

NORTH DAKOTA.

THE BILL CREATING A TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 1.—Senator Cameron's bill for the organization of the territory of North Dakota provides that:

That portion of the Territory of Dakota commencing at a point on the Red River of the North where the 49th deg. of north latitude crosses the same, thence south along the west boundary line of the State of Minnesota to the 46th deg. of north latitude; thence west along said 46th deg. of north latitude to the eastern boundary line of the Territory of Montana, thence north along said boundary line to the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, thence east along said degree to the place of beginning, be organized into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of North Dakota.

After the usual provisions for the organization of the new territory, including a legislative council of fifteen members and a house of representatives of thirty members, supreme court, district court, probate courts and justices of the peace, it is provided that—

All laws passed by the legislative assembly and government of said Territory of North Dakota shall be valid and binding, without being submitted to congress for its approval; that the government of said Territory of North Dakota shall have power to call the legislative assembly together by proclamation on an extraordinary occasion at any time after presenting the reasons therefor to the president of the United States, and his approval thereof having been duly given. It is also provided that all suits, process or proceedings, civil or criminal, and all indictments and criminal proceedings which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts of the Territory of North Dakota within the limits of said Territory of North Dakota when this act shall take effect, shall be transferred, to be heard, tried, prosecuted and determined in the district courts hereby established, which may include the counties or districts where any such proceedings may be pending. All bonds, recognizances and obligations of any kind whatsoever, valid under existing law of said Territory of North Dakota, shall be valid under this act, and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws in force within said limits may be re-covered, the same as the laws which have been under the laws in force in the Territory of Dakota at the time this act shall go into operation. That all suits and actions which have been removed from any district court held within said limits by appeal or otherwise to the supreme court of the Territory of North Dakota, and which shall be undetermined there at the time this act shall go into operation, shall be certified by the clerk of the supreme court and transferred to the supreme court created by this act, there to be proceeded with to final determination in the same manner that they might have been in the supreme court of the Territory of North Dakota. Provision is made that immediately upon the taking effect of this act, the counties of Campbell, Walworth, Potter, Foulk, Edmunds, McPherson, Brown, Spink, Clark, Day, Coddington, Grant, and the Sisseton and Wapeton Indian reservations in the Territory of North Dakota, and all that portion of said territory between the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude and the seventh standard parallel lying east of the Missouri river, shall constitute the

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

said territory until changed or altered by the legislative assembly of said Territory of North Dakota, and the district courts in the various counties and subdivisions in said district shall be and remain as now or may hereafter be provided by law and the counties of the union, Clay, Turner, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody Lake, Kingsbury, Hamlin and Deuel, shall constitute the Fourth judicial district of the Territory, and the district court for said district exercising the jurisdiction of circuit and district courts of the United States for said district shall be held at Sioux Falls at the times fixed by the laws of said territory, for the general terms of court in said county of Minnehaha and the jurisdiction of the district court of the Fourth judicial district in all cases arising under the constitutions of the United States, shall extend over, and include as a part thereof, the counties of Clark, Coddington, Grant, Day, and all that portion of the Sisseton and Wapeton reservation south of the 46th parallel of north latitude, and all that portion of said territory north of said reservation and said county of Day, and the jurisdiction of the district court of the Second judicial district of the Territory of North Dakota, in all cases arising under the constitution of the United States, shall extend over and include as a part thereof the counties of Brown, Spink, Faulk, Edmunds, McPherson, Campbell, Walworth, and Potter, and all that portion of said territory lying north of said counties of Campbell, McPherson, and Brown until altered or changed by the legislative assembly of said Territory of North Dakota, and all suits, actions and proceedings, and attachments now pending or commenced in the Second judicial district of North Dakota, as is now constituted by the laws of the Territory of North Dakota, shall not abate, but shall be heard, tried and determined in the district court of said Second judicial district. The chief justice of the Territory of North Dakota and auditor and treasurer of said territory, or any two of them, are required to meet at the capital of said territory within sixty days after the taking effect of this act, and to reappoint the members of the council and house of representatives of said territory upon the basis of the vote for delegate in congress for the year 1882, as near as may be, as shown by the official returns of the election of that year and when such reappointment is completed they shall forthwith file their report on the same with the secretary of the said territory, and within ten days thereafter the governor of said territory shall issue such proclamation for an election of such members of the legislature, so apportioned as aforesaid, specifying in said proclamation the apportionment so made to the different sections, and which election shall be held at the time and place as provided by law, and the returns thereof canvassed as provided by the laws of said Territory of North Dakota.

Fort Hale Abandoned.

The request of Gen. Terry for authority to withdraw the garrison from Fort Hale, Dak., and abandon it as a military post, has been granted by the secretary of war, and orders have been issued directing that such abandonment take place on the 1st of May next. Nothing definite is yet known touching the disposition of the building, but the secretary of the interior has been notified that the post is no longer required for military purposes, and if desired the buildings will be turned over to the officers of the Indian department. Otherwise they will be sold at public sale. This post is situated on the Missouri river near Chamberlain, Dak., and in the immediate vicinity of the Crow Creek Indian agency. It has been occupied as a military station for more than twenty years, its garrison varying in strength from two to four companies of infantry. At present it is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, under command of Maj. Frederick Mears. The extension of the railroad to the Missouri river, and the consequent influx of a large number of settlers into that section, have rendered the presence of troops at Fort Hale no longer necessary and are the chief reasons for its abandonment.

Senator Cameron of Wisconsin has introduced a bill to create the Territory of North Dakota.

Landell & Tellington, general hardware dealers at Sharon, Wis., have failed.

Ole Doken of Sacred Heart was married recently to Aubior Gulickson, aged fifty-four years.

P. M. Cornwall of Yankton, during a recent bitter cold night, turned his wife and child out of doors. Cornwall was arrested.

The price of saloon licences in Brookings is \$1,000.

Too Late.

To all who have ever felt remorse, the mere thought of it should be caution enough against breaking the laws of duty and right conduct. But thousands who are uninfluenced by higher moral restraints rush into wrong doing without thinking of the self-reproach and punishment that are sure to come. The following contains a lesson to hot-headed youth who are in danger of breaking their mothers' hearts by disobedience or hasty, unfilial words:

They were sitting in the waiting-room of a depot together—the dapper little man who looked as though he might be a commercial traveller, and the great rough fellow whose cowhide boots shaggy garments and broad, brown Mexican hat told that he was fresh from some semi-civilized region of the west. The westerner sat looking out of the window upon the dreary confusion of tracks, switches, frogs and snorting freight engines. Just at that moment he seemed like a man without a friend in the world, and out of pure sympathy the commercial traveller attempted to strike up a conversation.

"Got long to wait?" he asked, in a friendly tone.

"Bout an hour," was the short answer.

"Going far?"

"Nigh onto a hundred miles back in the kentry."

"Yes, where?"

"Stranger, I'm going home. Home."

"So! Been away long?"

"Bout ten years."

"Ten years, and now you are going home! Well, that's pleasant. I know I'm only away about a month at a time, yet when I come back, I'm as happy as a gosling in a sun-shower. Fact; you wouldn't think I'm sentimental, yet when I'm on my way home, the cars never seem to go fast enough, and I can't think of anything but home, home, all the time I'm there. My! I'd like to be in your shoes for a short time, just to feel how happy you must be! Folks all well, I suppose?"

"Stranger, I'm going back to my mother's funeral. It's ten year, ten long, long year, since I saw her last, and then I went away saying I never wanted to see her again. I did that to my mother. But I was not much more than a boy then, and I didn't know what I was doing. It was my mother, but I'm not to be blamed too harshly."

"And after I went away I never sent a letter home—not one, but I always meant to. She used to write me such heart-breaking letters that I, great rough miner as I was, couldn't keep the tears back. You see, I didn't write because I was always—a-thinking that I would strike rich, and then I would go home and just show the old folks what money and ease was; but—but—stranger, I put it off too long. I was going home next week. I was going to surprise 'em, and I had enough money to make their old age comfortable; but, stranger, she went home before I did."

And he wiped his horny, sunbrowned hand across his eyes. There was silence for a few minutes, then he continued:

"Don't think worse of me for that, stranger; I may be a man grown, but somehow I can't keep tears out of my eyes. They will come. You see, I was the youngest. I was the baby, her boy she used to call me; and when I grew up I wanted to see the world, to see life. But she wanted me to stay at home, and I was hot-headed—and I went away. But I always dreamed of coming back, and here, when I was ready, it was too late, too late. Ah, stranger! I can't help it," and the returning miner bowed his head on his hands and was silent.

But the other said nothing. There was a lump in his throat that prevented, and he looked toward the window under pretence of wiping his forehead with his handkerchief, but it was only to conceal the moisture that came unbidden in his eyes.—Texas Siftings.

Alcohol, and the Heart-Beats.

As a rule it will do well to let the process of life in our bodies go on without noticing it, for doubtless it would make us very nervous to have the internal machinery in motion before our eyes. But to prevent people from abusing that delicate machinery, it often becomes necessary to show it; and if a person addicted to wrong indulgence is made "nervous" by the sight, it may save him from being something far worse.

Dr. N. B. Richardson, of London, the noted physician, says he was recently able to convey a considerable amount of conviction to an intelligent scholar by a simple experiment. The scholar was singing the praises of the "Ruddy Bumper," and saying, he could not get through the day, without it, when Dr. Richardson said to him,—

"Will you be good enough to feel my pulse as I stand here?"

He did so. I said, "Count it carefully; what does it say?"

"Your pulse says seventy-four."

I then sat down in a chair and asked him to count it again. He did so, and said, "Your pulse has gone down to seventy."

I then lay down on the lounge, and said,—

"Will you take it again?"

"He replied, "Why, its only sixty-four; what an extraordinary thing!"

I then said, "When you lie down at night, that is the way nature gives your heart rest. You know nothing about it, but that beating organ is resting to that extent, and when you reckon it up, it is a great deal of rest, because in lying down the heart is doing ten strokes less a minute. Multiply that by sixty and it is six hundred; multiply it by eight hours, and within a fraction it is five thousand strokes different; and as the heart is throwing six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of thirty thousand ounces of lifting during the night."

"When I lie down at night without any alcohol, that is the rest my heart gets. But when you take your wine or grog you do not allow that rest, for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes, and instead of getting this rest you put on something like fifteen thousand extra strokes, and the result is you rise up very seedy and unfit for the next day's work till you have taken a little more of the ruddy bumper which you say is the soul of a man be- low."

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, Sarborn, D. T.
Plans sent on Request. Uniform Prices to All.