

Miscellaneous Matters.

Oakland, Cal., is to have cotton mills backed by \$600,000 capital.

Probably the fastest train in America is the afternoon express on the Canada Atlantic railway, which leaves Coteau station at 5.35 and reaches Ottawa, distant 78.4 miles, at 7.09, having made one stop of three minutes at Alexandria. This is almost exactly fifty miles an hour. The fastest train in the world is probably the "Flying Dutchman," which runs without stopping from London to Bristol, a distance of 118 1/4 miles, in just two hours, a rate of fifty-nine and one-eighth miles an hour.

The steamship Ludwig, which sailed from Antwerp, Belgium, for Montreal two months ago, and has not since been heard from, has been given up as lost. There were seventy persons on board, twenty-four of whom were passengers.

Pullman, Ill., the manufacturing suburb of Chicago, has successfully tried a novel system of sewerage. The town is difficult to drain, lying on the prairie without rise or fall and without streams. But sewers were built, emptying into a sunken tank, from which the sewerage was pumped through a twenty-inch main to a farm three miles away. The cost of the system was \$80,000, and the farm returns a profit of \$8,500 a year, or more than 5 per cent. on the investment.

The Burmese would be known anywhere by their fruits, such is the strong and peculiar odor of their favorite varieties. The dorian is particularly bad for the olfactory nerves. Its rind has a most overpowering smell, and in the special steamers which are sent to Mandalay for the use of the king and the palace, the smell of the bad dorian is enough to announce their presence all up the river. Another fruit, called taienthe, is very odorous, and is esteemed highly by the Burmese as an excellent digestive and tonic. From descriptions of its effects upon the person who has been indulging in it, it is probably of greater strength than the combination of rum and onions perceived at some democratic caucuses.

The increase of national wealth in Britain since the time of the Stuarts was fully discussed at the recent meeting of the British association. Public wealth has quadrupled since the date of the battle of Waterloo, and has doubled since the accession of Queen Victoria. Whereas in 1840 the total wealth was £4,030,000,000 sterling, in 1882 it had increased to £8,720,000,000. Computed per inhabitant, in 1812 it was £127, and in 1882 £249. The purchasing power of money had also increased, and also the comparative number of well-to-do people. The probate returns showed that 17 per cent. of the population was above what in 1840 and 31 per cent. in 1877.

The annual report of the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania says: "In all college life athletics have become a very prominent feature. Recognizing both the advantages and dangers of gymnastic exercise, the Board of Trustees has resolved to establish a systematic supervision of physical culture, and has so far agreed with an athletic association of alumni and undergraduates that a goodly lot of ground, with suitable buildings and appliances, will soon be devoted to athletic sports under the careful oversight of an experienced director."

Underlying the bituminous coal and shale beds of Western Pennsylvania there is a porous rock which is charged with petroleum gas. In certain localities it is only necessary to tap this gas reservoir by means of an artesian well in order to secure a supply of ready made highly inflammable fuel. There is quite a strife now going on in Pittsburg for a monopoly of the privilege of distributing this natural gas, through pipes laid in the streets, to points where it may be needed for domestic or manufacturing purposes.

Leachburg, Penn., is a town remarkable for being lighted day and night by a constant stream of burning gas. Some years ago a party desiring to test the territory for oil drilled a well on the Westmoreland side of the river, directly opposite the town, in which no oil was found, but from which an immense flow of gas proceeds, and which is utilized by the proprietors of a rolling mill in the former place. The gas at this well not only furnishes the light and heat for the rolling mill, but the gas from a pipe projecting far above the mill buildings illuminates the whole town. By the use of the gas from this well the company not only lights their works but saves largely in fuel. Besides furnishing lights for the rolling mill it supplies these necessities for a steel and a glass manufactory.

A Monkey Story.

From the Boston Globe.

Some time ago an English lady, who was living at Kingston, Jamaica, took passage on a homeward bound vessel, taking her two months' old infant with her. A large, strong, active monkey which was on board took a violent fancy for the child. The monkey would sit all day long watching the mother as she rocked and fondled the little one, and followed her from place to place. Several times the animal tried, unsuccessfully, to get possession of the baby. One beautiful afternoon a distant sail attracted the attention of all on board, and the captain politely offered his glass to the lady. She placed her baby on the sofa and had just raised the glass to her eye when a cry was heard. Turning quickly she beheld a sailor in pursuit of the monkey, which had grasped the infant firmly with one arm and was nibbling the shrouds. The mother fainted as the animal reached the top of the mainmast. The captain was at his wit's end. He feared if he sent a sailor in pursuit the monkey would drop the baby and escape by leaping from mast to mast. The child, in the meantime, was heard to cry, but the fear that the monkey was hurting it was dispelled by seeing it imitate

the motions of the mother, dandling, soothing and endeavoring to hush it to sleep. After trying in many ways to lure the animal down, the captain finally ordered the men below and concealed himself on deck. In a moment, to his great joy, he saw the monkey carefully descending. Reaching the deck, it looked cautiously around, advanced to the sofa and placed the baby upon it. The captain restored the frightened infant to its mother, who was soon satisfied that her darling had escaped without injury.

TAXES IN GOTHAM.

Who Pay the Large Assessments—Mr Astor's Little Check.

In old times every ward had its tax collector; who was required to give security says a New York letter to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. I well remember the last of this class, old Oliver Cobb, whose bonds reached the enormous sum of \$600,000. He had the first ward, which included Wall street, and hence the security was of corresponding amount. Of late years however the collection has been made in Central office which opens on October 1st. A crowd appeared on opening day, since interest is allowed on all payments made before the close of the month. Chief in the number was John Jacob Astor's clerk, who had a check for \$406,235.26. Reader, only think how rich a man must be to pay a half million for taxes! William H. Vanderbilt paid \$110,000. He is really a richer man than either of the Astors, but his property is chiefly in shares in corporations which pay their own taxes. Hence his bill is comparatively light. This, also, is the reason why Jay Gould pays such a small tax. He invests almost all his immense income in stocks, but has enough real estate to call for a tax of \$15,000. Three women appear among the most prominent taxpayers. One is Miss Kitty Wolfe, the beneficent spinster of Grace church, who is assessed at \$400,000, and therefore pays a tax of \$9,100. Mrs. A. T. Stewart pays a tax of \$11,400 on \$300,000 of personal estate, in addition to thrice that sum in real estate. Her Fifth avenue palace alone is taxed \$11,490, being valued at \$300,000. Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan (widow of our late ex-governor) is assessed at \$1,000,000 in personal estate in which she pays a tax of \$22,900. Personal property is not easily reached, and hence often escapes tax. This is one reason why some capitalists prefer it. They conceal their bonds in some place of safe deposit, and no one is the wiser. The late Moses Taylor, for instance, was assessed at \$1,300,000 personal estate, but after his death the latter was discovered to be ten times greater, and he had thus escaped taxation.

The entire assessment roll of real and personal property is \$1,275,000,000, and the gain since last year is \$43,000,000.00. During the past ten years the valuation of real estate has increased \$249,000,000, which is more than the entire increase during the first 225 years of the city's existence. This fact shows that New York is growing now more rapidly than ever. The life insurance capital alone is \$330,000,000 and the immensity of the gas business is shown by the fact that the nine companies are assessed at \$5,000,000. The value of unsexed church property is \$40,000,000, but this does not include Trinity estate, whose taxes are paid by tenants. The number of taxpayers diminishes as wealth accumulates, and the big fish eat up the little ones in that specialty as well as in everything else. The Astors are constantly buying real estate, while Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and the Vanderbilts are accumulating personal property for its grand commercial structures, but the same tendencies to high cost is found in the dwellings of the aristocracy. William H. Vanderbilt's palace is valued by the assessors at \$750,000 and Mrs. A. T. Stewart's at a half million. The former pays a tax of \$17,175, while the tax on Mrs. Stewart's palace is \$11,450. Some people would think the above mentioned sums would be sufficient if they were merely rent, but to make Mrs. Stewart's house a paying investment it should rent for \$50,000 a year. The valuation of hotels may be inferred from the fact that the Astor house is put down at \$1,000,000, while the Fifth avenue is placed at \$2,000,000—all at 60 per cent. valuation.

Gotham's Early Millionaires.

The only millionaires in New York City thirty-seven years ago were the following: John Jacob Astor, \$25,000,000; William B. Astor, \$5,000,000; Henry Brevoort, Jr., \$1,000,000; Jonathan Hunt, \$1,500,000; James Lenox, \$3,000,000; Peter Lorillard, \$1,600,000; Isaac Packer, \$1,000,000; estate of H. Pierpont, \$1,000,000; estate of Peter Schermerhorn, \$1,250,000; Peter G. Stuyvesant, \$1,500,000; estate of L. Salles, \$1,200,000; Stephen Whitney, \$3,500,000; estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, \$10,000,000; James Boorman, \$1,000,000; Isaac Bronson's estate, \$1,500,000, and Peter Harmony, \$1,500,000. Cornelius Vanderbilt was put down as worth \$750,000; Harper & Brothers, \$500,000, and A. T. Stewart \$500,000.

Meat Eating in Paris.

According to a report published by the French Minister of agriculture the consumption of butcher's meat in Paris during 1881 aggregated 331,483,652 pounds, and in 1882 335,980,761. During 1882 there were consumed in the department of the Seine 10,326 horses, 34 mules and 340 asses, forming a total of 3,985,620 pounds, of which two-thirds were converted into sausages. The first fact of importance to notice is the progressive consumption of butcher's meat, evidencing on the whole that the Paris population are augmenting their material comforts. The second fact to which the attention of the Parisian functionaries should be drawn is the inconsistency of proscribing American pork in consequence of alleged unhealthy tendencies and yet permitting the consumption of horses, mules and asses neatly done up in sausages.

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.,

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

Plans Sent on Request. Uniform Prices to All.