

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Dakota Crops.

James Baynes, the Dakota statistical agent for the department of agriculture, makes the following report to Commissioner Loring under date of Aug. 1:

The month of July started in with excessively warm weather; so much so that farmers entertained the gravest fears for their growing wheat; in South Dakota the excessive moisture of the previous month had the effect of tempering the light wind that blew almost constantly, which really made it more refreshing in the breeze, unprotected from the sun, than indoors cut off from the breeze; the thermometer ranged above 100 in the shade for several days. In North Central and North Dakota the heat was even greater, at Jamestown registering 107 in the shade; in addition the ground had become dry, and considerable damage was caused to the growing grain, and at one time it was supposed the crops would be almost a failure, but rains came about the 10th of the month, which caused a marked improvement in the prospects, especially in ground well farmed; but three counties reported crops suffering for want of rain on the 28th of July, namely, Day, Spink and Brown. During the month of July hail storms visited a number of localities throughout the Territory, but were generally confined to narrow limits, and though destructive to the crops of a few farmers, the general average will not be materially changed thereby. The blight is the dreaded enemy of spring wheat in this locality, yet but slight injury has occurred from this cause this year. No damage from insects has been reported.

WHEAT.

The wheat harvest in South Dakota is in full blast; the straw is bright and the heads large, and the crop is even better than the good crop of last year; the berry is plump and full, and indications are that it will largely grade No. 1. In North Dakota the harvest has not yet reached the average, Cass county has the largest area in wheat of any county in the Territory, and reports a prospect of the best yield for two years past. Richland county, the second in acreage, reports good prospects for a better yield than last year. The other counties of large area in North Dakota will fall below the crop of last year. The wheat crop is the bone and sinew of trade in North Dakota, and the farmers, and business men generally, have experienced a great relief in having escaped the threatening aspect of the drought in the early part of July. The promise on the 1st of August is for a yield of about seven-tenths bushels per acre for the whole Territory, which, with the increased acreage, will give a yield of a little over 17,000,000 in the Territory. The average condition is reduced to 96.

CORN AND OTHER GRAINS.

Corn, having been treated to a month of exceptionally favorable weather in the corn belt, has made marked improvement in the condition. The very warm weather in the early part of the month, the moist condition of the ground, and the frequent rains during the month in that section where corn is raised, have contributed in raising the average condition to 87. Bon Homme makes the best report of condition of the corn counties. The stand—on account of poor seed, cold, wet weather and gophers—was not good, but the condition is better than at the same time last year. Oats has made fine progress during the month in South Dakota. It will make a full average crop; it is being harvested now. It is not so good in North Dakota. Barley is a fair yield. Buckwheat is very little raised. Potatoes have improved during the month, and will average 100. Pastures are very good, green, growing and fresh. Hay is somewhat backward, but will yield a good crop. Flax is very good, and will be much better than last year.

The Canton Advocate says that three-fourths of Lincoln county escaped the late hail storm, and the other fourth will yield a half crop.

The fall term of the Presbyterian university, located at Pierre, will commence September 26th.

Grand Forks News: There are no new developments of the Inkster murder. The theory that Sheriff Reinhart killed him is not accepted here by those who knew both men. Reinhart and Inkster were old friends, and it is not believed that either of them could have done anything which could have caused the other to use violence in retaliation. Inkster no doubt lost his life defending his rights against a class of marauders in the Mouse River country. It is claimed that he never went armed, and that he was always on friendly terms with every one who knew him.

Mr. J. F. Wallace of Bismarck, states that Gov. Ordway and the capital commission are making good progress on the new building, which promises to be a good one in every respect, but at the same time no money will be thrown away. The Northern Pacific company is laying tracks to the capital grounds for the prompt delivery of the material required, and Dakota will have a public building which would be creditable to many of the older states.

Statement of business transacted at the United State land office at Bismarck for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883; Homestead, number of entries, 1,414; area, 4,493.38. Timber culture, entries, 1,007; area, 159,566.13. Pre-emption, entries, 127; area, 20,320. Cash entries, 168; area, 5,684.73. Valentine scrip locations, 4; area, 200. Coal entries, 5; area, 431.13. Total number of entries, 3,469; total area, 511,947.75.

Kelly Bros. of Fargo were scorched \$3,000 worth.

Grand Forks will make war upon its scarlet women and tiger-buckers.

Six monster silver bricks were brought to Deadwood from the Florence mill. They averaged over 1,000 ounces each, and represented a run of five days only, or over \$1,100 a day.

The Creelsburg land office was opened last week with Hon. H. W. Lord of Michigan as register, and H. A. O. Whipple of Northfield as receiver.

Mr. Zimmerman of Manitoba will build a \$75,000 saw mill at Grand Forks, a nice bonus having been given him by citizens.

The Kingsbury county fair will be held at De Smet, Sept. 26, 27 and 28.

The old soldiers of Brule county will reunion at Chamberlain, Sept. 20.

The assessed valuation of Minnehaha county is \$2,263,528, an increase of 32 per cent. the past year.

Mr. Wallace, who acted as clerk of the Pennington county court for a year under Judge Moody, has been reappointed by Judge Church for a term of four years.

The Rose Brothers of Lisbon have erected the largest granary in Ransom county on their farm near that town. It has a capacity of 16,000 bushels.

Sioux Falls will expend \$500,000 for building improvements this year. The new buildings and improvements thus far for the year 1883 foot up exactly \$302,350.

Pillsbury & Hulbert's elevator at Cummings, between Grand Forks and Fargo, was burned recently. The elevator was a new one, and steam was turned on in the engine room for the first time a week ago.

Turtle Mountain Indian commissioners

have finished their work and the Indians are to be offered two townships and \$10,000 cash. The Manitoba half-breeds are not to be recognized, and can only secure land like any one else, after becoming citizens of the United States.

At Watertown, one Greer, while intoxicated, ordered a man named Carri to get him a lively rig, and upon his refusal to do so, drew a revolver and fired full in his face, the ball just grazing his cheek and filling his face with powder. Greer was jailed.

A severe hail storm about two miles north of Bath, entirely destroyed the crops of several farmers. The case of Mr. Scharf is particularly distressing. Besides having 160 acres of grain completely ruined by this storm, he recently lost his barn by fire, destroying all his horses, farm machinery, etc.

The steamer Butte, one of the finest boats on the Missouri river, was burned above Fort Peck. She left Bismarck for Benton with a full cargo of general merchandise, which, with the boat is a total loss. The Butte was owned by T. C. Power, Capt. Andy Johnson, James Rees and others, and was valued at \$20,000; fully insured, through the agency of Carroll & Powell, St. Louis. The loss to the cargo has not yet been ascertained. The boat was in charge of Capt. Andy Johnson.

A contract has let to O. R. Mather of Mankato for the erection of the college building at Brookings, and work will be commenced at once.

Miscellany.

From 1785 to 1790 New York city was the capital of the United States and consequently that city was the first capital of the Union under the present constitution. From 1790 to 1800 Philadelphia was the seat of government. From 1800 till the present Washington city has been the capital of the United States.

In 1803 the United States purchased from France for \$15,000,000 all the country west of the Mississippi not occupied by Spain as far north as the British territory and comprising the whole of the present states of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Oregon, the territories of Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming. This territory was known as the Louisiana purchase.

The first steel rail rolled in America was rolled at the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company's works in Chicago, May 25, 1865, eighteen years ago the 25th of last May. The steel rail cost those who made it over half a million dollars in experiments and outlay, and when it was made there was nothing to show for the outlay but that the rail was an established fact. At the time this rail was rolled the Albany and Rensselaer Works at Troy N. Y., and the Wyandotte, Mich., were experimenting with the Bessemer converters in making steel. The steel from which the rail was rolled was made at Wyandotte, and the plant cost \$250,000. The ingot was taken to the North Chicago Mill to be rolled.

The marvelous rapidity with which vegetation develops in Manitoba is mainly due to four special causes. In the first place the weather is wonderfully favorable for the necessities of farming. The spring is nearly always dry, and just about the time the crops are all in, usually the end of May, the wet spells begins, and there are a few weeks of warm, showery weather, such as starts vegetation on the gallop, and one can almost see the grain and grass growing. The second cause is the great fertility of the soil. The third is the larger amount of daylight in that high latitude, the days being about twenty hours long during the summer months. The crops this year promise an extraordinary harvest.

Virginia City, Nev., is 7000 feet above the sea level, and it is difficult to cook meat and vegetables by boiling, as water boils at a low temperature owing to the light atmospheric pressure. There has been a great deal of discussion recently as to the altitude at which human beings can exist. In South America there are towns, such as Potosi, placed as high as the top of Mont Blanc, the inhabitants of which feel no inconvenience. The highest inhabited spot in the world is, however, the Buddhist cloister of Hanie, in Thibet where twenty-one priests live at an altitude of 16,000 feet. The brothers Schiaginweit, when they explored the glaciers of the Ibe Gemin, in the same country, encamped at 21,000 feet, the highest altitude at which an European ever passed the night. Even at the top of Mont Blanc Professor Tyndal's party found it very unpleasant to do this, though the professor himself did not confess to feeling as bad as they. The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest (Himalaya), 29,003 feet, and the condor has been seen winging the blue air 500 feet higher.

Something like \$100,000,000 is spent every summer by American travelers in Europe, the New York Mail thinks. The amount spent every summer at the New Jersey seaside resorts is by no means insignificant. One paper estimates that the season receipts from Long Beach to Long Branch inclusive are not less than \$8,000,000 and the Philadelphia Press thinks \$3,500,000 a low estimate of the receipts from Long Branch to Cape May; so that the 3,000,000 inhabitants of New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn pour out from \$14,000,000 to \$15,000,000 every summer upon a strip of sand less than 200 miles long. The truck farmers of New Jersey have a huge task to supply fruit and vegetables for the multitude of pleasure-seekers, but is a noteworthy fact that the greater part of their produce passes through the New York market on its way to the seaside hotels.

The following ex-governors of Vermont are octogenarians: Hiland Hall, Bennington; Ryland Fletcher, Cavendish; Julius Converse, Woodstock; Paul Dillingham, Waterbury; Frederick Holbrook, Battleboro.

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

COOPER TOWNSITE CO., Cooperstown, D. T.,

Dr. J. M. BURRELL, Sanborn, D. T.

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