

The thrifty Pennsylvania legislature has been considering a bill to place an export duty on petroleum, and also a bill providing that suits against corporations shall not be taken to United States courts—both being in contravention of the constitution of the United States—and the newspapers advocate an appropriation to place a copy of the federal constitution in the hands of every member so as to avoid such foolish legislation. It would be well if the constitution could be placed in the hands of every voter, and not only that, but studied in the common schools, for if there is one thing more than another that the average elector does not know, it is the fundamental law of the land.

The numerous desertions from the United States army during the past year are attributed by the inspector general, to the fact that the government had broken faith in requiring an amount of day labor far in advance of the compensation, and in further demanding the full performance of all military duties, including drills, target practice, etc. Col. Davis stated that he recently inspected the military prison at Leavenworth and secured answers from 100 of the deserters there confined as to the cause of desertion. Of these, seventy-five gave too much work as the cause; some said they expected to do ordinary post police duty, but not to build roads, dig ditches, lay bridges, cut wood and hay or herd animals, and have from three to four hours per day of drill and target practice, too. They averred that they would not have had objected to the work if the drills were omitted, nor to the latter if the labor were not so incessant; but as it was, they were given more hours of arduous duty than fell to the lot of the hardest-worked laborer in civil life. Young and inexperienced persons, who have been attracted to enlistment by the glamor of military life, experience a sickening revulsion of feeling when they are used as day laborers. Instead of the "pomp and circumstance," fine equipments, uniforms, &c., they find themselves very much lower in the scale than they expected to be under circumstances, in or out of the army. Hence many take the first opportunity to escape the drudgery imposed upon them.

Decoration Day Observance.

Decoration day was observed with unusual interest in many places, mostly under directions of the grand army of the republic. At Washington, in addition to the usual ceremonies at Arlington Heights, impressive ceremonies were held at the Soldiers' home, and in them Gen. W. T. Sherman, Postmaster General Gresham, Chief Justice Waite, Justice Stone, Generals Sturgis, Ayers, Ingalls and Rosecrans, Col. Batchelder and a number of ladies, wives and widows of prominent officers and detachments of regular troops participated together with the grand army posts. The exercises included prayer, music, reading of a poem by Consul Byers, author of the song Sherman's March to the Sea, and the delivery of an oration by ex-Judge William Strong of the United States supreme court. In New York the day was celebrated as never before. On the plaza on which were seated President Arthur, Secretary Chandler and Secretary Folger, Attorney General Brewster, Major General Hancock and staff, Mayor Edson, Brigadier-General Baron Dr. Trobey and Gov. Ludlow, New Jersey, with Gen. Weston, Gen. Spencer and many others of prominence, who reviewed the procession. The procession was decidedly the largest seen in New York in many years. It was two hours and a quarter passing a given point, and presented an almost endless succession of changing colors and forms. Over 20,000 people visited Greenwood cemetery.

In St. Paul, there was one of the longest and finest Decoration day processions that has been seen for many years. There were at least 2,000 men in line, and some place the number as high as 2,500. The police platoons at the head were in charge of Chief Weber and numbered thirty-four men, including two sergeants. The first division—military—was in command of Colonel Bend. The regulars in line were Companies I and F, Twenty-fifth infantry, and were accompanied by the Fort Snelling band. The battalion was in command of Col. Lawson, were also acted as captain of I company, Capt. Stivers being in command of F company. There were forty men in each company. This detachment of regulars attracted great attention, the men, being colored and in fine discipline—companies C, D and E. M. N. G., which followed with the First Regiment band, turned out in good numbers, and for the first time upon parade the boys wore their new uniforms.

The second division included the two Grand Army posts, Garfield and Acker, which mustered together about eighty veterans. Between the two posts was a carriage containing the decorating committee—eighteen young ladies, daughters of ex-soldiers, dressed in red, white and blue, and wearing liberty caps. The Catholic societies forming the body of the third division turned out in very full ranks and made an excellent appearance. At least 5,000 people were at Oakland cemetery. The ceremonies were as usual on such occasions.

In Minneapolis there was also a grand procession of military and civic organizations, and a very superior address from Hon. C. R. Benton.

Decoration day was observed in Stillwater in the usual manner, save that the annual address, which has heretofore been given at Fairview cemetery, was delivered at South Stillwater by R. Riddell, a Baptist preacher of St. Paul, known as the boy major, having attained that rank before he was twenty-one.

In all other large towns in the northwest, from which reports have come, the day was appropriately observed.

Mr. S. G. Garmo of Springfield, O., writes: "I want every one to know that I was cured of dyspepsia, heartburn, sour stomach and other disagreeable symptoms of weak digestive organs, by using only one bottle of Dr. Guyot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. My stomach now readily digests any kind of food."

A case of varioloid is reported at Chaska, which came from Minneapolis. It has been rigidly quarantined.

The Nickerson Divorce.

Philadelphia Special: Maj. Nickerson stood face to face yesterday with the wife who, he claims, deserted him three years ago, for the first time since he kissed her good-bye. The meeting took place in the office where testimony was being taken to set aside the divorce granted the husband. Mrs. Nickerson's eyes filled with tears occasionally, as she recited the story of her happy married life, and of her grief and astonishment when she learned that her husband had obtained a divorce. Maj. Nickerson sat bolt upright beside his counsel, listening attentively to all that was said, and glancing occasionally at his wife. Mrs. Nickerson told of how her husband had suggested a trip to Europe with her child, for the purpose of reducing household expenses, as well as to improve her health.

"We went to New York together," said the witness, "and Maj. Nickerson engaged a stateroom for me. That was July 10, 1880. Then my husband kissed me good-bye and left me. I received money regularly from him in Europe, even after his letters had ceased. One remittance came six hours after I had got the telegram announcing that he had secured a divorce. His letters were affectionate up to April, 1881, and after that they became cool, sometimes cruel. I never had any idea that he intended seeking a divorce. To-day is the first time I have seen him since we parted on board the steamer."

Morris Slater of New York corroborated Mrs. Nickerson's testimony as to parting on board the steamer, and said that would lead him to believe that Maj. and Mrs. Nickerson were on the most affectionate terms. Dr. Basil Norris, army surgeon and Adj. Gen. Ruggles testified to the social standing of Maj. and Mrs. Nickerson in Washington, and to the absence of anything that would lead them to think that the couple were unhappy in their marital relations. One of the strongest points in favor of Mrs. Nickerson is that while Maj. Nickerson declares in his libel that the alleged desertion took place July 9, 1880, the steamship in which Mrs. Nickerson left did not leave New York until July 10.

Unclassified News Items.

No serious fighting is expected to occur at Tonquin before the middle of July, when the French will be ready to take the offensive.

A preacher named Byerd was tarred and feathered by a mob at Franklin, Neb., for beating his daughter, who had informed her mother of his adulterous relations with other women.

At Fargo, James Murray, aged twenty-nine, yardman in the Northern Pacific yard, in attempting to jump on a freight engine lost his balance and fell across the track, the wheels passing over his body and severing both legs and one arm from the body, also badly bruising his head and killing him instantly. Murray was a single man. He has no relatives living in Fargo, but has a brother at Brainerd, also in the employ of the Northern Pacific. The remains were taken to that point.

The friends of Gen. Warren in Rhode Island announce that they will erect a costly mausoleum to his honor at West Point.

The First Baptist church at Quincy Point, Mass., was thrown into confusion by a fanatic who ran down the aisle and into the pulpit, and threatened his enemies with a piece of lead pipe in his hand. Six men, after a fierce struggle bound him.

Since the disclosures regarding the army poker club the members of that body are credited with having deemed it wise to hold no meetings for the present, at least until everything is quiet again.

D. K. Smith, superintendent of the Northern division of the Manitoba, has resigned, in consequence of having accepted a position with the Union Pacific. The resignation takes effect June 4. H. C. Ives, general manager's assistant, will assume the duties of superintendent for the present, with headquarters at Crookston.

A fund of over \$1,000 has been raised among French Canadians, chiefly liberals, for the widow of De Lorimier, hanged in 1877 for participation in the rebellion.

Alphonso Taft, United States minister to Austria and Hungary, and Eugene Schuyler, United States minister to Greece, Serbia and Roumania, were presented to the sultan yesterday by General Wallace United States minister to Turkey.

George Lee, a woodman, visited the home in Duluth of Miss Mary Anderson, a young lady with whom he has been keeping company the past year, recently, and was refused admittance. He then went to the window and made an ineffectual effort to shoot her.

The body of Elmer Gould has been found in the Floodwood river above Duluth. It is believed that he was drowned six weeks ago, while trying to cross the St. Louis river on a raft.

The negro Frazier, who is serving a life sentence in the Indiana penitentiary for complicity in the Walton murder, has written a so-called confession, in which he seeks to create sympathy for Mrs. Walton, who is also serving a life sentence.

Henry Curtis, the man who murdered Anthony Conly at Chicago, is reported to be in a very dangerous condition. His wound shows little sign of healing, and it is predicted by the hospital authorities that he will not leave the hospital alive.

Hon. F. A. Borer, Le Sueur, just returned from a visit to Creel City, (Devil's Lake) reports new buildings going up just as fast as timber can be got upon the ground. Already this spring between thirty and forty buildings, including a \$6,000 hotel, have been completed, and as many more are in process of construction. Mr. Borer has about determined to make Creel City his future home.

State house architect Buffington has received several bids for placing a sixty-five feet high oval dome of wood, iron or glass upon the new state house, and the contract will probably be awarded the present or next week. It is understood that the dome will be pushed forward to completion during the summer, and that the summit of the same is to be surmounted with a bronze or gold-gilt statue of the Goddess of Liberty.

The trustees of Williams College have received \$50,000 from A. D. German of Albany to found a professorship of natural theology in memory of his deceased son, who was a student in Williams college.

Louis Napoleon, when Emperor, received from the state an allowance of five millions of dollars. President Grevy receives \$240,000.

Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail

Is a good old maxim, but no more reliable than the oft repeated verdict of visitors that

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA,

is the Queen City of a magnificent county and the most beautifully located of the many new and prosperous places of North Dakota. It is the

Permanent County Seat of Griggs County, and, though only a few months old, already has a representation in nearly every branch of business and each man enjoying a profitable trade. Plenty of room for more business houses, mechanics or professional men. Cooperstown is not only the

TERMINUS OF THE S. C. & T. M. R. R., but is also Headquarters thereof. In short, the place is, by virtue of its situation

The Central City of the Central County of North Dakota.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER! THE COMMERCIAL CENTER!
THE FINANCIAL CENTER! THE RAILROAD CENTER!

and the outfitting point of settlers for fifty miles to the North and West. The energetic spirit of Cooperstown's citizens, who in most cases have not yet reached the meridian of life, the singleness of purpose and unity of action in pushing her interests, have resulted in giving her an envious reputation for business thrift even this early in her history.

GRIGGS COUNTY

is the acknowledged Eden for settlers and home-seekers. Its soil is unsurpassed; its drainage the very best; its climate salubrious, and its railway advantages par-excellent. Public land in the county is becoming scarcer every day, yet there are still thousands of opportunities for the landless to get homes.

GREAT STRIDES

toward Metropolitan comforts have been made in Cooperstown and the wandering head of the weary traveler can here find rest and entertainment at an

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOTEL,

erected at a cost of \$21,000. The man who becomes a citizen of Griggs county's thrifty capital can have, without price or waiting, the advantages of

GOOD SCHOOLS AND SPLENDID SOCIETY.

The rapidly growing embryonic city of Cooperstown is surrounded on all sides by the very richest lands in North Dakota. Cooperstown, situated as it is in the very heart of a new and fertile region, must boom to keep pace with the

UNPARALLELED RAPID DEVELOPMENT

of the surrounding country. When you stop and consider the facts you will realize the advantages this new town enjoys. It being the terminus of a railroad, the entire country makes it a

UNIVERSAL TRADING POINT,

a fact demonstrated by the merchants already established and enjoying big trades. Cooperstown is not an experiment but is built on the solid rock of commercial industry. Sound investments can be made in Cooperstown city property or Griggs county farm lands by applying to the

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