

DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Losses by a Dakota Cyclone.

A severe cyclone struck Highmore, Dak., Wednesday evening the 15 inst., doing a great amount of damage. The following is a partial list of the losses in the town: M. E. church, \$4,000; A. H. Everhard, store building, \$1,000; Z. Wight, skating rink, \$1,000; Combs' general merchandise, \$1,000; A. E. Vance, store building, National hotel weeked, \$700; Barkoff, store building, \$700; W. W. Yeandle, wagon shop, \$700; W. W. Case, building, \$500; Eli Johnson, dwelling, \$800; Patterson, dwelling, \$500; Mrs. Campbell, \$250; Bruce & Dehmer, building, \$500; J. Werham, building, \$300; Mrs. Brooks, dwelling, \$300; O'Donnell & O'Connell, lumber yard, \$300; T. D. Bruce, building, \$500; Dr. Foster, dwelling, \$300; Y. T. Hatch, dwelling, \$500; J. C. Stiner, building, \$400; E. E. Barnes, harness shop, \$450; L. C. Hadley, building, \$500; A. S. Gearhart, lumber, \$700; J. Paul, dwelling, \$300; A. Sunderland, dwelling, \$250; Hudson & Irwin, warehouse, \$2,000. At Hubbard the total loss was about ten thousand.

At Miller the storm was not so severe. A. H. Reed, a prominent grain dealer of this place, while on the way home ten miles northwest of here, was struck with lightning, his horse not being hurt. The horse went direct home, when Mrs. Reed found her husband dead in the buggy. J. A. Cleaver and J. Coady were overtaken by the storm and stopped at William Cunningham's about twenty-eight miles northwest of here. They found Mrs. Cunningham alone with the baby and while preparing supper for them she went to the cellar for eatables, when the house was struck by lightning, which ran down the stove pipe and through the floor. The gentlemen ran down into the cellar immediately and found Mrs. Cunningham entirely stripped of her clothing which were on fire. The house was not damaged.

The losses at Holabird are as follows: James Campbell, house and furniture totally destroyed; damage, \$1,000. J. R. Smith, barn destroyed, house unroofed, and thrown from foundation; \$700. Mr. Lake, house partially unroofed, side smashed by falling timbers; \$100. Mrs. Eastwood, house totally destroyed, \$300.

School house blown from foundation and totally wrecked \$500. H. B. Beyer, lumber sheds and yard blown away, \$700.

Harry Schilder, blacksmith shop, damage \$100.

Law office of Perkins & Levy, \$150.

Depot blown from foundation on to the main track; all the platform and telegraph poles are blown down. One freight car was overturned. All the small out-buildings in town were destroyed. Roadmaster Morse's house was blown from its foundation and badly wrecked; damage, \$400. The total loss is about \$7,900.

Dakota Convict Labor.

The directors of the territorial penitentiary have closed a contract with J. M. Bailey, Jr., of Iowa, for the employment of the convicts for a term of five years. By the provisions of the contract the territory will receive for each man employed 20, 23 or 25 cents per day, according to the time of service. The contractors will engage in the manufacture of barrel staves, and for that purpose will at once put in five machines. This will employ about one-half of the 117 prisoners now confined, and being the only place in the territory where barrel staves are made, will in no way interfere with any home industry. Arrangements will be made to use a portion of the men in the manufacture of staves. J. D. Cameron & Co., of this city, have made a contract with Mr. Bailey by which they are to have the labor of one-half the prisoners, and will use them in cutting paving stones, for which purpose the company will quarry and ship the stone to the prison yard.

The President has signed a proclamation revoking an executive order by President Arthur and Secretary Teller of Feb. 29 last, removing the land office at Deadwood to Rapid City.

Montana wants to send its convicts to the new Bismarck penitentiary.

One day lately Deputy Register McIntyre of La Moure issued warrants for 1,794 gopher tails, one man bringing in over nine hundred.

Watertown entertained 200 excursionists from Marshall, Minn. An excursion from Redfield and Clark also arrived during the day, landing about 100 excursionists.

During a heavy thunder storm at Larimore, lightning killed James Burns and Jennie Largent, at the Commercial hotel.

Miller was scared by that old tunnel-shaped cloud.

Sheriff Haggert of Cass county delivered at the Bismarck penitentiary the first prisoners received there. They are John Donohue, J. W. Jasper and John Ewers. Donohue was sent up for assault with a dangerous weapon, and the others for grand larceny.

Webster had about 900 Indians to help celebrate the Fourth, and the Reporter says of the sham battle of the Braves: "The sounds of the firearms and the wild whoop of the Indians, made, for a few moments, an intensely exciting scene."

On the 15th a good deal of damage was done in the vicinity of Larimore and Arvilla by hail.

In the United States court at Fargo, the grand jury was charged by Judge McConnell. Among other topics he touched upon was the Devil's Lake land office, where, he said, it was alleged there was a rank conspiracy, to the detriment of the settlers.

A gang of unknown mounted men entered the Central City beer hall at Deadwood, handcuffed the proprietor, run the machine to suit themselves until they exhausted the supply of beer, when they released the legitimate distributor of booze, mounted their steeds and departed.

For This are We Doctors.

Patient—"Doctor, I don't feel well at all. I have a dull pain in my head nearly all the time, and a pressed feeling in my chest; my food distresses me; I'm low-spirited, tired and languid. In short, I'm completely broken up. I'm very careful about eating, and though I eat graham bread exclusively, I have an uncomfortable feeling here in the chest after every meal."

Doctor—"Ah! I suspected as much. My dear sir, don't you know that graham bread is the very worst thing you can put into your stomach?"

Patient—"Why, doctor, I always thought—"

Doctor—"Of course you did, and so do thousands of other people; but nevertheless it's bad for you. How can any man, no matter how well he may be, digest good-slayings? And that's what graham bread is—a good part of it. No you can't digest it, and it lies in your stomach, where it irritates and causes everything you eat to ferment and evolve gas which causes that pressed feeling in your chest."

Patient—"But what must I eat?"

Doctor—"White bread is good enough for me, and it's good enough for you. In fact, it's just what you need. What do you drink with your meals?"

Patient—"I used to drink tea and coffee, but I thought they hurt me, and now I drink water exclusively."

Doctor—"No wonder you don't feel well. Do you know, sir, that there is nothing so hurtful to health as this everlasting drinking of cold water? Why, sir, it congeals the fat about the stomach, retarding digesting and impoverishing the blood. You'll have to stop that right off. A little warm tea or coffee won't hurt you a hundredth part as much as a goblet of ice water. On the contrary, it supplies just the needed stimulus, and aids in the assimilation of food. You're a teetotaler, I suppose?"

Patient—"Well, yes; that is to say—"

Doctor—"I understand. You are conscientiously averse to drinking; but if it was essential to your health you wouldn't offer any foolish objections?"

Patient—"No, I don't suppose I should, if it were really necessary."

Doctor—"Well, I want you to get some pure whisky, and drink a wine-glassful, say, four times a day, before meals and upon retiring. If you have that dull feeling at any other time, you can take a dose; it won't hurt you, never fear."

Patient—"How about my smoking? Must I quit that?"

Doctor—"No, indeed. It aids digestion and soothes the nerves. Smoke all you want to. You don't need any medicine. Leave off your graham bread and cold water, and that, with the whisky, will fetch you round all right. Come and see me again in a week."

Patient—"How much, doctor? I might as well pay you as I go along."

Doctor—"Five dollars, please. Thank you."

Patient—"Good day, doctor."

Doctor—"Good day, sir."

Patient (soliloquizing as he walks away)—"Dr. Smart is a sensible man, a very sensible man. He understands my symptoms exactly. He talks like a man who knows his business."

Doctor—"Ah, Mr. Brown, how'd ye do? Not sick, I hope?"

Patient—"Well, no, not sick exactly; but I don't feel just right. Food distresses me, you know; troubled with a dull pain in my head and a pressed feeling in my chest; am tired, languid and low-spirited."

Doctor—"I'm afraid you eat too much white bread."

Patient—"Why, isn't that good for me?"

Doctor—"No, indeed; worse thing you can eat."

Patient—"But what shall I eat? They say graham bread isn't so wholesome as it has been cracked up to be."

Doctor—"Nonsense! An old woman's notion; nothing else, I assure you. White bread contains starch, but it hasn't any gluten; and gluten, you know—one must have it if he would be well. Graham flour contains both starch and gluten. It is a perfect food, and it's just what you require."

Patient—"But they say it is the greater part woody fibre."

Doctor—"All the woody fibre you'll find in graham flour wouldn't hurt a flea. Leave off your white bread and eat nothing but graham. That's the first thing. Now, what do you drink?"

Patient—"Tea and coffee."

Doctor—"No wonder you are bilious. I shall ask you to give up your tea and coffee and take water instead."

Patient—"But I always supposed that cold drink—"

Doctor—"Another fallacy. Water is Nature's own beverage. Who ever heard of an animal suffering from biliousness? You never drink any alcoholic stimulants, eh?"

Patient—"Never drank a drop of spirit in my life. Don't believe in it, sir."

Doctor—"Glad to hear that. Alcohol is a virulent poison, and half of the people who come to me are so impregnated with it that it is almost impossible to do anything for them. I can help them, but that's all. When a drinking man comes to me, I make him forsake his cups before I'll undertake his case. Better a man should die in his

right mind, you know, than live a century half-fuddled. Ha, ha, ha!"

Patient—"He, he, he! Just so, doctor, just so."

Doctor—"I take it you don't use tobacco?"

Patient—"No, sir, and wouldn't to save my life."

Doctor—"It does me good to hear you say that. Tobacco never did anybody any good, and its responsible for half the ills that flesh is heir to. Now I want you to take this [holding up a bottle] three times a day before eating, and one of these powders on arising and upon going to bed, and one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. Come and see me again in a day or two."

Patient—"What's your charge, doctor?"

Doctor—"Five dollars—just the change—thanks."

Patient—"Good day, doctor."

Doctor—"Good day, Mr. Brown."

Patient (to himself, outside)—"Doctor Smart is a sensible man, a very sensible man. He understands my symptoms like a man who knows his business."

THE MAGICAL DRUG.

Which Takes From the Knife of Surgery Its Pain—Wonderful Success of the New Anesthetic—A Great Demand for Cocaine.

From the New York Tribune.

A prominent eye surgeon was removing the bandages from the eye of a patient at the Post Graduate School of Medicine recently when a Tribune reporter entered the room and asked, "Do you still use cocaine as an anesthetic?"

"Well, I should say so. In operations upon the eye I feel now that I could not get along without it. In general practice it has driven ether and chloroform out of the field. It is not only a wonderful discovery, but it is astonishing how rapidly it has risen into favor. Even the most conservative in my profession, who look with disfavor upon anything new, will acknowledge that they have at least, heard of it."

"What is cocaine?"

It is the alkaloid of the leaves of a shrub, originally wild but now largely cultivated, known as the erythroxylon coca. It grows in South America, principally in Peru and Bolivia, and looks much like the ordinary tea leaf. Dr. A. Neimann, of Goslar, Germany, gave it its present name in 1860. But little was then known of the properties of the drug. In some experiments it was found that dogs could be killed by it when given in large doses. Its effect was to paralyze the respiratory organs. Experiments have been made from time to time with it since but it has never been looked upon as of much value as a therapeutic agent. That it would produce local anesthesia was unknown until it was accidentally discovered by a young medical student named Koller, at Vienna, last September. Its merits have since been thoroughly tested and discussed all over the civilized world. I think that it has been tried in more cases in this country than in any other, and I believe that the palm for bold experimentation and demonstration of its anesthetic properties in many branches of minor surgery should be awarded to America. There is hardly a field in which it has not been used with success. Too much cannot be said in its praise in surgical operations upon the eye, ear and nose. Almost every conceivable operation has been tried in these parts with cocaine, and in cases, the first the patient knew—so far as feeling went—that any cutting had been done, was when the wound was being bandaged. It is much easier to tell where it has not been used than where it has been. It has brought sleep to eyes that would not close, soothed angry wounds so that they were painless, stopped acute hemorrhages and distressing asthmatic spasms, has allayed the irritability of the mucous lining of the mouth, so that laryngoscopic examinations could be made without distress, and food could be given in the last stages of consumption, and has made the boring of the dental engine almost a pleasure, and the pulling of teeth painless. Its value is incalculable in gynecology and genito-urinary surgery."

"Is it true, as reported, that injurious effects have been found to follow the use of cocaine in some cases?"

"So far as my experience goes—and I have treated hundreds of cases in which it has been freely used—I have yet to report the first case of injurious consequences. I have heard of one case of hysterical paralysis and a number of cases of nervous prostration following its use. I do not believe these conditions were the results of the cocaine, but I think they grew out of another circumstance that appears in all the operations in which it is used. It is only a local anesthetic; the senses remain perfectly active, and the operations of the mind normal. Although no pain is felt when the knife or other instrument enters the patient's flesh, yet the glistening knife and the spurting blood can be seen, and if the patient has not strong nerves the sight of these things will awaken horror in the mind and rapidly exhaust the vital energy. It is far more than cocaine that produces an ill effect. There are also special cases in which cocaine cannot be used to advantage. Take, for instance, a person of delicate nervous organization, troubled with squint or some other eye difficulty where an op-

eration is necessary. The eye could be anesthetized, but not the mind, and the patient would become exceedingly troublesome, and twist and squirm from purely mental impressions, and render the surgeon liable to inflict an injury that might be fatal to the eye. In cases of this nature the old anesthetics must be used."

"Is cocaine made in this country?"

"Yes, it is made by a number of firms. When first used last fall it was put up only by Merck, a German chemist, was very scarce, and worth more than its weight in gold. It was made by a secret process. American chemist, as soon as there was a demand for it, however, began to experiment, and after months of patient trial and the destruction of a large quantity of coca leaves, have at last given us an alkaloid as good, and many think better, than Merck's imported preparation. The price, though it has been reduced somewhat, is still exorbitant and has not reached a normal basis. The demand has increased beyond the supply. It will take probably two years to bring cocaine to its proper position as a commercial article. The demand for coca leaves has been so great that the market has been cleaned out of all those of good quality, and chemists will have to wait until the plants grow to get their material. The plants are raised in a comparatively small section of country, but on account of the prospects of the future, preparations are being made to raise them on an extended scale."

"How does cocaine compare with ether in price?"

"It is difficult to make a comparison. Quantity for quantity, cocaine will overtop ether enormously. In actual use I think cocaine the cheaper. While it may take six ounces of ether to anesthetize a person, the same practical result can be attained with a few drops of a solution that contains only four per cent of cocaine, this difference in quantity makes the actual cost for a given operation about the same, and in time the advantage will be largely on the side of cocaine. The future of cocaine is a matter of supposition, but I believe that its uses are yet in the infancy of development, and it will be a greater boon to suffering humanity than we have any idea of at present."

Comparative Longevity of Men and Women.

The San Francisco Record says of the relative longevity of men and women the following: "Interesting resources concerning the comparative longevity of men and women in Europe have recently been made by the director of the bureau of statistics at Vienna. From these it appears that about a third more women than men reach advanced age. Women outlive lead quiet, regular lives. They have few bad habits, are less exposed to strong passion and excitement. It appears from the gathered statistics of the world, says the Modern age, that women have a greater tenacity of life than men. Nature worships the female in all its varieties. Among insects the male perishes at a relatively early period. In plants the semiate blossoms die earliest, and are produced in the weaker limbs. Female quadrupeds have more endurance than males. In the human race, despite the intellectual and physical strength of man, the woman endures longest, and will bear pain to which the strongest man succumbs. Zymotic diseases are more fatal to males, and more male children die than females. Deverger asserts that the proportion dying suddenly is about 100 women to 780 men; 1,080 men in the United States in 1870 committed suicide to 285 women. Intemperance, apoplexy, gout, hydrocephalus, affections of the heart or liver, serofula, paralysis, are far more fatal to males than females. Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter, which argues that we ought to give the girls of our families all the out-door exercise that they need. Females in cities are more prone to consumption than in the country. All old countries not disturbed by emigration, have a majority of females in the population. In royal families the statistics show more daughters than sons. The Hebrew woman is exceptionally long-lived, while the colored man is exceptionally short lived. Dr. Hough remarks that there are from two to six per cent more males born than females, yet there is more than six per cent excess of females in the living population. The rush and worry of the average business man in this country is apt to make him prematurely old, unless he takes judicious recreation. The females are to a great extent exempt from this over-straining about business cares, which may, in a degree, account for their superior vitality."

There can be no doubt but that in the last sentence of the above there lies the kernel of the true difference in the United States between the longevity of men and women in this country. More than one close observer noticed that last summer and fall many men died from the over-wrought pressure brought to bear upon them who promised under more favorable circumstances to live for many years.

More complete returns from the election in Michigan for justice and regents of the university indicate a decided majority for Morse, Democratic candidate for justice, and the election of the entire Democratic ticket. The Detroit Free Press (Democratic) claims a majority of 30,000 for the head of the Democratic ticket.

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