

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

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 the items or endorse the sentiments they express only in so far as they are in accord with the well known policy of this paper.

Dakota's Grain Commission.

At a meeting of the board of grain inspectors for Dakota, held on the second day of August, 1883, the following rules governing the inspection of grain in the territory of Dakota for the year ending August 1st, 1884, were adopted:

SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat—Shall be composed mostly of the hard varieties of spring wheat, which must be sound, well cleaned, and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 Spring Wheat—Must be sound, well cleaned, weighing not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Hard Spring Wheat—Must be sound and reasonably clean, composed mostly of the hard varieties of spring wheat, and weigh not less than 57 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 bin burnt, 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.

WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 Winter Wheat—To be pure white winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Winter Wheat—To be pure white winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 Red Winter—To be pure winter wheat, red or red and white mixed, sound plump, and well cleaned, and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Red Winter—To be pure winter wheat, red or red and white mixed, sound and reasonably cleaned, and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Winter—All winter wheat not clean and plump enough for No. 2, weighing not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel.

Rejected Winter—All winter wheat damp, musty, grown, or from any cause so badly damaged as to be unfit for No. 3.

CORN.

No. 1—To be sound, plump, and well cleaned white and yellow.

No. 2—To be dry, reasonably clean, but not plump enough for No. 1.

Rejected—All damp, dirty and otherwise badly damaged.

White Corn—To be white and in all other respects the same as No. 1 corn.

Yellow Corn—To be yellow, and in all other respects same as No. 1 corn.

High mixed corn shall be three quarters yellow, and equal to No. 2 in condition and quality.

OATS.

No. 1 White Oats—Shall be white, clean and bright, and weigh not less than 32 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 White Oats—Must be nearly white, reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 29 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 29 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.

RYE.

No. 1—To be sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2—To be sound, reasonably clean and free from other grain.

Rejected—All damp, musty, dirty or otherwise unfit for No. 2.

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 malting barley, but may be slightly stained, testing not less than 37 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 4 Barley—Shall include shrunk 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 grains.

The Charles W. Thompson, who has been awarded the contract for building the walls and putting under roof the main building of the Dakota capitol building, is the general manager and one of the proprietors of all the coal mines being opened and worked on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. His contract covers the stone-work of the main building. The interior finish, an equally expensive item in the construction, will be let in a separate contract. Thompson is the proprietor, with others, of the brick and Terra Cotta works at Solid Sims, a town fifty

miles west of Bismarck. With the advantage of material at first cost, Thompson was able to underbid the competing contractors. It was not guessed in Bismarck that he thought of bidding.

DAKOTA'S NEW CAPITAL.

Work Upon the New Capitol Building Progressing Rapidly—Willard to Assist in the Corner Stone Laying—Bismarck's Prosperity.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press. C. W. Thompson, general manager of the Northern Pacific coal interests and contractor for the new Dakota capitol at Bismarck, is in the city in company with Alexander McKenzie, treasurer of the capitol commission, and other Bismarck gentlemen. Mr. Thompson is here for the purpose of contracting for lumber and other supplies for the capitol building. He stated to a PIONEER PRESS reporter that he intends to push work upon the building with the greatest energy, employing a force of 300 men, divided into two equal gangs for work day and night. The excavation is already completed and the concrete foundations in. The latter will be sufficiently dry to commence building upon Tuesday, when the superstructure will be begun. Mr. Thompson states that although the contract for the building does not expire until Jan. 1, 1884, he expects to have it all completed before that time. There are 300,000 bricks on the ground already and they are coming in at the rate of 60,000 to 70,000 daily from Simms, and at about the same rate from the local yards. In order to expedite the hauling of material the Northern Pacific has put in a side track to the capitol grounds. The work by night will be done by electric lights, and the lamps have already been shipped at Chicago. Arrangements for the shipping of engines and other machinery have also been made. He expects to lay 100,000 bricks per day until the walls are up. The corner stone of the structure will be laid on the morning of Sept. 5, in the presence of Mr. Willard's party, and Mr. Willard himself will take part in the exercises. Great preparations for the event are being made by the citizens of Bismarck. Arches will be placed over the streets, buildings will be decorated and cannon fired.

DAKOTA COAL.

Referring to the coal interests along the line of the Northern Pacific road, Mr. Thompson said that the quality of the coal improved the farther in the veins are worked. At Simms a new vein had been struck superior to any previously found. A shaft is being sunk and has already gone down 130 feet, within ten feet of the coal vein. At Bozeman a very fine quality of coke for manufacturing purposes could be turned out, and coke ovens will be established there for the purpose of utilizing the slack. Mr. McKenzie, speaking of affairs at Bismarck, says that the growth has been very rapid since the place was selected for the capitol site. Four brick blocks, to cost from \$20,000 to \$60,000 each, are in process of erection, while work upon the penitentiary and high school buildings is progressing rapidly. Real estate has taken a tumble from curb-stone prices, and come down to bed-rock, and he is glad to see it so, although a large land owner himself.

Delegates to the Dakota Constitutional Convention.

The following is a list of delegates elected to the constitutional convention at Sioux Falls, so far as received:

Davison County—A. W. Herz, A. J. Waterhouse, J. C. Tatman and J. M. Pease.

Codington County—A. C. Millate, Gen. William Pierce, R. B. Spicer, Edward Wheeler and H. B. Phillips.

Beadle County—A. B. Melville, C. T. Lane, Charles J. Sheffer and Charles Reed.

Hutchinson County—A. Sheridan Jones, Karl Winter, S. M. Daboll and Mathias Schlimmer.

McCook County—W. S. Brooks, J. E. Rutan and Mr. Terrell.

Hand County—B. R. Howell, Henry Miller, W. N. Brayton and C. E. Coe.

Day County—M. M. Moulton, E. R. Ruggles and J. C. Adams.

Mitchell County—R. E. Pettigrew, Melvin Grisby, B. F. Campbell, W. W. Brookings, John Bippus, Albion Thorne, W. C. Lovering and G. D. Bannister.

Yankton County—John R. Gamble, Hugh J. Campbell, Joseph Ward, George H. Hunt, Bartlett Tripp, C. J. B. Harris and C. E. Brooks.

Moody County—H. M. Williamson, J. E. Whalen, A. P. Allen and C. S. Wellman.

Hughes County—James A. Ward, William S. Wells, Charles J. Haines, W. A. Lichtwainer.

Hyde County—Ed Johnson.

Clay County—J. P. Kidder, E. B. Dawson, J. Kimball and J. R. Winslow.

Kingsbury County—P. Lawrence, K. Lewis, C. McDonald and J. R. Smith.

Bon Homme County—M. J. Dollard, J. L. Turner, C. T. McCoy and E. M. Zaboli.

Douglas County—S. Simpson and Rev. Mr. Callahan.

Brule County—Maj. A. J. Kellam, S. W. Duncan and Mr. Schmidt.

Sully and Potter Counties—J. H. Westover and E. W. Eakin.

Charles Mix County—M. T. Post and A. B. Lucas.

Lawrence County—G. C. Moody, B. C. Canfield, W. H. Parker, Porter Warner, Dolph Edwards, J. A. Gonsolly, T. E. Harvey, A. J. Knight and J. C. Ryan.

Grant County—N. I. Latham, J. C. Elliott, W. T. Barnum and B. P. Murphy.

Fremont County—M. J. Gordon, A. Grant, W. G. Houghton, L. G. Johnson, E. D. Adams, C. C. Holland, A. O. Titus.

Aurora County—S. L. Backet, T. C. Kennelly and Frank P. Baum.

Spink County—A. R. Truax, D. N. Hunt, C. N. Keith and E. W. Foster.

Clark County—S. H. Elrod and Carl G. Sherwood.

Deuel County—E. J. Burridge, P. A. Gatchell and H. B. Managbau.

Hanlin County—J. P. Cheever and John Hayes.

Lake County—Mat Daley, R. R. Wentworth and R. A. Murray.

Miner County—S. H. Bronson, W. W. White and G. R. Farmer.

Buffalo County—E. A. Herman, W. H. Crandall and E. W. Cleveland.

Dakota Territorial News.

By the late cyclone at Belfield nine houses were blown down, among which those of Carl H. Park, R. Montgomery, Rolla Parker and Rev. Stover, whose effects were scattered all over the prairie and have not been recovered.

Crow Dog was resented Dead-tawood, to be hung Jan. 14 next for the murder of Spotted Tail. The date of the execution is fixed so far in the future to enable counsel to take the case to the United States supreme court, where a reversal is confidently expected.

Brown county has an assessed valuation of \$2,266,000.

The Brule county fair is to be held at Kimball, Sept. 12, 13 and 14.

Work has been commenced on a 40,000 bushel elevator at Garry.

Sioux Falls proposes to raise \$500 to secure a soldiers' reunion.

Salem is to have a new \$8,000 hotel, to be finished by Nov. 1.

A few days since James P. Daly was found lying dead by the roadside near Springfield.

A storm last week made Sioux Falls \$2,500 poorer.

Deadwood people have been entertained by various dances given by Ogalallas and Brule Sioux now in the city.

Gov. Ordway has just finished signing the new bonds for the University of South Dakota at Vermillion.

The Presbyterian church at St. Lawrence was dedicated a week ago Sunday. The church cost \$2,000, and was dedicated free from debt.

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.