

**RUSSIA FOR WAR.**

**What an American Army Officer Says of Russian Preparations.**

A New York paper prints interviews on the Russian preparations for war, with several people who have just arrived from St. Petersburg. Capt. Charles S. Hartwell, U. S. A., who spent his youth in Russia and has just returned from a long visit there, said:

When I left St. Petersburg a month ago, three of my relatives were ordered to prepare for active service and to join their regiments on the banks of the Volga, near Moscow. For some time the authorities of that city have been retaining all the heavy scows which have been sent up the Volga to Moscow with grain, and now both shores of the river are lined with them. These vessels are very heavily built, and with proper shields would make excellent transports. They are capable of accommodating fifty men, and as there are now nearly 5,000 of them at the rendezvous the transportation facilities of the imperial guard can be understood. I have seen it mentioned in late dispatches that the imperial guard has been ordered to the north. This, I am confident, is untrue. If Sir Peter von Rennenkampf and his army were to march north, I imagine they would tell him a somewhat startling story if allowed to return. All army correspondence is subject to government supervision, and not a title of the military movements is published in the Russian newspapers. It is generally understood in the army barracks at St. Petersburg that the czar has decided upon war, and that he is only waiting to make a formal declaration until his forces have invested Herat. The Russian troops are in a splendid state of discipline. Preparations have been making for this movement, to my own knowledge, for three years. The occupation of Meru was the first great stride toward the Arabian sea, although England willfully shut her eyes to it. I think that you will find that this last fight with the Afghans will be used by the Russians as a plea for more delay, or else a justifiable cause for advancing at once upon Herat and seizing it. There are no indications of peace in this matter. Hostilities have begun. The war party in Russia would not allow the czar to withdraw his forces, even though he wished to do so. Within a fortnight you will hear of the investment of the key to India.

**The Late Diplomatic Appointments.**

Charles L. Scott, appointed minister to Venezuela, is a son of the late Robert G. Scott of Virginia; born in 1829; educated at William and Mary college; studied law; went to California in 1848 and was a member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth congresses from that state. Subsequently he removed to Alabama and served in the Confederate army as a major. He is a lawyer by profession, but has of late years been editor of a Democratic paper at Camden, Ala.

John C. Bacon, appointed charge d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, is a lawyer, fifty years of age, a son-in-law of Gov. Pickens and brother-in-law of Senator Butler. He has served as district judge and was secretary of the United States legation at St. Petersburg when Gov. Pickens was minister.

Warren Green, to be counsel general at Kanagawa, Japan, is a son of Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company. He is about forty years of age, and president of the Louisville board of trade.

Robert E. Withers, who succeeds Gen. Mosby as consul at Hong Kong, is sixty-three years of age, practiced medicine until Virginia passed the ordinance of secession, when he entered the Confederate army as a major. He was promoted to be a colonel, and served in the war until disabled. After the war he edited the Lynchburg News, was elected lieutenant governor in 1873, and United States senator in 1875. He served in the senate until 1881.

Albert Locantore, who goes to Bremen as consul, is engaged in the wholesale business, and owns a cattle ranch in Texas. He was born in this country of German parentage.

Berthold Greenbaum, who is made consul to Apia, is a German merchant of San Francisco.

Victor A. Sartori, the new consul for Leghorn, is a native and resident of Philadelphia, and is known in politics.

Joseph B. Hughes, the newly appointed consul for Birmingham, lives at Hamilton, Ohio, and was auditor of Butler county.

John H. Putnam, who goes to Honolulu as consul, has served in both branches of the Ohio legislature, was Gov. Allen's private secretary, and is a prominent politician and editor. He edited the Ohio Statesman, and afterwards owned the Columbus Times. He has been popularly known as Senator Pendleton's right-hand man.

**Gov. Curtin Thinks War Inevitable.**

Ex-Gov. Curtin, who was at one time minister to Russia, expressed the opinion that war between that country and England is inevitable, because it is necessary for the perpetuation of the Russian dynasty. As to the effect of such a war upon American interests, Gov. Curtin believes that it would be beneficial. "If the war should continue for some time," said he, "and there is every reason to believe it will be a prolonged one, it will create a demand for many of our products. Of course, after war shall have been declared we can't sell arms and munitions legitimately, but it will be done clandestinely, no doubt to a very great extent; but we can sell the raw materials which go to make up the material of war, and that will increase trade. Then, in the event of a protracted war, our breadstuffs and kindred products will be in demand. It will be a war which will shake all of Europe."

**Botkin's Head off at Last.**

Washington Special.—Attorney General Garland has decided to bring Aleck Botkin's tenure of the Montana marshalship to an end. He has notified him that his resignation will be accepted, and that if he does not resign he will be dismissed. Mr. Garland also told Mr. Botkin that he had examined the charges for which President Arthur had removed him, and they would be held sufficient to cause his dismissal. As a member of the senate judiciary committee he had been able to become thoroughly advised of his administration of the marshal, and he was satisfied that the charges made by Gov. Crosby were true. Who will succeed Botkin cannot be told. Kelly of Deer Lodge is supposed to be in the ad.

This is the culmination of a controversy which has been pending nearly a year. The charges against Marshal Botkin alleged, among other things, drunkenness and mismanagement of the territorial penitentiary at Deer Lodge. The marshal has all along been stoutly defended by his friends in Washington.

**Awards of Government Contracts.**

The following awards of contracts have been recommended by Col. Charles B. Penrose, chief commissary of the Department of Dakota, under his advertisement of March 20, 1885, for furnishing fresh beef and mutton at forts in the department: Fort Abraham Lincoln, Northern Pacific Refrigerator Car company at 8 1/2 cents per pound; Fort Pembina, Remi G. Deschamps at 7.35 cents per pound; Fort Keogh, William Van Gassen at 7.50 cents per pound; Fort Missoula, Harding & Co., at 9 cents per pound; Fort Randall, Gustave Bieder at 9 cents per pound; Fort Sully, N. B. Thompson at 8 cents per pound; Fort Totten, S. J. Hill at 8 1/2 cents per pound; Fort Poplar River, Walter D. Jordan at 14.62 cents per pound; Fort Shaw, Benjamin Steell at 8.35 cents per pound; Fort Yates, Henry S. Parkin at 15 cents per pound.

**DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NOTES.**

The official elevator report shows Lisbon to be 5 per cent. ahead of any other town in Dakota in the quantity of No. 1 hard produced last year, and the county of Ransom 12 per cent. ahead.

The new county of Oliver has been created out of a part of the county of Mercer. The new county is named in honor of Assemblyman Harry Oliver of Ransom county, who was one of the leading members of the late legislature.

Ida Burdick, of unfortunate social predilections, committed suicide at the Park house, Grand Forks. She had quarreled with her lover.

A regiment of eighteen companies of the Dakota National guards has been formed and another one will be organized in the south.

Many farmers in Dakota who did not plow all their ground last fall have not the stock necessary to prepare the ground now, and will be obliged to carry out their original plans. Others have bought flax and other seed and cannot afford to change now. In some cases where farmers have not procured flax for seed, and have ground ready, they may put it into wheat.

The reason Dakota is allowed \$4,000 more than Minnesota for taking the census is that the per cent of increase of population since 1880 has been greater.

Dr. O. W. Archibald, superintendent of the North Dakota hospital for the insane, at Jamestown, has arrived there with his family from Fort A. Lincoln. It is expected that patients will be transferred from Yankton within 30 days.

The contractors who graded about 100 miles of the Dakota & Great Southern railroad last year are again at work with double the force. The work lacks but a few miles of being completed from Elliot, on the Fargo & Southwestern, to Bristol.

One firm at Ellendale has just shipped 2,000,000 trees from Iowa. That number set out in that section would make quite a start toward trees.

D. M. Shannon of Sanborn was awakened the other night, to find his barn in flames. He reached it in time to barely save six horses. Fifty bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats and reaping machine were destroyed.

Robert Fairweather, of Enclid, Polk county, has 700 acres in seed, and will have upwards of 3,000 acres seeded.

Commissioners Wilton and Malory of Rolette county, have been required to give bonds of \$300 each to answer on a charge of misdemeanor and neglecting to appoint judges on May 12, at a special election, as called for by law.

The first rain of the season fell at Pierre, and farmers are happy. Vegetation was sadly in need of moisture, and planted crops will rapidly come forward.

A burglar broke into Moberly's tailor shop at Fargo and succeeded in getting away with six coats, five vests, three pairs of pants and one pants pattern. Police gave chase and captured the clothes but failed to capture the thief.

Near Brownville, in a camp of Finlanders a drunken row occurred, in which John Wearo was killed and John Costello wounded by one Clemens.

Dr. G. E. Vesey, a physician of good standing at Clifton, in Sully county, lately attempted to commit suicide with morphine and strychnine. Prompt use of antidotes saved his life. It was thought that his mind was affected, and the county board pronounced him insane. He has been taken to an asylum.

The Mandan Pioneer calls attention to the fearful and wanton destruction of large game going on in the northwest at this time.

Albert Bugemill of Darbin has bought the noted farm near Sanborn for \$11,500.

Fred Reenkel of Milnor has been appointed auditor of Sargent county.

The Hide & Fur company of Tracy purchased an otter skin five feet in length, which was shipped down from Gary, Dak.

The Red River Elevator company, of Minneapolis, will build a 20,000 elevator at Devils Lake.

W. T. Johnson of Aberdeen has a fine stable of horses. Hambletonian Pilot, by Dauntless, by Hambletonian 10; dam Flora, by Strader's Clay; second dam by Pilot, Jr. Agatha, b. m., by Alaric, by Richmond, by Hambletonian 10; dam Nannie Thorne (dam of Thornless, 2:28 1/2), by Hamlet. Grit, b. g., full brother to Thornless.

In the United States court at Yankton, the jury in the case of William Rust of Chamberlain, charged with trespass on government timber, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Bennett, accomplice of Bell in the Small murder, pleaded guilty as accessory. This gives him five years' imprisonment. Bell's corpse has been headed and physicians have his skull.

**Unsuccessful Men.**

There is a class of persons known as "unsuccessful men," and sometimes they are treated with a thoughtlessness which gives much unconfessed pain. We heard an intelligent and cultivated woman remark that she could not feel respect or affection for a man who was not able to provide for her properly. But this, upon examination, is open to the criticism of giving undue admiration to the powers or faculties, whatever they are, which confer success in acquisition. Now, the truth is that unsuccessful men, so-called—meaning those who fail to acquire property or position—are very often the choicest spirits to be found. How many of earth's greatest men have been unsuccessful in this sense for long, lonely, struggling years, and even died so? They have labored all their lives for the ideal, doing noble work which failed to command either market or admiration, but were noble just the same, and they among the noblest of the noble for their fidelity to duty to the sad end. Of many such men the world has recognized the power and value only when their spiritual riches have become a legacy. Why should only success in acquiring be highly regarded? Suppose any one fail in this and acquire but little, but succeed admirably in happiness-making, what difference? Is there not a heart-success, achievements of kindness, gentleness and devotion to others, of unselfishness and thoughtfulness, which are admirable, worth just their own value and respect? If a man acquire very successfully but the selfish in heart and act, in what respect is he the successful man beyond another who stores up but little, but is supremely successful in point of lofty and disinterested life? How much wealth is to be held a proper success in acquisition? There are degrees, and sometimes a man fails of the highest degrees through the very noblest qualities of mind; like honesty, heroism, self-devotion to noble causes and the like, which takes time and sacrifice and strength. When we heard the lady make the remark quoted above, we reasoned thus: A woman does not expect to acquire money in ordinary domestic life, and that is right; she does her part in another way. But many a woman is respected and loved for noble and fine qualities, but would utterly fail to push her way in the world if put to the test. If those qualities are noble in her, so are they in another, even though that other, unhappily, is tested and fails in acquisitive tact. Of course, if a man be shiftless, not earnest, an idler, that is one thing; but if he is industrious and careful, and yet fails of these large returns, which certainly are useful and confer many advantages upon the household, still he may have the most admirable qualities of magnanimity, of intelligence, although deficient in that peculiar faculty, or in that executive power which turns everything to gold. We must look closely at the influence of our present stage of civilization on this matter. Evidently outward success requires a combination of faculties adapted to the peculiar condition of society at the time, whatever that may be. In the savage state, success means prominence in a corresponding group of faculties. The importance of these passes away after a time; then their power for success is gone, and the most successful man in the new social stage might be a slave among barbarians. Within limits it may be said that success is a particular epoch of social development means simply adaptations to the conditions of that time, analogous to natural selection in the struggle for life; but how intrinsically valuable or admirable that adaptation is—that is, how high and noble the mental or moral qualities depends upon the condition and character of the time or place. This may be such as to call into prominence the ignobler faculties, shrewdness, calculation, or even physical force; and these may achieve position, power and property, with intellectual worth, knowledge and moral honesty are neglected or crucified. Let us look at the real excellences and match our adoration to these. "In times when notoriety is confounded with heroism it cannot be expected that the world should recognize the best men, but that it should worship some of the worst is undeniable." "There are forms of greatness, or at least of excellence, which die and make no sign; there are martyrs that mis- the palm, but not the stake; heroes without a laurel, and conquerors without a triumph."—Chicago Sunday Herald.

**A Race of Black Hebrews.**

One of the strangest peoples with whom the missionary has to do are the Falashas of Ethiopia. They are black Hebrews, about 200,000 in number, living west of Jordan, who have as their holy writings the Old Testament in an Ethiopic version, and who still rigidly adhere to the Mosaic ceremonies and laws. They are the children of Hebrew immigrants, who, in the time of the great dispersion, settled in Abyssinia, and married wives of that nation—a thing not strange, as the Ethiopians are Semitic in nationality and language.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

**A Never-Failing Opiate.**

"My dear," said a husband to his wife, "I am unable to get any sleep. I have tossed ever since I came to bed. I wish you would get up and prepare me a little laudanum." "It's hardly worth while now," she replied, consulting her watch; "It's almost time to build the kitchen fire." Then he sank into a quiet, restful slumber.—Boston Journal.

**The Skeleton Trade.**

Pedestrians on William street have had their attention called to the window of a dealer in surgical instruments the past several months by the complete skeleton of a human form sitting bolt upright in a chair at one corner. Close beside it is a skull, on which is a placard, "Alas! Poor Yorrick!"

When asked regarding the trade in this curious kind of merchandise by a Mail and Express reporter, the dealer said:

"Sell many of them? Yes, sir; comparatively speaking we sell lots of them, although you don't see the article quoted in the market reports. Why, we usually are obliged to carry on hand a stock of from twenty-five to forty skeletons and a complete line of skulls. We sell them to museums, medical colleges and physicians.

"The price of a skeleton varies from \$30 to \$60, according to its perfection and completeness. The demand is not so very large; from 300 to 400 a year is probably the limit of the number of complete skeletons sold in this country. Our sales are about 150 a year.

"A curious feature of the trade is that all that are sold are imported. They come from Paris, where a regular business is done in preparing them for the trade. Nearly all the skeletons imported to this country come to this city. Where do they get them? Oh, from morgues and the many cases of suicides that occur in France."

"Why can not they be procured in this country?" was asked.

"There is no establishment of the kind in this country that I know of, and the reason is that our people do not seem to have the facilities or inclination to go into this kind of business. Besides, it necessitates a costly outlay and the business here is not of sufficient size to make it pay. A few years ago a Frenchman did come over here with the idea of starting the business. He did make a start in Philadelphia, but soon had to give it up after considerable loss, for he couldn't make it pay.

"That skeleton you noticed in the window is from France. It is a defective one, so we have had it on exhibition there. It attracts no little notice, and the other day a man came in here and with sympathy expressed on his face asked where that man used to live. We told him it was a Frenchman whose first appearance this side of the Atlantic was probably in this manner. The visitor went away saying his sympathies were quite aroused over the poor skeleton sitting there in that painful position day after day, when he ought to be lying at rest in his grave."—New York Mail and Express.

**A Picture of Grant.**

There is in existence a photograph of Gen. Grant which is of pathetic interest at this moment. It was taken during the last winter of the war, while the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac were at City Point. The photograph may have been instantaneous for there is no appearance of posing for it. Grant appears in the door of his tent with one arm raised grasping the tent-pole. He is in the simplest field uniform, the coat is unbuttoned, and he wears the soft hat with the twisted cord of the service. The face is thin and heavy with care, and the whole figure denotes self-forgetfulness, if not dejection. The utter absence of parade, the entire simplicity of the attitude, the rudeness of the surroundings, would advise no spectator that this was the iron commander of great armies, the man upon whom the hopes of the nation at that time centered. Upon his skill, coolness, tenacity, unshakable faith, millions reposed implicit trust. It was weary waiting; wealth was wasted in streams, debt was accumulating, foreign powers were threatening, treason was brewing, precious life was poured out like water, and the land was full of mourning. This general, silent, inflexible, stands there at his tent door, apparently unconscious of observation, not so much looking abroad as communing with himself, bearing in every line of face and figure the impress of the heaviest responsibility and of vicarious suffering. No note of complaint, no sign of relenting, no consciousness of the show of power, but just at that moment a patient endurance in his own wasted person for the woes of an anxious nation. Upon him at that instant, rested greater responsibility than upon any other living man; upon him centered hopes, entreaties, prayers, curses, bitter criticism, brutal disparagement. He is in the attitude of bearing it all, with the capacity of suffering and of carrying the burdens of others without complaint, which is the mark of greatness. Perhaps if he had failed, perhaps if he had lost his cause and disappointed the hopes set upon him, this picture might to-day have been more utterly pathetic than it is, but remembering what the man had endured and was still to suffer before the final triumph of the people through him, this simple figure is not wanting in any of the heroic elements that touch the hearts of men.—Hartford Courant.

**Dakota's Claims to Statehood.**

The territory of Dakota pays more revenue to the post office department than any one of thirty-two states of the Union, and has a population as large as Nebraska or Connecticut, and nearly twice as large as Vermont and Florida. It boasts 2,500 miles of railway, 2,000 school-houses and 275 newspapers, or more periodicals than any New England state except Massachusetts.—Fargo Argus.

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