

AROUND TOWN.

A. Haskell is enlarging his house.
Ed. W. Blackwell was in Valley City over Sunday.
Ben. McCormick is painting the Cooper residence and farm buildings.
J. H. Van Voorhis run a nail in his foot two weeks ago, and is laid up for a few days, in consequence.
J. H. Van Voorhis and son have seeded 150 acres of wheat, which is all up, and looking beautiful.
Dr. McGuire seems to be the only land holder here to stay. On Arbor day he planted trees. Good for him.
We understand that ex-Sheriff Pinkerton has gone west to grow up with the country, and that financial embarrassment is at the bottom of it.
Frank Buck, ex-proprietor of the hole in the wall, also a "subscriber," is gone, leaving us out a few dollars.
C. C. Brown, of Mayville, and C. Downing, of Portland, Me., made a call at the COURIER office Monday. Mr. Brown is thinking of starting a bank.
Henry Pinkerton run a spring tooth harrow over his feet the other day, and stirred up his corns so that he has been confined to the house.
Rev. Fisher, of Casselton, preached in the Fenner school house, Sunday. He will be regularly employed by the German Evangelist society, and will reside in Cooperstown, permanently.
Simington & Miller make favorable report of the outlook for business at Cooperstown. They are two enterprising young business men, who stood high in Fargo, both in business and in social circles.—Argus.

The Hole in the Wall.

On Tuesday, James Keenan was arrested for selling liquor without license. On Wednesday he was brought before Judge Melgard and various parties were summoned to tell what they knew about the matter. Cash Yancey and Hans Jensen were the principal witnesses. Cash admitted a few glasses of beer, but denied that Keenan had sold it to him. Hans had seen something drunk there, which he thought was "suspicious." This pleased the spectators, who thought it was a new kind of drink. As an expert, Hans thought beer "had oughter foam." What he saw did not foam. In answer to the question, "What was the liquid—beer or cider?" he said, "Dumino." Cash thought that the prosecuting attorney ought to know all about it, as well as himself. After the examination, which necessarily resulted in the discharge of the prisoner, since the complaint did not charge any specific offense, Keenan was driven to some mysterious home by Yancey, and will not return till the robins nest again.
The district attorney appeared for the Territory, C. M. MacLaren for the accused. A warrant is out for Keenan for keeping a gambling house.

War.

Andrew Johnson gave a mortgage on his stock of goods to Keogh, of Beaupre, Keogh & Co., for \$1,628. This was to secure that firm, and several other St. Paul creditors, who "lumped" their claims. The stock was to have been sold on the 26th inst. Johnson had, meantime, given a second mortgage to Assignee Draz, and on the morning of the 26th Attorney VanWormer, who is employed by Draz, swept down upon the doomed store, then in possession of Keogh's agent, Foster. He approached strategically, with a key, and was inside the fortification before he was discovered. Mr. Foster then charged wildly against the front door, and calling lustily for his attorney, A. A. Miller, succeeded in getting a leg inside. Then came the tug of war. The spirit of 76 and 61 aroused the populace to the wildest enthusiasm. All who remember the fall of Fort Sumpter can appreciate the situation. Foster and his lieutenants finally forced an entrance.
"Back, tr-r-r-ator, for your li-life!"
Van, who is somewhat "fat and scant of breath," then wanted the door open, while his partner, Mr. Miller, wanted it shut. An exchange of courtesies resulted in a dull, sickening thud, and the door remained open. The sale was not made. A telegram from Judge Francis said "hold." Messrs. Miller and VanWormer hid themselves to Bismarck to see hizzoner, and the foreclosure business will probably be done in the courts. The assignee claims that his second mortgage is better than the Keogh mortgage, as the goods under the latter had been sold at retail after the execution of the mortgage, with the consent of the mortgagee. Mr. Foster claims that during this period E. W. Blackwell had received all cash taken in, that his mortgage is genuine Spanish Merino, and that when the second mortgage was given the first mortgage was already in possession.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To Editor of Griggs Courier:
Sir—In relation to the item published in the COURIER of date April 23d, I desire to say that as sheriff of Griggs county I never had such man known as Frenchy in my custody; neither have I received for him, or any other prisoner, to the former incumbent of that office; and any prisoner that may be unfortunate enough to come in my hands, will stay until their term expires, if the jail is strong enough to keep them, while
I Remain Yours, Truly,
M. L. MICHAELS.

SANBORN, D. T., April 27.

Ed. Courier: About that Congregational church row. When I laid that wall there was from six to eight inches of snow on the ground, and snow and ice froze to every stone. Now, what could any sensible person expect. But they wanted the wall in a hurry, and I was there to build it for them. And after it was built they left it there all winter, exposed to the weather, without even covering it up. It was shiftlessness and a shame, not giving the mason half a show, and now seek to abuse me through the columns of the COURIER for their own laziness. It is no wonder there was not much mortar in it this spring. I don't see how there could be. I believe in building a wall of stone, as well as mortar. I used plenty of lime in that wall, if it had been properly cared for; and the parties who informed the COURIER that I only used four barrels of lime stated what was not true.
A. G. YOUNG.

Gallatin.

Martin Ueland went to Minneapolis just before seeding, and brought back a span of Clydes, and a full blood, short horn bull. Martin wants to sell his scrubs. He thinks scrubs don't pay.

I hear that G. Gilbranson's ponies ran away with a seeder, and broke it up, as fine as kindling wood.

Some one tried to shoot the eagles. This may be the same person that tried to kill them last spring about this time. If they were harmful they would have been shot before this. He is a crack shot, and should join the club. This Nimrod could make better shots on Mrs. McCarthy's domesticated wild geese.

Christ. Arestad says he wants another pasture. This, some of us very well know. The gentleman has nearly everything broken up or fenced within sight of him. What he wants now is a good hay pasture.

The P. M., at Gallatin, has got him a good three-horse seeder, and a three-horse binder; now he wants a three-horse wagon, then it will be three all around.

Seeding is about done here, and wheat is coming up. This is the finest spring for farmers to do their work, in many years.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Convened April 17, 1886, at 10:30, in accordance with adjournment.

Full board present. Comr. Cooper presiding.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

On motion ordered that the following bills be allowed, viz:

Harry Wasser, road work, district No. 6, \$1.50.

Theo. F. Kerr, medicine for room, and stationery for superintendent of schools, \$7.90.

Geo. D. Barnard, one deed record for register, and fifty tax notices for treasurer, \$47.75.

On motion ordered that bill of Geo. N. Stork for care of Lenham elevator, \$22, be rejected.

On motion adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m.

Convened at 1:30 p. m.

Full board present.

On motion ordered that the official bond of M. L. Michaels, sheriff, be approved.

On motion ordered that a county warrant for \$20 be issued to Ole Alfson in payment for right of way for public road across sw 1/4 sec. 19-148-50, as per plat filed in this office Oct. 5, 1885.

On motion ordered that the proposed public road, commencing at the quarter stake on west side of section 19-148-50, and terminating at the southeast corner section 15-147-50, be ordered open as per amended plat filed in this office October 5, 1885.

Upon motion ordered that the bond of Anton Enger, county treasurer, dated April 14, 1886, with Rollef Berg, M. L. Michaels, Iver Jacobson, John Simons, and C. A. Jensen as sureties, be accepted and approved as an additional bond.

On motion, adjourned to meet April 21, 1886, at 10 a. m.

ROLLIN C. COOPER, Chairman.
H. P. SMART, Co. Clerk.

IN PARLIAMENT.

WHERE GLADSTONE MADE HIS GREAT SPEECH FOR OLD IRELAND.

The House of Commons Is a Small Hall, and Hard to Get Into—Members Wear Their Hats in Session.

Next to the American civil war, the settlement of Ireland's troubles is the most important history that has been made in the last half of the Nineteenth century—if they are settled, that is to say. Every lover of civilization and progress is hoping that they may be, and that they may be decided as Ireland wants them to be.

Nothing is more remarkable than the change which has taken place, both in Great Britain and America, in the sentiment on the Irish question. Home rule for the unhappy island was an idea scouted with derision by all but a handful of dreamers and malcontents twenty years ago. "Solid" Americans and Englishmen alike ridiculed it.

But the Irish began to come over to America by the thousands. Shipped after shipment of them, exiles from their native isle, landed at Castle Garden and scattered thence throughout the length and breadth of the republic.

Along with him he brought his love for the old country, the hapless mother land. He thrived and begot children by the half score. To every one of these he gave as a secret trust the love of Ireland and the remembrance of her wrongs. These children in turn thrived. They got education and money in this free land. They became lawyers, editors, congressmen, high officials and millionaires, and they multiplied. How they did multiply and increase! And every one of them to a man, and every daughter among the women cherished still the remembrance of old Ireland and her wrongs. Behold! Almost before anybody knew it there was a new Ireland in America—rich, united and strong. It became an element that no political aspirant dared ignore. Then at last the "solid" Americans themselves began to see that Ireland had wrongs, and it suddenly became clear to the solidest that the Green Isle ought to have her own say about her own affairs.

So the change came about. It came about the same way in Great Britain.

The Irish element, until under intelligent leadership, became too strong to be ignored.



GLADSTONE RISES TO SPEAK.

Those who have followed English politics have watched Gladstone gradually growing to the occasion. Year by year the course of natural statesmanlike development has brought him to the lofty plane whence the other day he looked benignantly down on his fellow countrymen and proposed home rule for Ireland.

He is the most splendid figure in European statesmanship to-day. If he carry home rule for Ireland, he will be the grandest figure in Europe in the Nineteenth century. Bismarck cemented a nation with blood and iron, but Gladstone will have freed a people by the divine arts of peace. It is better, far better, to be Gladstone than Bismarck.

Undoubtedly the greatest day of the premier's life will be that on which he introduced his bill for home rule for Ireland. They say there never was heard such cheering in the house of commons in all the centuries as when he arose to introduce his bill. It was so tremendous that it disconcerted him a little, and he paled before it when he first arose.

Very different is the English house of commons from our American house of representatives at Washington, and the difference is not in favor of the British organization either. For one thing, an English member has no particular seat through the season. It is first come, first served. A member may preserve a seat to himself for one night by putting his card into a little brass receptacle at the back of a chair. He may also secure a squatter's claim by placing his hat upon a chair beforehand. This is called "chatting," and is very common. But it must be the hat which the member wears for the day; consequently he is obliged to walk around bareheaded while his hat guards his seat.



GLADSTONE SPEAKING.

Our American congress begins its sessions at 12 noon, which is a very decent hour. The English parliament does not commence until 4, public business at 4:30.

The sessions are therefore prolonged till far into the night. But this suits the late retiring for which the English are so famous. Mr. Gladstone began speaking on his home rule measure at 4:35, and kept it up three hours.

Another feature of the British house which an American will not like is the difficulty of getting into it. Strangers must be invited

by a member, and have a ticket to show the police that line the doorways and corridors, before he can get inside. But there is only room for 200 in the strangers' gallery. There are often 1,000 applicants. Visitors' names must, therefore, be balloted for, and this must be done a week ahead of the proposed visit, so long is the list of persons applying.

The present parliament house is upon the site of an old one which dated back to the time of Edward VI. The visitors' entrance to both the lords and the commons is through a beautiful long marble gallery called St. Stephen's hall. The legal duration of one parliament is seven years. Members of both houses sit in session with their hats on. This is an old custom and a bad one.

The New California Senator.

Being a Californian, of course, he is no end of a millionaire. Governor Stoneman, of that state, appointed him United States senator to fill the place left vacant by the death of John F. Miller. The term expires in March, 1887. A senator from any of the mining states who was not a millionaire would be a curiosity. Mr. Hearst was Gen. Stoneman's own rival for the Democratic nomination for governor of California. He is an active Democrat, and was Senator Land Stanford's opponent for senator. Both men will now find themselves in the senate together. Fate arranges curious surprises.

Hearst owns great mining properties. He also owns The San Francisco Examiner and has a finger constantly in California politics. He went across the plains as a pioneer in 1850, from the east, and began life as a common laborer. The first money he made he saved and went into partnership with two men named Haggin and Tevis.



GEORGE HEARST.

The firm began operations immediately by buying and jumping mining claims. They were shrewd bargainers, and in time all became wealthy. Senator Hearst is one of those great landholders to whom the signs of the times seem to give warning to pack up and go. He owns 9,000 acres of some of the finest farming lands in California, near San Luis Obispo. His wife went to Washington at the beginning of the winter as plain Mrs. Hearst. She is still there. She received a dispatch the other day that she was now Mrs. Senator Hearst.

Senator Hearst has lived mostly among the mines, and rather prides himself on his homestead ways. While a man of power and influence, he will make rather an eccentric addition to the senate.

The Senatorial Photographs.

Senator Evans wears a hat of the period of 1840, which he hangs on the extreme posterior part of his intellect, like a knob. The lower part of his face looks as if it had dried up in the hat and would drop out if it wasn't for the skull.

Senator Harrison looks as if he had been made by contractors at different times and the plans did not coincide. The contractors for the upper part laid out the work for a big man, with a big head and torso; but the subcontractor man erected a short, pair of stout, dumpy legs that make him look like a bust of himself.—Toledo (O.) Commercial Telegram.

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