

JAMESTOWN WEEKLY ALERT.

VOL XIII

JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA THURSDAY AUGUST 22 1889

NO 2

GROWING UNCERTAINTY.

Nobody Seems able to Call the Turn on the Gubernatorial Nomination.

Miller of Richland, now in the Field and His Friends Claim 120 Votes.

The Convention Rapped to Order Promptly at Two O'clock this Afternoon.

Cochrane Chairman.

FARGO, Aug. 21.—[Special]—The republican convention which will nominate North Dakota's first set of state officers was called to order a few minutes after two o'clock.

The convention at once proceeded to elect a temporary organization. Cochran, of Grand Forks, and Williams, of Bismarck, were placed in nomination for temporary chairman, the former being elected. The vote was taken by a roll call of counties, and resulted: Cochrane 131, Williams 90. At this time it is hard to tell just exactly what this means, but it looks very favorable to Miller, for governor, though even his most sanguine supporters don't claim that he can command all the votes cast for Cochrane. The fight on the credential committee is now in progress. The excitement is intense.

FARGO, August 20.—[Special]—Last night the city was full of politicians. Every man at the leading hotels has been engaged. The hotel accommodations of the entire city will be taxed to their utmost limit.

Among the candidates and notables who are already on the ground are ex-Governor Ordway, Messrs. Alfred Dickey, Johnson Nickens, Waldo M. Potter, H. C. Hansborough and Hy. W. Lord, congressional candidates, John Flittie, who stands a good chance of being secretary of state, Johnny Bray, who will likely be state auditor, Judge Levisse, who wants to go on the supreme bench, P. J. McCumber of Wahpeton, Judge Sebring of New Rockford, and many others of less repute.

The convention will pass resolutions of some character pledging the delegates and the nominees to support the constitution, but just how strong they can be made is not yet evident. No man who will not heartily do this will be likely to get a place on the state ticket. The republicans now here are thoroughly conversant with the play of the demagogue at Bismarck and say the opposition to the constitution springs from a democratic source. They say the position of the democrats is that the republican state ticket will be elected and that the defeat of the constitution will serve to keep the "republican horde" out in the cold for a while longer, and this, the democrats say, is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. There is a great deal of uncertainty about the result of the nominating ballots. Allen's friends claim he will have a majority on the first ballot. The general himself feels secure and don't evince much of a disposition to enter into combines. There is said to be dissatisfaction among the Cass county delegates, and there is a rumor afloat to the effect that there will be a break from Allen after the third ballot, should that number be necessary, in which event we will see—what we shall see.

It is early yet for combinations. The schemers have all day and all night in which to put their slates and delegations together. Combination will undoubtedly control the nominations. But nobody seems able to call the turn on the make-up of the combine. In our territorial life, North Dakota has always stood solid against South Dakota. Now she has a contest within her own borders and the perplexity of the situation is increased by the uncertainty as to how localities will combine. The James River valley delegates will probably be a unit, and so also will the Missouri slope, but the delegates from the Red are split up. It is claimed tonight that if the field can be consolidated against Allen, it can organize and control the convention. Many of the delegates are holding their peace and opinions and preparing to leap on the band wagon when it comes along—and this is another element in the prevailing uncertainty.

The congressional candidates are Lord and Hansborough from Ramsey county, each with a contesting delegation—Lounsbury from the territory at large, Potter from LaMoore, and Spencer of Walsh. They all have a "sure thing" but there is an excellent opening for a well groomed dark horse and he may be trotted out.

Booker of Pembina, is thought to be pretty sure of the nomination for state treasurer, but Lyon of Mandan has the entire Missouri slope behind him.

Flittie and Bray seem to be pretty sure of the nominations as secretary of state and state auditor respectively.

Corliss and Wallin are probably certain of nomination as supreme court judges. Judge Nickens is a strong candidate and may be the other man although there are other strong men in the field. Judge Levisse of Trail is a candidate and so also will be Judge Bartholomew of LaMoore, if there is no show for Potter for congress.

The farmers will be given the lieutenant governorship. Scott of Barnes, and Stevens of Ransom, are going after the attorney generalship. Both played the same element at Bismarck, but it is thought that Stevens has the call.

The farmers will probably be given two of the railroad commissioners, and Andrew Stotson of Richland county, and John Van Dusen of Tappen, will probably be the two. D. S. Dodds of Lakota, is making a wrestle for one of these \$2,000 berths.

ARGUS DISH-UPS.

Vis a vis are seated two gentlemen as popularly known for their genial fellowship as for their many other genuine qualities. The one is Attorney General Johnson Nickens, who during the war was a newsboy in the Army of the Potomac—the other Hon. Alfred Dickey, of Stutsman, who prides himself on having carried a musket throughout the war and raises his dexter finger in threatening gesture whenever he is addressed by a military title. Dickey is deservedly popular and will receive the first vote of Stutsman for governor, but he is not regarded in any sense a candidate for the nomination.

Comely Bob Wallace descended on Fargo last night—not like one from the muddy confines of the Jim river—but as a bird of heavenly plumage, fair, who from some loftier height came down, and gazes upon the mundane sphere—perched aloft—to see what lay beneath. Bob is a stayer.

Col. W. R. Kellogg, who believes in the theory that a good name is better to be chosen than great riches, is here to represent that lively and ever alert Jamestown Alert.

F. B. Fancher, of Jamestown, the distinguished president of the late convention, who desires a good place on the ticket, is at the Columbia.

Capt. William Gleason, of Jamestown, is in the city. He came to take care of his old colonel, Lounsbury, if he falls in the fight.

Governor Dickey sounds well. His hosts are quartered at the Columbia. The James River Valley is solid for him.

FARGO, Aug. 20.—[Special]—The political atmosphere is murky and things decidedly uncertain. The delegates have nearly all arrived, and as many visitors as delegates have come with them. The hotels, as a consequence, are crowded to the hilt, and cots will be needed before the convention is over.

All the old war horses are on the ground. The talk is of combines and rumored stampedes, but nothing definite has, at this hour, developed itself. General Allen has been losing strength all day. Not so much on account of outside pressure as from the kickers on the Cass county delegation. It was given out that these 26 men would vote for Allen to the last ditch, but only two or three have today made good this prediction. One of these, and a tower of strength for the general, is big and husky John Haggart. He is doing all any one man can do to hold Allen's forces in line. Several of the delegates are said to be secret candidates for offices themselves, and if the general is defeated, the result will be from bad management in the selection of his own delegates, as he had the machine all his own way. Cass county is peculiar in this respect. When the delegates found that Allen's 26 votes were a little shaky, they saw a chance to begin on some other tack to start a combine. Hansbrough wants to get his delegation seated, and Allen's men are reported as "agin" him. A report tonight is that Hansbrough, Miller, of the Dwight farm, Judge Nickens, some kickers from Cass, on Allen and a number of Jim river delegates, have formed the first pronounced combine of the day. Jud LaMoore's Pembina delegation is said to be kicking over the traces. F. B. Fancher is working hard for John Miller as the farmer's man for governor, and in the combine Fred is spoken of for lieutenant governor. Of course this would put Hansbrough in congress and Nickens on the bench. Miller's friends held a meeting tonight which has been advertised all day. The result will be to strengthen him and accelerate the cohesion of the necessary parties in the combine.

THE MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE was a success. There were over 120 representatives present. Col. Plummer got the enthusiasm going in one of his inimitable speeches. The purposes of the league were embodied in stirring resolutions, declaring that all members would aid in the republican campaign, foster harmony and unite factions. A state organization was adopted and the honor of the first presiding descended from the shoulders of Judge Gupitill of Fargo, as the first officer of the territorial league and fell on those of Hon. F. A. Sebring of New Rockford. J. A. Frye of Stutsman, is on the executive committee. The league is all right and will be a power in the campaign.

THE LAWYERS ORGANIZE.

The lawyers formed a bar association today to further the interests of the profession. No political complexion was given it. Democrats and republicans

alike are members and all matters that might have arisen furthering the candidacy of any attorneys for judgeship were studiously suppressed. Fredrus Baldwin of Jamestown, was elected president, C. F. Amidon, Fargo, secretary. Mr. Hewitt of Jamestown, is on the executive committee.

THE EDITORS MEETING.

The members of the North Dakota Press association met at the Columbia hotel today and found themselves in no very pleasant humor. The legislative committee was increased to nine members, not yet appointed. The action of the con. con. in fixing so niggardly a sum as \$10 for the publication of the constitution was vigorously condemned; also the course in advocating the same by Delegates Miller of Cass, Johnson of Nelson, and Scott of Barnes. The press association will be on deck to cope with the new law makers and see that the right thing is done for their interests if possible. The annual meeting and picnic is fixed at Devils Lake for June 16, 1890.

Johnson of Lakota is making a great talk about the iniquity of the constitution as prepared, and promises to take the stump to urge its being voted down. Men here claim that North Dakota will not get into the Union in two years if congress overtures are refused this time.

Mr. Dickey has been making good headway all day. He is active and his friends are vigilant. He has gained steadily all day, and his courteous conversation and that of his friends towards General Allen is known to the general's friends. Mr. Dickey holds the balance of power tonight, and is regarded as a promising candidate. The Stutsman delegation elected J. A. Frye chairman and agreed to vote as a unit.

THE SITUATION AT 11:30 P. M.

The meeting called for furthering the Miller boom was largely attended, and is said to have been quite enthusiastic. They claim 120 votes pledged as the result. It will require 110 to organize. Out of the above number claimed there were a number of contestants, who could vote only when admitted, to make it count. This combine is making the old timers get action, and some tall rustling is now going on. Allen's friends are feeling the effects of the Miller business, and on the lines indicated by the above, the fight of the convention will most likely be waged. No one is named for either permanent or temporary chairman, and the Miller men say nothing, but his nomination is desired, and that they are content to leave the balance of the nominations to the convention.

The convention meets at two p. m. There are some seven contests to be decided. A sharp fight will occur on the credentials committee. It is supposed that not much besides organization will be accomplished tomorrow.

It is said that the Cass county men will present a new name for governor if Allen's chances get too small for profitability clinging to him.

The Miller men will present P. J. McCumber of Wahpeton for temporary chairman, and the Allen men will present E. A. Williams of Bismarck.

ARGUS CLIP.

In the reporters notes of convention matters—it was intimated that Hon. Alfred Dickey was not a gubernatorial candidate—for all there was in it. Mr. Dickey is an old soldier, bang up republican and his delegation do not like the intimation. The Argus intends to be eminently fair with every candidate.

J. W. Cloes of Jamestown, the first grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Dakota, is within the gates of the city to inspect the jewels.

Hon. B. S. Russell of Jamestown, a pioneer of Dakota, whose friends are legion, was enjoying the stirring scenes around the city last night.

"Just Where it Should be."

Mandan Pioneer: The final and best work of the constitutional convention was to adopt a clause giving the legislature power to enact a gross earnings law if they deem it desirable. The law, if enacted, will not provide for gross earnings in lieu of lands, but the tax will be in lieu of a tax on right of way, buildings and property used in the operation of the road. It may be that the legislature will determine that it will be better to assess railroad property as other property is assessed. But the fact remains that in those states where gross earnings laws are permitted, they are the most popular and are in general force.

The value of a house can be easily estimated. A stock of goods, also, is of so tangible a nature and its general value is so well known and so easily ascertained that the assessor's work is easily done. But the right of way, franchise and other personal property of a railroad company are so unlike other property, that it is next to impossible to get a fair and equitable valuation set upon it. The matter is now just where it should be—in the hands of the legislature.

Manna on Trees.

Grand Rapids correspondence LaMoore Chronicle: There is manna this summer on the leaves in such quantities that it stands in drops. It is the kind that is formed during the night and it mostly disappears after the sun falls upon it. The Arabs collect it from among the twigs and leaves, boil it and put it away in leather bags to be eaten like honey, and is considered a delicate article of food with them. Manna is the concrete

juice of several species of ash. The juice spontaneously exudes in the summer months from the punctures made by an insect.

Damaged by Wind.

The sky early last evening bore an ominous look and it may be that reports will bear out the destruction which its appearance portended. George Case, who resides about six miles down the valley, came into the city early this morning and reported that an infant cyclone visited his neighborhood last evening between 7:30 and 8 o'clock. The wind made a pile of refuse of his substantial barn, 24x60 feet in dimensions, worked destruction to two header boxes and a binding machine and damaged his house somewhat.

Mr. Case did not know how wide the sweep of the storm was, nor did he ascertain whether any of his neighbors had suffered similarly.

A Colonization Scheme.

The McLean County Mail, in speaking of the recent visit of B. S. Russell of this city, and Gen. Woodhull of New York, to the northwest Missouri country, says of the latter:

He represents and is at the head of a company that is under contract with the Northern Pacific railroad for the purchase of several hundred thousand acres of land. The contract is of such a nature that there shall be purchased each year 100,000 acres, until the amount contracted for is exhausted, the land to be taken in one contiguous block, one township after another in the original grant to the railroad by the government. Under this contract Gen. Woodhull's company has already become the possessor of 100,000 acres, purchased last January, in the counties of Eddy, Foster, LaMoore and others, and following their contract they will, this coming January, purchase 100,000 acres more, a portion of which, at least it is hoped, will be in the county of McLean.

The object of the company over which Gen. Woodhull presides is the colonization of the land under which their contract runs. They are not buying up this land for speculation, or to hold unimproved, but are purchasing it from first hands for the purpose of putting settlers upon it.

"Dakota Dots."

A scarcity of harvest hands is reported from the north shore of Devils Lake.

Petitions to congress for an appropriation for sinking artesian wells are being circulated in Dickey county.

It is charged that some South Dakota papers are advertising certain towns for the capital and fighting the same candidates in their editorial columns.

South Dakota exchanges state that ex-Governor Church has been placed at the head of Huron's campaign committee in the fight for the capital of South Dakota.

The last and final slate agreed upon by the old politicians for South Dakota is as follows: Mellette for governor; G. C. Moody and R. F. Pettigrew, United States senators; John R. Gamble and Charles T. McCoy for congress.

Tower City Herald: The office canine of the Herald has gone to fertilize the soil. He was getting too much bark to be pleasant and was converted into a shot receiver. The Herald is for harmony—we have set an example—and a dog-gone good one—let it be imitated.

Ellendale Commercial: C. J. Applequist has invented an anti-friction hub which he is procuring a patent for. It consists of a number of steel rollers so placed in the hub as to take off nearly all friction, and will avoid the necessity of applying any lubrication. It can be applied to carriages, heavy wagons, plow cutters and many parts of farming machinery, and railroad carriages and cars.

Churches Ferry Sun: R. L. Lee, agent for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator company at this place, received notice this week that the elevator here would not be opened to receive grain this fall, and that he would be given charge of the company's elevator at Kindred, a station on the Manitoba road about twenty miles southwest of Fargo. He left Thursday for his new location.

Rapid City Journal: Dr. D. W. Flick has on exhibition a piece of white quartz which certainly is a freak of nature. The doctor has been examining the rock with a glass for free gold, and was somewhat amazed to find printed on it the figures 8, 0, 0, as plainly as though they had been put there with type. Quite a number of people examined the rock. The figures are very small and it requires a strong glass to bring them out, but when such a glass is used they are plain and clear cut, reading 800 as plain as though printed.

Sturgis Record: Adjutant O'Connor states that the troops at Meade expect daily to be called out to prevent trespass and squatting on the Sioux reservation west of the 102nd meridian. Troops from the Missouri river posts will cover the ground east of that meridian.

Churches Ferry Sun: The report which comes from the Jamestown & Northern extension all indicate that the road will be built to Dunsmuir this fall. The route has been surveyed and grading is expected to commence as soon as the road is completed between Minnewakan and Leeds. The work of laying iron will commence about the twentieth.

ALLEN WITHDRAWS.

Cass County and the Opposition to Miller Unite on Tyler of Fargo.

A History of the Great Skirmish for the Temporary Organization.

The Credential Committee Hearing the Contests and not Ready to Report.

The Fargo Convention.

FARGO, Aug. 21.—[Special]—This has been a busy and tempestuous day. The Miller men were up early and feeling good. Their combine was 130 pledged, without any contestants. The feeling that Gen. Allen was a load too heavy for farmers and a keen desire to have a farmer representative in the governor's chair made converts to the Miller side very easily. John Haggart and Alex McKenzie were the only ones really putting in hard work for Allen. The other delegates were cold or hostile. No recruits could be drummed up for Allen. The statement that Cass county had to get outsiders to keep her own men in line was true—or looked so.

Vice President Fancher has worked unremittingly and got a big vote for his friend Miller. To do this Pembina county, which wanted Booker for treasurer, Grand Forks county, which wanted Bray and Corliss, and Walsh, which desires Spencer for congress, had to combine. This with Richland, Nelson, Benson, Dickey, Eddy and several of the smaller counties with largely farmer delegations, made up a total of 131 votes—21 more than enough to elect a temporary chairman, and which was the test of strength on the part of the candidates for governor.

The Missouri slope, Stutsman, LaMoore, Cass, with Barnes straddle of the fence, formed Allen's main strength. Ninety votes was the amount of it, and when the Miller men elected John Cochrane, a young attorney from Grand Forks county, as temporary chairman it looked very dark for Allen.

Cochrane made a neat little speech. He is a young fellow and was nominated as a representative young republican, by McCumber of Richland. Judge Cochrane without any embarrassment whatever, pulled the list of credentials committee out of his pocket and coolly proceeded to announce them. There was some cheering when he did this and a good natured laugh got possession of the convention. Col. Plummer smoothed out another wrinkle by soliciting consideration for the fellows who were on the outside in contested delegations—hoped they would be treated well as he was in sympathy with them, for he had nearly always been of and among them.

The convention adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow. The six contests will occupy a good deal of the committee's time tonight. The Ramsey contest is a bitter one. The Miller men became aware of the weakness of Allen and the necessity of getting this Ramsey vote at about the same time and, it is said, have promised to send Hansbrough to congress if they win. Walsh county was coaxed in by the promise to send Spencer to the same place, and this inability to deliver goods is being discovered tonight by the Spencer and Jud LaMoore men—and the multiplicity of promises and scarcity of deliverable merchandise generally.

In the vote today Stutsman county delegates, after finding both of their candidates outside of the pale of winning possibilities, voted with the Allen men as a unit. Fancher's friends did not take the boys into his deal and, after Mr. Dickey had pulled out, they had nothing to lose by standing by Gen. Allen and did so to a man. It is needless to say that Judge Nickens did not stand a ghost of a snow with the Fancher people particularly.

A NEW DEAL.

Since the convention adjourned after re-convening for a few minutes this evening, there has been a sudden change in the complexion of affairs. Miller men were and are still confident of ultimate success; but a new candidate, backed by the united strength of Cass county, is in the field to contest the result tomorrow. This gentleman is Hon. E. S. Tyler, ex-public examiner and a resident of Cass county for the past fifteen years. He is a farmer and grain buyer and very popular. Gen. Allen withdrew from the fight and the Cass delegation voted as a unit to support Tyler. A deal is reported to have been made by them and their following with Jud LaMoore and the Walsh county men. Spencer is booked for congress and a Booker for treasurer. It looks like a sturdy combine. Stutsman men and the slope exiles are eager to help

them out, and the ball is now rolling rapidly. Tyler will make a hard fight and will receive enthusiastic support. What other portions of the state have appeared from obscurity are not yet announced.

There is something a little singular about Tyler's candidacy. He is the last man thought of and yet one of the strongest. Dick Tyler of Fargo, is interested in the Dwight farm, of which John Miller is manager, and is cousin of E. S. Tyler. Dick is for Miller. Dwight of New York, is here steering Miller's canvas in person—or assisting others.

The convention tomorrow will be full of sudden surprises, and the game called cinch will receive a different interpretation than it was supposed this afternoon. The Allen managers die hard, and are good fighters—old hands at the business.

The Miller men claim they will be as solid tomorrow as they were today. They are claiming recruits tonight. The cry is started that "Tyler is an Edwards man," and "that is enough to kill him," they say. However, if Cass delegates think otherwise, and the combination now crystallizing holds, it won't make any difference.

The Bismarck republican club bought linen dusters today and made a sensational and stirring parade to the convention hall.

THE ROUTINE.

Gen. Allen, as chairman of the republican central committee, called the convention to order at 2:25 p. m. After a short speech by the general, H. F. Miller of Fargo, nominated E. A. Williams of Bismarck, for temporary chairman; P. J. McCumber of Wahpeton, nominated Judge Cochrane. The following vote by counties shows how Cochrane was elected:

For Cochrane—Barnes 5; Benson, Bottineau, Dickey, Eddy, Foster 1, Grand Forks, Kidder, LaMoore, McHenry, McIntosh, Nelson, Pembina, Pierce, Richland, Rolette, Steele, 3; Sargent, Trail, 3; Walsh and Wells, 10, total, 131. For Williams—Barnes 5; Barleigh, Buford, Billings, Cass, Emmons, Foster, 2; Hettinger, LaMoore, Logan, Morion, McLean, Mercer, Oliver, Stark, Stutsman, Steele, 2; Sargent, Trail, 10, total, 90.

There were contesting delegations from Cavalier, Griggs, Ramsey, Towner, Ransom and Ward, and the vote of these counties were not cast. The delegations from Barnes, Foster, Steele and Trail split—divided their votes between the two candidates.

On taking the chair, Judge Cochrane made a few remarks and then pulled a slip of paper from his pocket and read the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

A. Roberts of Walsh; W. D. McClintock of McHenry; N. Davis of Richland; O. W. Francis of Cass; C. L. Holmes of Stutsman; John Steadman of Pembina; W. J. Anderson of Grand Forks; Andrew Helgeson of Sargent, and J. H. Boyle of Dickey.

ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

W. F. Ball of Cass; P. J. McCumber of Richland; W. N. Steele of Rolette; George P. Harvey of Walsh, and George B. Winship of Grand Forks.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

W. J. Kneeshaw of Pembina; R. H. Hankinson of Richland; H. J. Rowe of Cass; W. H. Ellis of Dickey; and M. N. Johnson of Nelson county.

Adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

Reconvened at 7:30 and adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

The credential committee elected W. J. Anderson of Grand Forks chairman and went into session about half past three. The uncontested delegations have been passed upon but the six contests are taking up a great deal of time.

Creston's Blue Grass Palace.

CRESTON, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The blue grass palace is entirely completed and rapidly receiving consignments of exhibits from the different counties of Southwest Iowa. The yards and the depot are choked with freight and great activity prevails in getting out goods. The illuminations in the city are elaborate. They will present a gorgeous appearance. The city is prepared to entertain unlimited crowds. The exposition will be formally opened Aug. 23 by Governor Larrabee.

Duluth and Winnipeg.

DULUTH, Aug. 20.—The Duluth and Winnipeg will soon establish an office in this city, and in December the headquarters of the road will be opened here. The reports are that soon after December 15 regular trains will be running on road between Duluth and the Mississippi river. There is plenty of money raised to build the road to the Mississippi river without selling bonds, and negotiations are completed for the sale of bonds to finish the line to the Red River valley after the division to Itaska is built.

Called to Missouri.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—Prof. Edward D. Porter, for nine years professor of theoretical and practical agriculture in the University of Minnesota, and director of the state agricultural experiment station since its organization, has been unanimously elected dean of the college for agriculture of the University of Missouri and director of the experiment station of that state. Prof. Porter has accepted the appointment and will enter upon the duties immediately.

Crushing Crete by Numbers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Porte has decided to increase the Turkish military force in Crete to 30,000.

How to Keep the Hair Glossy, Healthy and Handsome—Combs Should Be Used Sparingly—Simple Recipes That Will Add Greatly to Man and Woman's Comfort. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and so is a rich mass of hair on a woman's head. Even if nature has denied her other gifts, this one will make her lovely, for 'tis woman's crowning glory. The German and Breton women have beautiful hair as a rule. Among American people, strange to say, a really good head of hair is the exception. One cannot imagine why this should be, but scan a room full of men and women and you will be assured. Perhaps a few hints on the care of the hair may be welcome. Let the first great requisite be cleanliness. The epidermis of the scalp, like that of the body, is constantly being thrown off and must be removed, while the glands of the scalp, particularly the oil glands, are very active, pouring out their secretions, which spread through the hair by capillary attraction, serving to lubricate and keep them in a glossy condition, but at the same time rendering them liable to catch dust and floating particles. THE EFFECTS OF WATER. The very best methods of keeping the scalp and hair clean and in a good condition is frequent brushing with a soft brush. A celebrated hair dresser says: "You cannot brush the scalp too much or the hair too little." This is a better rule to follow than to spend money for pomades, etc., many of which are highly injurious, and result in harm where good was expected. Persons whose hair is kept short, as with children and men, derive a lasting benefit from plunging the head in a basin of cold water every morning and then rubbing the scalp briskly with a coarse towel. Under ordinary circumstances frequent brushing is sufficient to keep the hair and scalp clean and in good condition. Washing need be indulged in only once a month, while persons whose occupations expose them to the influence of dust and dirt, as well as those having by nature excessively oily scalps, must wash the hair more frequently. Try the following German prescription and you will be repaid: Wash the head thoroughly once a week with the beaten yolk of an egg; rubbing it well into the scalp, then rinsing with plenty of water. This renders the hair soft and shiny. This formula may be improved by adding half a teaspoon of ammonia, a tablespoonful each of oil of bergamot and white castile soap, a teaspoonful of powdered borax and a quart of rain water. It to be thoroughly mixed and kept in a covered jar for a monthly washing of the head. Those having long hair, and who have great trouble in drying it, should braid the hair in several braids; this will also keep it from tangling; dry it thoroughly with coarse towels, and sit in the sun or by the fire until quite dry. If any good natured person will fan your hair dry, so much the better. Persons who are liable to colds should never venture out of doors when the hair is at all moist. Many contract neuralgia by such carelessness. Water, if allowed to dry on the hair, promotes decomposition of the natural oil, giving rise to a disagreeable odor. To assist in drying long hair after washing, dip a brush into powdered starch, brushing thoroughly in and through the hair, and then brush out again. For those desiring a nice dressing for the hair, a little perfumed cosmoline answers the purpose best, as it does not become rancid. Do not forget in dressing the hair that the true use of the comb should be remembered, which is to separate the individual hairs from each other, to prevent matting, and to make the "part;" it should never be used to scrape the scalp in order to relieve itching sensations. The fine comb must be used very sparingly. Troublesome diseases of the skin often are the result of too great use of the comb. VALUABLE HINTS. Keep children's hair, especially boys', closely cut. With girls, after the hair has been allowed to grow long, it is better not to cut it, for good authority says that the hair never afterward grows to the length it would otherwise have attained. "Crimping" the hair over hot irons or pencils soon causes it to break. This is not of so much importance with young girls, as the hair will grow again; but in the case of older women, whose hair is beginning to "thin," it only hastens the fall of what remains, and causes baldness of the forehead and temples. The use of soap, where bandoline does not prove sufficient to preserve the desired shape of the crimps, is injurious. If it must be used, however, get the very best white castile soap, as it contains less alkali than others. Dyeing the hair, whatever may be the inducements, is ever an unsatisfactory procedure. One cannot conceal the ravages of time so easily, and no one is in reality deceived. It is certainly a loss of dignity, for every one smiles at the thought of would be youthful people whom one sees with the complexion of a peach melting into "crows' feet" at the corners of the eyes, and through whose random locks can be seen a play of iridescent coloring. Apart from all this, these dyes are very injurious, often affecting the eyesight. A little ammonia or tincture of cantharides acts as a mild stimulant. Rubbing the scalp with a raw onion is said to be beneficial, with afterwards a touch of honey put on, but from forty to fifty strokes night and morning with the brush is best of all. This will also develop the arm muscles. Dress the hair in whatever style suits you best without following fashion's behest. Do not comb it up to the top of the head so that you almost take the roots along.—Cor. Boston Globe.

Proceedings of board of county commissioners in session at 10 o'clock a. m., August 15, 1889. Board met at 10 o'clock a. m. Present, Commissioners Eddy and Woodbury, Commissioner Eddy in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. On motion the following road certificates were ordered cancelled and warrants issued for same: Certificate No 36, R district No 4, Wm Hooper, 815 20 Certificate No 35, R district No 4, Frank Keeler, 8 00 Certificate No 34, R district No 4, De Barton, 3 57 Certificate No 27, R district No 4, Chas Plowe, 8 00 Certificate No 22, R district No 4, Wm Constant, 9 05 Certificate No 10, R district No 8, John Mahoney, 3 20 Certificate No 31, R district No 4, O G Brekke, 30 00 Certificate No 28, R district No 4, M O Brekke, 11 20 Certificate No 33, R district No 4, O G Brekke, 47 40 Certificate No 32, R district No 4, O G Brekke, 64 00 Certificate No 10, R district No 11, D H Fowler, 16 00 Certificate No 5, R district No 14, H M Shaver, 9 60 Certificate No 20, R district No 12, Geo Spangler, 4 50 Certificate No 19, R district No 12, A Lawrence, 4 00 Certificate No 7, R district No 12, Wm Jolliffe, 11 20 Certificate No 4, R district No 12, John Jones, 6 40 Certificate No 2, R district No 12, James Price, 4 90 Certificate No 10, R district No 10, James Herbert, 28 80 Certificate No 30, R district No 4, Chas Davis, 28 50 Certificate No 29, R district No 4, James M Smith, 28 50 Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

Board met at 2 o'clock p. m. Present, a full board. On motion the following bills were allowed: Bill of Geo W Kartz, destroying wild mustards, \$ 34 70 Bill of Egan & Gleason, lumber, district No 7, 89 Bill of Gull River Lumber Co., lumber for bridges, 112 90 Bill of James E Herbert, viewing road and mileage, 5 80 Bill of David Botsford, viewing road and mileage, 5 80 Bill of Clarence Selvidge, viewing road and mileage, 5 80 Bill of Gieseler, Blewett & Co., material for bridges, 8 40 Bill of The Fair, provisions to M Vanderhevel, 9 25 Bill of A M Clough, lowering well and repairing pump, court house, 10 00 Bill of Edward Beaumont, 20 days labor, Pingree bridge, 55 00 Bill of Churchill & Webster, sturgeon, 84 00 Bill of Jas A Buchanan, services and mileage, 7 20 Bill of George D Barnard & Co., blanks and books, 78 80 Bill of The Alert, printing and stationery, 86 65 Bill of Pioneer Publishing Co., printing, 58 40 Bill of Jamestown Capital, printing, 49 00 Bill of Johnson Nickens, insurance court house, 100 00 The report of viewers appointed to locate road commencing on section 33, township 141, range 62, and extending to southeast corner of section 2, township 140, range 62, was presented, and on motion was accepted and road established in accordance therewith. On motion communication of John Reid and others with reference to the division of Durham precinct was received and ordered placed on file. Board adjourned until 10 o'clock, a. m. September 2, 1889. Attest: WM. W. GRAVES, County Auditor.

Treatment of Cancer. There appears to prevail among the laity a belief that the cure of cancer is seldom effected by the use of the knife, and that, when it is used, the disease is quite certain to reappear. At the recent congress of German surgeons a number of them told of the after results of operations for the removal of cancers from the tongue and throat. In one instance the whole tongue was removed from a patient twenty years ago, and the cancer never returned. Another patient first had the left side of his tongue removed, and, as the disease reappeared, he was again operated upon and the other side taken out. That was between five and six years ago, and yet since that time he has remained perfectly well. Professor Luster, of Berlin, presented a case of carcinoma of the tongue upon which he operated ten years ago, and which has not returned since. Professor Von Bergmann exhibited two patients: one was a case operated upon two years previously, and the other four years before; the disease had not returned. As for carcinoma of the throat, several patients were presented who had had the entire larynx removed, and now, several years after the operation, there had been no signs of a recurrence of the disease.—Boston Herald.

DAKOTA VETERANS WILL GO. The charging of regular tariff rates by the railroads will not prevent a big attendance at Milwaukee of G. A. R. veterans from both North and South Dakota. The old soldiers are growing older, and the possibility of attending encampments will soon be past with most of the comrades. Therefore let all go while they can. Show up in large numbers from Dakota at Milwaukee on the 27th, and go in for a good time. The Sioux Falls Press claims to have received a fig from a gentleman living near that city, which was grown and ripened out of doors, in Dakota. The Press failed to add the last two words, however.

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by Peter Nickelsen against Frank Baker for failure to comply with laws to timber culture entry No. 1033, dated May 14, 1889, upon the southeast quarter section 18, township 138, range 62, in Stutsman county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Frank Baker broke about twenty acres on said tract during the season of 1888, and that nothing more has been done on said tract that is to say: The land has never been cultivated, or trees, seeds or cuttings as required by law, or otherwise. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register. Nickens & 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 Rosalia Caffarena and Giuseppe Caffarena, her husband, mortgagors, to J. W. Smith, mortgagee, dated the 1st day of November, 1886, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Stutsman, territory of Dakota, on the 2nd day of November, 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book 9 of mortgages, pages 245 and 246, on which there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of nine hundred and ninety-four and 45/100 dollars (\$994.45) for taxes on the property hereinafter described for the further sum of twenty-eight and 45/100 dollars (\$28.45) for interest thereon from said date to date of payment, and the said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument in writing duly executed and delivered by the said J. W. Smith to N. H. Galusha, dated the 27th day of January, 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Stutsman county, Dakota, territory, on the 10th day of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book E, page 2, of said register. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Jamestown, county of Stutsman and Territory of Dakota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south one-half of 25 front feet of lot eighteen (18) in block thirty-two (32) of Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota Territory, according to the certified plat thereof, duly filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the aforesaid county. Dated at Jamestown, Dakota Territory, this 15th day of August, 1889. L. BOULTON NEWBOLD, Sheriff of Stutsman county. Edgar W. Camp, Attorney for Mortgagee, Jamestown, D. T. First publication Aug. 15, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a judgment and decree in foreclosure, rendered and given by the district court of the Third judicial district, in and for the county of Cass, and Territory of Dakota, and entered and docketed in the office of the clerk of the court in and for Stutsman county, on the 18th day of June, 1889, in an action wherein the City Bank is plaintiff and R. L. Kelly and Hattie M. Kelly are defendants, in favor of the said plaintiff, and against the said defendants R. L. Kelly and Hattie M. Kelly, for the sum of eight thousand four hundred and seventy-one and seventy cents (\$8,471.70), with interest thereon, and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale applicable to the said debt will satisfy, and by virtue of a writ to me issued out of the office of the clerk of said court in and for the county of Cass, and Territory of Dakota, on the 18th day of June, 1889, directing me to sell said real property pursuant to said judgment and decree, I, Michael H. Schmitz, sheriff of Stutsman county, and person appointed by said court to execute said writ, will sell the hereinafter described real estate to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman and Territory of Dakota, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m., to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs thereon, and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the proceeds of such sale will satisfy, and to said writ, and to this notice, are described as follows, to-wit: All of section twenty-five (25) and all of section thirty-five (35), in township one hundred and thirty-seven (137), north of range sixty-seven (67), Stutsman county, Dakota Territory. MICHAEL H. SCHMITZ, Sheriff of Stutsman county. Miller, Cleland & Cleland, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Fargo, D. T. First publication Aug. 1, 1889.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., July 29, 1889. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make five year final proof in support of his claim to the southeast quarter section 28, township 142 N., range 62 W., in Stutsman county, Dakota, on Saturday, September 14, 1889, viz: CHARLES MAXIMEN. H. E. No. 12,761, for the northeast quarter of section 29, township 138 N., range 64 W., in Stutsman county, D. T. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William T. Melvin, George Cahoon, Alphonso S. Hendrick, William L. Lee, all of Jamestown, and John H. Horney, all of Stutsman county, D. T. MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register. O. H. Hewitt, Claimant's Attorney. First publication, Aug. 1, 1889. SHERIFF'S SALE. TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss. County of Stutsman, ss. Kirk, Allen & Hathorn, Plaintiffs, vs. John H. Horney. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the clerk's office of the Third judicial district court, Territory of Dakota, in and for the county of Stutsman, upon a judgment for \$24.55, rendered in said court in favor of the said Kirk, Allen & Hathorn, against John H. Horney, I have levied upon and sold the following described personal property of said defendant, to-wit: One brown mare, named Bill, 12 years old. One roan mare, named Dot, 7 years old. One black mare, named Poppy, 6 years old. One bull calf, 4 Buffalo. One lumber wagon. Two sets double harness. Two sulky plows, and Six two-year old heifers. And that I shall, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, in front of Lyman's store in the city of Jamestown, in said county and territory, proceed to sell the right, title and interest of the above named John H. Horney in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred thirty-seven dollars and fourteen cents, together with all accruing costs of sale and interest on the said judgment, in case of his absence, then before T. F. Branch, clerk of said court, at Jamestown, Dakota, on Wednesday, October 2, 1889, viz: Dated Jamestown, D. T., August 15, 1889. M. H. SCHMITZ, Sheriff. McMillan & Frye, Plaintiff's Attorneys. First publication Aug. 15, 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, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of April, A. D. 1884, on the northwest quarter of section 28, township 142 north, range 62 west, in Stutsman county, Dakota, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Stutsman, territory of Dakota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1884, at one o'clock p. m., in book C of mortgages, on page 96, and which was assigned to the said W. H. Moore, by an instrument in writing duly executed and delivered by the said W. J. Henry to the said W. H. Moore, dated the 20th day of August, 1887, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county and territory of Dakota, on the 15th day of August, 1887, at three o'clock p. m., in book R of mortgages, and on page 283, and on which there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of five hundred and fifteen and 15/100 (\$515.15) dollars for principal and interest, and no action or proceeding has been taken 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 a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, to be made at the front door of the court house in the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman and territory of Dakota, on Saturday, the 21st day of September, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the said sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, and the said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars 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 situated in the county of Stutsman and territory of Dakota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) of section twenty-six (26), in township one hundred and thirty-seven (137), 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, Mortgagee. Edgar W. Camp, Attorney for Mortgagee, Jamestown, Dakota territory. First publication Aug. 15, 1889.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., Aug. 8, 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. Roderick Rose, judge of the sixth judicial district, in and for the county of Stutsman, territory of Dakota, on Wednesday, October 2, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 12,761, for the southeast quarter of section 24, township 138, range 62. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel E. Buzzell, Nelson B. Merritt and George W. Spangler, all of Eldridge, Stutsman county, D. T. MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register. J. S. Watson, Attorney. First publication Aug. 15, 1889.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land office at Fargo, D. T., Aug. 14, 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. Roderick Rose, judge of the sixth judicial district, in and for the county of Stutsman, territory of Dakota, on Wednesday, October 2, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 12,761, for the northeast quarter of section 24, township 138, range 62. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Theodore Goswami, Anton Lawrentz, John Braskole, all of Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T. MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register. Nickens & Baldwin, Claimant's Attorneys. First publication Aug. 15, 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. Roderick Rose, judge of the sixth judicial district, in and for the county of Stutsman, territory of Dakota, on Wednesday, October 2, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 12,761, for the northeast quarter of section 14, township 138, range 62. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Duncan McRimmon, William F. Lenton, Benjamin Decker, Michael Wagoner, all of Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T. MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register. Nickens & Baldwin, Claimant's Attorneys. First publication July 25, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution duly issued to me as sheriff of Stutsman county, Dakota, by said clerk of the district court in and for the county of Grand Forks, Dakota, upon a judgment duly docketed in the office of the said clerk of the district court, on the 13th day of July, 1889, for the sum of \$1,144.00, in favor of Wallace D. Stevens and against Henry E. Goodrich, a transcript of which said judgment was duly filed and the said judgment was duly entered in the office of the district clerk in and for Stutsman county, Dakota, on the 13th day of July, 1889, A. D., and that said judgment is hereby summoned to appear at this office on Friday, the 20th day of September, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register. Lewis T. Hamilton, Attorney. First publication Aug. 15, 1889.

NOTICE OF SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution duly issued to me as sheriff of Stutsman county, Dakota, by said clerk of the district court in and for the county of Grand Forks, Dakota, upon a judgment duly docketed in the office of the said clerk of the district court, on the 13th day of July, 1889, for the sum of \$1,144.00, in favor of Wallace D. Stevens and against Henry E. Goodrich, a transcript of which said judgment was duly filed and the said judgment was duly entered in the office of the district clerk in and for Stutsman county, Dakota, on the 13th day of July, 1889, A. D., and that said judgment is hereby summoned to appear at this office on Friday, the 20th day of September, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register. Lewis T. Hamilton, Attorney. First publication Aug. 15, 1889.

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NOTICE OF SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution duly issued to me as sheriff of Stutsman county, Dakota, by said clerk of the district court in and for the county of Grand Forks, Dakota, upon a judgment duly docketed in the office of the said clerk of the district court, on the 13th day of July, 1889, for the sum of \$1,144.00, in favor of Wallace D. Stevens and against Henry E. Goodrich, a transcript of which said judgment was duly filed and the said judgment was duly entered in the office of the district clerk in and for Stutsman county, Dakota, on the 13th day of July, 1889, A. D., and that said judgment is hereby summoned to appear at this office on Friday, the 20th day of September, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register. Lewis T. Hamilton, Attorney. First publication Aug. 15, 1889.

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The Jamestown Alert

TERMS:

The Daily Alert is delivered in the city by carrier, 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 delegates from this county, who have been subjected to so much criticism on account of their votes on the location of the public institutions, again voted for sustaining the report of the committee which located among others the capital at Bismarck. This second vote was with the advice and consent of the property holders of Jamestown, a number of whom have been attending the convention, working for their interests. This last vote was conceded as the best measure to take, both for Jamestown and for the delegates. It is an endorsement of their action as one of expediency and good sense. This decision was not reached hastily. Every effort has been made the past few days to get the minority, which included the Grand Forks delegates, to show the strength they professed to have, which would vote for Jamestown for even a temporary location. This strength, though loudly boasted of, could never be produced—there was always some reason why the votes could not be gotten together. In truth, Grand Forks schemers were pretended friends only—and the subterfuges employed to guile and deceive Jamestown advocates too thin to succeed.

In the explanation of their votes on the final roll call every one of the minority speakers admitted that it was at no time the intention to locate the capital here in any manner. They reiterated their often declared position that the public buildings should be located by the people. This was the principle they claimed to have actuated them throughout. It was a principle that centered wholly and entirely in Grand Forks.

Our delegates should be congratulated for getting what they did out of the deal. No carping sentiment ought to longer attach to them. They are held high in the esteem of all who know of the workings of the contest, and their honesty and sincerity is a matter of public acknowledgment. At home this should, and will in due time, prove the case also. The Alert, in sustaining their action from the start after the reasons therefor became known, is still of the opinion that as a public journal, its course has been just and considerate to every interest concerned, and whatever measure of approval attaches to the delegates should in turn be given to the newspaper so unjustly censured along with them.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER, in an interview at Minneapolis Saturday, outlined the intention of the government respecting the reclamation of arid lands in the western states and territories. It will be remembered that a senate committee, of which Senator Stewart is chairman, spent considerable time pursuing their investigations in Dakota last month and encouraged the people to believe that steps would be taken, which promise vast permanent benefits to this region. It has always been supposed that it was the intention of the committee to recommend that congress do this work of irrigation, etc., at the national expense, but Congressman Springer, who may be considered as speaking intelligently if not authoritatively, says the government has already designated the irrigation districts, and that the different states in which this land is located will be expected to build the reservoirs and have the irrigation ditches constructed. For this expense the government will deed the land to them. Then each state can open the land for settlement under a law similar to the homestead law, the settlers being required to pay pro rata the expense of the required irrigation for the land thus deeded to them.

The fact that W. G. Hayden, of Fargo, may turn up as a candidate for state auditor is hailed with pleasure by many of his friends. His would be a popular nomination from the first. He gave excellent satisfaction to all concerned by the skillful and impartial manner in which he executed the duties of deputy public examiner. He does thorough work in whatever capacity he is placed. His suggestions on the subject of accounts to the Jamestown asylum commissioners contained ideas which have since been adopted with satisfactory results. Mr. Hayden would make a model auditor, and be an acquisition to the state ticket.

In the recent competitive examination, a North Dakota boy failed to stand an equal chance for filling the West Point cadetship vacancy, because, forsooth, he had a false tooth in his head, although the knowledge there was sufficient to entitle him to the place of alternate. Out of the thirty applicants for this one appointment, fifteen failed to pass the physical requirements.

This is an unsatisfactory record for North Dakota boys to make. These prairies and the climate invite the making of muscle and the outdoor activity which brings the physical health. The mental comes afterwards—if at all. Small wonder is it that the West Point cadet is the expectancy and rose of the

fair state's war department and the pride of the parade.

DAKOTA people have a good friend and one strongly interested in our welfare, in Judge A. C. Matthews, the new comptroller of the treasury. He has indicated his partiality for us already in deciding that Dakota is entitled to the \$15,000, her share of \$600,000 appropriated by the government for agricultural experimental stations in the various states and territories and District of Columbia. Dakota officially gave her assent to the provisions of the bill, which singular condition was made by a former congress. She is now entitled to her share of the appropriation, which was made in March last. For some occult reason none of the other territories complied with the provisions of the bill, and are therefore excluded from its benefits.

In all likelihood the station for which the present appropriation is available, will be located at Brookings, South Dakota, and be conducted in connection with the agricultural college at that place, as provided by law. The agricultural college for North Dakota, where ever it may be located, will also have in connection an experiment station established by the government. Fargo, which is slated for this institution, can accordingly congratulate herself twice over.

Among all the names The Alert has heard mentioned in connection with the republican state ticket, that of John Van Deusen of Kidder county, brings the most instant recommendation of fitness. He is a candidate for railroad commissioner and, although he has only decided to enter the field within the past few days, yet the announcement has been favorably received wherever heard. It will certainly meet with a friendly reception on the part of Stutsman county delegates and wherever John Van Deusen is known it will be the same. He is competent and shrewd, an old time farmer and a boomer of territorial reputation, and one of the best and most substantial citizens North Dakota has. The alliance men have a strong representative in him, while the railroads recognize his fairness and determination to do the best for the interests of all parties. As manager and part owner in the Troy farm at Tappen, his work in bringing our resources to the notice of the outside world, has been constant and successful. He has dealt for years with the railroad company at a small station and knows the needs of a farming community from practical experience. No better man for the position could be named.

Dry details of national government are of interest to a Dakota man now. We are about to become a part and parcel of the other states, the transfusion of blood is nearly ready to occur, and the strange sensation of having a share in this American government is slowly making different people out of us altogether. The meeting of the fifty-first congress will find North Dakota men seated in the old hall of representatives and in the historic senate chamber. The fierce eagles over the doors will look down on new faces from new states. Our entrance will be on "a most auspicious occasion." The half hundred notch has been passed. Fifty congresses for good or evil have preceded this, our first one. It can only be with pleasure and profit that North Dakota joins these new congresses at the beginning of the new half-century, right in touch with the progressive political party whose generosity gave us admission.

The search for a flower to be chosen as our national emblem is being prosecuted by an art firm in New York. An elaborate canvas is being made for preferences of prominent men, noted citizens, authors, actors, specialists and the ordinary individual as well. The favorite thus far is the golden-rod. This is an herb whose selection would be highly satisfactory to the two Dakotas. Speaking for its half, as well as for ours, the Sioux Falls Press says:

"South Dakota will take into the union a supply of golden-rod large enough to give every man, woman and child of all the sixty millions plenty and to spare. Her prairies are sufficing with its vigorous fronds. Hillside and valley ripple with the nodding yellowness. If each plummy stalk shall be allowed to stand as a sample of the national flower, South Dakota will every autumn twinkle with patriotism by the million acres."

SEVERAL weeks before the constitutional convention adjourned, a committee, of which President Fancher is chairman, was appointed to prepare an address to the voters, pointing out the strong points of the constitution and urging its ratification. This committee was to meet and do its work yesterday, but a full committee could not be got together, and so Judge Carland, than whom none is better equipped, was appointed a sub-committee of one to formulate the address. The appointment of this committee, it might be remarked, was in no sense an acknowledgment that the constitution could not stand on its own merits, but rather a simple adherence to a precedent which many states have established.

In the past North Dakota has gone into conventions a unit. Tomorrow for the first time the republicans of North Dakota will be assembled in convention independent of their brethren in the south. Every good republican will earnestly hope and pray that the united and harmonious action which characterized her

territorial life, may not desert North Dakota as she stands ready to enter the portals of statehood—in this her hour of greatest need of harmony.

The present dry condition of the northwestern and coast states is something heretofore unknown. No rains of any consequence, have fallen there since the spring of 1888 and the usual May rains this year were wanting. As a consequence the forests are burning and smoke hangs like a leaden pall over the entire country, beginning with Montana and continuing westward to the ocean. The houses in cities like Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane and others are mostly constructed of pitch pine lumber and the heated dry season has been so prolonged that the resin in great quantities exudes through the boards, making a highly inflammable surface, and one which when ignited generates a gas, that adds fury to any flame. The burning of Seattle and Spokane is the result of this condition of the houses and stores more than anything else. The other towns are daily fearing a repetition of these disasters. Another consequence of this lack of moisture is that grass on ranges, and crops throughout the entire scope of country are dried up and of little value. Stock is bound to suffer and general losses follow.

Dakota's drouth has been broken by July and August rains, the precipitation being about the average. The June rainfall was so scant as to threaten complete destruction of crops, but the generous July rains have partially redeemed this. The mean temperature was lower also in July than usual during that month, and to this cause Commissioner of Immigration Haggerty ascribes the development of the grain and perfect wheat berry, which promises to be superior in quality to anything ever raised in the territory.

JUDGING from the way Caldwell of the Sioux Falls Press, is firing poisoned shots into our army officers without any provocation appearing upon the surface either, one would judge that he had been playing his favorite game, a living, flustering heart being the stake, with some invincible warrior. The old campaigner has been in the business long enough to know that the ladies have, from time immemorial, played the brass button, gold lace-bedecked lieutenant for long shot favorites, for it's a sure tip that "women, like moths, are ever caught with glare." "Cal," you are just traveling out of your class—that's all.

THE Duluth News is taking a remarkably active, bitter interest in Dakota politics. Its editor must have formerly been one of us and failed to connect somewhere. Duluth and everything connected with the thriving little elevator town had better bend their energies to securing the job of handling our wheat crop and let our politics severely alone. The stream of North Dakota wheat that is pouring in and out of the Zenith City is its life blood and careful attention should be given to this circulation.

THERE is chronicled a South Dakota scheme to bore a row of artesian wells not over three miles apart on each bank of the Jim river, turn the water into the river bed, enlarge the channel and enable steamboats to come up from the Missouri to the very sides of the fields and take away grain. It is a scheme replete with possibilities and offers a tempting field to our new congressmen for the exercise of statesmanship in the river and harbor line.

SPEAKING of the digest of the constitution printed in The Alert last week, and which was the first publication in any journal of this important document, the Sioux Falls Press says:

There are many admirable features in the document, and it will all be a matter of interest to the people of South Dakota, who, although about to be separated from those of the north, nevertheless feel profound concern in whatever can so intimately affect their welfare as will the fundamental law which they may adopt.

SCALES have fallen from their eyes, and Devils Lake men are now roundly abusing Grand Forks delegates for playing them double on the capital question. Grand Forks assumed that most of the delegates were "suckers" by nature, and attempted to play them for such. The bitter is bit, and now no one has much sympathy with the long drawn howls of distress emanating from the town on the western side of Minnesota.

The alliance, according to its official instructor, Walter Muir, disclaims any political allegiance, and although going into the republican convention for the purpose of securing the nominations of various farmer's candidates on the state ticket, is yet openly preparing to bolt the result of the convention if not satisfied with its action. The official organ is paying the way for this political gymnastic exhibition.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION HAGGERTY seems to be a statistician of the Dakota genus. His active pencil recently worked out the conclusion that the two Dakotas could accommodate the entire population of the United States "and give each of them an acre and a half for breathing space."

ACCORDING to the estimate made by the Bismarck Tribune, the plan for raising revenue for North Dakota as proposed by the constitutional convention,

will fall short of meeting a low estimate of expenses by nearly \$110,000 annually. There will have to be a new plan put in force. North Dakota can't afford to go in debt to meet running expenses of the state.

THE Grand Forks Herald, although in the van of those papers which protest against the action of the constitutional convention in locating the public institutions, makes some sensible suggestions to the kickers. While still inveighing against the "high-handed arrogance of the con. con.," it recognized that the defeat of the constitution would not only be a serious matter, as we now stand on the threshold of statehood, but likewise an expensive balm for the wounded feelings of the minority, entailing as it would, the expense of another convention without any surety that the article complained of would be stricken out. The Herald has discovered that the constitution can be amended, and so informs its readers. A majority vote of two successive legislatures will be necessary to submit the question to the people. Mr. Winship suggests that members of the legislature be elected on that issue, "and then," he says, "the article can go to the people and be repealed." He adds: "By this means, serious delay will not be incurred, and the right of the people to decide the question will be vindicated."

It is true that we have existed without statehood for some time, and also that we might continue to exist under a territorial form of government for six months longer, but the people have clamored so long and so loudly for statehood, that now that it is at hand, they will hardly brook any unnecessary delay. The Herald is right. If the people don't like the constitution they can amend it.

THE statement is going the rounds of the press that the constitutional convention failed to provide for the publication of the constitution. This is incorrect. On the last day Mr. Parsons of Rolette, who is an editor himself and had fought valiantly to have some such provision made, introduced a resolution providing therefor and calling upon the legislature to make payment. The resolution originally fixed the compensation at \$20 but was amended to \$10 and then adopted. It will be the fault of the editors or due to the parsimonious compensation if the constitution is not published in supplemental form by all of North Dakota's 150 newspapers.

WHAT is the reason that the Washington city girls are bound to be squaw? Miss Stella Cox has fled from her home in the superb city and married an Indian of the Seneca tribe. He is a full blood. Stella is named after a beautiful ornament of the night. She must needs love her Injun as much as Juliet did Romeo, and leave a standing order at his death to cut him up in little stars. There is something in the name of this young lady.

ACCORDING to the organ of the Farmers Alliance, no man who voted for the location of the public institutions by the constitution, should ever be elected again to any office of honor or trust in North Dakota. As Vice President Fancher was among the large number of members who voted this way, it looks as if the organ was going to throw the alliance officers overboard, if they don't see the mark.

It would be just like these jay South Dakotans to defeat the progressive young statesman, Delegate Matthews, for congress, and elect in his stead that old moss-back nonentity, Oscar "Sleepy" Gifford. Judge Moody is also too competent and brainy to be an easy winner in the senatorial contest—with all those quarter-section farmers from the southeast in the legislature.

THE Minot Journal has been enlarged and is improved, but for some quaint reason, says it has no apology to offer for the increase and betterment. None is necessary, except for the absence of the correspondence from Fort Benton, which brings to view an entertaining phase of social life in the northwest.

MY Dear Dr. Brown-Sequard:—Does your elixir cause a corpse of eight or ten months standing to show even the slightest signs of life? If so, send me by express at once thirty dozen bottles—largest size; and oblige yours, etc., Attending Physician of the Intermittent Daily Seat of Government.

It is reported that a woman in Jersey has brought a damage suit against a neighbor, for putting up fly-screens on his house, claiming that this increases two-fold the number of flies on her and in her home. How is this for a "fly" legal point?

HOW'S THIS:

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRAU, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KISSAN & MARVIN, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O. E. H. VAN HOESSEN, cashier, Toledo National bank, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.



USE IVORY SOAP IN THE STABLE.

THE IVORY SOAP is most excellent for washing galled spots, scratches, etc., etc., on horses, for it will cleanse without irritating, and the vegetable oils of which it is made are cooling and healing in effect.

A WORD OF WARNING.

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

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

Some Rude Proverbs.

A contributor to The Freisinnige Zeitung has collected from all the foremost nations of the world a heap of "proverbs of men concerning women." It appears from them that the southern people, who count themselves the most chivalrous and gallant toward the ladies, are more coarse and insulting in their proverbs than the colder northerners. Although the Germans, the Scandinavians and the English are not complimentary to women in their proverbs, they are "rarely brutal."

The Frenchman says: "A man who has a wife has a plague." "A man made of straw is worth double as much as a woman made of gold." The Spaniard says: "A woman's advice is never of any use, but unless you follow it she will rail at you as a fool." "Be on your guard against a bad woman, but do not put your trust in a good woman." "There is only one bad woman, but every husband believes he possesses her." The Italian says: "If a man loses his wife and a farthing, he has only lost a farthing." The chief failings of the sex, according to a whole host of English and German proverbs, are changeableness and talkativeness, the former of which is equally true of men and the latter not disagreeable to men in the Latin nations.

The charge that "Women's minds and April winds often change," and the statement that "A woman's strength lies in her tongue," appear to be accepted in various readings throughout northern Europe. The specimen of a Yankee proverb is characteristic: "Women can keep a secret, but it takes a big crowd of them to do it." The Chinese say that "A woman's tongue is her sword," but "she never lets it grow rusty."—New York Sun.

Difference in Eggs.

In form and general aspect the difference among birds' eggs is endless. Some are elongated, some are spherical, some are dull on the surface, some are polished, some are dark and others gray or white, others very bright. The shape of eggs offers as much diversity as their size and weight. They may be thrown, however, into six different or typical forms—the cylindrical, the oval, the spherical, the ovicular, the oviconical and the elliptic. The ovicular form of eggs belongs to the Passerinae and Gallinae, the oviconical to the raptorial birds and the Palmipedes, the conical to the wading birds and some Palmipedes, the short to some game and many stilted birds and the spherical to nocturnal birds of prey and the kingfisher.

If a farmer has a flock of 100 hens they produce in egg shells about 137 pounds of chalk annually; and yet not a pound of the substance, or perhaps not even an ounce, exists around the farm house within the circuit of their feeding grounds. The materials of their manufacture are found in the food consumed and in the sand, pebble stones, brick dust, bits of bones, etc., which hens and other birds are continually picking from the earth. The instinct is keen for these apparently inappreciable and refractory substances, and they are devoured with as eager a relish as the cereal grains or insects. If hens are confined to barns or outbuildings it is obvious that the egg producing machinery cannot be kept long in action unless the materials for the shell are supplied in ample abundance.—Popular Science.

The South Dakota Horticultural society desires fruit growers to save and bring samples of all kinds of Dakota grown fruits, plants and flowers to the winter meeting.

Gen. Crook says the Sioux commission would have secured more signatures from the Indians had it not been for money from outside sources.

The third annual fair of North Dakota begins at Grand Forks Sept. 17. The South Dakota Fair begins at Aberdeen Sept. 23.

Governor Foster, of the Sioux commission, says many of the Indians are intelligent far beyond his former belief.

Advertised Letters.

List of uncalled for letters in the post office at Jamestown, Dakota, for the week ending August 13, 1889.

LADIES.

Landen, Miss Signe Palmer, Mrs. Vina Torrey, Mamie Wise, Miss Telle Thompson, Miss Julia Woodward, Mrs. D O

GENTLEMEN.

Canady, Billy Good, E F Jones, Honrad Langworth, E L McIntosh, Wm Murdoch, Eugene 2 Moran, Jno Puchert, H T Park, Harvey Rouge, Pierre 2 Richards, Charles H Waket, Walter Weres, H West, Almer Wood, Alfred.

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. KLAUS, P. M.

To Dispel Colds.

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

\$5.00 Reward.

Lost—One satchel, marked C. P. S., LaMoure, Dak. The above reward will be paid for recovery of satchel and contents. Please return to this office.

Dropping Around a Broadway Hotel.

"Now," continued a reporter, "this neighborhood is just full of luck of late. Not long since a restaurant keeper around in Bleeker st., New York city, struck a \$15,000 prize in the Louisiana State Lottery, and several other lucky strikes in the same concern followed rapidly. On top of this comes the announcement that E. Amstien, the well-known printer of 137 Eighth st., drew \$5,000, and Cassagne & Vien, the feather merchants of 3 West Third st., drew \$2,500 at the last drawing. They each sent \$1 to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. They are well satisfied that the lottery company is conducting a strictly legitimate business on sound business principles. New York Daily News, July 9.



Presents in the most elegant form THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE—OF THE—

FIGS OF CALIFORNIA.

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

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It is the most elegant remedy known to CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY When one is Bilious or Constipated—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH AND STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SYRUP OF FIGS MANUFACTURED ONLY BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. QUIRVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A TENEMENT HORROR.

Nine People Found Smothered to Death After a Small New York Blaze.

In Nearly Every Case the Victims Had Remained Unconscious of Their Doom.

Kenosha Fishermen Drowned—Fatal Colliery Explosion in England—Casualties.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The most awful horror which this city has known for years came early in the morning, when a crowded West side tenement house suffered a partial destruction by fire, and many of the tenants lost their lives. As a result of the calamity the Nineteenth precinct station on West Thirtieth street has been converted into a temporary charnel house, and nine charred and blackened bodies tell the story of the frightful disaster. At 4:40 a. m. the tenement house No. 365 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-Seventh street, was discovered to be on fire. On the firemen reaching the place the building was ablaze from the ground floor to the roof. In the street outside there was the wildest excitement. A crowd had quickly gathered and many tenants who had made their escape in their night clothing stood among the throng, weeping bitterly, and almost

frantic with despair. The firemen did their work well, and in about fifteen minutes they had the conflagration in hand, while in half an hour all danger from further destruction was over. At first it was thought that all the tenants had escaped in safety, but a rumor was spread that a woman was badly burned in one of the rooms directly over the basement restaurant. One of the ambulance surgeons who had been called, clambered up a ladder over the fire escape and into the window through which dense clouds of smoke still poured. He soon appeared at the window with a woman in his arms and carried her bodily to the sidewalk below. Although still alive, she was unconscious, and died almost as soon as she reached the street. The firemen then began the work of

hunting for the dead in earnest. On the first floor, in addition to the woman, Nellie Geoghan, there were found William McKee and William Glennon. They were both smothered in their beds and probably were not conscious of the fire. On the second floor lived the Wells family, a mother 31 years old, and her two children, Jane, aged 4, and Thomas, aged 3. They were all found dead in bed together, the children being clasped in each other's arms as if sleeping peacefully. On the third floor were found Bertha Lustig, 40 years old, and James Jeffery, 55 years of age. The former was discovered but a few feet from the window in the front of the house, and the latter in bed in a rear room. They were both dead.

On the top floor was found the body of an unknown man about 45 years old. The body was considerably burned and was blackened from head to foot. All the bodies were taken in a patrol wagon to the Thirtieth street station house. So far as at present known the only persons injured by the fire were two sons of William Glennon. They were badly burned about the limbs and body and were taken to the New York hospital. The cause of the fire has not yet been definitely ascertained.

Two Sunday Fishermen Drowned. KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 20.—Andrew Johnson, a barkeeper, and a man named Peterson, a blacksmith, were drowned while fishing in Camp Lake Sunday. They lived in Kenosha and were unmarried.

Fatal Colliery Explosion. LONDON, Aug. 20.—An explosion occurred at the Chell colliery, at Hanley, by which three men were killed.

CASUALTY LIST.

Indiana Wreck.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 20.—J. C. Lyons was killed outright, C. W. Pauly fatally mangled, and engine and eight cars wrecked and a large number of cattle killed in an accident at Montgomery, twenty-five miles from here. While a freight train of the Ohio and Mississippi railway was running at high speed it struck a cow and the engine and eight cars were thrown into a ditch and demolished. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. All passenger trains on the road were delayed throughout the day.

Victims of the Parachute.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 20.—W. C. Perry, the aeronaut who sustained such severe injuries by falling from a balloon 700 feet high at Mount Holly fair, near Charlotte, ten days ago, is dead from internal injuries. Perry leaves a widow and two children, who came here from Birmingham, Ala., a few days ago.

Eighteen Were Injured.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 20.—At 7:30 a. m. an incoming passenger train on the B. & M. railway was derailed ten miles from the city. A broken brake beam threw a switch open, and two cars were hurled down a high embankment. Eighteen persons were injured more or less seriously, but all may recover.

Dynamite Factory Blew Up.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Aug. 20.—The rotary Batchelor has notified all custodians of public buildings that according to law they would be required to cause the revenue flag to fly from custom houses and the United States Standard from all other public buildings during business hours.

Asking the Pope to Honor Columbus.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The archbishops, bishops and patriarchs of Spain, to the number of 360, have sent a petition to the pope, praying that he confer upon Christopher Columbus the title of venerable prior to the celebration of the 400th anniversary of his discovery of America.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Maybrick Execution Liable to Summary Postponement—Boulanger's Magnificent Lavishness—Salisbury and the Irish Question.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—As the day fixed for the execution of Mrs. Maybrick approaches, the excitement growing out of the extraordinary efforts being made in her behalf, becomes greater, and the suspense and anxiety are positively painful. The rumor is revived that the condemned woman is in a condition which will preclude the possibility of an execution on the date set, pardon or no pardon, and which will necessitate her examination by a jury of matrons before the law can be allowed to take its course.

Boulanger's Debts Over \$1,000,000.

A very intimate friend of Gen. Boulanger asserts the inference drawn from the general's lavish expenditures, that he must be guilty of the embezzlement of public funds, of which he was convicted, and asserts that Boulanger, less than six months ago, secured the loan of £100,000 from a firm of French bankers in New York city, who had and who still have faith in his ultimate success. According to this statement Boulanger's present indebtedness to these confiding New Yorkers is over \$1,000,000.

Salisbury and the Irish Question.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury has already prepared his long promised bill dealing with the land question in Ireland, but it will not be introduced until next session. It is also stated that the cabinet are far from being united on the provisions of the measure, and that Mr. Balfour particularly objects strongly to many of the leading features. Notwithstanding this, however, it is expected that the ministers will be able to reach common ground before the next session by a few judicious modifications.

The Shah's New Book.

A London publishing firm has already received the first installment of the manuscript for the Shah's forthcoming book on his travels in Europe. It will be published in the original at Teheran, but the translation to be brought out here will probably precede the other by several months, as the Persian bookmakers are not as spry as the English.

Dock Laborers Parade.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Ten thousand striking dock laborers paraded the streets of London, marching from their homes in the West End under the leadership of the socialist agitators Burns and Champion. They carried no banners, but the bare poles decorated with strings of red berrings and crusts of stale bread were far more eloquent of the distress and suffering they wished the well-to-do Londoners to see. The demonstration passed off without the slightest disturbance, although early in the day a rumor that the police would interfere with the procession caused many angry utterances of defiance and threats of violence. The police, however, did not interfere, and disclaim any such intention, and the affair passed off very quietly, the strikers at the conclusion of their parade peacefully disbanding and going to their homes.

Madame Adam Knows Too Much.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Nouvelle Revue of Paris, publishes another of its sensational articles on diplomatic subjects, which leaves the diplomats at bay, in a state of wonder as to where the editor, Madame Adam, gets her information. The present article throws some light on the relations between Germany and Belgium and asserts that an understanding exists whereby Germany has undertaken to defend King Leopold against aggression in a certain contingency. It is asserted in Paris that the government has decided to appoint a commission to investigate into the methods by which Madame Adam has contrived to secure access to the contents of such important state papers as her article shows her to have been familiar with.

Rubenstein's Jubilee.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The czar has telegraphed to Anton Rubenstein, the famous Russian pianist, his congratulations on the approaching jubilee of the latter's musical career. A jubilee testimonial fund for Rubenstein has also received the sanction of the czar. M. Mischenevsky, Russian minister of finance, has announced his intention to tax the protestant churches in the Balkan provinces. Hitherto these churches have been exempt from taxation. This is an instance of the understood policy of Russia to diminish the influence of the Protestant clergy in the Baltic-German districts.

Boulanger's Little Comedy.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Gen. Boulanger appears to be in no way cast down by the sentence of the high court, which he always anticipated from the outset. The whole business savors strongly of comic opera and within four hours of Leroy's elaborate judgment being delivered the dauntless leader of the revolutionists was to be seen at the Prince of Wales theatre listening placidly to the humor of "Paul Jones."

Took Millions to Avert a Panic.

TURIN, Aug. 20.—The National bank, the Milan Savings bank, and the Bank of Naples have together advanced to the Turin banks the sum of 24,000,000 lire to avert the threatened panic, as the result of the suicide through embarrassment of Signor Corbelli, a leading banker of Turin.

Studying Irrigation in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 21.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Senator Plumb, of Kansas, Senator Reagan, of Texas, and Senator Jones, of Arkansas, comprising the senate committee on irrigation, arrived here from Boise City on Sunday night. Maj. Powell, of the geological survey, accompanied the committee. A session of the committee was held yesterday in the government room, at which statements were made showing the need of further irrigation in Utah. A number of papers and statistics bearing on the project were filed with the committee by Governor Thomas.

The Irish Question.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In the house of commons the Irish railway bill was read a third time after all the amendments to it had been voted down.

Cretans Submit to Turkish Rule.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—Advices from Crete state that the insurgent villages have submitted to Chakir Pasha, the newly appointed governor, upon his assurance that amnesty would be granted to the inhabitants.

SWAMP LANDS CASES.

An Important Decision Made at Washington Averse to Minnesota's Claims.

Montana Forest Fires Checked—Changes in Canadian Pacific Management.

Iowa's Blue Grass Palace at Creston—News of the Northwest Condensed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Acting Secretary Chandler decided another Minnesota swamp land case and it is against the state. The land is in the Duluth land district, and the claimant, Sanford H. Hudson, made application for home-land entry March 25, 1887. The claimant, under the circular of Dec 13, 1886, filed corroborated affidavit that the land was not swamp, but high, dry and rolling, and that field notes of survey were fraudulent. At the hearing before the land officers the evidence of the claimant was that the land was rolling. The state put in no evidence, but moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the land, having been granted to the state as swamp land, the government had lost its right in the case. The commissioner of the general land office decided against the state and his decision is affirmed. In all cases hereafter it is probable that the state will have to prove that the lands are actually swamp or lose them.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

Cattle—Good to choice ripe corn fed steers, \$3.20@4.00; good to choice fat native steers, \$3.20@4.00; good to choice cows, \$2.00@2.75; common and mixed, \$1.00@2.50; bulls, \$1.00@2.50; calves, \$1.00@2.50; stockers, \$1.40@2.50; feeders, \$2.00@2.75; veal calves, \$2.00@3.50; butchers' steers, \$2.50@3.00; Montana range steers, \$3.00@3.75; Dakota steers, \$2.50@3.00. Sheep—Good to choice native muttons, \$3.50@4.00; feeders, \$3.00@3.50; good to choice western muttons, \$3.50@3.80; western feeders, \$3.40@3.80; good to choice lambs, \$3.50@4.50; western lambs, \$3.50@4.25. Hogs—Light, \$4.10@4.45; mixed, \$3.80@4.20; heavy, \$3.70@4.05.

Chicago Live Stock.

Cattle—Good to choice corn fed steers, \$4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@2.85; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.00@2.30; Texas cattle, \$2.35@3.10; natives and half-breeds, \$3.00@3.80; poor to choice, \$3.00@4.70. Hogs—Mixed, \$4.00@4.45; heavy, packing and shipping, \$3.90@4.30; light, \$4.30@4.70; rough packing, \$3.80@3.90; skips, \$3.20@4.10. Sheep—Natives, \$3.60@4.30; Westerns, \$3.50@4.10; Texans, \$3.50@4.10; lambs, \$5.00@5.75.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Cattle—Good to choice corn fed steers, \$4.00@4.25; common to medium, \$3.00@3.80; stockers and feeders, \$1.60@3.00; cows, \$1.50@2.75; grass range steers, \$1.60@2.75. Hogs—Good to choice light, \$4.20@4.30; heavy and mixed, \$3.70@4.10. Sheep—Good to choice muttons, \$3.75@4.00; common to medium, \$2.50@3.20.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago.

Wheat—Cash, 77 1/2c, September, 76 3/4c; December, 75 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 35 1/2c; September, 35 3/4c; December, 34 1/2c. Oats—Cash, 29 1/2c; September, 29 1/4c; October, 29 1/2c; December, 27 1/2c. Rye—Cash, 48c. Barley—Cash, 64c. Prime Timothy—\$1.45. Flax—Cash, \$1.33; September, \$1.25 1/2.

St. Paul.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 80c@82c; No. 1 Northern, 78c@80c; No. 2 Northern, 73c@75c. Corn—No. 3, 34 1/2c@35c. Oats—No. 2, white, 26c@27 1/2c.

Minneapolis.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, August, 78c; No. 1 Northern, August, 75c; September, 74c; December, 73c. Corn—No. 2 Northern, August, 71c. New Track Wheat—No. 1 hard, 78c@80c; No. 1 Northern, 74c@76c; No. 2 Northern, 70c@72c.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

St. Paul. Butter—Choice creamery, 14c@15c; extra dairy, 12c@14c; firsts, 8c@9c; packing stock, 7c@8c; seconds, 6c@7c; thirds, 4c@5c; grease, 3c@4c. Eggs—\$3.50@4.25 case.

Corinne Cuttings.

Grain is ripening very rapidly the last few days, and much will be lost from shelling.

E. F. Horn fell through his hay mow last week, breaking a rib and bruising himself. He is around, but disabled for awhile.

It is reported that young Mosier, living near Dazey, was struck by lightning during the storm. He is a nephew of Mrs. Wright of Corinne.

By far the hardest rain for a number of years fell Monday evening, accompanied by a little hail. The sloughs were filled. The storm beat out from one to two bushels to the acre in some fields.

Rio Remarks.

Neil Campbell took in the city Tuesday.

Our school has closed for a short vacation.

Charles Hensel and family spent Sunday at T. J. Jones'.

James Buchanan will have charge of the North Dakota election at this station.

George W. Kurtz went to the city last Monday to get repairs for his header. The grain is so short that all of the farmers have trouble with their machines.

Ova Johnson and J. Gram were fortunate enough to get their hay near home this year, and have put up fifty tons. They have that much more to put up after they finish cutting their grain.

The heavy rains of Monday and Tuesday were not so welcome as they would have been in June. The farmers are in the midst of harvesting and this rain will detain them a few days.

There was a good attendance at church and Sabbath school last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Gimblett will probably not be with us many more times, and it is hoped that there will be as good an attendance every Sunday as there was last.

Children Cry

For PITCHER'S

CASTORIA

A Practically Perfect Preparation for Children's Complaints.

Spiritwood Station.

Rev. M. L. Alspach, of Valley City, came up on Wednesday and made Rev. J. D. Deets a short visit.

Wm. Sherman, whose wedding announcement appeared in The Alert last week, brought his wife as far as Jamestown when she took suddenly sick and was placed under the care of a physician. And so it is a fully assured fact that Sherman is married.

It is said that E. J. Gleason is grinding his ax that he may hew his way to a county commissioner's seat.

Mrs. Humphrey, the daughter of Mr. Wissinger, died on last Friday morning at 10 o'clock. A very large concourse of people were present on Sunday afternoon at the funeral, which occurred at the father's residence. The lamented one leaves a husband and one child to mourn their loss.

Work is being pushed on the railroad between this place and Bloom. New ties and heavy steel rails are replacing the old and useless ones.

It is currently reported that two more weddings are on the list and in the near future will be consummated. It is hard to keep any marriageable young ladies in this community.

The new Methodist church is beginning to look quite respectable and our people are liable to be high toned when they can with stately and sturdy tread march down its sacred aisles. When this is completed it will give the town a better appearance than formerly, when we had nothing but the old school house to worship in.

Mr. Sanford, of Jamestown, gave a temperance lecture here to a good-sized audience, which brought forth many commendatory remarks from the people.

Mr. Gordon is away at the Boardman farm blacksmithing, and Herb is now twisting the tail of the machine.

Montpelier.

During the storm Monday evening, Mr. Joe Cumber was so unfortunate as to have a cow and a turkey struck by lightning.

Mr. N. C. Shaver, who returned from the east last week, drove to Jamestown Monday, accompanied by his brother, H. A. Shaver. Mr. Shaver is expected to remain on his farm during the fall.

Mrs. Emmons Heath, of Jamestown, and Mrs. Dougherty, of LaMoure, are expected tomorrow at a birthday gathering at Mr. Horatio Heath's.

Mr. Gimblett preaches Sunday at 10:30. It is hoped a goodly number will be in attendance.

Mrs. Cole, of Fargo, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Julia Denton starts tonight to join her father in Washington Territory, whence he went last fall.

Miss Etta Cumber was compelled to make a trip to town by some needed dentistry.

Pingree.

The Pingree Sunday school will give an ice cream social on Thursday evening, August 29 at the school house. Proceeds will go towards buying an organ for the school. Everybody is cordially invited.

The rain on Monday was said by old settlers to have been the heaviest for a number of years. It was not appreciated as it would have been last May or June.

Mr. H. M. Tabor of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is here on his usual harvest trip, looking after the grain.

The W. C. T. U. is making arrangements for an oratorical contest to take place in the near future.

Max Huffbauer went to Jamestown yesterday to meet his brother, who is enroute from Montana to Iowa.

Miss Edith Wanner came home yesterday after a pleasant visit with friends in Jamestown. While there she had charge of Miss Eddy's school near there for a few days. She is now a dignified school ma'am and knows how to make the youngsters toe the mark.

Frank Bennitt and wife went to Tappan Saturday to spend a few days. Mrs. D. R. Bennitt, who has been there the past month, will return with them.

Edmunds.

Mrs. P. W. Luper has a sister from Philadelphia visiting her.

School has opened after one week's vacation on account of some children having to stay out in harvesting.

The hail of Monday night injured some pieces of wheat badly.

C. A. Luper is in Jamestown looking after the interests of the artesian well.

Mr. Holmes, agent for the North Dakota elevator company, is here putting the house in order and preparing to receive wheat.

Spiritwood Lake.

Nearly all the grain is in the shock and some in the stack.

Frank Genzel is rejoicing over the arrival of an eight pound boy.

The plum crop is almost a failure this year, on account of the dry weather.

Lawrence Joos has a new breed of pigs.

Are you going to get a patent on them?

Charley Gott says we will have either an open or rough winter. On what do you base your prediction Charley?

A party of young folks from Jamestown were encamped in the north side grove last week. The only thing marring their pleasure was the unfitness of the water for bathing.

Jno. S. Watson and wife, Geo. R. Topf and wife and a few others spent Saturday at the lake.

Harry Stover intends going east this fall.

Mt. Pleasant Notes.

The farmers are now busily engaged harvesting; wheat is much better than expected; sample extra good.

Chas. Merry, son of N. B. Merry, has been visiting for a few days at Buffalo Point farm. He expresses his surprise at the many improvements since his last visit.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Ackerman, a daughter. Roy is setting up the cigars like a little man.

Mrs. M. Sinclair went to Jamestown on Sunday to spend a few days of leisure in that city.

Miss Lucy Merry is contemplating a visit to Montana to spend the approaching winter.

Now comes another candidate for legislative honors. A. W. Cunningham takes the small blocks of ivory and cries "come see or else." 'Tis to be hoped you "hit them with a natural" Web.

Miss Lillian Curtiss has returned from her four week's of pleasure and taken up her duties in her neat little school. We are all glad to see Miss Curtiss again, as she was missed very much from our social circle.

Iowa Items.

Frank Jandell has gone to Montana.

Tommy Downs has come to the conclusion that the Indians will have to get along without him.

There is to be a concert at the Smith school house next Sunday.

Harley Anderson expects a patent on that reel he has. He doubts whether there ever was another like it.

Mike Schmitt and Jesse Frye were out on an exploring expedition last week.

Will Downs bought a granary on wheels of E. P. Wells.

William Hart is heading grain for Mr. Bennett.

Mrs. Frank Chadduck expects her sister from Iowa this week, on a visit. When she returns she will take her mother, Grandma Fleming, to spend the winter with her.

Oscar Shultz intends to return to York state. He is a strong prohibitionist, but concludes Dakota is too dry for him.

Mrs. Huffbauer has been visiting the past week with her cousins.

Harry Cornwall has begun to sample wheat early this fall. He is shocking grain for his brother-in-law.

Shocks of grain on summer fallowing loom up in great shape, but shocks in some fields are like drinks in the country, few and far between.

Eldridge Items.

Harvesting is well advanced and Fletcher & Eastbrook will begin threshing early next week.

F. W. Holmes has gone to Edmunds, where he assumes the management of the Northern Dakota elevator. Fred always flings the drawing card and can get there in Roscoe style.

Messrs. Holmes and Cornwall have adorned the school house with a fresh coat of paint, which brightens it up considerably.

Mrs. Robert Crooks of St. Charles, Minnesota, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. H. Cornwall.

C. L. Holmes has gone to Fargo to instruct the convention whom to nominate for governor. What's the matter with giving O. A. Boynton a lift?

The cloud gets thicker and darker and behind it can be seen a couple of gladiators in lumbermen's boots, twisting and turning and casting furtive glances toward the Eldridge precinct. These antagonists are not strangers, but well known residents of the western part of the county, who desire to be our next representatives.

Mrs. Annie Davis spent Sunday in the village, the guest of Miss Ella Vessey.

Rev. Bradley of Jamestown, will preach in the school house next Sunday afternoon. Let everybody turnout and hear him.

John Milsted, overseer of the Davenport farm and general agent of the Farmers Hail insurance company, passed through here on Saturday afternoon for Iowa, where he went to look after the harvesting on his large farm adjacent to the Pipestem river.

George Collins of Mapleton, has been home on a short visit. George says if the gods are propitious he will be permanently located at some good station on the N. P. shortly.

The Northern Dakota elevator re-open-

ed for business on the 15th inst., with H. Cornwall for agent.

The dance at the granary on the Green farm last week was a success socially but not musically.

Mrs. Collins of Grand Forks, has moved into the section house and is boarding Foreman Brennan and crew.

Will Downs of Iowa, made us a pleasant call a few days ago, he says crops are not very good but the weather is great.

Prairie chickens are numerous this year and the temptation to do a little early hunting is inviting, but the boys are leary of that \$25 stand off; seems to lame 'em. RUPERT.

Peculiar

Many peculiar points make Hood's Sarsaparilla superior to all other medicines. Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of the kind which can truly be said to "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's. Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is now more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, has never attained such popularity in so short a time, and retained its popularity and confidence among all classes of people so steadfastly. Do not be induced to buy other preparations, but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Fargo, Dak., Aug. 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 district court, and in case of his absence before T. F. Branch, clerk of said court, at Jamestown, Stutsman county, D. T., on Wednesday, October 3, 1889, viz:

ALPHONSO S. HENDRICKS.

H. E. No. 14,461, for the southeast quarter of section 36, township 128, range 62 west.

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

William T. Melvin, George Cahoon, Charles Maximen, John H. Severin, all of Jamestown, Stutsman county, Dakota.

MICHAEL F. BATTLE, Register.

George H. Purchase, Attorney.

First publication Aug. 22, 1889.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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

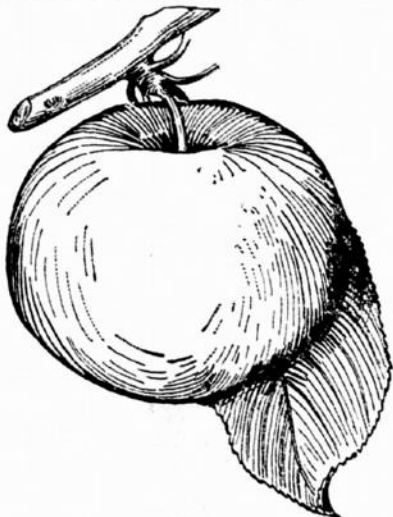
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make five year final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Rodrick Rose, judge of the district

FARM AND GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF WIDESPREAD INTEREST.

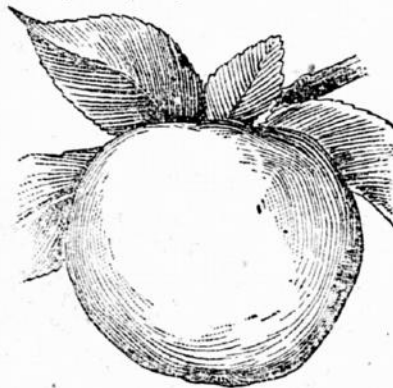
Two Profitable and Early Varieties of Apples—The Red Astrachan and the Yellow Transparent, Illustrated and Described.

Probably the most profitable early summer apple in every part of our country from Maine to California is the Red Astrachan. It is of Russian origin and of large, roundish form, nearly covered with deep crimson. The flesh is tender, juicy and rich acid. The tree is a vigorous, strong grower of upright spreading habit and a good bearer. The Red Astrachan is one of the most profitable of orchard apples and it is also included among choice garden varieties.



RED ASTRACHAN—A MIDSUMMER APPLE.

In the second cut is shown the form of the fruit and leaf of the Yellow Transparent apple tree. This, too, is of Russian origin, and like other Russian varieties is hardy. The fruit is medium in size and of light transparent lemon yellow hue. The flesh is white, juicy and of good quality.

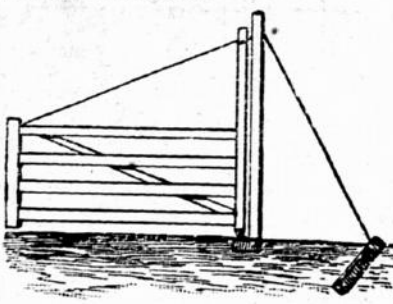


THE YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE.

For an early apple it is a good shipper. The tree is of upright growth, very prolific and a remarkably early bearer. J. T. Lovett claims that it sometimes produces in the nursery row the second year from the bud. It ripens its fruit some days in advance of Early Harvest.

A Good Farm Gate.

The gate shown in the accompanying illustration is, according to Ohio Farmer, one that will not sag.



A GATE THAT WILL NOT SAG.

This gate is made in the ordinary way, except that the post extends up three feet to a large staple, used for the upper hinge. The lower part of this post is an iron rod resting in a socket. A heavy galvanized wire runs from the top of the front post of the gate to the top of the rear post as a brace, and a one-fourth inch rod runs from the top of the gate post back into the ground at A, where it is attached to a broad block. This block is securely fastened in the ground with stones and tamped clay, so that it will not yield any. A heavy flat stone would be better, sunk below the reach of plow and frost. Properly put up, such a gate will never sag, says the authority quoted.

What Others Say.

Peter Henderson thinks every farmer should have a few acres of root crops on his farm and he will find them invaluable for feeding stock during the winter.

Not half enough is attempted in the way of ornamental gardening with fruit, says a Country Gentleman correspondent. With the strictest utilitarian management few things in the country landscape are prettier than the blossoming or fruiting orchards, and a little taste and skill in arrangement will make the fruits a decided adjunct of the pleasure grounds.

To exterminate raspberry bushes in pastures American Cultivator advises to cut with bush scythe and then stock the pasture with cattle to browse the sprouts. It affirms, also, that neat cattle are much better than sheep for exterminating bushes, and that coarse woiled varieties of the latter will do more towards that object than those of finer grade.

Persons owning bees and not located near streams of water are advised by Massachusetts Ploughman to furnish them fresh water daily, as it will save time, which to the bee means money and to the person means money.

There continues to be an increase in the breadth of oats fully equal to the advance in population.

A slight reduction in the area of cotton is indicated on the Atlantic coast and an increase west of the state of Alabama. Conditions of the crop are relatively low owing to late frosts; lowest in South Carolina, highest in Texas.

THE OLD STORY WHICH CONTINUES TO FAIL AS A WARNING.

Another Man Who Sought Sudden Wealth and Failed—Easy Victims of the "Green Goods" Dealers—But This Time a Detective Was Near to Stop the Game.

Deacon Hardshell sat bolt upright in the corner of the family pew, his eyes fixed on the preacher and his whole attitude that of decorous attention. But the droning tones of the parson made no impression on him, for his thoughts were far away. He was thinking of the distant metropolis and the alluring joys which are always so dear to the bucolic heart. "Crackey," he said to himself, "but them Yorkers is up to cute tricks! I kalkerlate, however, I'm just as smart as most on 'em, even if I don't take no daily paper. They've got ter get up pretty early in the morning to fool old Josiah Hardshell. I'll start fur York tomorrow, 'n I reckon when I get back I'll show these critters raound about here a trick or two that'll surprise 'em."

HE KNEW THE DEACON.

It was late in the afternoon of the second day after these pious meditations when the worthy deacon deposited his gripsack on the counter of one of the modest city hostleries frequented by his kind, and asked the clerk if there were any letters for Josiah Hardshell. There was one letter—a brief scrawl—bidding him to wait in the hotel barroom for his correspondent, who would be on hand at 8 o'clock, and address him as "Queer."

At the hour appointed the deacon's link form was extended in an armchair in one corner of the barroom, while his eyes anxiously scanned the face of each newcomer. He almost leaped from his seat when a dapper looking young man with a dyed mustache and glittering silk hat bent over him and softly remarked: "Well, Queer, how do you find things in New York?"

"Be gosh!" gasped the deacon. "How in thunder did you know me?" The man with the high hat and dyed mustache suppressed a smile with some difficulty. He might have answered that he knew him because he was the only man in the room whose hair was suggestive of chicken feathers, whose boots had been greased instead of blacked, whose face betokened anxious expectancy and whose whole appearance denoted familiarity with rustic methods of life.

He did not say this, but he said what pleased the deacon excessively, and raised himself at once in the estimation of that excellent ruralist. His reply was: "Oh, I'm accustomed to recognizing people right away. I know a shrewd man when I see him. Let's take a drink."

"Don't keer of I dew, stranger," said the deacon, as he rose from his seat and accompanied his newly made friend to the bar. "I guess I be about es shrewd es they make 'em daown aour way, 'n it's gotter be a pretty smart Yorker es kin take in old Josiah Hardshell. Young man, gimme a leetle mite o' rum 'n gum."

CHARLEY, ALSO, WAS KNOWN. "And now to business," said the dapper gentleman, as the two seated themselves by a small table in a corner of the bar room. "I'm with ye," responded the deacon eagerly. "I'll kin tell ye, young man, ye'll find me a pretty hard nut to crack every time."

"That's the only sort of men we deal with," responded the other impressively, "and I can assure you, sir, we make it a point to find out just how shrewd a man is before we put ourselves in his hands. Now this stuff that we're going to sell you will go down your way exactly as well as the real thing. You can't tell the difference, and nobody else can for that matter. We can sell you \$2,000 of our sort of goods for \$300 of yours, and if you keep your mouth shut as tight as we keep ours nobody'll be the wiser. You can use it in your neighborhood for paying your grocer and lifting the mortgage off the farm, and the money goes away off and nobody's hurt at all. Then when it's all gone you can send us for more."

The deacon's eyes glistened with delight. He thought of the "critters" in his neighborhood whom he could swindle, of the mortgage which he could wipe off and the immense profit he could make out of the transaction.

"It looks ter me like a kinder good scheme," he observed cautiously; "but be all them bills of yours es good es that there dollar ye sent me?"

"Just look here!" retorted the other, producing a roll of crisp, new greenbacks: "can you tell whether these are queer or not? Step up to the bar and see if we can buy a couple of drinks with any one of them!"

"I'll have to take you in, I guess, Charley," said a well dressed man who had been sitting near by, apparently absorbed in his paper. "And I guess you'll have to come along, too, as a witness," he continued, addressing the deacon, whose blood was freezing in his veins. The dapper young man was bailed out the next day, but the deacon is still languishing in the House of Detention. It has just occurred to him that there are certain "Yorkers" who are as smart as he is, and that some of them may be found in hotel barrooms, while others are in the service of the New York detective force.—New York Star.

Long and Quick Jumps.

Harry Kennedy, the ventriloquist, has been pluming himself upon a long "jump" made by him from New York to San Francisco and back. He made the trip in one day less than a month, and played two weeks in San Francisco. But George Rignold has the best record at this sort of theatrical traveling. He went from San Francisco direct to New York to play at a charity matinee, and at the close of the performance went direct to the depot, and was at once headed back for San Francisco. He did not tarry there either, but proceeded to Australia.—San Francisco Argonaut.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IRRIGATION.

The Yankton Press takes exceptions to the remarks made by gentlemen at the several conferences with the senatorial committee which is now investigating the subject of irrigation in Dakota and the Northwest. The Press argues that irrigation by artesian wells does not look very promising, and that such artificial irrigation in Dakota is quite unnecessary, at any rate. It admits that the weather has been unusually dry in the Northwest this year, but makes the point that this is exceptional. That the East, this year especially, has had an excess of rain at the expense of the West. It reasons that any section of country is liable to an over-abundance of rain, or a lack of rain, and that because there have been two or three dry seasons in Dakota, it by no means follows that irrigation is necessary.

This is all very well said, but, none the less, the majority of Dakota farmers believe that artificial irrigation is not only feasible but also quite desirable. A good artesian well will pay for itself in a few years.

WET SEASONS PREDICTED.

Mr. Warren Upham, of the United States geological survey, predicts that a series of wet seasons will begin next year in Dakota. From careful scientific and geological observations, Mr. Upham is confident that the period of change from maximum to minimum moisture, and from the least moisture to the most again, occurs over an average range of ten or twelve years. The dry season began there in 1883, and the extent of them has, according to this authority, now been reached.

INDIAN RELICS WANTED.

The officers of the North Dakota university, at Grand Forks, have asked contributions of Indian and mound builder relics from all Dakotans who have anything of the kind, the object being to arrange and classify for public use, which is not possible while they are scattered here and there among private parties. An interesting and valuable collection should be made, and every citizen should take part in making it.

RESERVATION RED TAPE.

Word comes from Washington that Secretary Noble declares that the reservation cannot be opened by executive proclamation, but that the treaty must go back to congress for ratification before the proclamation can issue. This puts off final action for a few months, though it cannot affect the final result.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Letter, 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.

For sale by Baldwin & Smith.

TONIC-ALTERATIVE Bloodbuilder AND BLOOD RENEWER.

The new vegetable remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache, Female Weakness, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dropsy, Scrofula, Pimples and Face Eruptions and Blood, Liver and Kidney diseases. It purifies the blood and through it acts upon all organs and tissues of the body, and strengthens and builds up the system while it eradicates disease. It is the most economical blood purifier and pleasant to take. Price \$1; Six bottles \$5.

Prepared by J. W. GALE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FOR SALE BY

BALDWIN & SMITH.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

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

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SMITH & WESSON PATTERN
38 Calibre.

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

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

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And Counselor at Law.

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Are the many Goods we are still receiving. Our immense new Stock of Fine Goods and bewildering LOW PRICES cannot fail to attract the attention of every wide-awake individual. Many choice patterns of

LAWNS, CHALLIE and BATISTE CLOTH

Just received. We have the largest assortment of GINGHAMS and PRINTS in the city to select from. Our line of RIBBONS and HOSIERY is larger than ever before. Come and visit us, if only to see our GOODS and learn our PRICES.

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J. R. WINSLOW,

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

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ALL SUMMER GOODS

Must be Sold Regardless of Cost
to make room for

FALL STOCK!

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

The London Clothing Co.,

N. FULD, The Outfitter

Gull River Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, &c

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FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS, AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF

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L. T. J. J. J.
J. T. J. J.

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.
R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. La. Nat'l Bk.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

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 \$1; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of \$500,000 is.....	\$500,000
1 Prize of 100,000 is.....	100,000
1 Prize of 50,000 is.....	50,000
1 Prize of 25,000 is.....	25,000
2 Prizes of 10,000 are.....	20,000
5 Prizes of 5,000 are.....	25,000
25 Prizes of 1,000 are.....	25,000
100 Prizes of 500 are.....	50,000
200 Prizes of 250 are.....	50,000
500 Prizes of 100 are.....	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$500 are.....	50,000
500 Prizes of 200 are.....	100,000
1000 Prizes of 100 are.....	100,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

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

3,134 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,800

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

IMPORTANT.

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

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

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

Address Registered Letters Containing Currency, to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

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

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

ORIN W. FRANCIS H. C. SOUTHWARD.

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General Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

A NORTH DAKOTA RELIC.

Probably one of the queerest devices ever put on a bank note, a check or a letter head was used in Devil's Lake, N. D., in former days when the city was



DEVIL'S LAKE BANK BILL DESIGN.

not so large and thriving as it is now. Here is a cat of this curious device, with the following description: A sheaf of wheat stood upright, with a ribbon for a band, and on the band was inscribed, "No. 1 hard. In hoc signo vinces." Above the sheaf was a silver dollar resting on its edge, the reference being to the uniform price of \$1 a bushel for wheat in those days. Upon the dollar was presented an outline of the lake. Above the dollar stood Beelzebub with tail revealed, holding scales in one hand and pointing with the other to the exact location of the city on the lake. The motto, "Give the devil his due," completed this odd device. This was printed upon the bills of the bank.

THEN AND NOW.

Back East. Trees, hills, valleys, running streams, wild game—nature as she comes from the hand of the Creator is interesting, romantic, poetical. But a homestead in our father's day in the woods back East or down South with a little clearing full of stumps, from which a family must make a living, takes away the ideal part of life. The thought is not of bird songs, of ruset leaves, and whispering winds, but of shoes for the children's feet, of clothes for their backs and food for their mouths. What poetry was there in the mighty tree whose branches reached the clouds, when the children were "a-hunger and a-cold." Boys in those days grew prematurely old, and stooped before their time from hard labor, exposure and anxiety.

Out West. A magnificent North Dakota prairie, ready for the plow, stretching away to the alien horizon, the distant river fringed with trees; above the transcendent architecture of the clouds, and around and over all an atmosphere charged with vital force, which stimulates the old and nerves the young to great deeds. Farms are ready made, like clothing from a russet leaves, and store. There is no plowing around the stumps with one horse, and when the grain is harvested, the toiling farmer sitting under a canopy guides the horses, and a machine cuts and binds the sheaves. The flail is a memory, and the long trip to mill and market over muddy roads, is not required. Half the old time labor fills the home with plenty and anxiety.

THE DESIRABLE CHANGE IS COMING.

Notwithstanding a short crop of wheat the assessors throughout North Dakota report a notable increase in numbers, as in the valuation, of live stock. Another dry season or two will fully impress the fact that diversified farming is better than exclusive wheat raising, and that rotation in crops pays as well here as in other parts of the land. An advocate of diversity, The Northwestern Agriculturist, very tersely puts it:

"Happy the farmer who has a variety of crops. When the weather is cool and the thermometer marking down almost to the frost line at night he can rejoice for his wheat is prospering, and when the mercury climbs to 100 deg. in the shade he can watch his corn and see it grow at the rate of two or three inches a day, and when the heat and drought are shivering his oats and wheat he can admire his millet and alfalfa, that enjoys the heat and laughs at drought."

As variety is the spice of life, so it is to the farmer whose varied crops bring plenty to table and store.

VIOLATING THE GAME LAW.

There is complaint that pot hunters and others are wilfully and maliciously destroying prairie chickens in North Dakota. The penalty for killing chickens or grouse at any time except between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, is from \$2 to \$10. Wild duck, snipe, geese, brant, etc., are ripe from Sept. 1 to May 15. Deer and antelope may be killed from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31. In fishing it is unlawful to use anything except hook and line, under penalty of from \$15 to \$200. This law, however, does not apply to the Missouri or Red rivers.

SAVE YOUR HAY.

For the first time in her history Dakota has a fine market for hay. Montana stockmen will be compelled to feed hay this fall and winter as the dry weather has left the pastures in that territory as bare and brown as a bone. Hay must be taken in there or the cattle and sheep will have to be driven out. The railroads, to protect their interests as well as those of the stock growers, have agreed to make very low rates for feed and baled hay to the stricken plains and valleys of Montana. Let every North Dakota farmer put up hay this season, every pound will be needed.

INCREASED RESOURCES.

The opening of the Sioux reservation will put nearly 1,000,000 acres more into the school lands of South Dakota. The fund to be derived from the school lands of the state can be made to reduce taxation nearly one-half—because of all the taxes paid now fully 50 per cent is for school purposes.—Sioux Falls Press.

OVER FIVE MILES DEEP.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ABYSSES OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Submarine Valleys Along the California Coast—"Shallow Water" Six Thousand Feet in Depth—A Horn Shaped Plateau That Serves as a Connecting Link.

The peculiarity of the Pacific ocean is that it can be divided into two distinct parts, the dividing line being the meridian of 150 degs. west. The eastern half, that which laves our shores, is remarkable for the absence of islands and the uniform nature of its depth, for, with the exception of the narrow strip of shallow water surrounding the Aleutian Islands, and running along the American coast, the sounding line shows an average depth of from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms, undiversified by any remarkable elevations or depressions. The only noteworthy exception to this great and equal depth is a great submarine plateau, which extends out from the Patagonian coast, and which rises to between 2,000 and 1,000 fathoms from the surface. This plateau is horn shaped, and is evidently a connecting link between the South American continent and the Australian archipelago.

PARTIALLY INCLOSED SEAS.

The western half of the Pacific ocean is a complete contrast to the eastern. Archipelagos and scattered islands are exceedingly numerous, and the depth of the ocean is uniform, shallows occurring scattered over it at irregular intervals. Along the Asiatic coast and between the island groups there are a number of partially inclosed seas, and these are separated from the great ocean by submarine plateaus of sufficient extent and height to warrant the supposition that a moderate upheaval would extend the Asiatic continent as far south as Australia, transforming the seas into inland salt lakes. Considerations of the peculiar animal and vegetable life of New Zealand and Australia lend probability to the speculation that these islands were joined to the main continent of Asia at some remote period, and it is even possible to trace the submerged coast line of the great continent which then existed. The same upheaval acting upon the plateau extending out from the Patagonian shore would almost make the Pacific a land locked ocean, the entrance to it being between the point of the new land stretching out to 121 degs. east latitude and another headland formed by what is now Ducie Island, lying in the same latitude, but about 10 degs. further north.

As has been said, there runs along the American shore a narrow strip of shallow water, but the term shallow is only to be taken in its comparative sense. It is from 50 to 200 miles wide, the depth running from nothing to 1,000 fathoms. Outside this again is another strip of not quite so uniform a width, wherein the depth reached 2,000 fathoms, quite deep enough to drown a tall man. The uniform character of the sea's depth is quite marked along the Californian shore, but even here there are ups and downs, shallows and depths. The coast line has a strip of water as its immediate border, in which the depth keeps at about twelve fathoms along a ledge or plateau for a few miles out, and then drops sheer down for 500, 600 and 1,000 fathoms. This shore ledge is quite well defined and generally unbroken, but in it there sometimes occurs a crevasse or valley, whose exploration is a matter of much curious interest. Directly off Point Hueneme, at the entrance to the Santa Barbara channel, there is found a remarkable example of one of these submarine valleys. Commencing with a depth of ten fathoms 400 yards from the beach, it increases to fifty fathoms in five-eighths of a mile and then drops suddenly to 113 fathoms, or 678 feet, in less than two miles. Its general direction is south, and it is bounded all round by depths of from twelve to fifteen fathoms.

Another remarkable example of the submarine valley has been discovered, and to some extent traced out in Monterey bay by Commodore James Alden. The head of this valley is five-eighths of a mile south of the Salinas river, and the twenty fathom line is only a quarter of a mile off the beach, the depth increasing to fifty fathoms in the next quarter of a mile. At this distance from shore the twenty fathom line are three-eighths of a mile apart. The general direction of the valley for the next two miles is southeast, where there is a depth of 117 fathoms, the fifty fathom line running about five-eighths of a mile apart; thence the valley runs about west, reaching the depth of 170 fathoms in a mile and 240 fathoms in three and one-quarter miles, with forty-two fathoms less than a mile to the north. The soundings are not numerous enough to trace its outlines in deep water, but the indications are for ten miles of its length that it runs southwest, with no bottom at 315 fathoms. It would appear from this description that this valley is really an enormous canyon that opens through the shore line ledge clear out and down into the deep water of the 1,000 fathom belt.

Here again the terms deep and crevasse are to be taken in their comparative sense. These submarine valleys of the coast line ledge have their dimensions, it is true, but they sink into utter insignificance beside the abysses which mark the bed of the great ocean, abysses which seem to drop clear to Tophet or Davy Jones' locker. To the east of the Kurile Islands and Japan there lies a crescent shaped space of deep water that really merits the term. It extends from fifty degrees north latitude to nearly twenty degrees north latitude, or for 1,800 miles, although it is of no great breadth. The average depth of this area is nearly 4,000 fathoms—that is, nearly 24,000 feet. This is deep enough in all conscience, but along its western margin, and lying like a ditch across the entrance to the sea of Okhotsk, is an abyss where the United States ship Tuscarora found depths of over 4,000 fathoms—that is, of over 27,600 feet, or a hole about deep enough to hold Mount Everest if turned

upside down and placed within it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

VERBAL CURIOSITIES.

FRANK STAUFFER'S RESEARCH AFTER THE ORIGIN OF WORDS.

Many Expressions That Sound Awkward and Redundant Had a Sensible Beginning—Words That Have Been Twisted Yet Retain Their Original Significance.

The origin of some words is as peculiar as the subsequent deflection of their meaning is interesting. The word tariff had a queer origin. A promontory called Tarifa, in southern Spain, juts into the Straits of Gibraltar and commands the entrance into the Mediterranean sea. The ancient Moors built a fortress upon it and levied a duty on the merchandise carried by the passing ships. This tax was called "tarifa," which was finally shortened to tariff. Another word with a queer origin is the word stoker. In old English "steik" means "shut," and "stoke" to "shut up." Chaucer says: "Then hadst thou the gate stoke" (shut). The man on the engine who puts the coal into the furnace, and then "stokes" the door, becomes a "stoker," or shut-up-er!

A COMMON SALUTATION.

The annual fair in the Isle of Ely was called St. Audrey's fair, and much ordinary but showy lace was sold to the country lasses. St. Audrey's lace soon became proverbial, and from that cause taudry, a corruption of St. Audrey, was established as a common expression to denote not only cheap lace, but any other part of female dress which was more gaudy in appearance than warranted by its quality or value. We now spell the word "tawdry" and use it in the same sense.

The salutation, "How do you do?" sounds like an awkward and redundant sentence, and yet its origin was a sensible one. Dow in old English, pronounced do, means "to be able," "to thrive," "to prosper." It should not suggest redundancy, for it is equivalent to saying, "How do you thrive?" "How do you prosper?" The colloquialism, "He is a do-less (dow-less) fellow," had the same origin, and means one who is too weak or shiftless to prosper.

When, as Americans, we use the word cute in the sense of "clever" or "sharp," we keep within the legitimate, which cannot be said when we use it instead of pretty. "Ain't it cute?" has been adopted by the fair sex to an exasperating extent. When we hear a speaker say "sister" (sisters) we consider him lacking in education. It is as legitimate a word as "brethren," and both words date back to the time of Chaucer, who called the fates "the fatal sistren."

RIGHT TO SAY "ANYWHEN." If it is proper to say "anyhow" and "anywhere," why is it not proper to say "anywhen?" The others merely survived, for Mackay quotes the expression, "I will talk the matter over with you anywhere and anywhen." "Craft" and "cunning" at one time stood for "skill" and "ability." The word "betch," applied to a bad workman or his work, is from the word "bauch," meaning indifferent. "Putting the cart before the horse," a common expression for beginning to do a thing at the wrong end, was in use as early as 1553, and first appeared in the Greek of Lucien, nearly 1,700 years ago.

"Vamoose," a slang expression which came into use after the Mexican war, is the Spanish vamoos, "let us go." To "bully," meaning to worry or torment in a swaggering manner, is said to have been derived from the noisy way in which drovers take bullocks to market. Bogus is a corruption of Borgese, the name of a man who at one time flooded the west and southwest with counterfeit money. Bother is said to have been first used by a sergeant, who cried out to two incessant talkers, one at each ear, "Don't both ear me."

Canteen is one of the few words in the English language which passed into a foreign tongue and was afterwards taken back in a modified form. The Saxon called it a "tincan," but the Gaul, as it went, placed the noun before the adjective, and pronounced the i as c, thus rendering it canteen. It became a French military term, and the English incorporated it among their military terms. The changes that have occurred in the English language are remarkable. Going back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, we can readily note them. In the time of Chaucer and Gower, little more than 500 years ago, the dialect has a half foreign look, while as early as the days of King Alfred it is unintelligible without the aid of a glossary.—Frank S. Stauffer in Detroit Free Press.

He Heard About His Grave.

"Do you know my grave was dug in this town during the war for me to be buried in?" said a gentleman in our office last Thursday. "No, sir; we never met you before." "Well, it was. My name is Crane, and I was sergeant in company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana regiment. I was sick right up to death in a hospital in Marietta, and heard the doctor say to a man who entered the room: 'How many graves are you having dug?' 'Three,' was the response. 'Well, dig one about a foot longer than the usual length, for that tall sergeant will be dead by morning,' and the instructions were carried out, but you see I did not fill that grave." "No, you don't look like a resurrected corpse."

"The reason I didn't die was I got better the next morning and ate raspberry jam, determined not to fill a grave that was dug before I died."—Marietta (Ga.) Journal.

Surveyors for the Illinois Central railroad are working in Hanson and Aurora counties, S. D., preparatory to an extension of that road in a northwesterly direction from Sioux Falls.

OLD EGYPT MODERNIZED.

TELEPHONE TO THE SPHINX AND HOTEL AT THE PYRAMIDS.

The Ancient City of Cairo Now a Winter Resort for Europeans—The Inventions of Modern Science Introduced—Cursed by Oppressive Taxation.

Modern civilization is making rapid strides in the land of Egypt. The young giant of the west, whose itching palm is reaching out toward Japan, China, Korea and the lands of south Asia, has already a strong grip on this birthplace of history, and the Egypt of the past has days that are numbered. Alexandria has long since arisen from the ashes of the bombardment of seven years ago, and it is now the size of Cleveland or Washington. Its buildings are European rather than Arabic, and its streets have French names. Cairo, the city of Arabian nights, is fast becoming a city of Parisian nights, and the Mohammedan call to prayer is mingled with the bacchanalian songs of the cafe chantants. Modern science is pulling the mummies from the pyramids. A telephone line runs almost to the very ear of the Sphinx, and the old lady is being pulled from the sand by modern iron cars made in Europe.

There is a hotel at the base of the Pyramid of Cheops in which English men and women drink brandy and soda, and the spirit of the Nineteenth century, with some of its virtues and all of its vices, is breathing new life into the land of the Pharaohs.

Cairo is becoming a winter residence city, and it has hundreds of mansions which would do credit to New York or Paris. Real estate has rapidly risen in value, and the land upon which the baby Moses lay in the bulrushes is now worth a big price per square foot. When I visited Cairo about eight years ago the donkey was the chief hackney cab of the foreigner, and men, women and children went sight seeing on long eared beasts, with donkey boys in blue gowns following behind and punching up the animals by poking sharp sticks into patches of bare flesh as big as a dollar, each of which had been denuded of skin for the purpose.

The hotels had Egyptian servants in turbans and gowns, and you called your boy to your room by clapping your hands. Now the Ishmaelish hack driver has taken the town, and though he wears a fez cap his dress is European and his cheek is as hard as that of an American cabby. The donkey boys, though they are as bright as ever, have lost their monopoly, and their customers are confined to foreign men and to the natives. In side the walls of Shepherd's hotel, where I am stopping, you are as far from old Egypt as you would be in the Grand hotel at Paris. The servants are French, speaking Swiss, in black swallow tail coats. The chambers have electric bells, and the \$4 a day which you pay for your board does not include either candles or soap.

The whole of the soil of Egypt has been brought down from the mountains of Abyssinia by the Nile. It is nowhere more than fifty feet deep and its average depth is about thirty-five feet. Under this soil is found the sand. The Nile waters it as well as fertilizes it, for there is no rain to speak of in Egypt. The country is flat. Here at Cairo you can see for miles in every direction, and standing on the great Pyramid the valley of the Nile is spread out below you in a great patchwork of different shades of green. There are no fences and few trees. Here and there a grove of tall palm raise their fan like heads high up in the clear blue atmosphere, and near them you see a village of mud huts made of the same sun dried sticks that Pharaoh ground out of the children of Israel. This great plain is cut up by canals; roads run here and there through it, and along these move caravans of camels, of Egyptians in gowns upon donkeys and of droves of donkeys laden with grass or grain. There are cattle and sheep by the thousand upon the field, and their fat sides glisten under the tropical sun as they munch the sweetest and juiciest of clover. The air just now is as pure as that of Denver. All nature seems to smile, and the only poor thing upon the scene is man.

Out of the six and a half million people of Egypt, fully six million are peasants. They are known as "fellahs." They are the tillers of the soil and they are the people who do the work, and make the money which pays the immense yearly debt of Egypt. These "fellahs" are the ancient Egyptians. They have been oppressed throughout the ages until they have no spirit left in them, and they are happy if they can get enough to keep themselves alive. You see their mud villages everywhere, and they slave from morning until night in the fields. Their houses are rarely more than ten feet high and often not more than eight feet square. In an Egyptian village the houses are built close together. There are no pavements, gas lamps, nor modern improvements of any kind. The furniture of each house consists of a few mats, a sheepskin, a copper kettle and some earthenware pots. The bed of the family is a ledge of mud built in the side of the room. There are no windows, and the cooking is usually done out of doors in a little earthen pot-like stove.

The fuel is of dried cow, camel or buffalo manure, and the food of the family is a mixture of sorghum seed, millet and beans ground up into a mure and baked into a sort of a big, round, flat cake. A large part of the food of the fellahs consists of greens, and I watched one of the poor fellows at the tip of the root and ate the raw, indigestible vegetable to the very end of the green, leaving not a visage of it. I have seen them eating clover, and I am told that they seldom have any meat. Out of the milk of the buffalo and cow they make a sort of a curd like cheese, which is extensively used. They use no knives, forks or spoons, and at supper they have, in addition to their vegetables, a sauce of onions and butter, into which they dip

pieces of bread and eat it.—Frank Carpenter's Cairo Letter in The New York World.

SITTING BULL IS MATCHED.

And so at last the treaty is signed: Though Sitting Bull has done his best To thwart us in our great design, He could not quite control the rest, For names enough are now attached, And Sitting Bull for once is matched.

It won't be very long before Industrious white men till the ground, Where ages upon ages gone The Indians have loafed around; Nor bettered self nor bettered land, Now let the pale face try his hand.

Our many people need the lands, And these few Indians worked them not, They'll never use what they have left; But are at best a shiftless lot, And blessed, indeed, will be the day, When every one shall pass away.

WOOL AND MUTTON.

SHEEP RAISING IS PROFITABLE IN NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

Notable Examples of Success in Many Parts of the New States—A Comparison with the Results of Sheep Raising in a Michigan County.

Dakota is not only the producer of No. 1 hard wheat, the finest in the world, but facts go to show that it is one of the best sheep countries in America. This is no mere assertion, made without truth to support it. Instances of success with sheep are common now to every locality, but for the benefit of our outside readers let us note a few in various parts of the territory:

John D. Wagner, of Frankfort, has a flock of pure bred Merinos. His average clip this year was 16 pounds, 11 ounces per head. From 14 males the average was 20 pounds. The heaviest fleece weighed 34 pounds.

The Geyer brothers, of Clark, clipped 2,800 pounds from 216 head, from which they realized \$375. Besides the wool they had the large increase of 240 lambs.

R. A. Pinnell, of Alexandria, realized \$270.50 for wool clipped from 164 sheep, besides he has 135 lambs to add to his flock.

E. M. Garrison, of Spink county, netted \$1.97 a head for the wool sheared from 1,022 sheep. He figures his profit at 75 per cent.

J. L. Potts, of Edgeley, netted \$1.75 a head from his sheep this season, his flock doubling in number and value by the increase in lambs.

Lantern Bros., of Mandan, have sheep that gave them fleeces this year weighing as high as 24 pounds. Their sales brought over \$1,000.

G. W. Patrick, of Dickinson, has 90 lambs and \$140 worth of wool from 100 sheep, the increase being worth more than the original cost of the sheep a year ago.

Roy Miles, of Doland, sold \$374.50 worth of wool last year and \$533.50 this year, the sales of two years bringing \$315 more than the sheep cost him.

To show what is possible with sheep, we refer our farmers to Genesee county, Mich., where the clip this spring reached 823,000 pounds, which sold for \$355,120, besides \$180,000 received for sheep sold for mutton. Our climate is better suited to sheep raising than Michigan, and it is the opinion of all investigators that nothing in Dakota will pay a better profit for the investment than sheep raising.

PRACTICAL, OF COURSE.

The plan of securing flowing wells and running them into lake beds, in the semi-arid sections of Dakota is practical beyond question, and the senate committee after hearing the testimony will undoubtedly be ready to render active aid. The hundreds of alkali lake beds will furnish the necessary reservoirs, and in addition to holding the water until it is of the right temperature to nourish the crops, the alkali that the water will take with it when used for irrigating purposes will nourish the stalk of the grain and become an active fertilizer in soil where the essential ingredients for rendering the stalk vigorous and the berry full have been exhausted. Most of the water secured by means of artesian wells is too cold for vegetation until it has lain on the surface for some time. It needs to be brought to the temperature of falling rain. If it can be made still warmer it will be beneficial to the growing crops. This artesian well project has a political bearing. It may be that hard work will be necessary to secure favorable legislation in the house of representatives, and the members of the lower house who represent the two Dakotas should be well informed on the question and earnestly devoted to the enterprise.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Maj. Powell, of the senate irrigation committee, advised what he called the tank system in irrigation in Dakota. By that he means a pond on every farm where practicable, that will catch the storm waters and store them until the water is needed. He says that a 20-acre tank filled with water to the depth of 10 feet will irrigate 300 acres of land and increase the value of the land from 300 to 400 per cent. He says we have a remarkable soil and very little irrigation is needed. It would not be necessary to flood the land, but only run the water over it in ditches. Senator Stewart, of the same committee, believes in sinking 1,000 artesian wells in Dakota at the government's expense.—Pioneer Press.

A RICH DAKOTA MAN.

"Now, Judge, what am I going to do 'bout my alimony?" asked a Dakota woman who was suing her husband for a divorce.

"What property has your husband?" asked the judge.

"Prop'ly, judge? Why he's the best off man in the county. He's got fourteen splendid dawgs, three fiddles, two game roosters, six shotguns, four breast-pins all washed in gold, two rifles, a pet coon, a tame fox and six good brass rings. If I couldn't get alimony off'n a man that rich there ain't no justice in this country."—Drake's Magazine.

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 Wollenberg & Avis.

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

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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

CATARRH

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Try the Cure

Ely's Cream Balm

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

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

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CITY NEWS.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mrs. F. M. Gardner of Montpelier, was a visitor today.

O. L. Churchill took the three o'clock train for Chicago.

C. F. Beckford and W. C. Kress of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, arrived in the city today.

Judge Cleary was in town this morning, on his way home to New Rockford from a flying eastern trip.

A. Klaus and wife, H. Ott and wife, P. M. Garigan and wife, P. P. Deuster and Julius Muhle, the two latter gentlemen from Milwaukee, returned this afternoon from Fort Totten.

Post Commander Calkins will be in Minnewaukan today to muster in a new G. A. R. post for that place. All the old veterans in that part of the county are expected to be present to muster.

Three patents, and notice of the issue of seventeen others, were received by Wells & Dickey today. These patents are among the thousands that have been held back by Sparks. Proofs were made for most of these over two years ago.

Clare Smith, who is now one of the prominent citizens and rising business men in Topeka, Kansas, arrived today and will spend a couple of weeks recreating and visiting old friends. Clare is a Kansas boomer and has good reason to be proud of his success.

Nathan Fuld, the big clothing man, returned yesterday from Chicago and Cincinnati. He gives an alert man the tip that the finest and most reasonable priced stock of clothing and furnishing goods yet brought to the city will commence to arrive in a few days.

The electric lights were not running last evening for the reason that no water could be obtained for the boilers, and the water in the well at the engine house, which formerly supplied them, had fallen below the length of pipe which was used to pump it into the boilers. The company will not be caught this way again.

George Wright, the well known Corinne farmer, said he had noticed that the Jamestown gun club had offered a reward of \$25 for information of any violators of the game law. He says he offers a reward for any one reporting members of the gun club who kill chickens before the time. He states the gun club have been the worst offenders in the past.

The burglars who made the second attempt at entering John Johnson's tailoring rooms did not succeed, nor have any clues been found. The saloon of Hanesinger & Madritz, which was also entered at the same time and four cents taken from the drawer, has been undisturbed since that attempt. This last work is that of professionals. Mayor Fuller will appoint an extra night watchman as soon as he returns home.

George Ackerman, who has been in charge for the last year of the Northern Dakota Elevator company's house at Tappen, will have charge of the Melville building this year. Mr. Ackerman and his brother are running a farm near that station and are reported as making money, having gathered together stock and worked the farm as it ought to be. The boys are from Pennsylvania, and show that it is easy to do well in North Dakota.

Superior Master Workman Graham of the A.O.U.W., will be in Huron the twenty-first inst., to institute the grand jurisdiction of the two Dakotas. This will separate the jurisdiction from Minnesota, and prove a source of economy to members, as death assessments are now six in Minnesota to one in Dakota. This will also keep the money at home and is something long hoped for by the members in Dakota. D. E. Hughes will attend as the delegate from this lodge.

A rare occurrence now days in Clerk of Court Branch's office, is to take testimony in a preemption proof. Miss Bell Langworthy the accomplished daughter of Dr. Langworthy of Corinne, was in the city today for the purpose of proving up on her preemption claim. Six months residence and \$200 are the requisites for this. The bona fide character of our settlers is seen in the fact that the large majority of them are unable to get a title in this way, or prefer to live five years on their land to get it for nothing.

A traveling temperance lecturer, known on the bills he distributes as "Prof. Lang, or Harry, the king of the violin," is in the county jail, having been brought here by the sheriff of LaMoure county last night. His arrest was occasioned by a difficulty with the district attorney of that county, in which Harry is said to have given the official a pounding to settle some old score. It is thought he may be released, although he was fined \$75 and given thirty days by the justice of the peace before whom he was tried, for assault and battery.

A gang of communicative tame geese break the harvest stillness of the air on west Front and Main streets, by paddling in the pools of water left by rain, and squawking shrilly at every one who goes by. They are big feeders and eat up everything thrown out to them from the houses and backyards on their route. They also gobble up grass tops and seeds in great quantities. When not engaged in bustling for provisions, they can be found resting on the ground close together, gravely considering such topics of interest as effect them. One will reach out his long neck and slowly flap his wings, and all the others will immediately stand up and go through the same performance to stretch themselves. A strange dog meddling with their business, is promptly met by a barrage of goose heads and is quickly hissed out of the locality. The close-cropped grass and young growing plants in the yard around the railroad superintendent's office make it a favorite foraging ground for them. It takes up most of old Harry's time to keep them out of the enclosure.

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.

C. H. Stanley and W. F. Cochran, prominent citizens of Steele, are visitors in the city today.

Dr. Langworthy, George Tucker and George Wright of Corinne, were visitors in Jamestown yesterday.

Hiram D. Cahoon, an old time farmer of the county, made final proof on his homestead today. He has a fine quarter with good improvements.

Married at LaMoure, Dakota, August 14, by Rev. W. H. Travis, W. H. Sherman of Spiritwood, Dakota, and Miss Alice Monfort of Ponca, Nebraska.

Commander Calkins returned from Minnewaukan today, where he had been to establish a G. A. R. post. It was christened the A. J. Crittenden post, and starts out with fifteen members, all residents of Benson county.

A Bismarck restaurant is advertising fresh oysters during these heated times of July and August and the con. con. The joy characteristic of the town, as thus illustrated, is a strong point against it in the capital race and the offending institution should be called off.

One of Jim Lees' hired men, while on his way to town yesterday met with a serious accident. When he reached Henry Sleight's farm, about ten miles out, the horse he was riding became frightened and ran away, running into a barb wire fence and fearfully slashing both itself and rider. The flesh wounds of the man and horse are numerous and thus of the gashes several inches long. They are painful, but not supposed to be dangerous.

North Dakota Republican: Bro. Warnock of the Jamestown Capital, who hasn't been a republican long enough to be confirmed in the faith by voting the party ticket, reads an ultimatum to the party leaders and threatens to smash things if it is not accepted. This is a wonderful display. The republican party has stood up under the terrible pressure of Bro. Warnock's opposition for more than a quarter of a century. It will probably survive his little ultimatum.

Sheriff Schmitz has but two boarders in his department of detention in the basement of the court house. One of these is the temperance lecturer, reformer, drunkard and musician, Prof. Lang and the other, a tough customer who is held on charge of robbery, at the depot. His name is given as Chas. Collins. He has made two unsuccessful attempts to escape, both of which have been thwarted by the vigilance of the sheriff and Deputy George McGregor. In one of these attempts Collins took coals from a stove and burned out a portion of the floor laid with two inch plank. He had made a deep excavation in the ground when detected. He is confined in the narrow cells and is regarded as a dangerous and accomplished crook.

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.

H. M. Taber of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is among the guests of the Gladstone.

A good shower fell this morning, continuous thunder and lightning accompanying it.

A careless mail delivery this morning deprived readers of several eastern daily papers.

Manager White of the roller mills, took in the first new wheat of the season from a farmer living near Ypsilanti. The quality was never better.

D. Goodman, after a month's visit with his son and family in Chicago, returned today. He reports a fine time. Business will be rusted at The Fair, and a large fall trade is anticipated.

Mrs. Humphreys, wife of a farmer living near Spiritwood, died Friday evening of consumption. She was the daughter of Mr. Wessinger, a well known resident

of that part of the county, and a lady esteemed by all.

Passengers make it a point to get out of the coaches, as the Northern Pacific train goes west, and gather bouquets of prairie flowers. Every tourist in the sleepers is decorated with bunches of flowers gathered alongside the train.

Moorhead News: The drillers at the well today struck a soft sand rock which is quite easy to drill in. The hole is over a third of a mile deep—or about equal to the distance between the approach of the Northern Pacific bridge to the Northern Pacific section house, east of the Grand Pacific.

Edgeley Mail: Ole Postholeson living out in the Swede settlement, stretched himself so listlessly while asleep Tuesday morning that he dislocated his shoulder joint. Dr. Patterson was called upon to put the injured member in place. This rather peculiar accident was caused by the young man throwing his arm over his head.

A fire alarm was turned in from the Third ward late yesterday afternoon. All the fire companies responded promptly, but before arriving at the place, the fire had been extinguished. The insipid blaze occurred in a small house near the river bank, occupied by a Mrs. Kinney. The damage was merely nominal.

It is stated that the successful Dakota candidate for the West Point cadetship, James L. Davis is a Beadle county farmer boy, who left the harvest field to stand the examination and after competing successfully with the twenty-nine high school contestants, walked home, a distance of eighteen miles, in preference to waiting for a train—because, he said, he was in a hurry.

General Woodhull of New York, and B. S. Russell have returned from a trip to the Missouri. Starting from Edgeley they drove through to the Missouri river north of Washburn, McLean county, examining the coal fields of Burlington and McLean, on the way. From the Missouri they drove directly east to Carrington. They were nine days out, traveling 417 miles by section lines.

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

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

From Monday's Daily.

J. S. Hotchkiss left this afternoon for Meadville, Pa., at which place he will spend the winter.

Delegates Camp, Blewett and Fancher came in yesterday and today. Delegate Rolfe was at the Gladstone last night, and left for home this morning.

Mrs. Andrew Blewett and Joe left this afternoon for Columbus, Wis., whither Mrs. Blewett was called by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her father.

The Stutsman county representatives to the Fargo convention were: Messrs. Frye, Hewitt, Clark, Baldwin, Calkins, Vennum, Glaspell, Haight and Kellogg. Others will go down in the morning.

Mr. Gaffney has the largest and biggest lot of encumbers, he says, anywhere in the county. He watered the vines daily with four barrels of water during the dry spell and is now rewarded for his pains.

A general kick is in progress over the defective mail service on the Northern Pacific main line. The stations are so far apart that the clerks have time to snooze between them and sometimes fail to wake up at the right time.

Little Annie, daughter of David Posey, was thrown from a horse last evening and seriously injured, sustaining several ugly bruises and severe sprains. No bones are thought to be broken, however, and her complete recovery is looked for.

Matt Welch has been making a trip to the coast, and the National park. He reports meeting a number of Dakota people and that P. J. Williams, at Seattle, is putting down dollars by the barrel. J. T. Bibb is expected to make this city a brief visit this fall. "Awful hot and dry there" says Matt.

The train from the north brought in a number of gentlemen who are en route to Fargo to attend the convention. Among them were Judge Tourist, Judge Cleary and Hon. Dave Wellman of New Rockford; Fred Snore and Messrs. Thomas and Alexander of Minnewaukan; Hon. O. G. Meacham, of Carrington, and others.

The audience that witnessed the Twelve Temptations Saturday night was greatly pleased with all seen and heard. There was nothing to offend and everything to amuse. The dancing and specialties were good, and several novelties were greatly applauded. With adequate stage room a much more satisfactory performance could have resulted. As it was, two wagon loads of scenery were used, but not half of that carried in a special car was drawn upon.

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

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

From Tuesday's Daily.

D. Buchan, Jr., arrived in the city today from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Hon. H. M. Clark, who was Eddy county's delegate in the con. con., was in the city this afternoon.

Dave Rehili left for Wahpeton this afternoon. He has a band of horses there which he is looking after.

Mrs. Geo. Purchase left for Wahpeton this afternoon to join her husband, who is there on a few week's business.

Ben Anderson, who has been engaged in business at Livingston for a year or more, is a visitor in the city. He expects to remain here all winter.

Mrs. Alex. Gillfillan left this afternoon for Kansas City, Missouri, where she was called by telegram, announcing the dangerous illness of her sister.

Jas. R. Winslow, Monroe Wright and

Dr. Cloes left this afternoon for Fargo, to increase the number of representatives from the Jim river metropolis who will witness the nomination of North Dakota's first state officers.

These politicians came in on the James River Valley road last night, bound for the Fargo convention: W. H. Ellis, manager, W. F. Cantfield and E. Boehner of Oakes, L. C. Boise, Grand Rapids, and O. Level, Ludden.

Hon. E. W. Camp went to Fargo this morning and will attend the republican convention. He will also call the meeting of the North Dakota bar association to order, having been chairman of the initiatory meeting which was held at Bismarck several weeks ago.

The elegant leather upholstered chair, presented by the con. con. to President Fancher, the one he occupied while presiding over that body, arrived by express from Bismarck yesterday. This will be a valuable and highly prized heirloom in the Fancher family a half century hence.

The alert this evening prints a newsy and gossip letter from Fargo, which contains more real information from the republican camp than can be found in any other paper outside of Fargo. The readers of The Alert will be kept posted on the inside workings of the convention as promptly and as fully as any other paper.

Below the roller mill the Jim river is a very small water course nowadays. There are places where the bed is nearly dry, yet surprisingly and unusually deep holes are found all along, at short intervals. The Jim is a tough, crooked old water course, hard to keep out even in the driest of years. Above the dam the water is lower than it has been for many months, owing to an accident in letting a great deal escape. The water at this point is backed up some ten miles as it is, considering the turns taken by the bed of the stream. At Columbia the dam backs the water about 30 miles. Each little rain makes a visible increase in the volume of water.

Editor Tuttle, who was the official stenographer of the constitutional convention, says in his paper—the Mandan Pioneer: "The debates of the convention will contain about 300,000 words, and will fill a book of 700 pages, with pages about the size of those of the Dakota statutes. Work will be begun on it at once, and in about two weeks the official stenographer will have his transcript completed." Mr. Tuttle is one of the most accurate and rapid stenographers in the northwest, and the work will be well done. He has had a number of years' experience in shorthand reporting on English newspapers, and the man who can put him on his mettle must needs be a worthy cyclops.

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.

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

From Wednesday's Daily.

T. C. J. Bailey, Jr., is in from the Lake View farm today.

Judge McConnell has already entered the field as a candidate to succeed himself as judge in the Third district.

The Sioux Falls Press says that Joseph and I. K. Hyman are getting ready to open a manufactory and retail clothing business.

The Arion Military band gave a concert at the asylum last evening for the amusement of the patients. It is understood that this band, encouraged by the success of their recent concert, are now practicing for another entertainment which will be given in the near future.

"Weak and weary" describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to build up and strengthen the body, purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite.

A recent issue of the Yankton Herald contains an exhaustive article on artesian wells, over which is a heading of four pyramids and one bold, black face line, which reads this way: "Wanted! Five thousand artesian wells in the Jim river valley, to make it a garden of roses. Yankton solved the problem at her own expense. And now the arid regions about Huron propose making the government foot the bill for them."

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., county attorney, Clay county, Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c and \$1, at Baldwin & Smith's drugstore.

The Sign of Modern France.

It is needless to relate the oft told tale of the capture of the Bastille. Suffice it to say that it was sufficient notice to the monarchs of Europe that the old regime was at an end. The common people had captured a strong fortress. The regular soldiers had refused to fire on the common people. Two momentous facts. They proved to all thinking men that the old feudal regime was gone forever. The common people of France realized it thoroughly: the middle classes only partially (this was a situation in which only those who suffer can realize, the priests and nobility not at all, and many lost their heads without gaining the knowledge). But the fall of the Bastille was indeed the sign of modern France. The French do well to celebrate it every where.—J. H. Beadle.

REST.

Let us rest ourselves a bit.
Worry? wave your hand to it—
Kiss your finger tips, and smile
It farewell a little while.

Wary of the weary way
We have come from yesterday.
Let us rest us not, instead,
Of the weary way ahead.

Let us pause and catch our breath
On the hither side of death.
While we see the tender shoots
Of the grasses—not the roots.

While we yet look down—not up—
To seek out the butterfly
And the daisy, where they wave
Over the green home of the grave.

Let us launch us smoothly on
Listless follies of the lawn.
And drift out across the main
Of our childish dreams again.

Voyage off, beneath the trees,
Over the field's enchanted seas
Where the lilies are our sails
And our seagulls, nightingales.

Where no wilder storm shall beat
Than the wind that waves the wheat,
And no tempests burst above
The old laughs we used to love.

Let us launch us smoothly on
Listless follies of the lawn.
And drift out across the main
Of our childish dreams again.

Let us rest ourselves a bit,
Worry? wave your hand to it—
Kiss your finger tips and smile
It farewell a little while.

—James Whitcomb Riley in N. O. Playmate.

A School of Motherhood.

There are already established abroad certain schools for mothers, in which the duties of motherhood are taught, together with all the technicalities of work connected with those duties and various of the moralities of the situation, including not only the proper training and treatment of children in other than physical matters, but a training also of the mothers themselves in the difficult arts of knowing how to refuse, to prohibit and punish, without injuring either the moral nature of the children or themselves. Unless we are willing to let the state take charge of the children eventually and relieve the mothers of their dear duties, as some social reformers, so called, have dared to suggest, there are plainly things in which these mothers should perfect themselves in order to do justice to the children and to the future careers of those whose charge they have assumed. Were such schools established among ourselves, it would not be the material part of the work and duty, in which we should advocate effort half so much as the immaterial, that immaterial which, under certain views, becomes the one material.

All very well as it might be that the mother should go to school, in order to learn how to cut out the little frocks and pinafores, make the little flannels, knit the little socks, and that with the least effort and waste conceivable, very well, too, that she should be taught how to give the bath, to keep the skin wholesome, to judge of the food requisite and to prepare it, to remember the first treatment of the little sicknesses before the physician can be summoned, and to make herself a competent nurse for such occasion, and indispensable as it is also that she should be informed as well as to the food and sleep and exercise necessary for herself in order to perform her own part wholesomely—it is still more absolutely necessary that she should be taught also how to treat the child's propensities toward wrong doing, and to encourage all its tendencies toward well doing: what to do if the child's imagination runs to lying, how not to intimidate into lying, how to foster in it generosity, purity, truth, steadfastness, sweet temper, love of humanity and adoration of God.

And when the mother has learned how to encourage the germ of those qualities already existing, to create them possibly in their absence, has learned how to teach the child its rightful relations to the universe, she will have learned also how to repress and control and sweeten her own temper, how to be transparent and truthful as light herself, how to love her race in trying to perfect this young member of it, how to be unselfish in the daily practice of the art, and in giving the child God to adore, will have found God herself.—Harper's Bazar.

A Brave Pilot.

One of the many interesting legends which are connected with the different parts of Mt. Desert Island is the story of the battle of Norwood's Cove. In the war of 1812, two British frigates, the Dolphin and the Tenedos, chased an American schooner into Southwest Harbor. Not being acquainted with the waters, the frigates dared not follow, but anchored just outside of Greening's Island, while the schooner sought refuge in Norwood's Cove, behind the forest crowned ridge. The British dispatched two barges with nearly one hundred men to capture the schooner, compelling an American seaman to act as pilot. Meantime a large band of fishermen and farmers had secreted themselves in the woods on the southern shore. When the barges had approached within musket shot, the pilot sprang to his feet, shouting, "Give it to 'em, boys; don't mind me!" upon which the Americans opened a murderous fire, which soon compelled the British to retreat with the loss of almost the entire crew of one of the barges.—Lewiston Journal.

Handy.

The cold of Siberia is so great in winter that many kinds of provisions, which are with us either sealed or salted, are there kept by simple freezing. The appearance of the markets at that season is described by Mr. Lamsdell:

Frozen chicken, partridges and other game are often thrown together in heaps, like bricks or firewood. Butchers' meat defies the knife, and some of the salesmen place their animals in fantastic positions before freezing them.

Frozen fish are piled in stacks, and milk is offered for sale in cakes or bricks. A stick or string is generally congealed into a corner of the mass to facilitate carrying, so that a wayfarer can swing a quiver of milk at his side, or wrap it in his handkerchief, at discretion.—Youth's Companion.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and can be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alums or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

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

Beginning to Boil.

The next scene of excitement in matters political will be at Fargo. The republican state convention meets Wednesday. It is anticipated that 5,000 visitors and delegates will be present. The combination is a lively flea, and candidates and their friends are already gathering to watch it. The Red river valley will try to get the best of it, of course, but in the interests of party throughout the territory—the national party councils should have weight and the places of honor and profit should be fairly distributed over the state. The area is large and the possibilities for sowing seeds that will bring a harvest of dissatisfaction and errors lies with this first state convention. On the other hand the opportunity exists for cementing and strengthening a party that will be strong and vigorous for the welfare of the future.

The candidates are numerous with more or less claims for the places to be bestowed. But no selfish policy that favors one section at the expense of another should be run through this first state gathering of republicans.

In this county political matters stand as they have since the beginning of the canvass. Alfred Dickey and Judge Nickens will be put forward for recognition in the places of governor and supreme judge. The Alert predicts that Stutsman's delegation will prove a sensible one in all its actions, and the party here can confidently look to it to get what this important and central location is entitled to. It is believed the gentlemen will represent us most creditably. Most of the delegates leave tomorrow. The convention will continue not over two days it is thought.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free 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 fail. 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 Muskegon Sulphur Springs, but he 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. I have proved successful in every case where I have advised the use of the Cuticura Remedies. I have rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement. JOHN R. BERO, American House, Hogsburg, 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, I concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Resolvent internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for what I make this public statement. Mrs. CLARA A. FREDERICK, Hired Brook, Conn.

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

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the FORTI & DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 30 illustrations, and 10 testimonials.

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

Pains and Weakness. Of females instantly relieved by this new, elegant, and reliable Antacid to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. The Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.