutional form. There is a good deal of uncertainty as to when the convention will adjourn sine die. If none of the ground is fought over again, Wednesday night ought to be the time. There are rumors of war, however, and it may be that adjournment is farther off than it appears. The constitution as it comes from the revision committee has once been passed upon in pieces, but will again be considered, section by section, and then finally adopted as a whole.

The report of the revision committee is in the hands of the printer. The following digest or review of the document may be of interest. The constitution is in the main a good one. Its framers constitute a body of much more than usual ability and by comparison with the constitutions of other states have evolved a document which will compare favorably with that of any in the Union.

The preamble is short, terse and appropriate. Notwithstanding the effort of Bartlett of Griggs, God still stays in the constitution, and the preamble will doubtless remain as it now stands:

"We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution."

ARTICLE I.—Is the declaration of rights. It is much the same as the stereotyped bill of rights. An exception is, it provides that the legislature may "alter, regulate or abolish the grand jury system." Section 23 is Knight of Labor Parsons' provision that "the keeping of a black list, interfering or hindering in any way a citizen from obtaining or enjoying employment, shall be deemed a conspiracy against the welfare of the state and punishable as prescribed by law." The committee on revision has recommended that the section be stricken out, which action will probably be taken.

ARTICLE II.—Is devoted to the legislative department. The senate shall be composed of not less than thirty nor more than fifty members, the term of office of senators shall be four years. The house of representatives shall consist of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred and forty members, whose terms of office shall be two years. The sessions of the legislative assembly shall commence on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, which is the same as under the present territorial government. The compensation of members is fixed at \$5 per day and ten cents per mile mileage. The sessions are limited to sixty days, except the first one, which may continue one hundred and twenty days. No appropriation bill shall be introduced after the fortieth day. The passage of special laws is prohibited in 55 instances, which are enumerated.

ARTICLE III.—Executive department. The term of office of the governor shall be two years; his salary \$5,000 per year. The pardoning power is lodged with him. Mr. Camp's article providing for a board of pardons having been received with disfavor. The salary of the lieutenant governor is fixed at \$1,000; that of the other state officers at \$2,000. A new state officer has been provided for—commissioner of agriculture and labor.

ARTICLE IV.—Judiciary.—The terms of the supreme court shall be at least three—one at the seat of government, one at Grand Forks and one at Fargo. The judges shall be elected at large and their term of office shall be six years. The terms of office of the judges elected this fall, shall be three, five and seven years, respectively. The state is divided into six judicial districts. The Fifth, of which Jamestown is the center, consisting of the counties of Logan, La-Monde, Stutsman, Barnes, Wells, Foster, Eddy and Griggs. The salary of both supreme and district court judges is left for the legislature to fix. District court judges are provided to be established whenever the voters of a county vote to have them. Tribunals of conciliation, it is provided, may be established or the powers and duties of such may be conferred upon other courts by the legislature.

ARTICLE V.—Elective franchise.—Every male person above the age of 21, who shall have resided in the state one year, the county six months and the precinct ninety days, shall be deemed a qualified elector. Civilized Indians are made citizens after two years. Blackwell's women suffrage article was adopted by the committee, but the revision committee recommends that it be amended so that the legislature may confer suffrage on women, "but that no law extending or restricting the right of suffrage shall be enforced until adopted by a majority of the electors of the state, voting at a general election." Women are given the privileges of voting at all elections held solely for school purposes. Elections shall be held biennially, but the first general election under the constitution shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday, 1890.

ARTICLE VI.—Municipal corporations.—The indebtedness of such is limited to four per cent of their assessed valuation, with the proviso that an additional four per cent may be incurred for constructing water works and sewers.

ARTICLE VII.—Is on corporations other than municipal. It gives the farmer the best of it. It provides that consent of local authorities controlling right of way shall be secured before charters of railroad, telegraph, street car and other companies become operative; requires a sort of confessional report of business, etc., to be made yearly to the auditor of public accounts; that consolidation of parallel or competing lines, except after 50 days public notice, shall work a forfeiture of charter; that the legislature shall have power to regulate and control rates of charges for transportation of freight and passengers within the state; that every road shall have the right to intersect or cross any other, and each shall transport any other's passengers, tonnage or cars without delay; that "any combination between individuals, corporations, associations, or either, having for its object or effect the controlling of the price of any product of the soil, or any article of commerce or manufacture, or the cost of exchange is prohibited, and declared against public policy, and any violation of the article shall cause the franchise of the corporation, individual or association, to become void and their property within the state escheated."

ARTICLE VIII.—Education.—Requires the legislature to provide for a public school system, beginning with the primary and extending through all grades to and including the normal and collegiate course.

ARTICLE IX.—School and public lands.—This is a lengthy article, relative to the care and disposition of the public lands. It provides for the creation of a board of "University and School Lands" which shall have control of the appraisement, sale, rental and disposal of all school lands. The article prescribes how they shall be sold and leased, and for the proper care of the school land fund.

ARTICLE X.—County and township organization.—The legislature shall provide by general law for organizing new counties, locating the county seats thereof temporarily, and changing county lines, but no new county shall be formed nor an organized county reduced so its area shall include less than 24 congressional townships and 1,000 inhabitants; all changes in boundaries of counties shall be submitted to a vote of the people; the legislature shall provide by general law for the removal of county seats in organized counties but cannot itself remove them. All county officers shall receive a fixed salary. For the purpose of providing for and regulating the same, the legislature shall classify the several counties of the state, according to population, and shall grade and fix the salaries of officers within such classes on the basis of population. All fees and perquisites shall be paid into the county treasury. The term of office of sheriffs and treasurers is limited to four years in succession.

ARTICLE XI.—Revenue and Taxation. The state tax levy shall not exceed four mills on the assessed valuation. Property shall be taxed by a uniform rule and according to its full value in lands and improvements. Cultivated and uncultivated lands of the same quality and similarly situated shall be assessed at the same value. The following section "puts it onto" the corporations:

"The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in this state shall be assessed by the state board of equalization at their actual value and the same shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, townships and districts in which said roads are located, in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities, towns, townships and districts; Provided, That for the purpose of assessment and taxation, such railroad shall not be valued at less than three thousand dollars per mile."

ARTICLE XII.—Public debt.—The state may contract debts but not in excess of \$200,000. The debt of any county, township, city, town or other subdivision shall not exceed five per cent, but by a two-thirds vote may be increased three per cent; all bonds in excess of that limit shall be void.

ARTICLE XIII.—Provides the modus operandi of impeachment and removal from office.

ARTICLE XIV.—Future amendments.—This article throws safe guards around the constitution as adopted and makes the granger articles almost certain of perpetuity. It requires that a proposed amendment must meet the approval of a majority of two successive legislatures and then receive a majority of the votes at an election when it is submitted to the people.

ARTICLE XV.—Is the compact with the United States and has already been printed in "The Alert" in full.

ARTICLE XVI.—Is the lengthy agreement reported from the joint commission and pertains to territorial bets and liabilities.

ARTICLE XVII.—Miscellaneous.—Gives boundaries of the new state; describes the great seal as printed in "The Alert" last week; provides for liberal exemption laws to be fixed by the legislature; prohibits the labor of children under twelve years of age in mines, factories and work shops; declares that all flowing streams and running water shall forever be the property of the state; and prescribes a formula for an oath of office.

ARTICLE XVIII.—Fixes the apportionment as reported from the committee and printed in "The Alert."

ARTICLE XIX.—Is the prohibitory amendment to be voted on as provided in the constitution.

ARTICLE XX.—Public buildings.—Locates the capital at Bismarck and parcels out the other state institutions as reported from the committee and chronicled in "The Alert" last week.

The schedule follows. This is a most important part of the constitution. It provides how the change in political life is to occur and regulates the mirror de-

tails of the transition from a condition of territorial vassalage to stately freedom. It is a lengthy document and will be reviewed later.

The constitution loses little in point of verbosity when compared with the production of the assembled wisdom of other states. It will make a pamphlet of over fifty 8vo. pages.

Vote it Down.

There seems to be a great deal of opposition in this city to certain clauses in the proposed constitution. It is a notable fact that those men who are stirring up the most dissension, have not mentioned the only remedy for the evils talked of. The Alert therefore suggests, that if the people don't like the constitution which their delegates have framed for them, they don't have to accept it.

It is not of such overshadowing importance that North Dakota should be admitted to the Union and a few chronic office seekers enter upon the enjoyment of the emoluments and honors of the attendant spoils, that the people should hasten to ratify an objectionable constitution. It will not take more than sixty days at the farthest to draft and adopt a more satisfactory document. In this matter the people are sovereign—and can do no wrong. What have these turbulent, dissatisfied spirits to say to this proposition?

To Protect Threshers.

It will be of interest to farmers and others to know that the last legislature passed a bill providing for a threshers' lien upon grain. The provisions of the law are; every person owning and operating a threshing machine shall have a lien upon grain threshed, to the extent of the value of the services so rendered, this lien to have priority over all other incumbrances upon said grain. It must be filed, however, with the register of deeds within ten days after the threshing is completed. The formula and accompanying oath is about the same as that of mechanics and other similar liens.

The lien is foreclosed by the sale of the grain in the manner provided by law for the foreclosure of chattel mortgages. Disposing of property covered by these liens without the written consent of the owner of the lien, is a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Renewed Railway Rumors.

Following the late visit of the general manager and other officials to Grand Forks, the rumor is again started that the Northern Pacific company will build west from some point on its line in Dakota north of Grand Forks, and connect with the Jamestown & Northern. This extension is reported to be decided upon for the reason that grading and track-laying can be done for less than half what it generally costs. Railroads can get labor very cheap this year, and it would be strange if advantage was not taken of this fact. The above projected extension is said to run through the counties of Grand Forks, Nelson, Ramsey and Towner—all the cream of the hard wheat country.

Surveying Further North.

Engineer Tilden, who has been getting out material and supplies for the Leeds extension from the yards and store houses of the company at Jamestown, returned to the work today. In reply to an Alert man's question as to whether the branch would be built further north this season or not, he said: "I can not tell. My orders have been to cross the Manitoba track, and a regular survey is now being made for a route from Leeds to Dunseith. Whether or not it will be constructed this fall I don't know. The work can be done very cheap. The crops are pretty far in Rolette county, and it is a good agricultural country."

Awaiting Court Martial Trial.

Many will remember the incident of an army officer from Fort Yates, knocking down with a musket a private soldier at Bismarck on the Fourth of July. Captain Gleason, who advocated lynching at the time, has followed the case up and states that the soldier has been tried for insubordination and acquitted by a court martial. The officer's trial occurs in September and it is predicted that he will be dismissed from the service. It is said he had the private tried first, hoping to rid the company of the man by this means, and so protect himself.

Cutting Grain.

Harvesting begins in earnest this week. Pat Moran commences today to cut 1,000 acres of wheat and oats. Most of it is ripening quite fast, the early grain rather more unevenly than that sowed later. Mr. Moran will cut his grain with harvesters, as the straw is high enough. David Bottsford has already in shock over 350 acres. The weather has been good the past week for harvesting, although a rain would greatly improve the millet crop, which is quite a large one in this country.

THE FINAL TILT.

The Constitutional Convention Has Reached that Stage of Proceedings.

Early Adjournment Probable—Some Personal Peculiarities An Expert Equestrian.

DECISIVE BATTLES.

Are now Being Fought for the Establishment of Several Contested Articles in the Constitution—The "Black List" Clause Numbered Among the Dead.

Bismarck, August 13.—[Special]—The convention this afternoon held a short session. The time was occupied almost exclusively with the reading of telegrams and other communications of approval and disapproval of the location of public institutions. They were pretty nearly evenly divided. Some of them were excruciatingly lengthy, but an attempt to have the reading at length dispensed with was voted down—some one said the convention had only a day or so ago adopted a bill of rights which reserved to the people the right to petition and that settled it; they were all read.

The committee on accounts and expenses submitted its report. The congressional appropriation has been exhausted. The members will get 31 days per diem and be compelled to look to the legislature for the balance, like the clerks. Mileage, printing and incidentals ate up a good portion of Uncle Sam's \$20,000.

The committee on revision and adjustment submitted its report. It came in the shape of a complete constitution with a recommendation at the foot of each section. It was read by its title and then the convention adjourned.

The committee on schedule did not make a report and the revision committee made a schedule for them. It is said the men who were appointed to formulate a schedule never had a meeting. Lander, the chairman, has probably been too busy making speeches on the floor and "working up cases" on the outside to call his committee together.

At the evening session the constitution, as reported from the revision committee, was taken up for final adoption. The session lasted over two hours, but only the preamble and section one, the bill of rights, were passed upon. At this rate the convention would continue in session another thirty days, but the session tonight is not indicative of the progress which will be made at tomorrow's sessions. Rowe of Dickey, threw an impediment in the way of adjournment the first night out of the box. He wanted to substitute for the preamble reported, Fy's file No. 38, which is modeled after the preamble of the United States constitution and does not mention God Almighty. There was quite a little fight over this, but the preamble as printed in yesterday's Alert was adopted.

It was pretty smooth sailing on the bill of rights until they came to section 23, which is Parsons' "black list" article. After much discussion and many rehearsals of arguments which were made when the section was before the committee of the whole, it was struck out. Then Lander, who is playing for a judgeship, introduced an article to take its place. This was amended until the father hardly knew the mutilated child and then was adopted. The substitute section was pruned of most of the objectionable and anarchistic tendencies which the original contained. It cuts out the words "black list," and simply provides that any one maliciously interfering or hindering any citizen from obtaining employment or enjoying employment already obtained, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Parsons' article provided that the keeping of a black list should be deemed a conspiracy against the welfare of the state. At this point, an adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning at 9:30 a. m.

It is not expected that any serious snags will be struck until the articles on revenue and taxation, school lands and county and township organizations are reached. Then the recommendations of the revision committee may occasion comment. They recommend the elimination of several sections. It is thought that the fight on the location of public institutions may be reopened, and there is a committee of Jamestown citizens here ready to take advantage of any opportunities which may present themselves. The committee consists of May, or Fuller, E. T. Kearney, Wm. M. Lloyd, Judge Warnock and T. S. Wedsworth. The convention ought to finally adopt a constitution tomorrow, in which event it would be engrossed and signed Thursday.

ON THE SIDE.

Delegate Rowe of Dickey, is one of the members who has made himself useful in the committee rooms and talked sensibly on the floor. He has been on the right side of most of the questions, and when he returns home, should receive the plaudits of his constituents in the biblical formula, "Well done," etc.

J. L. Colton, the short, fat and good natured delegate from Ward county, is one of the characters of the convention. As he said of a fellow delegate, Colton is a "dum good man." He is about as level-headed as we find them, and has carved out a successful career in life for himself. He came to Bismarck and asked for the chairmanship of the committee on revenue and taxation. He got it and has succeeded in putting in the constitution provisions which will compel every interest to pay its just proportion of taxes.

Mr. Colton owns a coal mine up in Ward county, and his present aim in life is to make the Manitoba road run a spur to it so he can sell it to the natives for \$1.50 per ton and prove himself a public benefactor. He is also an editor, being the proprietor of the Reporter at Burlington.

There are stars of greater and lesser magnitude in the convention, and Parsons of Rolette, is one of the greater. He is the luminous, scintillating orb around which many of the lesser lights revolve. Parsons is a newspaper man, and when he converts the majority to the proposition that the constitution should be printed in the newspapers at a compensation of \$25, he will be happy, but not till then. Parsons is looking after the 150 impecunious proprietors of newspaper property in the coming state, and they ought not to forget him. "Right and proper," Parsons.

Parsons of Mandan, is a whale. He was once a preacher, but quit it to engage in railroading. Parsons was telling Dr. Bartlett of Dickey, all about it the other day—how he experienced a change of heart and became washed in the blood of the Lamb. Bartlett is an elderly gentleman who in his more youthful days was a river man. He doesn't think he will ever get to heaven and is likewise skeptical on some points of orthodox theology. He listened to Parsons' eloquent personal narrative, and at the close remarked to the meeting by inquiring: "Are you right sure it was religion you had? I think it might have been worms." Parsons, by the way comes pretty near being the orator of the convention. He has a voice, which goes back into yesterday and forward into tomorrow. His lung power is most effectively supplemented with a subtle persuasiveness, born in his days of exhortation, which still lingers with him. He is a Knight of Labor man, and frequently raises his voice in behalf of the poor downtrodden laborer. When not playing statesman on per diem, Parsons is Northern Pacific ticket exchanger west of the river on a monthly salary. Both Parsons are good men and true.

There are some delegates here who are accomplished equestrians. There is a Grand Forks delegate who can ride two, three or four horses at once, and has broken down to get down on both sides of the fence at one time. He was on two or may be three sides of the capital question last week, and each side claimed that the other could not budge him. The Jamestown people felt that they owed him a telegram of thanks, the Bismarck people likewise felt grateful, and his own people at Grand Forks say "he's all right." To be a great statesman one must needs be a great straddler and have a smooth tongue.

Whose Could it Be?

Dickey County Leader: Everyone will sympathize with Fred Kenworthy, whose little good-natured "Topsy" is dead. The little dog was so uniformly gentle, playful, "cute" and active, that she was an universal favorite with old and young, and her "untimely-taking-off" is generally regretted. If Pythagoras was right, and the souls of men pass through an endless cycle of transmigration, in fish, bird, beast and man, it was surely some one's loving and cheerful soul which looked out on all things so pleasantly through the soft brown eyes of poor little "Topsy."

Red Cloud's Granddaughter Writes.

The following is a copy of a letter written by an Indian girl to a friend:

OGLALA BOARDING SCHOOL, PINE RIDGE AGENCY, D. T. June 4, 1889.

Miss Mabel No Flesh.

MY DEAR COUSIN: I am going to drop them few lines to let you know I am going to intermission to school but I am not going to inform you many words, we all going to have vacation next three weeks. I did not accept your acceptable letter long ago, but you must excuse me my cousin you must intermission what I say. I am in hurry to intermission so I must intermission in conclusion words so you must ask your teacher they will help them intermission and dear cousin two girls interrupt me I intermission this letter but their do that so this I make black all over that one I instrumentally ask your instructor I am going to tell you who I stay with here in this boarding school Miss Julia Hamps Florence Hawk them 2 girls I stay with them in here next time if you send me one of your pictures I will send you one accurate ribbon or one of my pictures is not in compassionate to take their picture so if you accept my indigent letter I will accept your letter before the instrument make us have vacation. Now this all I am going to work now bell rang so I must going to work I work in laundry this afternoon ask your alms and then this one means teacher so you must let your teacher read this letter now I am your cousin that is me Miss Emily Red Cloud to her cousin Miss Mabel No Flesh good by & by write soon I am astonished hurrah!

The above letter was written by a granddaughter of the old chief Red Cloud.—Omaha Herald.

NOT YET TO BE OPENED.

The Treaty with the Sioux Indians Will Have to Be Ratified by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Numerous telegrams have been received in this city asking for information in regard to the Sioux Indian lands, and many persons appear to have the impression that the president's proclamation is all that is now needed to make the lands a part of the public domain and open to settlement. This impression is not founded on the law and is erroneous. One of the acts of congress requires that congress shall ratify any agreement made with the Indians before the agreement shall become of effect, and it will therefore be necessary for the report of the commission to be sent to congress and favorable action taken thereon before the president can declare the lands open to settlement. It will be a good while before settlers can go upon the lands.

What Will You Take?

□Bottineau Pioneer: We don't care if we do. Let's irrigate.

Tales of the Territory.

Wells County Gazette: An interesting case was concluded here this morning. J. J. Trask entered complaint against H. B. Chess for using abusive language in the school house in presence of pupils. The suit was called before Justice Brant Thursday, and a change of venue taken to Justice Williams' court where the case was dismissed and costs entered against Trask. Baldwin, of Jamestown, appeared for defendant, and McHugh of Carrington, conducted the prosecution.

A justice of the peace in Grand Forks, after dismissing a case brought to recover money won on a horse race, remarked to a Plaindealer reporter: "Strictly speaking, those fellows should every one have been tried under that law and fined \$100, and I wish now that I had proceeded against them. Look at the way they decorated my floor with tobacco juice." The judge is off on the criminality of horse racing. That little matter was fixed by the last legislature.

Emmons County Record: Now this is a fact: Out in Cherry Grove township there is a venerable cow of sedate mien and three-ply judgment. By a logical process of mind work, she has come to the conclusion that if she desires to keep out of trouble she must decline to establish and maintain conditions of amity and familiarity with those among human kind of her own gentle and angelic sex. In pursuance of this theory, she has established a plan of campaign which is rigidly adhered to under all circumstances. When her master, or "any other man," sits down to rob the calf, she is all amiability, coupled with rigidity of limb. But woe unto the daughter of Eve who approacheth, at least if the said daughter be arrayed in her own proper habiliments. The cow's limbs become flexible at once and she bucketh. Hence it is that when the head of the household is absent, the party of the other part must needs destroy her identity by arraying herself in her husband's hat, coat, vest—even his breeches—before she can approach that cow. And, even then, the lady dare not say a word, lest she betray the subterfuge to bossy and set the milk machine's heels in motion.

Vermilion Republican: While at work one day last week on the Missouri bluffs, opposite Vermilion, Prof. G. E. Culver, who has charge of the department of geology and mineralogy in the University of Dakota, discovered the fossil remains of an elephant, about 100 feet below the surface. The professor dug out a good portion of the skull and got one tooth that weighed about twelve pounds. He thinks the rest of the skeleton is buried under a landslide and will require much digging.

McClure's Sad Refrain.

Devils Lake Capital: We notice that a number of suburban towns are kicking because the capital was located at Bismarck. Grand Forks even goes so far as to hang one or two parties in effigy, etc. The Capital has always been a strong advocate for Devils Lake capital honors. It grieves because it did not put forth an effort to get it. When the time came no one from Devils Lake, except the editor of the Capital, had nerve enough to go and make a fight. He stayed as long as Blye would let him, then came home just in time to settle with the bank. The Capital knows nothing of the many allurements of a political life, but if it did it would be in favor of "skaking before taking" and not afterwards. After your purp has been killed and skinned the only source of consolation is to buy and stuff the hide. The Capital is still in favor of Devils Lake for the capital, and believes now, as then, that when it is moved it will be located on the shores of Devils Lake.

Short Wheat Crop.

Freeman Talbott, a pioneer Red river valley farmer, has written a long letter to the Pioneer Press, deprecating the course of that and other Twin City papers in publishing false reports regarding favorable wheat conditions and prospects for a large wheat crop in Dakota. Among other things, he says:

In my humble opinion, it is quite time that you and your readers should know that never since the buffalo were driven from the plains of Dakota has the wheat crop of this territory been in so unpromising a condition. Tens of thousands of acres will never be harvested, very many fields will not yield more than the seed sown, and in the best of fields from eight to sixteen bushels is all that is now looked for by the most sanguine stranger. Your readers will naturally ask the cause of this general falling off of the general yield. In reply, I would say not "hot winds," not "lack of moisture," not altogether a slipshod manner of farming. No sir, the countless thousands of gophers that range over this fertile land, have done more than all other causes combined to destroy the wheat crop of this season. I'm well aware that I'm treading on ground that will be disputed.

The Game Law.

"It shall be unlawful for any person within this territory to shoot or kill any prairie chickens, or pennated grouse, or sharp-tailed grouse, or ruffed grouse between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any wild duck, or snipe, or goose, or brant, or plover, or curlew, between the fifteenth day of May and the first day of September, or any song bird at any time."

THE CLOSING HOURS.

The Clerk's Desk Cleared Off and the Committee on Revision at Work.

The Constitution not Locally Satisfactory and an Indignation Meeting Called.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Stutsman County gets Three Representatives—The Business of the Con. Con. about Completed—The Revision Committee to Wind up the Ball.

BISMARCK, August 8.—[Special]—The convention today adopted the report of the committee on legislative apportionment, which gives Pembina county two senators and four representatives; Walsh, two senators and five representatives; Grand Forks, three senators and six representatives; Traill, one senator and four representatives; Cass, three senators and three representatives; Sargent, one senator and two representatives; Ransom, one senator and two representatives; Barnes, one senator and two representatives; Steele and Griggs (one district) one senator and two representatives; Nelson, one senator and one representative; Cavalier, one senator and two representatives; Towner and Rolette, one senator and one representative; Benson and Pierce, one and one, Ramsey, one and two, Eddy, Foster and Wells, and Stutsman, one and two, LaMoure, one and one Dickey, one and two, Emmons, McIntosh Logan and Kidder, one and two, Burleigh, one and two, Bottineau and McHenry one and one, Ward, McLean and all unorganized counties lying north of Missouri river, one and one, Morton and Oliver one and one, Mercer, Stark, Billings and all unorganizing counties south of Missouri river one and one.

The school land question was adopted and it was proposed to have the question as to whether or not the constitution should be submitted to a vote of the people seven years after its adoption. If the people shall then decide that the constitution should be revised, it will be the duty of the governor to call a convention for that purpose.

At tonight's session, the convention adjourned until Tuesday next. All the business on the clerk's desk has been disposed of, and the adjournment was taken, pending the report of the committee on revision.

CAPITAL AFTERMATH.

A meeting of the delegates opposed to the location of public institutions was held yesterday after the capital had been permanently located at Bismarck. All the Grand Forks delegates were there. They thought they had a kick coming and maybe they have, for they reasoned—just as everybody else does—that the scheme knocked the Forks out, when the chances were that if it went to a vote she would get the plum. A committee of five was appointed to "disburst," as Bell would say, the opposition. This committee sent telegraphic requests to various cities for protests against the permanent location of public institutions. Matthews telegraphed to Grand Forks, and the answer came this evening in a long and bitter protest, wherein many direful things are threatened. Appleton, the democratic delegate from Pembina, is said to have sent a similar request to Jamestown. However this may be, he this evening, received the following from the Jamestown people:

To Wm. Budge, J. Mathews, Roger Allyn, A. Appleton, Bismarck, Dak.: Jamestown repudiates the action of her delegates. Will come up one hundred strong to show that we mean business. Don't give up the fight.

(Signed) L. C. WADE, Wm. M. LLOYD, and others.

The telegram was passed around the Sheridan office and occasioned considerable comment by reason of its tartness. The people here fail to see where Jamestown has any kick coming. She never had any chance to get the capital. Jamestown was never in the race. The statement printed in last night's Alert was right and Jamestown never was a remote possibility. Our delegates, when it was ascertained surely that there was no show for Jamestown, went into the combine because there was nothing to gain by staying out and because there was an institution to be gained by going in. The feeling among all the delegates now seems to be friendly towards Jamestown, but a few days ago there was talk about duplicating our insane asylum, and thereby cutting off appropriations. Do the people of Jamestown "repudiate" the institution for the feeble minded, with its 20,000 acres of land, as well as the Stutsman county delegates?

ON THE SIDE.

The oratorical element in the convention has not made the showing which was expected of it. The red fire of oratorical pyrotechnics has not flashed out as brilliantly or as frequently as the personnel of the convention would have justified. The shrewd public man seems to understand that too much talk, like too much whisky, kills a man. The result is that the men who can talk, rarely do, while those who can't, but are ambitious to make other people believe that they can, are making frightful examples of themselves for the benefit of succeeding generations. Every word that a man utters goes on record and the older and more experienced men are wary in expressing themselves. The result of this fear of the stenographer is that the session has been considerably shortened by the absence of numerous speeches, which would otherwise have been made. It might also be observed too that those

gentlemen who occupy most space in the stenographic reports have as a rule had the least to do with shaping the constitution. There are half a dozen members who early in the session killed themselves by too much palaver. Among the gentlemen who can talk, but have not done so, are President Fancher, of whose eloquence all have heard and are anxious to know, H. F. Miller of Fargo, who is by some considered the ablest man in the convention, E. A. Williams, the keen and classical representative of the slope and Purcell and O'Brien, who rank among the brightest lights of the democracy. Judge Carland has made one or two good speeches. Selby of Traill gets awakened once in awhile and says some things entertaining and persuasive. Harvey Harris of Bismarck, has risen to his feet to drive a nail home whenever the apportionment matter is broached or the interests of the slope have been threatened, and Sum Moer and Banker Rolfe have fought valiantly and eloquently for county courts, et cetera. Lander did not talk much during the first few weeks, but now frequently opines on his feet. Spaulding of Cass, don't claim to be an orator, but he is one of the most practical and cool-headed men on the floor. He occasionally interpolates a few words which are always of pith and point, and of Pollock we might say ditto with the amendment that he is somewhat of an orator. Parsons of Morton, Stevens of Ransom, and Johnson of Nelson, have done more talking than anybody. They are all able men and know that they can say what they think and say it so everybody will listen. Johnson has done the bulk of the talking for the seventy-five delegates. He will occupy about half of the printed volume of debates. If there is any kick on expenses because of the length of the convention, Johnson ought to stand it.

Hon. H. F. Miller of Fargo, who was a very prominent candidate for president of the convention, is one of the ablest lawyers and all-round men-of-brains, not only in the convention but in the territory. He makes a good delegate, watches closely the course of business and, much to the regret of those who are acquainted with his reputation as a public speaker, takes up but little of the time of the convention in palaver. To Mr. Miller more than to any other man, Fargo owes the credit which attached to the location of the agricultural college at the metropolis of the Red. The failure of Cass county's representatives in the legislature to secure this, makes Mr. Miller's success all the more conspicuous.

Capt. Gleason, who is again janitor, is making a great record for efficiency. The captain has done his work this summer as no other janitor has ever done it. He gets lots of compliments and promises of help to get the same position next winter.

The Bismarck Tribune contains this report of Major Powell's interesting and instructive talk before the constitutional convention upon the subject of irrigation. It is in pleasing contrast to certain inopportune political harangues which preceded it:

"President Fancher next introduced Major Powell, the scientific head of the senate committee, who has made the geological formation of the west a study for many years, under special direction of the government, and is undoubtedly better posted than any other man in the country on the great question of irrigation.

He prefaced his remarks by saying that he had never made a political speech in his life, and that he knew nothing about the financial questions of the day, but he had studied for years the subject of irrigation. He said the states of Dakota occupied a curious position in regard to successful agriculture. The eastern portion of both states generally have an enough, but the western portion must depend to a great extent, on artificial irrigation to make agricultural pursuits successful. Three or four years of successive crop failures mean disaster. A section of country bordering on the arid and humid belts are sometimes blessed with an abundance of rain and sometimes get very little. The vast amount of water that rolls by you every year into the Gulf of Mexico, is sufficient to redeem this country. Why, said he, civilization was born in an arid land, and the great nations of the old world depended entirely on irrigation for successful harvests. Irrigation is easy enough when you learn how to do it, and then your crops will be certain. Irrigated land never wears out. The people of France irrigate by townships and counties. In Dakota, running streams and rivers must be depended on to furnish moisture, while the artesian well system may be made very useful in this respect. A system of reservoirs or water storage must be adopted from which you can irrigate your lands, and when irrigation is not necessary, the water can be stored for future use. Fail not, said he, to provide that no corporate power or capital shall ever get possession of the water or the land through which it is to run. The value of your land will depend on the water supply. While I am not inclined to offer you gentlemen any advice as to your duty in the premises, you should not fail to provide in your constitution or otherwise, that the waters of the rivers that flow through your state shall forever be in possession of the state.

It will be seen from the following constitutional description of the seal of North Dakota, that it is but a slight alteration of the present territorial seal. The only difference is the shocks of wheat, the addition of four stars and the necessary inscription. "A tree in the open field, the trunk of which is surrounded by three bundles of wheat; on the right a plow, and on the left a bow crossed with three arrows, and an Indian on horseback pursuing a buffalo towards the setting sun; the foliage of the tree arched by a half circle of forty-two stars, surrounded by the motto 'Liberty and Union', and in separable Now and Forever, the words, 'Great Seal, State of North Dakota,' at the bottom; 'October 1st, 1889' on the right and '1889' on the left. The Seal to be two and one-half inches in diameter."

History of the Capital Case.

Ever since the opening of the session, schemes for locating the capital have engaged the attention of the delegates. The capital question has been throughout the silent, powerful undercurrent of the convention. Three weeks ago a gentleman prominent in Dakota affairs, and formerly a resident of Jamestown

stated it as his deliberate judgment that if it were not for the capital, the convention would adjourn as early as July 25th. There were two strong combinations, first the Fargo-Bismarck union; second the Grand Forks aggregation. The first have two objects in view, to locate the capital permanently at Bismarck and the Agricultural college at Fargo. Backing up this combine were powerful railroad influences and in order to effect their object the friends of Fargo and Bismarck proceeded to obtain the necessary votes by distributing the various institutions which the state will in the course of time need to establish. The details of the distribution as finally made are already known to your readers. It will thus be seen at a glance that the combine was a powerful one, both on account of the influence behind it and also for the reason that every public institution located added a delegate or two to the friends of the combination. So it was nursed and grew.

On the other hand, the Grand Forks people proposed nothing except to leave the capital question to a vote in such a manner that Grand Forks would be sure to get the pot on the show down. They would do nothing for Jamestown or Fargo or Bismarck, "nothing for nobody." Consequently, nobody felt under obligations to them—to a great extent. Jamestown men went to them and asked for a fair show for Jamestown, but while a few would promise everything, the many failed to boom up at any caucus. They at first would not give Jamestown a chance even on a vote, wanting to confine the second vote to the two highest towns; then they got a little more scared and were ready—some of them—to open the second vote to the four highest, and simmer it down at subsequent elections, till some town should have a majority of all the votes; which town would almost inevitably be Grand Forks. Only a part of the Grand Forks delegation would agree to make Jamestown even the temporary capital, and in fact that proposition at no time could command more than twenty-five votes. Finally when they saw themselves done up, they offered to make Jamestown the permanent capital, but could only show nineteen votes for that. The friends of Jamestown up and down the valley all had Bismarck for second choice and would take no chances of the capital going to Grand Forks. Rather than put it on wheels they preferred to leave it where it was—and is—and will be. But Jamestown must get something, she kept out of all combines until it was certain that Bismarck was a winner and then secured her full share of the swag. The provision at the close of the article that no other similar institution shall be located, means the doubling and trebling of the insane asylum within a few years, to say nothing of the institution for the feeble minded, with its grant of twenty thousand acres of land. If all the insane asylums of the state of Minnesota should be clustered on the hills about Jamestown their inmates and employees would almost equal in numbers the present population of the city. The friends of Grand Forks claimed to be more pure and spotless than the Bismarckers, but it was noticed that when they were driven into the last ditch, they tried to do just what they were crying out against the other side for doing, namely, locate the capital permanently without a vote of the people.

Make Improvements Now.

Bottineau Free Lance: Ramsey county has voted \$10,000 toward helping those who need it. They propose to expend the money in building roads and bridges, thus improving the county.

In view of the fact that this county will have to do more or less in the way of giving help, it would be well to follow some what in the same line as Ramsey county. We want a jail and court house and we have the best material within a few miles of the town. The whole work could be done by those needing help. Stone could be hauled, lime be burned and the building done by those who would rather work than accept charity. The county would then have something to show for the money expended.

Hard Luck.

The LaMoure Chronicle records the incident of a German in that county sending money to pay the passage of a girl from Europe to America, expecting to make her his wife on arrival here. While she was at the depot in LaMoure, some countryman induced her to go off with him and get married. The first man followed them into the country and, overtaking them, proceeded to lick an innocent man who happened to be taking a ride with the other two. A fine of \$18 was the result, and no wife either.

Give the Name.

EDITOR ALERT:—People living in glass houses should not throw stones. Having read your item on stock running at large in the Fourth ward, I would respectfully ask you to request your complainant to announce his name, in order to permit of a prompt adjustment of the difficulty. Perhaps complainant will also consent to take care of his own animal kingdom. Trusting this will not be an intrusion on your columns, I am yours respectfully, R. J. BIGGER.

Wonderful and Very Gratifying.

Bottineau Free Lance: The gopher question has at last been solved. Where there were hundreds a month ago, there are none today. The cause we believe to be the common weasel, which has become very plentiful in this locality.

THE TIDE TURNED.

A Large and Explosive Indignation Meeting Turned Into a Good Natured Finding.

The Delegates Appear Suddenly and Answer for Themselves.

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATIONS.

The meeting held Friday night to take action and express sentiment regarding the vote of Jamestown's delegates to the constitutional convention on the location of the state capital, drew a large audience to the rink. Many were ladies. The Jamestown band paraded the street before the meeting, and was followed by four boys carrying transparencies. These banners were of the most offensive character. They insinuated that the delegates, Camp, Blewett and President Fancher of the constitutional convention were traitors to Jamestown and were bought up by money to vote for Bismarck. Specimens of these ill-timed and insulting statements were:

"Jeff Davis Blewett," "Benedict Arnold Camp," "Indus Iscariot Fancher," "Who Elected our Delegates, Jamestown or Bismarck?" "It's a Dirty Bird, etc." "Jamestown Repudiates her Feather-weight Statesmen." "What did you Get, Boys?" "The Northern Pacific has no Wings, but Gets there all the Same." "Where did The Alert Get its rake-off," and others of the same tenor.

These mottoes were carried up and down the principal street, but the demonstrations of approval were heard only in the profoundest silence. Not a cheer rewarded the efforts of the artist or endorsed the sentiments expressed.

These banners were deposited in the rear of the hall and faced the delegates and speakers as they appeared on the stage throughout the evening. The meeting was called to order by Fredrus Baldwin; L. C. Wade was made chairman and Mr. Baldwin secretary. The proceedings that followed were long, lasting until after 11 o'clock.

Mr. Wade stated they had come to hear explanations as to the conduct of the delegates, and to get expression of taxpayers on same. They wanted to get some light on the reason why Jamestown lost the capital. Nikeus was called for, but he was not there for speech-making, but for the purpose of hearing an explanation from the delegates. He did not want them condemned without a hearing.

It happened very unexpectedly that the delegates arrived in the city just before the meeting began. Mr. Fancher, in the course of his remarks afterwards, stated that he had on Friday (yesterday) received a telegram from Jamestown asking if they, the delegates, would be here Saturday night at a meeting. He had replied that Mr. Camp was busy on the revision of the constitution, and that they could not get here until Monday night. So it was determined to hold the meeting without them, but during the afternoon friends of the delegates, who saw the great preparations being made for the purpose of censuring them in a public and extreme manner, without giving the accused a chance to state their case, urged that their presence here was absolutely necessary to defend their good name; and a special coach was secured, the party leaving Bismarck at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and fortunately arriving in time to defend themselves. Their appearance on the street created a sensation, and the surprise certainly added to the expectation of a livelier out-come to the meeting than was even anticipated.

The friends of the delegates were pleased to see them here; and their presence alone made friends for them of many persons in the audience who had been told that the delegates were "afraid to come and face the music."

The delegates were called upon to explain their position. Mr. Camp stated he was there for that purpose, but desired to have some gentleman make a charge, in order that he might have something which he could answer. The other delegates requested the same.

Loud calls were made for Glaspell, who took the stage and stated in the bitterest of language his disappointment at the failure of the delegates to get the capital and their explanations were not satisfactory to him. He said they were met with the proposition that the delegates refused to answer, refused to plead; he was indignant at them. For years we have tried to get the capital, have been hospitable to strangers, public spirited, received hosts here as guests, and had been told that our beautiful little city would surely reap the reward in getting the capital. Why did the gentlemen decline to answer? But they did, and he had a right to be indignant. He accused them of bad faith, of treachery and challenged them to answer. He referred to Benedict Arnold's history in this connection, and asked "What did the boys get?" He was too indignant to do justice to the case—for years we have striven to get the capital—and to see the cap dashed from our lips by gentlemen who stand mute!

William Lloyd, called for, said he had visited Bismarck, had caucused with our delegates, thought he had reason to grow indignant but would not condemn the men until they explained their votes.

L. R. Casey was called upon. He arose and briefly stated that he had received no invitation to attend this meeting; that he had had no opportunity of preparing a speech to deliver on the occasion, and that he was incapable of mak-

ing any speech that would be acceptable to the audience.

Mr. Casey's remarks acted as a wet blanket, and had a visible effect on the audience, a large part of which were ladies and gentlemen, naturally inclined to be fair, if not generous.

O. H. Hewitt got up and said he knew little of the situation at present; was there to learn; asked for a reserved judgment.

After several others had been called upon and failed to respond, Mr. Fancher took the platform. He stated substantially that at last they had heard something, why it was the Stutsman county delegates appeared to be so unpopular. He desired to state that there had not been a moment since the delegation arrived in Bismarck but what they had worked for getting the capital, either temporary or permanent. They had caucused with committees from here; had endeavored by all means to make a combination to give Jamestown the capital and parcel out the other public institutions. Bismarck and Fargo had early made the combine for the purpose of keeping the capital at Bismarck. Cass and Burleigh counties made a strong nucleus to begin against. The delegates had met our citizens; had talked together; planned together, but were unable to arrive at a clear plan of action. He said that an erroneous idea seemed to prevail about the true facts of the case. The people here had been misinformed about the vote which they had been told would have put the buildings here, had the Jamestown men voted with others. That vote was but 19 to 55 and not 31 to 45, and was a fraud at that; a scheme, put up by Johnson of Lakota, at the last minute to

BREAK THE COMBINATION

and not for any other purpose. His position as chairman gave him opportunities to appoint men to good positions and make friends for Jamestown and her delegates. He believed he had done so, as no charge of unfairness had been made against him and his course as presiding officer had been generally approved. The delegates were not ashamed to face the bitter things before them or to answer the charges preferred behind their backs. They had done their best and if not the best that could have been done, they were not to blame. On other and broader shoulders the load might have been carried. There were other delegates present, he stated, who would speak to the people and state the situation as they knew it. These gentlemen were Rowe of Dickey county, Colton of Ward county, and Mathews of Grand Forks county. He referred to the good constitution framed and that corporations had been treated, in the interest of farmers more than ever before.

MR. CAMP EXPLAINS HIS VOTE.

Mr. Camp then took the floor. He referred to the report that a Jamestown banker, whom he afterwards stated was William Lloyd, had six years ago refused to give \$25 to get the capital, and had during the late crisis at Bismarck refused to come out and help, stating in response to a telegram from Mr. Camp that he, Lloyd, had letters to write and couldn't come. Mr. Camp further said, and his words seemed to carry conviction with them, that there had not been a moment since the delegation arrived at Bismarck that they had not tried every scheme to locate either the permanent or temporary capital here. He had tried to form combinations, worked faithfully to get into any that would effect the result. The committees who went from here would not stay and work. Men would go back and forth for a day or two. At no time were there more than eight or ten citizens there. Fargo and Bismarck had combined and were getting converts. Jamestown offered to go in with Grand Forks. Promises were made and broken. No combination could be conceived of by them or others which would answer. When the crisis came Tuesday no one from Jamestown was present but Mr. Wells, Mr. Dickey and R. E. Wallace, representing Anton Klaus. The winning combine told them that forty-one votes were secured and showed that number of pledged delegates in caucuses, with regular chairman and secretary. They were between the devil and the deep sea, and in order to get anything, at the last moment went into the combine, which had enough without them, and secured what they did. Mr. Camp stated that he was warned this would injure him at home particularly, but he decided to

SACRIFICE HIS OWN PROSPECTS.

if necessary, and get something for the town he represented. If he had done wrong, he was willing to stand the consequences, as he had clearly foreseen what they would be, and the transparencies, paraded on the street seemed to prove that his judgment was well taken. Every Jamestown man admitted and still admits that if Jamestown could not get the capital, Bismarck was our next choice. We got the institution for feeble minded, 20,000 acres of land and a provision to forever keep all state institutions for insane at this point. If he had not taken these, other places would have gotten the institution and land and our asylum appropriation soon have been divided. He believed he had acted as wisely as lay in his power, and he knew, honestly. He closed by saying that perhaps the delegates' abilities might have been greater, perhaps the assistance from home might have been greater; he hoped for a generous and just verdict on their work. He warmly repudiated the charge of betraying Jamestown, and repeated several times the question—"Does Mr. Glaspell accuse me of being a traitor?"

MR. BLEWETT'S REMARKS.

Andrew Blewett said when he left Jamestown to go to the convention, he did not expect to meet any such greeting on his return. The facts of the battle had been stated fully and fairly by his colleagues. These facts justified the vote of the Stutsman county delegates. He referred to the number of liars in the convention, and stated that pledge after pledge had been made to favor Jamestown and then as rapidly broken. He had done all he could, in good faith, early and late, for the city where he had lived a long time, was in business and where no one before had ever accused him of being a dishonest man. He was not ashamed of his vote and his record.

He had done the best he could and had failed because obstacles insurmountable had been in the way.

All the remarks of the delegates were loudly applauded. They won friends and carried conviction along with them from the first.

Delegate Mathews of Grand Forks, stated that Jamestown could never have secured the capital, and no combination put up in the fight could ever have held together for this place. He said our delegates did the

BEST FOR JAMESTOWN

and the worst for themselves in voting for Bismarck. He delivered a rather rambling explanation, frequently interrupted by questions and not very intelligible to the audience. He was very hot at the convention, and evidently not the friendliest, personally, to the delegates, as it is said he came along without invitation, of his own accord, and was asked to state the facts, without any knowledge of what he was going to say.

Delegates Colton of Ward, and Rowe of Dickey, frankly said they were pained to see the demonstration made. It was unjust to our delegates, who had proved themselves among the ablest and best men in the convention—the ones who had received the highest honors. They repeated the story of the combination, and positively said that our delegates did the best that they could for their town. The remarks of these gentlemen greatly assisted in clearing up the matter, and the reaction of sentiment that had already set in, was greatly increased by their statements.

A desultory debate, followed interspersed with questions and answers. Among those who spoke were F. E. Jones, who made a long speech on the Northern Pacific and its reasons for favoring Bismarck and its method of doing business. J. R. Winslow made a point that Billy Budge of Grand Forks, voted for Jamestown as he had promised. Judge Nikeus said no man should be charged with receiving a bribe without the charge was known to be true; it was a serious matter. He deprecated the parade and sentiment of the banners and had always insisted on giving the delegates a hearing before they were charged with bad faith.

Other remarks were made by O. A. Boynton, and questions asked by Allyn, Sheridan and Hnzbes. Delegate Colton said only the Deity could have saved Jamestown the capital. E. T. Kearney desired some further attempt made, and urged prompt action. Mathews said to vote down the constitution.

The following resolution was offered by R. M. Winslow:

Resolved, By the people of the city of Jamestown, in mass meeting assembled, this 9th day of August, 1889, that we condemn the course of the "Daily Alert," of this city in giving its sympathy, and support, to the opponents of this city's interest in the contest over the capital question, and in doing all in its power to throw discouragement and obstacles in the way of our citizens, who visited Bismarck at their own expense to sustain the rights and interest of our people; that this action, together with its subsequent attempts to palliate the treachery of our representatives in our constitutional convention by insinuatingly ascribing the result to "small jealousies" among the citizens of Jamestown, and other unfair and unwarranted imputations, of base ingratitude upon the part of its editors and publishers, who have been liberally supported with private and public patronage by the people of this city and county.

Mr. Camp objected to the word "treachery." He did not want any insinuations made, but a direct charge. The other delegates were equally desirous of a straightforward statement, and not this kind of an attempt to censure them.

Anton Klaus strongly objected to the resolution as not being sustained by the facts before them. The proof was wanting. He urged that the meeting vote down the resolution. He was as much interested as any one, and if we expected any further aid from the delegates we could not get it by such a course. A long debate followed. It was unanimously decided to change the word treachery to "mistake." It was getting quite late and many of the audience were leaving the hall. The chairman put the question to a viva voce vote. Light responses followed and the chair declared the resolution carried.

A motion to appoint a committee of five to go to Bismarck and investigate further and see if anything else could be done was made. It was amended to read one hundred instead of five. Nothing was done with the motion, and no one appointed.

The meeting then adjourned.

Political Pointers.

R. E. Wallace has just returned from Grand Forks. He reports that there is nothing certain in that political vineyard except that the delegation from that county to the state convention will be solid and persistent in its demands to have John Bray nominated for auditor.

Herbert Root, "the reformed banker" as he terms himself, has looked upon the newly made grave of his congressional boomlet. Telegraphic reports state that he received eight votes in his own precinct and was defeated three to one in the other precincts of Barnes county. Mr. Scott seems to be Barnes' favorite son at the present time.

H. C. Hansbrough is doing fair to middling well for himself in his neighborhood. In Ramsey, his home county, there are contesting delegations, one being instructed for him for the congressional nomination, the other for Hon. H. W. Lord. Reports of the origin of the contest are, as usual in such cases, widely at variance with each other. Towner county declared in favor of Mr. Hansbrough unreservedly.

Blood Poison

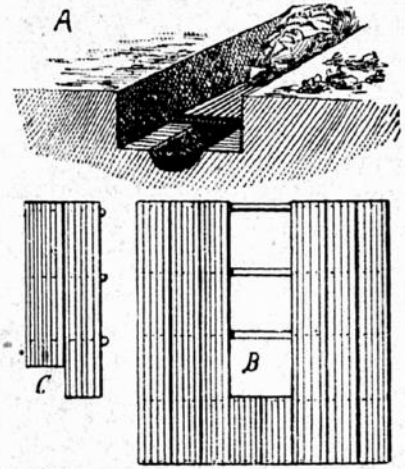
Is very liable to follow contact of the hands or face with what is known as poison ivy, especially in hot weather or if the body is perspiring freely. The trouble may subside for a time, only to appear in aggravated form when opportunity offers. The great purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly eradicate every trace of poison from the blood, as the cure it has accomplished conclusively show. It also cures scrofula, salt rheum and all other affections arising from impure or poisoned blood.

FARM AND GARDEN.

INTERESTING INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FARM.

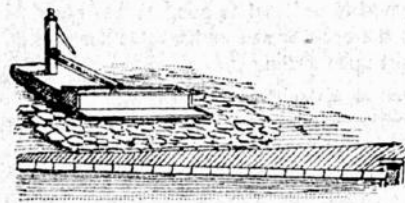
House Drains and Well Platform—Ways and Means Devised for Avoiding Mud Holes and Stagnant Puddles—An Effective Plan.

With a platform similar to that shown at B, in cut 1, the troubles of cleaning the well or pump are much lessened. The covering or door, which is shown by itself at C, can be easily removed, and does away with tearing up nailed down boards. It fits closely around the pump, holding it firm when pumping by hand or wind power. Thick cleats fit tightly against the sleepers of the platform, keeping it firmly in place. To avoid the entrance of rats, worms and reptiles, the upper brick or stone, for a few feet down, should be placed in mortar or cement. The top should incline a little and be smooth to fit the bottom of platform.



NO. 1—HOUSE DRAIN AND WELL PLATFORM.

Mud holes exist on many farms at the watering troughs. Some permit hogs to wallow there, and the filth of these stagnant puddles must contaminate the water, making it unfit for man or beast. As it is almost impossible to keep troughs from leaking some means should be used to avoid mud holes.



NO. 2—TROUGH AND TILE DRAIN.

A correspondent in Prairie Farmer, to which journal we are indebted for the illustrations here presented, devised the plan shown in cut 2. A tile drain was laid under the trough near the surface. It carries the water into a silt basin, shown at the right, which removes any mudiness, and from thence it runs into a regular drain. Stone was laid around the trough at a cost of about \$1, and the arrangement has done service for eight years.

At A, in cut 1, is shown also a plan by which surplus water was conducted away from a house well. An underground drain was made by first digging a trench a foot deep, with flat bottom ten inches wide, in the middle of which a narrower trench was made. A board was laid in the bottom and the dirt placed upon it. Without the bother or expense of laying a tile drain, the small amount of water wasted at the house well was thus effectively removed a few rods down the hill.

Didn't Have a Ticket.

A funny incident happened recently on the Providence division of the Old Colony railroad. A large, raw boned, good natured man entered the car as the train held up at the Roxbury station. The car was crowded, and people were standing. The new comer stopped suddenly beside a seat which was occupied by a young lady, who was buried in a novel, and beside her reposed a pet pug dog. The other passengers had stood from Boston to this point without protesting, but the latest arrival took the situation at a glance, and said mildly:

"I would like to sit down, if you please."

The young woman looked up dreamily from the book, and replied, with dignity: "The seat is engaged."

"By the dog?"

"Yes."

"Has the dog a ticket?"

No answer.

"Oh, I'm sorry he hasn't a ticket, because I'll have to bounce him off the train."

And without a moment's hesitation the dog was lifted by the nape of the neck to the window and dropped to the ground, and the vacant seat was taken by the stranger.

The young woman was paralyzed for a moment.

The train was only moving slowly as it left Roxbury, and the pug was not harmed, scampering off for dear life. His mistress, as soon as she grasped the situation, screamed to the approaching conductor to stop the engine so that she might recover her pet. The conductor was soon informed as to the cause of the sensation, and quietly told the young woman that she might get off at the next station if she wished to and hunt for the dog. She did so, to the delight of the crowded car.—Boston Cor. New York Tribune.

Good to Travel On.

There are three trades or vocations that afford those engaged in them opportunity to travel and see the world, and these the printers, the cooper and the barbers. In either case a man, master thereof, can visit any portion of this country and always be certain of work. The type can walk into any English printing office in the country, or the world, for that matter, and earn his supper. He can shift from Maine to California, from Manitoba to Florida, and wherever he goes, find work. He needs no letters of credit, none of recommendation, for he has the available knowl-

edge. The same is true of the cooper. Where barrels are to be put together there he can find employment. And what with beer barrels, flour barrels, whisky barrels and sugar barrels, there are always barrels to make. Likewise the barber. Let him walk into a shop in Portland, Ore., or Portland, Me., into one at New Orleans or Duluth, it matters not, a good barber can as easily shave the attenuated cheek of the Yankee as the dark visage of the Creole, and need never want employment.

The clerk, the cashier, the salesman, the bookkeeper, the writer, all must have longer time to manifest their capabilities, must have a measure of acquaintance, must have that which we know as confidence; but these three, the printer, the barber and the cooper, need no character from their last employer.—Toledo Journal.

A STRIKE FOR THE "OLD GANG."

Many references to the "old gang" have recently been made in St. Paul and Minneapolis dailies in such a way as to imply that Dakota is the home of a notorious set of political or business sharks. The Bismarck Tribune defends the old-timers in the following language:

Let us give the "old gang" their just deserts. The pioneers of this country, who fought Indians, built railroads and founded the new beautiful cities of Dakota, belong to the "old gang." The men who subjected themselves to all sorts of deprivations and first demonstrated the fertility of the soil of a region soon to be dotted all over with happy homes, belonged to the "old gang." The men of pluck and daring who faced desperadoes and outlaws in the interest of law and order and at the risk of their own lives and brought those hard characters to justice, are members of the "old gang." The men of nerve, push and enterprise who discounted the future and lined the streets of our Dakota cities with stately brick blocks, engaged in manufacturing and business enterprises of all kinds, belong to the "old gang." Men of brain as well as brawn, who have fought incessantly in time and out of time for the welfare and advancement of Dakota and Dakota institutions, are classed with the "old gang."

Largely through the instrumentality of the "old gang" has the Northwest been developed, and the existence of such thriving and magnificent cities as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Grand Forks, Pembina, Devils Lake, Grafton, Jamestown, Bismarck, Mandan, Valley City and Wahpeton made possible.

Long life to the "old gang."

Pyrethrum, or Bulbush. Every farmer by this time ought to know the merits of pyrethrum as an insecticide, for these have been set forth from time to time ever since its efficiency was proven. That none may become confused about the matter of names, it is again stated that there are three principal brands of this powder upon the market, known as "Persian insect powder," "Dahurian insect powder" and "Bulbush," which last is the California product. These are all made from the powdered flowers of a plant of the genus Pyrethrum. The bulbush is the brand most freely used by gardeners and farmers, being cheaper somewhat than the



Pyrethrum roseum. other brands, and, according to some authorities, more effective. Pyrethrum of whatever brand must be kept in air tight vessels, for on exposure to the air it soon loses its value.

The cheapest way to apply pyrethrum, and an effective one, is in the liquid form with spray bellows or force pumps. One ounce of the powder to three gallons of water is an approved formula.

The fact, announced for the first time by Mr. E. S. Carman, some three years ago, that pyrethrum is sure death to rose beetles, is beginning to be appreciated throughout the country. No more tedious hand picking of these dreaded pests is necessary. "One heaping tablespoonful of pyrethrum in two gallons of water, sprayed over the infested plants, will rid them of every rose bug in half an hour," asserts Mr. Carman, who adds that the remedy must be repeated daily for several times. As has been before told, pyrethrum or bulbush is a specific against the common cabbage caterpillars, slugs on pear or cherry trees, vermin on fowls, flies, mosquitoes, etc.

The foregoing cut shows several sprays of pyrethrum-roseum photographed from nature. This plant thrives and bears flowers in many sections of the country, and there appears no reason why farmers should not grow it if they so desire.

HEALTH FOR STOCK.

Emmons county reported 5,600 sheep for assessment in 1888, with only eight deaths during the year in the number, while in 535 hogs there were five deaths. Is it any wonder that Dakota is winning an enviable reputation for stock growing? When our farmers fully realize that fact and give diversity to their products, then Dakota will move forward solidly and steadily in a wealth-making career.

There was an attendance of nearly 300 members at the recent annual convention of American nurserymen. Officers re-elected were: President, George A. Sweet, Danville, N. Y.; vice president, G. J. Carpenter, Fairbury, Neb.; secretary, Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.

RECENT TERMS OF COURT.

Judge Rose Home Again After Holding Court in the Far North for Three Weeks.

Judge Rose returned today from a three week's absence on the circuit, where he has been holding terms of court. He was a week at Minot, where some important criminal matters were disposed of. He cleaned up the business in Bottineau and Rolette counties. At St. John, the judge observed, that the population being so largely halfbreeds, makes an impression on the visitor that he is not in America but in some province of Lower Canada. During his absence, he drove a distance of fifty miles between towns. He finds the crops in the Turtle mountains looking pretty good, and some of the valleys he passed through are the most beautiful stretches of farming country he has seen in all Dakota. The extent of the district he is required to cover may be imagined when it is known that he has traveled over 200 miles north and that the district extends south nearly a hundred miles additional and westward to the Montana line.

The judge visited the stock ranches of several large stockmen in the Mouse river country, and was surprised to find the houses at the homes of these men fitted up with all the luxuries of a city residence. Elegant carpets, curtains, pictures, billiard tables, and all the modern house furnishings greeted his eye at several homes of stockmen.

While at Bottineau he made a citizen of an old French lady 106 years of age. She had declared her intention of becoming a citizen 40 years ago, but had never "taken out her final papers." Recently she proved up on a homestead. She was accompanied by her daughter, who was 80 years of age, and looked nearly as old as the mother. The old lady has roamed over the prairies and hills of this part of the country for fifty years. Her skin was wrinkled and dried up to such an extent that every part of the skull was visible—all flesh was shrunken away. The judge said she exactly resembled a mummy, except with life. Being unable to walk into the court room from some recent illness, the oath was administered by the court, who left the bench and went to the door for that purpose, where the applicant was seated in the buggy. The old lady is usually quite active, and bids fair to last several years longer.

This is a remarkable occurrence, and one that shows the healthful benefits of an active outdoor life. The woman is older than the constitution of the United States and has lived a term of years which includes the period of our most important history as a nation. That she is in all likelihood to be a citizen of new state of North Dakota, which is just adopting its separate constitution, is among the last of the territories to do so is also a reflection of interest. This old lady, who is yet unable to speak the English language, and who has lived most of her life within the borders of the United States, was born in the year that Great Britain conceded by treaty the independence of the American colonies, and the British army evacuated New York; the year when the sturdy old continental army disbanded, and the heroes went home; when Washington summoned his faithful officers around him, and amid tears and affectionate embraces, took separate leave of each; when he returned to Congress in session at Annapolis, the commission it gave him over eight years preceding, and declining to receive any compensation, only asked the quiet life of his fine old farm on the green banks of the Potomac, for his reward.

Half and Hearty in Old Age.

What is more beautiful than an ancient tree clothed with an ample robe of verdure. Apt is the comparison between such a growth and an old man or woman infused with health and vigor. The *sine qua non*, the indispensable condition of vigorous youth, robust manhood and a virile old age, is sound digestion. Without this life is short of the hearty zest that should attend it. No more beneficent and agreeable contributor to the attainment of a hale old age, and efficient means of counteracting the infirmities that too often attend life's decline, can be found than Foster's Stomach Bitters. Dyspeptic symptoms, a tendency to kidney complaint, nervous inquietude and rheumatic trouble are overcome by its use. The effect of exposure and overwork are nullified by it, and it affords efficient protection to all subjected to malarial influences. Give it a thorough trial.

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.

ITCHING

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

Is a concentrated vegetable extract and possesses wonderful tonic, alterative and blood purifying qualities. It renews and enriches the blood and through it reaches every part of the body, imparts life and vigor to all its functions and strengthens and builds up the system. It is the best known remedy for all **Scrofulous Complaints**, **Erysipelas**, **Eczema**, **Boils**, **Tumors**, **Mercurial Poisoning** and **Constitutional Disorders**, **Blotches**, **Pimples** and **Eruptions of the Skin**, **Rheumatism**, and all diseases caused by an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood. Small doses and constant use. Price \$1.50; Six for \$5. Prepared only by J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FOR SALE BY

BALDWIN & SMITH.

Don't be a Clam!

This expression has perhaps a chestnutty flavor, and yet it gives such a pungent suggestion in the way of good advice that we venture to use it as a text. A clam is sluggish, keeps himself shut up to all impressions from the world around, buries himself most of the time in mud or sand, and in general is a stay-at-home from away back. If you want to get some good out of life don't act like a clam, but venture away once in a while from the place where you were born, and see what you can do. A clam by being indifferent what line of railroad you travel on, but select the one that is best in accommodations, fastest in time, surest in connections—"The Burlington." It goes everywhere—reaches by its own line all important western cities, and has excellent connections for all points. For tickets, rates and any information, call on your local ticket agent or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

HALF FARE.

5 HARVEST EXCURSIONS. 5

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

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R'y ("Albert Lea Route") will sell upon above named dates round trip excursion tickets to points in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Indian Territory, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Missouri, Iowa, Louisiana and Alabama at rate of ONE FARE for round trip. Tickets good 30 days from date of sale. Stop-overs granted in the territory to which tickets are sold. For information regarding rates, maps, call on any agent, or write to C. H. Holdrege, Minneapolis, Minn. G. T. & P. A.

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. Thriving 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.

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 25th, 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 Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR WATERMEN.

The Renowned Swimmer, writes: "I don't see how I could get along without St. Jacobs Oil."

Seamen, Yachtmen, Boatmen, &c.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHAS. A. VOELGER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

SECOND POINT

You should read THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS because you have the following to read: There is a paper published in Australia which is as large as a blanket. This wouldn't suit you. You want a newspaper at once convenient, complete and condensed, and this is the one you want to read. You don't want your neighbor to say to you, "Did you read something in to-day's paper?" and be obliged to answer, "No, I didn't see it," and then have him ask you, "What paper do you read?" This will never happen to you if you read THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

Remember—its circulation is 50,000 a day—over a million a week—and it costs by mail 25 cts. a month, four months \$1.00, one cent a day.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Fargo, D. T., July 21, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make five year final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Rodrick Rose, Judge of the Sixth judicial district, in or in case of his absence, before T. F. Branch, clerk of said court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota, on Monday, September 24, 1889, viz:

JOHN H. SEVERN.

Homestead entry No. 14,440, for the northwest quarter section 29, township 130, range 64.

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

Hulbert A. Hickey, A. S. Hendricks, Thomas Hendrick, Richard Ponding, all of Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.

George H. Purchase, Attorney.

First publication Aug. 5, 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 five year final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Rodrick Rose, Judge of the Sixth judicial district, in or in case of his absence, before T. F. Branch, clerk of said court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota, on Monday, September 24, 1889, viz:

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MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.

George H. Purchase, Attorney.

First publication July 25, 1889.

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

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

Established 1879.

ALLEN & TRIMBLE.

Save Your SILVER By Buying the Patent SILVER BINDER TWINE.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Rosalia Caffarena and Giuseppe Caffarena, her husband, mortgagors, to J. W. Smith, mortgagor, dated the 1st day of November, 1887, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Stutsman, territory of Dakota, on the 23d day of November, 1887, in book 9 of mortgages, pages 348, 349 and 350, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred, ninety-four and 9/100 dollars (\$994.90), together with the further sum of twenty-eight and 45/100 dollars (\$28.45) for taxes on the property hereinafter described for the years 1887 and 1888, which the undersigned, assignee of said mortgage, was obliged to and did pay, on May 16th, 1889, with interest thereon from said date of payment at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

The said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument in writing duly executed and delivered by the said J. W. Smith, to N. H. Gaussha, dated the 7th 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 January, 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 mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the court house in the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman and territory of Dakota, at public auction, to the highest bidder by the sheriff of said county, or by his deputy on Monday, the 10th day of September, 1889, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, 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 in and 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 hereinafter described, to-wit:

Lot 4, 5, 6 and 7, the south half S. 2, of the southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) of the southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) of section twenty-nine (29), 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 31, 1889.

N. H. GAUSSHA.

Assignee of Mortgage.

Jno. D. Farrand, Fargo, Dak., Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

First publication Aug. 1, 1889.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

United States Land Office.

Fargo, D. T., July 25, 1889.

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by Peter Nielsen against Frank Baker for failure to comply with laws to timber culture entry No. 10330, dated May 14, 1885, upon the southeast quarter section 16, township 128, range 64, in Stutsman county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Frank Baker broke up said tract during the breaking season of 1885, and that nothing more has been done on said tract, that to say: The land has been cultivated or plowed, or cuttings put upon said tract since the same was filed upon, and that the whole of said tract has grown up to grass again; and that said tract is cultivated or plowed, or cuttings put upon as required by law, or otherwise. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at said office on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.

Niekens & Baldwin, Claimant's Attorneys.

First publication Aug. 8, 1889.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. Land Office, Fargo, Dakota.

July 31, 1889.

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by Peter Nielsen against Frank Baker for failure to comply with laws to timber culture entry No. 10330, dated May 14, 1885, upon the southeast quarter section 16, township 128, range 64, in Stutsman county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Frank Baker broke up said tract during the breaking season of 1885, and that nothing more has been done on said tract, that to say: The land has been cultivated or plowed, or cuttings put upon said tract since the same was filed upon, and that the whole of said tract has grown up to grass again; and that said tract is cultivated or plowed, or cuttings put upon as required by law, or otherwise. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at said office on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.

Niekens & Baldwin, Claimant's Attorneys.

First publication Aug. 8, 1889.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William J. Henry, mortgagor, to W. H. Moore, mortgagor, dated the 18th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and assigned as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Stutsman, in the territory of Dakota, on the nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1884, at one o'clock a. m., in book 10, on page 66, and which was assigned by W. H. Moore to Henderson W. Moore on August 20th, 1887, which assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county and territory of Dakota on the 25th day of August, 1887, at three o'clock p. m., in book R, of mortgages, and on page 66, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred and fifteen and 15/100 (\$515.15) dollars, principal and interest, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the court house in the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman and territory of Dakota, at public auction, to the highest bidder by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday, the 21st day of September, A. D. 1889, at 10 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 fifty dollar's 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 hereinafter described, to-wit:

The southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) of section twenty-six (26), in township one hundred and forty-one (141) north of range sixty-three (63) west, containing one hundred and sixty (60) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof.

Dated at Jamestown, Dakota territory, this 7th day of August, 1889.

HENDERSON W. MOORE,

Edgar W. Camp, Attorney for Mortgagee, Jamestown, Dakota territory.

First publication Aug. 8, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a judgment and decree in foreclosure, rendered at court house in the district court of the Sixth 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 23d day of May, 1889, in an action wherein Edwin W. Rice was the plaintiff, and Frederick Hensel and D. S. B. Johnson Land Mortgage company, a corporation, were the defendants, in favor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendants Frederick Hensel, for the sum of five hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, which judgment and decree among other things directed the sale by me of the real estate hereinafter described, to satisfy the amount of said judgment, with interest thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable thereto would satisfy. And by virtue of a writ to the effect of the clerk of said court in and for said county of Stutsman, and under the seal of said court directed 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

The Jamestown Alert

TERMS:

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

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) & WEEKLY

W. R. KELLOGG.

THE ALERT publishes a digest of the whole constitution today. It is the first paper anywhere to do so. Nothing like this summary, as it has come from the revision committee, has yet been printed. Each article should be read by every one and the provisions closely considered. It is a matter of education and profit to do so.

The article on judiciary provides some good positions for our legal friends. The establishment of county courts by vote is an important innovation in the domain of judicial proceedings.

The elective franchise gives Indians, two years after abandoning tribal relations, the right to vote. This may be a disturber in the future. Women can vote, if men at some future general election, say so. They can vote solely for school purposes without any further provision. The convention was not equal to the task of establishing the educational qualification. This is among the pending necessities of North Dakota legislation and the whirling of time will bring it around before long.

Corporations are put between strict guards, and trusts are forever prohibited.

The article on county organization, and the regulation of fees of officers is of interest and is important. The terms of office being limited, the last term will naturally be made the most of by nearly every incumbent and the sense of responsibility, always alive when a re-election is in mind, will be greatly lightened.

In the article on revenue and taxation the corporations are brought up standing. As railroads are to be assessed at actual value, and the tax apportioned to the counties in proportion to the mileage, Statesman county should fare pretty well in this respect. The digest is worth reading in full.

There has been some interest excited among North Dakotans by the proposed opening of the Sioux Reservation, and possibly a few farmers may have thought it a desirable thing to do to exchange a North Dakota farm for something new or different in the country where the reservation lies. The Alert some weeks since gave the results of an old pioneer's work, extending over a period of ten years, in trying to raise grain and grass in this very Sioux reservation, under the government patronage. The attempts were continual failures, and his summary of the whole country was that Providence never intended it for farmers. Now comes ex-Governor Foster of Ohio, one of the United States commissioners who has been treating with the Indians for the cession of these lands, and corroborates the above statements, giving facts and figures in the case. He was interviewed in Chicago upon the subject and very reluctantly made these confessions. In the first place, there are not eleven, as has been stated, but nine million acres of land in the track. But to use Governor Foster's own words:

"Well, my impression is that they are not worth much for agricultural purposes. Perhaps one-third of the whole cannot be used for grazing and agriculture, being arid ground, and of the three-fourths that remain the greater portion would be best for grazing. The climatic conditions will have to change before agriculture could be a success. For instance during July the thermometer ran up to 110 degrees. The hot wave scorched everything and blasted the crops. The rainfall is not steady, and irrigation is necessary. For grazing, though, there can be nothing said against the country. The grass is cured standing and cattle live through the winter by eating the nutritious dried grass in the snow fields."

BUFFALO BILL's capture of Paris is equal to the taking of the Bastille, in the matter of success. Victory perches on every one of his red Indians' tail feathers over there and the gifted Bill wears his wide-brimmed white hat in a more oblique position on the side of his handsome head than ever. This notoriety has disturbed the slumber of the boss of all showmen, the only original leviathan exhibitor, as well as statesman, philanthropist, author in subsidiary measure. The spirit of competition is abroad in his breast, and the circus which he will take over to the effete countries of Europe will require three ocean steamers to transport across the briny. When Barnum and Bill come within each others territory in competitive exhibition, the amazed inhabitants can stand to one side and observe a crash of worlds. Americans are proud of these popular and enterprising showmen.

INFLUENCE of information manufactured for the purpose is seen in reading the weekly review of the wheat situation in the New York Sun. It is there stated that South Dakota will harvest a full average crop of winter wheat. Minneapolis statisticians have sent out estimates that Minnesota will harvest 47,000,000 bushels, alone, or 20,000,000 more than last year.

Even otherwise well informed newspapers are deceived and grieved by the festive bull or bear. The machinery for

manipulating markets is getting more complicated but more certain to do the work designed, every year. The two Dakotas will not harvest over twenty-five or thirty million bushels in 1889, and the state of Minnesota will suffer a proportional decrease.

READING what J. J. Hill, president of the Manitoba railroad, said to the waterways convention at West Superior, one would think, at the first glance, that he was more of a theorist like Donnelly, than the practical man he is. Mr. Hill's information on transportation is wide and varied; he even reaches out into the philosophical and historical phases of the subject; but great as is this information, he exceeds the theoretical by his practical showing of results accomplished. When a union of mental gifts like Hill's and Donnelly's are given to one man, he is bound by a stern necessity to undertake big enterprises, and to succeed in them—to create financial, political or commercial revolutions, which end in the welfare and happiness of states, as well as individuals. Mr. Hill is a great and restless spirit, and his words of wisdom spoken at the waterways convention show how deeply he has read into the history of the commerce of the past, and how thoroughly he is posted on the great transportation problems of the present.

His rebuke of the government's absurd and criminal waste of money in "improving the channel" of such water courses as the Red River of the North, was timely and caustic. He said that he believed he owned all the steamboats on that stream, and he would give every one of them for less than one-half of the annual appropriation. The plan to secure 13 feet of water in the great lake lanes of transportation, from Superior to Buffalo, by which means steamboats could have an easy route to tide water, bearing our northwestern crop supplies to the markets of Europe, is the enterprise now being urged and pushed along by President Hill. He states that our inter-state commerce committees are traveling from state to state trying to keep the business of hauling passengers, goods and merchandise in the hands of American roads. The fundamental principle that Canadian competition is a natural enemy to this restrictive method of commerce, and will sooner or later result in its total uselessness, is coming to the attention of our statesmen more plainly each day. This lesson will be taught first from the new northwest, and the "So" line will be the instructor, but before the scales drop from our congressmen's eyes the law will be inoperative and defeated by the completion of Canadian canals, while we will be paying tolls to Canadian enterprise.

The South Dakota papers are commencing to jubilate over the certainty of the opening of the Sioux reservation. They hail with joy the increase of population, the growth of towns, the arrivals of settlers, the quickening sales of merchants, the extension of railroad lines. They profess to believe these things will follow the liberty of entrance into, and the right to homestead and pre-empt the semi-arid, treeless ranges of this west-of-the-Missouri country, and for this end the advertising in the east has long been begun, and the results will, before another year, be partially realized.

There are those who say that South Dakota proper will rue the day that the big reservation is opened. It will give a brief, fictitious boom to certain towns, but the present species of boom is getting to be more unstable and distrustful thing than it once was. It will make a flurry among the worthless and shiftless of other states who travel light, and never stay long in any country. One winter and cropless summer will send thousands back though the good land of South Dakota, cursing the whole country and their own stupidity in being deceived.

Except for the cowboy, the horse rancher and the sheep herder, the Sioux reservation will not be an abiding place for the white farmer and his family, until the irrigation problem now being put before congress for solution is accomplished.

The Casselton Republican says that the organ of the Farmers alliance in North Dakota is preparing excuses in advance to bolt the republican state ticket. The Republican says:

The Capital was against the republican party last year. After the election of Harrison, its genial and talented editor pretended to turn republican. Now before he has had a chance to vote the ticket, he threatens to bolt. In this country the republican caucuses have all been held and they were conducted fairly. But when a person starts out in search for an excuse to bolt he can find one easily enough.

PUBLIC opinion, like an individual, is easily inflamed by unscrupulous efforts of designing men. False statements and cunningly worded insinuations can quickly do this, under certain circumstances.

It is easy to assume virtuous indignation. It has always been the favorite excuse of hypocrites. But in the end, public opinion is just. The truth must prevail with it, and a verdict in accordance with facts is bound to be rendered. In the case of an individual this is not always true. Personal vindictiveness lingers, and jealousy, spite and revenge will not wash out of some dispositions. But the public sooner or later will right

wrongs and denounce wrong doers—will sooner or later do men justice, and often savor it with generosity.

THE New York press has begun an historical campaign, the late educational campaign having been decided in favor of the republicans, by the protection vote. Between this time and the spring of 1892 these United States will be put through a daily course of instruction about Columbus, the great Christopher who got there just the same. The whole nation will be suffused and larded with Colombo, Christopher Colombo, ze great Christopher Colombo, who is not dead but sleepeth, and who is being matriculated into life again for his four hundredth anniversary. If all this would end with Chris, or prove the be-all and end of Chris, it would be well; but while we whether or no are learning over again this first geography lesson about Christopher and his big scheme, we will be compelled to take into the system in addition daily doses of Spanish main, Portuguese discoveries, the Aztec regime, Toledo blades, dark-eyed, low-browed dames, Castile soap, artistic bull whacking, cantharides, cigarettes, immoral students, and before the journals are through with us we will be walking Spanish towards the big metropolis, to see what all the fuss is about.

It's a hard life the provincials live at best and the New York newspapers are preparing to put on the thumb-screws with inquisitorial rigor.

THE Alert feels that there is no necessity to offer any explanation for anything that has appeared in its columns regarding the location of the capital and other public institutions. It has simply published the news; published it too, ahead of all competitors, in both North Dakota and the Twin Cities. It has been an unpleasant task to chronicle some facts which our citizens have learned during the past few days, but no interest can possibly have been injured by the publication of the truth in this matter. That nothing but the truth has been published, all unbiased minds must admit. Another fact, which any one with ordinary intelligence would see at a glance is, that no other business in Jamestown would have reaped one-half the benefit from the location of the capital here that would have accrued to The Alert, in the way of public printing. The charge that The Alert is untrue to Jamestown's interests, is false from beginning to end, and those who make the charge know it.

It begins to look worse and worse for the democracy. Cass county, with the largest of all the delegations, has decided on harmony. Its famous fighting factions have played quits in the republican convention, and by an almost unanimous vote instructed for their candidate for governor, General Allen. So it is going all over the new state. Republicans will win and their differences will be settled in the convention.

The blind persistency with which St. Paul and Minneapolis papers continue to suppress accurate, but adverse crop reports and reiterate editorially that Dakota's wheat yield will be something enormous, estimated in millions of bushels, leads one to believe that there is a method concealed somewhere about these misrepresentations. It looks as if the bears were editing the wheat statistics.

The English millers have sent a representative to North Dakota to consult and combine with independent wheat buyers here. This gentleman is announced to be in Grand Forks today and will probably make a trip through the wheat growing region. The object is to save excessive elevator tribute, intermediate transfers and tare. His mission may not be so fruitless, after all.

MONEY is poor property in New England. The treasurer of the state of Massachusetts has just placed a \$500,000 short time loan at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent interest. Dakota settlers would like to pay three and four times that amount. Massachusetts capitalists think too little of their money or they would send it west and get more hire for it.

THE friends of Hon. Waldo M. Potter the old time republican and able newspaper man, will present his name to the convention as a congressional candidate. LaMoure county republicans have united on him. Unity and strength everywhere is seen among North Dakota republicans.

THE people in North Dakota want to read their constitution before voting upon it. The constitution should provide for its publication in the form that will most quickly and generally reach the eyes of readers. The newspapers are the only proper place to print this constitution.

THE Fargo Republican ventures to predict that both Mr. Stimpel and Mr. Fancher of the Farmers alliance, will support the nominees of the coming republican convention.

All good republicans will.

THE Rhode Island legislature has adjourned, but before doing so, planted a grave stone on the humbug of prohibition, by passing a license law which goes into effect at once.

These are important days in the pre-

paration for statehood North Dakota is now making. The contest of the towns has been settled; next to come is that of individuals.

What does "Cal," the talented editor of the Sioux Falls Press, know about corsets? He speaks of a North Dakota candidate who wears corsets.

In the coming state convention the boys of the Jim River Valley will have to stand by each other. There is no such word as fail, if they do.

SEVERAL SHAKY SEATS

Seventeen Contests in All Before the Coming Session of Congress.

The Usual Charges—Wholesale Bribery, Intimidation and Fraud.

Evidence of Western Ingenuity in the Construction of Ballot Boxes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There are seventeen contested election cases awaiting the action of the next congress, all of which have been brought by Republicans. Of this number three are located in each of the states of Virginia, West Virginia and Mississippi; two in Alabama, and one each in Indiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee, Florida, and Arkansas. There were two additional cases, swelling the total number to nineteen, but these have been withdrawn by the contestants.

One of the cases, which will furnish the most sensational evidence is that of Waddell, Jr., Against Wise, in the Third Virginia district. Waddell says in his letter preferring charges against Wise that besides acts of intimidation there was suppression of votes by ordinary means, which is the burden of all the petitions of contest. Wise's men are charged with challenging ignorant voters with silly questions to kill time, by which means but a few of the Republics were allowed to vote, as the coming of sun-down closed the polls on them. Waddell then held an independent election at night, taking the votes of those deprived of the privilege during the day. This action was, of course, illegal, and the results got from it cannot figure in causing the seat to be given to him. On the other hand, Wise charges Waddell's men with having circulated bogus election tickets of the Democratic party, with the name of Wise omitted, thus intending to deceive the voters.

Promised to Protect Moonshiners. The sensational charge to be developed and proven in the case of Henry Bowen vs. John A. Buchanan, of the Ninth Virginia district, is that the Democrats promised to protect the illicit distillers in their places of business in the mountainous regions if they would vote for Buchanan, who received the majority of the tickets cast.

In the case of Kernaghan vs. Hooper, of the Seventh Mississippi district, in the language of the contestee, "everything is alleged except seduction."

The charges in all the other cases were very uniform, and include intimidation, purchase and suppression of votes. The testimony is very verbose, and in the case of Goodrich vs. Bullock, of Florida, two boxes of tickets which

Were Stolen in a Lake of the Second district have been sent to this city, and are now awaiting examination by the committee. The attempt to get rid of them was due to the fact that they contained evidence of fraud. Another interesting silent witness to irregularities is an interesting looking tin box from a Western state, which has a rounded lid, and the opening into which tickets can be dropped, can be made very deceptive by being surrounded by a tin jacket which will allow the ticket to enter the drop or fall down its side unseen by the voter, according to the will of the person depositing tickets. These boxes will be brought before the committee, and together with the balance of the mass of evidence will have their weight in deciding the issue. Most of the cases are ready for the committee on election, the testimony having been printed.

In the Wise-Waddell case the testimony covers 1,600 pages of closely printed matter, and some of the cases will make 2,000 pages of printed testimony. The entire number of cases will embrace over 20,000 pages of printed matter for the committee to wade through.

PEARLS FOR BADGERS.

Wisconsin Clam Hunters Gathering in Big Piles of Precious Stones.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 13.—The pearl finding excitement has as yet reached no abatement. Along Sugar river and at Belleville, Albany, Broadhead and at other places wild excitement prevails. The shallow stream was practically lined for 100 miles Sunday, not only with villagers along its way, but by farmers and prospectors from Madison and other points forty miles away. It is estimated that a total of several thousand persons are engaged in the search for pearls, and it is known that many were handsomely rewarded for the day's desecration. Poor luck was sustained by the hunters at Belleville, though numerous small gems were found, but at Broadhead, forty miles south, a negro named Smith discovered in shallow water a clam which enclosed a superb light pink pearl as large as a pea, for which a resident physician promptly offered him \$100. The offer was declined. The lucky barber had opened 500 bivalves before he struck the bonanza which made his eyes bulge. At least 400 pearls have been found at Broadhead, only a small portion of which were of any value. At Evansville a man took it into his head to hunt in the Rock river. He soon found a splendid specimen, pink in color, with sort of a cat's eye in the center. It was about as large as a buckshot. The town is wild with excitement.

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



AFTER EXERCISE.

When men and maidens seek the sport
They find around the tennis court,
Or when upon the diamond field
Their bats the champion players wield,
When walks, or rides, or bending oars,
Bring perspiration from the pores,
Then people all should bear in mind
The best and purest soap to find,
For after some such exercise
The system most in danger lies,
Absorbing then both swift and sure
The poisons found in soaps impure,
And those who keep for face and hands
Or general use as time demands,
The IVORY SOAP, need have no fear
From exercise throughout the year.

A WORD OF WARNING.

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

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REED'S CHANCES GOOD.

Democrats Say the Republicans Need Just Such a Man for Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—In an interview Hon. J. M. Jackson, who holds a certificate from the Fourth West Virginia district, but whose seat in the next house will be contested by the Republican candidate, Charles B. Smith, said to a reporter: Undoubtedly the Republicans will try to change the rules and seat all their contestants early in the session. To do this it will be necessary to have an audacious man in the chair. Neither Cannon nor McKinley can be relied upon to do the unconstitutional act. Therefore I believe that

Reed will be made Speaker. He is bold enough to declare a quorum, as did Keifer, by saying that he sees one present, whether a quorum votes or not. The Democrats should act entirely on the defensive and insist that matters shall take their accustomed course, and that the old rules shall govern. But then the new states are yet to be heard from. Several Republican members are already hors du combat. We had better wait.

As to the legislation, the Republicans will probably seek to abolish certain of the internal revenue taxes, and in this will get some Democratic strength. On the other hand they will encounter opposition in their own party.

DAKOTA'S GREAT LUCK.

The Only Territory That Will Receive an Agricultural Experiment Station.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—In 1887 congress passed a bill providing for agricultural experimental stations for the several states, but failed to make an appropriation. At the last session of congress an appropriation of \$600,000 was made. The question came up under Comptroller Durham as to whether the territories were included in the original bill. The assent of the states was necessary to the plan for the establishment of the stations, and Dakota having assented, Judge Durham decided that she was entitled to come in. The estimates sent in by the department were for \$15,000 for each of the thirty-eight states and Dakota, and a similar sum for a station in connection with the department at Washington. The question has been raised before Comptroller Matthews whether the new states or any of the territories, except Dakota, were entitled to any of the money. He has decided that the estimates providing for only thirty-eight states, the department and Dakota, none of the new states could claim any of the money.

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

One 14 foot Randolph header, in running order. Price \$40, at the Severn farm, one mile south of town.
J. H. SEVERN.



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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

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

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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The Koh-i-noor Misad.

An interesting anecdote is related in the life of Lord John Lawrence in regard to that most famous diamond, the Koh-i-noor. When the precious gem was committed to the care of Lord Lawrence he stuffed it into his waistcoat pocket and went on with business. Dinner time arriving, he changed his clothes and threw his waistcoat aside. Six weeks later a message came that the queen desired the diamond to be sent home at once. The matter had entirely escaped the memory of the absent minded lord, and he at first avowed that he had forgotten it long before. When the facts came back to him he was badly frightened, but allowed no misgivings to appear, and took the first opportunity to slip away to his private room.

Once there, with his heart in his mouth he sent for his native servant and said to him: "Have you got a small box which was in my waistcoat pocket some time ago?" "Yes, sahib," the man replied. "I found it and put it in one of your boxes." "Bring it here," said the sahib. Upon this the old servant went to a broken down tin box and produced the little one from it. "Open it," said Lord Lawrence, "and see what is inside." He watched the man anxiously as he folded the cloth was taken off, and great was his relief when the brilliant gem appeared. The servant seemed perfectly unconscious of the immense treasure he had had in his keeping. "There is nothing here, sahib," he said, "but a bit of glass." Thus, through the indifference of a native servant, what might have been a serious loss was turned into a happy recovery.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PLEASES MR. NOBLE.

The Secretary of the Interior Delighted With the Success of the Sioux Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Interior Department officials are in a happy frame of mind over the success of the Sioux commission. The following telegram, dated at Fort Yates, announcing the glad tidings, awaited Secretary Noble on his arrival at his office:

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

We have won the fight. We leave for Chicago to-morrow. Will write you fully from Chicago. (Signed) Foster Chairman.

The commission, composed of ex-Governor Foster, Maj.-Gen. Crook and Hon. William Warner, commenced their work among the Indians some two months ago. Their object was to secure the consent of two-thirds of the Sioux Indians to a surrender of about one-half of their reservation of 21,000,000 acres of land to the United States government, which in turn would throw it open to public settlement.

SUBSTANCE OF THE AGREEMENT.
According to the agreement just signed by the Indians they are to receive for the land surrendered, about 11,000,000 acres, \$1.25 per acre for all land taken by homestead settlers the first three years; 75 cents per acre for all land taken the next two years, and 50 cents per acre for all land taken subsequently. The money received for the land the government will hold in trust for the Indians, and invest \$3,000,000 at once in United States 5 per cent. bonds, the interest of which will be devoted to the support of the Indians. One-half of the interest of this \$3,000,000 fund is to be devoted to promoting education among the Indians. At the expiration of fifty years what is left of the fund is to be divided among the Indians per capita. Secretary Noble is so well pleased with the work of the commission that he has sent them a telegram of congratulation and has forwarded Governor Foster's telegram to the president at Bar Harbor. No doubt is expressed that when congress assembles, it will ratify the work of the commission.

THE LONE HIGHWAYMAN.

Wisconsin Central Passengers Made to Disgorge by a Masked Robber.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 9.—A very daring robbery occurred on the Wisconsin Central passenger train due in this city at 7:45 a. m. It was between Abbottsford and Chippewa Falls, Wis., about 3:30 a. m., when a man who had boarded the train as a passenger, entered the sleeper attached to the train, and placed the muzzle of a revolver to the head of a traveling man who was alone in the smoking compartment and demanded his valuables. The drummer did as ordered, and handed over \$55 and a gold watch. The robber then tackled the sleeping car conductor, obtaining \$30. The bold robber then

Commenced on the Passengers in the sleeper, and it was full of them, but he personally only awoke one and demanded his money. The talk was quite loud and the passengers were awakening. The porter on the outside also came in at this juncture and the robber pulled the bell cord. He turned and fired at the porter, the ball just passing over his head. The train slowed up and the robber jumped from the train.

The robber is described as of medium size, dressed in good looking clothes, and while making the raid wore a mask. The description of the robber tallies with that of the man who robbed a Milwaukee and Northern train at Ellis Junction some weeks ago. The sheriff has gone to the scene.

Reward for His Capture.
ST. PAUL, Aug. 9.—A consultation of the local officials of the Wisconsin Central was held and it was decided to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the robber.

A SARCASTIC SENTENCE.

An eastern paper remarks, that "the Dakotas are not troubled with forest fires."

No, we are not; neither are we troubled with being the states wherein reside a class of small writers who are not happy unless engaged in making underhanded raps at men and places.

The ferryboat Brooklyn of the Hamilton ferry on her trip from Brooklyn to New York ran into and sunk the tugboat Burgess. No one was injured. The crew of the tugboat were rescued by the Brooklyn. The latter sustained but slight damage.

TREES OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Instructive Facts About the Forest Growth of the United States.

That the United States consisted largely of unbroken forests is well known to all intelligent persons, and although sections have been greatly denuded none of the original species have become extinct. Few persons, however, are fully aware of the remarkable number of the species as compared with other parts of the world. In a report on Michigan state forestry, Dr. W. J. Beal, an officer of the commission, makes some interesting statements, not only in regard to the forests of that state, but of the trees and shrubs of North America and Europe as well.

The relative importance of the trees and shrubs of this country as compared with those of Europe is surprising. Great Britain has one species of basswood, one maple, not over twenty feet high; one cherry, from ten to twenty feet high; one small ash, two elms, two poplars, one beech, large but not high; one small white birch, one species of pine, inferior to our white pine, and a species of oak which sometimes grows to a great size. About ten species of trees are natives of her soil. Michigan, with half the territory, has seventy species. Great Britain has no white wood, no white or red cedar, no hickory.

Michigan has six species of maple of tree size, a basswood, a white wood, honey locust, Kentucky coffee tree, two cherries, a pepperidge, five species of ash, a sassafras, three elm, a hackberry, a mulberry, a buttonwood, black walnut, butternut, six hickory, about twelve oak, a chestnut, a beech, four tree birch, four willow of tree size, six poplar, three pine, four spruce, one larch, one arbor vitae and a red cedar.

In the Atlantic region of North America there are 293 species; in the Pacific region 153 species. In all Europe there are only 85 species of trees.

Naturally the question arises, What has caused this great disparity? Scientists explain it to their own satisfaction by attributing it to glacial action. Away back in their tertiary period the trees of the regions now possessing an Arctic climate were such as now thrive in a warm, temperate zone like that of Georgia and California. Then came the glacial epoch, when snow and ice for most or all of the year extended to the Ohio river. At the approach of cold the trees slowly retreated southward as generation followed generation. As the climate again gradually grew warmer the trees and other plants slowly migrated northward.

In a similar manner during the glacial epoch the plants of Europe were driven southward. Europe, says Dr. Gray in The American Journal of Science, is all within the limits generally assigned to severe glacial action. Most of the plants of the warm temperate region had perished, and therefore were unable to retreat when the continent became warmer. "So our lines have been cast in pleasant places, and the goodly heritage of forest trees is one of the consequences."

The Blessing of Childhood.

Blessed be childhood, which brings down something of heaven into the midst of our rough earthliness. These 80,000 daily births, of which statistics tell us, represent as it were an effusion of innocence and freshness, struggling not only against the death of the race, but against human corruption and the universal gangrene of sin. All the good and wholesome feeling which is intertwined with childhood and the cradle is one of the secrets of the providential government of the world. Suppress this life giving dew and human society would be scorched and devastated by selfish passion. Supposing that humanity had been composed of a thousand millions of immortal beings, whose number could neither increase nor diminish, where should we be and what should we be! A thousand times more learned, no doubt, but a thousand times more evil. There would have been a vast accumulation of science, but all the virtues engendered by suffering and devotion—that is to say, by the family and society—would have no existence. And for this there would be no compensation. Blessed be childhood for the good that it does, and for the good which it brings about carelessly and unconsciously by simply making us love it and letting itself be loved. What little of paradise we see still on earth is due to its presence among us. Without fatherhood, without motherhood, I think that love itself would not be enough to prevent men from devouring each other—men, that is to say, such as human passions have made them. The angels have no need of birth and death as foundations for their life, because their life is heavenly.—Amiel's Journal, translated by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Queer Things That Are Patented.

There is a claim in the patent office for a patent on the Lord's prayer, the specifications being that the repetition of the same "rapidly and in a loud tone of voice" will cure stammering.

Among odd inventions are "chicken hoppers," which walk the chicken right out of the garden when she tries to scratch; "the bee moth excluder," which automatically shuts up the beehives when the bees go to roost; "the tapeworm fishhook," which speaks for itself; the "educational balloon," a toy balloon with a map of the world on its surface; "side-hill annihilators," stilts to fit on the down hill legs of a horse when he is plowing along a hill side; and the "hen surfer," a device that drops the newly laid egg through the bottom of the nest, with intent to beguile and wheedle the hen into at once laying another.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is more than likely that a little artificial moisture would help all parts of Dakota in the long run, as experts say that land well irrigated will yield from two to four times as much as land which depends entirely upon rainfall.—Sioux Falls Press.

Very Old Bread.

A German who visited Pompeii writes as follows concerning the bread discovered there: "In one room are shown in well closed glass cases, side by side with some precious objects, the oldest bread, which was found in an oven—of which more by and by—burnt, of course. This bread is round and has four cuts, and may have weighed when fresh about three or four pounds. To this day bread like this is baked in Naples and the neighborhood, a proof of how little advanced the baker's trade is in the south of Italy. Our guide assured me that some of this bread had been sold to foreign museums for enormous sums of money, and that before me would not be sold at all, no matter what was the price offered. Having seen this bread, I was curious to see the oven in which it had been baked and found. After a most interesting tour through the streets of Pompeii, we found ourselves suddenly before the house of the Pompeian baker.

"The houses are not built like ours of today. They are without windows, with an entrance into the interior, which is a square, open hall, or rather yard, which, in the better class of houses, contains a fountain and water basin. Into this yard the doors from all the rooms open. The streets serve as drains for the houses as well as the streets. Great blocks of stone serve as stepping stones to pass from one side of the street to the other. Within the house was also placed the baking room, and the oven was built of basaltic stones, which were still in good preservation. This oven was very much like those which we see in country bakeries of the present day. In the same room, a little away from the oven, stood also a corn mill, of dark gray stones, similar to our old sugar mills. There was a hole in the upper stone, with a bar to pass through, which slaves or donkeys had to turn around."—Confessioners' Journal.

The Way of the Negro.

The ignorant, pleasure loving, happy-go-lucky negro of Washington is as carefully discriminating with reference to the payment of bills as the insolvent merchant who is making a list of preferred creditors. The grocer or butcher who trusts him is often likely to wait for his money until the ink on the account book becomes pale and illegible, but the professional man—the doctor or the lawyer—always gets his money. He looks upon a doctor with a kind of superstitious respect. The simplicity of his mind makes him an uncanny being who brings about wonderful results by means that can be little short of supernatural. He will bring his last fifty cents to a doctor whom he has employed and force it upon him, whether he wants it or not. "Take it, boss," says he. "I'll be hoodooed if you don't take it." The lawyer is also regarded with awe because of his mysterious connection with the powers of the law, and in most cases has little trouble in collecting his fees.—Washington Critic.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

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

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
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Single Action, Shell Extracting...\$5 00

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Any of the above sent C. O. D. by Express, with privilege of examination before paying.

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Grand Monthly Drawing, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 10, 1889.

Capital Prize, \$300,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of \$300,000 is... \$300,000
1 Prize of \$50,000 is... 50,000
1 Prize of \$10,000 is... 10,000
2 Prizes of \$5,000 are... 10,000
5 Prizes of \$1,000 are... 5,000
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 \$200 are... 20,000
100 Prizes of \$100 are... 10,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 Prizes of \$100 are... \$99,900
999 Prizes of \$50 are... \$49,950
3,134 Prizes amounting to... \$1,051,800

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.

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

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SUCCESS IS CERTAIN.

Stick to Farming in North Dakota and Get Rich.

Look After Details, Work Intelligently, Diversify Your Crops,

And the Results Will Be Surprising, and Ease and Comfort Will Come.

No occupation pays better than a well managed farm and we say to the farmers of North Dakota "Stick to Your Farms."

The farmer has his poor seasons—his lean years—and may consider himself the most unfortunate of men, but in his grief he overlooks the fact that all kinds of callings have their backsets and downfalls. Mercantile, manufacturing and every form of business life will show a greater percentage of failures than any agricultural pursuit. Men have left the farm to find life and business in the towns and cities to be fuller of anxiety, perplexity and disappointment than their experiences in the country. The farmer may not handle as much money as the merchant but more of it stays with him in stock, in improvements and in comforts.

One trouble is that the present advantages are not fully appreciated. Farming in North Dakota to-day is a picnic compared with the rude agriculture of fifty years ago. Too often the cause of failure in farming is that it is carried on in an unconcerned, slipshod sort of way and instead of keeping buildings and implements in repair, making a garden or cultivating orchards and timber groves, keeping a little stock, the time not actually spent in the wheat field is passed aimlessly.

Every part of North Dakota can show splendid examples of successful farming, as successful as any part of the Union.

The names of scores and hundreds can be given who have won competency from the soil of North Dakota solely through their own energy and industry, planning with their brains and then putting their own hands to the plow. Every quarter section of the land in North Dakota, properly cultivated, will furnish a good living for any man and become a heritage for his children.

There will not be such a shortage in wheat in North Dakota as was anticipated a little while back, but a partial failure only adds more weight to the testimony of years that one crop farming will not pay. Instead of planting wheat exclusively, divide the farm, growing a share of all the cereals that the land is fitted for—and what cereal is it that North Dakota soil is not fitted for? Not only the best wheat is produced, but the brightest barley, the heaviest oats, the strongest rye, and the oiliest flax are grown, and can be made of equal importance with wheat.

Every farmer should raise a few cattle, a few sheep, some hogs, some well bred horses—draft and roadsters—possibly a few mules, and poultry always.

NORTH DAKOTA'S ADVANTAGES.

One great advantage the North Dakota farmer has is that he can raise as much on a farm that he has homesteaded or pre-empted at \$1.25 an acre as his father can on a farm back East worth from \$50 to \$100 an acre. And there is not such a great difference in prices paid for many of the staple products.

And where is there a more healthful country for both mankind and animal life? Horses raised on our prairies have more muscle and lung power than the stable-fed steeds of the East. A good many high-bred horses are being brought into Dakota to be trained and get the benefit of the climate for their lungs. Dakota sheep do not suffer from the diseases common to the more humid climates. Not only do our sheep produce heavy fleeces, but lead in prices among all western wools. The mutton from healthy sheep is to be preferred to that from animals suffering from scab, foot rot and catarrh, which diseases are practically unknown on the prairies of North Dakota. Hogs raised in North Dakota, on roots, vegetables and grasses, are not as fat and coarse as the corn-fed swine of Iowa and Illinois, but the meat is much purer, sweeter and leaner and, better than all, free from the disease which more or less affects every hog now raised in the great corn belt.

Every condition in North Dakota—grass, water, pasture, climate, grain, altitude—favors stock raising, and the future promises abundant success to all who engage in it with intelligent ideas and methods.

NORTH DAKOTA IS AHEAD.

The people of the state of North Dakota may well congratulate themselves on the existing condition of affairs. 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 but \$500,000, a little money in its treasury and a capital costing over \$300,000 already built and 900 lots to sell—enough to complete a \$350,000 building.—Bismarck Tribune.

John Bright used to say that in one important respect a dog is superior to a man. When a man is utterly out of everything, he gives up; but a dog simply curls up and so continues to make both ends meet.

IRRIGATION FOR DAKOTA.

The United States senate committee on irrigation has finished its work in Dakota and is now traveling through Montana. While the committee was in St. Paul it was visited by many representative men of North and South Dakota, and at all the meetings held in Dakota there were present a large number of men, working in the interest of the two states. The following synopsis of the proceedings of the first meeting in St. Paul will show that Dakota people, North and South, are in dead earnest on the subject of irrigation:

After the committee had been welcomed to St. Paul and the Northwest, Maj. Coffin, chairman of the Dakota committee which called on the senate committee, introduced A. W. Burke, of Huron, who spoke of the most promising feature of the work of irrigation to be a perfection of the artesian well system.

John R. Wilson, of Deadwood, discussed with enthusiasm the feasibility of irrigating the Belle Fourche valley lands, containing in area 30,000 or 40,000 acres. He urged and favored the use of artesian wells. He very forcibly said that, speaking from an experience of twelve years in Western Dakota, he was satisfied that unless relief was afforded at once much of the land would remain unsettled.

J. J. Cushing, of Ashton, S. D., urged that the government establish artesian wells at different points in the James river valley, and from them reinforce the old water-courses and supply reservoirs.

Waldo Potter, of La Moure, N. D., made an elaborate and exhaustive address upon the subject in general. He read a commission from the people of North Dakota, which outlined a plan for the most judicious irrigation and the planting of wells and constructing of reservoirs.

R. L. Casey, representing the Farmers' alliance of North Dakota, spoke of the hindrances and difficulties under which the farmers of Dakota were forced to labor.

At Sioux Falls the committee appeared before the constitutional convention and asked for information on rainfall, lake basins and possibilities for irrigation. A dozen delegates replied, and the general drift of the remarks was that much of Dakota, especially the upper Missouri valley, would be greatly benefited by more moisture, and that the artesian well system is the only means of irrigation.

"CATTLE KATE" LIVED IN DAKOTA.

It seems Dakota was once the home of "Cattle Kate," the woman recently lynched in Wyoming for aiding a gang of horse thieves in their work. Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt claims to have met the woman near Dickinson, several years ago. He said he was careful how he addressed her, because he knew of her reputation as a dead shot. The woman at that early period was considered "the cattle queen," and Mr. Roosevelt says she was also an artist at making buckskin shirts. When he delivered his Fourth of July oration at Dickinson the ranch woman was a most attentive auditor. She applauded every remark made about reform and the advancement of civilization.

POKING THE POLITICIANS.

Col. Peter Donan, whose home is said to be at Devils Lake, is spoken of as a candidate for congress from North Dakota. Donan would no doubt be a good representative, but unfortunately he has not been much more closely identified with Dakota of late years than to get office at the hands of her people.—Minneapolis Journal.

The young man from Boston who is supposed to edit The Journal should not talk so. Remember, my boy, that you tried for an office yourself this spring and got left, and you have not been "closely identified" with Minnesota very long.

NORTH DAKOTA HAS 'EM, TOO.

The north half of Dakota has a few Indians who appear to be as balky as those located on the various reservations in South Dakota. Indians on the Devil's Lake reservation, numbering about 1,000, and occupying only a small corner of 168,000 of good land, have absolutely refused to receive lands in severalty and give up the unused portions to settlement. The Indians claim they have been unfairly treated by the general government and have actually had the nerve to turn their backs to Uncle Sam's agents. Great is the Dakota Indian.

Greater even than our nation of 76,000,000 people.

USE HOME PRODUCTS.

Every Dakota house should be supplied with Dakota made flour, Dakota made oat meal, Dakota made pearl barley, Dakota made crackers, Dakota made cheese and Dakota cured meats. It should be painted with Dakota made paints and oils, and swept with Dakota made brooms. Every Dakota farm should be plowed with Dakota made plows, and harrowed with Dakota made harrows. Every acre of grain should be bound with Dakota made twine, and every bushel of grain carried to market in Dakota made wagons hauled by Dakota raised horses.

SECURE HOMES IN DAKOTA.

The population of the country is increasing at the enormous rate of 1,500,000 per year, and where is this increase to be placed? Where are they to secure homes—except in Dakota? The day is not far distant when every quarter section of Dakota will be under cultivation. Written by an extensive traveler named Reaser.

Excessive rains and floods perceptibly reduced the condition and production of wheat in various localities in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

THE TWINS SAY GOOD-BYE.

The work of the constitutional conventions is completed. And now there are two Dakotas. "Betsey and I are out." For rising thirty years we've been trudging along together. Henceforth each will go her own way, and either can nevermore be to the other, more than a sister-in-law. We "fit" together and against each other on the ensanguined fields of Yankton, Watertown, Aberdeen, Jamestown, Huron, Grand Forks, Fargo and Pierre. Biennially we pulled hair, made up mouths, fought for the capital, and an appropriation at Bismarck and Yankton. Lovingly we loved our limbs in the Missouri; chuckled with childish glee when we found the mines of shiny ore in the Black Hills; mutually shared each other's stem-winders and blizzards, joyously distorted in our many monumental artesian; freely rejoiced in the monetary prosperity that has come to each; humbly and blandly bore the burden of carpetbaggers; and finally fought the United States to a finish for our political rights, which each one has won. A moment we stand here at "the parting of the ways," while the memories of a generational flash through our minds. A moment later we are disremembered forever. God bless you and your heirs and successors, now and forever. Amen.—Fioneer Press.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND DEBTS.

The division agreement provides for the following distribution of the territorial assets and liabilities between the two states:

NORTH DAKOTA'S PORTION.	
Bonds issued on account of the hospital for insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	\$225,000 00
Bonds issued on account of the North Dakota university at Grand Forks, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	96,700 00
Bonds issued on account of the territorial at Bismarck, the face aggregate of which is	93,600 00
Refunding capital building warrants dated April 1, 1893	\$3,507 40
And the state of South Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:	
Bonds issued on account of the hospital for insane at Yankton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	\$110,000 00
Bonds issued on account of the school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	51,000 00
Bonds issued on account of the university at Vermillion, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	75,000 00
Bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	94,300 00
Bonds issued on account of the agricultural college at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	97,300 00
Bonds issued on account of the Normal school at Spearfish, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	49,400 00
Bonds issued on account of the School of Mines at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	33,000 00
Bonds issued on account of the Reform school at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	30,000 00
Bonds issued on account of the Normal school at Sisseton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	25,000 00
Bonds issued on account of the Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is	45,000 00

THE DAIRYING BUSINESS.

The New York Graphic published recently an extended article reviewing the dairy interests of the United States. Figures are given to show that the amount of money invested in banking and commercial industries is almost doubled in the dairying business. But the most surprising statement made is that only 60,000,000 acres of land, or an area less than the size of either of the Dakotas, are required to raise food for the dairy cattle of this country and for the men and horses engaged in the work. The Graphic says over \$2,000,000,000 are invested in the business, and it costs \$450,000,000 to feed and care for the stock, including horses. The value of the milk alone is placed at \$10,000,000.

And as yet Dakota contributes a very small percentage to this industry. But our dairying interests are growing and in a very few years will be of immense importance.

LEARNING ABOUT THE DAKOTAS.

The general public throughout the country is being told all about the Dakotas this year by the leading newspapers. First came The New York Tribune's man to inform the constituency of his paper as to the prospects of the two states; then The St. Louis Globe-Democrat sent a broad-gauged writer over our farms and into our cities, and a little later The New York World placed a special representative in our midst to write a series of truthful articles about these great states. Before The World's man gets outside the state lines The New York Independent will have Joaquin Miller within our gates to write about North and South Dakota. The efforts of these men, combined with the advertising done by Commissioner Hagerty, and the persistent work of the Dakota newspapers, will give Dakota, North and South, an immense "boost" forward.

Dressing Children.

For play or school the plainer the dress for children the better it is for both parents and children, for it is torture for children to wear a gown that is on their tender little consciences. The more active and healthy the child the harder it is for it to be restrained by the ever present remembrance of that pretty dress that cost so much money and labor, and that must not be soiled or torn. Dark blue flannel or calico, cashmere in dark colors, and linen and the indestructible nankens are all good, sensible materials for ordinary dresses for little girls, and in them they can move unrestrainedly and have a chance to develop healthy bodies, which are the foundations of happiness.—I had almost said morality, and I don't know but it is so anyhow.—Fashion Letter.

KISS HER AND TELL HER SO.

You've a neat little wife at home, John. As sweet as you wish to see: As faithful and gentle hearted. As fond as wife can be, A genuine, home loving woman. Not caring for fuss and show: She's dearer to you than life, John: Then kiss her and tell her so.

Your dinners are promptly served, John. As, likewise, your breakfast and tea: Your wardrobe is always in order. With buttons where buttons should be. Her house is a cozy home nest, John. A heaven of rest below: You think she's a rare little treasure: Then kiss her and tell her so.

She's a good wife and true to you, John. Let fortune be foul or fair: Of whatever comes to you, John, She cheerfully bears her share: You feel she's a brave, true helper. And perhaps far more than you know 'Twill lighten her end of the load, John. Just to kiss her and tell her so.

There's a crossroad somewhere in life, John. Where a hand on a guiding stone Will signal one "over the river," And the other must go on alone Should she reach the last milestone first, John. 'Twill be comfort and love, John. To know that while loving her here, John. You kissed her and told her so.

—Woman's Magazine.

LACE MAKING IN IRELAND.

BEAUTIFUL HANDWORK OF ERIN'S MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Labor That Is Poorly Rewarded—Seven Months Making a Handkerchief That Would Bring Five Dollars—Statistics of Women Workers in the Industry.

In Limerick alone of all the Irish cities has there ever been anything like an attempt at manufacture of lace, and here lace making has been, during certain periods, extraordinarily successful. It was introduced in 1829 by a man named Walker, about twenty lace makers having been imported from Nottingham. By 1850 nearly 2,000 women and girls were employed in various branches of the work as tambourers, runners, darners, menders, washers, finishers, muslin embroiderers and lace open workers. The groundwork of all this lace is made by machinery. The quality has always been superb, far exceeding any partly machine made lace manufactured either in England or upon the continent; but of late the industry has suffered from Swiss machine competition, and workers were never permitted to earn wages exceeding from three to seven shillings per week. The Carrickmacross lace derives its name from the introduction of both applique and guipure lace making into the parish of Carrickmacross, in County Monaghan, as early as 1820.

It is a most interesting region under the shadow of the Slieve-Begagh mountains, and the environments of the peasantry to this day are of the most primitive sort. The cabins, which seldom have more than one room from 8 to 12 feet square, and never more than 8 feet high, with earthen floors and straw thatched roofs. A hole in the roof end gives the smoke opportunity for escape, and where clay and stick chimneys are indulged in, an old firkin, or a few slivers of freestone rock, form the picturesque chimney pot. Potatoes, with occasionally a little buttermilk or sweet milk, constitute almost the only articles of food; and yet from out of the hands of the daughters and mothers of this region, and of County Armagh, into which Carrickmacross lace making has extended, come daintier fabrics in Brussels, and copies in guipure that are marvelous improvements upon the originals in Cretan.

INNISHMACSAINT LACE.

The Innishmacsaint lace comes from a region still more interesting, not only from the loveliness of the scenery about the upper and lower lakes of Lough Erne. That splendid northern rival of glorious Killarney in Kerry, but also from the singular beauty of the maidens and mothers who dwell and labor amid these transcendent shores. Innishmacsaint itself is a dairy island half a mile from shore in upper Lough Erne. A famous abbey was founded here in the Sixth century, by St. Nenn or Nennid of the royal blood of Ireland. The saint's bell, ornamented with gold and silver, is still preserved here as a sacred and precious relic. The parish, partly in county Donegal and partly in Fermanagh, derives its name from the island of ruins, and the entire peasantry of this wild and beautiful region, in manner and dress, strikingly remind one of the picturesque folk of the Trol.

Nearly every family has a member who is a lace maker, and without organization, technical instruction, or any attention whatever to preserving or developing artistic effort, these blue-eyed, black haired, red lippled women produce marvels in point lace as wonderful as were ever known in point d'Alemon. I found one worker who had been employed more than five months upon one handkerchief. She said two months more would be required to complete it. "What will you get for it?" I inquired. "Faith, an' I'm thinkin' a pound it'll bring." "And what will you do then?" I asked again. "Go to America, place God!" was the reply. And yet the rich Belfast lace dealers showed me handkerchiefs by no means as rich and delicate for which they easily got \$150 each.

LABOR BETTER PAID IN THE SOUTH.

Their peasant sisters of the south are more fortunate in the matter of training and just and generous supervision. The nuns of the Presentation convent at Youghal have assiduously striven for fifty years to not only secure the best copies from the most famous lace makers of southern Europe, but have insisted upon constant instruction. Dealing direct with the importing houses of America, they have been able to pay the best wages known in Ireland for women's labor. These fifty years of effort have also brought most magnificent artistic results. "Irish point," as the Youghal lace is called, is practically perfected into a combination of old and mod-

ern stitches, closely resembling, and in many instances far superior to, some of the rarest specimens of Malines; and it is doubtful if today there can be found rarer, more exquisitely and marvelously designed work than comes from hundreds of homes of the sunny vales of Cork and Waterford.

There is also a black lace in silk, and a white lace in thread, both "pillow laces," made by the peasant women about the sleepy old town of Tallow, from instruction during the last half century by the nuns of St. Joseph's convent.

From the most conservative estimates it would seem that 20,000 women in Ireland are constantly employed in the various forms of lace making; 75,000 are at work in the linen spinning and weaving mills; 25,000 are employed in employed in embroidery alone, and from 75,000 to 100,000 in such pursuits as knitting, shirt making, hem stitching, finishing, laundering and boxing; or, in round numbers, 200,000 Irish women in homes and factories are endlessly striving to hold their hovel homes and their beloved Ireland together, on wages which will not exceed an average of four shillings per week!—Cor. New York Commercial Advertiser.

NEWSPAPER "SCOOPS."

Some of the Feats Performed by Wide-awake and Ambitious Reporters.

A history of scoops would form a very good history of journalism from the time newspapers first began to be issued. One of the great scoops of history was a prediction. The particulars of this scoop are so historical that they can be found in "Kingslake's History of the Crimean War." The London Times predicted the battle of Alma. It called the battle that had not yet been fought by the name it has been known in history. It pointed out where it would be fought and pointed out what would be the result. This remarkable prediction was verified in every particular, and, although The Times afterwards kept on the predicting business as to the fall of Sebastopol, none of its other predictions came true. This shows the beauty of stopping predicting when you have made one big success.

A scoop which involved a good deal of personal danger was accomplished a few years ago by the correspondent of The New York Times in London. Mr. Harold Frederic went through the cholera stricken districts of France and Spain, and called a page to his paper, giving an accurate history of the plague, and showing for the first time what was to be feared from the cholera epidemic and what was not. In fact, it gave people for the first time an accurate estimate of the situation.

When the Prince of Wales visited America The New York Herald man got a scoop on all his esteemed contemporaries by holding a wire against all comers. This was at Niagara Falls and there was but one wire at that time to New York. The Herald reporter started sending in his message, and, until he had finished, none of the other men could send in theirs. He telegraphed every mortal thing that he could think of, described all the suits the Prince of Wales wore and what the Duke of Newcastle said and did, and what every member of the suite thought and were likely to think about, and finally he had to fall back on the only book available, a copy of the New Testament, most of which was telegraphed to The Herald in New York. By the time he had finished with the volume it was then too late for any of the other newspaper men to send in a special. If the men in The Herald office read all the dispatches that came in from the New Testament, the big sum of money paid for the telegraph bill would not have been altogether wasted.

M. Quad, in his younger days, chartered a locomotive to bring in the governor's message to The Detroit Free Press. He had a wild ride against time, and not only delivered the message in good shape, but wrote an account of the affair which, it is not too much to say, was infinitely more interesting and very much more widely read than was the message of which he was the carrier.

In a recent issue of an American magazine, Mr. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The London Times, gives a very interesting account of how he scooped all his esteemed contemporaries by telegraphing to London a copy of the Berlin treaty. Not the least difficulty which he had to overcome was the getting of a permit to send by telegraph the matter which he had the good luck and good management to secure. He had to get into Belgium to do it, and even then he had to have an order from a very high authority or otherwise his message would not have been taken.

In America the only trouble that correspondents have is to get the news. Once they have that, there is no doubt about its being telegraphed. In Europe the correspondents have another difficulty to contend with, and that is, even after they have their special information, and after they hand it in to the telegraph office, it is sometimes not sent. During the troublesome times in Spain awhile ago, a newspaper correspondent found that no matter what information he managed to get it was never forwarded from the Spanish telegraph office. The government of the day took care that no news that it did not wish to go abroad should be sent. This correspondent then wrote to his friend in London that when he received the next dispatch he was to count every fifth word and cable only every fifth word to New York. He wrote his dispatches after that on this principle. Whenever he got a good piece of news he telegraphed a long rignamarole to his friend in London, which when read as it was sent appeared to be a long talk of financial and domestic troubles which were bothering him at that time, but when every fifth word was taken out it gave the news he wanted to send. This the Spanish people never got "on to," and so the correspondent secured many scoops for his paper.—Detroit Free Press.

The commander of the Kansas G. A. R. has issued a circular asking members to attend the Milwaukee encampment.

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 transform a pale, haggard, dispirited woman into one of sparkling health and beauty. \$1.00 per bottle at Wannenberg & Avis.

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NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

JAMESTOWN

POPULATION 3,500

CITY NEWS.

From Thursday's Daily.

Forty-five tramps got out of one empty stock train at Moorhead this week.

It is understood that William Lloyd has purchased 10,000 sheep in Montana, and will put them out among Sutsman county farmers on shares.

The Aberdeen base ball club won the game yesterday afternoon from the home team by a score of 18 to 8. The game lacked every element of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Steele left today for Boston Massachusetts, where they will remain some weeks. Mrs. Steele expects to prolong her visit a couple of months.

The driving track is now in good condition for everybody to use, and Alderman Fred Clark says to go and try it. The more used the better it will become.

Chas. H. Rattinger and P. M. Garrigan have been appointed special agents by Joe D. Mills, assistant general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee.

A bicycle tourist on his way from Missoula, Montana to Winnipeg, spent last night in this city. He says he came from Bismarck yesterday, and intended to make Fargo this evening, having left here after nine o'clock this forenoon.

A man in New York City wants to buy 25 acres of good land not wet, at from three to five dollars an acre, and desires information as to how near Jamestown the same can be had. Parties interested can learn of writer's address at this office.

Charles Rattinger will take a hand in the life insurance business and has associated himself with Joe D. Mills for that purpose. He will act as special agent in North Dakota, of which Mr. Mills has full charge for the Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee.

Minot Journal: W. E. Mansfield is annoyed with a small boil on the end of his nose, which gives that member a compromising appearance. Wm. says he is a good republican, however, and the nose only tends to show his democratic proclivities.

There will be a regular meeting of the order of the Eastern Star Friday evening, August 9, in Masonic hall. Initiations and banquet will be the order of the evening. Every member is requested to be present. Signed Mrs. C. E. VAN DUSEN, Worthy Matron.

The new wagon scales of the Gull River Lumber company will prove a great convenience to farmers and many who desire loads weighed in that part of the city. This popular company expects to put in a large coal and wood yard, and there is no doubt as to the business that will follow.

It is not Mrs., but Miss Abraham of Casselton, who is visiting Miss Belle Klags. It is said she is not quite old enough yet to be Mrs. anybody, and is therefore perfectly justified in being "just as mad as she can be" at the Alert for classing her among the uninteresting married ladies.

Generals Crook and Warner, ex-Governor Foster of Ohio, and their clerks, of the Sioux Indian commission, passed through the city this morning in a private car attached to the Atlantic express. They have successfully completed their labors and are bound for Washington to make their official report to the Interior department.

Tower City Herald: Charley Frost says while at Spiritwood, lizards got into one camp and before they were routed 42 of the lizard family were killed. The Valley City Democrat says the lizards were ten and twelve inches long, and it was amusing to see the ladies in the night climb on top of chairs and tables, and in soprano voices sing, "Turn the rascals out."

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.

J. F. Hagerty of Menongia, Dickey county, is in the city.

E. P. Wells left today for a month's business trip to New York and other eastern cities.

R. M. Waugh, the popular cousin of John Waugh, is in the city, accompanied by his friends, Chas. Craig and J. C. Williams of Duluth.

Hon. W. Phelps of Mt. Morris, New York, a large land owner in Sutsman county, is in the city. Mr. Phelps makes a regular summer trip to Dakota, and has many old friends here.

Prof. Denny writes The Alert from Illinois that both Mrs. Denny's mother and his own are quite sick and may not survive. This may delay his return some time.

Harvesting is beginning to get under way throughout the county. Every farmer is busy getting his grain in shock. Several of the largest farmers will harvest unusually large yields for any year.

A citizen from the Fourth ward writes The Alert: It is getting to be quite a nuisance the way some people let their horses and cattle run at large about the city, especially in the Fourth ward. There are quite a number of small children in this ward, and it is not right to lock these young ones up this nice weather for the sake of pleasing some people with stock. There is some law provided for this case and should be enforced.

The Jamestown Capital is trying to shift the blame of losing the capital location on anybody's shoulders but the right ones. If it desires to censure any one, why don't it charge the delegates, Blewett, Camp and Fancher with treachery? It has accused Mr. Blewett of nearly everything else. Why don't the paper charge President Fancher, vice president of the Farmers alliance, with treachery to Jamestown's interests?

Ex-Congressman P. V. Duester and Hon. Jul W. Muehle of Milwaukee, Wis., are in the city a few days looking over the country. Mr. Duester is one of the most prominent of the public men in Wisconsin, and is an old friend and acquaintance of Postmaster Klags. Both visitors are connected with the Daily Seaboard of Milwaukee, the largest and most influential German newspaper in the state, Mr. Duester being its publisher.

The location of the capital in Jamestown would have increased the value of The Alert newspaper and its plant more than that of any single enterprise. The charge made by the Capital newspaper that The Alert was against Jamestown's interests, is too foolish for belief by unprejudiced people. The location of the capital in Jamestown has never been among the possibilities, and there are dozens of men in Jamestown who know it. The Alert is and has been at all times the consistent friend of this city, and has given our enterprises and our advantages more favorable advertising abroad and always fought for our local interests a thousand times more loyally than the vacillating newspaper which charges The Alert with treachery, and which has always fomented strife and disputes at home. This paper, the Capital, owned and controlled by a man who, it is claimed, said he would make \$100,000 out of the location of the state capital, has never said a word to encourage the scheme. Why is this? The Alert has simply told the truth about this state capital matter, and has done so in merely printing the news ahead of contemporaries—unpleasant to our people that news may have been.

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.

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

From Saturday's Daily.

W. Lenton Jr., and wife, and W. F. Lenton are in from the farm.

Hugh McGarvey, the old time railroad, is reporting satisfactory work done on the Leeds branch.

Three head of cattle and a dilapidated lumber wagon were sold by Sheriff Schmitz under mortgage foreclosure today.

Mr. Kuhn is having Contractor Biggar build a large bed-room addition to the residence he recently purchased in the Fourth ward.

Miss Bambford, who has been spending some weeks in Jamestown, the guest of Miss McCabe, left for her home in Milwaukee this afternoon.

A private dancing party, consisting of some twenty-five couples, occupied the floor of the armory until a late hour last night. Italians furnished the excellent music for the occasion.

Already those who blew the breath of life into that "indignation" meeting can't be found in the city. Public sentiment has changed very materially on this question during the past twenty-four hours, and within a week's time all good citizens will heartily regret that they sanctioned even negatively the uncalculated and ill-timed demonstration.

Bismarck Tribune: Be it said to the credit of the Jamestown delegation that they were too shrewd to be caught, with the chaff thrown out by Johnson of Nelson, in the shape of an amendment making Jamestown the capital instead of Bismarck. They knew it was not sincere and the vote proved the correctness of their conclusions.

Kirk, Allen & Hathorn are selling more headers this year than ever before in their business. The Stickle machine is the favorite. Short straw is the reason. These machines have an extra wide sickle and if kept moving can cut 35 or 40 acres a day. Geo. Phelps of Mt. Morris, New York, yesterday bought a machine for cutting the short grain on his farm near the city.

Bismarck Tribune: The Aberdeen base ball team, which has won the championship of South Dakota and is now defeating everything it meets in the north, arrived yesterday morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon met the Bismarck team

on the home grounds. The Aberdeen team has not been overestimated, for every member is a base ballist of ability and the battery of yesterday's game would have done credit to any of the country's leagues. The work of the battery will be seen in the score, which was 14 to 2, in favor of Aberdeen. The heavy batting of the visitors also aided in the result, for the Hub city men had great luck in batting the ball to uncovered portions of the field.

Scarcely a man seen today who does not regret the occurrences of last night and the display of banners accompanying the parade. Representative men like Anton Klags, Johnson Nicksen, Fredus Baldwin, L. R. Consey, C. L. Judd, W. B. S. Trimble, Mr. Haight, George Webster, Jno. S. Watson, H. B. Allen, Rev. Bradley, A. R. Hathorn, Herman Gieseler, George Wyllie, George Ingraham, R. J. Bigger, Joseph O'Leary, Philip Pickard, J. J. Eddy, A. C. McMillan, H. A. Blood, and scores of others so express themselves. The list could be indefinitely extended and the above is the result of no canvass. Many go further and denounce in warm terms the sentiment of the banners.

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

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

From Monday's Daily.

Mrs. W. G. Spiller is in town from Esler.

F. L. Wright of Kennett Pa., is at the Gladstone.

Esler is represented in the city today by L. Boulton Newbold.

Twin at 14 cents—Farmers expected to pay 18 cents at the lowest.

E. E. Lyman and wife of Pingree, dined at the Gladstone Sunday.

Delegates Camp and Blewett spent Sunday at home, returning to the capital today.

George Brewitt, the popular tailor, has been confined to a sick bed for a couple of weeks. He is now able to attend to business.

Hon. P. V. Duester, and Jul W. Muehle of Milwaukee, expect to visit Fort Totten for a few days, accompanied by Postmaster Klags.

John Waugh was in town today. His calves are "poems," according to his notion. He means the young stock out on the Peak Bayant farm.

Mr. E. J. White is at present enjoying a visit from his father and brother, who live in Illinois. They will remain his guests for several days yet.

The Alert tells the truth. No body should fear the truth. Dr. Murdoch, from Bradford, Penn., wants the paper to learn the truth about crops.

Chief Engineer Tilden of the Northern Pacific extension, is in the city, getting out ties, rails and other material for the completion of the Leeds branch.

George Purchase, accompanied by an assistant, has taken a band of twenty-five or thirty horses into Ransom county for sale to the farmers. Western stock ought to be cheap here this fall.

George Robison has taken up his summer residence with the Ahrens boys at their farm near Medina. Rob is an epicure who will make the most of country delicacies to be found at his present location.

A number of infantrymen passed through the city today, enroute from Fort Totten to Fort Omaha, to take part in the "trans-Mississippi" rifle target contest, which begins at the latter place today this week.

Territorial Secretary Richardson and Chief Clerk Byrne were guests of the Gladstone Saturday night. They were returning from Sioux Falls, where they had been to settle up the accounts of the South Dakota con. con.

D. W. Ringer had six broncho horses stray from the corral. They were taken up by John Cumber, a well known farmer near Montpelier, who came in to advertise in The Alert, but late this afternoon accidentally heard of the owner.

Lee Smith, son of C. P. Smith, arrived from the east today and will visit with the family for some time. His brother Clare Smith of Topeka Kan., is expected to arrive also in a day or two for a summer vacation. Lee was a former resident at Jamestown and has been for several years engaged as salesman for a large wholesale establishment.

Mrs. A. Irvin, a former resident of Jamestown, but of late years in the law business at Phoenix, Arizona, arrived this morning for a visit with her brother R. E. Wallace and family. Mrs. Irvin is an accomplished lady well versed in business affairs and has hosts of old friends here who will be glad to greet her again. She expects to remain several weeks and to be joined in a few days by another brother.

The new Methodist church, which is being erected at Spiritwood, is rapidly assuming proportions. It is already enclosed and it is expected that soon they will be able to hold services regularly in it. When this is completed it will be one of the two churches in Sutsman county outside of Jamestown and speaks well for the people of Spiritwood. It is to be hoped that in the near future there shall be at each little railroad town in the county other like edifices.

Supt. Chambers says that the elevators of the North Dakota and Northern Pacific companies will be opened at what ever stations there is any chance to get grain. Wherever there are two buildings in one place, his company will keep one elevator running, and at the next station the other company will keep a house open, dividing the expense and handling all the grain at the same time. Mr. Chambers says that wheat will be very smutty this year, that one can smell smut already. The price of wheat today is 64 cents.

Aberdeen's base ball club, after wiping the ground with Jamestown, Bismarck and Mandan talent in a most artistic and gentlemanly fashion, has returned

home. The members of the team are good fellows, good players, and deserve to be champions. They have a series of games arranged for the remainder of the season which promises to bring out their metal in a more satisfactory way than the dead easy games along the Northern Pacific. Luck go with them to Grand Forks, where they play today.

A meeting of the republican league of Sutsman county was held on Saturday evening. About fifty were present. In the absence of A. R. Hathorn, J. A. Frye presided. Geo. Wyllie was chosen secretary. The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the convention in Fargo August 20: Messrs. R. E. Wallace, Charles Weber and J. J. Eddy. It was decided to have a meeting Saturday evening, August 17, for the purpose of reorganization of the club, with the determination to actively participate in the campaign.

John Satterlund of Washburn, McLean county, one of the old timers on the slope and a former resident of Bismarck, was in Jamestown Saturday with Delegate Blewett. Mr. Satterlund is confident that the fine coal fields of McLean county will soon be reached by an extension of some one of the railroad systems of North Dakota. He says there is fuel enough in sight to last for years, and if transportation could be secured for it cheap enough, the fuel can be sold at extremely low rates, it is so plenty. He was a county commissioner in Burleigh county twelve years ago, and when it became necessary to drive out gamblers and raise saloon license, he had the courage to do it. He speaks highly of Captain Gleason's services in those days as a trustworthy man.

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

From Wednesday's Daily.

The city council will place an electric light on the Main street bridge.

Dr. and R. C. Thord left today, for a visit at their old home in Simcoe, Canada.

Captain Farrell stepped off the St. Paul train this afternoon. He has been making a visit home.

J. M. Bartholomew of LaMoure, a candidate for one of the new district judgeships, was bound west today.

Director Bullitt was compelled to stop over at Dickinson on account of the continued illness of Mrs. Col. Rogers.

O. A. Boynton promises to put the final blighting stroke of disapproval on "the boys" by writing his opinions of the case in "a piece of poetry."

The Cornet band gave the north side people a little music last night. The boys are impartial in their musical favors, first one side of the track and then the other.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dickey were passengers on the afternoon east-bound train, the latter going to visit friends in the east, and the former accompanying her as far as Fargo.

J. C. Lawson was "feeling as happy as a big sun flower" on account of the eight and a half pound daughter that appeared at his house today. Cigars went along with congratulations.

Hon. David Wellman was in the city on business yesterday. He is cutting grain, and came to the metropolis for a binder which was needed at once. He reports about one-third of a crop in Eddy county.

James F. Boyd and Laura V. Moore, both of Jamestown, were united in marriage at the Baptist parsonage by Rev. E. H. Teal, Saturday evening. The bride is the daughter of Merrick Moore, one of the old residents of Jamestown.

It was an unfortunate accident by which Mr. Burke, the Third avenue machine man and blacksmith, cut his left hand so badly as to disable him entirely from work. This is his busy season and the enforced idleness costs him \$5 a day.

While in the harvest field last week, a sudden whirl wind lifted a header box from one of L. C. Wade's wagons and turned the box upside down. There was a farm hand riding in the box at the time. He was covered up by the fall, but unhurt otherwise.

Faithful lovers of Cattle Queen Kate Maxwell are turning up daily. One is reported to have stood concealed while the lynching was in progress, and to have shot at the rope in hopes of cutting the body down before death occurred. It is said that Kate had an old-time lover and deep mourner in Jamestown.

There were about twenty persons in the sleeper from Grand Forks bound for the capital. Jamestown was represented by Mayor Fuller, William Lloyd, Mr. Haight, T. S. Wadsworth, E. T. Kenney, and J. C. Warnock. A large number from Fargo, Valley City and Lisbon were also in the train enroute for Bismarck with the purpose of sustaining the action of delegates in locating the public institutions. It is said that 140 were in this crowd.

Henry Sleight, who is running his own farm this year, brought some fine samples of wheat to the elevator men this morning. The grain came from his farm and shows heads unusually long and well filled out. This is the case reported all over the county. Where the straw is too short to cut almost, the heads are well filled. Wheat is ripening very unevenly, the grain in low places that held moisture maturing before that sowed on knolls or ridges which were dry until the rains came.

Delegates Rolfe and Brown, who spent Sunday at their respective homes in Benson and Wells county, went to the capital today. Both expressed the opinion that if Jamestown can't get the permanent location, they will be true to Bismarck for the interests of their own counties if for nothing else. None of the James River valley delegates, outside of our own, would favor us for anything but the permanent location. They decline, so far, to vote for any temporary buildings or temporary location at any place.

Delegate Rolfe said last night: "The

Alert's Bismarck report of the convention proceedings is the best I have read in any newspaper. The strict routine of course was not desired, and outside of that your report has presented the matters of general interest occurring there, fairly fully and readably. Reading the paper every day and knowing the facts in the case, I see nothing to give your Jamestown people any reason to censure The Alert. No other regular correspondent for any other daily paper at the capital has remained throughout the session. The Alert is enterprising, and we all read it and like it."

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

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

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

From Tuesday's Daily.

Hot again today.

Farmers keep out of town these days. Business elsewhere.

Aberdeen's ball winners beat Grand Forks 7 to 3, and Fargo 17 to 2.

A. F. Price and wife of Foreman, are among the visitors in the city.

Miss Sadie Davidson is visiting Prof. and Mrs. Clemmer of Grand Forks.

W. E. Buell and wife St. Paul, are among the guests of the Gladstone.

Mrs. Ida Schroeder and Miss Lena Abrahams, who have been visiting Miss Belle Klags the past eight days returned to Casselton today.

The Sunday school of the Congregational church will hold a picnic tomorrow, Thursday, in Mr. Elliott's grove. Friends are invited to attend.

The Fargo Sun complains that the recently reorganized band of that city, which has lately received \$600 from the citizens there, refused to turn out and play for the mass meeting last Monday night.

C. T. Hills has bought 100 sheep to put out on shares. He says that if the venture don't pay, The Alert will be responsible for its booming the sheep industry is what induced Mr. Hills to become this much of a stockman.

A fine rain of two hours duration visited this locality this morning, greatly refreshing vegetation. It will also assist millet in maturing, but will do no particular good to wheat, as most of the grain is ripening very fast.

Ex-Mayor Thos. B. Lloyd and daughter Mary have returned to Jamestown after spending some months at Philadelphia, and other Pennsylvania points. They were greeted by hosts of old friends today, who are pleased to see them again.

A new and commodious Catholic church edifice is being built at Carrington by the parishioners of Foster county. H. C. Hotchkiss of Jamestown, has the contract. The building will be 24x42 feet and a creditable little church.

Boils and pimples and other affections arising from impure blood may appear at this season, when the blood is heated. Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause of these troubles by purifying, vitalizing, and enriching the blood, and at the same time it gives strength to the whole system.

Percy Trubshaw, the active and enterprising publisher of the Cooperstown Courier, was in the metropolis last night on business. Mr. Trubshaw reports a red-hot political condition in Griggs county. The straight republican delegation, headed by Hon. R. C. Cooper, the patron of the town and bonanza farmer, will go to Fargo seeking to be seated as the republican delegates of Griggs county. The contestants are also a strong faction. The Cooper delegation is in favor of Alfred Dickey, and Steele county delegates will be inclined to stay with their Griggs county neighbor in this respect.

John Coulin, one of the pioneer residents of Towner county, is in Jamestown on his way from Duluth, where he has resided for several years past, to his farm in the fertile Mounvaise coulee valley. Mr. Coulin came to Dakota from the west, having been in Montana prior to and during that interesting period of all western communities when the old frontier civilization is being swept out of existence by eastern immigration, led by railroads, and relates entertainingly many interesting events through which he has passed. He was very near the tragic scene of action when Gen. Custer was killed in the Little Big Horn valley, and went over the battle field a day or two after the engagement, securing a number of blood-stained trophies.

It is said that the business men and others will be bled here for the support of the Daily Capital again. Jamestown has about as much need for two daily papers as Arctic station. This is the same old scheme to run the paper before election, bulldoze candidates and make people put up for it. Also to give an opportunity for a few disappointed persons to covertly attack good citizens for one reason or another, which they are too cowardly to do openly. The Alert runs a daily year in and year out, all through hard times, and at little or no profit. If the business men and others who are interested in the continued advertising and welfare of this place, have any favors to confer, they should be given to the paper which does this, and not to an intermittent publication, which jumps into the field only when an election is in sight and somebody is to be bled. Stand by the people who stand by you.

Is Consumption Incurable?

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

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



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

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

Advertised Letters.

List of uncalled for letters in the post office at Jamestown, Dakota, for the week ending August 12, 1889.

LADIES.

Bump, Miss Janet 2.

Pearson, Miss Dora V.

GENTLEMEN.

Ball, Bert

Cuddeback, E. E.

Fruneau, Albert

Peck, Charles B.

Schultz, Wm

Thiery, Michael

Becker, D. O.

Dodd, M.

Maxfield, P. W.

Panko, Wm

Service, John

Thibbitts, Geo E

If not called for within 14 days, will be sent to the dead letter office. In calling for these letters, please say advertised and give date.

A. KLAGS, P. M.

Still Boring for Water

Moorhead city authorities are still boring deeper in their artesian well. The geologists say there is no show for water, judging from the granite formation the present depth, 1,800 feet, indicates. The mayor and council are soliciting assistance from the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads for further prosecution of the work. J. J. Hill has given \$1,000, personally, and says his road, the Manitoba, will duplicate the sum if it is needed.

The Northern Pacific will sell round trip tickets to Milwaukee to those wishing to attend the 23rd annual encampment of the G. A. R., at \$20.70. Tickets will be on sale Aug. 21st to 27th, inclusive; good until Sept. 5th. By depositing tickets with Mr. A. F. Merrill, joint agent at Milwaukee terminating at Milwaukee, these tickets will be extended for return passage to September 30, 1889.

Electric Bitters.

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

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. Sulphur springs failed. 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 did not improve any. I was then advised to try the 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 washing with the Cuticura Soap and rubbing in the Cuticura. One bottle of Cuticura Resolvent being used. They have proved successful in every case where 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 K. MEYER, American House, Hagenburg, 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, sores, scales and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG and CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 10 illustrations, and 10 testimonials.

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

Pains and Weakness. Of females is instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.