

BISMARCK'S NEW BOOM.

It Is Derived from the Final Decision of the Dakota Capital Commission.

Bismarck Gets a Majority of Five, and the Choice is Then Gracefully Made Unanimous.

Interesting Outline of the Last Meeting and Crowning Act of the Commission.

Other Aspiring Towns of the Territory Accept the Result with a Show of Cheerfulness.

THE DOINGS AT FARGO.

THE BALLOTS IN DETAIL.

From the Pioneer Press

Fargo, Special Telegram, June 2.—The interest here was intense this morning and all last night on the capital question. Canvassing continued all night. Gov. Ordway and other prominent men from all parts of the Territory were on hand watching and waiting and taking part in the business. Sometimes it seemed as if one place, other times another, was ahead, according to the wishes of the man who was talking. The commissioners met in Rooms 25 and 26 of the Headquarters hotel this morning, all the members being present, and Alexander Hughes in the chair. After the call to order, the chairman directed the secretary to call the roll for balloting. Seven ballots were taken, all with the same result, as follows:

Scott and McKenzie for Bismarck, Myers, Hughes and Spaulding for Redfield, Belding and De Long for Pierre, Matthews for Huron and Thompson for Mitchell.

After the fifth ballot, Thompson, with Spaulding as a second, moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock. Myers, Belding, Spaulding and Thompson voted yes; Scott, De Long, Hughes, Matthews and McKenzie voted no, and the motion was declared lost. At the end of the seventh ballot Thompson renewed his motion to adjourn, Myers seconding him. Myers, Belding, Hughes, Spaulding and Thompson voted yes; Scott, De Long, Matthews, and McKenzie, no, carrying the motion. The afternoon session was held in Kenney hall, and all were present. The clerk at once called the roll on the ballot for a location, and the following is the vote:

Scott, Belding, De Long and McKenzie voted for Bismarck, Matthews for Huron, Thompson for Huron, Thompson for Mitchell, Myers, Spaulding, and Hughes for Redfield. No choice.

The next vote was:

Hughes, Scott, McKenzie, Belding and De Long for Bismarck; Spaulding and Myers for Redfield; Matthews for Huron, and Thompson for Mitchell. Bismarck was declared chosen. Mr. Thompson moved, and Spaulding seconded him, to make the choice unanimous, and this was carried without dissent. A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken, and after being called to order, Mr. Spaulding offered a series of resolutions. The preamble recites the appointment of the commission, their selection of the ground offered by Bismarck for a capital site, namely the northeast quarter of section 33, town 139, north of range 80 west, and the north half of the north half of section 9, town 138, north of range 80 west. It declares the first piece mentioned as the place on which the capital shall be built, and says:

THE DECIDING RESOLVE.

The same is hereby declared to be the site of the seat of government of said Territory.

Resolved, That the tract of ground this day selected as the site of the capitol building of this Territory, be surveyed and laid out as prescribed by act of the legislature, and that of this tract not to exceed twenty acres shall be set apart as the capitol grounds, and the remainder shall be divided into lots and blocks.

Resolved, That the committee on grounds be authorized to engage the services of a competent surveyor and of such assistants as may be necessary to do the work of laying out the said tract of ground, and the compensation of such surveyor and assistants shall be paid out of the funds under the control of this commission.

Resolved, That the plat of such survey shall be prepared and laid before this commission with all convenient speed.

Resolved, That the chairman of this commission be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be requisite to complete the donations guaranteed to the Territory on behalf of the place selected as the seat of government.

Resolved, That Messrs. Hughes, Spaulding, McKenzie, Belding and Thompson are appointed a building committee and are authorized and instructed to cause to be issued notice to architects asking for plans and specifications for the capitol building, and take such action as may be necessary to secure plans for said building as provided by the law.

The resolution also appoints Messrs. Matthews, DeLong, Myers, Scott and Hughes to plat and lay out the land as the law provides. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of eight to one, Myers voting no. On motion of Mr. Matthews, the salary of Secretary Wheelock was made the same as that of the commissioners—\$6 a day and all expenses. The commission adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. Most of them go homeward tonight, arriving in St. Paul Sunday morning.

PRESIDENT HUGHES' REASONS.

Alexander Hughes, president of the capital commission, and one of the most influential members of that body, in a private conversation with your correspondent said he would answer for his own purity of motives, and believed in the integrity of the other members. Bismarck is, in his opinion, incontestably the best place for the capital. The question of division of the Territory is dead for years at least. The Democrats will have control of congress for years, and their chances for supremacy in the entire machinery of the government seem excellent. If division is out of the question, he further reasons, none of the towns suggested can compare with Bismarck for a moment. It is within forty miles of the geographical center, has a superb agricultural country east, west, north and south of it; it is not in embryo, but an actual town and a live one, and its offer to Dakota was a magnificent one.

"They could well afford to make it," continued Mr. Hughes, "for I believe Bismarck will be a second Omaha. I know the Milwaukee and Northwestern both intend to reach it forthwith, and people don't half appreciate what a paradise the Heart River valley—which lies opposite the town—is; but they have only to see it to do so. Now, look at the other towns. The site offered at Huron was in no wise desirable. The land is low, or most of it, and I doubt if \$100,000 could have been squeezed

out of it. The offering of Pierre was cut up into different lots, only two of which were in any way desirable or likely to prove profitable. To have secured the \$100,000, which the law makes requisite, would have required the most careful kind of financing. Mitchell is a good town, but it is too far south, and about the same objections are valid against it which apply to Yankton. None of the commissioners dare seriously to vote for Ordway. It would be

POLITICAL AND MORAL DEATH.

The Chicago syndicate, who have bought up thousands of acres there, would be credited with the purchase of every one of us—body, mind and soul. Ordway, too, is comparatively close to the 46th parallel, though, as I said, I don't think the question of division need enter all this. It is dead for years to come. The law under which we are working is clearly explicit—I should know, as I framed it—and directs that a site should be chosen with reference to its eligibility for the "whole territory" and the readiness with which it can be reached from any part of Dakota. That Bismarck best fulfills these conditions no one can dispute who will dispassionately and conscientiously examine the map of the territory.

Mr. Hughes was further asked as to what effect the legal proceedings against the commission would have. He laughingly said:

"You are not so foolish as to believe they will amount to anything, are you? Why, they were instituted by the disgruntled Yanktonians solely to frighten the towns which intended to bid. They hoped the commission would not receive any tangible or desirable offers, and would be ridiculous. The game didn't work, as you have seen. I am proud of the Territory. Why, I have in an envelope in my safe offers aggregating fully \$2,000,000, and, as you know, we do not open or consider all the bids. Will other Territories of equal age—or older for that matter—could or would make such liberal bids?"

WHAT OTHERS THINK

Alec McKenzie, who is the hero of the hour, bears his honors meekly and seems rather to dread the ovation which is sure to await him at Bismarck. To his personal influence more than to that of any one man is due the selection of the site. While acknowledging that the result is very gratifying to him personally he insists that when the natural disappointment of unsuccessful towns is abated, the universal verdict will be that Bismarck was the wisest choice possible to make. The selection will put many dollars in his pocket, as he is a large holder of realty in Bismarck, a town in which he has had unbounded faith through good and evil report. He insists with much earnestness that everything has been open and above board in the dealings of the commission, and that Bismarck won on its merits.

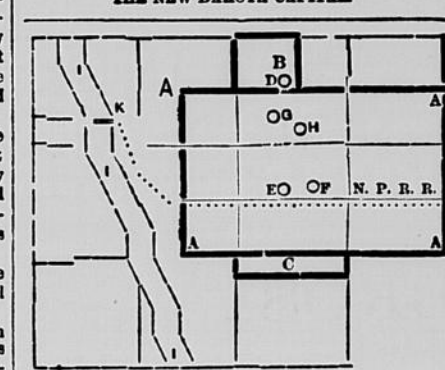
OPINION IN FARGO.

Gov. Ordway does not conceal his satisfaction at the result, and although he may have had other preferences, Pierre or Ordway, for example, his sentiment, "anything to beat my Yankton opposers," has received a pleasant flipp. Roberts, the Fargo capitalist, is not at all tickled, and probably feels as bitterly as Col. Pat Donan, though not as outspoken as the latter who cannot find superlatives strong enough to condemn the commissions in toto and in detail. Walsh and La Moure of the upper country declare themselves satisfied since North Dakota came to the front in great shape, as they express it; while W. F. Steele is, of course, jubilant, the proximity of Bismarck to his town site largely enhancing the value of the latter. Wells of Jamestown was not seen, but is understood to be satisfied, and the same is regarded as the feeling of Touner of Larimore. In fact, few who live north of the forty-sixth parallel have anything derogatory to say of the commissioners' action.

GRASPING THE FORELOCK.

It is regarded as a stroke of good policy, and credited to Alec Hughes, to have taken immediate steps toward the preparation of plans and the exact location of the capital. It is said that as the \$100,000 is immediately available, it is wise to use some of it at once, so that the people will be more readily acquiescent. Of course, there are plentiful charges of bribery and corruption, but none are definite as to persons or amounts, and the commissioners preserve an air of innate rectitude.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE THE NEW DAKOTA CAPITAL.



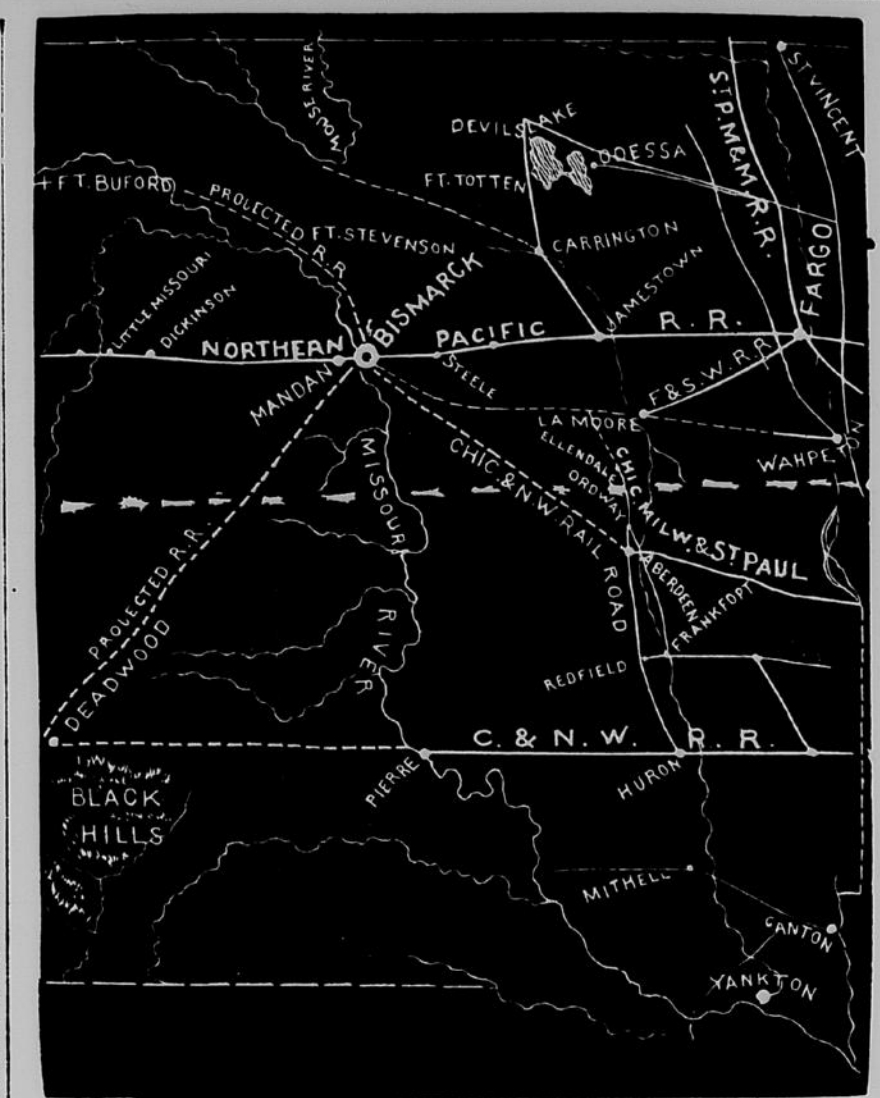
A A A—Boundaries of present city as platted.
B B B—160 acres north, donated to Dakota.
C C C—160 acres south, donated to Dakota.
D D D—Proposed capitol site.
E E E—Railroad depot.
F F F—Sheridan house.
G G G—High school.
H H H—Court house.
I I I—Missouri river.
K K K—Railroad bridge across the Missouri.

THE LOCATION OF THE CITY.

The city of Bismarck is in latitude 46 deg. 18 min. north, longitude 100 deg. 38 min. west. It is on the main line of the Northern Pacific, 469 miles north of west from St. Paul, 147 miles almost due west of Duiuth, 195 miles west of Fargo, 157 miles east of the Montana line, about 450 miles by land north of Yankton, and 223 miles south-east of Fort Buford also by land. The river distances from the two points last named are considerably greater. Fort A. Lincoln is distant five miles by road and ferry, Fort Yates fifty-six, and Fort Stevenson seventy-three, to the north. Almost directly opposite on the western side of the Missouri is the mouth of the Heart river, the crookedest stream to be found and running through one of the most fertile and beautiful valleys on the continent. The country roundabout does not differ materially in general characteristics from that which may be found north on the Missouri as far as Fort Peck and south to Sioux City or Omaha, though the buttes are more marked than they are further south, and the bottoms and uplands more inviting looking. For more than twenty miles east from the town site the ground gradually undulates, some times abruptly, but in general with gradual and readily-cultivable slopes. It is comparatively well watered, Apple creek, which empties into the Missouri five miles below the city, enriching the adjacent territory, in its winding and fertilizing course. In fact the lay of the land impresses all comers exceedingly favorably, and the rolling billows of ground are sometimes felt as a paradise of dead levels of the farther East. Of surrounding timber there is little, the trees being generally cottonwoods on the river bottoms and small willows on the tributary creeks.

THE TOWN ITSELF.

Bismarck is built on what is known as the second bench of the Missouri, and in the town site proper, as now platted, there are about three sections of land, of which one is pretty well built over. Scattered buildings are numer-



The above map shows the territorial position of Bismarck, and also sets down the lines of road which the sanguine believe will be completed in the near future. In addition to the Northern Pacific, already in operation, and the proposed routes of the trunk lines (more fully explained below), is the Bismarck & Black Hills proposed route to Deadwood, and the projected line northwesterly to Fort Buford, to connect, it is further proposed, with the Manitoba extension from the Devil's Lake country. The heavy broken line near the center of the map is meant to represent the much-talked-of forty-sixth parallel. The route of the Milwaukee & St. Paul proposed extension is not given, but it trends northeast from Ellendale, and lies between the Fargo & Southwestern and the Northwestern extension.

ous on the various lots into which the other sections are divided. The 160 acres, marked B in the diagram, has an altitude of fifty to seventy-five feet greater than that of the railway track at the depot. Within its scope are several rounded knolls upon which public buildings can be erected to command an excellent view of the entire surrounding country, the Missouri and its valley included. It is distant less than three-quarters of a mile from the depot, and the town already reaches with buildings and streets its southern edge. Upon twenty acres of this it is probable the capitol building will be located, leaving 140 for sale by the Territory. Land immediately adjacent to this tract was sold last autumn for \$312 per acre, in bulk, subsequently platted and the lots sold at a rate aggregating \$1,000 per acre. It is authoritatively stated that there will be no difficulty in realizing from the sale of this 140 acres the \$300,000 guaranteed the Territory by the Bismarck banks. This being so, Dakota will secure \$400,000 with which to erect public buildings, the added \$100,000 being a cash payment on the part of the city. The 160 acres marked C in the diagram, which is a mile south of the railway depot, in what is known as the first bottom of the Missouri river; in other words the northern grant commands and overlooks the town, the southern one is overlooked by it. The latter quarter section is, of course, not so valuable as the other, but a low estimate of its value, in the aggregate, is given as \$100 per acre, which would make the plat worth an additional \$10,000 to the Territory. As previously stated, there are many handsome brick stores and business blocks in the town, and the court house, which cost \$20,000, was erected in 1880, and is a creditable and handsome structure. The Sheridan house, already referred to, is one of the notable buildings, and the new High school, the site of which is given in the diagram, will prove a great adornment. Many of the residences are handsome and commodious. The 3,000 inhabitants have ten hotels, four churches, two banks, two public halls, one daily and two weekly newspapers, an artesian well, a grain elevator, a flour mill, extensive brick yards, large freight depots, both in the town and at the boat-landing, distant a mile and a half from the center of the city. The Northern Pacific railway runs through the town from east to west, curving north when it nears the river, and through a deep cut reaching the magnificent bridge across the Missouri, which was opened for travel last year. It cost nearly \$1,500,000, has four spans of 400 feet each, and two reversed truss spans of 150 feet each. The approaches and piers are triumphs of modern engineering, and the whole structure is regarded as one of the finest of the kind in existence.

As previously stated, Bismarck's early trade was largely with ranchmen, the forts in Dakota and Montana and through steamer lines. In 1877 the Northwestern Transportation company, opened the road to the Black Hills from Bismarck direct to Deadwood, and ran daily stages for passengers and tri-weekly wagon trains for freight. In 1879 the company removed its stables and stock to Pierre, and the Deadwood road from Bismarck, was practically abandoned. Until the completion of the Northern Pacific railway to Glendive, Bismarck was the shipping point on the river for all the supplies destined to the great Northwest Territory, and it still holds its supremacy, in a steamboat way, among the hinterland towns north of Kansas City. In 1882 a total of 27,481,341 pounds of government and private freight were shipped north from Bismarck, and 14,396,788 from Sioux City to Bismarck. The down stream freight during the year amounted to 3,700,000 pounds, and included wool, buffalo robes, hides, and bullion. The receipts of freight by rail during the year 1882 were 61,092,302 pounds, and in the same period 17,541 passengers landed in the town. As early as 1877, the listed improvements in the way of buildings footed to the handsome valuation of \$140,050. The town, as previously stated, is fast becoming an agricultural center. Land is taken up on the east side of the Missouri as far north as Fort Stevenson, and at Painted Woods, about twenty miles north, are thriving settlements of Scandinavians, Russians and not a few Americans. Many of the farmers have large herds of cattle and sheep, but wheat and oats are the staples, and in 1881 Burleigh county, of which Bismarck is the county seat, took the prize at the Minneapolis exposition as the banner wheat-growing county of the Northwest, the quality of the No. 1 hard being especially and favorably commented upon.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

A PROJECTED NETWORK.

The only railroad at present entering Bismarck is the Northern Pacific, but it will be many months before all the Northwestern trunk lines will extend their roads to the new

Territorial capital. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's track now stops at Aberdeen. Neither place is very distant from Bismarck, and both companies will in all probability soon commence work upon their respective extensions. The Milwaukee & St. Paul has already expressed its intention of doing so, and the Northwestern has all along been decided upon entering the capital if it was located anywhere near either its main or branch lines. The Manitoba has at present no road running in the direction of Bismarck, but should the importance of the city demand it, may be trusted to get there. The Manitoba crosses the Northern Pacific at Wahpeton and Fargo. The forty-three miles of road, which the Manitoba traded out from Wahpeton was transferred to the Northern Pacific in the recent large trade made between these roads. The Northern Pacific has ironed this strip, and intend continuing it either to Lisboa or to La Moure. At either place it will reach the Fargo & Southwestern branch, which, as stated, will be continued into the capital. With the completion of these extensions and new roads, Bismarck will be given rail communication with the whole country, and lay claim to being the railway, as well as the commercial, center of the Territory.

TERRITORIAL OPINIONS.

BISMARCK, Dak., Special Telegram, June 2.—There is great yet undemonstrative rejoicing here to-night over the selection of Bismarck for the capital of Dakota. On every side are heard praises for Alexander McKenzie, member of the commission from Bismarck, who is conceded by all to have been the most untiring worker on the commission. The city has been filled with strangers during the past two days, and many capitalists have invested largely. At least \$500,000 worth of property has changed hands in the past forty-eight hours. It seems to be a settled fact that both the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northwestern will build to Bismarck this year. Superintendent Prior, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, is here, and it is rumored that both roads have secured terminal facilities. The most kindly feeling is expressed for the pioneer line, the Northern Pacific, which the people here regard as a great factor in bringing about this happy result. The future of Bismarck is now unquestioned.

YANKTON, Dak., June 3.—News of the location of the capital did not reach here until a late hour last night and was not publicly known until this morning. Great interest was manifested. Groups of men were here and there on the street discussing the matter. The decision is received with much satisfaction as a rule. It has been considered that Bismarck would be the second choice of most of South Dakota aspirants for the capital, as this would still leave the question of the capital of South Dakota open. Yankton for the most part shared this feeling, though some express fear that the same influence, as they put it, which caused the selection of Bismarck may also prevent division. Of course, Yankton has been almost unanimous in condemning the removal, but the location at Bismarck is considered the best thing that could be now done. When a Yanktonian who has taken great interest in the quo warranto proceedings was asked whether the litigation would be stopped, he replied that he thought not, though the suit would undoubtedly be pressed with less vigor. Another replied that they would be stopped, but such would not be the case had the capital been located in any South Dakota town. Those who have insisted that the removal was a scheme of a syndicate with the governor to locate the capital at Ordway, admit their mistake; but, with a shake of the head which is supposed to have a deep meaning, they assert that Alexander McKenzie is a rascal. Some who have favored the removal look upon the location at Bismarck with a feeling of regret, realizing that, to a great mass of Dakota's population, Bismarck is inaccessible as Yankton.

MANDAN, Dak., June 3.—Gov. Ordway, it is reported to-night, says the location of the capital in Bismarck is an excellent decision and will benefit Mandan and the Northern Pacific country west of here. In his opinion it is the best place and the most central location on the road.

WAHPETON, Dak., Special Telegram, June 3.—The location of the capital at Bismarck, yesterday, is received by our people with almost universal satisfaction. Representative Pyatt of this district says that, next to Wahpeton, Bismarck was his first choice. He thinks that division of the Territory is liable to come sooner, rather than be delayed. J. H. Miller, of the penitentiary board, was in favor of Huron, but thinks Bismarck the next best place.

VALLEY CITY, Special Telegram, June 3.—Public opinion here indorses the action of commissioners in locating the capital at Bismarck. Upon the receipt of the news in this city Mayor Benson was wired to Mayor Raymond of Bismarck the congratulations of the people of Valley City upon the former city's good fortune in securing the capital.

MITCHELL, Dak., Special Telegram, June 2.

—The uncertainty and delay of news on the balloting of the capital commissioners has kept the people of Mitchell in a state of intense excitement all day. Nothing definite was heard till late this evening, when the selection of Bismarck was announced. The citizens, while really disappointed in regard to our own prospects, are better satisfied with the selection of Bismarck than of any other place. Pools were selling here to-day with odds in favor of Bismarck. Mitchell did not notice the capital anywhere and will boom as usual. There is now hope of the capital of Southern Dakota here.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., Special Telegram, June 2.—Bismarck will give good satisfaction to people here. Chamberlain was our first choice and Bismarck next.

ABERDEEN, Dak., June 2.—The location of the capital at Bismarck is the occasion of much surprise here. It was generally thought that it would go to Ordway. This location is looked at with favor, as the expected location at Ordway would injure Aberdeen, and in the future Aberdeen will have a better chance for the capital of the southern part.

HURON, Dak., Special Telegram, June 2.—As far as can be ascertained this evening, the people seem well satisfied with the decision of the capital commission.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., Special Telegram, June 2.—The people of Jamestown seem well satisfied with the decision of the capital commission.

PIERRE, Special Telegram, June 3.—The decision of the capital commission, by which the capital is located at Bismarck, is received by all here with surprise, as it has been understood that North Dakota, in view of the probable division of the Territory, did not ask the capital now. However, the second choice of Pierre was Bismarck, since all believe that the capital should be located on the Missouri river, and the decision just made gives strong indications that the capital for Southern Dakota will be at Pierre.

CANTON, Special Telegram, June 3.—Our people will accept the action of the commission without a vigorous protest, although a South Dakota location would have been preferred. Many are disposed to blame the southern members for not uniting upon a southern location.

GRAND FORKS, Special Telegram, June 3.—Only strong advocates of division are dissatisfied with the location of the capital at Bismarck. A large number are pleased that North Dakota carried off the prize.

Dakota Wheat Lands.

Washington Republican: It is a noticeable fact that about six in every ten of the entries of public lands this year have been made in the Territory of Dakota. Reports from that part of the country indicate that within another year very nearly all of the agricultural lands east of the Missouri river will have been taken up by actual settlers. The reason for this general tendency toward the Dakota country are not generally understood. In spite of climatic disadvantages which make some parts of the Territory disagreeable as places of residence, the Territory is irresistibly attractive to those who want the best and most reliable fields for grain growing. The soil is a rich loam many feet in depth, lying upon a bed of hard clay, which is almost waterproof. During the winter the weather is a constant variation from frost to thaw, so that by spring the soil is filled with a moisture so abundant that wheat will grow and flourish upon it independent of rainfall. Such a thing as a wheat failure has never been known in that part of the country, though frequently since settlement began the summers have been excessively hot and dry. The yield moreover is always large, and most of the farmers after a few seasons have so far prospered that they have been able to hold their grain for a high market. These things have served to draw the bulk of immigration that way in a ratio that is increasing so fast that within a very few months only the low grounds and barren spots, which are few and remain unsettled. Then will come the cutting up of those vast farms which a few years ago astonished the world by their extent and their extraordinary productiveness. These farms served their purpose in advertising the Territory while yet it was young. Their owners will scarce be able to resist the opportunity that must shortly be offered them to sell at prices which will yield them fabulous profits. The next report of the general land office will show that more than two-thirds of all the sales to actual settlers on the public domain this spring and summer have been in the wheat lands of Dakota.

A Dakota Timber Culture Entry.

The acting-commissioner of the general land office to-day rendered a decision in the contested land case of Buell against Connolly and Ayers, involving one of the so-called fraudulent Cameron timber culture entries in the Huron, Dak., land district. The decision cancels the entry of Ayers, on the ground that at the time his entry was made the previous contest of Buell against Connolly was pending, and awards the lands to Buell. In reviewing the case, the acting commissioner says:

It appears from the evidence taken at the trial in November, 1881, that Connolly had no intention of complying with the law, and this he virtually admitted by filing his relinquishment of the entry dated July 10, 1880; but also filed that long prior to that date Connolly had relinquished his entry, to wit, August 2, 1879, under the execution of which was tested by William H. Davenport and George Randall. This relinquishment is executed on the back of the duplicate receipt and only ten days after date of entry. The relinquishment of July 10, 1880, is executed upon a separate printed sheet, which is pasted on the back of the duplicate receipt, thus hiding the first relinquishment from sight, the existence of which was ascertained by soaking the duplicate receipt and second relinquishment in water, and they came apart. Mr. Ayers, in his contest affidavit, dated January 3, 1883, swears positively that Connolly had failed to comply with the law in any particular, and that this entry was one of a series of entries made by John D. Cameron which are all notoriously fraudulent and illegal. It is conceded by both Mr. Buell and Mr. Ayers, and the testimony of Connolly, that the fact that Connolly's entry was fraudulent and illegal and that he did not comply with the law. His entry is accordingly canceled.

An appeal will be made by Mr. Ayers to the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Hinman, commissioner to secure signatures of the Indians to the agreement to cede a portion of the reservation to the government, has obtained the signatures of nine-tenths of the male adults at Red Cloud agency. He did not push his work at Spotted Tail agency, as the Indians have been a couple of months without beef and their hearts are bad. They lost during the winter, 15,000 head of cattle, and are consequently short of meat rations. He anticipates some difficulty at Cheyenne and Brule agency, as white men have been interfering with the work of the commission by prejudicing the Indians against the proposed cession of a portion of their territory.

Deadwood Times: We are now satisfied that we will require no assistance from abroad; we can pull out of this difficulty, and hope soon to be good as new.

Lieut. H. M. Creel is postmaster and W. M. Ferris, assistant, of the Creel City office.

Washburn, McLean county, is erecting a \$10,000 flouring mill.

The route of the proposed Ordway, Frederick & Bismarck road will be from Ordway, Brown county, Dak., to Bismarck, Burleigh county.