

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING
By FRED K. H. ADAMS.

By the school district bonding act, a district can bond itself only by two-thirds vote.

Attorney General Templeton is spoken highly of by the bench and bar, and will undoubtedly be a credit to his party and the territory.

It is to Col. Steele's credit that he appears determined to pay the liabilities of the Kidder County Bank if he doesn't have anything left for himself.—Republican.

E. S. Seymour, register of deeds of Steele county, has founded a paper at Sherbrooke, the county seat. It is named the Steele County Tribune and is a handsome five-column folio.

An affidavit of publication must now state that there is no division between the attorney or mortgagor and publisher, directly or indirectly, and state the amount charged, as well as many other things essential to good government.

The act by which Griggs and Steele counties were made a judicial subdivision, with court at Cooperstown on the second Tuesday of June, or at such other time as the judge may designate was afterwards amended by a general district law, and the term of court, at the time mentioned, made absolute.

The bill introduced in the house providing for the advertisement of chattel mortgage sales—a bill in the interest of small borrowers—was killed in the council. The lawyers and money lenders feared if it passed they would not succeed in getting more than belonged to them.—Republican.

The local option bill has become a law—also, the high license bill. The license hereafter in all counties will be not less than \$500 per annum, nor more than \$1,000, dependant upon the will of the people as to whether they will license the liquor traffic or not. An election will take place in November if one-third of the voters petition for it.

We sincerely regret to learn that Hon. Chas. Richardson, for many years editor of the Valley City Times, is in financially embarrassed circumstances—in fact has been closed out, his business partner and Duncan McDonald being in possession of the Times office. Mac is one of the salt of the earth and deserves better success than he has.—Republican.

The appropriations made by the legislature were extravagant (special legislation being prohibited and Dakota dynamic force necessarily manifesting itself in some shape); but the north and south can congratulate themselves upon having divided the swag in the middle—leaving the "Hills," central Dakota, Cass county and the Hot Springs to their moan. The Jamestown Asylum the University of Grand Forks and Bismarck Penitentiary received \$409,220.

A prominent German at Bismarck summed up the lack of harmony between the council, house and governor by remarking: "Der house vas farmers and der friends, der council vas a monobly peoples, unt der governor vas a temocrat vat thought he vas der government. Ven I vant to chump on der railroads and der banks I take myself to der house, when I vant to chump on der peoples I go mit der council, und when I youst vant to raise larticular hell I go see der governor."

As was remarked by a prominent member of the Dakota press, all wires run to the governor's office. Even the bill by which the public buildings of Dakota are required to be insured had to be modified so that the governor, instead of the secretary, should approve of the companies employed. The gubernatorial office during the last session had to be considered above anything else. A very marked event of the session was the nomination of Major Edwards for the office of public examiner, and the sudden and discourteous withdrawal of that gentleman's name. While the office was within the gift of "a little brief authority," it seems like a very uncertain and cranky policy which will nominate one day and withdraw the next. If the governor expects a man to be equal to running a daily paper in Dakota eight years, and mixing in our politics that length of time without "bornin'" enemies he will have to be kept on ice.

Thirty-two Slaughtered on the Boston & Providence, and Their Bodies Horribly Mangled.

BOSTON, March 14.—An accident occurred this morning on the Dedham branch of the Boston & Providence railroad, at what is known as the Bussy Park bridge. Seven passenger cars and a baggage car, under charge of Conductor Tilden, broke through the bridge. The engine and three cars went over safely, but five others fell through the bridge to the road beneath, a distance of thirty feet. The last car, which was the smoker, turned completely over and struck on the top of the others, all being crushed almost out of shape. The cause of the accident is said to have been the breaking of the bridge. The bridge is a comparatively new one and that the accident was caused by the truck on one of the cars giving away, causing the car to strike against the abutment of the bridge. The smoking car, after it fell, caught fire, but the fire department was promptly on hand, and prevented any spread of the flames. The thirty-two were killed outright, including many women. The entire bridge went down with the wreck. The wreck of the bridge lay under the debris of the train. In some places were fragments of flesh, pieces of clothing which had belonged to some victim whose remains had previously been removed. There was blood over everything. One place the bodies of seven women were found all horribly mangled. A pathetic sight was that of two girls whose arms were clasped around one another in the embrace of death. In two cases it was necessary to cut the bodies in two to get them out. An old lady was taken from a car uninjured but with her clothing torn to shreds. The headless trunk of a woman was found lying across a timber on the street under the bridge with one arm completely gone and the lower limbs all cut and mangled. The head was found under the tangled iron and fragments of the car. Daniel Dougherty had an awful experience; he was in the smoking car playing cards with Ed. Snow, Harry Gay, and Sear-Loaller. The crash came and the next thing he knew he was in the muddy street, uninjured and holding in his hand the queen of diamonds, covered with blood; his three companions had all been killed.

THE WHEATLAND ACCIDENT.

WHEATLAND, March 12.—About five o'clock this morning a disastrous accident occurred about two miles west of here. Pacific express No. 1, runs through here without stopping, and all trains have to make way for it. Train No. 16, with Conductor Lowry in charge, had orders to side track at Magnolia, a side track five miles west of Wheatland. When No. 16 reached this point, the sidetrack was occupied by another train. This train was occupying the west end of the siding, and it was intended to pull down to the east end and back in. Conductor Lowry says that when he was at the water tank he gave the signal to go ahead, and in pulling out the engine got under such heavy headway, on the grade that the train got away from them. Although the breaks on ten of the box cars were set it was impossible to check the speed of the freight. No. 1 passed Wheatland and was pulling up the grade at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The two trains met opposite the Beth farm, and a scene of wild confusion ensued. Engineer Allen, of No. 1, succeeded in applying the airbrake, and reversing the engine but was forced to jump before he could start his train back. No. 16 crashed into the other train without warning or preparation, and the cars behind came piling down on the engine. Fireman Snyder was crushed, scalded and mangled in a most horrible manner, and his remains were almost beyond recognition. Engineer Ryan was crushed so that it was necessary to amputate his left leg above the knee joint. The head brakeman on 16 was crushed and scalded seriously, but he will recover. He was taken to Brainerd to-night. Engineer Ryan and the remains of Fireman Snyder were sent to Fargo this afternoon. It is understood that the coroner's jury, in the inquest over the remains of the dead fireman, brought in a verdict of criminal negligence on the part of Conductor Lowry and Engineer Ryan. It is said that this crew made a trip from Fargo to Jamestown, and were ordered right out again without giving them any opportunity for sleep.

Conductor Lowry was arrested upon a warrant sworn out by Col. Greer, and placed in the Cass county jail, but was subsequently released on bail.

Engineer Ryan, who was taken to Jamestown has since died from his injuries.

Synopsis of New Laws

The following is a synopsis of the general laws passed by the legislative assembly. A synopsis of the special laws can be found at the COURIER office. Contrary to the wishes of the newspaper men, there was no provision made for the immediate publication of the laws, whereby the dear public will have to squander about \$10,000 for certified copies of the various enactments:

C. B. No. 52. To provide for the burial of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Union army and who died in destitute circumstances.

C. B. No. 71. To establish the office of county justices of the peace and county constables.

C. B. No. 41. To provide that private corporations, except insurance, can be formed by the association of three or more persons.

C. B. No. 76. To provide that no judgments shall be rendered by any judge until after his decision has been filed with the clerk of the district court.

C. B. No. 155. To place inmates of insane asylums under the protection of the laws by securing to them the right of communicating by letter with friends.

C. B. No. 28. To provide for the maintenance, and encourage the organization of volunteer fire companies.

C. B. No. 47. Making it the duty of county treasurers to certify to abstracts of title to real estate with references to taxes affecting property, set forth in the abstract.

C. B. No. 139. To enable the formation of county mutual insurance companies.

C. B. No. 130. To increase the compensation of sheriffs in summoning jurors.

C. B. No. 164. To protect large game and quail in Dakota territory.

C. B. No. 91. An act to amend chapter 72 of laws of 1883, relating to selection of jurors.

C. B. No. 74. An act creating the office of county auditor, and defining the duties thereof.

C. B. No. 236. Provides for refunding outstanding indebtedness which existed prior to July 30, 1886, of any incorporated board of education or school district in Dakota.

C. B. No. 37. Amending section 615 of chapter 28 of code civil procedure. Relates to foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

C. B. No. 217. Amending a law entitled liability for damages occasioned by vicious dogs.

C. B. No. 40. An act to provide for the registration and payment of warrants drawn by the secretary and president of boards of education in the territory, and to prescribe the rate of interest thereon.

C. B. No. 5. To appropriate money for public printing.

C. B. No. 111. An act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds in the territory of Dakota.

C. B. No. 229. An act to provide funds for the purpose of building a shop and barn and purchasing land for the school of deaf mutes at Sioux Falls.

C. B. No. 163. An act to amend chapter 44, session laws 1883, relating to education.

C. B. No. 125. An act providing for certain legal printing and fixing the compensation therefor.

C. B. No. 213. An act respecting the expenditure of road and bridge funds.

C. B. No. 212. An act to define the sixth judicial district and to fix the terms of court therein.

C. B. No. 121. An act to provide for the incorporation of cities.

C. B. No. 220. An act to amend subdivision 3 of section 412 of the civil code.

C. B. No. 124. An act to lessen the dangers from stampede in case of fires in buildings used for public assemblages.

C. B. No. 113. An act entitled "an act to submit to the legal voters of the territory the question of division."

C. B. No. 252. Providing for issuing bonds for additional buildings and improvements for North Dakota hospital insane near Jamestown and appropriating money therefor.

C. B. No. 160. Amending section 3, chapter 28, general laws of 1879, increasing amount of license for sale of intoxicating liquors.

C. B. No. 288. Appropriating funds for maintenance of university of North Dakota at Grand Forks.

C. B. No. 323. Appropriating funds for maintenance of normal school at Madison for ensuing two years.

C. B. No. 248. Protecting game.

C. B. No. 225. Providing for meetings of township boards of supervisors.

C. B. No. 181. Appropriation for penitentiary at Sioux Falls.

C. B. No. 315. Authorizing boards of county commissioners to transfer unexpended special funds.

C. B. No. 330. To amend section 31 of the code of civil procedure in regard to motions in civil proceedings.

H. B. No. 13. To divide the fifth subdivision of the sixth judicial district into two subdivisions, and to provide for terms of court therein.

H. B. No. 26. To prohibit the wholesaling of liquor in counties where the county commissioners refuse to grant license.

H. B. No. 58. To amend the revenue laws so that two members of a school board may authorize the levying of a school tax.

H. B. No. 66. To provide mode of procedure to compel assignees to make reports to the court when so demanded by creditors.

H. B. No. 29. Defining the duties of county treasurers in making tax receipts and increasing the same.

H. B. No. 74. To increase the age of consents to 14 years.

H. B. No. 94. To repeal the penal usury laws.

H. B. No. 41. To prevent fraudulent voting by registration.

H. B. No. 7. Providing that road overseers shall make their reports before the 15th day of September instead of the 1st day of October, and the clerks shall prepare their delinquent road tax list before the first day of October.

H. B. No. 60. To provide for the taxation of telegraph companies.

H. B. No. 123. An act to repeal an act entitled an act to enable the school districts of the counties of Barnes and Griggs to fund their indebtedness. Approved March 12, 1885.

H. B. No. 186. An act in relation to the vacation of town plats.

H. B. No. 72. A joint resolution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in any building used or occupied by territorial officers or the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota.

H. B. No. 253. An act to punish false pretenses in obtaining registration of cattle, and other animals, and to punish giving false pedigrees.

H. B. No. 226. An act to amend section 2, chapter 23, political code, entitled "town and city plats."

H. B. No. 227. An act to amend section 70, chapter 23, political code, entitled "revenue."

H. B. No. 201. An act for the establishment of free libraries and reading rooms in cities, villages and townships.

H. B. No. 554. An act to provide for the compilation, publication and distribution of the laws of Dakota.

H. B. No. 235. An act entitled "an act to amend chapter 30 of the political code relating to the territorial militia."

H. B. No. 48. An act to provide for the evils of intemperance by local option in any county by submitting the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the qualified voters of such county, to provide penalties for its violation.

H. B. No. 239. An act authorizing municipal corporations to lay out, open, improve and vacate streets and alleys.

H. B. No. 302. For prevention and spread of contagious diseases among sheep.

H. B. No. 276. Authorizing cities, towns and villages to levy and collect taxes for municipal purposes.

H. B. No. 173. Prohibiting the destruction of beavers in Dakota.

H. B. No. 150. To amend an act creating territorial department of agriculture, relating to agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, providing for reports of same.

H. B. No. 142. Providing for location of alleys in cities, incorporated towns, and villages.

H. B. No. 215. Regulating procurement of chattel mortgages in connection with application for insurance, providing penalty for violation.

H. B. No. 273. A memorial to congress for the construction of a dam for the improvement of navigation of the Red river.

H. B. No. 255. Enabling cities and towns to change the name, number and boundaries of wards.

H. B. No. 305. Regulating the salaries of register of deeds and county treasurers.

H. B. No. 108. An act relating to the office of notaries public.

H. B. No. 337. An act making appropriations for certain public printing.

H. B. No. 185. To amend town boards of auditors.

H. B. No. 28. An act to extend the time for the payment of taxes.

C. B. 121. To provide for the incorporation of cities.

C. B. 213. To restrict the expenditure of road and bridge funds.

C. B. 19. Relating to marriage and the registration thereof.

C. B. 274. Regarding garnishment and the mode of procedure therein.

C. B. 325. Fixing the bond of the territorial treasurer.

C. B. 304. Taxing Chinese laundries.

H. B. 150. To create a territorial board of agriculture.

H. B. 160. Increasing the license for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

H. B. 173. Prohibiting the killing of beavers.

H. B. 305. Regulating the fees of register of deeds and county treasurers.

H. B. 255. To enable towns and cities to change the name, number and boundary of wards.

The following letter is from a Gallatin farmer who signs his name to it. He is rather severe on the merchants and, we believe, unjustly so. However our columns are open for the discussion, provided the correspondent will hereafter shorten his letters:

GALLATIN, Mar. 12, 1887.

EDITOR GRIGGS COURIER.

A few thoughts concerning the farmer and our local merchant would not be out of place from some well posted heads from both sides to think of and express their views from both sides in a friendly and harmonious, but earnest and businesslike way, the subject to be "home patronage." What I am trying to get at is this. There ought to be (though it seems impossible) a mutual co-operation between the farmer and our local or country merchant. Such an idea may perhaps provoke some reader to smile, but I fear not, because if this is not worth a fair consideration all we have to do is to drop it, of course. But if I was a well posted or a well experienced farmer or merchant I would give my views on this point, because our local merchant is slighted and the farmer don't feel justified, and consequently the town is the sufferer, and I deem it a duty of both to work for a mutual benefit in that direction, and I believe that all, high or low, educated or uneducated, should give a hand in promoting the interest of the farmer and merchant. I hear a good deal of complaint and dissatisfaction from both sides. The farmer complains of the merchant and the merchant complains of the farmer, and in fact both have a right and a cause to grumble to a certain extent. The farmer wants fair play, the merchant

the same. What I mean by a farmer is he who settles to make a home and a home to stay. There are, however, those who own land but don't intend to stay. I class these among the speculators, so when I say a farmer I mean those who settled up this country before a town was thought of or before a merchant ever dreamt of prosperous investments in a town upon the prairie like Coopers-town, Hope, Valley City, etc. The farmer wants a home and to deliver himself and his family from hard times, starving wages, continual strikes, high rents or rather say bondage of slavery, which is the common thing in our large cities; he breaks away and flees to these vacant fields of the prairie regardless of all consequences; he suffers hardships of all kinds, such as hunger, freezing from both nakedness and from cold shanties such as their means will allow them, long travels both on foot and by cattle, exposed to rain and fearful windstorms, and very often being overtaken on the prairie by darkness and of course had to take the soft side of the sod to rest on, and very often a new settler don't know where his next meal will come from and perhaps at times one or two meals a day will have to do him, in fact his trials are too numerous for me to mention here.

Continued Next week.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

Hannaford.

No. 1 hard is — cents

Our farmers are busy getting their seed in readiness so as to be all aboard when the blizzard ceases.

Section Foreman Lent is pushing work to get the road in good shape.

P. B. Johnson, who has been in the employ of R. C. Brophy for the past few months, has gone on a visit for the good of his health.

Mr. R. Martin was greatly disappointed by the loss of his wood which was taken by some reprobate.

Helge Larson, who has wintered on his farm at the Syeyenne, contemplates moving back to his homestead at Balk Hill in a few days to raise No. 1 hard.

R. C. Brophy, with his wonted patience has commenced operations on the town well.

Thos. F. Robinsen is busily engaged in getting subscriptions for a flour mill with a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day to be built at Hannaford. Farmers give it your attention and support and he will do as he agrees in seeing a mill erected the coming summer.

Gallatin.

Mr. G. Gullickson and Martin Ueland seem to be the most able officers elected in Serdrop, and Simon Ouren the simplest. How is it Simon?

James Spencer is about over his rheumatism.

Mr. Ritcher is suffering with kidney complaint.

Sleighing is done and wagons will be called into use soon. These thaws have stopped timber business.

Arne Luckason and Tom Trolson have each bought a span of broncos—consideration \$1,000.

Greenland has a new horse and was after wood.

Jumbo got loose the other day at Oak Ridge. He did no damage with his tusks though he blew his trumpet. Hal! hal!

Mrs. Busse is looking much better and it is thought she will get well.

It is getting mighty hot in these parts for us bachelors. A man should be married and belong to the church.

Geese have come, and does this denote spring? No, the truest sign was the coming of the eagles. Spring work in general began about 18 days of their arrival, but the man that cut the Eagle Nest Tree is no richer, and if he had left it he would have been no poorer—nature.

J. P.

Valley City Items.

VALLEY CITY, March 16.—Argus Special: Colonel Richardson has applied for a receiver for The Valley Times, Judge Francis to take action tomorrow.

Mr. E. W. Fisher here from Iowa this morning to take charge of the Record. Mr. Davidson left for Fargo and will go hence to Perham, where he takes The Bulletin.

The sign of Parkhouse & Sayles came down today and the name of E. F. Johnson supercedes. Mr. Johnson comes here from Fargo, where he was auditor of Cass county.

The general subscription is that the Pease bondsmen will get off. They are all fixed—with rich wives.

The amount of grain received here from the crop of '86, foots up over 700,000 bushels at Valley City alone.