

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

The Casselton Reporter claims that the center of stockdom has moved from Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming to Montana and Dakota.

The Hoskins Lake, McIntosh county, neighborhood is being rapidly populated by settlers; hundreds of choice claims still selling at \$1.25 per acre.

The Little Falls & Dakota extension to a point on the Union Pacific, will commence at Brown's Valley in the early spring. The Brown's Valley branch is now operated by the Manitoba

A gentleman who visited St. Steven's mission, near Le Beau, a few days since, was informed by the Rev. Henry Swift, the pastor in charge, that many of the Indians were absent, ostensibly on a hunting expedition, but said that in reality they were selecting homesteads in the coal region of the reservation.

Branhall, a new proposed station on the Northwestern, six miles west of Ree Heights, has been established by circular dated Oct. 4, and issued from the traffic department of the Omaha.

The Bismarck penitentiary has been completed according to contract, and the same turned over and accepted by the directors.

William D. Hull of Sanborn, was fatally injured by a runaway team, dying soon after.

The county seat question was settled permanently in favor of Chamberlain, and all the cases dismissed or thrown out of court.

An incendiary attempt to burn the Western house, at Bismarck, damaged the building to the extent of \$1,000.

Mr. Shultz, Crystal Lake township, lost his residence, barn, grain, hay and in fact everything he had, by a prairie fire. He barely saved his family.

Parker grain buyers have bought 20,000 bushels of flax already this season, and have paid out over \$20,000 to the farmers for that seed alone.

W. H. Ingalls, originally from West Point, N. Y., later of Clear Lake, Iowa, who was a member of Acacia Masonic lodge of Grand Forks, died of heart disease in the latter city.

Mike McLaughlin is in jail at Sioux Falls, charged with raising a check for \$9.17 to \$90.17.

George Hills, late cashier at the Sioux City & Pacific office, was arrested at Vermillion, and taken to Sioux City, charged with embezzlement.

Eden is being populated at the rate of nine babies a week.

Wm. D. Hull was killed by a runaway team at Sanborn.

E. Stiles was convicted at Chamberlain, for purchasing stolen property and harboring thieves and Judge Edgerton sentenced him for three years at the territorial penitentiary at Sioux Falls. Young Mason was convicted and given one year for horse stealing.

The Dakota extension of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern is rapidly nearing completion. Track is now being laid at the rate of two miles a day. It is expected that the track-layers will reach Clear Lake, by Nov. 1, and Watertown by the middle of the month.

The district court at Deadwood granted a temporary injunction against the treasurer of Custer county restraining the collections of \$5,000 taxes from the Shiedley cattle company.

The Father De Smet Consolidated Mining company paid their 37th dividend, one of 20 cents a share, aggregating \$20,000. Total of nine dividends this year \$180,000, or \$1.80 per share.

Before Judge Edgerton, at Yankton, result was reached on the motion for a new trial in the cases of E. E. Carpenter and W. D. Russell, convicted in the United States court for conspiracy in the issuance of fraudulent surveyors' scrip. The judge denied the motion for a new trial, and fixed the 18th of October as the day for sentencing the convicted parties. An appeal from this ruling has been taken to the supreme court of the territory, and it is probable that judgment will be suspended pending the decision of that tribunal.

Wesley McLeod, a former policeman of Sioux Falls, attempted suicide by shooting himself at Alphina.

Doc Bently was sentenced for six months in the Sioux Falls penitentiary for stealing wheat at Redfield.

A young lady by the name of Miss Nellie Knapp, formerly known as Miss Meeker, who has been holding down a claim near Canning during the past summer, applied for a certificate to teach of the superintendent, and was in this city about a week ago to take the required examination. She subsequently returned to her boarding house in Canning, and a number of the married ladies in that town became jealous, and informed her that unless she left town they would tar and feather her. She has disappeared, and a reward of \$50 is offered for news of her whereabouts. She has always borne a good reputation, and much indignation is felt against her persecutors.

SOUTH DAKOTA METHODISTS.

Appointments for the Year.

Mitchell, Dak., Special Telegram, Oct. 13.—In the mission conference this morning, after some minor business was transacted, the committee on education handed in its final report, which was adopted. The report is a lengthy document. That part referring to the Mitchell and Ordway educational institute is substantially as follows: As Mitchell and Ordway have not actually fulfilled the promises made to the conference one year ago, the time for making good the pledges is extended one year from date, and until the pledges are made good, no debts for the benefit of either institution shall be assumed by the conference; also, that a commission of nine be appointed by the bishop to investigate the new proposition made by Mitchell, and to determine if the property now offered is equal in value to that pledged one year ago. The commission shall also proceed to form a new charter, and appoint incorporators subject to the approval of Bishops Foss and Andrews; this new corporation to assume no debts of any preceding corporation. It is further resolved, that if the commission shall at any time within six months, complete the incorporation and receive from Mitchell property equal in value to that offered in 1888, then the university shall be decided under the patronage of the Dakota mission. This act of the conference virtually settled the educational question within bounds, as the Mitchell property can be transferred to the new incorporation at any time, is valued at \$120,000, or \$20,000 more than that offered in 1888, and it is confidently expected on the part of Mitchell to make the transfer at once and set the university in motion within thirty days. In commemoration of the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Superintendent I. N. Pardee, Bishop Andrews, in behalf of the conference, presented Dr. and Mrs. Pardee an elegant silver water service, and gave a resolution in memory of Bishop Simpson was presented, on which the conference was addressed by Bishop Andrews, Superintendent Pardee and Presiding Elder Hartson. The bishop gave the parting address in a charge to the conference. The next session is to be held at Blunt.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made for the ensuing year: Mitchell District—T. N. Pardee, presiding elder; Alexandria, H. T. Curt; Bijon Hills, James Treemath; Bridgewater, J. G. Campbell; Buffalo county, C. W. Garlock; Chamberlain, to be supplied; Charles Mix, G. H. Switz; Douglas county, C. D. Greathart; Fairview, to be supplied; Kimball and White Lake, E. W. Saxe; Lecher and Pleasant Valley, L. E. Daniels; Mitchell circuit, W. A. H. Miller; Plankinton, Bliss; Mount Vernon, L. W. Miller; Plankinton, William V. Vivian; Plankinton circuit, C. D. Clark; Wolsley and Westington, S. A. French; Woonsocket, S. W. Adams.

Yankton District—Hartson, presiding elder; Harrisford, D. T. Hutchinson; Centerville, O. A. Harple; Canton, D. W. Chamberlain; Elk Point, L. Bradford; Gaville, J. A. Sparks; Hartford, J. E. Norville; Lennox, D. Reiback; Lodi, M. E. Nichols; Montrose, J. H. Jenkins; Parker, T. A. Burdick; Palisades, W. T. Hart; Richland, L. B. Wells; Salem, to be supplied; Sioux Falls, A. Jamison; Springfield, G. J. Irwin; Scotland, to be supplied; Sisseton, Hughes; Vermillion, G. R. Oaks; Yankton, A. R. Boggs.

Huron District—William Fielder, presiding elder; Aurora, P. L. Hooker; Brookings, Edwin A. Craven; Castlewood, Clark; Elk Point, F. Kemper; Dell Rapids, F. H. Walker; Doland and Frankfort, T. S. Fowler; Diana and Garbage, to be supplied; Egan and Colman, R. M. Winmill; Platteau, A. E. Burrows; Gary, James Rowe; Henry and Dixon, H. M. Spurgeon; Howard, George Neville; Huron, A. D. Adkinson; Huron circuit, St. Clair, Irongott, F. H. Wheeler; Lake Byron, to be supplied; Madison, J. E. Thompson; Mills Circuit, H. Locke; Midland and Besmet, J. C. Sheiland; Yola, J. W. Bible; Watertown, A. D. Traveller; Waverly, W. S. Taylor; Winthrop, J. W. Potter.

Ordway District—William McCready, presiding elder; Aberdeen, S. F. Brown; Alpena, Bush; Ashton and Northville, W. H. Matson; Altoona, J. S. Akers; Andover, G. S. Sack; Blunt, E. Hoskin; Big Horn City, J. H. Moore; Clifton, to be supplied; Detroit, W. F. Minty; Ellendale, J. W. Bell; Fort City, O. H. Sprout; Highmore and Harold, J. W. Scott; Howell, D. Barker; Ipswich, to be supplied; Lagrange, T. S. Hunt; La-bean, to be supplied; Lafoon, H. C. Knox; Loda, to be supplied; Milbank, G. B. Seymour; Monticello, J. B. Loompall; Ordway, G. C. Clark; J. Jones; Pierre, W. H. Sellick; Port Emma, J. B. Toucette; Redfield and Crandon, A. McClintock; St. Lawrence and Miller, O. S. Bastord; Westington Springs, W. D. Luther; Wilnot and Webster, to be supplied.

Current Notes.

Legislators are pretty much the same the world over. During the recent session of the French Assembly the members drank 2,000 quarts of beer, 500 quarts of brandy, and 3,000 quarts of "miscellaneous" drinks. It is a suggestive fact that the debates of the assembly have recently been especially violent and acrimonious.

Utah has three gold mines which are yielding more with less noise than any other three mines in the country. One of them has the best record of any mine in the United States, except the Eureka Consolidated. It has never levied an assessment and has paid \$5,000,000 in dividends.

Last year the women of the United States gave \$600,000 toward Christianizing the heathen. Of this large sum Presbyterian women gave \$200,000; Baptist women, \$158,000; Congregational women, \$130,000; Northern Methodist women, \$108,000; and Southern Methodist women over 25,000.

The reason that China with its sewer-laden rivers and its river population is never afflicted with cholera is the tea-drinking habits of the people. They boil all their water, and take it hot before it has time to cool and receive any fresh supplies of disease germs.

The president of a Cleveland horse railroad company says he has tried the electrical system on a portion of his line and is satisfied with its practical success. He estimates that with an expenditure of \$150,000 for the plant—engines, boilers, dynamos, motors and conduits—a saving of over \$50,000 a year can be effected over the present cost of operation by horses, besides securing to the company and the public the benefit of rapid transit. The one car now in operation runs on schedule time, but it can be driven at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

The average Parisian kitchen is about 5 feet wide and 9 long, with one window opening into a dismal yard 9 feet square. Along the wall runs an iron-edged table 4 or 5 feet long and about 2 feet wide. In this table are cut from four to six square holes, and underneath runs a shelf of stone or iron of just the same size as the table itself. The space between this shelf and the table is closed in front by iron doors. This block placed against the wall bears the general name of fourneau, and, with the exception of roasting, it is on this block that all the cooking is done. There is the greatest possible economy in fuel.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Reasons Why They Should and Will be Elected—Campaign Notes, Speeches, etc.

Cleveland Investigated and Found Wanting.

At a recent meeting of the Young Men's Republican club of New York, a subcommittee was appointed to investigate the public record of Gov. Cleveland, and to report its conclusions. In its report, which was immediately adopted by the executive committee, says:

We have given a thorough and searching examination of his course as governor, and we have been constrained to conclude that although he has given his executive sanction to certain reformatory measures of considerable importance, yet his failure to approve measures of still greater and far more reaching interest, when presented to him in the form of actual legislation, together with the unsatisfactory and often flimsy reasons given in explanations of his course, as well as his approval of certain measures not only questionable, but actually pernicious, prove clearly and unmistakably that he has not always been governed by a purpose single to the rights of the people, but has frequently permitted the pressure of politicians and the desire to advance his own political fortunes to triumph over the interests of reform.

In regard to the tenure of office bill the report says: When the bill was amended and passed in the assembly providing that the term of any commissioner or head of department should expire with that of the mayor appointing him, Gov. Cleveland, to the disappointment and chagrin of every true friend of reform, and regardless of pledges heretofore made, refused to sign the bill. The governor's reasons for his course are disingenuous in the extreme. The bill, at the time of its passage, was the commissioner of public works and the corporation counsel. The incumbent of the former was, and still is, Hubert O. Thompson, the boss or leader of the county Democracy. It is safe to say that Gov. Cleveland could never have been nominated without the influence of Hubert O. Thompson.

The subcommittee recites the charges made by the assembly investigating committee against Sheriff Davidson, and says:

These charges were so important to the people of New York that the governor should have passed upon them in one way or another in the three months that have elapsed since they were submitted to him. The governor's failure to act shows that he lacks a high sense of duty to the people. It should acquit the sheriff, but would bring down on him the indignation of an outraged public; if he should remove Sheriff Davidson, who is the acknowledged leader of Irving hall, he would lose the support of that organization.

The report reviews the governor's course upon the five-cent fare bill, the merchants' lien bill and others, and his letter of acceptance, and concludes as follows: In view of the above facts, your subcommittee is forced to the conclusion that neither by experience, ability, nor character, is Gov. Cleveland fitted for the presidency nor entitled to the support of independent and conscientious voters.

What the Republican Policy Has Done for the West.

The following speech by James G. Blaine at Massillon, Ohio, on the 8th inst:

Men of Ohio—In a procession of our political opponents at Youngstown, recently, there appeared a man and woman in rags and apparent wretchedness bearing the inscription: "This is what protection has done for us." [Derisive laugh.] This was intended to typify and denounce the results of protection in Ohio. I want to present the other side of the picture.

In Ohio to-day there are 21,000 manufacturing establishments; they cost \$300,000,000 and they turn out annually a product worth three hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Out of the results of that investment and that product, I observe a great many people in Ohio who are not in rags and not in wretchedness. Laughter and great cheering. Thirty-five or forty years ago the entire western country was called upon as an agricultural community to oppose the protective tariff, because it unjustly favored the manufacturer of the east. Since then the manufacturing industries of the country have traveled westward until Ohio has become one of the largest manufacturing states in the Union, and combining great manufacturing interest, she presents all the elements of comfort and material progress. Steadily, as the agricultural states become settled, manufacturers follow. Indiana and Illinois and Michigan are coming on rapidly after Ohio, Iowa, Kansas and

MINNESOTA WILL COME ALONG.

In due time, the result being that the protective policy now upheld by the Republican party operates so as to carry manufacturing into every state, and ultimately into every county in the Union. It never was designed that one part of the country should be permanently agricultural and others manufacturing, but it was designed that agricultural and manufacturing interests should go hand in hand [cheers], and wherever they do go hand in hand you have thrift, progress and happiness. [Renewed cheering.] If this industrial system, which combines the highest elements of human prosperity by uniting the agricultural and the manufacturing interests, is worth preserving, you should not forget that our political opponents have never taken action in the last forty or more years to repeal the tariff, when they had the power—in congress, either to repeal the protective tariff if one existed, or to try to repeal it, or to prevent the enactment of such, so that the assertion that the protective tariff hinders the development of the commerce of the country is not only disproved by the facts, but directly the contrary is true; for agriculture and manufacturing go hand in hand, and were designed to go hand in hand. They are the triple cords which bound together make up the strength of national prosperity. I assume, therefore that the people of Ohio are interested in maintaining the protective tariff, and if you are in your power to do it [Great cheering.] Ohio speaks her voice on Tuesday next. This district will have the opportunity to speak her voice and say whether one of the most brilliant advocates of protection that ever served in congress shall be returned [cheers for McKinley], with the opportunity to vindicate by your votes the splendid experience which Ohio had in developing her agricultural and manufacturing interests together. It is for you, the men of Ohio, wide the nation look, to record your opinion and your judgment. I thank you for your cordial reception, and bid you good bye.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield on Helping the Democrats.

From Chicago Evening Journal.

Rev. Dr. R. M. Hatfield, of this city, is as earnest and clear-headed a religionist and moral reformer as can be found anywhere, and at the same time he has the acuteness of a statesman. It is not remarkable that such a man, however heartily he may endorse the principle of prohibition, does not believe that it will pay to help the democracy by voting for St. John. He maintains: (1) This third party movement does not seem likely to promote the cause of temperance or prohibition. (2) It threatens to do harm not only in one, but in many ways. These, among others:

a. By causing division and heart alienations among the friends of temperance. b. By elevating to office a class of men who are the armed, implacable enemies of the temperance reform. c. The election of these men will prepare the way for, and no doubt secure, such legislation as will be acceptable to the whisky party. d. If this view is correct, it must be years before the cause of temperance recovers from the consequences of this blunder on the part of its friends.

A Welcome Enemy.

From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"We love him for the enemies he has made," said Gen. Bragg of Grover Cleveland, in the Chicago Convention. Mr. Blaine has also made enemies, and it is to his credit that among them is that organization of wickedness known as the Mormon Church. Its strength lies mostly in Utah, which has no electoral vote, so that its opposition will be of little weight in the Presidential contest, and is noticeable mainly because it is personally against the candidates as well as the party which he represents. Mr. Blaine has been in accord with his party in insisting that Mormonism, like slavery, must go, a belief emphasized in most republican Platforms. The distinguishing crime of that church is peculiarly abhorrent to men who, like Mr. Blaine, live in peculiarly happy domestic relations, and the keen perception of the republican candidate showed him early in his career that in opposing organized perjury he would not only be performing a duty, but in the highest degree would honor the better half of the American people.

Holding strong and earnest convictions on the peculiar social problem presented in Utah, Mr. Blaine, when Speaker of the House, found an opportunity, in 1873, during a western tour, to stop for several days at Salt Lake City. The etiquette of the situation required an interchange of courtesies between him and President Brigham Young, but so outspoken had Mr. Blaine been in denunciation of the church that its head left the city to avoid making a call, while the Speaker would not pay tribute to the man who was the head and front of open iniquity, and the two were finally brought together on neutral ground by the strategy of prominent citizens. An hour's earnest interview disclosed to each the other's honorable position. The high priest found Mr. Blaine holding that the war had settled the question of the right of Congress to control the Territories and their domestic institutions; that whatever claims Utah might have to admission as a State, they would be subordinated by the fact that the church upheld polygamy, and that the other States would never accept as a member of the family under such circumstances. The Mormon leader had never before heard of such frank statements from a politician and had never been so daringly met on his own ground as by the rising statesman from Maine. The Church of Latter Day Saints has had no use for Mr. Blaine since that day.

The politics of the Mormon Church is dictated wholly by its interests. An isolated community, jealously guarding against all interference with the world outside by its own members, and discouraging acquaintance by the Gentiles, looking to its spiritual head even in secular affairs, it is not affected by ordinary political questions. Since it started for California to found an independent nation and squatted by the wayside because the American eagle had wrested the Pacific coast from Spain before Brigham Young's wagon trains could get there, it has been in quiet but none the less actual rebellion against the Government. Utah has carried out South Carolina's ideas of nullification of Federal laws, and for years the territory under control of the United States in Utah was only that covered by the shadow of the national flag. With the Mormon voting is merely carrying out the command of his superior; with the meaning and result of his vote he does not concern himself. Mostly allied to the Democracy, because it is in opposition to the Republican party which antagonizes the church, the Mormons can easily pretend to loyalty with either party, who recently said: "We are with the Democratic party because of the principles of which it is the exponent. * * * A tendency to restore to individuals individual rights in opposition to centralization, a comfortable idea to polygamist saints persecuted for righteousness sake because of their exercise of certain 'individual rights,' the practice of which the church has never repudiated. The church would have opposed the Republican candidate because of his party, but it finds peculiar satisfaction in so doing because of his personal stand against their institution and his manly defiance of their prophet."

John Kelly on Cleveland.

John Kelly's speech at the Tammany Hall County Convention in New York will send a shiver down the spine of every democratic supporter of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Kelly said: It is well known that this organization was not in favor of Grover Cleveland, and so clearly expressed itself at the Chicago Convention. We said and believed that it would be an unwise nomination, if made. I will not criticize Gov. Cleveland for his lack of qualifications for the position of first officer of the general government. The community has done that. It would not be proper for me to say that he is an unfit man. I am not going into particulars of his public life, because it has been such a very short one. We cannot overlook the fact that a large number of people in this city and State who have in former years supported the Democratic ticket have alienated themselves and declare themselves opposed to the Democratic candidates. Let us hope that this has been done in ignorance of the situation. Whatever error Gov. Cleveland may have committed, let us hope that the appeals for labor will receive consideration. Let him say, and he will probably say, that he has made mistakes.

This "enthusiastic" indorsement of Cleveland comes from the man who in 1879 was a candidate for Governor against Lucius Robinson and for whom 77,596 votes were cast—43,047 of them in the county of New York.

Why Dr. Woolsey Supports Blaine.

In reply to a graduate of Yale, who wrote to ex-President Woolsey, that college for a statement of his opinion of Mr. Blaine, Dr. Woolsey wrote as follows:

"It is true that I have formed the opinion that Mr. Blaine cannot have acted dishonestly in his transaction to which you refer. I based my opinion on Mr. Hoar's defense of him at first, as well as on the confidence entertained in him by Messrs. Dawes, Hawley and Edmunds of the United States senate, who have long known him. As for the special charges in the Fisher and Mulligan affair, I may refer you, especially, to a pamphlet which I suppose to be written by George Bliss, of New York. May I add that the character of the President is only one out of several things to be considered in this election. More important is the general character of the two parties, and especially the reliance which can be reposed on the two parties in their interpretation of the Constitution, the moral and religious worth to be found in the two, and their past respect for the Constitution. And of no small importance is the ability and power of judging in the two men now candidates of the two parties. Mr. Cleveland seems to me a very small man, and unable to act independently on important questions. If, then, all things are put together, the ability and character of the two, the party supporting them, and the danger of throwing a great weight of influence on the men who bring up the war, there can be no doubt that Mr. Blaine ought to be supported."

LAND OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT

LANDS,

AND

CHEAP RAILROAD

LANDS.

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furnished. Railroad lands

purchased and money

furnished in part. Con-

test cases tried and deter-

mined. Money loaned on

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