



ACME Washing Machine.

Does more work, better work, with less work than any

Washing Machine on the market.

Will wash finest fabrics without tearing a thread, the heaviest articles with perfect ease.

Take one home, try it—if not as represented bring it back.

Peter E. Nelson,

Leading Hardware Merchant,

Cooperstown. - North Dakota.

THE TREADMILL.

A Punishment Still in Vogue in Many English Prisons.

The treadmill is still in vogue at many English prisons. Within the walls is a little building, built of blue gray stone, standing somewhat apart from the main structure in a corner of the exercise ground and prison garden. On the chocolate colored door are painted in white letters the two words, "Wheel House." As the door opens the dull, grinding sound that we heard outside grows a little louder and clearer. The door closes behind us with the inevitable clash and click of the returning bolt. The house is an apartment some thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide. On the left hand side are the wheels, four of them, in two tiers, divided by a gallery running the whole length of the house and communicating with the floor by a staircase at the opposite end. On the right hand side there is another lower and shorter gallery, on which stands the warder in charge. The wheels are separated by a section of brick wall.

Each wheel is divided into compartments, cutting off each prisoner from the others. The object of this is to prevent the prisoners from seeing and hearing one another, although conversation in a low voice pitched in a different key from that of "the music of the wheel" is perfectly easy and intelligible.

AFRICAN ELEPHANTS.

They Are Shy of Travelers or Hunters in the Forests.

"Elephants are but rarely seen in the forests of Africa, however numerous they may be," writes an old hunter of big game in the dark continent. "This is due to many causes. In the first place, they are naturally extremely shy animals and detest the neighborhood of man. In the second place, they are largely nocturnal feeders and rarely drink or bathe except at night. They often travel immense distances to and from the water and retire during the day to the remotest portions of the forest, where they doze away the long, hot hours under the shade of trees that they can find. Lastly, their scent is extremely keen.

"This sense is so largely developed that they can recognize danger at a very long distance, and as soon as the alarm is given they move quickly but noiselessly away. As an elephant disturbed or frightened will frequently travel twenty or thirty miles without a stop, and as his pace under such circumstances is a good five miles an hour, it is easy to understand that travelers in the forest, although frequently coming upon absolutely fresh tracks, but seldom see the herd that has caused them."

INSURANCE SYSTEMS.

They Date Away Back to the Time of Claudius Caesar.

The principle of combination for protective purposes has been traced to the time of King Alfred, and according to Francis' "Annals of Life Insurance," assurance on its broadest basis was practiced in the Saxon guilds.

Marine insurance dates back to the Emperor Claudius Caesar, who during a cora famine encouraged merchants to send ships for supplies by engaging to make good the value of any vessel lost in the public service. The Greeks had a somewhat similar practice, and so had the Jews, for when banished from France in the twelfth century they took out policies of insurance upon all their effects in transit.

The earliest English statute relating to insurance is dated 1001 and says, "It hathe bene tyne out of mynde an usage amongst merchants both of this realm and of foraine nacyns, when they make any great adventure, to give some consideration of money to other persons, to have assurance made of all their goodes, which is commonly termed a policie of assurance."—Pearson's Weekly.

Seventeenth Century Customs.

In the seventeenth century Englishmen thought it injurious to sleep in rooms facing the sun, so most of the rooms faced north and east, opening off a passage or else out of each other. At the head of the stairs slept the master and his wife, and all the rooms tenanted by the rest of the household were accessible only through that. The daughters of the house and maidservants lay in rooms on one side, say the right, with the maids in those most distant; those of the men lay on the left, the sons of the house nearest the chamber of the master and the serving men farthest away.

A Worker.

Knicker—Can he accomplish much? Knocker—I should say so. He can do as much as the man who didn't mean to.—Harper's Bazar.

An all round wag placed the following placard over his coal bin: "Not to be used except in case of fire."

—LOW—

Round Trip Rates

—TO THE—

Lewis and Clark Exposition

Portland, Oregon, June 1—October 15.

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VIA

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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For further information see or write W. S. Payne, Agent, Northern Pacific Railway. Send six cents for "Wonderland, 1905" and four cents for "Lewis and Clark" booklet to

A. M. CLELAND, GEN'L. PASS AGT., ST. PAUL, MINN.

LACQUER WORK.

It is Seen in its Perfection Only in China and Japan.

Lacquer work is seen in its perfection only in China and Japan. The Chinese master of the art, who alone holds many of its secrets, lives and works in Peking. Miss Eliza Seidmore, in the Chicago Tribune, writes of a visit to his shop. In that dry climate away from the sea there are more difficulties in managing the lacquer than in Japan, but this expert in his stone floored, heavy walled and roofed house manages to maintain an even temperature and to get moisture into the air by constant sprinkling.

Mixed lacquers—thick, sticky liquids like honey or molasses—are kept in covered crocks or bowls, and the workmen apply them with thin blades or brushes that distribute thin, even washes over the wooden foundation of the object that is being coated.

The surface of a box, for example, is coated over with dark green lacquer and put away to dry in a dark cupboard, the sides of which are constantly sprinkled with water. After drying for a day in the moist air another coat is applied, and it is again put into the damp cupboard to dry. This continues until the object has been coated fifty times with the dark green lacquer.

The general outline of the design which is to be raised in relief above the dark ground is drawn, and the ground-work carved over with fine wave and geometrical designs. Then successive coats of red lacquer are applied, and gradually little islands of scarlet appear above the green level.

Eighty coats of red lacquer are put in and dried, and then the outlines of the flowers or figures are sketched on and the relief ornament carved out. Slowly and patiently the Chinese workmen chip away and cut away into the quarter inch of red substance, which is only about as hard as cheese. As the thin little chisel cuts under a tiny flower or leaf, the relief above the green leaves one admires the skill and sure touch that work out all the exquisite modeling of the delicate petals. Even a tiny tray no larger than the palm of one's hand represents six months of work with its 200 coatings and its slow, careful carving.

A Scotch Superstition.

There used to be and may be yet a superstition in Scotland to the effect that one ought death by putting pigeons at a sick person's feet and that a husband can get rid of his wife if he will only build a dovecot. Miss Constance Gordon Cumming in her book of "Memories" tells of a Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown who annoyed his wife, whom he hated, by trying the latter remedy. Miss Cumming says: "Whatever hope Sir Robert may have entertained of expediting the death of Dame Agnes, he failed signally, though he succeeded in making her life so miserable that she left Gordonstown and went with two of her sons to live at Pitgaveny, beside the Loch of Stralze, whereupon her loving spouse devised a very remarkable means to avoid being compelled to make her an allowance for alimony. As he sat down to every meal he sent a servant to Lady Gordon's deserted apartments to summon her. This was Lady Gordon 'called to her meals.' When at length he was legally compelled to grant her maintenance he assigned to her use the produce of certain outlying fields, on the verge of which (or, as the old record says, 'on Lady Gordon's extremities') he built one of his great dovecots with intent that the hungry birds should feed at her expense."

Coming Back.

On one of the streets of a southern city a dusky belle, sauntering aimlessly along, met a white haired ex-slave, who was promeneing with definiteness and an approach to speed.

"Hello, Aunt Dilsey," said the belle nonchalantly. "Why you gwine?" "Why I gwine?" queried the old woman sharply. "Why you reckon I gwine? I ain't gwine. I done been why I gwine."

Cruel.

Mabel (not in her first youth)—First of all he held my hands and told my fortune, and then, Evie, he gazed into my face ever so long and said he could read my thoughts! Wasn't that clever of him, dear? Evie—Oh, I suppose he read between the lines, darling.—Punch.

Love of Gals.

To cure us of our immoderate love of gain we should seriously consider how many goods there are that money will not purchase, and these the best, and how many evils there are that money will not remedy, and these the worst.—Colton.

Wishes He Was.

Mrs. Peck (contemptuously)—What are you anyhow, a man or a mouse? Henry Peck (bitterly)—A man, my dear. If I were a mouse I'd have you up on that table yelling for help right now!—Exchange.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT.

For the Year Ending December 31, 1904 of the condition and affairs of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York, organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of North Dakota, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

President, Chas. A. Shaw.
Vice-President, Joseph T. Low.
Secretary, Joseph McCord.
Principal Office 34 Pine St., New York
Attorney for service in the State of North Dakota, E. C. COOPER.
Name: Commissioner of Insurance.
Location: Bismarck.
Organized or Incorporated April 1852
Commenced business April, 1852.

Capital.

Amount of capital stock paid up in full \$1,000,000.00

Assets.

Value of Real Estate owned by the Company \$35,000.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages 2,500.00
United States Stocks and Bonds 2,241,000.00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks 2,241,000.00
State, City, County and other Bonds 575,487.50
Bank Stocks 20,000.00
Cash on hand and in banks 110,542.38
Interest due and accrued 30,548.34
Premiums in course of collection and transmission 377,908.49
All other sums due the company 14,601.01
Unadmitted assets 3,986.48

Total assets \$4,116,084.34

Liabilities.

Gross claims for losses adjusted and unpaid \$89,840.24
Gross claims for losses upon which no action has been taken 191,980.02
Losses retained by the company 27,374.73

Total gross amount of claims for losses \$309,195.99
Deduct re-insurance on the salvage claims thereon 28,156.18
Net amount of unpaid losses \$279,979.41
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks 2,045,124.85
Due for commissions and brokerage 31,629.95

Total liabilities \$2,347,529.21

All other liabilities 2,417,416.96

Receipts.

Premiums received during the year in cash 2,685,268.76
Interest and dividends received during the year 116,442.84
Rents received during the year 20,600.76
Amount received from all other sources 58,959.51

Total receipts \$2,879,631.87

Disbursements.

Losses paid during the year \$1,794,471.72
Dividends paid during the year 30,000.00
Paid for commissions and brokerage 31,629.95
Paid for salaries, fees and other charges 224,100.00
Paid for taxes 79,488.94
Amount of other disbursements 205,689.86

Total disbursements \$2,367,501.11

North Dakota Business.

Total risks taken during the year \$38,080.00
Total premiums received during the year 16,819.19
Total losses incurred during the year 18,571.17

Total amount of losses paid during the year 13,800.33

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

I, E. C. COOPER, Commissioner of Insurance of the State of North Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true abstract of the original statement now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this office at Bismarck, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1905.

E. C. COOPER,
Commissioner of Insurance.

A. ROLLING, Deputy.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

COMPANIES CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

Whereas, The Hanover Fire Insurance Co. of New York, a corporation organized under the laws of New York, has filed in this office a sworn statement exhibiting its condition and business for the year ending December 31, 1904, conformable to the requirements of the laws of this state, regulating the business of insurance;

Whereas, The said company has filed in this office a duly certified copy of its charter with certificate of organization in compliance with the insurance laws aforesaid;

Now therefore, I, E. C. COOPER, Commissioner of Insurance of the State of North Dakota, pursuant to the provisions of said laws, do hereby certify that the above named company is fully empowered, through its authorized agents to transact its appropriate business of Fire Insurance in this state according to laws thereof until the 31st day of December, A. D. 1905.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Bismarck, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1905.

E. C. COOPER,
Commissioner of Insurance.

A. ROLLING, Deputy.

Summons.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA ss
County of Griggs, Judicial District.

Ina M. Fenner, Plaintiff
vs
Otto Fenner, Defendant

The State of North Dakota to the above named defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court for Griggs county and State of North Dakota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the Village of Cooperstown, in said county and state, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to appear or answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 16th, 1905.

M. WALDWIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Cooperstown, North Dakota.

3-25

DR. F. H. BAILEY.

DR. C. KACHELMACHER.

Norsk Læge

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EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT.

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and will be refunded to you if after using half a bottle of

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The easiest draft plow on earth.

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DR. M. D. WESTLEY,

Norsk Læge

Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Office State Bank Building.

PHONE NO. 124.

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