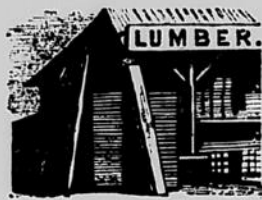


GULL RIVER

LUMBER

COMPANY.

E. W. Blackwell, - Manager.



MANUFACTURERS

-AND DEALERS IN-

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Building Paper, Coal, Lime, Brick, Etc, &c

Square Dealing, Dry Lumber. Good Grades, at the lowest possible prices, is what you can depend on from us.

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LUMBER. BUILDING MATERIAL.

J. I. Howe & Co.

-Yard at foot of Burrell Avenue- COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

MERRELL BROS.

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FARM MACHINERY.

Deering--All Steel--TWINE BINDER a Specialty.

TWINE Having purchased our twine in large quantities, and at bed rock figures, we can sell to all parties for cash, or sound paper, IN SPIKE OF COMPETITION.

DEERING GIANT MOWER. BEST IN THE WORLD

CALL ON US.

WM. RETZLAFF. - - Local Agent.

THE MINNEAPOLIS SHOW.

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION IN A YOUNG CITY.

A Pink Mankato Stone Building That Covers Seven and a Half Acres--Beautiful Mrs. Cleveland, Twelve Hundred Miles Away, Starts the Machinery.

The event of the northwest this fall is the Minneapolis industrial exposition. The twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul have reason to be proud of this marvelous enterprise. The two cities together now include a population of perhaps 125,000. In the ten years from 1870 to 1880 Minneapolis increased her inhabitants more than three and a half times. She has the most extensive flouring mills in the world. Everybody knew that before. But now, also, she has one of the finest exposition buildings to be found anywhere.

The Minneapolis exposition hall covers seven acres solid, and is three stories high. It is of substantial and handsome stone, with a tower 200 feet high. The material used is pink Mankato stone and red brick. The stone is quarry and hammered faced, and terra cotta is lavishly used in the construction with very pleasing effect.



EXPOSITION BUILDING.

There is an upper pavilion 200 feet from the ground, and above that the spire and electric mast, supporting a ring of lights 200 feet above the level of the street. The building is lighted by a great light well, 60x150 feet, extending from the basement floor to an ornamental skylight in the roof. Surrounding this light well are the main stairways, the band and speakers' stands, etc., and each floor is slightly inclined and provided with seats, accommodations for about 20,000 persons. By this arrangement an excellent opportunity is offered for seeing and hearing without the necessity of removing the visitors from the main building to the separate music hall to the detriment of the interests of the exhibitors.

The building is provided with a number of fire-proof vaults, freight and passenger elevators, wash rooms, reading rooms, retiring rooms, observation galleries, etc., which will make it more convenient than any other exposition building ever constructed.

The Exposition association has a cash capital of \$200,000, besides land valued at \$200,000. Its stock is owned by nearly 2,500 enterprising citizens of the city, which shows the general interest taken in this great affair.

It is not by any means a mere exhibition of the products of the northwest, great as that region is. Among its displays are articles from all parts of the Union. Its visitors will embrace as wide a range. Numbers of the exhibits shown at New Orleans were taken to Minneapolis intact. The Mexican band that gave forth such sweet sounds at New Orleans is the official music maker at Minneapolis. This band is probably better known in the United States than in Mexico itself. For a summer previous to going to New Orleans it played at Coney Island, New York.

The handsome exposition building is situated on a high bank of the Mississippi, overlooking the Falls of St. Anthony. It is on the east bank of the river, which is here very narrow, and flows directly through Minneapolis, as the Tiber flows through Rome.

The president of the exposition committee is Mr. W. D. Washburne, one of the great Washburne family of the northwest. Minnesota might have been as great as it is without the Washburnes, but still they have helped to develop the young state greatly. Behind Minneapolis is the whole region of the northwest, which grows the wheat that pours into the city's hoppers, through the mills of the Washburnes.

The exposition opened with stately ceremony Aug. 23, and will continue six weeks. An excellent feature of it was the promptitude with which it was ready. The directors announced beforehand that every engaged space not occupied by a certain day would be considered vacant, and they kept up to the rule. Consequently exhibitors were ready. The great northwest is on time.



"Don't start it with a jerk."

But the most pleasing feature of the auspicious beginning of the show was that it was opened by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the president's sweet and beautiful bride. Minneapolis papers announced in large letters that the exposition was to be formally inaugurated by Mrs. Grover Cleveland. And so it was, just as they said, only Mrs. Grover Cleveland wasn't there at all or anywhere near. In fact she was 1,200 miles away, in the Adirondack mountains of New York, on

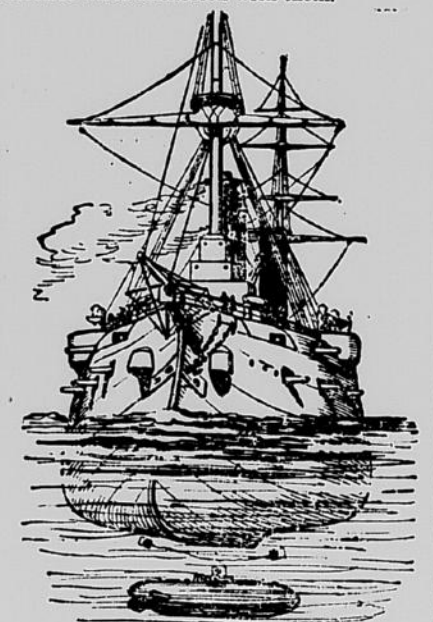
a fishing trip with the president. But this lovely woman set the ponderous machinery of Power hall in motion for all that. She did it by the magic art of electricity. A little crooked telegraph wire in the Adirondack woods connects the Mountain hotel with the great world and Minneapolis. Mrs. Cleveland touched a little button in the Adirondacks and that set the machines of the exposition in motion.

"Don't start it with a jerk," cautioned the president. And she didn't, but just let the impulse glide off her gentle fingers softly. In two minutes a reply came back from Minneapolis that all was working smoothly. Mrs. Cleveland wore a white dress, pink sash and sailor hat.

A SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

Jules Verne's Dream Realized in a Craft Constructed by a Yankee Inventor.

There is now in New York harbor a marine wonder in the shape of a boat that will sail under water for miles, or that can remain at the bottom for days without inconvenience to the crew, who can at any time leave the boat and come to the surface without accident. The boat is the invention of Professor J. H. L. Tuck, and is intended for use in harbor defense by attaching torpedoes to the bottom of hostile vessels, then backing away to a safe distance and firing the torpedoes through electric wires connected with them.



THE PEACEMAKER UNDER A VESSEL.

This boat is aptly called "the Peacemaker," from the fact that its possibilities of destruction are so great that it renders it a question whether it will pay the powers to go on constructing great ironclads costing millions of dollars apiece, that can be demolished in an instant by a little vessel like this, costing but a few thousands. The larger and heavier the ironclad the better and surer would she fall a prey to a destroyer that would steal on her from underneath. When war is carried on with such wholesale destructiveness the great powers will call a halt, so that inventions like this boat tend toward a more general peace.

The Peacemaker is 30 feet long, with a breadth of beam of 8 1/2 feet, and depth of 7 1/2 feet. The bow and stern taper off from midships, and the forward end of the vessel is surmounted by a dome 12 inches high, which is set with glass and just large enough for the pilot to get his head into. Admission to the boat is through a circular scuttle abaft of the dome. At the stern there is a propeller and a rudder of ordinary fashion, and two horizontal rudders with which the boat may be deflected up or down. The interior is half filled with machinery and mechanical devices, including a powerful little Westinghouse engine. Compressed air is stored in six-inch pipes running around the interior, and arrangements are made by which air may be supplied by chemicals. A gauge registers the depth of the vessel beneath the surface. Light is furnished by the incandescent electric lamp.



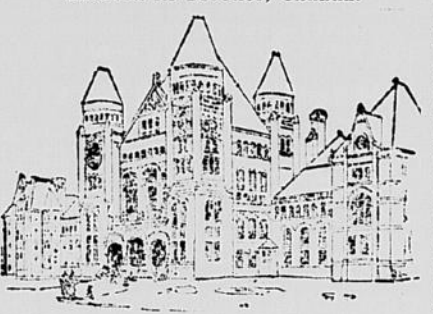
THE TORPEDOES ATTACHED.

When used in warfare the Peacemaker will sail away from its place in hiding on shore, sail under water and meet an approaching vessel. The pilot removes the domes and stands in a diver's suit in a well with half of his body projecting above the boat. He releases two torpedoes attached together with a chain and fastened to corked magnets, which will attach themselves tenaciously to the iron or steel bottom of the vessel. The torpedo boat is then steered away to a safe distance, and the torpedoes fired by electricity.

In some recent experiments the Peacemaker sailed for a couple of miles under the Hudson river, coming to the surface and diving under vessels at will. She was then sunk in fifty feet of water, and the crew left her and came to the surface to demonstrate how easily they could abandon in case of accident or hide her on the bottom in a war emergency.

FOR THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The New Parliament Buildings to be Erected in Toronto, Canada.



THE NEW ONTARIO PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS. The new Ontario legislative and departmental buildings to be erected in the Queen's park, Toronto, Canada, will be in what is known as open court style, will have a frontage of 405 feet, the total depth of each wing being 241 feet. The size of the legislative chamber, situated in the center of the structure, will be 65 by 85 feet. The main building will be approached by terraced steps 75 feet in length to a stone porch, treated in a series of arches supported upon connected

columns with molded bases and carved capitals, rockets and enriched arch molds. Ascending a grand vestibule, 29 feet in width, the vestibule hall of spacious proportions is reached. The grand staircase hall is 50 feet wide by 62 feet deep. The grand staircase, to be constructed of stone, the main flight being 22 feet in width, and having two side flights, will ascend to the legislative chamber on the first floor. On the left of the grand staircase hall will be an alcove to a postoffice distributing room, and on the right a corresponding alcove to passenger elevators with a corridor connecting with arched and glazed corridors on the right and left. These latter corridors will be 54 by 88 feet, with entrances to apartments on either side, and also connecting with side corridors and approaches to the building. There will be four elevators altogether in the building, two in the center and one in each wing. A number of vaults will also be built in a series of stacks so arranged as to provide each department on the different floors with ample fire proof vault accommodation. All the departments are disposed so as implicitly to meet with their requirements and be readily found.

The whole will possess heating and sanitary arrangements as well as fire precautions that will equal any public building on the continent.

Eight members of congress have died during the present administration.

A MEXICAN ART TREASURE.

The Newly Discovered Statue of Hercules Reputed to Be by Phidias.

We are enabled to present our readers an engraving from a photograph of the statue of Hercules, recently discovered in Mexico. This magnificent piece of art work is of jasper, and three feet in height, and is supposed to be the work of the famous Greek sculptor, Phidias. It represents the maddened Hercules throwing the slave, Lycas, into the sea. Lycas was sent with a message from Hercules' deserted wife. That the reception the messenger received from Hercules was more than warm is the inference one would draw from the action which the sculptor has shown in such a masterly manner.



THE MAXIMILIAN HERCULES.

This treasure was discovered in a pawnshop by a Catholic priest, Padre Giovanni Gismondi. The good padre visited this shop with a young student for the purpose of redeeming some clothes and books that the latter had been obliged to pawn for bread. On seeing the statue the priest wondered at it being in such a place. On inquiry he found that sixteen years before it had been brought there and \$25 was borrowed on it. The priest was too poor to buy it, so he went away and informed a wealthy gentleman that the statue was from the hand of a master. The gentleman purchased it at the priest's earnest solicitation, and he soon after found that he was in possession of one of the art treasures of this continent. Padre Gismondi, who by the way is a nephew of the late Pope Pio Nono, is an archaeologist of considerable knowledge; he unearthed the statue's history which proves to be this: It was discovered in the ruins of Pompeii some forty years ago and was presented by the king of Naples to the mother of Maximilian. On the latter's acceptance of the throne of Mexico it was given to him. On the day of his death, in 1867, the statue disappeared from the palace in some manner and was not heard of until Padre Gismondi unearthed it. It is likely that there may be legal and possibly international disputes over the possession of this treasure yet.

The Man Who Swam the Rapids.

Whatever it was before, William J. Kendall ought to set in and be somebody. He is the only man who ever attempted to swim Niagara rapids and came out alive. Capt. Webb, the great swimmer, attempted it and was drowned. Kendall himself says he would not try it again for the whole city of Toronto. It was only luck, he says, nothing else, that brought him out alive. He knew it was a bad water in there, but not half how bad. Surely, fate has some good in store for him.

He is a young fellow, 24 years old, six feet high, and powerfully built. He weighs about 230 pounds. The only preparation he made for the frightful swim was to put on a cork jacket.

One reporter says that he got \$5,000 for the exploit, another that he got nothing at all, but was merely trying to throw his life away, because he was unhappy and desperate. He was born in Brooklyn, L. I. He had been a policeman in Boston, and was at one time one of the pluckiest men on the force. Daring deeds are told of him. But he took to drink. He lost his place on the police force, and his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, was forced to leave him. Now let him straighten up, and the world will give him a chance again.

Solid conversation is exceptional in society. Thought is fatiguing, and wealthy people want their lives to flow on without effort.



WILLIAM J. KENDALL.