

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

NOTE.—The items of news under this head are gleaned from our exchanges and from special telegrams, and are given our readers simply as showing some of the important events now transpiring within the territory. We do not vouch for the truth or falsity of these items or endorse the sentiments they express only in so far as they are in accord with the well-known policy of this paper.

The Conference at Fargo.

The conference called by the mayor of several different cities of North Dakota, to take action in regard to the action of South Dakota in assuming the name of Dakota for the state, was organized to-day. Col. W. D. Plummer, of the Fargo Republican, was elected chairman and E. A. Henderson, of the Dakota Capital, secretary. The following preambles and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of Dakota living south of the forty-sixth parallel of latitude have called a convention of the people of that section only, to meet at Sioux Falls on the 5th day of September, to consider the question of statehood; and

WHEREAS, The promoters of said convention in an aggressive and unauthorized manner are appropriating the name of Dakota, which the people north of the forty-sixth parallel alone have made famous as a trade mark all over the civilized world; therefore be it

Resolved, That a convention of the citizens of that portion of the territory lying north of the forty-sixth parallel be held at Fargo on the 12th day of September, to take definite action in the matter, and to consider any collateral issues regarding statehood that may be presented. And

Resolved, That the representation be the same as at the convention held last year at Grand Forks, with the addition of two delegates from every county organized since then and one delegate from every unorganized county in North Dakota.

There were about thirty representative men present from various portions of the territory, but what is generally termed "The Ring" was conspicuously absent.

A resolution was passed which stated that the sense of the convention was for division. But the appropriation of the name would be better fought to the bitter end. The general statement that wheat from north Dakota had made the territory a grand name and great fame all over the civilized world, and that for a few counties down in the south part to try to steal the emigrative reputation would not only result in a grand kick but it would, if persisted in, bring about an organized effort to defeat their plans. Dakota wheat is a source of fame and all comes from north of the forty-sixth parallel, and south of Dakota seems to be posing in the attitude of plunderer of the fame for selfish and unholy purposes.

Destructive Storm in Dakota.
GRAND FORKS, Dak., Special Telegram, Aug. 20.—The severest storm of the summer swept over a portion of North Dakota early Sunday morning. There is great anxiety here regarding the damage done to crops. From the best sources of information I can say that the damage as a whole is comparatively small; but in places where the cyclone struck with hail the fields are badly hurt. Reports have been received as far west as the Cheyenne river, south of Devil's lake, where hail pounded the crops into the ground, and the damage in the Cheyenne valley is estimated at \$50,000. The storm passed in a northeasterly direction. It was very severe south of Hump lake, and at Mapes and Michigan City, on the western line of the Manitoba road. At Mapes several claim shanties were blown down. North of Larimore the storm again struck hard, and several farmers lost nearly all their crops. Several buildings were blown down there and one or two persons injured. In Gilby and Johnston townships, twenty miles northwest of Grand Forks, hail did considerable damage. The storm appears to have spent itself on reaching the Red river. On the north line of the railroad scarcely any damage was done. No damage was done within twenty miles of Grafton, and no damage south of that place at all. Wild rumors of a terrible devastation are entirely ungrounded. The storm has been severe in places, but, as compared with the acreage sown over which it passed, the damage was very slight.

AROUND LARIMORE.
LARIMORE, Dak., Special Telegram, Aug. 20.—The most serious hail and wind storm that has swept this region for a number of years visited here Sunday morning. It ranged from southwest to northeast and from reports for a distance of over sixty miles, doing great damage. Many farmers near here are ruined, losing from 500 to 600 acres of grain each. John Murphy lost 610 acres, which was estimated a few days ago at an average of nearly forty bushels per acre, and the entire field will be a total loss. Numerous houses and barns were blown down. The loss to this vicinity is placed at over \$70,000. The storm also did great damage in Cheyenne valley, several hundred acres being totally destroyed.

Land Fraud Inquisition.
MITCHELL, Dak., Special Telegram, Aug. 21.—Special Agent James, of the interior department, has had before the United States commissioner an important land fraud case, which has utilized the entire time of the court for six days. Gibbs & Mixer of Miner county are the accused, and charged with the creation of false and fraudulent contests to the number of twenty-five, and presenting the same to the United States land office here. Gibbs' case has been on trial for the past week, and the testimony thus far shows that these parties manufactured during January last fourteen of this kind of papers, and subsequently presented them at the land office, and the desired result was obtained. The government has an accomplice of these parties on the stand, and his statements fully substantiate the charges made in the complaint by the government. Experts corroborate the testimony of witnesses as to the handwriting on the affidavits of contest. The case has been closed by the government. The defense secured adjournment for a few days to prepare their case.

The Territorial Tax.
The board of equalization completed its work of equalizing taxes recently, and the result is far more satisfactory than had been anticipated by the most sanguine believers in the promising con-

dition of Dakota and her financial safety. Notwithstanding the fact that appropriations were made for the construction of large public buildings throughout the territory during the last session of the legislature, the general tax levy is one-fifth of a mill less this year than it was last. This is accounted for by the vast and rapid increase of settlement and the consequent increase of taxable property. The assessed valuation of the territory as returned with the exception of a few counties which have not yet reported, is about \$70,000,000. The assessment made is 3-10 mill for general purposes, and 3-10 mill for the payment of interest on the outstanding bonds. Last year the tax for general purposes was 3-1-2 mills, and 2-10 of a mill for interest on securities. This will show a decrease of 1-10 or one-fifth of a mill in the levy, with the small public debt of \$394,000, and at the end of the year, the territory will have ten magnificent public buildings.—Bismarck Tribune.

Dakota Grain Grades.
The board of grain inspectors for Dakota have adopted the following rules governing the inspection of grain in the Territory of Dakota for the year ending Aug. 1, 1884.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 hard spring wheat—Must be composed mostly of the hard varieties of spring wheat, which must be sound, well cleaned, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 1 spring—Must be cleaned, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 hard spring wheat—Must be sound and reasonably clean, composed mostly of the hardest varieties of spring wheat, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 spring wheat—Must be sound and reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 spring wheat—Shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, not good enough for No. 2, weighing not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel. Rejected spring wheat—Shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit for No. 3. Note—All wheat that is in a heating condition, or too damp to be considered safe for warehousing, or that has any considerable admixture of foreign grain or seeds, or is badly hurt, whatever grade it might otherwise be, is pronounced "condemned." Rice wheat will in no case be inspected higher than rejected. Wheat containing any mixture, however light, of Rice wheat, (sometimes termed "Goose wheat" or "California") is liable to grade rejected, however high it might otherwise grade.

Oats—No. 1 white oats shall be white, clean and bright, and weigh not less than thirty-two pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 white oats must be nearly white, reasonably clean, and weigh not less than twenty-nine pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 white oats shall be mainly white, and not equal to No. 2 white in other respects. No. 2 mixed oats shall include light and dark mixed, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grains, and weigh not less than twenty-nine pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 oats, all merchantable oats unfit for No. 2 shall be graded No. 3. Rejected, all damp, unsound, dirty, or from any other cause unfit for No. 3.

Barley—No. 1 to be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain. No. 2 barley—shall be sound, reasonably plump, reasonably clean, and free from other grain, good matting barley, but may be slightly stained, testing not less than 47 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 barley—shall include straws, discolored, but reasonably sound barley, and fit for malting purposes, weighing not less than 43 pounds to the measured bushel. Rejected barley—Shall include all damp, musty, damaged, or for any cause unfit for malting purposes, or largely mixed with other grain.

Washington Ideas of Admission.
Washington Special.

Another matter of great interest here is the admission of Dakota as a member of the Union—the thirty-ninth state. The proposition will be opposed by the democratic house of representatives unless a territory democratic in politics is admitted at the same time. Democrats do not relish the idea of two additional republican members of the senate which that body would have on the recognition of Dakota. They would admit that, with its abominable polygamy, two democratic plural-wives senators and three democratic votes in the electoral college rather than Dakota should come in alone, either as alone or divided with reference to an additional state now or in the future. They say a great mistake was made in 1876 in the admission of Colorado; that without the three electoral votes of that state it would have been impossible for the republicans to have elected their ticket that year, and the contest may be just as close in 1884 as it was then. At any rate they do not want to give the republicans any advantages. No matter what the wants of Dakota may be, and whether the interests of its people would be best promoted by changing their political condition from that of a territory to a state, they must be punished for being republicans unless some territorial community of democrats can be found who are anxious to assume the duties and responsibilities of statehood. The interests of the party must be cared for in preference to the welfare of the people. They will look to the party first and the country afterward. The question is likely to produce more discussion during the approaching session than the tariff will, for the democrats will handle the tariff question very gingerly. They cannot take any definite action on that without losing votes, and votes are precious, in their estimation, at this time.

Burned to Death.
HURON, Dak., Special Telegram, Aug. 20.—A special to the Leader from Athol, Spink county, gives an account of the burning this afternoon of the residence of Fred Zelltow, living near that town. Mr. Zelltow, with his cousin, Mrs. Dollman, were caught beneath the falling roof while endeavoring to remove the household goods from the building. They were both badly burned. A little four-year-old son of Mrs. Dollman ran into the house after his mother, and, before he could be rescued, was severely burned about the head and face. The recovery of the unfortunate persons is considered very doubtful.

The Spink County Agricultural society will hold its first annual fair at Redfield on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 26, 27, 28.

Byron Smith of Minnesota is making trouble for Sioux Falls people by claiming a part of the town site.

St. Joseph's academy, Fargo, under the care of the Presentation nuns, will open on the first Monday in September.

Alexander McKenzie is trying to negotiate for money with which to build water works in Bismarck.

If the water in the Red river continues to fall at the rate it has lately, when the time comes for shipping wheat by steamer the boats will not be able to get up to Fargo. The water is now lower than it has been since 1869.

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.
Plans Sent on Request. Uniform Prices to All.