

THE COURIER,

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

The jury in the Haddock murder case are said to have been bribed by the defense.

By a law passed at the last session of the legislature, the county commissioners are really the public prosecutors. They are authorized to employ additional counsel to assist in prosecutions, and suits in which the county is interested, whenever they shall deem it necessary.

Since 1840 the consumption of distilled liquors in the United States, has decreased from two and one half gallons per capita, to one and one fourth. The consumption of wine has increased, slightly, while eleven gallons of beer are now drunk where one was used in 1840.

The insurance law says annual statements shall be published in each judicial district. The Bismarck Tribune says that Auditor Ward has ruled that this is legal advertising, and under the law is to be charged at seventy-five cents per square—no deduction. Won't this make a rattling among some of the boys?—Argus.

It is said by the common carriers that competition will settle rates. This is true if the carriers do not pool. The Inter-State commerce law prohibits pooling, as conspiracy. The law further prohibits discrimination between patrons and places. The pass question is a minor consideration. The sentiment of the people is growing more favorable to the new law, and it seems probable that it is an enactment that will last with the government, and the date of its passage be a marked era in the history of the country. Of course, all persons and places are not satisfied. That could not be expected.

If the Dakota legislature had behaved itself after the style of the English parliament, we might think we were on the frontier. Sanderson said Healy associated with murderers. The government howled with delight. Healy said he was a liar. Then the Parnellites howled with delight. The speaker yelled: "Sit down, I say!" Healy told him to sit down himself. More delight. Sanderson repeated what he had said, and Healy repeated what he had said. The speaker piped in like a canary bird, and there was more delight. Finally Healy "stumped" Sanderson out to fight him; but Sanderson wouldn't fight. If Victoria had then come in with her royal skirts tucked up, and driven the whole mob out with her broom stick the scene would have been complete.

There is a discussion in Traill county about the district attorney's salary. The board has reduced it. The district attorney claims that it can not be increased prior to election. The district attorney's position is undoubtedly well taken, although the salary may be too large for the requirements of the office. In small counties the position is regarded as a sinecure—little to do, unless the district attorney makes business, and a sure paymaster. Traill county is a large county, with a number of good towns, and the equitable amount may be open to discussion. As the new law provides for assistant council in case there is any real work to do, it is doubtful if the commissioners of the various counties will deem it expedient, hereafter, to pay district attorneys as much as they have heretofore obtained.

A writer in the American Cultivator says:

"For instance, a few days since, 84 acres of pasture land in this vicinity (Charlotte, Vt.), with living water, sold at \$24 per acre. This land lies within four miles of the railroad station, mill, church, store and other evidences of civilization. Not a rod of the land but that can be plowed, and the grain cut with a twine binder. Notwithstanding this, young men raised in Vermont are leaving this very town, going to Minnesota, paying \$22 per acre for farms worth nothing in the shape of buildings on them, with only an apology for a log house, and perhaps a straw hovel for stock."

Well! Well! The Minnesota or Dakota land pays for itself in two years, while it takes 20 years to raise the mortgage on a New England farm. Along the rivers of Vermont (Otter creek for example, which is a dozen miles from this Charlotte farm), bottom land is worth \$175 per acre, and all of our land here is bottom land. We will sell the gentleman from Charlotte a farm—all bottom land—within sight of churches, elevators, school houses—worth \$175 per acre—for \$7.00 per acre, cash, or \$12 per acre, and he may pay for it in wheat at 75 cents per bushel, raised on the land, by delivering half the crop each year till the amount is realized.

Valley City, by a little activity, ought to be able to secure the North Dakota fair.

A prominent official of the Manitoba system says: "If the Hope branch is extended it will go to Rugby Junction by the shortest route."

The Pan-Handle railroad has sixty of its freight train crews in jail at Pittsburg, for robbing freight cars, during the last two years.

Judge Francis has decided, to the tune of \$30,000, that the holders of void tax titles have their recourse against the county, with 30 per cent interest.

The Times-Record of Valley City, is on our desk, and with the exception of its foreign "ad" and medicinal features, is a vast improvement upon the "Record" or "Times."

Judge Deady in Portland, Oregon, has knocked out the Inter-State commerce bill in one round. He says the long and short haul provisions only apply to such roads as use water craft in transportation.

Territorial Auditor Ward has made an important ruling, which will interest a great many publishers in the territory. The new law governing legal printing fixes the rates at 75 cents per square of twelve lines of nonpareil type or its equivalent for the first insertion and 50 cents per square for each subsequent insertion. The auditor rules that annual statements of insurance companies come under the head of legal printing and he will be governed by the provisions of the new law. It will be necessary for the publisher to make affidavit that full legal rates have been charged and that no agreement or understanding for the division of the fee for the same has been made with any other person. There must also be attached the affidavit of the person, agent or attorney ordering the publication of the legal notice that he directed the publication, that the full amount prescribed by law for the publication of such notice has been paid, that no agreement or understanding for any division thereof has been made with any person whomsoever and that no part of the same has been refunded or rebated. The law further says that "no affidavit of publication shall in any case be filed or recorded until such additional affidavit shall be so annexed thereto."—Tribune.

At the Faribault Inter-State Commerce convention, A. D. Keyes said of discrimination:

A railroad corporation has a two-fold nature—private and public. In its ownership of property and in its division of profits among its stockholders it is simply a private body. In the use of its property it is public in its character. In short, it is a private individual engaged in a public service. Railroad corporations were created for a public purpose and were given extraordinary powers and privileges in order that they might serve the public. The land grants received are equal to 17,874 square miles, or more than New Hampshire and Massachusetts contain. The evil sought to be remedied is unjust discriminations in favor of persons and localities. These discriminations in favor of persons result in gigantic monopolies. The Standard Oil company was incorporated fifteen years ago, with a capital of \$500,000. Its accumulated wealth now amounts to over a hundred millions. Its rebates were ten millions in eighteen months. That is the testimony of A. J. Cassett, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railway company. Its rebates have been equal to its profits. This discrimination in favor of that company on shipments over the Lake Shore road amounts annually to \$300,000. The Cleveland & Marietta railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver by the United States circuit court. Complaint was made. The judge found that the receiver was charging independent shippers 35 cents per barrel and the Standard Oil company ten cents per barrel. The receiver filed a letter from the oil company, stating: "You shall make a uniform rate of 35 cents per barrel to all persons excepting the Standard Oil Company. You shall charge them 10 a barrel for their oil, and also pay them 25 cents per barrel out of the 35 cents collected from other shippers. If the receiver complied with this the company agreed to give him \$3,000 worth of business per month. He accepted the proposition and did business on that basis until removed by the court. By this arrangement the oil company got its oil carried for nothing and made 15 cents a barrel on every barrel shipped by its competitors.

ALL SORTS.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any one who takes a newspaper regularly from the postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or

whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher will continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the postoffice or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take the newspapers or periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

4. The taking of a newspaper from the postoffice and refusing to pay for it is theft and any person guilty of such action is liable to criminal proceedings the same as though he had stolen goods to the amount of the subscription—Ex.

Peterson's Magazine for May is on hand with its usual promptitude. Decidedly, so far, "Peterson" for 1887 has surpassed itself. If it goes on as it has begun, this will be its jubilee year, in point of merit. This month's double size colored fashion-plate will be greeted with extra eagerness by the ladies, as it contains several Parisian costumes wholly novel in design, and as graceful as they are original. The steels engraving is a beauty, and the crochet and embroidery patterns are very fresh and taking. The stories, too, are exceptionally good; "The Missing Link" is one of the best short tales we have read in a great while. In fact, the number is just a mass of good things from cover to cover; artistic beauty, literary interest, and household utility are so well combined, that there is ample choice for every taste, and a certainty of pleasing the most fastidious. Terms: Two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs. Address Peterson's Magazine, 206, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.—"adv."

The other evening at one of the theatres a newspaper man had the good fortune to have for his right hand neighbor a very pretty girl. The play was rather dull, and the journalist wickedly amused himself by watching the charming little woman. Both she and her escort felt the dramatist's dullness and yawned freely through the first act. The second act showed no improvement, and toward its close the escort whispered something to the lady. She gave an eager consent to his proposition, and then he began a search through his pockets. Finally he produced a store of small coin, which he divided into two portions and gave one to the lady. Then he rattled a penny in his hand and she did the same. Both showed their coins, and as she matched him she uttered a little shriek of delight and grasped her winnings.

For the rest of the evening these two forgot the drama in the gambling. At first the man won, much to the disgust of his companion. Then fortune took another turn and the lady won right on to the end of the game. Five or six times she replenished her escort's stock, and when the curtain fell she must have been ahead at least \$1.50. The newspaper man was pained to observe, however, that her system could hardly be called fair, for she held the coin on its edge in her hand and as soon as the gentleman showed whether his was head or tail she dropped hers on the side that would win.—Philadelphia Call.

Boston is credited with buying more of the popular monthly magazines than any other city in the country, and numerous foreign publications also are purchased, the demand for that class of literature growing constantly with regular subscribers.

AT THE

FARMER'S HOME RESTAURANT

WILL BE FOUND

a full line of Fruits, Confectionery, Imported and Domestic Cigars, Soda water, Ginger, Pop, and Sweet Cider.

ICE CREAM IN SEASON.

Meals at all hours.

E. C. WARD, Proprietor,
COOPERSTOWN, DAK.

Cooperstown Dray Line.

As I have opened a new dray line and am now doing business on my own hook, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the business men of Cooperstown, as well as the public generally, desiring draying done. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left on my slate in the post office will receive prompt attention.

HARRY WASSAR.

ANNUAL STATEMENT for the year 1886, of the condition and

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

of Brooklyn, organized under the laws of New York, made to the Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, in pursuance of the laws of 1886.

President, Stephen Crowell. Vice-President, J. E. W. Caldwell. Secretary, Philander Shaw.

Organized or incorporated Sept. 10, 1854. Commenced business, Sept. 10, 1854.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in cash.

PROPERTY ON ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY.

The value of its Real Estate in the Territory of Dakota.

The cash on hand in its office.

The cash on deposit in bank.

The cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission.

Loans on bond and mortgage, being the First National Bank, worth double the amount of the sum loaned thereon.

Stocks and bonds owned by the company, to-wit:

As per schedule C filed in this office, par value, \$2,212,000 00.

Total carried out at market value.

Stocks held as collateral security for loans, to-wit:

As per schedule D filed in this office, amount loaned, \$20,750 75; on collateral security, par value, \$27,285 00; market value, \$10,100 00.

Total carried out at market value.

All other sums due the Company: Bills Receivable, \$11,250 00; Interest, \$11,716 81; Rents, \$3,287 81; Office Premiums, \$211,376 00.

Total assets.

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses yet unpaid.

Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company.

Whole amount of unearned premiums on outstanding risks.

Amount of all other existing claims: Commissions, \$1,250 00; Premiums, \$281 81; Re-insurance, \$1,250 00; Rent, \$1,000 00.

Total liabilities.

INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1886.

Whole amount of cash premiums received.

Whole amount of cash premiums written in the Territory of Dakota, to-wit:

Whole amount of interest received from all other sources.

Total income.

EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR 1886.

Whole amount of losses paid during the year 1886.

Amount accrued prior to preceding statement.

Amount accrued subsequent to preceding statement.

Amount of losses accrued prior to preceding statement.

Amount of losses accrued subsequent to the preceding statement.

Amount of dividends paid during the year 1886.

Amount of commissions and fees paid to officers and agents during the year 1886.

Amount of taxes paid during the year 1886.

Amount of taxes paid the Territory of Dakota during the year 1886.

Amount of fees paid the Auditor of the Territory of Dakota during the year 1886 (not including taxes).

Whole amount paid for salaries of officers and agents during the year 1886.

Whole amount of all other expenditures during the year 1886.

Total expenditures.

NET GROSS AMOUNT OF RISKS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1886.

Gross amount of risks taken during the year 1886.

Gross amount of risks taken in the Territory of Dakota during the year 1886.

Whole amount of risks outstanding at the close of the year 1886, including those claimed and not yet due.

Whole amount of losses incurred during the year 1886, including those claimed and not yet due, in the Territory of Dakota.

Number of agents in the Territory of D.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss. County of New York, I, Stephen Crowell, President, Philander Shaw, Secretary of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the affairs of said company as required by law.

Witness my hand and seal at Bismarck, Dakota, this 10th day of March, 1887.

E. W. CALDWELL, F. B. MORE.

THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, Office Territory of Insurance, Department of Insurance, Company of Authority.

Whereas, the Phenix Insurance Corporation organized under the laws of New York, has filed in this office a true and correct statement of its condition and business for the year ending December 31st, 1886, it appears that the capital, the assets, the securities, and the financial statement, conform to the requirements of this Territory regulating the business of insurance companies; and

Whereas, the said company has filed a duly certified copy of its charter, of organization, and has fully complied with the requirements of the laws of this Territory; and

Now, therefore, I, E. W. Caldwell, Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, pursuant to the laws of this Territory, do hereby certify that the Company is fully empowered through its agents, to transact its appropriate business, in the Territory of Dakota, until the 31st day of December, 1887, and until the 31st day of December, 1888, and until the 31st day of December, 1889, and until the 31st day of December, 1890, and until the 31st day of December, 1891, and until the 31st day of December, 1892, and until the 31st day of December, 1893, and until the 31st day of December, 1894, and until the 31st day of December, 1895, and until the 31st day of December, 1896, and until the 31st day of December, 1897, and until the 31st day of December, 1898, and until the 31st day of December, 1899, and until the 31st day of December, 1900, and until the 31st day of December, 1901, and until the 31st day of December, 1902, and until the 31st day of December, 1903, and until the 31st day of December, 1904, and until the 31st day 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