

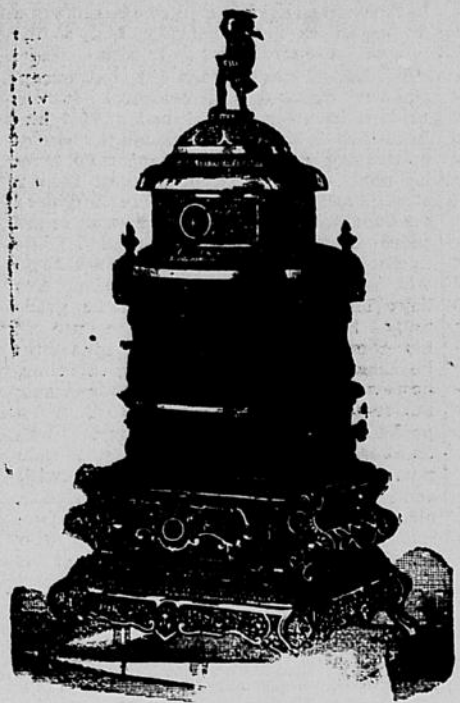
Griggs & Courier.

VOL. 7, No 30. 4

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE.



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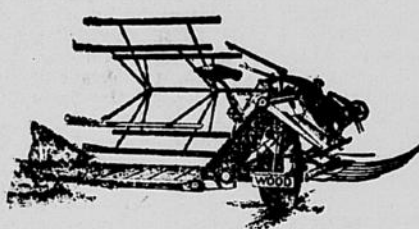
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FOR SALE.

- 1 mare and horseteam;
 - 1 horse team;
 - 1 mule;
 - 1 stout wagon;
 - 1 sulky plow.
- Cheap for cash or on time with approved security.

CLARK & SMART.



FORD & LUCKEN,
AGENTS FOR

Woods Single Apron Binder,
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Also sell BUGGIES, WAGONS, PLOWS, and all other farm machinery.

Call and place your orders.

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A full and complete line of drugs and medicines on hand.

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Dr. Theo. F. Kerr, the ONLY LICENSED PHYSICIAN in the county can be found at all times at the drug store.

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Do a general land office business and furnish money for final proofs for 10 per cent. No commission. Sell N. P. R. lands furnish the preferred stock.
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Meals at all hours.
Confectionery, Fruit, Cigars,
Ice Cream, Soda Water, Lemonade, Etc.
ALSO THE CELEBRATED SUMMER DRINK--FRUIT MIZ.
5 CENTS PER GLASS. SAMPLE IT.

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DEALERS IN
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STATIONERY, ETC.**
Highest price paid for Farm Produce
in exchange for goods:

Official Directory.

TERITORIAL OFFICE 78
Governor—A. C. Mellette.
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Auditor—Jas. A. Ward.
Treasurer—J. W. Raymond.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Eugene A. Dye.
Assistant Supt.—Frank A. Wilson.
Attorney General—C. F. Templeton.
United States District Attorney—J. E. Carland.
Commissioner of Immigration—F. E. McClure.
United States Marshal—D. W. Marratta.
Delegate to Congress—G. A. Mathew.
Surveyor General—Maris Taylor.
Adjutant General—Col. N. N. Tynes.
Board of Health—Geo. F. Swann, Supt.
Veterinary Surgeon—Dr. C. J. Alloway.
Railroad Commissioners—Abe Boynton, Alex. Griggs, N. T. Smith.
Judge District Court, Sixth District—Roderick Rose, of Jamestown.
County Officers.
Commissioner—R. C. Cooper, chairman. C. H. Moseley, DeForest Conant, Selt Hemmingson, Andrew Torin.
County Clerk and Register of Deeds—Rolf Berg.
Clerk of District Court—J. N. Jorgensen.
Sheriff—M. L. Michaels.
District Attorney—Iver Jacobson.
Treasurer—Knud Thompson.
Auditor—P. A. Melgard.
Surveyor—Martin A. Ueland.
Supt. of Schools—Dr. T. F. Kerr.
Judge of Probate—Peter E. Nelson.
Coroner—Dr. Kerr.
Commissioner of Insanity—Peter E. Nelson.
T. F. Kerr and Iver Jacobson.
Justices of Peace—T. E. Wama, Cooperstown, Paul J. Nelson, Bonness, Alonzo Ellis, Willow, W. A. Baker, Hannaford, M. A. Ueland, Galatin, Constables—O. A. Johnson, Ole O. Groff, Harry Wassor, Gideon Sheldon.

THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING
TRUBSHAW & THOMPSON,
Publishers.
PERCY R. TRUBSHAW, Editor.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:
JOHN MILLER, of Richland Co.
For Lieutenant Governor:
ALFRED DICKEY, of Stutsman.
For Secretary of State:
JOHN FLITTE, of Traill.
For State Auditor:
JOHN P. BRAY, of Grand Forks.
For State Treasurer:
H. H. BOOKER, of Pembina.
For Attorney General:
GEORGE E. GOODWIN, of Ransom.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Cass.
For Judges of the Supreme Court:
GUY C. H. CORLISS, of Grand Forks.
ALFRED WALLIN, of Cass.
J. M. BARTHOLOMEW, of LaMoure.
For Railroad Commissioners:
DAVID BARTLETT, of Griggs.
GEO. D. MONTGOMERY, of Sargent.
T. S. UNDERHILL, of Stark.
For Commissioner of Labor:
H. T. HELGESON, of Cavalier.
For Commissioner of Insurance:
A. L. CAREY, of Cass.
For Congress:
H. C. HANSBROUGH, of Ramsey.

OUR FIRST GOVERNOR.
John Miller, the Republican candidate for Governor of North Dakota, is 44 years of age and a splendid specimen of rugged manhood. He is a native Tomkins county, New York, and was raised on a farm. He was a merchant and farmer in that county until 1879, when he settled in Richland county, Dakota, where he now resides. He is manager and part owner of the Dwight farm, and is considered by his business associates and acquaintances generally a man of first-class executive ability. He is clear-headed and practical in business matters. In conversation as well as on the platform he speaks concisely and smoothly, having natural talent as an orator. He is unassuming in all matters, but his views are positive and weighty. He is not ambitious for leadership, but no man in the state can lead more easily, firmly and effectively. Mr. Miller never held a political office until he was elected to the Territorial council last year. He has invariably declined to be a candidate. His popularity at home was illustrated by the vote which he received last fall. Richland is a close county, politically, but Mr. Miller carried it by over 700 majority. His record in the council was first-class. He is a prohibitionist though not extreme enough to favor a party organization, believing that all necessary reforming can be secured through the Republican party.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
Alfred Dickey, candidate for lieutenant-governor, is 43 years of age and was born in Shelby county, Ind. At the age of 16 he joined the First Indiana Heavy Artillery and served three years with devotion and unflinching zeal. Subsequently he was in the mercantile business at Crawfordsville and for five years served as treasurer of that city. He was post-master of that place when he decided to come to Dakota and resigned the position, as the state of his health demanded a change of climate. He has been a resident of Jamestown for ten years and carries on a real estate and banking business. He is one of the substantial men of Stutsman and his influence in the James River Valley will aid the success of the ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
John Flittie, who was honored by receiving the nomination for secretary of state without opposition, was born in Norway

32 years ago. He came to Dakota in 1878 and has been a resident of Traill county since 1880. He lives at Portland where he has a hardware store. He has been mayor of Mayville and was a member of the territorial council in 1885. Mr. Flittie is a good representative of the Scandinavian element. He is clean, bright and shrewd, fully competent and in every way reliable.

CONGRESSMAN.

H. C. Hansbrough goes as the first representative in Congress from the new state of North Dakota, having received the nomination of the Republican convention. He is a resident of Devils Lake, where he publishes the Inter-Ocean. Mr. Hansbrough is a first-class journalist, having his training on the San Francisco Chronicle. He makes a very interesting and useful paper at Devils Lake, and is a Republican leader of recognized character and power. He is 42 years old and was born in Randolph county, Ill. He has resided in Dakota since 1882. He is mayor of Devils Lake and has been post-master of the city.

THE TREASURER.

H. C. Booker, a true and progressive Republican of Pembina, has been honored with the nomination for state treasurer. Mr. Booker is mayor of Pembina and president of the first national bank there. He is 43 years of age and one of the pioneer settlers of his adopted town. He has won great success as a business man by sagacity, prudence and integrity.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

Alfred Wallin, Cass county's candidate for the Supreme bench, is 33 years old, and was born in New York. He was raised and educated in the west, and was for several years a resident of Chicago, where he began the practice of law. He has always declined to hold office, except within the line of his profession. For some years he was a resident of Minnesota and held the office of district attorney in Nicollet and Redwood counties. He is recognized as one of the foremost members of the Dakota bar.

J. M. Bartholomew also nominated for the supreme bench, is the leading attorney of LaMoure county, and a gentleman of fine ability and first-class character. He was one of the early settlers of LaMoure and has been district attorney of that county. Mr. Bartholomew is a native of New York but his practice has principally been in Iowa.

Guy C. H. Corliss, of Grand Forks, is another thoroughly trained attorney, and stands high in the confidence and esteem of the people of that locality. He is the junior of the three candidates, being but 35 years old, but his reputation places him in the front rank.

STATE AUDITOR.

John P. Bray, the popular candidate for auditor, was born in Sibley county, Minn., in 1859. He obtained a common school education and at the age of 15 entered the St. Johns university where he graduated in the commercial department. He came to the Red River Valley in 1876 and engaged in mercantile business and real estate. He was appointed to the office of county auditor in 1883 and served until 1889, and is now in the real estate and loan business.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

A. L. Carey, of Fargo, was unanimously nominated for commissioner of insurance. Mr. Carey is a resident of Fargo and an old-time conductor on the Northern Pacific. He distinguished himself last winter by getting a bill passed which appropriates five per cent. of insurance taxes for the support of volunteer fire companies.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

H. T. Helgeson, the candidate for commissioner of agriculture and labor, is a popular and talented young Scandinavian of Cavalier county. His candidacy will strengthen the ticket in his section of the state.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Geo. F. Goodwin, of Ransom county, is the Republican nominee for attorney general. He stands at the head of the Ransom county bar and his ability and fitness are everywhere recognized.

SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Prof. Wm. Mitchell, of Cass county, is the nominee for superintendent. He is a native of Ohio and was educated at Kenyon college. He was superintendent of schools in Newark, Mount Vernon and Columbus, at various times, and in company with Prof. Ogden established the Ohio Central Normal school at Worthington. Although pre-eminently successful as an instructor, he had a taste for the law, which led him to adopt that profession for a time, and he was in practice at Cleveland for ten years. He is supt. of schools for Cass county and president of the North Dakota Educational Association.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

George S. Montgomery, a banker and farmer, of Sargent, T. S. Underhill a cattle breeder, of Stark, and David Bartlett, an attorney of Griggs, are the nominees for railroad commissioners. All are fair minded and capable men.

BARTLETT SMILES



And leaves the convention with a nomination in his grip.

Griggs county had only five votes but she got on the band wagon.

JOHNNY GET YOUR GUN.



This is the picture of the band wagon used at Fargo convention.

Republicans! Pull off your coats and work for the ticket. It is a good one.

The convention opened with a vote of 131 to 130 and closed with the same figures, and it was the closing vote that put Griggs county on the state ticket.

Hon. David Bartlett, whose good record at the constitutional convention won for him many friends, was honored with the nomination as railroad commissioner at the Fargo state convention. Mr. Bartlett's record has been on the side of the farmers during his labors at Bismarck and if elected we predict without hesitation that the interests of the farmers will be looked after to the best of his ability. The COURIER congratulates Mr. B. on his nomination and hopes that Griggs county will sustain it by a rousing big vote.

With John Miller for governor, and Messrs. Underhill and Montgomery for railroad commissioners—a majority—the farmers will no doubt feel that they are fairly represented on the state ticket. While John Flittie, of Traill, for secretary of state; H. T. Helgeson, of Cavalier, for commissioner of labor, should also convince our Scandinavian friends that they also have a fair representation on the ticket. Taking the ticket all through it is a good one and cannot fail to be acknowledged as such by all fair-minded people. The ticket in full appears in our columns and you can size it up to suit yourselves. It will bear inspection.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS



BRIGHT —AS A— New Dollar!

The St. Paul Globe

The GLOBE is The Chief Paper of the Northwest, and is Recognized Throughout the Country as the One Exponent of that Great Wonderland of the Future lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, of which Minnesota and the Dakotas are the center. Its complete success and phenomenal growth during the past four years have attracted the attention of the reading world, and all is comprehended when it is said: The GLOBE for 1889 will be better and greater than ever. During this non-partisan period the GLOBE will address itself to the interests of the wide section it represents, without regard to party or faction, clique or clan. With improved and unrivaled mechanical and news facilities, it will present, in compact and readable form, the doings of the world with such accuracy as to fit it for a text book in the schools of the commonwealth. The scenes and incidents of the administration of Gen. Harrison will be brightly and graphically described, and his policy fairly and freely detailed.

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One Year, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.00
Daily, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday, \$10.00
Sunday, \$2.00
Weekly, \$1.00
Send Postal Note, Money Order or Registered Letter. Address: LEWIS BAKER, St. Paul, Minnesota.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Ellettsville, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The Best Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway

AND THE FAMOUS "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO.

Without changing, connecting with the fast trains of all lines for the East and Southeast!

The direct and only line running through cars between Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA, via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge.

Short Line to Watertown, DAKOTA.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS Between

Minneapolis and St. Louis

and the principal cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points SOUTH and WEST.

Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific; St. Paul & Duluth; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway.

St. Louis Railway, the most comfortable day coaches, magnificent Pullman sleeping cars, Horton reclining chair cars, and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS.

IVER JACOBSON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Cooperstown Dakota.

Office in Court-house.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

DOMESTIC.

The forest fires in Montana were checked on the 19th by heavy rains.

An attempt was made near Rome City, Ind., on the 20th to wreck a passenger train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana road.

Charles H. Swenson died on the 20th at Middletown, Mass., of hydrophobia.

Early on the morning of the 20th a dam at the top of the hill above Duluth, Minn., burst in consequence of a heavy rain, and the business portion of the town was flooded.

A fire on the 20th in the lumber yard of R. J. Godkin, near Tonawanda, N. Y., destroyed about 250,000 feet of lumber.

It was announced on the 20th that the wife of Mike McDonald, the noted Chicago politician, had eloped with a Catholic priest named Joseph Moyant. The guilty party were supposed to have gone to Europe.

The United States Treasury reports on the 20th showed that only 20,000,000 of the 334,000,000 standard silver dollars coined remained in the treasury unrepresented by silver certificates. National bank notes were being retired at the rate of about three million dollars per month, and silver certificates issued at nearly the same rate.

A water-spout on the 20th at Grantsburg, Wis., and vicinity, swept away many bridges, culverts and dams.

The citizens of Titusville, Pa., on the 20th celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the discovery of the first oil well in that State.

ANSON PENROD, fourteen years old, was fined \$300 on the 20th at Eureka Springs, Ark., for murdering his uncle.

Mrs. W. A. COCHRAN, of Shelbyville, Ill., on the 20th sold the right to her recently patented dish-washing machine to a Des Moines (Ia.) firm for several thousand dollars cash and the promise of a royalty on all machines sold.

At Jacksonville, Ill., Alexander Cunningham, who claimed he was a coachman for Sir Walter Scott, and well remembered the great poet, died on the 20th at the age of ninety years.

A gang of counterfeiters was thought to be working through North Dakota on the 20th, as a large quantity of bogus silver dollars had been put in circulation at Grand Forks.

It was reported on the 20th that the victims of the recent disastrous floods in Tucker, Tygart and other creek valleys in West Virginia were homeless and homeless, and but for the charity of their neighbors, the hill farmers, their sufferings would be terrible.

There were miles of desolate territory with scarcely a house left standing and not a vestige of crops.

Joseph Brooker, his wife and two children arrived in Titusville, Pa., on the 20th, having walked all the way from Kansas. They had been unfortunate there, and were on their way back to Elmira, N. Y., where they formerly lived.

The \$300,000 appropriated to clean the streets and cellars of Johnstown, Pa., was exhausted on the 21st, and unless there was more money forthcoming the work would have to be suspended. Dr. Lee was of the opinion that there were hundreds of bodies still buried in the cellars of houses.

An immense crowd gathered at the dock in New York on the 21st to witness the big race between the White Star line, City of New York of the Inman line, and City of Rome of the North German Lloyd, and City of Rome of the Anchor line, set out on their trip to Queenstown.

The British bark Onaway, which sailed from Philadelphia June 2 for Bilbao with a crew of fifteen men and 124,234 gallons of crude petroleum, was on the 21st given up as lost.

LYMAN F. WINNER, the wealthiest and one of the most prominent citizens of Hamilton County, Ia., was accidentally shot and killed by his only son George on the 21st while hunting.

The largest sale of tobacco ever made at auction in one day in the United States and probably in the world was made at Louisville, Ky., on the 21st. The total number of hogheads sold was 1,082. This amounts to about 1,500,000 pounds, worth in the hoghead over \$100,000.

SAMUEL ALLEN, an Adventist living in Worcester, Mass., predicted on the 21st the end of the world on the night of October 7, 1893.

NEARLY the entire business portion of Sonoma, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the 21st.

The Waaregan Woolen Company of Providence, R. I., operating several mills, suspended on the 21st with liabilities of \$1,000,000; assets, \$2,000,000.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND barrels of oil were ignited by an explosion of a gasoline still at the oil refinery of A. D. Miller & Son at Allegheny, Pa., on the 21st, and the entire plant was burned. Loss, \$225,000. Two men were consumed in the flames.

The fourth annual encampment of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, an organization composed exclusively of men who were engaged in active service in the late war, met at Detroit, Mich., on the 21st.

ADOLPH FRANK, one of the most prominent Hebrew lawyers in the South, dropped dead on the 21st while attending a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows at Rome, Ga.

A cyclone of thirty minutes' duration passed over Winthrop, Me., on the 21st, doing great damage to crops and leveling trees and fences.

An influential gathering of American publicists in Saratoga, N. Y., on the 22d a national league was organized for the protection of American institutions, with John Jay, of New York, as president.

Twelve freight cars were derailed on the 21st five miles north of Rush City, Minn., by a washout on the Duluth railroad, and three men were killed.

The fourth annual exposition at Minneapolis was opened on the 21st with an imposing street parade and formal ceremonies at the exposition building.

In a wreck in the Lake Shore yard at Erie, Pa., on the 22d an oil tank exploded, and property valued at \$25,000 was destroyed and two men were fatally burned.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR H. C. DAVIS, of Nevada, fell dead in his garden at Carson on the 22d from heart disease. His family was visiting in the East.

An epidemic of flux was raging in Charleston, W. Va., on the 22d, over fifty deaths, mostly children, having occurred.

John A. Oneida, N. Y., Edward Knowles shot and killed Miss Maud Mortel on the 22d. The murder was the outcome of a love affair.

The town of Middlebury, Ind., narrowly escaped destruction from an incendiary fire on the 22d.

F. E. DENNY, the absconding assistant postmaster of Boonville, Ind., was arrested at Kansas City, Mo., on the 22d. He confessed to having embezzled \$5,000.

SPECIAL reports on the 22d from all the seed-leaf tobacco-growing sections of the United States indicated a fair yield of average quality.

The new train over the new Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville railway was thrown from the track on the 22d near Knoxville, Tenn., and Judge Andrews, Sheriff Reeder and S. T. Powers were killed and forty-one other prominent men were seriously injured.

A MONTGOMERY (Ala.) cotton circular of the 22d stated that this year's crop promised to be the largest ever produced in the United States.

JAMES SWEET was arrested on the 22d at Kansas City, Mo., on a warrant sworn out by the sheriff of Green County, N. Y., the charge being the embezzlement of \$15,000.

The blue-grass palace at Creston, Ia., was formally opened and dedicated by Governor Larrabee on the 22d.

Two sons of Captain W. P. Kaiser, aged ten and twelve years, were drowned on the 22d at Greenfield's Ferry, Mo., while bathing.

BUD RENDALL, manager of the Sullivan-Kilrain prize-fight, was found guilty on the 22d and fined \$300 at Purvis, Miss., for participation in that affair.

The laying of the corner-stone of the monument dedicated to the memory of the Indian soldiers and sailors who fought in the late war was successfully performed at Indianapolis on the 22d. President Harrison assisted in the ceremonies.

Word was received at the Treasury Department in Washington on the 22d of the discovery of a counterfeit two-dollar silver certificate which had just made its appearance in the West.

There were 193 business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 22d, against 181 the previous seven days.

A FIRE on the 22d at Fairmount, Ill., destroyed Hall's Hotel and Livery stable, five business blocks and several residences.

JIM MCCOY, the noted desperado of Southern Texas, was hanged at San Antonio on the 22d for the murder of Sheriff Roberts on December 30, 1889. Harry Roberts was executed at Butte, M. T., for the murder of J. W. Crawford.

The famous bank robber, Jimmy Hops, was discharged from prison at Auburn, N. Y., on the 22d. His term having expired, but he was rearrested while on his way to New York on another charge of robbing a bank.

DURING a race on the 22d at Sabina, O., Elting, with a record of 2:25 and valued at \$10,000, fell dead on the track.

Four murderers of women, Patrick Packenham, Jack Lewis (colored), James Nolan and Ferdinand Carolina, were hanged in the yard of the Tombs in New York City on the morning of the 22d.

The annual train of Forepaugh's circus was wrecked on the 22d near Potsdam, N. Y., on the way to Montreal, and twenty-five horses were killed, and many thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed.

A NEW and strange disease was on the 22d killing off the hogs in the southern part of Clay County, Ind. Great sores developed over the body, and the animals, after two or three days, died in spasms.

A FINE stone monument was unveiled at Elkhart, Ind., on the 22d in the presence of the largest gathering ever seen in that city. Governor Hovey, all the other State officers and many other notables participated.

TWENTY-MORE vagrant Arabs were denied the privilege of landing in New York on the 22d, and the steamship which brought them over was ordered to take them back.

GARRETT F. FRISCHER, aged seventy-two years, and Louis Krupp, sixty-eight years, both very wealthy and with large families, were married on the 22d at Seymour, Ind.

TANDY H. TAICE, ex-treasurer of Buchanan County, Mo., was on the 22d said to be \$36,000 short in his accounts.

PRESIDENT HARRISON on the 22d attended in Indianapolis the reunion of his old regiment, the Seventh Indiana, and left in the afternoon for Deer Park, Md.

CAPTAIN SAM WHITWORTH was shot and killed on the 22d while riding along the road near Hills, La., by an unknown assassin, who was lying in ambush.

By an accident on the 22d on the Baltimore & Ohio road near Parkersburg, W. Va., three men were killed and fifteen other persons were badly injured.

ATELL, the wonderful three-year-old trotter, made a mile in Chicago on the 22d in 2:14, his previous record having been 2:14 1/2.

The annual reunion of the Sherman escort, composed of the men who formed the personal command around General Sherman when he marched from Atlanta to the sea, took place on the 22d at Findlay, O.

J. R. CUNNINGHAM, the postmaster at Coffeyburg, Mo., who absconded with \$8,000 on June 1, was captured on the 22d at Bentonville, Ark.

THREE young ladies at Wichita, Kan., met William Prince on the street on the 22d and whipped him with rattles for traducing their characters.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The New York Democratic State Committee on the 20th called a State convention to be held at Syracuse October 1.

JUDGE HENRY C. WHITNEY, distinguished for his legal attainments and well known throughout Ohio and the East, died at Cincinnati on the 20th.

ROBERT MANVEL, aged eighty-five years, died at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 20th after a fast of sixty-seven days, the longest on record.

Moses Fowler, president of the Fowler National Bank of Lafayette, Ind., and one of the wealthiest men in Indiana, died on the 20th, aged seventy-four years.

The venerable General Francis E. Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, died on the 20th said to be hopelessly ill at his home in Palm Beach, Fla. The trouble is believed to be on his face, caused by wearing an ill-fitting pair of eye-glasses.

HORACE SEEVER, editor of the Boston Investigator for the past fifty-one years, died in that city on the 21st, aged seventy-nine years.

DR. E. PARSONS, said to be the oldest practicing dentist in the United States, passed his ninety-first birthday on the 21st. Dr. Parsons was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1803.

PRESIDENT HARRISON arrived at his home in Indianapolis on the evening of the 21st to assist in laying the corner-stone of the State soldiers' monument. He was warmly welcomed by thousands of persons.

Mrs. NATHAN POYNOR died on the 21st at her residence near Waterloo, Ia., at the age of ninety years. She was the widow of Rev. Nathan Poyner, the pioneer Baptist clergyman of that section.

The Governor, Attorney-General and Chief Justice of Kansas on the 21st said that woman suffrage at municipal elections in Kansas had proved such a great public benefit that they advised other States to adopt it.

The first party State convention ever held in North Dakota met at Fargo on the 21st. In the convention hall, for the use of the chairman, was the chair in which General Grant sat at Appomattox when he signed the papers for General Lee's surrender, now the property of General Caperton, of Fargo, and loaned to the Republicans for this occasion.

The Greenback party of Alabama will hold a State convention at Birmingham on the 6th of September.

MAJOR JOSHUA B. DAVIS, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Nebraska, died in Chicago on the 22d from wounds received during the war.

The Montana Republican State convention in session on the 22d at Anaconda nominated T. C. Power, of Helena, for Governor; J. E. Richards, of Butte, for Lieutenant-Governor; and T. H. Carter, of Helena, for member of Congress.

The Republican State convention of Virginia in a session on the 22d at Norfolk nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, General William Mahone; Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Campbell C. Slomp; Attorney-General, Captain Warren S. Lury.

ABRAHAM BROWNING, one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in New Jersey, died in Camden on the 22d, aged eighty-two years.

The Republicans of North Dakota nominated the following State ticket on the 22d at Fargo: For Governor, John Miller; Lieutenant-Governor, Alfred Dickey; Secretary of State, John P. Dittie; Supreme Judge, G. C. H. Corlies; Alfred Watkins, Judge Bartholomew; Auditor, John O. Bray; Member of Congress, L. C. Hansbrough.

The Constitutional convention of Washington Territory adjourned sine die on the 22d.

The Nebraska Prohibitionists met the following day on the 22d at Lincoln, Colo. For Supreme Judge, S. P. Wright, of Norfolk; for University Regents, M. Jennie F. Holmes of Tecumseh, C. B. Palmer of Hastings.

LEVY NYK, a pioneer of Chico, Cal., died on the 22d, aged seventy-four years. He built the first frame house erected in Sacramento.

FOREIGN.

JACQUES DAMALA, Sara Bernhardt's husband, died suddenly on the 18th at a hotel in Paris.

At Shanghai, China, the boiler of a new steamer burst on the 19th, killing thirty persons.

HENRY LACHMANN, editor of the Londoner Journal, a weekly newspaper printed in London, fatally shot his wife and child on the 19th and then committed suicide.

EDWARD CONROY, United States Consul at Porto Rico, died on the 19th, aged about eighty years. He was the oldest of United States Consuls.

SAFETY was visited by a violent storm on the 20th, and a thunderbolt struck the Eiffel tower, but no damage was done.

ADVICES of the 20th from Montenegro says that a famine was threatened, owing to the failure of the crops, and that epidemic disease was extensively prevalent.

HON. TIMOTHY H. ALEY, M. P., on the 21st charged Mr. Balfour with giving the Irish people strong drink and depriving them of food in order to make them savage.

SEVEN men were arrested over parts of Austria on the 21st, and many had been killed and much property destroyed.

QUEEN VICTORIA left London on the 22d for a tour of Wales.

In London on the 22d Mrs. Maybrick's sentence of death for poisoning her husband was commuted to imprisonment for life.

The bridge building and mill owning firm of Simmons & Burpee, at Frederick, Md., was visited by a fire on the 22d, with liabilities aggregating over \$1,000,000.

It was reported on the 22d that Mr. Parnell would shortly make a tour of America for the benefit of his health.

An epileptic in a hospital for incurables in Ghent made an attack with a razor on the 22d upon the other patients in the institution, who were in bed at the time, and he badly gashed the throats of twenty-four of them, three being fatally hurt.

CROCODILES were kept on the 22d at Baghdad and Russia, and had been given to place military cordons around the towns.

COTTON goods manufacturers of the City of Mexico formed a combination on the 22d and decided to purchase cotton only in the United States.

On the 22d the mayor and thirty of the fathers of Madrid, Spain, were compelled to resign owing to the discovery of frauds by which in four years the city had been robbed of \$30,000,000.

It was stated on the 22d that Messrs. Gooderham & Worts had sold their distillery in Toronto, Ont., to an English syndicate for \$60,000,000.

The Empire and Phoenix flouring mills at St. Catharines, Ont., owned by Sylvester Neelon were destroyed by fire on the 22d. Loss, \$100,000.

LATEST NEWS.

THE Wisconsin Highwayman.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 26.—The Wisconsin robber appeared again to-day. This time he stage coach that runs between Gogebee and Bessemer on the Milwaukee, and on the Milwaukee road was held up. The coach was carrying four wealthy tourists to the train to-day. The names of the parties were W. Paddon, of 155 Washington street, Chicago; Robert Reant, Bank of Montreal, Chicago; D. Mackehore, of the First National Bank, Minneapolis; and A. G. Floschbein, Belle Plaine, Ill. When the stage reached a lonely spot in the woods, a highwayman stepped out into the middle of the road, grabbed the horses by the bits, pointed a big revolver at the terrified driver and told him to hold up his hands. Floschbein was riding on the driver's seat, failed to obey the command and in a second he was shooting at the robber. Not in the least concerned the robber returned his fire, wounding Floschbein. The latter fell from the wagon into the road unconscious. A terrified driver whipped up his horses and left Floschbein lying in the road, wetting in his blood. The robber fired again, and this time Mackehore of Minneapolis fell a victim of the highwayman's murderous gun. He was shot in the mouth, and seriously, though not fatally injured. Baffled in the attempts to make a big haul the robber returned to the highwayman's first threatening to kill him. He finally fled into the forest, after robbing the murdered man of his gold watch and \$38 in money. Floschbein was found three hours after he was shot and taken to the hospital at Bessemer, where he is now lying at the point of death. From the description of the robber, it is believed that he is the same man who robbed the Wisconsin Central train at Chippewa Falls and the Northwestern train at Ellij Junction. A late report from Bessemer says Floschbein will die.

Wreck of a G. A. R. Train.

STREATOR, Ill., Aug. 25.—The vestibule train on the Santa Fe railroad was wrecked this morning at Kinsman, fifteen miles north of here. The train was heavily loaded with Grand Army veterans and friends and five coaches were thrown down a embankment a distance of forty feet. At least fifty persons were hurt but none killed outright.

The Strike in London.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—To-day the commercial district of London were paralyzed. The dock laborers are all out and to-day the coal handlers went out. No meat arrived in the city during the past 24 hours; no vessels were unloaded and grain for immediate consumption has advanced five shillings per quarter. Troops have been called out.

There is a grave-diggers' assembly of the Knights of Labor.

LEGITIME LEGS IT.

The Daring Haytian Leader Abducts and Flees from the Island-Hippolyte Enters Port au Prince in Triumph.

Brief History of a War Which Cost Many Lives and Ten Millions in Treasure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Acting Secretary Walker Blaine has received the following cablegram from Rear-Admiral Gherard, commanding the naval force of the North Atlantic station:

"Legitime accepted the terms offered and embarked Thursday afternoon on board the French corvette. It is not known where he will go. Hippolyte's forces occupied the town Friday morning. We fear a riot. I have notified the diplomatic corps that I will do all I can to prevent trouble. The French and English captains will act under my orders. It is very important that the new Minister should be sent immediately."

New York, Aug. 25.—Kuhnhardt & Co. have received the following dispatch from Port au Prince:

"Legitime embarked on the 22d. Montpelier entered 23d, Hippolyte 24th. No disorder."

This dispatch indicates that Legitime has left the field to his rival, Hippolyte.

New York, Aug. 26.—The ship of war Galena sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard Friday for Port au Prince where she will relieve the Kearsarge, the latter vessel having been ordered to return North.

Although the Haytian war is practically at an end, it is understood that the United States Government deems it necessary to keep a war vessel at Port au Prince in order to properly protect American interests there.

It was originated in the troubles which followed the flight of Pargues in Salomon. All of Hayti for once was united in demanding his abdication, and on August 10, 1888, he fled, as Legitime has fled, before an army of 1,000 northern men, who were at the gates of Port au Prince under General Thelemeque. A new election was ordered, and the soldiers were General Seide Thelemeque and General Francois Denis Legitime. Thelemeque had the support of the north, the northwest and the Department of Artisanate, and Legitime was backed by the rest of the country. On the night of September 28, before the election was over, there was a riot in Port au Prince and General Thelemeque was killed. His soldiers were quartered away from their arms, which were seized by Legitime, and the soldiers were literally kicked out of the town. Legitime's friends said the killing of Thelemeque was a pure accident, but the northerners declared that Legitime was assassinated, and they demanded that Legitime withdraw from the candidacy for the Presidency. Instead of doing so the latter proclaimed himself the Chief Executive and proceeded to put down the disaffected northerners who had risen against him. The election is by a house of deputies consisting of eighty-four members. The northern deputies withdrew, but Legitime got enough together to get through the form of an election, and on December 19 he was inaugurated as President. He had no more arms, and what there was of the Haytian navy. He kept the southern cities in a very well, but the whole north rose against him under Hippolyte. They began to hunt for arms and munitions of war and vessels which could be got cheaply and converted into armed cruisers. Legitime declared all of the northern ports blockaded. He captured the steamer Haytian Republic, and Admiral Luce went down with the Galena and got the vessel. By May Hippolyte was in possession of nearly all the country except Port au Prince. It is estimated that the cost of the war for the year has been about ten million dollars. A great many bloody battles were reported, always with victory for both sides, but the estimate of the killed does not exceed 400.

BAVED THE RAPIDS.

Safe Passage Through the Whirlpool at Niagara by Carlisle D. Graham and His Famous Barrel.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Carlisle D. Graham on Sunday successfully passed in his barrel from the Maid of the Mist landing at the foot of Niagara falls through the central whirlpool, coming out in safety.

He entered the rapids at 4:30 p. m. On the surrounding heights were over 2,000 spectators. At 4:30 o'clock the barrel entered the great whirlpool where in 1857 William Flack lost his life in a similar attempt. For a moment it sank from sight and hundreds screamed: "He is lost!" But in a moment a little light reappeared and floated to the Canada side beyond the rapids.

Of a rescuing party which was intended to stop it at this point. Then it floated around till it was caught in the devil's rapids, where it was borne swiftly on to Leviathan. When recovered at 5:30 o'clock the barrel contained a foot of water, but the occupant was uninjured. Graham falls to-day and if it is not injured will go over it himself next Sunday.

A FATAL QUARREL.

It Results in a Horrible Murder and Attempted Suicide in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 25.—Late Saturday night a man and woman were found near the city limits with their throats cut and in a dying condition. The ambulance was summoned and the man was taken to the city hospital, and the woman, who had in the meantime died, was taken to the morgue. The man proved to be Ed Hessman, of Cincinnati. He has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

Sunday he told the story of the crime. He said he and Bertha Eliff, with whom he had been intimate for three years past, had been to Kissell's resort, and on their return home had a quarrel. Becoming infuriated, he drew his pocket-knife and cut her throat, and then, horror-stricken at what he had done, he drew the knife across his own throat. The deceased woman was a dressmaker and bore an excellent reputation.

THE USUAL RESULT.

Two Women in Denver Burned to Death While Trying to Light Fires with Kerosene.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 25.—During the presence of a dozen persons have lost their lives in this city and vicinity by using kerosene in starting fires. Most of the victims have been women. Saturday's record shows two more. Mrs. Dalmdage, mother of Assistant Fire Chief Marshal Dalmdage, of this city, was fatally burned while pouring oil from a can into her cook stove.

Mrs. Jeff Orr, wife of a prominent business man, was using kerosene to light a fire when the can exploded, burning her in a horrible manner, her flesh peeling off her bones. Death soon ended her sufferings.

KILLED IN A COURT-ROOM.

Henry Goodman Stabs a Man at Buckeye, Ky., Who Is Threatening His Sharp.

BUCKEYE, Ky., Aug. 25.—D. J. Sharp was stabbed to death Saturday in the courtroom here by Henry Goodman. Sharp and Miss Goodman, sister to Henry, were engaged in a lawsuit. Sharp made some insulting remark during the trial, and Miss Goodman rose excitedly and denounced it as a lie. Sharp jumped toward the woman as if he intended to strike her. Henry Goodman, who was sitting near, leaped to his feet and ran his knife to the hilt in Sharp's side, killing him instantly. Goodman then escaped.

ANOTHER DAM BURSTS.

Three People Drowned by the Breaking of a Reservoir in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.—The Spring Lake reservoir near Pawtucket, about fifteen miles from the city, which supplies a whole row of mill villages along the Pawtuxet river, burst Sunday afternoon.

Three persons were drowned and some damage done to property. A man named Yeaw, who was about a quarter of a mile off, noticed the water coming through the masonry of a dam in a stream about as big as a barrel. The hole was apparently growing very rapidly, and before he could get out of the way the water was up to his neck.

Meanwhile, down the valley were Mrs. Greene Tew, aged 60, a Mrs. Hawkins, aged 90, and Mrs. Tew's son, 7 years old. They were walking through a strip of wood and were overtaken by the flood and drowned. The bodies were found in the wood, through which the water quickly ran until it emptied into the Pawtuxet river. The river rose rapidly and caused considerable alarm among people along its banks, who thought that the Pongansett reservoir, the biggest in the State, had gone.

Many of them left their houses and fled, but the flood subsided as rapidly as it had come. The path of the water from the reservoir was through a thicket of cotton-wood, and the only damage to property was the wrecking of a stable belonging to Russell Matthews, the capsizing of a carriage-shed belonging to Dr. F. K. Clarke, and the demolition of three road bridges.

The cause of the bursting of the dam is believed to be a spring that existed under the middle of the dam. The builders did not take sufficient precaution to choke this spring and it undermined the dam.

The dam was built in 1887 for the service of the Pawtuxet Valley Company. The reservoir covered 18 acres and contained about 25,000,000 gallons of water. The dam is 925 feet long, 17 feet 9 inches high, 8 feet wide on top, and 35 feet wide at the bottom. The embankment is composed of clay and gravel layers and puddled. The lower portion is retained by a stone wall and the upper slope is paved with stone. The gap left by the water is between 60 and 70 feet long.

CHINA'S HORROR.

The Loss of Life by the Overflow of the Yellow River in July Too Great to Be Estimated—Many Killed by an Earthquake in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The steamer Oceanic from Hong Kong and Yokohama arrived Sunday with late Chinese advices. Further details of the bursting of the Yellow River and the destruction of the province of Shan Tung, July 22, state that the destruction is widespread. The breach in the river is over 3,000 feet in length and a swift current swept through, flooding to a depth of twelve feet a large extent of the country lying adjacent. Many houses were washed away, and a dispatch from Chee Foo states that the number of persons drowned is too great to be counted. Ten districts are already submerged, and it is feared many more in the low-lying country south will suffer a similar fate.

The latest advices concerning the earthquake at Kummamato, Japan, July 28, place the number of killed at eighteen and the wounded at nineteen. Fifty-two dwellings were demolished. A telegram from the 4th of July states that fifty-three schools had been experienced, and that they continued to be felt. The inhabitants were sleeping in the open air. The same earthquake was felt in the province of Chikugo. Considerable loss of life is reported, but no particulars have been received.

RELIEVING FIELD FROM BLAME.

An Order for the Dismissal of the Charge Against the Associate Justice.

Griggs Courier.

TRUSHAW & THOMPSON, Publishers.
COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

THE DREAM OF WOMANHOOD.

I.
A little girl with auburn hair,
And eyes so blue,
Of heaven's own hue,
And features all so wondrous fair.

She sings in childhood's gleeful verse
Of simple joys,
And peaceful joys;
The future claims no thought of hers.

II.
A maiden fair, just woman grown,
With eyes so bright,
Thro' the dark night
Awaits her lover's welcome tone.

She sings in modest tones of love:
"O, lover mine,
On ocean's brine
Come back, oh, safely come to me."

III.
A mother's love shines in her eyes;
A mother's grace
Beams in her face;
A mother's faith that never dies.

She sings in soft, maternal strain:
"My babe, my love,
My little dove,
Quick shall thy father come again."

IV.
With frenzied face and ashen cheek,
Upon her knee,
With eyes at sea,
She gazes on the waters bleak.

She prays, with heart so sad, yet brave:
"From stress of wave,
O, Father, save
My husband's bark: O, Father, save!"

V.
With furrowed brow and silvered head
She sits alone,
Children all gone,
She sits and muses on the dead.

As fast the years of life now flee,
With eyesight dim
She sings that hymn,
"Nearer, my God, to Thee."
—W. A. Buxton, in Yankee Blade.

DAN DUNSTAN'S CLAIM.

Graphic Relation of His Troubles in Holding It Down.

It was generally conceded in the Wolf Creek community that Daniel Dunstan had no more sense than the law allowed him—and his liberty.

It was no wonder, then, that when a certain Mr. Lockyear, a "claim locator," struck Wolf Creek in search of recruits for the far West, one of the "suckers" that was caught was Dan.

It was a memorable day for Wolf Creek when Lockyear and Dan Dunstan left it, for on that day one of the land tanks at the pork house exploded, killing three men, thirteen hogs and a Chinaman.

Still more remarkable was Dan's return. To the astonishment of every one he came back, three years later, with a "bushel of money," built the Dunstan House at a cost of \$120,000, and married the daughter of the president of the bank.

Some said: "A fool for luck, anyhow," but the better-natured exclaimed: "Bully for Dan!"

A few of the latter were invited to line one evening with Mr. and Mrs. Dunstan, when the former gratified his guests by telling them how he had made his money.

"None of you fellows ever held down a claim?" "None of them had," "Well, then," said Mr. Dunstan, "take advice that has cost me a few hundred dollars, and don't."

"But it seems to have panned out all right in your case," said one.

"So it has. But I'll tell you; they say, 'A fool for luck!'"

"And a poor man for dogs," interrupted another.

"That's right. Well, I decided to take up land outside the limits; so when we got to Sage station I hired a wagon and team, and we drove about thirty miles due south, where old Lockyear said there was a fine valley, 'you betcher.'"

"I somehow didn't think the old cuss knew much about the country; but still, after driving pretty nearly all day, we did eventually find a nice-looking valley—and he appeared to recognize it at once. After figuring a little, he said we were in 'range' 61, and about 'town' (township) 13; so we hunted around for a government corner; having at last found one, Lockyear tied his handkerchief round the front wheel of the wagon, and drove while I counted the revolutions.

"We were pretty tired; the country was sandy, and the sun pretty hot, so before I had counted out two 'sections' I dropped off to sleep and fell out of the wagon; that started the horses, and away they went with Lockyear. They must have run pretty straight, for it was the township corner that upset the wagon."

Mr. Dunstan paused to minister to his guests. Mrs. D. sensibly withdrew; which action being silently taken as a signal for the cigar of peace, the host continued:

"I located in that valley, on a nice little stream which old Lockyear assured me would never 'dry up—'you betcher.' I remember the way he shook his head as he said it. It had been an exceptional winter for snow, or that little stream never would have been on the surface—it never has since; it runs under."

"Well, I filed on the northwest quarter of 10 as a 'homestead,' and the northeast quarter as a 'tree claim.' It was out of the question to grow trees—they wouldn't live; I never knew any one to prove up on a 'tree claim.' The way they do is to hold on to it for the two years and then sell the 'right'—if it's worth any thing—to some one to 'pre-empt.'"

"It was four miles from a ranche, and there I boarded with the 'granger'

(the 'outfit' were away on the 'round up') until I got my house up and well dug."

"He was a nice man ('Honest John' they called him), and he promised to help me out. When I got down with the well he couldn't throw the dirt out any more overhead, he came down and drew it up for me.

"It was on one of these occasions (I was down the well) when a waterspout burst about three miles north of us, and came roaring down the valley. We had just time to get into the shanties, when over it went and us in it. The door being on the south side, it had us nicely cooped. You see, I had the shanties up first, but couldn't live in it till we struck water; this was another simple trick! I should have dug the well first, but then, you see, I had reckoned on the stream—and that went back on me.

"It was while we were cooped up there, and the rain driving through the cracks in the floor (which now stood to the north, of course,) that John said: "'Dan, didn't you say this was the northwest quarter of 10?' (He was sitting there on the side of the overturned stove, despite the way the lightning flashed, just as unconcerned as if things were right side up.)

"Yes, I said.

"Seems to me mighty strange," said John. "Why our place is on 36, in the next 'town' west."

"This set me to thinking, and sure enough, when I got a land agent down the next week to survey it out, he just said that old Lockyear 'was a fool, and had worked me for a sucker.' The land that I had 'filed on' was over two miles away. So I had to file on the same piece over again as a 'pre-emption,' and lose my 'homestead right' for nothing, and didn't get the money back either.

"When we set the shanties up again we put her down solid, you bet!"

"I got John to 'break' two acres for me (as required to 'prove up'), and I put in a patch of beans. Then the drought set in. The beans came up about four inches, and there they stood! Where in thunder was I to get sticks from? That was a thing I hadn't thought of; but it didn't appear as if they would ever need any, anyhow."

"I was out one day after antelope (I 'rustled' all my meat, except a ham now and then as a luxury), when I happened to come across a large patch of sunflowers, where an old sheep corral had stood, and just happened to be struck with the idea, why shouldn't these sunflowers make the best kind of bean sticks? So I came the next few days and dug up young ones, about a foot high, and set down one to every hill of beans.

"There they stood. For a month neither of 'em grew an inch, but the beans just twisted round and took hold. I could see that my scheme was going to work like a charm!"

"At the end of the month we had a good storm, and I looked out with satisfaction on the crops. How they did shoot up in that one day!"

"But the next day was a scorcher. I thought toward afternoon that those beans looked sort o' sickly—and sickly they were! When I came to investigate the matter, the sunflowers had grown at least two feet, and had taken every last bean up with 'em—by the roots—and their name was Dennis!"

Mr. Dunstan paused, and then went on:

"I had to go thirty miles after my mail. Sometimes I used to go up and back in a day, and sometimes up one day and back the next. Sage was a pretty poor place to stay at, and what few people there were there used to say with a smile when they saw me: "'Hello, Dan! How's the crops down your way?' You see that bean racket had got out on me. But they don't act that way now."

"Although when I was at home at the shanties no one would ever come in sight except John, yet, somehow, when I was away they could find the place right enough."

"One time when I returned from Sage all that was left of my chickens (I had two hens and a rooster) was a plateful of bones and the old rooster (he was a tough old cuss). The shanties were full of feathers, and the two heads and insides laid on the table—but my guests had gone.

"Single blessedness didn't suit that old rooster (I believe he had a deal more sense than I had), for day by day he whined; until one morning, when he could crow no more, I found him on his back, dead, with his head turned up and his feet stretched out, one behind the other, pointing to the east in an attitude of derision. Perhaps you don't believe it, but I missed that old rooster as if he had been something human."

"Then a skunk took up his abode under the floor of the shanties.

"And the grasshoppers came, and, take my word for it, gentlemen, they would have eaten all the siding off the house (there was a fine crop of sunflowers, but they didn't appear as yet), but, luckily, a strong wind got up and took them farther west (to perish, I hope!) before they had their job finished."

"Another time I rode up to Sage and back the next day. As I got near home I saw several ponies standing round outside the shanties; when I got there and looked in there sat four 'cow punchers' as unconcerned as you please, round the table, playing 'seven up.' The fire was out, a pile of dirty cups, plates and dishes stood on the stove, they were all chewing tobacco, and the place was in a fine mess. I can tell you. One of them saw me standing there looking astonished, so he said:

"Come in. Don't stand knocking."

"Boys, I said, looking round at the mess there was, 'why don't you come

out here with the spade and go to shovelling dirt in—"

"Another interrupted me with: "'Is your name Dan?"

"When I said that it was, they got up. One started the fire, another went to the well to fill the kettle, the third got a broom and went to sweeping up, the other threw a cloth over his arm and commenced to wash dishes."

"When the fire burnt up, one went to the corner of the house, where an antelope hung, and began to cut steaks."

"I believe I'd a little sooner have ham," said I.

"They looked at one another, and then one said: 'I reckon if he wants ham' (he spoke as though addressing the others, not me) 'he'll have to turn cannibal.' In and in corroboration another produced the ham bone."

"However, they stayed the night, and we put in a right sociable evening, playing poker. When they left next morning I was sorry to see them go, for all my spare cash went with 'em—and in those times thirty odd dollars was thirty odd hard iron dollars."

"But beans, skunks, grasshoppers and 'cow punchers' were nothing. There came, a few days later a poor man from Missouri."

"He had come West to make a home for his family, and 'rare 'em up with the country.' The East was 'overstocked.' He took up the north half of the section cornering on mine, and lived with me while he dug his well and got his house up (of course I helped him.)

"So the time passed, and I thought I was glad to have a neighbor."

"He said that his family were on the road with the furniture and stock, and 'he reckoned, since all was fixed (he had put up a good deal bigger house than mine, but 'reckoned he could furnish it,' he'd go East and meet 'em.'"

"As I had advertised to prove up, I persuaded him to stay a week longer (you see, it would take the family a matter of seven weeks or more to drive out from Missouri) and be one of my witnesses."

"Well, I 'proved up' (after considerable trouble; but then, you see, I was 'green,' and didn't 'catch on' that the judge only made these obstacles to get \$10 or \$20 or so for himself). 'Honest John' was my other witness."

"I looked up north from the shanties one day, about noon, and here came a cloud of dust. In it I could see a 'prairie schooner' and some cattle trailing behind."

"When they came up quite close I was able to 'take in' the whole outfit. Sitting on the front seat, and looking out from under the wagon cover, was the old man; next him was his wife—a youngster in each arm, and strung along for two or three hundred yards behind were cattle, horses and children of all sorts and sizes, till you couldn't see out. To this day I don't know how many there was in that family, for I never took the trouble to 'round 'em up.'"

"It was about a week after they had got fairly settled, when the old man came over to me one morning with the two biggest boys, one of them a fine-grown fellow about sixteen."

"Fine lad that," I said, as I shook hands with the boy; I suppose he's the eldest?"

"No, replied the lad smartly. 'Let me see (he reckoned on his fingers), there's five gals and two boys older'n me—but I can lick 'em.'"

"You see," said the father proudly, 'Bill here is left-handed. That's it, why he is such a right smart chance of a lad. Yer see, we raised 'em up (such raisin' as they had) on hash; they had it set out to 'em in a big bowl. All the rest of 'em is right-handed. Waal, they would all go for it, till round and round went the hash in the bowl, so as none of 'em could catch much beside soup. Then Bill come in with his left-handed sweeps, yer see, and caught all the chunks. But,' he went on, just as I was going to speak, 'I come over this morning ter see you on business. Seems ter me it's about time this township had a schoolhouse.'"

"The deuce, you say," I exclaimed (for you see we were the only two settlers, and half the expense would come on me). "But," I added, 'I've got no children to send to school, so I don't see how it affects me.'"

"More fool you," he replied—and I don't know now whether he meant for having no children or for not seeing how his having enough for both (or a dozen, for the matter of that) affected me."

"You see," he went on in an authoritative tone, 'the law provides that when there is a certain number of children in a township there must be a scottish schoolhouse. Now you and me is the only voters—in fact, we're the school board and the taxpayers. Sort o' rocky on you, 'he broke off, 'but laws is laws!'"

"Perhaps the old man saw a queer kind of expression on my face, for he added quickly:

"Maybe you don't think that I've got as many children as the law provides—"

"I don't doubt it one bit! I broke in (you see, I was sort o' bot), but there's a pile of difference between the law providing for 'em and Dan Dunstan doing it."

"But I saw clearly that I was at fault for having no family of my own; and, I swore that that should be amended 'just to get even with him.'"

"So we went peaceably to work together, and put up the school-house on the 'school section.'"

"We had nearly finished tacking down the floor one day—the old man was wedging up with a chisel while I tacked down—when he looked up and said:

"Dan, you ain't exactly fixed to board a 'schoolmarm' (he startled

me, for, you see, I hadn't thought any thing about a school teacher), and I ain't got room; how would it strike yer if my eldest gal—she's got her certificate—taught the kids?"

"Isaid, very agreeably, that 'it would strike me where the wool was short' for, you see, I thought that the girl would be glad to teach her own brothers and sisters, and any one else would want pay. I thought he just asked for my consent, so that the motion would be carried unanimously."

"Waal," he went on, 'I've talked it over, and bein' as things is as they are, she's willin' to teach our school (hanged if he didn't lay stress on 'our') for \$28 dollars a month; we couldn't get any one else less'n \$30.'"

"This fairly knocked the breath out of me, I can tell you, gentlemen. Was I going to pay \$14 a month for the benefit of having his kids whooping and howling around like Indians? Not much, I wasn't! But I didn't let on."

"When I got home I shook the coal-oil can. There was about a gallon or so left."

"Early in the morning (before day-break) I got up, caught my horse and saddled him, rolled up the bedding and tied it on behind the saddle in a pack, and slung my rifle under the stirrup-leather. Then, when all was fixed, I sprinkled the coal-oil round on the floor and took a match—"

In the laughter of his guests at this point Mr. Dunstan lost the thread of his story. Presently he continued:

"I hadn't got more than ten miles or so up the valley, when I was met by a buggy load of men evidently headed for our valley. The driver knew me (he came from Sage). I saw that it was a survey party by their instruments."

"Hello, Dan!" exclaimed the driver, 'these gentlemen were just coming down to your place—want to know whether you can board 'em?'"

"Can't board any thing," I answered. "They looked at me as though they would have liked to ask, 'What kind of a man are you?' before I added:

"I'm burnt out."

"That's tough," said one or two of them."

"Then they told me they were going down to 'cross-section' the old railway survey which ran through our valley, and that the contractors were going to commence work at once to extend the M. & G. through to the coal fields. They wanted to have used my shanties for a time while at work in our valley, for the survey ran across one corner of my land (it was a 'claim' no longer, for I had my 'patent.')"

"This was something new to me and I began to wish that I hadn't been quite so hasty."

"We might fix you up in the school-house," I suggested; that is, until I can run up another shanties." I began to think that it might pay me after all to stay and submit to that \$14 a month."

"What in the world are you doing with a school away down in here?" asked the 'chief.'"

"Well, to cut a long story short, it was from that day my luck commenced."

"Before winter set in the 'cars' were running up the valley. They made a station on the next section to mine. The valley (and a good deal that wasn't valley) was thickly settled, and well irrigated within a year. Our town (White City, a well known place now) had a boom. It was made the capital of the county, as you know, and we've got the finest court house in the State."

"I had to lay out my land in town lots. I sold over \$50,000 worth in six months, and still she booms."

"So now you know how I made my pile and became 'Mr. Dunstan' in place of plain 'Dan.'"—Cornhill Magazine.

PRUDENT SWALLOWS.

Why They No Longer Take Up Summer Quarters in France.

If birds will only resort to practical measures, and actually "boycott" those countries which destroy them for their plumage, there is yet hope that the law will step in and protect them, for economical reasons alone. It is a fact that the swallows have taken this sensible precaution, as far as feather-loving France is concerned, and have apparently decided not to take up any longer their summer quarters there.

Hitherto the toughness of their flesh has preserved them from the cook, and a popular superstition saves their nests, but the milliners, who use their feathers for trimming, some years ago organized against them a new plan of campaign.

The department of the Bouches-du-Rhone is one of the great landing places of swallows coming from Africa, and there deadly engines formed by wires connected with electric batteries were arranged to await them. The birds, tired out by their flight over the Mediterranean, perch on the wires, and are instantly struck dead. Their bodies are then prepared for the milliner, and crates containing thousands of them are sent to Paris every year.

This spring, however, with a strange instinct for preservation, they have not sought that coast, but have landed either to the west or the east of it, and have gone in much larger numbers than was their wont to other parts of Europe.

The French Zoological Society, which puts forth an earnest petition to the government in their behalf, says that places which were once thronged with swallows are quite deserted by them, though there has been no falling off in the number of gnats and other insects on which they live. Great injury would be done to French agriculture by insects if the birds should avoid the country.

It is to be earnestly hoped that their petition will be heeded, and the deadly batteries and wires will be removed.—Youth's Companion.

TASTE IN DRESS.

A Pleasant Field in Which Many Women Find Employment.

A young lady who was about selecting a cheapen in one of our leading business houses the other day remarked that "it was enough to make one's hair grow gray to select something becoming from the bewildering variety displayed in the military show-room," and there is little doubt but that many women add several wrinkles to their countenances each season in this way. It might be supposed that most women would have little difficulty in suiting themselves with styles and colors suited to their complexion, but such is not really the case, for frequently an article that excites admiration to look at is quite inappropriate and unbecoming to wear.

In Europe wealthy women are willing to pay high prices to artists in the millinery line for making the selection of the attire most calculated to enhance their charms or conceal their defects, and give themselves no further trouble except to pay the bills. This is followed to some extent in New York. There are several competent women who make a business of buying goods, and are also at the service of any lady who wishes for their company upon a shopping expedition.

They are thoroughly posted regarding the latest fashions, the prices of materials, where the cheapest and best articles can be found, and their advice is valuable in regard to what is most becoming and suitable for those who employ them. They make no charge for their services, as the merchants are willing to give them a percentage on their sales. These ladies are registered at the leading establishments, and consequently thoroughly reliable, and as the goods in such houses are marked in plain figures, no extortion is possible. Any number of women with artistic tastes should find employment in this field, but it requires a thorough acquaintance with every class of wares, a constant study of fashionable literature, business ability and, above all, a facility of producing the best effect in dress upon all varieties of age, style and complexion.

A lady who was always attired with great taste told us her secret was to copy the dress of a woman whom she met on the street, a counterpart of herself, and who was dressed to perfection. It is rather a pity that ladies of wealth should not follow the example of those of other countries and employ a lady's maid and companion, as there are so many agreeable and well-educated young women who would gladly occupy such a position, and the number is increasing every day.—N. Y. Star.

ROOSTS FOR POULTRY.

Let the Perches Be on a Level with Each Other, and Easily Removable.

The instinct of self-preservation prompts fowls to perch upon the highest point they can attain when seeking the roosts at night. This is done because they naturally desire to be far above the reach of danger from below, this same instinct prompting them to seek shelter to avoid enemies that fly in the air. This instinct of the fowl is well known, and yet a large majority of breeders construct their roosts in such a manner as to have their rear cross piece higher than the next, and so continuing until the first one is quite low. If any one would take a look into the quarters at night after the fowls have retired, it will be seen that no matter how much room there may be on the roosts, a portion of the lower space will be unoccupied, while the higher poles will be crowded, the fowls being as compactly pressed together as though the packing process had been purposely done to get them all as high as possible.

There are several objections to such roosts, not only so far as the discomfort of the fowls is concerned, but because they are unsightly, unhandy, and filthy. The gridiron roost, with its low and high perches, is an obstacle in the way of cleaning the coop. It takes up unnecessary space, and it compels the heavy fowls to jump higher, at the risk of knocking over the smaller ones, and an occasional fall is the consequence when coming off. Not only are the feet injured, but bruises and jars to the body are also the result. Perches should all be on the level with each other, and should be made easily removable. By so doing the fowls will not crowd each other, and the perches can be cleaned and washed with coal oil occasionally. No injury from getting on or off will occur, and no conflict for preference of position will take place, to say nothing of superior ventilation, etc.—Ohio Farmer.

The Shah's Experiment.

It is told of Naser-ed-Deen that on one occasion he conceived the idea of imitating Hassan-al-Raschid, and going about by night in disguise and unattended through the streets of Teheran. On leaving the castle the sentinel, dozing in his box, let him pass two nights without hindrance, whereupon the Shah had the sleepy sentinel flogged. The third night another soldier stood on guard, and he stopped the Shah, and forced him, despite all his protestations, to spend the rest of the night in the sentry box, barring egress with his bayonet. The next morning the Shah, after having been liberated, first had the unaccommodating soldier bastinadoed, and then sent him a purse with a sum equal to \$150 and a robe of honor. But the Shah was cured of his love for nightly excursions.—N. Y. Tribune.

The average monthly temperature of San Francisco for the last fifteen years has been 55 degrees. The highest for any month was 59 degrees and the lowest 50 degrees.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Many men of to-day are bald on the inside of their heads.—The Ideal.

—Brown—"I understand you told Well that I am a regular chump." Jones—"Nothing of the kind, sir. I'm not round telling the public what I think."—Omaha World.

—Shoddy (loudly)—"I'd have you know, sir, that I am a self-made man!" Letters (looking him over intently)—"Well, Mr. Shoddy, you look like it; you do, indeed."—Lowell Citizen.

—Edison has no doubt got a good thing in his phonograph, but we can name a dozen women off-hand who can give it twenty-five minutes' start and discount it without a stop.—Detroit Free Press.

—Hardup—"Mrs. Cashey, I love you devotedly. Won't you become my better half?" Mrs. Cashey—"I am afraid, Mr. Hardup, that you are not seeking a better half so much as a better quarters."—Terre Haute Express.

—Visitor (to convict)—"What are you in for, friend?" Convict—"Bigamy, sir; four wives." Visitor—"Your life here must be sad." Convict—"It isn't as sad as the life I led before I came here."—Epoch.

—Where is your brother now, William?" "He's in Italy, studying music." "Is that so? Well, as soon as he returns send him around to my store." "Why?" "I can sell him a hand organ at a bargain."—Lincoln Journal.

—If there is any thing in this world that will inspire a woman with a determined desire to learn shorthand, it is to find among her husband's papers a sheet full of mysterious wiggly marks, interspersed here and there with the initials of the woman she doesn't love.—Somerville Journal.

—"I'm saddest when I sing," she said, when Henry came in and caught her in the act of vocalization. "Are you?" he replied, smoothing the look of agony which ruffled his visage. "Darling, it shall be my constant endeavor to make your life a cheerful one."—Boston Transcript.

—Mr. Plaintalk—"Have you traveled much, Miss Elderly?" Miss Elderly—"Indeed I have. Every summer since my sixteenth year dear papa has taken me for a trip abroad." "Is that so. Well, I don't suppose that there is any country that you have not visited."—Texas Siftings.

—Doctor—"Your wife is in a very critical state, and I should recommend you to call in some specialist to consult on the case." Husband—"There you see, doctor, I was right again. I told my wife long ago she ought to get proper medical advice; but she thought you would be offended."—London Punch.

—Doctor (politely, but looking at his watch with visible impatience)—"Pardon me, madam, but my time is not my own. You have given me all your symptoms in sufficient detail, and now, perhaps you will kindly—or—ah—" Husband (not so considerate)—"Maria, he doesn't want to hear your tongue any more. He wants to look at it."—Chicago Tribune.

A SALAD-EATING RACE.

A Brief Review of the Dietary of the French Peasantry.

Bread, and plenty of it, is the grand foundation of his dietary. Potatoes are admitted as an addition and a change, but not, as in Ireland, as the staff of life. Salad in unlimited quantity and frequency from the beginning to the end of its season; mache, corn salad or lamb lettuce—a great favorite, although, being eaten, it leaves an after taste of one's having swallowed drugs from an apothecary's shop—dandelion, green and blanched; radishes, little red, round and long, and big black, white, or yellow Spanish; lettuce, cos and cabbage; water cress, endive, curled and broad-leaved, and cooked beet root, cold, are all considerable articles of consumption, of course helped down with a huge slice of bread. "How often can you eat salad?" I asked a young peasant. "Three times a day, monsieur, so long as it lasts," was the answer. French beans "princesses" or "fagolets"—are in great request, either hot as a dinner dish, or cold dressed as salad with oil and vinegar. Boiled haricots, also, plain, hot, or dressed as salad cold, come in as a substantial mess in winter. An indispensable repast with the French working peasant is his "collation," a solid slice of bread eaten at four or five o'clock in the afternoon and frequently taken with him or carried out to him in the fields—perhaps with a little grease spread on it as a luxury—and consumed with a leaf of sorrel or lettuce laid on it as a thumb piece; or their place is taken by a few spring onions—the thinnings of the beds—or a clove of garlic. In the south a red, fiery capsicum is thus indulged in, to relieve and season the bread—which, perhaps, is partially made with the flour of maize. Supported by this inexpensive treat the rustics resume their work till summer time.—All the Year Round.

A Stroke of Genius.

"What did you say?" said Larkie to her husband after some rather one-sided talk at the breakfast table.

"I didn't say any thing."

"What's the use of denying it. I'm not going to disbelieve my own ears."

"It wasn't any thing of importance."

"Probably not."

"Then what do you want to know for?"

"Because as your lawful wedded wife I have a right to know."

"I said to myself—"

"Well?"

"I said to myself that it was about time that you had another silk dress."

"Harry, dear, wouldn't you like to have another cup of coffee?"—Merchant Travel.

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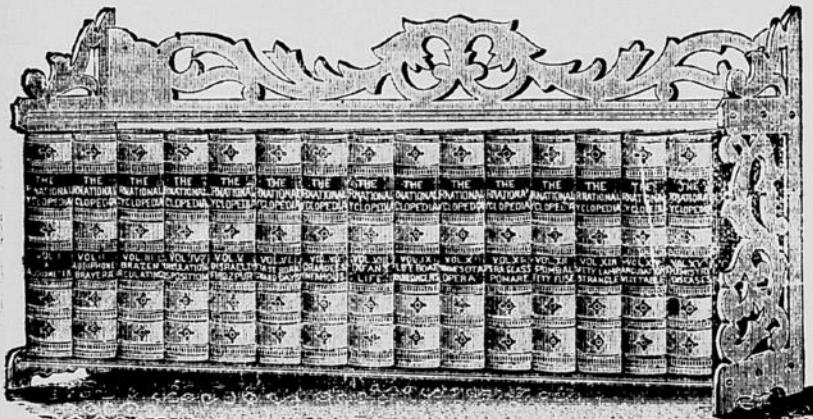
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The COURIER columns are open for the fair discussion of all topics of interest to the people, but personalities must be avoided, and the names of the writers must accompany communications. The COURIER does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in contributed articles.

WILLOW.

It is currently reported that our county commissioner, DeForest Conant, has left these parts, skipped, skedaddled, and is not expected back. Ditto Wm. Wildgrube and Paul Flick. Who goes next?

The Willow cheese factory has shut down. It has not been as paying an institution for the farmers as its projectors, B. J. & Co., led them to anticipate.

Jas. McWilliam of London, Ont., who is visiting at Mr. Stewart's, east of the river, came over to see his niece, Miss Nellie Simpson.

Say, brother farmers, what sort of an Alliance deal do you call this? Don't it look to you like Alliance for office only, with Wm. T. McC., D. D. McD., Walter Muir, et al., or are you green enough to suppose that your loud mouthed leaders are working off their wind at 4th of July celebrations, picnics and country school house assemblies, simply and solely to advance and protect the interests of their poor, defrauded, oppressed and tax-ridden brother-farmers? Seat! Read, reflect and inwardly digest the following extracts from last week's Courier, and draw your own conclusions as to what, which or whether. "Report of Alliance Meeting held at Church's School house, Aug. 5th, 1889. Meeting called to order by Wm. T. McCulloch, chairman. A motion made and enthusiastically seconded and unanimously adopted, that we ask the Alliance Central Committee to call an independent convention to nominate state officers. A resolution was also passed that we make a special request to the Republican convention to be held at Fargo, that they support Alliance men for state officers."

D. D. McDANIEL, Sec. "Democratic convention at court house, Aug. 17th, 1889, to elect 5 delegates to democratic convention to be held at Fargo, Aug. 29th. The following delegates were elected, Wm. T. McCulloch, G. L. Virgo, J. G. White, Charles Johnson and Martin A. Ueland. D. D. McDANIEL, Sec."

Now, don't it look just a little to you as if your office seeking leaders were working every fin in trying to catch on to the Band wagon? What say you B. F.

Harry Clarke! I met a great many old comrades at the convention and had a good, sociable time and would have gone on to Milwaukee to the G. A. R. Encampment if I had had the time. The Columbia Hotel at Fargo is a fine house and Mr. Putman knows how to conduct it to the entire satisfaction of his guests. I think that Gen. Allen would have stood a chance for being nominated than did Gen. Tyler. The Barnes county boys got badly left and felt somewhat sore over it, of course.

CHRIS. X.

ASHTABULA.

The remains of Mr. Obed. Mosher were laid to rest in Mr. Ed. Ladbury's garden between two nice young trees, only temporary, to be transferred east to his former home for a permanent burial.

Mr. A. E. Hill and Mrs. Geo. Parker of Chicago, arrived here August 20th to make a brief visit with their sister, Mrs. Sanders.

Mr. Chas. Anderson has started his threshing machine.

Haying will be better after harvest than before.

The rains made plowing good and easy.

DAD.

GALLATIN.

I had a ripe tomato August 18th. Mrs. Atchison also has ripe tomatoes. We had corn for dinner August 14th.

A brother of E. J. McMahon, of Hope, with a party of extremely pretty ladies and gentlemen, picniced at the river lately. The party left for Hope at 5.30.

Harvesting is about done down this way and the weather is favorable for drying the grain.

A. Luckason has 500 acres to cut with two binders.

Wm. Atchison caught about eighty fish the other day and didn't see anything of the sea serpent either. Will is quite a sport.

Simon Ouren was at the river and had a big load of gads. We didn't learn who he intended to use them on.

Perhaps the heaviest rain in years fell here the 19th. The river raised two feet in two hours and some shocks of wheat were afloat. J. Atchison reports a lot of small hail at his place. At Gullickson's they were perfectly drowned out and Mrs. Gullickson had difficulty in saving her pictures and other things. As Mrs. Gullickson is a very neat and tidy housekeeper it will make her a great deal of work to get things straight.

J. P.

HELENA.

Harvest of '89 is about finished in this neighborhood.

Earnest Byington has given Dakota the go by, to accept a position as head clerk in a New York store.

H. C. Barringer: Dakota farming may be fun, but somebody else can try it on my place after this year.

J. W. Fiero returned from Fargo Saturday night, confident that if R. C. Cooper had been on hand, he could have secured the nomination for Governor without any trouble. It is too bad, but there is one thing that can be

done with his consenting, viz. we can have the pleasure of putting him in the State senate, a place of some honor and one that will not interfere with his farm duties. Early and well begun is half done.

Next time we would advise Jake to take a few more yards of affidavits and clearer testimony as to the big republican majorities he has always received in Griggs county. We understand that his favorite hymn is:

I want to be a mugwump, But not with mugwumps stand, A trifle more of wisdom bump, A straight credential in my hand. Sung in 16-4 time to the tune of "How beautifully we got left", it is quite effective.

The congregation, last Sunday, was not very large, owing to the fact that it was not known that there would be service and also because some were obliged to cut overripe grain. There will be service a week from Sunday.

We have it on good authority that certain parties have the promise of the support of the farmers of Griggs county if they will only start another paper. We have not yet found out whether the party who assures this support has a mortgage on us or not. If they have, we hope they will let us know in time or eternity.

J. W. Fiero is getting to be quite a hand to set up all night with the sick. If you don't believe it, ask him.

The rain of last week was a jim dandy, so to speak, and if it had come June 1st, would have been worth thousands of dollars to Griggs county. Why! the water stood two feet deep all over our claim, and was running over the edges in places, while the chickens, gophers, etc. went sailing down the hill to the tune of "We won't get back till morning." Just how deep it was in we can't say but our China correspondent telegraphed us that, the next morning, some of it was coming into his cellar. Another one like it this fall would be a grand start for next year's crop.

Did we give you away, Chris. X? Now, we are surprised! We judged from what you said that you occasionally saw Harry Clarke, and gave you a message for him. The give-away must be on your side.

CUI BOXO.

A Woman's Discovery.

Another wonderful discovery has been made in these closing years of the nineteenth century, by one of the best-known ladies of Minneapolis. She has discovered a railroad that is perfection. But let her tell it in her own words: "I cannot close this rambling letter without alluding to the charming ride we had on the Burlington road from Minneapolis to Chicago. If there is any road in the United States or elsewhere which has more luxurious or more perfectly comfortable sleepers, more beautiful, well-appointed dining-cars, more appetizing, satisfying meals, or better attendance in all its departments, than this road, I have never seen it, and I do not believe it exists. The arrangements of the cars were all so perfect, and every thing was so quiet, that I, for one, was sorry to leave them, and determined then and there to recommend the Burlington to any friends who, in their journeyings, might avail themselves of this route." For tickets, rates, and any information, apply to your local agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

The Northern Pacific Railroad

Will make four attractive exhibits in the autumn of 1889, at the following fairs and expositions: Buffalo, N. Y., Industrial Fair and Exposition, Sept. 2d to 13th; Detroit, Mich., Industrial Fair and Exposition, Sept. 17th to 27th; Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 6th to 14th; Minneapolis Exposition, Aug. 21st to Sept. 28.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has arranged to make large and attractive exhibits of samples of the products from the states and territories traversed by the line of road, at the above named important industrial fair and exhibits, to be held on the dates specified, in the autumn of 1889. In addition to the exhibits referred to, displays may be made at other fairs.

The exhibits of products as proposed will be viewed by a large number of visitors at the fairs and expositions, and show the productive capabilities of the belt of country through which the line of the Northern Pacific and its branches pass.

Collections of agricultural products from this year's crops are requested to be made, including samples of grain in the straw, native and cultivated grasses, threshed grains and seeds, flax, hops, all kinds of vegetables and fruits, and also products of the dairy, and specimens of minerals, woods, coal, wool, and other products, and deliver the same to a Northern Pacific Railroad agent, at either of the stations, address to "P. B. Great, General Emigrant Agent, St. Paul, Minn.," and they will be promptly forwarded by express.

Each article should be labeled, giving its name, yield per acre, weight per bushel, and other appropriate descriptions, and give the name and post office address of the producer, so that the parties furnishing material may receive proper credit.

Appropriate labels will be sent to station agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad to supply producers with facilities to describe the samples of products furnished.

After use at the expositions the samples will be forwarded to various prominent points in the states East and South, and in Europe to be placed on permanent exhibition.

Active co-operations on the part of residents in assisting to make creditable displays at the expositions as proposed, to show the visitors the agricultural, mineral and timber resources of the great Northwest, will be mutually beneficial to all concerned, and such assistance will be fully appreciated by the officials of this company.

Very Truly Yours,

P. B. GREAT, Gen. Em. Agt.

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THE BEST OF ALL

own under such regulations as shall be made and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom, and the transfers of said stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the Legislative Assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section. Providing the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to apply to foreign corporations.

Sec. 141. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock and franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given at least ten days before the meeting of the stockholders, and in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section, by any railroad corporation, by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

Sec. 142. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways, and all railroad, sleeping car, telegraph, telephone and transportation companies of passengers, intelligence and freight, are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control; and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling the rates of charging for the transportation of passengers, intelligence and freight, as such common carriers from one point to another in this state; provided, that appeal may be had to the courts of this state from the rates so fixed; but the rates fixed by the Legislative Assembly or board of railroad commissioners shall remain in force pending the decision of the courts.

Sec. 143. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with the railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right to use its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other; and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and freight, without delay or discrimination.

Sec. 144. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall not be understood as embracing municipalities or political subdivisions of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

Sec. 145. If a general banking law be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the state, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the state treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills.

Sec. 146. Any combination between individuals, corporations, associations, or otherwise having for its object or effect the controlling of the production of the soil or any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation, is prohibited and hereby declared null and void, and against public policy; and any contract or agreement heretofore granted or extended, or that may hereafter be granted or extended in this state, whenever the owner of the same violates this article shall be deemed annulled and become void.

ARTICLE V. ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Sec. 121. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state one year, in the county six months and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

First. Citizens of the United States.
Second. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, one year and not more than six years prior to such election, and conformably to the naturalization laws of the United States.
Third. Civilized persons of Indian descent who shall have severed their tribal relations two years next preceding such election.

Sec. 122. The Legislative Assembly shall be empowered to make further extensions of suffrage hereafter, at its discretion to all citizens of the following classes, who shall not be convicted of crime, without regard to sex; but no law extending or restricting the right of suffrage shall be in force until adopted by a majority of the electors of the state voting at a general election.

Sec. 123. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, breach of the peace or illegal voting, be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at, going to and returning from such election, and no elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 124. The general elections of the state shall be biennial, and shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; provided, that the first general election under this Constitution shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1890.

Sec. 125. No person deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

Sec. 126. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of his being stationed therein.

Sec. 127. No person who is a convict, or who has been convicted of a crime, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 128. Any woman having qualifications enumerated in section 121 of this article as to age, residence and citizenship, and including those now qualified by the laws of the territory, may vote for all school officers, and upon all questions pertaining to school matters, and be eligible to any school office.

Sec. 129. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot, subject to such regulations as shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 130. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by general law for the organization of municipal corporations, restricting their powers of levying taxes and assessments, borrowing money and contracting debts, and money raised by taxation, loan or assessment for any purpose except by authority of law.

ARTICLE VII. CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

Sec. 131. No charter of incorporation shall be granted, changed or amended by special law, except in the case of such municipal, charitable, educational, penal or reformatory corporations as may be under the control of the state; but the Legislative Assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, and any such law, so passed, shall be subject to future repeal or alteration.

Sec. 132. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which bona fide corporations have been taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time this Constitution takes effect shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 133. The Legislative Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, nor alter or amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, or for the extension of its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 134. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be conferred, or so construed as to prevent the Legislative Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of this state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the state.

Sec. 135. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

Sec. 136. No foreign corporation shall do business in this state without having one or more places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

Sec. 137. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter.

Sec. 138. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

Sec. 139. No law shall be passed by the Legislative Assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, telegraph, telephone or electric light plant within any city, town or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied for such purpose.

Sec. 140. Every railroad corporation organized and doing business in this state, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in the state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom, and the transfers of said stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the Legislative Assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section. Providing the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to apply to foreign corporations.

Sec. 141. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock and franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given at least ten days before the meeting of the stockholders, and in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section, by any railroad corporation, by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

Sec. 142. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways, and all railroad, sleeping car, telegraph, telephone and transportation companies of passengers, intelligence and freight, are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control; and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling the rates of charging for the transportation of passengers, intelligence and freight, as such common carriers from one point to another in this state; provided, that appeal may be had to the courts of this state from the rates so fixed; but the rates fixed by the Legislative Assembly or board of railroad commissioners shall remain in force pending the decision of the courts.

Sec. 143. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with the railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right to use its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other; and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and freight, without delay or discrimination.

Sec. 144. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall not be understood as embracing municipalities or political subdivisions of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

Sec. 145. If a general banking law be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the state, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the state treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills.

Sec. 146. Any combination between individuals, corporations, associations, or otherwise having for its object or effect the controlling of the production of the soil or any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation, is prohibited and hereby declared null and void, and against public policy; and any contract or agreement heretofore granted or extended, or that may hereafter be granted or extended in this state, whenever the owner of the same violates this article shall be deemed annulled and become void.

Sec. 147. A high degree of intelligence, patriotism, integrity and morality on the part of every voter in a government by the people being necessary in order to insure the continuance of that government, the Legislative Assembly shall make provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools which shall be open to all children of the state, and shall be free from sectarian control. This legislative requirement shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of North Dakota.

Sec. 148. The Legislative Assembly shall provide at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, for a uniform system of free public schools throughout the state; beginning with the primary and extending through all grades up to and including the normal and collegiate course.

Sec. 149. In all schools instruction shall be given as far as practicable in those branches of knowledge that tend to impress upon the mind the vital principles of truthfulness, temperance, purity, public spirit, and respect for honest labor of every kind.

Sec. 150. A superintendent of schools for each county shall be elected every two years, whose qualifications, duties, powers and compensation shall be fixed by law.

Sec. 151. The Legislative Assembly shall take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent illiteracy, secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in course of study, and to promote industrial, scientific and agricultural improvement.

Sec. 152. All colleges, universities and other educational institutions, for the support of which lands have been granted to this state, or which are supported by a public tax, shall remain under the absolute and exclusive control of the state. No money raised for the support of the public schools of this state shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

Sec. 153. All proceeds of the public lands that have heretofore been, or may hereafter be granted by the United States for the support of the common schools in this state; all such proceeds as may be granted by the United States for the support of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts and donations to the state for common schools, or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift, and all other property otherwise acquired for common schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the common schools of the state. It shall be deemed a trust, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate and may be increased but never diminished. The state shall make good all losses thereof.

Sec. 154. The interest and income of this fund together with the income of all fines for violation of state laws and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily, from this purpose or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; provided, however, that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

Sec. 155. After one year from the assembling of the first Legislative Assembly, the lands granted to the state from the United States for the support of the common schools, may be sold upon the following conditions and no other: No more

than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same became saleable by virtue of this section. No more than one-fourth of the remainder within ten years after the same became saleable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the provisions of this Article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the Legislative Assembly may by general law provide for leasing the same on the words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

Sec. 156. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Governor, Attorney-General, Auditor and State Auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the Legislative Assembly, shall have the authority to dispose of the appraisal, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the State Treasurer, and the limitations of section 160 of this article.

Sec. 157. The county superintendent of common schools, the chairman of the county board, and the county auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties which may from time to time be recommended for sale at their actual value under the present owners, and shall select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

Sec. 158. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than one dollar per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in five years, one-fifth in ten years, one-fifth in fifteen years, and one-fifth in twenty years; but the rate of not less than six per centum payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situated, and the highest bidder at public sale, and advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially advertised shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within the time specified, shall be resold before they are sold. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the lands contracted to be sold by the board of appraisal, and not sold within the time specified, shall be resold before they are sold. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, then and thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall become null and void.

Sec. 159. All land, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or any other source for a University, School of Mines, School of Agriculture, School of Deaf and Dumb, Normal School or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and money, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold shall be inviolably applied to the support of the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used for the purposes specified. No trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses thereof.

Sec. 160. All land mentioned in the preceding section shall be appraised and sold under the same conditions and limitations and subject to all the conditions as to price and sale as provided above for the benefit of common schools; but a distinct separate account shall be kept by the proper officers of each of said funds, provided, that the limitations as to the time in which school land may be sold shall apply only to lands granted for the support of common schools.

Sec. 161. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the leasing of lands granted to the state for educational and charitable purposes; but no such law shall authorize the leasing of school lands for a longer period than five years. Said land shall only be leased for pasturage and meadow purposes and at a public auction after notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; provided, that all such leases shall be subject to termination by the board of appraisal, and may be leased at the discretion and under the control of the board of university and school lands, for other than pasturage and meadow purposes until sold. All rents shall be paid to the state.

Sec. 162. The moneys of the permanent school fund and other educational funds shall be invested only in bonds of school corporations within the state, bonds of the United States, or in first mortgage bonds on lands in the state, not exceeding in amount one-third of the actual value of any subdivision on which the same may be loaned, and no such bonds shall be loaned to or purchased by the board of appraisal of school lands.

Sec. 163. No law shall ever be passed by the Legislative Assembly granting to any person, corporation or association any privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands by said person, corporation or association subsequent to the survey thereof by the general government. No claim for the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be recognized, nor shall such occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands ever be used to diminish either directly or indirectly the purchase price of said lands.

Sec. 164. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the sale or disposal of all public lands that have heretofore been, or may hereafter be granted by the United States for the support of the common schools in this state; all such proceeds as may be granted by the United States for the support of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts and donations to the state for common schools, or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift, and all other property otherwise acquired for common schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the common schools of the state. It shall be deemed a trust, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate and may be increased but never diminished. The state shall make good all losses thereof.

Sec. 165. The interest and income of this fund together with the income of all fines for violation of state laws and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily, from this purpose or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; provided, however, that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

Sec. 166. After one year from the assembling of the first Legislative Assembly, the lands granted to the state from the United States for the support of the common schools, may be sold upon the following conditions and no other: No more

than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same became saleable by virtue of this section. No more than one-fourth of the remainder within ten years after the same became saleable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the provisions of this Article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the Legislative Assembly may by general law provide for leasing the same on the words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

Sec. 167. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Governor, Attorney-General, Auditor and State Auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the Legislative Assembly, shall have the authority to dispose of the appraisal, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the State Treasurer, and the limitations of section 160 of this article.

Sec. 168. The county superintendent of common schools, the chairman of the county board, and the county auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties which may from time to time be recommended for sale at their actual value under the present owners, and shall select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

Sec. 169. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than one dollar per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in five years, one-fifth in ten years, one-fifth in fifteen years, and one-fifth in twenty years; but the rate of not less than six per centum payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situated, and the highest bidder at public sale, and advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially advertised shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within the time specified, shall be resold before they are sold. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the lands contracted to be sold by the board of appraisal, and not sold within the time specified, shall be resold before they are sold. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, then and thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall become null and void.

Sec. 170. All land, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or any other source for a University, School of Mines, School of Agriculture, School of Deaf and Dumb, Normal School or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and money, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold shall be inviolably applied to the support of the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used for the purposes specified. No trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses thereof.

Sec. 171. The interest and income of this fund together with the income of all fines for violation of state laws and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily, from this purpose or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; provided, however, that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

Sec. 172. After one year from the assembling of the first Legislative Assembly, the lands granted to the state from the United States for the support of the common schools, may be sold upon the following conditions and no other: No more

than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same became saleable by virtue of this section. No more than one-fourth of the remainder within ten years after the same became saleable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the provisions of this Article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the Legislative Assembly may by general law provide for leasing the same on the words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

Sec. 173. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Governor, Attorney-General, Auditor and State Auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the Legislative Assembly, shall have the authority to dispose of the appraisal, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the State Treasurer, and the limitations of section 160 of this article.

Sec. 174. The county superintendent of common schools, the chairman of the county board, and the county auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties which may from time to time be recommended for sale at their actual value under the present owners, and shall select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

Sec. 175. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than one dollar per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in five years, one-fifth in ten years, one-fifth in fifteen years, and one-fifth in twenty years; but the rate of not less than six per centum payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situated, and the highest bidder at public sale, and advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially advertised shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within the time specified, shall be resold before they are sold. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the lands contracted to be sold by the board of appraisal, and not sold within the time specified, shall be resold before they are sold. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, then and thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall become null and void.

Sec. 176. All land, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or any other source for a University, School of Mines, School of Agriculture, School of Deaf and Dumb, Normal School or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and money, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold shall be inviolably applied to the support of the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used for the purposes specified. No trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses thereof.

Sec. 177. The interest and income of this fund together with the income of all fines for violation of state laws and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily, from this purpose or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; provided, however, that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

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Sec. 179. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Governor, Attorney-General, Auditor and State Auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the Legislative Assembly, shall have the authority to dispose of the appraisal, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the State Treasurer, and the limitations of section 160 of this article.

Sec. 180. The county superintendent of common schools, the chairman of the county board, and the county auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties which may from time to time be recommended for sale at their actual value under the present owners, and shall select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

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Sec. 183. The interest and income of this fund together with the income of all fines for violation of state laws and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily, from this purpose or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; provided, however, that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

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than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same became saleable by virtue of this section. No more than one-fourth of the remainder within ten years after the same became saleable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the provisions of this Article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the Legislative Assembly may by general law provide for leasing the same on the words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

Sec. 185. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Governor, Attorney-General, Auditor and State Auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the Legislative Assembly, shall have the authority to dispose of the appraisal, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the State Treasurer, and the limitations of section 160 of this article.

Sec. 186. The county superintendent of common schools, the chairman of the county board, and the county auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties which may from time to time be recommended for sale at their actual value under the present owners, and shall select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

Sec. 187. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than one dollar per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in five years, one-fifth in ten years, one-fifth in fifteen years, and one-fifth in twenty years; but the rate of not less than six per centum payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situated, and the highest bidder at public sale, and advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially advertised shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within the time specified, shall be resold before they are sold. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the lands contracted to be sold by the board of appraisal, and not sold within the time specified, shall be resold before they are sold. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, then and thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall become null and void.

Sec. 188. All land, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or any other source for a University, School of Mines, School of Agriculture, School of Deaf and Dumb, Normal School or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and money, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold shall be inviolably applied to the support of the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used for the purposes specified. No trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses thereof.

Sec. 189. The interest and income of this fund together with the income of all fines for violation of state laws and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily, from this purpose or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; provided, however, that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

Sec. 190. After one year from the assembling of the first Legislative Assembly, the lands granted to the state from the United States for the support of the common schools, may be sold upon the following conditions and no other: No more

than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same became saleable by virtue of this section. No more than one-fourth of the remainder within ten years after the same became saleable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the provisions of this Article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the Legislative Assembly may by general law provide for leasing the same on the words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

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Sec. 192. The county superintendent of common schools, the chairman of the county board, and the county auditor shall constitute a board of appraisal, and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties which may from time to time be recommended for sale at their actual value under the present owners, and shall select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

Sec. 193. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than one dollar per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in five years, one-fifth in

A NEWSPAPER OF 1719.

A LITTLE WEEKLY WHICH PRINTED
NEWS FOUR MONTHS OLD.

An Account of a Highwayman's Dastardly
Deed—A Humming Editorial Opinion.
The Inhabitants of Queen's County Run
a Horse Race—Some Quaker "Ada."

In these days when the modern newspaper counts its circulation by tens of thousands and even prints millions of copies a week, it is interesting to take a peep into the files of an ancient newspaper, such as *The American Weekly Mercury*, the first paper published in Pennsylvania. The venture was made by Andrew Bradford about Jan. 1, 1719, and was one of the earliest newspapers in America. Newspapers were something the colony had dreamed of getting along without from the time of its founding, thirty-seven years before. The news from "home" came in only three or four times a year, and then the whole town flocked to the water edge to hear the intelligence, already three months or more old. As for local matters, the crier had a monopoly of lost and found, strays, etc. Nevertheless Bradford's little sheet soon gained a reputation throughout the surrounding country. That many of its readers were in New York is evinced by the fact that the first issue of the paper was published on the day of the week when the weekly New York post leaves Thursday morning.

For many years the paper was but a single leaflet, 8x11 inches, though on occasions when extraordinary news was received *The Mercury* came out in folio form, in many cases with the fourth page blank, the supposition being that there was not enough to fill up.

THE NEWS COLUMNS.
In the way of news, our forefathers were not much worried with what had happened the previous day in London, Paris or Amsterdam, or even the doings of the Gothenburgs. Time mellowed all tidings, and the news between New York and Philadelphia, as well as the four months' age of all European news took away much of its keenness. The edition of April 14, 1730, is given up for the most part to a letter dated Hamburg, Dec. 15, 1719, while the following week a corresponding space is devoted to intelligence from Bologna, under date of Dec. 4, 1719.

Outside of the foreign "news" there is very little else except reports of clearances at New York and Philadelphia, with Boston market quotations. Then in comes every issue is told the latest ravages of the "pyrates," as the English were pleased to call their adversaries, the Spanish. Few weeks passed without half a dozen captures being recorded, always in favor of the pirates, who, it would seem, must have swarmed along the whole Atlantic coast. Now and then a Spaniard or two were seized by our men, and in one instance it is related with great gusto how several were brought to Philadelphia and immediately taken out to execution. Before suffering death, however, one of the prisoners called for a glass of wine, which being furnished he drank to the confusion and damnation of the English and the mayor of the city.

Here is an excerpt from the issue of Thursday, March 17, 1730, reproduced exactly as it appears except in the use of the long s:
"About ten days ago, one Bradshaw, of Duck Creek, in Kent County, Riding on the Road between Philadelphia and Darby, was met by four Highwaymen. Two on Horseback and two on foot. One of them rid up to the said Bradshaw, Clapt a Pistol to his Breast and bid him deliver his Money or he was a dead Man, the other three surrounded him and he seeing no other way of escape told them he had but two pistols, and he hoped they would spare him something to bear his Expense on the Journey. They bid him Not to prate but deliver his Money or Damn him they would shoot him immediately. The poor Man was obliged to Comply. And as soon as they left him he went to Justice Springer, of Chester County, and made Oath to the said Robbery."

AMONG THE ADVERTISEMENTS.
It is very rarely any editorial comment whatever is found in the paper, but there is an exception on Feb. 14, 1731, when Mr. Bradford gives a humming opinion of the unwise action on the part of the English authorities in transporting to this country 180 criminals who had recently landed at Annapolis. American air seemed even then to make our ancestors independent in their speech.

On Feb. 21, 1731, William Burnest, governor of New York, visited Philadelphia and received a ruff in *The Mercury*, while the following week's issue relates of a famous horse race run for the sum of £200 between the inhabitants of Queen's county on the island of Nassau, and Samuel Bayard, a merchant of New York, where the latter won but little."

There was no electric sugar in the olden time, but South Sea stock was a booming success. A letter published in June, dated in London, March 24, relates that on the preceding day South Sea opened at 275, rose to 400 in an hour, fell to 350, 375, 370 and closed at 325. The next day it fell to 300. A publisher in London made £5,000 that day, while like amounts were realized by speculators in Mississippi stock.

After all, however, the advertisements in these old papers are more interesting than any other of their contents, reflecting, as they do, more views of the private life of the day. Take, for example, the following, reproduced exactly as they appear:

"This Day Run away from John M'Comb, Junior, an Indian Woman, about 17 Years of Age. Fitted in the face of a middle Stat-ure and Indifferent tall, having on a Dragoon Wastcoat and Kersey Petticoat of Light Colour. If any person or persons shall bring the said Girl or her said Master shall be Rewarded for their Trouble to their Content."

"Right Golden and Plain Spirit of Scurvy Grass sold at Fifteen Pence per bottle by Francis Knowles over against the Court-House in Philadelphia."

"A very likely Negro Woman to be sold. Aged about 28 years, fit for Country or City Business. She can Card, Spin, Knit or Milk and any other Country work. Whoever has a Mind for the said Negro may repair to Andrew Bradford."

"At the House of William Taylor Brasier in Duke Street New York is to be Sold a Mill to grind Chocolate, it works in a cast Iron Round Pan 22 inches across 6 inches deep made like the bottom of a Bell and weighs upwards of two Hundred, the other part that works in it any person may see and try; it grinds three Pound an hour with greater Ease than any other Projection already Invented and likewise to what fineness they please. It is Capable of being set up to a much better advantage than it now is. Note the mill may be put whole into the Pan needing no Pounding as in other Mills. The lowest Price of the mill and what belongs to it is Twenty pounds."—New York World.

What She Wanted It For.
"Have you any prayer books?" said a lady in a Wood street book store. "We have the Episcopal." "Oh, I don't want one of those. Can't tell you exactly what I do want. But you see I have been elected president of our missionary society, and must lead in prayer, and I want a book of prayer to learn how."

—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

ilities now existing or hereafter and prior to the taking effect of this agreement incurred, except those heretofore or hereafter incurred on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings, except as otherwise here specifically provided.
The State of North Dakota shall pay to the State of South Dakota \$46,500, on account of the excess of Territorial appropriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions which under this agreement will go to South Dakota, and in full of the undivided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the Territory, of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of Northern Pacific Railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the State of South Dakota from all claims for or on account of the several matters herebefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liabilities hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions herebefore had, which liability would be a liability of the Territory of Dakota had such territory remained in existence, and which liability shall grow out of matters connected with any public institutions, grounds or buildings of the territory, situated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

A final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriations since March 9, 1889, and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state shall be charged with one-half of all other expenses of the territorial government existing herebefore. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from March 8, 1889, to the time of taking effect of this agreement, by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, shall be credited to the State of North Dakota; and all sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota shall be credited to the State of South Dakota; except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations since the 8th day of March, 1889, based upon earnings of years prior to 1889, under and by virtue of the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved March 7, 1889, and entitled, "An act providing for the levy and collection of taxes upon property of railroad companies in this territory," be divided as follows: 10% of the session Laws of 1889, (that is, the part of such sums going to the Territory), shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into said treasury under and by virtue of the act last mentioned, based on the gross earnings of the year 1888, shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much thereof as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota; each state shall be credited also with all balances of appropriations made by the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota for the account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within its limits, remaining unexpended on March 8, 1889. If there shall be any indebtedness except the indebtedness represented by the bonds and refunding warrants heretofore mentioned, each state shall at the time of such final adjustment of accounts assume its share of said indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in the receipts from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within the limits of said state, as provided in this article; and if there should be a surplus at the time of such final adjustment of accounts, it shall be entitled to the amounts received from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within its limits over and above the amount charged it. And the state of North Dakota hereby obligates itself to pay such part of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota as is declared by the foregoing agreement to be its proportion thereof, the same as if such proportion had been originally created by the State of North Dakota as its own debt or liability.

SEC. 204. Jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Buford, Fort Pembina and Fort Totten, heretofore declared by the President of the United States; provided, legal process, civil and criminal, of this state, shall extend over such reservations in all cases in which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in the United States, and no crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations.

SEC. 205. The State of North Dakota hereby accepts the several grants of land granted by the United States to the State of North Dakota by an act of Congress entitled "An act for the division of Dakota into two states, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form Constitutions and state governments, and to admit them into the Union on equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states," under the conditions and limitations therein mentioned; reserving the right, however, to pay to congress for modifications of said conditions and limitations in case of necessity.

SEC. 206. The name of this state shall be "North Dakota." The State of North Dakota shall consist of all the territory included within the boundaries hereafter set forth, commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the forty-ninth degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence south along the main channel of the said river to a point where the Seventh Standard parallel intersects the same; thence west along said Seventh Standard parallel produced due west to a point where the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to a point where it intersects the forty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence east along said line to the following described seal is hereby declared to be and hereby constituted the Great Seal of the State of North Dakota, to-wit: A tree in the open field, the trunk of which is surrounded by three bundles of wheat on the right, a plow, a harrow and sledge on the left, a bow crossed with three arrows, and an Indian on horseback pursuing a buffalo towards the setting sun; the foliage of the tree arches over a half circle of forty-two stars, surrounded by the motto "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable;" the words "Great Seal" at the top; the words "State of North Dakota" at the bottom; "October 1st" on the left and "1889" on the right. The seal shall be two and one half inches in diameter.

SEC. 208. The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts and necessities of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws exempting from forced sale to heads of families a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined

by law, and a reasonable amount of personal property; the kind and value shall be fixed by law. This section shall not be construed to prevent liens against the homestead for labor done and materials furnished in the improvement thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 209. The labor of children under twelve years of age, shall be prohibited in mines, factories and workshops in this state.

SEC. 210. All flowing streams and natural water courses shall forever remain the property of the state for mining, irrigating and manufacturing purposes.

SEC. 211. Members of the Legislative Assembly and judicial department except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Dakota; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of . . . according to the best of my ability, to the aid of God." (If an oath, (und) pains and penalties of perjury.) If an affirmation, and no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

SEC. 212. The exchange of "black lists" between corporations shall be prohibited.

SEC. 213. The real and personal property of any woman in this state, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may after marriage become in any manner rightfully entitled, shall be her separate property and shall not be liable for the debts of her husband.

ARTICLE XVII.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE AP- PORTIONMENT.

SEC. 214. Until otherwise provided by law, the member of the House of Representatives of the United States entitled to this state, shall be elected at large.

Until otherwise provided by law, the senatorial and representative districts shall be formed, and the senators and the representatives shall be apportioned as follows:

The First District shall consist of the townships of Waltham, St. Joseph, Neche, Pembina, Batgate, Carlisle, Joliet, Midland, Lincoln and Drayton, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Second District shall consist of the townships of St. Thomas, Hamilton, Cavalier, Akra, Beaulieu, Thingvala, Gardar, Park, Crystal, Flora and Lodona, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Third District shall consist of the townships of Perth, Latona, Adams, Silvestra, Cleveland, Morton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampron, Eden, Rushford, Kensington, Dundee, City, Prairie Center, Fertile, Park River and Glenwood, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Fourth District shall consist of the townships of Forest River, Walsh, Center, Gratton, Farmington, Ardock, Village of Ardock, Harrison, City of Gratton, Oakwood, Martin, Walshville, Pulaski, Acton, Medford, St. Andrews, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Fifth District shall consist of the townships of Gilby, Johnston, Straban, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, North, Central, Grace, Larimore, and the city of Larimore, Elm Grove, Agnes, Inkster, Elkmount, Oakwood, Niagara, Moraine, Logan and Loretta in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Sixth District shall consist of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Falconer, Harvey, Fertile River, Ferry, Iye, Bloomington, Grand Forks, Leveille and Levant in the county of Grand Forks and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventh District shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Grand Forks, Brenna, Oakville, Chester, Pleasant View, Fairfield, Allendale, Walle, Benru, Amerius, Michigan, Union and Washington, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Eighth District shall consist of the county of Traill and be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

The Ninth District shall consist of the township of Fargo and the City of Fargo in the County of Cass and the fractional township number 139 in range 48, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Tenth District shall consist of the townships of Noble, Wiser, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pleasant, Kenyon, Grand, Berlin, Raymond, Mapleton, Warren, Norman, Elm River, Harmony, Durbin, Lincoln, Davenport, Casselton and the City of Casselton in the County of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Eleventh District shall consist of the townships of Webster, Rush River, Hunter, Arthur, Amelia, Everest, May River, Leonard, Dows, Erie, Empire, Wheatland, Gill, Walburg, Watson, Page, Rich, Ayr, Buffalo, Howes, Eldrid, Highland, Rochester, Lake, Cornell, Tower, Hill, Clifton and Pond in the County of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Twelfth District shall consist of the county of Richland and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Thirteenth District shall consist of the county of Sargent and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Fourteenth District shall consist of the county of Ransom and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Fifteenth District shall consist of the county of Barnes and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Sixteenth District shall consist of the counties of Steele and Griggs and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventeenth District shall consist of the county of Nelson and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Eighteenth District shall consist of the county of Cavalier and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Nineteenth District shall consist of the counties of Towner and Rolette and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twentieth District shall consist of the counties of Benson and Pierce and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-first District shall consist of the county of Ramsey and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-second District shall consist of the county of Eddy, Foster and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-third District shall consist of the county of Stutsman, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-fourth District shall consist of the county of La Moure, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twenty-fifth District shall consist of the county of Dickey, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-sixth District shall consist of the counties of Bottineau and McHenry and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twenty-seventh District shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-eighth District shall consist of the counties of Bottineau and McHenry and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twenty-ninth District shall consist of the counties of Ward, McLean, and all the unorganized counties lying north of

the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Thirtieth District shall consist of the counties of Morton and Oliver, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Thirty-first District shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Stark and Billings, and all the unorganized counties lying north of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

ARTICLE XIX.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SEC. 215. The following public institutions of the state are permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States, in the Act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, to be disposed in and used in such manner as the Legislative Assembly may prescribe, subject to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in this Constitution.

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

Second. The State University and the School of Mines at the city of Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

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

Fourth. A State Normal School at the city of Valley City, in the county of Barnes; and the Legislative Assembly in apportioning the grant of eighty thousand acres of land for Normal schools made in the Act of Congress referred to shall grant to the said Normal School at Valley City as aforementioned, fifty thousand (50,000) acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

Fifth. A State Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the city of Devils Lake, in the county of Ramsey.

Sixth. A State Reform School at the city of Mandan, in the county of Morton.

Seventh. A State Normal School at the city of Mayville, in the county of Traill.

And the Legislative Assembly in apportioning the grant of land made by Congress, in the act aforesaid for State Normal Schools, shall grant to the said Normal School at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

Eighth. A State Hospital for the Insane and an institution for the Feeble-Minded, in connection with the State Asylum, in the county of Stutsman.

And the Legislative Assembly shall appropriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of land made by the act of Congress aforesaid to the said institution for that purpose.

Ninth. A State Hospital for the Insane and an institution for the Feeble-Minded, in connection with the State Asylum, in the county of Stutsman.

And the Legislative Assembly shall appropriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of land made by the act of Congress aforesaid to the said institution for that purpose.

Tenth. A State Hospital for the Insane and an institution for the Feeble-Minded, in connection with the State Asylum, in the county of Stutsman.

And the Legislative Assembly shall appropriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of land made by the act of Congress aforesaid to the said institution for that purpose.

SEC. 216. The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinafter provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of land made by the United States for "Other Educational and Charitable Institutions," as is allotted below, viz:

First. A State Hospital for the Insane, when located, or such other charitable institution as the Legislative Assembly may determine, at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom with a grant of forty thousand acres of land.

Second. A Blind Asylum, or such other educational or charitable institution as the Legislative Assembly may provide, at the town of Enderbush, in the county of Dakota, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Third. An Industrial School and School for Manual Training, or such other educational or charitable institution as the Legislative Assembly may provide, at the town of Enderbush, in the county of Dakota, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Fourth. A School of Forestry or such other institution as the Legislative Assembly may determine, at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the Legislative Assembly.

Fifth. A Scientific School, or such other educational or charitable institution as the Legislative Assembly may prescribe, at the city of Wahpeton, county of Richland, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Provided, that no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located by this article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XX.

PROHIBITION.

To be submitted to a separate vote of the people as provided by the schedule and ordinance.

SEC. 217. No person, association or corporation shall within this state manufacture for sale or gift any intoxicating liquors and no person, association or corporation shall import any of the same for sale or gift, or keep or sell or offer the same for sale or gift, barter or trade as a beverage. The Legislative Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this article and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation thereof.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of territorial government to state government, it is declared that all writs, actions, proceedings, claims and rights of individuals and bodies corporate shall continue as if no change of government had taken place, and all processes which may, before the organization of the judicial department under this Constitution, be issued or pending, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Dakota, which are not repugnant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall continue in force until they expire by their own limitations or be altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the Territory of Dakota shall accrue to the State of North Dakota, and the State of South Dakota may be sued for and recovered by either of said states as necessity may require.

SEC. 4. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings heretofore taken, or which may be taken, before the organization of the judicial department under this Constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the State; all bonds, obligations or other undertakings executed to this territory, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; all criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen, or may arise before the organization of the judicial department, under this Constitution, or which shall be issued or pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State.

SEC. 5. All property, real and personal, and credits, claims, and choses in action belonging to the Territory of Dakota at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be vested in and become the property of the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

SEC. 6. Whenever any two of the judges of the Supreme court of the state, elected under the provisions of this Constitution, shall be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be less than fifteen nor more than forty days after the date of such proclamation.

SEC. 7. The Governor elect of the state shall issue his proclamation convening the Legislative Assembly after or organizing the same to elect two senators of the United States for the State of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the votes cast by the said senators, and represented by the electors, shall be the senators of the state, and the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives shall each certify the election to the Governor and Secretary of the State of North

Dakota; and the Governor and Secretary of State shall certify the elections of such senators as provided by law.

SEC. 8. At the election herein provided for there shall be elected a representative to the Fifty-First Congress of the United States, by the electors of the state at large.

SEC. 9. It is hereby made the duty of the Legislative Assembly at its first session to provide for the payment of all debts and indebtedness authorized to be incurred by the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota which shall remain unpaid after the appropriation made by Congress for the same shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 10. There shall be submitted at the same election at which this Constitution is submitted for rejection or adoption, Article 20 entitled "Prohibition," and persons who desire to vote for said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "For Prohibition," and all persons desiring to vote against said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against Prohibition." If it shall appear according to the returns herein provided for that a majority of all the votes cast at said election for and against prohibition are for prohibition, then said Article 20 shall be and form a part of this Constitution, and be in full force and effect from the date of the admission of this state into the Union. But if a majority of said votes shall appear according to said returns to be against prohibition, then said Article 20 shall be null and void, and shall not be a part of this Constitution.

SEC. 11. The agreement made by the Joint Commission of the Constitutional Conventions of North Dakota and South Dakota concerning the records, books and archives of the Territory of Dakota, is hereby ratified and confirmed; that agreement is in the words following: That is to say:

The following books, records and archives of the Territory of North Dakota, to-wit: All records, books and archives in the offices of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory (except records of Articles of Incorporation of Domestic Corporations, and records of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1889 for South Dakota, returns of elections held under the so called Local Option Law, in counties within the limits of South Dakota, bonds of Notaries Public appointed for said Territory, and the records of said Notaries Public, papers relating to the organization of counties situated within the limits of South Dakota, all which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said Territory, and the records and archives of said Territory, shall be and form a part of the records, books and archives of said Territory, and the following records, books and archives shall also be a part of the property of the State of North Dakota, to-wit:

1. The books, records and archives of the auditor of this territory relating to expenditures on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within the limits of North Dakota. One warrant register of the said auditor of this territory, being a record of warrants issued under and by virtue of Chapter 24 of the laws enacted by the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly of Dakota territory. All letters, receipts and vouchers in the same office of counties and counties and pertaining to counties within the limits of North Dakota, paid and canceled coupons in the same of fee representing interest on bonds of South Dakota.

2. The records, books and archives which it is hereby agreed shall be the property of South Dakota, shall remain at the Capital of North Dakota until demanded by the Legislative Assembly of the State of South Dakota, and until the State of North Dakota shall have made a reasonable time after such demand is made to provide copies or abstracts of such portions thereof as the said State of North Dakota may desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The State of South Dakota may also provide copies or abstracts of such records, books and archives, which it is agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, as the said State of South Dakota shall desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The expense of all copies or abstracts of records, books and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne equally by said two states.

SEC. 12. Should the counties containing lands which form a part of the grant of lands made by Congress to the Northern Pacific railroad company be compelled by law to refund moneys paid for such lands or any of them by purchasers thereof at sales thereof, based upon taxes illegally levied thereon, then the said lands, then and in the case the state of North Dakota shall appropriate the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to reimburse said counties for the amount so received from said illegal tax sales, and pay by said counties into the treasury of Dakota Territory, which said State of North Dakota is to assume and pay.

SEC. 13. The Governor, Secretary and Chief Clerk of the Territory shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the vote of each election for all state and district officers and members of the Legislative Assembly. The said board shall convene at the seat of government on the day of such election (or on the following day if such day fall on Sunday), and proceed to canvass the votes on the adoption of this Constitution and for all state and district officers and members of the Legislative Assembly in the manner provided by the laws of the territory for canvassing the vote for Delegate to Congress, and they shall issue certificates of election to the electors of the Territory, and they shall severally, and shall make and file with the Secretary of the territory an abstract certified by them, of the number of votes cast for or against the adoption of the Constitution, and for each person for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

SEC. 14. The Governor, Secretary and Chief Clerk of the Territory shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the vote of each election for all state and district officers and members of the Legislative Assembly. The said board shall convene at the seat of government on the day of such election (or on the following day if such day fall on Sunday), and proceed to canvass the votes on the adoption of this Constitution and for all state and district officers and members of the Legislative Assembly in the manner provided by the laws of the territory for canvassing the vote for Delegate to Congress, and they shall issue certificates of election to the electors of the Territory, and they shall severally, and shall make and file with the Secretary of the territory an abstract certified by them, of the number of votes cast for or against the adoption of the Constitution, and for each person for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

SEC. 15. All officers elected at such election shall, within sixty days after the date of the executive proclamation admitting the State of North Dakota into the Union, take the oath required by this Constitution, and give the same bond required by the law of the territory to be given in case of like officers of the territory and districts, and shall thereupon enter upon the duties of their respective offices, and the Legislative Assembly may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

SEC. 16. The judges of the district court who are elected at the election herein provided for shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1893, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All other state officers, except judges of the supreme court, who are elected at the election herein provided for, shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1891, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Until otherwise provided by law the judges of the supreme court shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1891, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 17. The Governor elect of the state shall issue his proclamation convening the Legislative Assembly after or organizing the same to elect two senators of the United States for the State of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the votes cast by the said senators, and

TRACK SUPERSTITIONS.

QUEER BELIEFS HELD BY THOSE WHO BET ON HORSE RACES.

Managers and jockeys almost as numerous as the horses—cross-eyed persons and hunchbacks—An Old Race Goer Says the Signs Never Fail.

"How is it that gamblers, and especially gamblers on the turf, are so superstitious?" This question was asked of an old race goer recently, but he denied altogether that they were superstitious. He said: "Backing horses in a race is all a game of chance. You may have the very best horse in the race and may back him heavily, but through some mishap, such as the horse being poked, or slipping his bridle, he may be beaten. Now these mishaps make the chance in the game, and there are certain signs that all race goers believe in that tell when to back a certain horse and when to let him alone. Why, I would no more think of backing a horse that these signs and omens said would not win than I would attempt to fly."

"How is it, then, that you don't always win? Are the signs sometimes wrong?" "Never. The signs are always right, but we don't always read them correctly, and even when we do we sometimes think we know best. Then we have to suffer for our conceit."

SAW THE WINNER IN A DREAM.
"Just tell me of some of the signs that you go by."

"First of all, I never make a bet unless I have my mascot with me. It is a \$5 gold piece. If I should happen to leave it at home I just watch the race. Sometimes I have tried to win when I have not got gold piece with me, but I always lost, and so now I have given it up. I found that gold piece several years ago when coming through the gates at Jerome park. I only had a five dollar bill with me that day, and in the first race I placed it on a horse that won and paid \$25.75 for \$5. I concluded that the \$5 gold piece was meant to bring me good luck, and I determined to keep it. That day I won \$700, and ever since I have never been without money."

"Monday is a bad day to lose on. If one starts the week badly then you may be sure it will end badly. If I lose on Monday I rarely make another bet until the next Monday comes around. Sometimes I have varied this rule and tried to win, but it is of no use."

"In racing, my shoe this morning I lost it wrong. If I had left it laced wrong all would have been well and I should have won, but instead I unfasted it and lost it. That is a sure sign of ill luck."

Some bettors believe in dreams. They will sometimes dream that a certain horse will win a race, and then back that horse when he next runs. An old turfman told this story about a dream recently:

"It was two days before the Great American stakes was run at Gravesend I dreamed of the race. I saw quite distinctly a number of horses start, and one a big chestnut, win. Who he was I could not make out. I tried all day long to find out the name of this horse, but it was of no use. I had his picture stamped on my mind, and when I got to the track I tried again to find out the name of the youngster, but it was no use. Just as the horses were going to the post I recognized my winner in the dream. It was August Belmont's St. Carlo, ridden by Garrison. I rushed to the ring and managed to put on some money. Well, you know St. Carlo won, and I won \$800. That's one reason why I believe in dreams."

Many believe that a hunchback is a sure sign of luck. In this superstition turfmen do not agree with actors. Many an actor has refused to play because he has seen a hunchback in the audience, and he believes it a sure sign of ill luck. Turfmen think differently. They say if you are in search of good luck never let a hunchback pass without touching the hump, no matter how lightly—the tips of the fingers will do. Some say that you must wish for luck at the same time that you touch the hunchback, and in order to work the charm the hunchback must be aware of your action.

Cross-eyed persons bring good and bad luck with them. If a man sees a cross-eyed woman he will have good luck, but this cross-eyed woman will bring bad luck to another woman. In the same way a cross-eyed man will bring good luck to a woman and bad luck to a man.

ALL A GAME OF CHANCE.
All patrons of the race course are firm believers in the old superstition about seeing the new moon first. It is good luck to see it first over the right shoulder, bad luck to look at it over the left shoulder, but best luck of all to look at it full in the face with money in your pocket. The money must be turned over while looking at the moon and it will double itself during the next twenty-four hours.

Every one, of course, is familiar with the fatality said to surround the number 13. If there are 13 horses starting in a race, the one numbered 13 has to be an extraordinarily good one before the bettors will back it, and then they claim that nine times out of ten something will happen that will prevent his winning. Many believe that luck surrounds certain numbers. More favor the number 7 than any other.

Some persons who play the races never like to win the first race. They will make a small bet on some horse and expect to lose. After that they will play heavily and are most confident of winning. If they should win in the first race by any chance they will not bet any more, as they are certain they will lose.

Bettors on horse races are always on the lookout for some sign that will point to a certain horse in the race. Going down to the Monmouth park races on the Sandy Hook boat they are always on the lookout for a pilot boat, and then when they see the big number on the sail they regard it as a good omen and plan according to what the number points to on the programme. Others watch signs and listen for names. If they see a sign that bears the name of a horse or hear any one mention the name of a horse in some odd way they take it as a sure tip that the horse will win the next time he starts.

Some men have no little faith in their own judgment of the merits of the horses engaged to run, and believe so firmly that winning on a horse race is all a game of chance that they will place the names of the horses written on separate pieces of paper in a hat and play the first one they draw out. Others will throw an open knife at a card—of course a lucky knife—and the name in which the blade sticks is the horse they select to carry their money.—New York News.

A Bait Slaps a Man's Face.
Since a Boston trout leaped from Conesus lake and seized by the nose a boy who was riding in a boat, some years ago, no better fish story has been told in this vicinity than actually took place on the river above Black creek. John Harris, his son, and School Commissioner Moody were coming down in a canoe, when a black bass leaped from the water and struck the commissioner over the eye with sufficient force to raise a lump on his forehead. The fish tumbled into the boat, was captured, tried, and convicted of an aggravated assault.—Rochester Post-Express.

Literary Brokerage.

In these days every one is bitten with a desire to see himself in print. Everybody else writes, why not we? Our stories are every bit as good as Smith's, our ideas perhaps better, but our early education has been neglected, our punctuation is uncertain and our spelling shaky. To send MS. in such a condition to a publisher is to waste our stamps. The copy will be returned by the next mail and fame and fortune with which we would so gladly have shaken hands pass us by without so much as a nod.

One puts the MS. in the fire and buries his golden dreams in its ashes, while another writes to a literary bureau, as it is called, for terms, circulars, etc. These being satisfactory, the unlucky article is sent to the bureau to be revised, corrected, partly rewritten and copied out on the typewriter. It comes back as the young girl returns from boarding school, the same and yet different, with a polish, a finish which can be seen and admired, though it is hard to say exactly where the difference lies. The "copy" is now as good as anybody's, and very often the trust of the author is justified by the acceptance of the article.

These bureaus also advise one as to the best market for literary goods, what publishers to address and what avoid, and for another fee will "place" the article. Of course by the time one has paid all this his own profit is very small, but next time the writer will walk alone and deal with the publisher unaided—the bureau has furnished the foothold, the introduction needed.

The managers of these bureaus are writers themselves or the "readers" of the publishers, who increase their salaries by working after hours. Each publishing house has at least one of these "readers" and some two or three, whose business it is to read and decide on the articles sent to the house, so that they have a good knowledge of the public taste, and their opinion is of practical value.

As women write more than men it is only fair that the best known and most successful bureau in New York should be that managed by a woman. Indeed, so successful has it become that a new branch has been opened—plays are read, criticized, altered, adapted and recommended to theatrical managers. These occupations are fair samples of the many departments which have been lately opened up in New York. There are many others which would, perhaps, seem more out of the way, for those given are remarkable chiefly as being the newest, that is in the United States, for, strange as it may seem, the old world is far ahead of the new in this respect.—New York Letter.

Bicycles.

The supreme court of Indiana was called upon to review a non-suit in an action brought to recover damages for being struck down on a sidewalk by a bicycle rider. The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of pedestrianism, and that the bicyclists had as much right on the sidewalk as any pedestrian. The appeal from the non-suit was argued in the forenoon. When the court adjourned for dinner, Judges Coffey and Berkshire started to walk to their hotel, and as they were passing out of the capitol grounds a clumsy bicycle rider ran into them, knocking both down and badly bruising the former. This practical argument had such a convincing effect on the minds of the learned judges that they immediately reversed their decision and decision and filed an opinion setting forth that a person who "rudely and recklessly" rides a bicycle against a man standing on a sidewalk is responsible for damages for assault and battery.

After quoting an Indiana law forbidding persons from riding or driving on the sidewalks, the court says: "If sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen, then bicycles, if they are vehicles, must not be ridden along them, since to affirm that sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen necessarily implies that they cannot be traveled by bicycles. It would be a palpable contradiction to affirm that footmen have the exclusive right to use the sidewalks and yet concede that persons not traveling as pedestrians may also rightfully use them. We think, however, that a bicycle must be regarded as a vehicle within the meaning of the law."—New York Law Journal.

Pasta's Servant.

People who have seen so much of the world, and especially those who have participated a good deal in the fashion and frivolity, often carry their simplicity of life, if they retire from the active world, to the point of affection.

The famous singer, Mme. Pasta, in her later years lived very obscurely in a villa on Lake Como, in Italy. One day Mme. Albani, another singer, who had just made her appearance, paid a visit of respect to Pasta in her Lake Como villa. She was met at the door by a wretched serving woman, old, unkempt, frowny and badly dressed.

"Can I see Signora Pasta?" the visitor inquired.

"In a few minutes, if you will wait," said the servant, conducting her to the parlor.

In a short time Signora Pasta made her appearance, and the visitor recognized in her, with no little astonishment, the same unkempt servant woman who had just admitted her, though somewhat "spruced up" in appearance. In fact, Albani's astonishment was so great that she could not help showing it in her face.

"I understand," said Madame Pasta, smiling. "You are wondering whether this can be La Pasta! Well, what else can I do? I have a horror of those mercenary creatures that are made servants of themselves, and so I do my own work. I have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that I need not be any worse served than I am now!"—Youth's Companion.

The Mischievous Boy.

One of a squad of three telegraph linemen was observed on a North end street, throwing a long rope over a string of a dozen wires attached to high poles. His repeated attempts to pass a particular wire attracted the attention of a number of passers by. Having accomplished his object, he adjusted the rope so that a short end dangled. Then with a dextrous twitch, he caused the rope to be fastened to the wire as securely as if it had been skillfully knotted. At the same time he formed a large loop noose around the wire. Next he dragged the rope to a near telegraph pole and collected in a bunch miscellaneous articles, consisting of remnants of ties, kite tails, rags, small stones hanging by strings, and other unsightly objects with which mischievous boys delight to encumber telegraph wires. Another man then climbed the pole, detached the rubbish and threw it into the street. The rope was unloosed, and operations continued on other wires that needed attention.—Boston Herald.

Starvation in London.

According to a parliamentary paper, there were in the year 1888 throughout the London metropolitan area twenty-nine inquests at which the jury found that the death arose from starvation or was accelerated by starvation. Of these twenty-three were in the various divisions of Middlesex, one in Greenwich, two in Southwark and three in the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. A complete list of the twenty-nine cases is given with various details. In no case had admission to the workhouse been refused.—Once a Week.

BILL ARP ON COOKING.

THE COOK QUILTS AND UNCLE WILLIAM TAKES A HAND.

He Tells All About It and Also Discusses Other Subjects of a Domestic Character. He Unreservedly Expresses His Fondness for Better Half.

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." No, we don't. I didn't know last night that Mrs. Angelina Peacock would be here this morning. Nobody knew it until there was a tap at the door and a voice said Mrs. Peacock sent me to tell you she sick—can't come no more for to cook till her get well." David said: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." That is so as a general thing, but right smart depends on whether the cook comes in the morning. No cook, no joy. Mrs. Arp wasn't well now, and so I persuaded her to be calm and serene, and let me manage the breakfast, and so I called Carl and Jesse, and we made a regular frolic of it, and had the best breakfast we have had for a month.

Mrs. Angelina Peacock can't compare with us when we take a notion to cook. She does her best, but she is old and rheumatic, and weighs about 250 pounds, and got fat and greasy while cooking in old Virginia before she was married. She is not the lovely maiden that Goldsmith wrote about in the Hermit, when he said:

Turn, Angelina, turn dear.

My charmer, ever to see

That was another Angelina. I used to cry over her and wish that I was Edwin when he clasped her to his breast.

TEACHING THE CITY GIRL TO MILK.

Every member of a family ought to know how to cook. There is no other way of feeling independent. Let the cook quit if she wants to. It is no discredit to anybody to cook. It is about as honorable as it is to eat, and is more scientific and takes more brains. A hog can eat, but he can't cook. But I want it understood that I am not a standing candidate for that business. I just want my family to feel independent, so that when they cook quits it is not a case of utter despair. Our children have never rebelled against these domestic accomplishments. They can cook and milk the cow and make up the beds and make their own clothes, and are always willing to do it when there is a necessity.

I saw Carl milking the other evening, and a sweet, pretty girl, who was no kin to him, was standing close by holding the bucket for him, and it did look a "confessionary," as Coby says, that I wanted a photograph of the lactean scene. There was a Savannah girl up here not long ago, and she had never seen a cow milked and Carl had to explain to her the process, how that one test was for sweet milk and one for buttermilk and one for cream and one for the calf, and the sweet innocent believed it, every word.

But about this cooking business I am not uttering the sentiments of Mrs. Arp. She is constitutionally opposed to getting up early in the morning. She is willing to cook dinner and supper, but has no liking for cooking breakfast nor washing the dishes. She is no great admirer of King Solomon either, and sometimes hints that his respect for women and children was very limited, for he wanted switches and thresh poles for the boys, and kept three or four hundred wives to wait on him, and his definition of a virtuous woman was, "She riseth while it is yet night and giveth food to her household." He actually wanted his wife to get up before day and go to cooking, while he slept until the bell rang for breakfast.

She thinks it enough for a mother to nurse and worry with raising eight or ten children, and after the raid is laid by she is entitled to rest, and I think so, too. She shouldn't cook if I can help it. She has made a thousand little garments and worked ten thousand buttons into her life, but, thank the good Lord, her eye is not dimmed nor her natural force abated. No, she shouldn't cook. Our colored nabor, Mrs. Fletcher, always comes when she can, but she is raising a crop herself and can't make a full hand in our kitchen.

MRS. ARP A GOOD SPEAKER.

But variety is the spice of life, and somehow I like for something to happen that changes the monotony of things and gets up a commotion and stimulates our energies. I like for the cook to quit and the washerwoman to strike once in a while. I like for the bucket to get into the well or a young cyclone to threaten us. I like for my vest buttons to come off and my under garments to get ragged so that Mrs. Arp will be sorry for me and beg me to buy some new clothes, and I can say with a right I can't afford it, these I love me very well; it doesn't matter how I look. I like to work in the garden while the sun is hot and bear Mrs. Arp calling me from the window, "You had better come in the house; you will make yourself sick again working in that sun."

I like for her to hear mysterious sounds away in the night when 'deep sleep falleth upon a man but not upon a woman, and when she punches me in the side with her elbow I get up and meander bravely all through and around the house hunting for robbers and ghosts just to show her what a protector she has got. She is going to St. Simons next week and I am going to stay at home. Some of her married children are going with her, and she is to chaperone the chaps or matrons to the party, or whatever you call it. I don't know whether she is going to live in the salt sea wave or not, but I can see her now standing upon the beach and, with extended arm, repeating the speech of her school days:

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll! Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain. Thou glorious mirror where the Almighty's form Glances itself on tempests!

Oh, she was a speaker, she was, and she is a speaker yet. She speaks to me sometimes. I wish that every aspiring soul could go to St. Simons, or somewhere, and look upon the sea—the ocean. If a man has a soul how it expands! How diminutive he feels in the presence of this mighty work of God! But hundreds go there just like they go to a circus. They have no new energy or increase of reverence and no decrease in their own conceit.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

A Good Woman.

Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter, who died at Nashville, Tenn., was one of the notable women of the south. She was a daughter of the late Felix Grundy, Van Buren's attorney general, and before the war was a leader in the brilliant society of the national capital. In the days of the war Mrs. Porter busied herself in establishing hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers, and spent a great portion of her large fortune in this work. During the last quarter of a century her time has been devoted to charities.—Exchange.

A Grammatical Error.

Scene—School room at public exhibition. Elderly Lady—Johnnie, that is the present singular of "to feel!" Johnnie—He feels. Elderly Lady—That's right. Now give the perfect third singular. Johnnie (promptly)—He has feels. Elderly lady is carried out in hysteria.—Time.

Little Prairie Dogs.

Maj. Benteen, who is spending his retirement in Atlanta, was one of the bravest frontiers officers, and led part of the Custer expedition, which ended so fatally. He is a great observer of natural history, and his narrative of stories about animals is quite as brilliant as are his recitals of army incidents. "Not a blade of grass will grow," said he, "where a prairie dog takes up his abode." The prairie dog lives in burrows. The burrows run down to a depth of five or six feet, then they turn upward running near the surface of the ground for several feet. The reason they make this turn in the burrows is to prevent water from drowning them out, and to take more precautions they work the dirt up around the mouth of their burrows to the height of a foot, sometimes more.

"There are a great many mistakes concerning the habits of these ingenious little animals. Some claim that if one is shot near his burrow he will crawl back into his burrow before he dies, but that is all a mistake. I have shot them while they would be in the mouth of their burrow and then took them out. Some think that a prairie dog enters his burrow at the coming of winter and remains there until spring, calling him forth, but that is another mistake. I have seen them walking in the snow hunting for something to eat. They live on grasses and roots and prickly pear, or cactus, as it is called by some.

"The prairie dog is about the size of a fox squirrel, and is almost the color of one. They are very destructive to crops. The farmers poison thousands of them, but it seems as if the old adage of killing one fly ten will take his place, has reference to the prairie dog. Another tale is told of the prairie dog—that the prairie dog lives in the same burrow, but that is the greatest mistake of all. The owl and the rattlesnake do live in the towns, or rather the rattlesnake dies in the prairie dog town, for no sooner does he enter a burrow than the dogs collect and commence filling up the burrow, and if the rattler has gone too far to hear them his doom is sealed, but if he is near the mouth of the burrow he will come out as soon as possible. When the owl takes up his abode in a burrow the dog leaves it and goes to another burrow. They never try to fill up a burrow when an owl goes in, probably because they think there is not so much harm in an owl as there is in a rattlesnake."—Atlanta Constitution.

Ventilation.

Perhaps few who have heard of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" know the terrible facts that have rendered the place famous and made it the synonym of all that is to be dreaded from foul air and overcrowding.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of June 20, 1794, 146 prisoners, officers and men, black and white, and of different nationalities, were thrust into a room eighteen feet square with two windows on one of the four sides, heavily barred with iron—giving to each inmate forty cubic feet of space. In ten hours 133 were found dead—only twenty-three being alive!

Another instance is where, in 1742, the high constable of Westminster, London, committed twenty-eight persons to prison, where they were thrust by the keeper into a hole six feet square and five feet ten inches high—the windows being closed shut. In a very short time four of the inmates were suffocated. These facts show the poisonous effects of the human breath. They cry aloud for better ventilation and purer air—for less crowding in homes and churches, and hall and school room.—Board of Health Bulletin (Iowa).

Happy Husbands.

It is a man's own fault if he is unhappy with his wife, in nine cases out of ten. It is a very exceptional woman who will not be all she can be to an attentive husband, and a more exceptional one will not be very disagreeable if she finds herself willingly neglected. It would be very easy to hate a man, who, having found a woman to hate, made no effort to make her happy; hard not to love her, who was constant and tender; and when a woman loves she always tries to please. The great men of this world have often been wretched in their domestic relations, while mean and common men have been exceedingly happy.

The reason is very plain. Absorbed in themselves, those who desire the world's applause were careless of the little world at home, while those who had none of that egotism strove to keep the hearts that were their own, and were happy in their tenderness. They cry aloud for better ventilation and purer air—for less crowding in homes and churches, and hall and school room.—Board of Health Bulletin (Iowa).

The Champion Cyclone Story.

E. S. Wilson, a blacksmith of Ozark, has a relic of the Marshallfield cyclone, which occurred on Sunday, April 18, 1880, that is a very remarkable curiosity. This witness of one of the freaks of the great storm is a black quart bottle, bent by some mysterious force into an elliptic circle, without a crack or break in the glass that the closest scrutiny can discover. The neck of the bottle actually touches the edge of the bottom, and the fact that the glass was not broken in any way by the force of the storm is shown by the test of its holding water or any other fluid. By gradually turning the bottle the water is poured in it can be nearly filled to its full capacity, so as to show the perfect soundness of the material. This bottle was found by Mr. Wilson the day after the Marshallfield disaster and examined by Professor Tice, who soon came to the scene of destruction to study the phenomena of the cyclone from a scientific standpoint. The famous meteorologist attributed the bending of the bottle to the force of electricity, and considered this one of the most wonderful results of the mighty agency at work in the storm cloud. The bottle was found in the wreck of one of the Marshallfield drug stores. Mr. Wilson has been offered extravagant prices for the relic.—Ozark (Mo.) Globe Democrat.

He Did Not Like the Game.

A clergyman relates that he was once completely nonplused by a youngster at a christening. The child having been taken to church to be baptized, was so much disconcerted at the minister's sprinkling his face that he interrupted him by exclaiming: "Stop! I won't play!"—America.

THE HEADGEAR OF ROYALTY.

A Parisian Modiste Recounts the Fancies of Her Titled Customers.

I number a great many royal ladies among my customers. For instance, I have furnished for years past the hats and bonnets worn by the princesses of the Orleans family. The Comtesse de Paris dresses in a severe and simple style, and always wears round hats—never bonnets. Her hats are small and of a special variety of the toque shape, which is prepared purposely for her. Dark brown and black are her favorite colors. Her married daughter, the Duchesse de Braganza, shares her mother's simplicity of taste. The Duchesse de Chartres, the sister-in-law of the Comtesse de Paris, is one of the most elegant royal ladies in Europe. She is famed for her graceful carriage, and it has been said of her that to see her sit down was in itself a lesson in grace. Her usual style of headgear is the capote bonnet in black and gold or cream white or red, all of which colors or combination of colors are very becoming to her. Her daughter, the Princess Waldemar of Denmark, prefers a style of headgear which is gotten up especially for her. It is of the toque shape in front, curving down at the back in something of the capote form. She likes straight high trimmings set in front of the crown, never wears strings, and particularly dislikes hanging ends, whether of ribbon or lace. As she has a fresh, fair complexion she delights in delicate shades of pale blue or of silver gray.

The empress of Russia has been for some years past one of my customers. Like her sister, the Princess of Wales, she never wears high crowned or large brimmed hats, which, indeed, would be unsuited to the delicate type of her beauty. Everything must be small and neat and compact, whether hat or bonnet. Her favorite colors are pale blue and mauve, and several of the shades of green, such as Nile red and varnish green.

Her sister-in-law, the Grand Duchess Vladimir, who was a princess of the ducal house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is one of the royal leaders of European fashion, being extremely stylish in manner and possessing infinite taste in dress.

I have carried out for her an idea of her own, which was to combine in a toque a crown in real seal skin with trimming of third valley fur, the union of fur and gauze, of dark brown and white, was daring and novel, and perfectly successful. She delights in wearing flowers, her favorites being chrysanthemums and violets.

The wife of her second brother, formerly the Princess Elizabeth, of Saxe-Weimar, also has much taste in dress. She wears compact capotes, with close bordering and strings, the bow under the throat being very becoming to her. When she was married I furnished the bonnets and hats of her troussseau, comprising some thirty in all. Every costume was made with a hat to match, and every carriage or reception or theatre dress had a bonnet to correspond in materials as well as in color.—Paris Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

A Snake Forty-seven Feet Long.

A few whispered words notified half the party to aim at his head and the other half at the central part of his body.

The second volley produced the desired effect. The colossal snake leaped wholly out of the pool, and with a few terrible convulsions, in which he lashed the water and the floor of the cavern, he sank quivering to the ground, a third volley for a quarter insuring his certain death. This fact was then made the theme of the party, and the caves were soon invaded by the pursuers.

The monster was dragged out into the level and found to measure forty-seven feet, the thickest part of his body having a diameter of two feet six inches. In color he was yellow in the upper part of his body, dark above, with dark rings encircling the body, between which semi-lunar gray disks served as spots to variegate the skin.

He was opened by the machetes of some coarse pruners, under the direction of Mr. McCarthy. In him there were found a half digested body of a deer and a number of human pauper's forms, probably swallowed by him with the body of some unknown and unfortunate cocco contractor.

By 6:30 p. m. the joyful concourse, dragging the monster, reached Arima, where the necessary steps were taken to preserve the carcass for display in the council hall of Port of Spain. The exciting occurrences connected with the monster are still the subject of general discussion and gossip. The island has not for a long time been disturbed by tragic incidents of this extraordinary nature.—Port of Spain Gazette.

The Price of a Leg.

A widow, whose husband had lost his life in a railway accident, received from the company 10,000 francs by way of compensation. Shortly afterward, she heard that a traveler who had lost a leg on the same occasion had been paid 20,000 francs. The widow at once put on her bonnet and shawl, and trotted off to the offices of the company.

"Gentlemen, how is this?" she said; "here you give 10,000 francs for a leg, and you have only allowed me 10,000 for the loss of my husband!"

"Madame," replied one of the clerks, "the reason is quite plain: 20,000 francs won't provide the poor man a new leg, whereas for 10,000 you can any day get another husband, having a better one."

"We are informed that the lady, who is still young after a moment's sile reflection, walked away apparently satisfied.—Etoile Belge.

Inquired at Headquarters.

A little rosebud blooming in the wilds of New Jersey appeared one day, dolly in her arms, at the house of a friend, and living a few blocks away from her own domicile.

"Tan I turn in and 'muse myself and 'ou a 'little while?' she inquired.

Kisses and a hearty response gave her assurance of welcome. An hour or more went by, when her father appeared searching for her.

"Why did you do so, Rosebud?" he asked, reprovingly. "You must not go out without permission; you must inquire of your mother if she will let you go visiting."

"Oh, I know, said no," replied Rosebud, coolly, "so I just 'quired of myse'f."—Daughters of America.

The Pistol State.

Florida's topographical appearance is exactly like that of a pistol. The Pensacola end of the state would represent the muzzle, Apalachicola the trigger, Fernandina the hammer, and all South Florida the handle of the weapon. Annexation to Alabama west of the Chattahoochee river would cut off the muzzle and a good part of the barrel. It is not generally known, perhaps, that in extent of territory Florida ranks as the twelfth state of the Union, and is larger than any other southern state except Texas.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Fifty young girls, ranging in age from 8 to 17, compose the "Girls' Military company, of Poughkeepsie." The uniform is navy blue tunic, a skirt made full and reaching to the top of the boots, a blouse waist falling to the belt, skirt and blouse trimmed with narrow gold braid, the blouse closing in front with military buttons, a military cap bearing a laurel wreath and the letters "G. M. C."

A WEST INDIAN CITY.

First Impressions Which St. Pierre Makes on the Tourist.

When you find yourself for the first time, upon some unshadowed day, in the delightful West Indian city of St. Pierre—supposing that you own the sense of poetry, the recollections of a student—there is apt to steal upon your fancy an impression of having seen it all before, ever so long ago, you cannot tell where. The sensation of some happy dream you cannot wholly recall might be compared to this feeling.

In the simplicity and solidity of the quaint architecture; in the eccentricity of bright, narrow streets, all aglow with warm coloring; in the tints of roof and wall, antiquated by streakings and patchings of mold greens and grays; in the startling absence of window sashes, glass, gas lamps and chimneys; in the blossom tenderness of the blue heaven, the splendor of tropic light and the warmth of the tropic wind—you will find less the impression of a scene of today than a sensation of something that was and is no more, slowly its feeling strengthening with your pleasure in the coloristic radance of costume; the semi-nudity of passing figures; the puissant shapeliness of torsos rudely swart like statue metal; the rounded outline of limbs yellow as tropic fruit; the grace of attitudes; the unconscious harmony of groupings; the gathering and folding and falling of light robes that oscillate with swaying of free forms; the sculptured symmetry of unadorned feet. You look up and down the lemon tinted streets—down to the dazzling azure brightness of meeting sky and sea; up to the perpetual verdure of mountain woods—wondering at the mellowness of tones, the sharpness of lines in the light, the diaphanous of colored shadows, always asking memory: "When—where did I see all this long ago?"

Then, perhaps, your gaze is suddenly riveted by the vast and solemn beauty of the verdant violet shaded mass of the dead volcano, high towering above the town, visible from all its ways, and unbegged, may be, with thinnest curls of cloud, like specters of its ancient smoking to heaven. And all at once the secret of your dream is revealed, with the rising of many a luminous memory—dreams of the idyllic, flowers of old Sicilian song, fancies limned upon Pompeian walls. For a moment the illusion is delicious; you comprehend as never before the charm of a vanished world, the antique life, the story of terra cottas and graven stones and gracious things exhumed; even the sun is not of today, but of twenty centuries gone; thus, and under such a light, walked the women of the elder world.

Too soon the hallucination is broken by modern sounds, dissipated by modern sights—rough trolling of sailors descending to their boats, the heavy boom of a packet's signal gun—the passing of an American buggy. Instantly you become aware that the melodious tongue spoken by the passing throng is neither Hellenic nor Roman; only the beautiful childish speech of French slaves.—Harper's Magazine.

Clever War Strategy.

Senator Spencer had an excellent record for shrewdness in the army. An illustration of it was found in his conduct when placed in a critical position during the march of Sherman to the sea. During that famous march he commanded a brigade of cavalry in the division of Judson Kilpatrick. In some manner, how it is unnecessary to explain, the command of Col. Spencer became separated from the rest of the division, and Gen. Wheeler, who was endeavoring to cut off part of the Federal forces, came between him and his friends. There was a very strong prospect that if word was not conveyed to Kilpatrick of the condition of affairs the entire command of Col. Spencer would be made prisoners of war.

In this emergency Col. Spencer conceived a plan of escape. As it happened there had been, shortly before that time, continued disregard by Confederate troops of the custom of war which made a Federal soldier, when captured, a prisoner of war, entitled to exchange. A number of Federal prisoners had been seized and strung up to trees in disregard of all usage of war. Col. Spencer sent a dispatch to Gen. Wheeler asking a flag of truce and a conference on the subject of this lawlessness, saying that retaliation in deeds of like character might be expected of Federal troops unless some action was taken by the Federal and Confederate commanders. To this dispatch he signed the name of Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Wheeler agreed to the flag of truce and a conference. Some of the officers of Col. Spencer's brigade were dressed up as general officers and sent out to meet the officers detailed by Gen. Wheeler. By this device Col. Spencer held Gen. Wheeler and his troops two days, or until he had time to communicate with Kilpatrick, who arranged to relieve him, and eventually got him out of the perilous

TRACK SUPERSTITIONS.

QUEER BELIEFS HELD BY THOSE WHO BET ON HORSE RACES.

Mascots and Jonahs Almost as Numerous as the Bettors—Cross Eyed Persons and Hunchbacks—An Old Race Goer Says the Signs Never Fail.

"How is it that gamblers, and especially gamblers on the turf, are so superstitious?" This question was asked of an old race goer recently, but he denied altogether that they were superstitious. He said: "Backing horses in a race is all a game of chance. You may have the very best horse in the race and may back him heavily, but through some mishap, such as the horse being pocketed, or slipping his bridle, he may be beaten. Now these mishaps make the chance in the game, and there are certain signs that all race goers believe in that tell when to back a certain horse and when to let him alone. Why, I would not more think of backing a horse that these signs and omens said would not win than I would attempt to fly."

"How is it, then, that you don't always win? Are the signs sometimes wrong?" "Never. The signs are always right, but we don't always read them correctly, and even when we do we sometimes think we know best. Then we have to suffer for our conceit."

SAW THE WINNER IN A DREAM.
"Just tell me of some of the signs that you go by."

"First of all, I never make a bet unless I have my mascot with me. It is a \$5 gold piece. If I should happen to lose it at home I just watch the race. Sometimes I have tried to win without it, but that gold piece with me, but I always lost, and so now I have given it up. I found that gold piece several years ago when coming through the gates at Jerome park. I only had a five dollar bill with me that day, and in the first race I placed it on a horse that won and paid \$56.75 for \$5. I concluded that the \$5 gold piece was meant to bring me good luck, and I determined to keep it. That day I won \$700, and ever since I have never been without money."

"Monday is a bad day to lose on. If one starts the week badly then you may be sure it will end badly. If I lose on Monday I rarely make another bet until the next Monday comes around. Sometimes I have varied this rule and tried to win, but it is of no use. "In losing my shoe this morning I laced it wrong. If I had laced it laced wrong all would have been well and I should have won, but instead I unfasted it and laced it. That is a sure sign of ill luck."

Some bettors believe in dreams. They will sometimes dream that a certain horse will win a race and then back that horse when he next runs. An old turfman told this story about a dream recently:

"It was two days before the Great American stakes was run at Gravesend I dreamed of the race. I saw quite distinctly a number of horses start, and one, a big chestnut, win. Who he was I could not make out. I tried all day long to find out the name of this horse, but it was of no use. I had his picture stamped on my mind, and when I got to the track I tried again to find out the name of this youngster, but it was no use. Just as the horses were going to the post I recognized my winner in the dream. It was August Belmont's St. Carlo, ridden by Garrison. I rushed to the ring and managed to put on some money. Well, you know St. Carlo won, and I won \$600. That's one reason why I believe in dreams."

Many believe that a hunchback is a sure sign of luck. In this superstition turfmen do not agree with actors. Many an actor has refused to play because he has seen a hunchback in the audience, and he believes it a sure sign of ill luck. Turfmen think differently. They say if you are in search of good luck never let a hunchback pass without touching the hump, no matter how lightly—the tips of the fingers will do. Some say that you must wish for luck at the same time that you touch the hunchback, and in order to work the charm the hunchback must be aware of your action.

Cross eyed persons bring good and bad luck with them. If a man sees a cross eyed woman he will have good luck, but if a cross eyed woman will bring bad luck to another woman. In the same way a cross eyed man will bring good luck to a woman and bad luck to a man.

ALL A GAME OF CHANCE.
All patrons of the race course are firm believers in the old superstition about seeing the new moon first. It is good luck to see it first over the right shoulder, bad luck to look at it over the left shoulder, but best luck of all to look at it full in the face with money in your pocket. The money must be turned over while looking at the moon and it will double itself during the next twenty-four hours.

Every one, of course, is familiar with the fatality said to surround the number 13. If there are 13 horses starting in a race, the one numbered 13 has to be an extraordinarily good one before the bettors will back it, and then they claim that nine times out of ten something will happen that will prevent his winning. Many believe that luck surrounds certain numbers. More favor the number 7 than any other.

Some persons who play the races never like to win the first race. They will make a small bet on some horses and expect to lose. After that they will play heavily and are most confident of winning. If they should win in the first race by any chance they will not bet any more, as they are certain they will lose.

Bettors on horse races are always on the lookout for some sign that will point to a certain horse in the race. Going down to the Monmouth park races on the Sandy Hook boat they are always on the lookout for a pilot boat, and then when they see the big number on the sail they regard it as a good omen and plan according to what the number points to on the programme. Others watch signs and listen for names. If they see a sign that bears the name of a horse or hear any one mention the name of a horse in some odd way they take it as a sure tip that the horse will win the next time he starts.

Some men have so little faith in their own judgment of the merits of the horses engaged to run, and believe so firmly that winning on a horse race is all a game of chance, that they will place the names of the horses written on separate pieces of paper in a hat and play the first one they draw out. Others will throw an open knife at a card—of course a lucky knife—and the name in which the blade sticks is the horse they select to carry their money.—New York News.

Literary Brokerage.

In these days every one is bitten with a desire to see himself in print. Everybody else writes, why not we? Our stories are every bit as good as Smith's, our ideas perhaps better, but our early education has been neglected, our punctuation is uncertain and our spelling shaky. To send MS. in such a condition to a publisher is to waste our stamps. The copy will be returned by the next mail and fame and fortune with which we would so gladly have shaken hands pass us by without so much as a nod.

One puts the MS. in the fire and buries his golden dreams in its ashes, while another writes to a literary bureau, as it is called, for terms, circulars, etc. These being satisfactory, the unlucky article is sent to the bureau to be revised, corrected, partly rewritten and copied out on the typewriter. It comes back as the young girl returns from boarding school, the same and yet different, with a polish, a finish which can be seen and admired, though it is hard to say exactly where the difference lies. The "copy" is now as good as anybody's, and very often the trust of the author is justified by the acceptance of the article.

These bureaus also advise one as to the best market for literary goods, what publishers to address and what avoid, and for another fee will "place" the article. Of course by the time one has paid all this his own profit is very small, but next time the writer will walk alone and deal with the publisher unaided—the bureau has furnished the foothold, the introduction needed.

The managers of these bureaus are writers themselves or the "readers" of the publishers, who increase their salaries by working after hours. Each publishing house has at least one of these "readers" and some two or three, whose business it is to read and decide on the articles sent to the house, so that they have a good knowledge of the public taste, and their opinion is of practical value.

As women write more than men it is only fair that the best known and most successful bureau in New York should be that managed by a woman. Indeed, so successful has it become that a new branch has been opened—plays are read, criticized, altered, adapted and recommended to theatrical managers. These occupations are fair samples of the many departments which have been lately opened up in New York. There are many others which would, perhaps, seem more out of the way, for those given are remarkable chiefly as being the newest, that is in the United States, for strange as it may seem, the old world is far ahead of the new in this respect.—New York Letter.

Bicycles.
The supreme court of Indiana was called upon to review a non-suit in an action brought to recover damages for being struck down on sidewalk by a bicycle rider. The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of pedestrianism, and that the bicyclers had as much right on the sidewalk as any pedestrian. The appeal from the non-suit was argued in the forenoon. When the court adjourned for dinner, Judges Coffey and Berkshire started to walk to their hotel, and as they were passing out of the capitol grounds a clumsy bicycle rider ran into them, knocking both down and badly bruising the former. This practical argument had such a convincing effect on the minds of the learned judges that they immediately overruled their unrendered decision and filed an opinion setting forth that a person who "rudely and recklessly" rides a bicycle against a man standing on a sidewalk is responsible for damages for assault and battery.

After quoting an Indiana law forbidding persons from riding or driving on the sidewalks, the court says: "If sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen, then bicycles, if they are vehicles, must not be ridden along them, since to affirm that sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen necessarily implies that they cannot be traveled by bicycles. It would be a palpable contradiction to affirm that footmen have the exclusive right to use the sidewalks and yet conclude that persons not traveling as pedestrians may also rightfully use them. We think, however, that bicycles must be regarded as a vehicle within the meaning of the law."—New York Law Journal.

Pasta's Servant.
People who have seen so much of the world, and especially those who have participated a great deal in its fashion and frivolity, often carry their simplicity of life, if they retire from the active world, to the point of affection. The famous singer, Mme. Pasta, in her later years lived very obscurely in a villa on Lake Como, in Italy. One day Mme. Albini, another singer, who had just made her appearance, paid a visit of respect to Pasta in her Lake Como villa. She was met at the door by a wretched serving woman, old, unkempt, frowny and badly dressed.

"Can I see Signora Pasta?" the visitor inquired.

"In a few minutes, if you will wait," said the servant, conducting her to the parlor.

In a short time Signora Pasta made her appearance, and the visitor recognized in her, with no little astonishment, the same unkempt servant woman who had just admitted her, though somewhat "graced up" in appearance. In fact, Albini's astonishment was so great that she could not help showing it in her face.

"I understand," said Madame Pasta, smiling. "You are wondering whether this can be La Pasta! Well, what else can I do? I have a horror of those mercenary creatures that are made servants of hereabouts, and so I do my own work. I have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that I need not be any more served than I am now!"—Youth's Companion.

The Mischiefing Boy.
One of a squad of three telegraph linemen was observed on a North and street, throwing a long rope over a string of a dozen wires attached to high poles. His repeated attempts to lasso a particular wire attracted the attention of a number of passers by. Having accomplished his object, he adjusted the rope so that a short end dangled. Then with a dextrous throw, he caused the rope to be fastened to the wire as securely as if it had been skillfully knotted. At the same time he formed a large slip noose around the wire. Next he dragged the rope to a near telegraph pole and collected in a bunch miscellaneous articles, consisting of remnants of kites, kite tails, rags, small stones hanging by strings, and other unsightly objects with which mischievous boys delight to encumber telegraph wires. Another man then climbed the pole, detached the rubbish and threw it into the street. The rope was unloosed, and operations continued on other wires that needed attention.—Boston Herald.

Starvation in London.
According to a parliamentary paper, there were in the year 1888 throughout the London metropolitan area twenty-nine inquests at which the jury found that the death arose from starvation or was accelerated by starvation. Of these twenty-three were in the various divisions of Middlesex, one in Greenwich, two in Southwark and three in the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. A complete list of the twenty-nine cases is given with various details. In no case had admission to the workhouse been refused.—Oxford Week.

BILL ARP ON COOKING.

THE COOK QUITS AND UNCLE WILLIAM TAKES A HAND.

He Tells All About It and Also Discusses Other Subjects of a Domestic Character. He Unreservedly Expresses His Fondness for Better Half.

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." No, we don't. I didn't know last night that Mrs. Angelina Peacock wouldn't be here this morning. Nobody knew it until there was a tap at the door and a voice said Mrs. Peacock said: "To tell you the sick—can't come no more for to cook till her get well." David said: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." That is so as a general thing, but right smart depends on whether the cook comes in the morning. No cook, no joy. Mrs. Arp wasn't well now, and so I persuaded her to be calm and serene, and let me manage the breakfast, and so I called Carl and Jesse, and we made a regular frolic of it, and had the best breakfast we have had for a month.

Mrs. Angelina Peacock can't compare with us when we take a notion to cook. She does her best, but she is old and rheumatic, and weighs about 250 pounds, and got fat and greasy while cooking in old Virginia before she was the lovely maiden that Goldsmith wrote about in the Hermit, when he said:

Turn, Angelina; ever dear
My charmer, turn to see
That was another Angelina. I used to cry over her and wish that I was Edwin when he clasped her to his breast.

TEACHING THE CITY GIRL TO MILK.
Every member of a family ought to know how to cook. There is no other way of feeling independent. Let the cook quit if she wants to. It is no discredit to anybody to cook. It is about as honorable as it is to eat, and is more scientific and takes more brains. A hog can eat, but he can't cook. But I want it understood that I am not a standing candidate for that business. I just want my family to feel independent, so that when the cook quits it is not a case of utter despair. Our children have never rebelled against these domestic accomplishments. They can cook and milk the cow and make up the beds and make their own clothes, and are always willing to do it when there is a necessity.

I saw Carl milking the other evening, and a sweet, pretty girl, who was no kin to him, was standing close by holding the bucket for him, and it did look so "confectionary," as Cobe says, that I wanted a photograph of the lactean scene. There was a Savannah girl up here not long ago, and she had never seen a cow milked and Carl had to explain to her the process, how that one teat was for sweet milk and one for buttermilk and one for cream and one for the calf, and the sweet innocent believed it, every word.

But about this cooking business I am not uttering the sentiments of Mrs. Arp. She is constitutionally opposed to getting up early in the morning. She is willing to cook dinner and supper, but has no liking for cooking breakfast nor washing the dishes. She is no great admirer of King Solomon either, and sometimes hints that his respect for women and children was very limited, for he wanted switches and three poles for the boys, and kept three or four hundred wives to wait on him, and his definition of a virtuous woman was "She riseth while it is yet night and giveth food to her household." He actually wanted his wife to get up before day and go to cooking, while he slept until the bell rang for breakfast.

She thinks it enough for a mother to nurse and worry with raising eight or ten children, and after the crop is laid by she is entitled to rest, and I think so, too. She shan't cook if I can help it. She has made a thousand little garments and worked ten thousand holes in her life, but, thank the good Lord, her eye is not dimmed, nor her natural color abated. No, she shan't cook. Our colored nabor, Mrs. Fletcher, always comes when she can, but she is raising a crop herself and can't make a full hand in our kitchen.

MRS. ARP A GOOD SPEAKER.
But variety is the spice of life, and somehow I like for something to happen that changes the monotony of things and gets up a commotion and stimulates our energies. I like for the cook to quit and the washerwoman to strike one in a while. I like for the bucket to get into the well or a young cyclone to threaten us. I like for my valises to come off and my under garments to be ragged so that Mrs. Arp will be sorry for me and beg me to buy some new clothes, and I can with a sigh, I can't afford it, this will do me very well; it doesn't matter how I look. I like to work in the garden while the sun is hot and hear Mrs. Arp calling me from the window. "You had better come in the house; you will make yourself sick again working in that sun."

If I like for her to hear mysterious sounds away in the night when "deep sleep falleth upon a man but not upon a woman, and when she punches me in the side with her elbow I get up and meander bravely all through and around the house hunting for robbers and ghosts just to show her what a protector she has got. She is going to St. Simons next week and I am going to stay at home. Some of her married children are going with her, and she is to chaperon the chaps or matrons to the party, or whatever you call it. I don't know whether she is going to live in the salt sea waves or not, but I can see her now standing upon the beach and, with extended arm, repeating the speech of her school days: Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll—Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain. Thou glorious mirror where the Almighty's form Glazes itself on tempests.

Oh, she was a speaker, she was, and she is a speaker yet. She speaks to me sometimes. I wish that every aspiring soul could go to St. Simons, or somewhere, and look upon the sea—the ocean. If a man can feel the presence of this mighty work of God! But hundreds go there just like they go to a circus. They have no new emotions, no increase of reverence and no decrease in their own conceit.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

A Good Woman.
Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter, who died at Nashville, Tenn., was one of the notable women of the south. She was a daughter of the late Felix Grundy, Van Buren's attorney general, and before the war was a leader in the brilliant society of the national capital. In the days of the war Mrs. Porter busied herself in establishing hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers, and spent a great portion of her large fortune in this work. During the last quarter of a century her time has been devoted to charities.—Exchange.

A Grammatical Error.
Scene—School room at public exhibition. Elderly Lady—Johnnie, what is the present third singular of "to flee"? Johnnie—He flees. Elderly Lady—That's right. Now give the perfect third singular. Johnnie (promptly)—He has flees. Elderly lady is carried out in hysterics.—Time.

Little Prairie Dogs.

Maj. Benteen, who is spending his retirement in Atlanta, was one of the bravest frontier officers, and led part of the Custer expedition, which ended so fatally. He is a great observer of natural history, and his narrative of stories about animals is quite as brilliant as are his recitals of army incidents. "Not a blade of grass will grow," said he, "where a prairie dog takes up his abode."

"The prairie dog lives in burrows. The burrows run down to a depth of five or six feet, then they turn upward running near the surface of the ground for several feet. The reason they make this turn in the burrows is to prevent water from drowning them out, and to take more precautions they work the dirt up around the mouth of their burrows to the height of a foot, sometimes more."

"There are a great many mistakes concerning the habits of these ingenious little animals. Some think that if one is shot near his burrow he will crawl back into his hole before he dies, but that is all a mistake. I have shot them while they would be in the mouth of their burrow and then took them out. Some think that a prairie dog enters his burrow at the coming of winter and remains there until spring calls him forth, but that is another mistake. I have seen them walking in the snow hunting for something to eat. They live on grasses and roots and prickly pear, or cactus, as it is called by some."

"The prairie dog is about the size of a fox squirrel, and is almost the color of one. They are very destructive to crops. The farmers poison thousands of them, but it seems as if the old adage of killing one fly ten will take his place, has reference to the prairie dog. Another tale is told of the prairie dog—that the rattlesnake, the prairie owl and the prairie dog all live in the same burrow, but that is the greatest mistake of all. The owl and the rattlesnake die in the prairie dog town, for no sooner does he enter a burrow than the dogs collect and commence filling up the burrow, and if the rattlesnake has gone too far to hear them his doom is sealed, but if he is near the mouth of the burrow he will come out as soon as possible. When the owl takes up his abode in a burrow the dog leaves it and goes to another burrow. They never try to fill up a burrow when an owl goes, probably because they think there is not so much harm in an owl as there is in a rattlesnake."—Atlanta Constitution.

Ventilation.
Perhaps few who have heard of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" know the terrible facts that have rendered the place famous and made it the synonym of all that is to be dreaded from foul air and overcrowding. At 8 o'clock on the evening of June 20, 1783, 146 prisoners, officers and men, black and white, and of different nationalities, were thrust into a room eighteen feet square—with two windows on one of the four sides, heavily barred with iron—giving to each inmate forty cubic feet of space. In ten hours 123 were found dead—only twenty-three being alive!

Another instance is where, in 1742, the high constable of Westminster, London, committed twenty-eight persons to prison, where they were crowded together into a hole six feet square and five feet ten inches high—the windows being close shut. In a very short time four of the inmates were suffocated. These facts show the poisonous effects of the human breath—or of respired air. Professor Brown-Sequard has recently made some experiments that are not only highly interesting, but show why the expired air of man and animals is so deadly. From the condensed vapor of the expired air he produced a liquid so poisonous that when injected beneath the skin of rabbits it produced almost instant death. This liquid was found to be not a microbe, but an alkaloid. His conclusions are, that the expired air of all animals contains a poison more fatal than carbonic acid.

It is well for the people to understand these facts. They cry aloud for better ventilation and purer air—for less crowding in home and church, and hall and school room.—Board of Health Bulletin (Iowa).

Happy Husbands.

It is a man's own fault if he is unhappy with his wife, in nine cases out of ten. It is a very exceptional woman who will not be all she can be to an attentive husband, and a more exceptional one will not be very disagreeable if she finds herself willfully neglected. It would be very easy to take a man, who, having bound a woman to him, made no effort to make her happy; hard not to love one who was constant and tender; and when a woman loves she always tries to please. The great men of this world have often been wretched in their domestic relations, while mean and common men have been exceedingly happy.

The reason is very plain. Absorbed in themselves, those who desire the world's applause are too busy to be a good husband at home, while those who had none of this egotism strove to keep the hearts that were their own, and were happy in their tenderness. No woman will love a man better for being renowned or prominent. Though he be the first among men, she will only be prouder, not fonder; and if she loses him through this renown, as is often the case, she will not even be proud. But give her love, appreciation, kindness, and there is no sacrifice she would not make for his content and comfort. The man who loves his wife is her hero and her king. No less a hero to her though he is next to none to any other; no less a king though his only kingdom is her heart and home.—Helen Fletcher in Herald of Health.

The Champion Cyclone Storm.
E. S. Wilson, a blacksmith of Ozark, has a relic of the Marshallfield cyclone, which occurred on Sunday, April 18, 1880, that is a very remarkable curiosity. This witness of one of the freaks of the great storm is a black quart bottle, but by some mysterious force into an elliptic circle, without a crack or break in the glass that the closest scrutiny can discover. The neck of the bottle is exactly touches the edge of the bottom, and the fact that the glass was not broken in any way by the strange force of the storm is shown by the test of its holding water or any other fluid. By gradually turning the bottle as the water is poured in it can be nearly filled to its full capacity, so as to show the perfect soundness of the material. This bottle was found by Mr. Wilson the day after the Marshallfield disaster and examined by Professor Rice, who soon came to the scene of destruction to study the phenomena of the cyclone from a scientific standpoint. The famous meteorologist attributed the bending of the bottle to the force of electricity, and considered this one of the most wonderful results of the mighty agency at work in the storm cloud. The bottle was found in the wreck of one of the Marshallfield drug stores. Mr. Wilson has been offered extravagant prices for the curiosity, but declines to part with the relic.—Ozark (Mo.) Cor. Globe Democrat.

He Did Not Like the Game.
A clergyman relates that he was once completely nonplused by a youngster at a christening. The child having been taken to church to be baptized, was so much disconcerted at the minister's sprinkling his face that he interrupted him by exclaiming: "Stop! I won't play!"—America.

THE HEADGEAR OF ROYALTY.

A Parisian Modiste Recounts the Fancies of Her Titled Customers.

I number a great many royal ladies among my customers. For instance, I have been furnished for years past the hats and bonnets worn by the princesses of the Orleans family. The Comtesse de Paris dresses in a severe and simple style, and always wears round hats—never bonnets. Her hats are small and of a special variety of the toque shape, which is prepared purposely for her. Dark brown and black are her favorite colors. Her married daughter, the Duchesse de Braganza, shares her mother's simplicity of taste.

The Duchesse de Chartres, the sister-in-law of the Comtesse de Paris, is one of the most elegant royal ladies in Europe. She is famed for her graceful carriage, and it has been said of her that to see her sit down was in itself a lesson in grace. Her usual style of headgear is the capote bonnet in black and gold or cream white or red, all of which colors or combination of colors are very becoming to her. Her daughter, the Princess Waldemar of Denmark, prefers a style of headgear which is gotten up especially for her. It is of the toque shape in front, curving down at the back in something of the capote form. She likes straight high trimmings set in front of the crown, never wears strings, and particularly dislikes hanging ends, whether of ribbon or lace. As she has a fresh, fair complexion she delights in delicate shades of pale blue or silver gray.

The empress of Russia has been for some years past one of my customers. Like her sister, the Princess of Wales, she never wears high crowned or large brimmed hats, which, indeed, would be unsuited to the delicate type of her beauty. Everything must be small and neat and compact, whether hat or bonnet. Her favorite colors are pale blue and mauve, and several of the new shades of green, such as Nile reed and varnish green. Her sister-in-law, the Grand Duchess Vladimir, who was a princess of the ducal house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is one of the royal leaders of European fashion, being extremely stylish in manner and possessing infinite taste in dress.

I have carried out for her an idea of her own, which was to combine in a toque a crown in real seal skin with trimming of white silk gauze. This union of fur and gauze, of dark brown and white, was daring and novel, and perfectly successful. She delights in wearing flowers, her favorites being chrysanthemums and violets.

The wife of her second brother, formerly the Princess Elizabeth, of Saxe-Weimar, also has much taste in dress. She wears compact capotes, with close bordering and strings, and bow under the throat being very becoming to her. When she was married I furnished the bonnets and hats of her trousseau, comprising some thirty in all. Every costume was made with a hat to match, and every carriage or reception or theatre dress had the bonnet to correspond in materials as well as in color.—Paris Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

A Snake Forty-seven Feet Long.

A few whispered words notified half the party to aim at his head and the other half at the central part of his body.

The second volley produced the desired effect. The colossal snake leaped wholly out of the pool, and with a few terrible convulsions, in which he lashed the water and the floor of the cavern, he sank quivering to the ground, a third volley for a quietus insuring his certain death. This fact was then made sure of, and the caves were soon invaded by the pursuers.

The monster was dragged out into the level and found to measure forty-seven feet, the thickest part of his body having a diameter of two feet six inches. In color he was yellow in the upper part of his body, dark above, with dark rings encircling the body, between which semi-lunar gray disks served as spots to variegate the skin.

He was opened by the machetes of some cocoa pruners, under the direction of Mr. McCarthy. In him there were found the half digested body of a deer and a number of female paupers forms, probably swallowed by him with the body of some unknown and unfortunate cocoa contractor.

By 6:30 p. m. the joyful concourse, dragging the monster, reached Arima, where the necessary steps were taken to preserve the carcass for display in the council hall of Port of Spain. The exciting occurrences connected with the monster are still the subject of general discussion and gossip. The island has not for a long time been disturbed by tragic incidents of this extraordinary nature.—Port of Spain Gazette.

The Price of a Leg.

A widow, whose husband had lost his life in a railway accident, received from the company 10,000 francs by way of compensation. Shortly afterward, she heard that a traveler who had lost a leg on the same occasion had been paid 20,000 francs. The widow at once put on her bonnet and shawl, and trotted off to the offices of the company.

"Gentlemen, how is this?" she said; "here you give 20,000 francs for a leg, and you have only allowed me 10,000 for the loss of my husband!"

"Madame," replied one of the clerks, "the reason is quite plain: 20,000 francs won't provide the poor man a new leg, whereas for 10,000 you can any day get another husband, perhaps a better one."

We are informed that the lady, who is still young, after a moment's silent reflection, walked away apparently satisfied.—Etoile Belge.

Inquired at Headquarters.

A little rosebud blooming in the wilds of New Jersey appeared one day, dolly in her arms, at the house of a friend living a few blocks away from her own domicile.

"Tan I turn in and muse myself and 'ou a little while?" she inquired.

Kisses and a hearty response gave her assurance of welcome. An hour or more went by, when her father appeared searching for her.

"Why did you do so, Rosebud?" he asked, reprovingly. "You must not go out without permission; you must inquire of your mother if she will let you go visiting."

"Oh, I knew she'd say 'no,'" replied Rosebud, coolly, "so I just 'quired of myself'."—Daughters of America.

The Pistol State.

Florida's topographical appearance is exactly like that of a pistol. The Pensacola end of the state would represent the muzzle, Apalachicola the trigger, Fernandina the handle of the weapon. Annexation to Alabama west of the Chattahoochee river would cut off the muzzle and a good part of the barrel. It is not generally known, perhaps, that in extent of territory Florida ranks as the twelfth state of the Union, and is larger than any other southern state except Texas.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Fifty young girls, ranging in age from 8 to 17, compose the "Girls' Military" company, of Poughkeepsie. The uniforms are navy blue tunic, a skirt made full and reaching to the top of the boots, a blouse waist falling over the belt, skirt and blouse trimmed with narrow gold braid, the blouse closing in front with military buttons, a military cap bearing a laurel wreath and the letters "G. M. C."

A WEST INDIAN CITY.

First Impressions Which St. Pierre Made on the Tourist.

When you find yourself for the first time, upon some unshadowed day, in the delightful West Indian city of St. Pierre—supposing that you own the sense of poetry, the recollections of a student—there is apt to steal upon your fancy an impression of having seen it all before, ever so long ago, you cannot tell where. The sensation of some happy dream you cannot wholly recall might be compared to this feeling.

In the simplicity and solidity of the quaint architecture; in the eccentricity of bright, narrow streets, all aglow with warm coloring; in the tints of roof and wall, antiquated by streakings and patchings of mold green and gray; in the startling absence of window shades, glass, gas lamps and chimneys; in the bloom tenderness of the blue heaven, the splendor of tropic light and the warmth of the tropic wind—you will find less the impression of a scene of today than a sensation of something that was and is not. Slowly this feeling strengthens with your pleasure in the colorful range of costume; the semi-nudity of passing figures; the pulsant shapeliness of torsos rustily swart like statue metal; the rounded outline of limbs yellow as tropic fruit; the grace of attitudes; the unconscious harmony of groupings; the gathering and folding and falling of light robes that oscillate with swaying of free forms; the sculptured symmetry of unshod feet. You look up and down the lemon tinted streets—meeting to the dazzling azure brightness of meeting sky and sea; up to the perpetual verdure of mountain woods—wondering at the mellowness of tones, the sharpness of lines in the light, the diaphanous of colored shadows, always asking memory: "When—where did I see all this long ago?"

Then, perhaps, your gaze is suddenly riveted by the vast and solemn beauty of the verdant violet shaded mass of the dead volcano, high towering above the town, visible from all its ways, and unbraced, may be, with thinnest curls of cloud, like specters of its ancient smoking to heaven. And all at once the secret of your dream is revealed, with the rising of many a luminous memory—dreams of the idyllic, flowers of old Sicilian song, fancies limned upon Pomsian walls—just for a moment the illusion is delicious; you comprehend as never before the charm of a vanished world, the antique life, the story of terra cottas and graves stones and gracious things exhumed; even the sun is not of today, but of twenty centuries gone; thus, and under such a light, walked the women of the elder world.

Too soon the hallucination is broken by modern sounds, dissipated by modern sights—rough trolleys of sailors descending to their boats, the heavy boom of a packet's signal gun—the passing of an American buggy. Instantly you become aware that the melodious tongue spoken by the passing throng is neither Hellenic nor Roman; only the beautiful childish speech of French slaves.—Harper's Magazine.

Clever War Strategy.

Senator Spencer had an excellent record for shrewdness in the army. An illustration of it was found in his conduct when placed in a critical position during the march of Sherman to the sea. During that famous march he commanded a brigade of cavalry in the division of Judson Kilpatrick. In some manner, how it is unnecessary to explain, the command of Col. Spencer became separated from the rest of the division, and Gen. Wheeler, who was endeavoring to cut off part of the Federal forces, came between him and his friends. There was a very strong prospect that if word was not conveyed to Kilpatrick of the condition of affairs the entire command of Col. Spencer would be made prisoners of war.

In this emergency Col. Spencer conceived a plan of escape. As it happened there had been, shortly before that time, continued disregard by Confederate troops of the custom of war which made a Federal soldier, when captured, a prisoner of war, entitled to exchange. A number of Federal prisoners had been seized and strung up to trees in disregard of all usage of war. Col. Spencer sent a dispatch to Gen. Wheeler asking a flag of truce and a conference on the subject of this lawlessness, saying that retaliation in deeds of like character might be expected of Federal troops unless some action was taken by the Federal and Confederate commanders. To this dispatch he signed the name of Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Wheeler agreed to the flag of truce and a conference. Some of the officers of Col. Spencer's brigade were dressed up as general officers and sent out to meet the official details of Gen. Wheeler. By the device Col. Spencer held Gen. Wheeler and his troops two days, or until he had time to communicate with Kilpatrick, who arranged to relieve him, and eventually got him out of the perilous position in which he and his troops were placed. Gen. Sherman, when told of the trick, laughed very heartily, and he has frequently spoken of it since as one of the cleverest that he knew during his war experience.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Importance of Style.

A notable thing in every work—poem, history or novel—that has survived its own period is perfection of form. It is a thing which has kept it. It is the amber that preserves the fly. I have no doubt that thousands of noble conceptions have been lost to us because of the inadequacy of their literary form. Certain it is that many thoughts and fancies, of no great value in themselves, have been made imperishable by the faultlessness of their setting. For example, if Richard Lovelace—whose felicitous, by the way, were purely accidental—had said to Lucrezia: "Lucrezia, my girl, I couldn't think half so much of you as I do if I didn't feel it my duty to enlist for the king. Do you catch on?" If Richard Lovelace, I repeat, had put it in that fashion, his commendable sentiment would have been forgotten in fifteen minutes, but when he said:

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

Official Paper of Griggs County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy, one year, \$3.00
If paid in advance, 1.50
Six months, 1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.—Display ads, \$1 per inch a month; 25 per cent off on yearly contracts of over 2 inches. Locals, 10 cents for first and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. Final proof and notices, without citations, \$5 each, spot cash.

Advertisements continued and charged for, till written notice of discontinuance is given.

Final Proofs and legal advertisements must be paid for when the affidavit in each case is made, as no book account is kept of such matters.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Services every Sunday morning at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 12:15. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Sunday school at 9 p. m. Service every Sunday evening at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH.
Services alternate Sundays at 11 and 7:30. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7:30.

R. R. Guide.

The Cooperstown train leaves for Sanborn at 8:00 a. m.; arrives 10:30 a. m. Leaves Sanborn for Cooperstown at 4:15 p. m.; arrives at 7 p. m.

AROUND TOWN.

Commissioners meet Monday.

McForest Conant has immigrated to other parts.

Mrs. Dodge returned from Wisconsin Friday night.

H. P. Hammer returned Saturday from St. Paul and Duluth.

Rev. J. C. Hughes will preach his last sermon in Cooperstown Sunday evening.

John T. Odgaard, Esq., came up from St. Paul Saturday evening last, and returned Wednesday.

Mrs. A. F. Gray has gone to Grand Forks to visit friends. She expects to leave for Montana shortly.

Hon. C. A. Van Worman, of Barnes county, is in the field as a candidate for judge of the sixth district.

School will open up next Monday morning, with C. W. Hodge as principal, and Mrs. Hodge as assistant.

George Bowe is here, and will be manager of the North Dakota elevator, and is ready to buy your wheat, etc.

The delegates returned from Fargo, Saturday night. The boys think that Fargo should have engaged their band to attend the convention, at least.

Knud Thompson leaves Tuesday for St. Paul with 250 head of cattle. On his return he will purchase any kind of harnessed stock from a yearling, up.

The Duluth & Dakota elevator is to be opened we understand. That's business. That's what the farmers want. Competition is the life of trade—some times.

Prof. Aasgaard and his band pupils came out and favored the town with a serenade, Saturday evening. The Prof. and his band are striding to the front as musicians.

We publish the constitution this week. Every voter should read it through carefully. They will find considerable valuable information in it. After you have read it, lay it aside as a relic.

Baby Walks died Tuesday morning. Mrs. Walks has had a hard time of it the past few months and has the sympathy of her many friends. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon.

Married—in the Norwegian Lutheran church in Bergen township, Nelson county, August 22d, by Rev. O. D. Purinton, Mr. Jacob Messner and Miss Lena A. Rickford, both of Nelson county.

Messrs. Walden and Long, of Steele county, were in town Tuesday. They were hunting for men to work at threshing, hauling grain, etc., but did not meet with much success. Help is scarce just at this time.

The ladies of the Congregational Aid Society will give a "C" supper at the church on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4th. Supper will be served from 6 to 8, beginning promptly at 6. The following is the menu:

Cherubs choice, Consolation, (To be computed), Callicup calices, Creature comfort, Cubical contents, Consummate compound, (caloricized), Country cousins cheer, Cooperative counterparts, Cosmic cordial, (C. P.) Cold ca(heated) consignments, Chloride of sodium, Crabbed concomitants, Cereal coordinates, Cozy corner (For celebrities), Captivating climax.

After the supper, will be held a "Chin conventicle" which will be followed by a "Candle consideration". Ice-cream and cake will be for sale during the "Conventicle". Dictionaries will be furnished free of charge. Price of supper, 35 cents. Ice-cream and cake during the evening, 50 cents.

Mrs. Kari Flagestad died Thursday of summer complaint, aged 65.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Flynn's baby died of cholera morbus, Saturday.

Restaurateur Marquardt is putting an addition on to his premises.

Mr. and Mrs. Sansburn's baby daughter is reported very sick.

Miss Julia Flagestad came up from Jamestown, Tuesday night.

C. H. Johnson is attending the democratic convention at Fargo.

Every gun and bird dog in town has been engaged for chicken day.

O. C. Ford and wife have moved into the upper story of the Lawrence mansion.

Col Johnson has a fine running mare which he wagers can beat the world's record.

Harvesting is about over, threshing is well under way and the new wheat is coming in.

The Griggs county delegation proved to be a power in the convention and came home loaded with honors.

A lady says that George Stork has a great knack of freezing out ice-cream freezers and contents. How is it, major?

Tuesday was somewhat of a sultry day. The thermometer registered 101 in the shade in front of Virgo's drug store.

The Fargo Argus says that David Bartlett wanted God stricken out of the constitution but raised hell in the convention.

Next Sunday is chicken day and if the congregations at the churches are rather slim the pastors can blame the chickens.

Dr. G. L. Virgo went to Fargo, Tuesday, to attend the democratic state convention which convened at that place yesterday.

It is rumored that chicken pie will form the basis of the "C" feast on Wednesday night. Nothing need be said to ensure a full company.

The Woman's Relief Corps dished up ice-cream and cake at Temperance Hall Saturday night, but were not heavily patronized.

Perhaps Your Only Chance.

Ten acres of good timber for sale. Oak, elm, box elder with land in lots of 2, 2 1/2 and 4 acres. Will be sold part on time with interest. JOHN PATES, Sec. 16-145-58.

The convention at Fargo was the most notable event in the history of North Dakota.

Had Barnes county cast a solid vote like Griggs, they would have nominated John W. Scott for attorney general. As it now stands they fell into the soup with a splash and it will take them a long time to get out again.

Editor Hansborough has gotten the press recognized by being nominated for congress. Mr. Hansborough will ably represent us if elected. The newspaper men have no kick coming.

CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention of the republican voters of Griggs county will be held at the court house Cooperstown, on the 14th day of September, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the judicial district convention to be held at Jamestown, Sept. 18th, 1889; also for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the legislative district convention to be held at on the day of 1889; also for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of clerk of the district court within and for Griggs county. The representation is based upon the total vote for delegate to congress with representation and caucuses named as follows:

Precinct No. 1, Tp. 144-58, at Baker's schoolhouse, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 2, Tp. 145-58, at Chalmers schoolhouse, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 3, Tp. 146-58, at Washburn's granary, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 4, Tp. 147-58, at Romness P. O., 3 delegates.
Precinct No. 5, Tp. 148-58, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 6, Tp. 144-59, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 7, Tp. 145-59, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 8, Tp. 146-59, at the courthouse, 7 delegates.
Precinct No. 9, Tp. 147-59, at schoolhouse on Sec. 24, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 10, Tp. 148-59, at the usual polling place, 3 delegates.
Precinct No. 11, Tp. 144-60, at Fortney schoolhouse, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 12, Tp. 145-60, at the usual polling place, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 13, Tp. 146-60, at usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 14, Tp. 147-60, at Thorn schoolhouse, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 15, Tp. 148-60, at usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 16, Tp. 144-61, at usual polling place, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 17, Tp. 145-61, at schoolhouse Sec. 23, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 18, Tp. 146-61, at Richardson's, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 19, Tp. 147 and 148-61, at A. A. Coleman's, 1 delegate.
The time and place for holding the legislative district convention together with the number of delegates which Griggs county will be entitled to will be inserted in this call as soon as the same are decided by the conference of the central committees of Griggs and Steele counties to be held August 31st, 1889.

The committee recommend that the caucuses be held Sept. 13th, 1889, at 2 p. m., at the above named places.

Dated Aug. 29, 1889.
H. P. SMART,
Chm. Rep. Co. Cen. Com.
MAYNARD CRANE, Sec.

Special Excursion Rates.

Minneapolis Exposition and Minnesota State Fair via Northern Pacific R. R.

Excursion tickets will be sold to Minneapolis and return for the exposition on the following dates at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good to return to destination until Monday following date of sale, viz:

August 24th, 27th, 29th and 31st, and September 3d, 5th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 28th. Every day from September 6th to 14th inclusive, tickets will be sold to either St. Paul or Minneapolis at one Minneapolis fare for the round trip, good to return to destination one day after being stamped at St. Paul or Minneapolis but not later than September 16th.

On account of the Minnesota State Fair, tickets will be sold to either St. Paul or Minneapolis and return, every day on Sept. 6th to 14th inclusive, good to return one day after stamped at St. Paul or Minneapolis but not later than Sept. 16th.

All exposition and state fair tickets will include admission coupons at twenty-five cents each for the exposition and fifty cents each for the state fair, which will be added to the railroad rates.

For rates enquire of ticket agents N. P. R. R.

Republican Convention.

The republican convention for the 6th judicial district of North Dakota will meet at Jamestown on the 18th day of September for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for judge and to perform such other business as may properly come before it. The convention will be called to order at 2 p. m., and will be composed of forty delegates apportioned as follows:

Barnes.....10 LaMoure.....5
Eddy.....4 Logan.....1
Foster.....3 Stutsman.....9
Griggs.....5 Wells.....3

The above apportionment being the same as at the state convention.

By Order Judicial Committee,
A. C. McMILLAN, Acting Chm.
H. P. SMART, Secretary.

Members of the Republican Central Committee

of Griggs county are hereby requested to meet in Cooperstown August 28, 1889, at 3 p. m. The counties of Steele and Griggs being now formed into a legislative district entitled to one senator and two representatives, it is advisable that the two county committees meet and decide upon the time and place for holding the first district convention and such joint committee meeting if not otherwise provided for, will be held in Sherbrooke, Steele county Saturday, August 31st, at 1 p. m.

H. P. SMART,
Chairman

MAYNARD CRANE,
Secretary.

The chinch bugs eat the farmers grain
The beamots eat the honey;
The bronchos kick him sore and lame
The humbug scoops his money.

Hail to the world's victor

The McCormick.

By their works ye shall know them.

In 1887 when the McCormick came out with his chain drive binder our would be competitors raised a howl. They would say and rip. In 1888 when we came out with our simplified knocker head, making 7 pieces do the work that requires 46 pieces on other machines they howled again. The McCormick has not got pieces enough, or in other words they were not complicated enough. The harvest of 1888 proved to the entire satisfaction of everybody that they were just complicated enough to lay all opposition wide open. In spite of this howl the McCormick company last season manufactured and sold 75,544 machines—more than all other manufacturers together, which walked through the harvest of 1888, completely paralyzing all opposition.

When other binders kick and squeal
We never seem to mind it;
When they can't drive to turn a wheel
We drive and cut and bind it.

A BRAND NEW THING.

TWINE THE WIRE

When twine is cheapest. THE When Twine is Dearest.

McCormick wire binding attachment. This attachment can be put on the twine binder, and it works equally well with wire or twine. Farmers see in this interchangeable machine a powerful and absolute lever to bring any twine trust or monopoly to its senses. This interchangeable machine is to be found only in the McCormick. Don't forget our new floating bar mowers, the keenest cutter on earth. We invite a critical examination of our machines. Like an honest man they will stand inspection. Our line of extras are always complete, sold strictly at list prices. No express. No delay in harvest field. This our experienced farmer knows cannot be got for the common clasp-trap machines.

We have another thing that is very fine
A thing that beats them all;
We mean our Diamond Blue Jay Twine
Which drives them to the wall.

TWINE OR WIRE.

50,000 pounds of the best twine on hand. We are prepared to sell twine to everybody but offer a special inducement to parties having McCormick binders to furnish experts and team for experts free of charge to parties buying their twine from us and we will see that the McCormick clicks but will not be responsible for the good working of our machines with inferior twine. We also handle the Famous Straw Burning Ames Engine, Advance Separator and Reeves Extension Oscillating Straw Stacker. The only practiced straw stacker in the world. The Ames engine is the only engine that will keep up steam with wet straw or in cold weather and has been proved as such by the large farmers of Dakota and Minnesota. For strength and durability we challenge the world. The Advance Separator will thresh all the grain that can be got to it and take care of it better than any vibrator or endless apron ever made. Our Ole Olson gang plow we guarantee to run easier and do better work than any other plow in the market. We have always on hand a full line of

WAGONS, PLOWS, BUGGIES, HAY RAKES, ETC.

When in need of anything in our line you will further your own interests by giving us a call.

A. H. BERG & CO.

TENDERS WANTED.

for the erection of a schoolhouse on Sec. 17 Town 144 Range 61. For plans and specifications apply to the township clerk. All bids to be left with the clerk before Sept. 7th.

WM. McDONALD,
32 Clerk Helena School Township.

Just received at Kings' One Car floor which will be sold low for cash.

To sell or trade—one nickle finished self-feeding invincible hard coal stove in good condition. Will sell cheap for cash or trade for hogs, steers, horses, etc., or anything else you have got. Apply at this office.

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To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners:

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition and request that the road running diagonally across the northeast quarter of Section 8 Township 147 Range 58 be vacated and a new road laid out and opened along the bluffs along the north and east sides of said quarter section. Signed by

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M. H. SKRAMSTAD
ANDREW LYNNER
and 30 other freeholders.

Have you seen the latest novelty in binders—the single apron. Don't linger another day without seeing it at Ford & Lucken's.

For Sale

One yoke oxen. 22 F. B. KING.

Champion Binders and Mowers,
The best in the world, for sale by
22 F. B. KING.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE & SANBURN.

The engine you repaired for us is giving entire satisfaction. We consider the boiler as good as new.

24 FLAGESTAD & THINGLESTAD.

FARGO'S NEW \$2.50 SHOE
GALF SEAMLESS
This shoe is warranted First Quality in every respect. Very stylish, perfect fit, plain toes and tipped toes, and all the comforts, buttons and laces.
FOR SALE BY JOHN SYVERSON & CO.

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BINDER AND MACHINE OILS. AND TWINE

John Syverson & Co.

NEW DRUG STORE.

(Only licensed pharmacy in the county.)

PURE DRUGS. PATENT MEDICINES, ECT.

Have received a full line of

Organs, Banjos, Guitars, Violins, ACCORDEONS,

in fact a full line of musical instruments. Will supply churches and schools at special rates. Can be sold on the installment plan if desired. Also have coming a full line of

BASE BALL GOODS

of the best quality. I have in stock rubber cement, rubber soles, heels, patches mending rubber goods. Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Perfumeries, Toilet Goods, Jewelry, Clocks, Cigars, Homeopathic Medicines.

First-Class Soda Fountain.

Dr. GEORGE L. VIRGO.

Minneapolis & St. Louis RAILWAY.

AND THE FAMOUS
Albert Lea Route.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
FROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
TO CHICAGO

Without Change, connecting with the Fast Train of all lines for the
EAST AND SOUTHEAST!

The Direct and only Line running through cars between MINNEAPOLIS and
DES MOINES, IOWA.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
BETWEEN
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS

and the Principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley connecting in the Union Depot for all points East, South and Southwest!

MANY HOURS SAVED
and the On a Line running Two Trains Daily
Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railways.

Close Connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points North and Northwest
REMEMBER! The Trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of comfortable Day Coaches, MAGNIFICENT PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, and our newly Palace Dining Cars!

150 Lbs. of Baggage Checked Free. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST! For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest Ticket Agent or write to
S. F. BOYD,
4 St., Minneapolis, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN
SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, OF DULUTH,

Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington Ter'y.

OREGON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, PUGET SOUND

—AND—
ALASKA.

Express Trains Daily, to which are attached
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS and
ELEGANT DINING CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS
—BETWEEN—
ST. PAUL AND PORTLAND, ORE
on any class of Ticket.

EMIGRANT SLEEPERS FREE.
The Only All Rail Line to the
YELLOWSTONE PARK

For full information as to time, rates etc., Address
CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger Agent.

TRANSIT
50 CENTS
FOR RAILROAD
TICKETS
AND
TRAVELERS
EXPENSES
FOR
THE
NORTH
WEST
AND
SOUTH
WEST
AND
SANTA
FE
RAILWAYS

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

Official Paper of Griggs County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy, one year, \$2.00
If paid in advance 1.50
" " six months, 1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.—Display ads, \$1 per inch a month; 25 per cent off on yearly contracts of over 2 inches. Locals, 10 cents for first and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. Final proof and contract notices, without citations, \$5 each, spot cash. Advertisements continued and charged for, till written notice of discontinuance is given.

Final Proofs and legal advertisements must be paid for when the affidavit in each case is made, as no book account is kept of such matters.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Services every Sunday morning at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 12:15. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8. Rev. H. P. JAMES, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Sunday school at 3 p. m. Service every Sunday evening at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Rev. J. C. HUGHES, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Services alternate Sundays at 11 and 7:30. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7:30. Rev. S. WHITFORD, Pastor.

R. R. Guide.

The Cooperstown train leaves for Sanborn at 8:00 a. m.; arrives 10:50 a. m. Leaves Sanborn for Cooperstown at 4:15 p. m.; arrives at 7 p. m.

AROUND TOWN.

Commissioners meet Monday.

DeForest Conant has immigrated to other parts.

Mrs. Hodge returned from Wisconsin Friday night.

H. P. Hammer returned Saturday from St. Paul and Duluth.

Rev. J. C. Hughes will preach his last sermon in Cooperstown Sunday evening.

John T. Odgaard, Esq., came up from St. Paul Saturday evening last, and returned Wednesday.

Mrs. A. F. Gray has gone to Grand Forks to visit friends. She expects to leave for Montana shortly.

Hon. C. A. Van Worman, of Barnes county, is in the field as a candidate for judge of the sixth district.

School will open up next Monday morning, with C. W. Hodge as principal, and Mrs. Hodge as assistant.

George Bowe is here, and will be manager of the North Dakota elevator, and is ready to buy your wheat, etc.

The delegates returned from Fargo, Saturday night. The boys think that Fargo should have engaged their band to attend the convention, at least.

Kind Thompson leaves Tuesday for St. Paul with 250 head of cattle. On his return he will purchase any kind of horned stock from a yearling, up.

The Duluth & Dakota elevator is to be opened we understand. That's business. That's what the farmers want. Competition is the life of trade—sometimes.

Prof. Aasgaard and his band pupils came out and favored the town with a serenade, Saturday evening. The Prof. and his band are striding to the front as musicians.

We publish the constitution this week. Every voter should read it through carefully. They will find considerable valuable information in it. After you have read it, lay it aside as a relic.

Baby Walks died Tuesday morning. Mrs. Walks has had a hard time of it the past few months and has the sympathy of her many friends. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon.

Married—in the Norwegian Lutheran church in Bergen township, Nelson county, August 22d, by Rev. O. D. Purinton, Mr. Jacob Messner and Miss Lena A. Rickford, both of Nelson county.

Messrs. Walden and Long, of Steele county, were in town Tuesday. They were hunting for men to work at threshing, hauling grain, etc., but did not meet with much success. Help is scarce just at this time.

The ladies of the Congregational Aid Society will give a "C" supper at the church on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4th. Supper will be served from 6 to 8, beginning promptly at 6. The following is the menu:

Cherubs choice, Consolation, (To be computed), Calicup calices, Creature comfort, Cubical contents, Consummate compound, (ealorized), Country cousins cheer, Cooperative counterparts, Cosmic cordial, (C. P.) Cold ca(he)ulated consignments, Chloride of sodium, Crabbed concomitants, Cereal coordinates, Cozy corner (For celibates), Captivating climax.

After the supper, will be held a "Chin conventicle" which will be followed by a "Candle consideration". Ice-cream and cake will be for sale during the "Conventicle". Dictionaries will be furnished free of charge. Price of supper, 35 cents. Ice-cream and cake during the evening, 20 cents.

Mrs. Kari Flagestad died Thursday of summer complaint, aged 65.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Flynn's baby died of cholera morbus, Saturday.

Restaurant Marquardt is putting an addition on to his premises.

Mr. and Mrs. Sansburn's baby daughter is reported very sick.

Miss Julia Flagestad came up from Jamestown, Tuesday night.

C. H. Johnson is attending the democratic convention at Fargo.

Every gun and bird dog in town has been engaged for chicken day.

O. C. Ford and wife have moved into the upper story of the Lawrence mansion.

Col Johnson has a fine running mare which he wagers can beat the world's record.

Harvesting is about over, threshing is well under way and the new wheat is coming in.

The Griggs county delegation proved to be a power in the convention and came home loaded with honors.

A lady says that George Stork has a great knack of freezing onto ice-cream freezers and contents. How is it, major?

Tuesday was somewhat of a sultry day. The thermometer registered 101 in the shade in front of Virgo's drug store.

The Fargo Argus says that David Bartlett wanted God stricken out of the constitution but raised h—1 in the convention.

Next Sunday is chicken day and if the congregations at the churches are rather slim the pastors can blame the chickens.

Dr. G. L. Virgo went to Fargo, Tuesday, to attend the democratic state convention which convened at that place yesterday.

It is rumored that chicken pie will form the basis of the "C" feast on Wednesday night. Nothing need be said to ensure a full company.

The Woman's Relief Corps dished up ice-cream and cake at Temperance Hall Saturday night, but were not heavily patronized.

Perhaps Your Only Chance.

Ten acres of good timber for sale. Oak, elm, box elder with land in lots of 2, 24 and 4 acres. Will be sold part on time with interest. JOHN PATES, Sec. 16-145-58.

The convention at Fargo was the most notable event in the history of North Dakota.

Had Barnes county cast a solid vote like Griggs, they would have nominated John W. Scott for attorney general. As it now stands they fell into the soup with a splash and it will take them a long time to get out again.

Editor Hansborough has gotten the press recognized by being nominated for congress. Mr. Hansborough will ably represent us if elected. The newspaper men have no kick coming.

CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention of the republican voters of Griggs county will be held at the court house Cooperstown, on the 14th day of September, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the judicial district convention to be held at Jamestown, Sept. 18th, 1889; also for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the legislative district convention to be held at on the day of 1889; also for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of clerk of the district court within and for Griggs county. The representation is based upon the total vote for delegate to congress with representation and caucuses named as follows:

Precinct No. 1, Tp. 144-58, at Baker's schoolhouse, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 2, Tp. 145-58, at Chalmers schoolhouse, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 3, Tp. 146-58, at Washburn's granary, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 4, Tp. 147-58, at Romness P. O., 3 delegates.
Precinct No. 5, Tp. 148-58, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 6, Tp. 144-59, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 7, Tp. 145-59, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 8, Tp. 146-59, at the court house, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 9, Tp. 147-59, at schoolhouse on Sec. 24, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 10, Tp. 148-59, at the usual polling place, 3 delegates.
Precinct No. 11, Tp. 144-60, at Fortney schoolhouse, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 12, Tp. 145-60, at the usual polling place, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 13, Tp. 146-60, at usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 14, Tp. 147-60, at Thorn schoolhouse, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 15, Tp. 148-60, at usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 16, Tp. 144-61, at usual polling place, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 17, Tp. 145-61, at schoolhouse Sec. 23, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 18, Tp. 146-61, at Richardson's, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 19, Tp. 147 and 148-61, at A. A. Coleman's, 1 delegate.
The time and place for holding the legislative district convention together with the number of delegates which Griggs county will be entitled to will be inserted in this call as soon as the same are decided by the conference of the central committees of Griggs and Steele counties to be held August 31st, 1889.
The committee recommend that the caucuses be held Sept. 13th, 1889, at 2 p. m., at the above named places.
Dated Aug. 29, 1889.
H. P. SMART, Chm. Rep. Co. Cen. Com.
MAYNARD CRANE, Sec.

Special Excursion Rates.

Minneapolis Exposition and Minnesota State Fair via Northern Pacific R. R.

Excursion tickets will be sold to Minneapolis and return for the exposition on the following dates at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good to return to destination until Monday following date of sale, viz:

August 24th, 27th, 29th and 31st, and September 3d, 5th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 28th. Every day from September 6th to 14th inclusive, tickets will be sold to either St. Paul or Minneapolis at one Minneapolis fare for the round trip, good to return to destination one day after being stamped at St. Paul or Minneapolis but not later than September 16th.

On account of the Minnesota State Fair, tickets will be sold to either St. Paul or Minneapolis and return, every day on Sept. 6th to 14th, inclusive, good to return one day after stamped at St. Paul or Minneapolis but not later than Sept. 16th.

All exposition and state fair tickets will include admission coupons at twenty-five cents each for the exposition and fifty cents each for the state fair, which will be added to the railroad rates.

For rates enquire of ticket agents N. P. R. R.

Republican Convention.

The republican convention for the 6th judicial district of North Dakota will meet at Jamestown on the 18th day of September for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for judge and to perform such other business as may properly come before it. The convention will be called to order at 2 p. m., and will be composed of forty delegates apportioned as follows:

Barnes, 10; LaMoure, 5; Eddy, 4; Logan, 1; Foster, 3; Stutsman, 1; Griggs, 5; Wells, 3.

The above apportionment being the same as at the state convention.

By Order Judicial Committee, A. C. McMILLAN, Acting Chm.

H. P. SMART, Secretary.

Members of the Republican Central Committee

of Griggs county are hereby requested to meet in Cooperstown August 28, 1889, at 3 p. m. The counties of Steele and Griggs being now formed into a legislative district entitled to one senator and two representatives, it is advisable that the two county committees meet and decide upon the time and place for holding the first district convention and such joint committee meeting if not otherwise provided for, will be held in Sherbrooke, Steele county Saturday, August 31st, at 1 p. m.

H. P. SMART, Chairman.

MAYNARD CRANE, Secretary.

The chinch bugs eat the farmers grain
The beamots eat the honey;
The bronchos kick him sore and lame
The humbug scoops his money.

Hail to the world's victor

The McCormick.

By their works ye shall know them.

In 1887 when the McCormick came out with his chain drive binder our world was competitors raised a howl. They would slip and rip. In 1888 when we came out with our simplified knotter head, making 7 pieces do the work that requires 46 pieces on other machines, they howled again. The McCormick has not got pieces enough, or in other words they were not complicated enough. The harvest of 1888 proved to the entire satisfaction of everybody that they were just complicated enough to lay all opposition wide open. In spite of this howl the McCormick company last season manufactured and sold 75,334 machines—more than all other manufacturers together, which walked through the harvest of 1888, completely paralyzing all opposition.

When other binders kick and squeal
We never seem to mind it;
When they can't drive to turn a wheel
We drive and cut and bind it.

A BRAND NEW THING.

TWINE THE WIRE

When twine is cheapest. THE When Twine Is Dearest.

McCormick wire binding attachment. This attachment can be put on the twine binder and it works equally well with wire or twine. Farmers see in this interchangeable machine a powerful and absolute lever to bring any twine trust or monopoly to its senses. This interchangeable machine is to be found only in the McCormick. Don't forget our new floating bar mowers, the keenest cutter on earth. We invite a critical examination of our machines. Like an honest man they will stand inspection. Our line of extras are always complete, sold strictly at list prices. No express. No delay in harvest field. This our experienced farmer knows cannot be got for the common clasp-trap machines.

We have another thing that is very fine
A thing that beats them all;
We mean our Diamond Blue Jay Twine
Which drives them to the wall.

TWINE OR WIRE.

50,000 pounds of the best twine on hand. We are prepared to sell twine to everybody but offer as a special inducement to parties having McCormick binders to furnish experts and team for experts free of charge to parties buying their twine from us and we will see that the McCormick checks but will not be responsible for the good working of our machines with inferior twine.

We also handle the Famous Straw Burning Ames Engine, Advance Separator and Reeves Extension Oscillating Straw Stacker. The only practiced straw stacker in the world. The Ames engine is the only engine that will keep up steam with wet straw or in cold weather and has been proved as such by the large farmers of Dakota and Minnesota. For strength and durability we challenge the world. The Advance Separator will thresh all the grain that can be got to it and take care of it better than any vibrator or endless apron ever made. Our Ole Olson gang plow we guarantee to run easier and do better work than any other plow in the market. We have always on hand a full line of

WAGONS, PLOWS, BUGGIES, HAY RAKES, ETC.

When in need of anything in our line you will further your own interests by giving us a call.

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EMIGRANT SLEEPERS FREE. The Only All Rail Line to the YELLOWSTONE PARK

For full information as to time, rates etc., Address

CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent.

any more, and

any more, and

FAMILY SCRAP BASKET.

An Interesting Compilation of Household Facts and Fancies.

It is recommended to freshen salt fish by soaking them in sour milk.

A salt ham should be soaked over night in plenty of soft water previous to boiling.

Eat only pure food, drink only pure liquids, think only pure thoughts, and keep your blood pure.

It is said that kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water, and make them pliable as new.

Corks may be made air and water tight by keeping them for five minutes under melted paraffine. They must be kept down with a wire screen.

The best whitewash for a cellar is made of lime and water only. The addition of other things hinders the purpose of keeping the cellar pure and healthful.

In picking cucumbers for putting down in brine, it is best to leave a small portion of the stem adhering to prevent withering and insure perfect keeping.

To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a desertspoonful of turpentine has been well stirred.

Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room are excellent deodorizers.

To cleanse porcelain sauce-pans, fill them half full of hot water and put in the water a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour well with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

Stains of vegetable colors, fruit, red wine and red ink may be removed from white goods by sulphur fumes or chlorine water. On colored cottons and woollens, wash with lukewarm soap lye or ammonia. Silk the same, but more cautiously.

A hammock pillow is an addition considered necessary to complete the furniture of a garden in city or country during the summer. Filled with down, hair, or the odorless twigs of the pine, it is covered with the gay striped ticking used by the manufacturers of awnings.

Canaries are often famished for fresh cool water. You see bits of sugar, and sponge cake and cracker tucked all about the wires, while the drinking cup will be empty, or filled with dirty water that no bird with respect for itself will touch. Have a bath tub, too, that is large enough to spread its wings and splash.

A formula for cream candy: Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, add one tablespoonful of cold water and flavor to the taste. Stir together a little and then add confectionery (pulverized) sugar till stiff enough to knead like bread. Then mold in shape and add your nuts, either on top or inside.

A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling a pound of glue in a sufficiency of skimmed milk. To make a strong glue for inlaying and veneering, take the best light brown glue, free from clouds or streaks, dissolve it in water, and to every pint add one-half gill of the best vinegar and one-half ounce of isinglass.

A new source of intoxication has been discovered. It is simply dry tea, eaten, of course, before it is seeped. It produces an agreeable effect at first, but indulgence finally causes sleeplessness, disorderly impulses and delirium. Not a few persons have already been found to have contracted this deadly form of the tea habit.

The following is recommended by an English writer for cleaning zinc: Clean off all old paint, and apply the following mixture: In sixty parts of water dissolve one part chloride of copper, one part nitrate of copper, one part sal-ammoniac, and one part hydro-chloric acid. Brush the zinc over with this, which gives it a deep black; leave it to dry until next day, and it is then ready for painting. The best paint to use is prepared varnish paint which can not be surpassed for tenacity and durability.—Good Housekeeping.

WHY FLOWERS SLEEP.

One of the Most Curious Phenomena of Plant Life.

That flowers sleep is evident to the most casual observer. The beautiful daisy opens at sunrise and closes at sunset, whence its name—"daisy eye." The morning-glory opens its flower with the day. The "John-go-to-bed-at-noon" awakes at four in the morning, but closes its eyes in the middle of the day, and the dandelion is in full bloom only during the hours of strong light. This habit of some flowers is certainly very curious, and furnishes one of the many instances which prove the singular adaptability of every thing in nature. The reason is found in the method by which this class of flowers is fertilized. It is obvious, says Sir John Lubbock, that flowers which are fertilized by night-flying insects would derive no advantage by being open by day; and, on the other hand, that those which are fertilized by bees would gain nothing by being open at night. Nay, it would be a disadvantage, because it would render them liable to be robbed of their honey and pollen by insects which are incapable of fertilizing them. I would venture to suggest, then, that the closing of flowers may have reference to the habits of insects, and it may be observed, also, in support of this, that wind-fertilized flowers never sleep.—Christian at Work.

—The typewriting business nets from \$2,500 to \$5,000 to many a young woman in New York City.

WHEN PEOPLE MARRY.

Some Valuable Statistics in Regard to Men and Women.

Thirteen per cent. of all the men married in Pennsylvania last year married women older than themselves. Seven per cent. took wives of their own ages, and the remaining 80 per cent. married women younger than themselves. The average age of the men was 27 years and of the women 23 years. These interesting facts are found in the annual report for 1888 of Secretary of Internal Affairs Thomas J. Stewart, which contains much other curious information about the matrimonial propensities of Pennsylvania. Thus it appears that more men are married at the age of 23 than at any other, and that among women 21 is the favorite age. The youngest wife of 1888 was only 13 years old, and the oldest was aged 71. Two boys of 16 were married, and two old graybeards of 86 ventured into matrimony, probably not for the first time. Of 14,726 women married, and whose ages were given, 4,065, or 27.5 per cent., were less than 20 years old. Among the men there were only 493 who were so young. There were 23 girls of 14 years married, 105 of 15, 353 of 16, 816 of 17, 1,338 of 18, 1,434 of 19, 1,322 of 20, 2,041 of 21, 1,517 of 22, and 1,140 of 23. After the latter age the numbers of those who found husbands rapidly decline. These figures show that if a Pennsylvania girl is not married by the time she is 23 years old the chances are that she will become an old maid.

Men proceed more leisurely about matrimony. Besides the two 16-year-old husbands in 1888 there were 38 aged 17, 128 18 years old, and 325 19 years old. The figures then take a jump to 637 at 20 and reach the maximum in 1,565 at 23. They decrease slowly after that. There were 437 men married after they were 50 years old, but only 171 women.

There was a remarkable disparity in the ages of some of the couples. A woman of 59 years married a man of 31, and an old man of 74 wedded a maiden of 24. The youngest couple were a 17-year-old husband and a 15-year-old wife. The girl of 13 wedded a man 19 years older than herself. A man of 54 married a girl of 18, his age being just three times hers, and a man of 48 did nearly as well, taking a 17-year-old wife.

In the marriages where the women were older than the men the differences in ages rarely exceeded five years. There were eighty-three marriages where one of the parties had previously been divorced.

It is estimated that there were 6,000 marriages of couples from this State in Camden alone, and, of course, there must have been very many more in cities and towns in other States bordering on Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia Record.

INFECTION IN BOOKS.

A Source of Contagion Which Has Hitherto Been Neglected.

Since it has become pretty well established that most, if not all, of our so-called infectious and contagious diseases, such as scarlet-fever, diphtheria, measles, and possibly typhoid fever, are produced and conveyed from one person to another by means of minute vegetable germs, much patient study has been devoted to the question how these germs find their way into the human body, and what precautions should be taken to avoid, as far as possible, the danger of infection.

The subject of the isolation of patients suffering from contagious diseases has been discussed very thoroughly in medical societies and journals, and in some countries the most stringent laws have been made in regard to the isolation of the sick and the fumigation of houses and clothing.

One source of contagion which now seems self-evident, but which for a long time escaped attention, is that of books from public libraries. When we consider that the volume which we are reading may have been last in the hands of some one convalescent from a dread disease, or that it may have been lying for days or weeks in rooms far from clean in a medical sense, then the possibility of danger becomes at once apparent.

Some physicians will not permit their children to take books out of the public libraries, thinking it wiser to avoid all risks.

It is very possible, however, that the danger is less than we should be led by some to suppose, and that it is more necessary to prohibit the reading of books for whose cleanliness we can not vouch, than it is to tell our children to stop breathing, simply because they undoubtedly take into their lungs at every respiration some of the germs which are known to be constantly floating through the air.

Yet it is safe to caution those who read books that have been through many hands not to moisten the finger in turning the leaves, for if that be done, there is afforded a better opportunity for the transfer into the body of any germ that may be clinging to the volume.

On the other hand, it is to be remembered that we probably run no greater risk in turning the leaves of a book, even though it has been in homes of doubtful sanitary condition, than we do in riding or walking beside people about whose health we know nothing.—Youth's Companion.

—The stealing of an umbrella on a clear day is held to be a theft by an Omaha Judge, but the stealing of the same article on a rainy day is held to be justifiable on the ground of self-defense. We presume this decision was rendered in order to protect the court.—Buffalo Express.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Watering troughs by the roadside at convenient distances are highly appreciated by travelers, and are sure indications of kind and hospitable farmers.

—Fruit that is a little green is best for jelly. This is especially so for grapes, as they may be used when the skins are only turned red. I think much of the complaint about jelly not setting well is caused by the fruit being over ripe.—The Home.

—Paradise Pudding: The yolks of eight eggs, one-half pound of bread crumbs, sugar to sweeten, four apples peeled and chopped small, grated rind of one lemon, one pint of milk; mix all together and steam in a buttered mold two and one-half hours; serve with sweet sauce.—Yankee Blade.

—Chopped beet and minced parsley in alternate rings are often used as a garnish for a salad, and with a border of the same on top, the dish is quite decorative. Naturlum blossoms give a pleasant flavor, and a row of them adds much to the appearance of a dish of lettuce.

—Fertilizer for house plants: Potassium carbonate, potassium phosphate, magnesium carbonate, sodium silicate, of each one part; potassium nitrate, two parts; in two thousand parts of water. A little of this solution poured occasionally about the roots is said to favor greatly the growth of house plants.

—The American Agriculturist, in an exhaustive article on the cultivation of oats, says the reasons why the average yield of oats is so low are weeds, wet and undrained land, starvation, poor tillage and late sowing, and adds: "A very large proportion of our land is so wet in the spring for want of underdraining that it is not in fit condition to plow until it is too late to sow oats with any reasonable expectation of getting a large yield."

—Speaking of weeds, a Western journal says: "It is a most costly mistake to let them grow till light cultivation will not destroy them. Among small plants no cultivator is better than a good sharp-toothed rake. Stir the surface every few days with this, and the labor and cost of cultivation will be reduced by half, and the better growth secured will be surprising to one who has never tried the plan of killing the weeds in their early youth."

—Raspberry Sirup: Mash and press with a spoon some very ripe raspberries, let them stand a few hours in a cool place, then strain them. Allow a half pound of sugar to each pint of juice and boil it at once. Let it boil slowly for half an hour; skim it well, or when you have taken it from the fire give it a stir, and any scum will sink to the bottom. When quite cold fill small dry bottles, cork them well, using only new corks. Stand the bottles upright in a cool place. A little fine and fresh salad oil poured on the top before corking is said to insure the keeping of the sirup any length of time.—Medical Classics.

RAISING GOOD HORSES.

The Most Profitable Industry for Farmers with a Little Capital.

Just now there is no one crop produced on the farm that begins to pay the profit realized from well-bred horses. The farmer is invited to look over the whole field and then say if it is not so. Nor is the demand all for one kind by any manner of means. All that is called for is something good; be it roadster, carriage or draft. The day of the scrub in horse-breeding has passed, that is to say, the demand all along the buying line being for something good, the producer, the farmer breeder must, in order to meet the market, produce what is wanted. If he wishes to breed and sell at a profit. There is room for all the good breeds known to American farmers because they each have a place which they can fill to advantage. The farmer who trots off to town with a span of 1,300-pound Percherons or Clydes shows not alone his good sense but his thrift, because when called upon they will pull a heavier load over the road, be it good or bad, than a pair of little miserable scrubs. On the same principle the man who has a pair of Cleveland bays in front of his barouche or carriage, has style, pluck, courage and grit. They can get over the ground at a ten-mile pace for hours without feeling fatigue, and then after feeding and a bit of rest, turn around and go back again. And what is true of these is pre-eminently true of the American trotter in whom we have a concentration of courage and vim, a plucky and enduring fellow that will measurably go as fast as the road will permit, and never give up so long as the power of endurance lasts.

But let us be friendly one with the other. Every man to his taste. We do not all care for trotters, some even believe it sinful to breed a horse that can outstrip his neighbor on the road, much more show him on the race track. Sinful men—have queer views of other men's practices, but tolerate their own with a graciousness that is both "child-like and bland." They forget the old maxim, "there are none good," but are carried away with a species of righteousness unknown to any but themselves. Be it then our duty to breed only the best, seeing that whatever we produce of that character is wanted at paying and profitable prices, and that it is the horses' turn just now. Once it was hemp and tobacco, then it was Shorthorn cattle; these were for a short time overshadowed by the Herefords, then the black doddies came to the front until we exhausted the beef cattle supply. The noblest Roman of them all has the field to-day, and the demand is for good horses.—Colman's Rural World.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL-BOY.

Not Quite so Overworked as One is Accustomed to Think.

The manner in which we spend our leisure lacked freedom and independence, but it abounded in regularity and good influences. The German gymnasiast does not appear to be as spirited in his plays as he might; he is often charged with too great seriousness and dignity, and this criticism is not unjust. I admit that he is, on the whole, not as boylike as we should want him to be. But he is, on the other hand, apt to be exceedingly childlike, in the good sense of the word; he is, as a rule, reverential and submissive, simple and uncomplaining by the ways of the world, with which he has come little in contact. In spite of the large amount of work he accomplishes, he is after all a pretty hardy specimen of a boy. The one hundred and eighth regiment, which had enlisted the flower of the Saxon youth from the University at Leipzig, counting hundreds of students in its lines, excelled by its vigorous marches and valiant deeds in the war of 1870. In the history of this war we read of regiments that marched for twenty-three consecutive hours only to fall in line of battle at the end of such a march; and the students covered themselves with glory in this campaign.

I doubt, however, whether the German gymnasiast could do the work he does, and preserve his good health, if it were not for the judicious disposition of his leisure hours, during which he is not only indulged, but carefully guarded in all the details of life. Moreover, he is thus fitted to withstand the great amount of liberty that is bestowed upon him when he is graduated and enters the university. Among the thousands of university students, there are very few who succumb to university freedom. The habits according to which the gymnasiast was compelled to regulate his free hours, the self-control, the sense of duty and love for higher aims, which he gained not only in the class-room, but also during his leisure, prevail in the end, and as a rule, he makes a final success of his university course, and becomes a useful citizen. For he who has learned to obey in all things is most likely to command in all things.—George Moritz Wahl, in Atlantic.

The road that carries the largest number of passengers is the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, New York, \$35,000 a day, or 191,250,000 yearly.

After Breakfast.

You may take the most elegant and complete Vestibule Train ever constructed, leaving Chicago daily at 10:15 A. M. via the Chicago and Atlantic Railway. These magnificent trains offer unsurpassed accommodations for all classes of travel to New York, Boston and eastern cities. Pullman Dining Cars are a feature of this new departure and run through, in either direction between Chicago and New York. Instead of exacting extra charges for fast time and the peerless accommodations proffered, the Chicago and Atlantic through its own agencies and those of connecting lines quotes fares to eastern cities from \$1.50 to \$3.00 less than is charged by other routes.

Consult your local ticket agent on this important item, or for maps, folders, and time cards giving full information of the Chicago and Atlantic, New York and Chicago Vestibule Limited carrying all classes of passengers.

Address for prompt reply, F. C. DONALD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. Inclose two green stamps for an amusing, novel and paradoxical ingenious toy. A harness, fireless, powderless, everlasting Fire Cracker.

The pearl mentioned by Tavernier as being in possession of the Emperor of Persia was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to £110,400.

"Mamma's Gittin' Better." There's gladness in the household; The shadow fades away; 'Tis darkened all the sunshine; "O, mamma's getting better," The happy children cry, And the light of hope shines bright again In the loving husband's eye.

In thousands of homes women are "sick unto death" with the terrible diseases so common to their sex, and it would seem as if all the happiness had gone out of life and the household in consequence. For when the wife and mother suffers all the family suffer with her. This ought not to be, and it need not be, for a never-failing remedy for woman's ailments is at hand. Many a home has been made happy because the shadow of disease has been banished from it by the potent power of Dr. Fildes' Favorite Prescription—the unfailing remedy for all weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

\$500 REWARD offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

A PEARL spoken of by Boetius, named Incomparable, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear.

Confinement and Hard Work indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much useful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovating and purifying tonic, to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

A PEARL which was brought in 1574 to Philip II., of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats, equal to £13,500.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that round trip tickets can be purchased to Alabama and the South, ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP via the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, to all points, on September 10th and 24th and October 8th next. 1,000,000 acres of land are offered for sale along the line of the above railroad. Go and see it.

They have politics in Japan now, under the constitution, and one of the parties is called the Jijito.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

THERE are 1,200 persons of the name of Smith employed in the United States postal service.

A FAIR lady becomes still fairer by using Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

In the last ten years land has decreased in price in nearly all of the old States.

Smoke the best—"Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

A DETROIT man bought a fifty-cent rifle ticket and drew a church.

Donbny's Electric Soap is cheaper for you to use, if you follow directions, than any other soaps would be if given to you, for by its use clothes are saved. Clothes cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Donbny's.

If a man is fit to go higher, he will show it by being faithful where he is.

NEVER fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

In any of the modern wars each man killed has cost about \$10,000.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

It is stated that an ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at \$20,000.



THE RECONCILIATION.

Two urchins strolling on the beach, Beside the tranquil sea, Beheld a pearly block, and each Cried, "That belongs to me!" And both at once with eager hands, Began to scramble in the sands.

Like alabaster pure and white, Upon the pebbled shore, That treasure lay, a lovely sight, And well worth fighting o'er; Long struggled the contending twain The prize so coveted to gain.

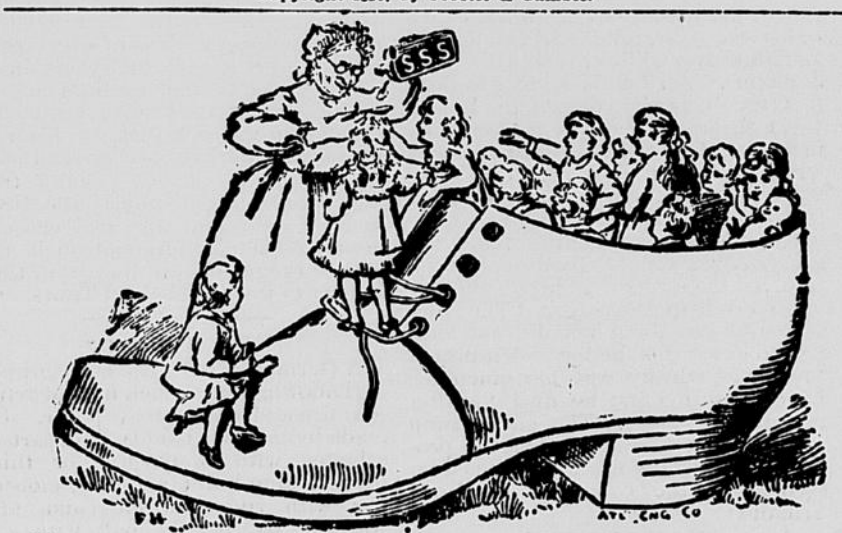
Lo, while they strove, a stranger tall, Strode quickly to the spot, He stooped beside the champions small, And took the prize, I wot;— Then spoke in solemn voice and slow, "Ye both are richer than you know."

Then with a string he did divide That precious cake, and smiled; "Tis Ivory Soap, share it with pride; My lads, be reconciled!" Each took his half and went his way, Oh, rich and happy boys were they.

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.



When the Children Need a Tonic, give them S. S. S., as did the Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe.

WHITE SWELLING. My little niece had white swelling to such an extent that she was confined to her bed for a long time. More than 20 pieces of bone came out for a long time, and the doctors said amputation was the only remedy to save her life. I refused the operation, and put her on S. S. S., and she is now up and active and in as good health as any child.

MISS ANNIE GREENING, Columbus, Ga.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

POISONED BY A CALF. My little boy broke out with ulcers and sores, the result of the saliva from a calf's mouth coming in contact with a cut finger. I used quite a number of remedies, with no benefit, but got Swift's Specific, and he improved with the first few doses, and in a short time was sound and well of the poison.

Auburn, Ala., Feb. 15, '89. JOHN T. HEARD.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

CONSUMPTION

25 CTS

PER ANNUM 5% PER ANNUM

Six Months' Deposits.

THE MINNESOTA

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

OF MINNEAPOLIS.

The Oldest and Strongest Trust Company in the Northwest.

CAPITAL (fully paid) \$500,000

SURPLUS \$100,000

GUARANTEE FUND (with State Auditor) \$100,000

RESPONSIBILITY OF COMPANY TO DEPOSITORS \$1,000,000

No money loaned except on approved security.

The Money Deposit Department of this Company affords absolute security to depositors.

Same rate of interest allowed as by savings banks.

Interest compounded semi-annually.

Certificates do not require renewal.

Deposits can be sent by mail, and certificates will be promptly returned.

Money always on hand to loan on approved security.

THIS COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR OF WILLS, TRUSTEE OF ESTATES AND BONDED INDEMNITIES, AND GUARDIAN OF MINORS. SEND FOR TRUST DEPARTMENT PROSPECTUS.

E. A. MERRILL, Pres. GEO. L. PILLSBURY, Vice-Pres.

W. J. HAHN, E. J. PHELPS,

22 N. P. and Trust Office. See by and Trans.

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Stiff Neck, Soreness
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., Baltimore, Md.

It is stated that an ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at \$20,000.

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THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., Baltimore, Md.

AT DRUGGISTS AND

JOSEPHUS SAVED OUR SCALPS.

A Wild West Goat on the Warpath—Some of His Pranks.

"Josephus" was a character. Now, although Josephus was a character, the innocence of his expression and the subdued manner in which he walked about among the tents and cabins of "Hard Pan Bottom" continually got him into trouble. As well as the temporarily associated with him, Hard Pan Bottom was a rough mining camp in the Black Hills, and the companions of Josephus were for the most part a reflex of the landscape, hard looking and "rocky." How Josephus received his name no one in camp knew; it was said to have "come natural." He had a long grayish beard, exceedingly prominent ears and great curved horns. In fact, Josephus was a well developed Rocky Mountain goat.

The "boys" all liked Josephus, that is, after they had made his acquaintance and introduced their friends. This latter operation was always productive of much mirth to the "mutual friend," and consisted in enticing some new comer to meet "The Judge." The meeting usually took place in front of "Buckeye" Smith's "pizen" shop. Josephus entered into the spirit of the affair with great gusto, and never failed to make a hit with the public. The operation consisted in escorting the victim to "Buckeye's" shanty and engaging him in conversation, while the "Judge," as he was nicknamed, was sent for. During the conversation process a piece of red flannel was pinned to the waistband of the "new boy."

One or two shrill whistles generally brought Josephus to the double quick, and it was within the least slackening his pace that he made a bee line for the red rag, and the consequence was that the new acquaintance in a remarkably measured his length on the ground, and as he scrambled upon his hands and knees, was again laid low; and so it continued until the rag was removed or Josephus asked to have a drink. During the ceremony of introduction, cries of "Here's the judge!" "Mr. Jones, Mr. Josephus!" "Shake hands with him, pard!" "Be respectful, stranger!" and similar remarks, accompanied by shouts of laughter, were bandied about by the delighted spectators, while the yells and pistol shots helped to bring the surprised stranger to a demoralized condition of abject fear. He then stood treat to the crowd.

The beard of Josephus was a continual source of annoyance to him, as the miners enjoyed pulling it to provoke its owner to fight.

During the early morning, before daylight, in the tent of "Yellow Mike," the boys first realized the value of Josephus. A party had all the night been devoting their energies to the noble game of poker and to discussing the Indian outbreak, when suddenly, just outside, there was a dull thud, a blood curdling yell, another thud, another shriek and through the side of the tent, in all the hideousness of his war paint, tumbled a full fledged Indian brave, while close behind came Josephus. All hands sprang to their feet, revolvers were drawn, the Indian was killed and the camp aroused, just in time, for already were the war whoops sounding and rifles cracking. It was only after three hours of hard fighting that the attack was repulsed, when the surprise having failed the savages drew off. As for Josephus, he received the rank of colonel, although more often spoken of as "The Spy Killer." But Josephus did not long live to enjoy his honors. Unlimited "red eye" whisky was too much for his constitution and he died fighting imaginary Indians. The entire camp attended the funeral, which was pronounced to be the most high toned on record in the county.—New York Tribune.

How to Sell Goods.

"How to sell goods?" repeated a New York merchant after a Star reporter. "It depends upon the man. That is the whole secret. Like the old parody on Victor Hugo, 'If you want to be a good salesman, you must educate your grandmother.' A good salesman is born, not made. In the first place you must be able to 'size up' your purchaser all through. If you tell a racy story to a church deacon, or if you offer a prohibitionist candidate for justice a drink out of your private bottle, or if you try to get the village free-thinker to direct you to prayer meeting, you will make an expensive mistake. You must, like St. Paul, be all things to all men, and more than that, the right things to the right men. You can't sell two men in the same way. You must catch each man differently. You must catch a man when he is not busy and when he is not tired. When you do go for a man, go for him home, foot and draughts. Don't give him a chance to get away from you, but hold on to him until you land him. You must be prepared for every possible reception, and for every possible and impossible objection, and suddenly you find you have sold a big bill, and you have to go over the thing slowly afterward to find out how you did it."

Athletic Sports Growing in Popularity.

Baseball, horse racing, yachting, rowing, sparring, and a number of other many diversions divide the attention of the whole people, but few failing to have their sympathies enlisted in one or the other of these pastimes. A proper degree of attention paid to all sorts of many sports, and to athletics especially, will do much to promote health and contentment among the people, and will moreover serve to gradually modify one of the most pronounced and not particularly admirable traits in the American character, namely, a too absorbing application to strictly commercial matters. This all absorbing rush after gain has kept in abeyance many of the more attractive traits of the American character, hence it is a matter for congratulation that there is a growing tendency towards giving more time to healthful amusements and manly exercise, as indicative of a healthful change of habits.—New Orleans Picayune.

SOME FACTS ABOUT EGGS.

Hatching Chickens by the Million in Egypt for American Stomachs.

The Egyptians are, however, far in advance of us in the science of raising chickens, and the incubating establishments of the country have, at hatching by the million every year. At hatching the farmers trade fresh eggs for young chicks and the rate is two eggs per chick. Another artificial hatchery turns out 500,000 little chickens every season, and the oven crop of chickens in Egypt amounts, according to figures furnished me by the consul general, to more than twenty millions of chickens a year.

We have about two hundred million dollars worth of money invested in the food industry in the United States, an amount so large that all the money of Jay Gould could not equal it, and still we have to import more than sixteen million dozens of eggs every year. If America would adopt the Egyptian hatching system we could sell eggs instead of buying them, and our farmers might buy little chickens to raise at a price of twenty cents a dozen. More than twenty millions of little chickens are sold each year in this way in Egypt, and there is a regular business in chickens just old enough to walk.

The incubators are rude, one story buildings, made of undried bricks, so arranged that the eggs are laid upon straw in racks in rooms, around the ovens, which are kept fired on during the hatching season. The outside walls are very thick and are built so that they retain the heat, and the only thermometer used is the blood of the boy or man who attends to the fires. By long practice these men learn just how hot the ovens ought to be, and they replenish the fires as the weather demands. A small amount of fuel is needed, and the temperature of the ovens is about that of 98 degs. above zero. The fire is built up for eight or ten days before the eggs are put in, to thoroughly warm the hut, and after this time it does not go out during the season, which is from March until May. The eggs are turned four times a day while hatching. The whole outfit of an establishment, which hatches over 200,000 chickens a year does not, I am told, cost more than \$25, and one man runs the whole machine, keeping the fires, buying and turning the eggs and selling the chickens. There are in this incubatory twelve compartments, each 70 feet long, 60 feet wide and 16 feet high, and each of these compartments will hold 7,500 eggs at a time, or 90,000 eggs in all. It produced last year more than 230,000 chickens and did the work of more than 20,000 hens.—Cairo (Egypt) Letter.

Hypnotizing by Telephone.

Dr. Pinel, of Paris, is said to have succeeded in hypnotizing several subjects by means of the phonograph. All the commands given through this channel were, he declares, as readily obeyed as those which he uttered directly, and suggestions of every possible sort were as effectually communicated through the medium of the machine as if made viva voce. The conclusion which he deduces from his experiments is that the received theory of a magnetic current passing from the operator to the subject is entirely baseless, and that the real cause of the phenomena of hypnotism is the voice emanating on the part of those subject to them.—Medical Times.

A Fire Proof Paper.

A German patent has been granted M. Ladewig for a much needed article—a fire and water proof paper. It is made by mixing twenty-five parts of asbestos with twenty-five or thirty parts of aluminum sulphate, moistening with zinc chloride, and, after washing, treating the pulp with a solution of one part of resin soap and eight to ten parts of aluminum sulphate. Paper is then produced as with ordinary pulp.—New York Telegram.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a chattel mortgage bearing date the 25th day of October, 1888, executed and delivered by DeForest Countess as mortgagor, to Wm. Deering & Co. as mortgagee, in and to the effect of the register of deeds of the county of Griggs, and territory of Dakota, on the 25th day of November, 1888, at 12 o'clock p. m., and in pursuance of the power in said mortgage contained, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice of the sale of the property mortgaged, to wit: One 1/2 acre of land, situated in the northeast quarter of section 34, township 14 north, range 58 west, containing 1/2 acre of land, more or less, and all the interest therein, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the office of the register of deeds, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on Friday, the 11th day of September, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., and in pursuance of the power in said mortgage contained, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice of the sale of the property mortgaged, to wit: One 1/2 acre of land, situated in the northeast quarter of section 34, township 14 north, range 58 west, containing 1/2 acre of land, more or less, and all the interest therein, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the office of the register of deeds, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. 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