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Notice of Final Proof—Land Office at Fargo.
D. T. June 22, 1886.
Notice is hereby given that the following named senter has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Fargo. D. T., on August 6, 1886, viz. Ole 8. Meen, for then he is see, i.e., the names the following with sees to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said hand, viz. Joint Foshoidt, Andrew Mikkelsen, Edward Ikeland, Torkie Foshoidt, alt of Cooperstown, D. T.

HORACE AUSTIN, Register.

Iver Jacobson atty.

GOELEF Ct.?

work of high art says that the g mias of the wind, with his army of elfia sprices, is sporting with his says that the g mias of the wind, with his army

Iver Jacobson atty.

In Maine, where a R-publican nomination for governor has long a en equivalent to an election, the lucky can fidate this summer is Hon. Joseph R. Bodwell, of Hallowell. H.s. career is a singularly interesting one, being that of the old fashioned, typical, Amen can, Ben Franklin sort of tov, who, by industry and application, rose from a humble position to emi



called it by the old fashioned name of Mecky dians on that ter-

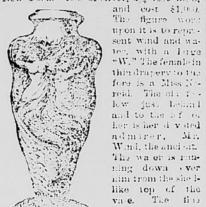
His father was so poor that the boy went | vite | by the few to live with an uncle. The probable gov su vivo's of ernor of Maine has been farm laborer, shoe maker, farmer, teamster, quarryman and of the garrisons in granite wooks proprietor. The latter the neighboring he still is or a very large scale. He is possito go over the was who opened up the granite quarries field with them and of Maine, thus giving his fellow citizens: new industry. He began to work the quarries at Fox Haven in 1852. So small we tark command was a the beginning has he used to haul the granital annihilated. With

out himself with one yoke of oxec.

He learned sho making evenings, walle he emotion, ailed by an uncering money. besides his quarry interests, a fine farm, and is known as a large importer of bloomed stock. Ho is one o. Maine's most substantial and respected citizens. Remembering but yesterday. nis own poverty and humble beginnings, he said: We saw so-

in the lower house of the Maine leg slature, the valley. The cry was raised that the has twice been mayor of Hallowell, and a white soldiers were coming, and orders were delegate-at-large to the R qublican conven- given for the village to move. Reno swent ventions at Chicago in 1880 and 1884

This is a cur which is offered to the flactest yacht that sails, of any shape, size or nationality. It will to racel for during the annual cruise of the New York Yacht cur tals



like top of the vale. The first spun, technical d script on of this work of high art

THE COWBOY EVANGELIST.

He Was Once a Blaverick, but Now Claims to be Branded.

The great southwest does not mean to be ourdone by any other portion of this great continent. Learning of the success of the Rev. Sam Jones, and the sensation he was creating east of the Mississippi, they have taken up what they claim to be an equal prodigy in the person of S. W. Wesl-y, who as an evangelist can "whoop her up with any



"I was ! orn," such the evangelist, in a reling secret with much impressiveness, "I was born in Missouri, out waen I was a 3-yearole I r z to the enormity of the fact an' went to Tex.s. One dark night I said e I a gray filly an' rody out in o Tex.s. Yes, sir, it was my thi defirthday. I brought up on the frontier, sn' until a year ago was a cowboy. Every one knew me. I was branded all over with the devids from; yes, sir. One day a year ago, things bein' corpse-like on the frontier, I dropped over into Anderson county, jest to get a swaller of civilization. I had several, so to speak. Happin 1 into meeting one night, and there was Maj Pena. an evangelis, firm' red-hot Bible into the crowd. B fore that I'd been a sort o' Maveries, knoezin' arou - without no owner: but that hight the Lord jest lassood me, branded me, an' says, 'Now you exper on my ranc'h.' an' I've been aloin' the very same. Way, a year ago I didn't know Mathew from Mordecai, but i've sorted things out. If any man can jump a quota bun from the Bibls that I don't know way Ph-

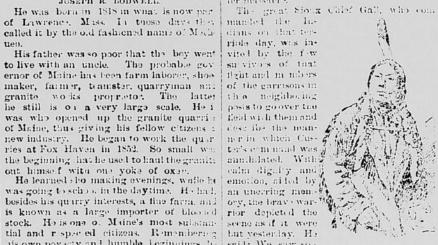
Fir swaler line hat or eathim bloods aw, jest as in dies."

Mr. Wesley is in real carnest in projecting his present mission. He recently visited some of the corthern states for the purpose of raising money to huy and repair a church building in Culdo, Tex. In this he has been successful. He is the son of an Idlnois river steamboat captain, and claims to be a descendant of the great John Wesley. Hisprogress in the church has been rapid. Howas converted in April, 1885, Leonsel to preach by the Bantist c. urea in July of that year and ordained in April of this year, sines which he has been constantly proceeding.

CHIEF GALL,

Who Commanded the Indians at the

Our so'diers from bo h north and south peet of late on the anniversary of a battle, and reunite in good feeling on a field weer. year, before they were en leavoring to figh one another to death. It is the namy and soldierly thing to cury old animosi issor the scene of their culmination. How much more magnanimous was the furial f the hate set on the port of our soldiers are their savage antagonists on the recentice ension of the tenth anniversary of the Chi-



takes great interest in public schools and in diers early in the morning crossing the the cause of temperance.

divide. When Reno and Cos er separate i He has twice r presented hisfellow-citizens we watched them until they came down in c down so rapidly upon the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reneattacked. Sitting Bull was the big medicine man. The women and children were hastily moved down the stream where the Caeyennes-were encamped. The Sloux attacked Henc summer.

The curb is presented by Mr. Ozden G edath of New York. It is of silver, 2)4 feet in an and the Chevennes Custer, and then of the came mixed up. When Reno made his a tack at the upper end he hilled my two tack at the upper end he hilled my two. Equaws and thee children, which made my heart bad. I then rought with hatchet (meaning that he mutilated the soldiers.)

From other portions of his graphic de-scription of the fight one of the chie. causes of Cu ter's disaster is determined. He says that some of the horses stood on their Levis from fright at the Ladians veiling and scaking vari-colored blankets at them. The sol diers then abandoned their horses to light on foot, leaving the horses in charge of a few men. These were soon dispatched by the Indians, and the already frightened horses stampeded, carrying in their saddles the reserve ammunition on which the soldiers depended. The wiley redmen knew all this, and drew the fire from the white soldier until his ammunition was exhausted, when they closed right in and killed them with Tais account of the disaster is born out by the known fact that most of the Seventh cavairy had, just previous to the battle, been remounted on flery young Kentucky horses, untrained to the yells and ex-

citement of Indian fighting. Gall, however, pays a high tribute to the bravery of Custer's command. "The Indians," he said, "were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge, and were as many as the grass on the plains. The first two companies (Keogh's and Calhoun's) dismounted and fought on foot.

They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge, upon which all finally died. They were shot down in line where they stood. Koogh's company rallied and were all killed in a bunch. (This statement seems borne out by the facts, as

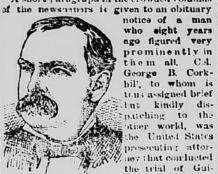
statement seems borne out by the facts, as thirty-right bodies of Kaogh's troopers were found piled in a heap.)
"The soldiers fought desperately and never surrendered. They fought standing along in line on the right. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old mer, who gathered them up. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirm sh line, Custer and all who were with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field, the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them. Forty-three Indians were killed that day, but many more died sucs quently from

Gall has with his own hand killed many soldiers and settlers in the twenty years that he was on the warpub prior to 1876. At one time a party of soldiers overtook him on the prairie, near Fort Sally, D. T. They shot him a half dozen times through the body, and to make sure that he was a deal Indian. they bayoneted him several times through the chest, but he lived to retaliate on the Little Big Horn bat:lefteld.

Gall is a magnificent specimen of Indiau humanity. He is full six test in height, with an immense clost and lithe, active body. He, like Sitting Bull and the majn part of his tribe, are now sincers Christians, and that they are proud of their religion is evidenced by the cross which they wear. Though a born leader, Gad has become one of the meek st of followers.

COL GEORGE B. CORKHILL

Sudden Death at Mount Pleasant, In., His Old Home. A short paragrapa in the crowded columns



teau, Garfield's as-

sas in. In doing this he incurred the enmity of the murderer to a violent extent. Guiteau accused Corshill of seeking to have him hanged in

Col. Corkhill was born in Harri-on county, Ohio, forty-cight years age. Hs father was a Metholist preacher, and George was like to many other clergyman's sons—oright and pushing, but poor. While he was yet a small boy his family removed to lowe. The veuth was graituated at the age of 21 from the Wesley an university of Mount Pleasant, land the law school at Hars. Thence he entered the law school at Harvard. His blood, however, was too ardently patriotic to calmly sit and read law while the war drum was so inding in his country. He threw down his books and hastened back home to Iowa. There he organized a company of volunteers and hastened to the seat

President Haves appointed him prosecuting atterney of the Descrict of Columbia. He continued to hold this office till the beginning of President Author's term. Then he opened a law office in Wasnington. The name he won during the Guiteau trial easily built up a good business for him.

He left Washing on in usum health and in the best of spirits on Taursday, and on Tuesday he was lying dead out in lowa.

Again the Republican Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

When, before the close of the recent Republican convention in Harrisburg, Pa., their nomines came swinging down the center aisle on crutches, and a moment later stood on his solitary leg on the platform, it produced a scene of the willest enthusiasm, which is only seen at political conventions. Gen. Beaver, the central figure in this scene, is a native of Pennsylvania, and not 50 years of age, though he leoks some older, but then he went through enough suffering during the war to have age I any man.



enter d the service as cautain of Company H. S cont Pennsylvania infantry, and servel during the three months' campuign. the entered the three years' service as deuto entro one of the Forty-fifth P. nasylvania at intry. He resigned his command on Sept. 4, 1802, to take command of the One Hundred and Forty-righth regiment, re-cruied in Center county. He was shot agh the body at Clancellorsville, and was servite Harrisburg and recovered. Before rejuling his regiment he organized and sent to the field the emergency men from Camp Cartin who participated in the battle of Gettysburg. If distinguished himself at uburn H.H and Bris ow S ation. At Cold Harbor he was wounted in the nip, and promoted to the command of his brigade. Peter-burg, while relaying his forces, re was struck in the side by a piece of shell, and thus received a severe wound. Ho then came nor h and roma ned until the battle of Reams' Station, on the Wilmington and Weldon rai road, on Aug. 24, 1864, in which he lost a leg. This loss oblig at him to retire from the service, and he returned to Bellefonte and resumed the practice of law, begun before the war. In 1865 he married the daughter of his law preceptor and partner.

In 1892 he was defeated for the office for public law as defeated for the office for which he is again a candidate.

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