

**The Hopeless Extension.**

Editor Seymour, of the Steele County Tribune made us a fraternal call Monday. Mr. Seymour thinks the (H) (less) extension (when it is made) will join the Devils Lake road at the east end of the lake and will go no further; i. e., by building 60 miles of road the company will shorten its distance to St. Paul 80 miles. This is the only feasible explanation as to the why of the extension and is probably the correct one. Minnewaukan, Aneta, etc., will be disappointed; but the expectation of the continuance of the road through a barren Indian country, and into Northern Pacific territory was never justified. Neither the people of Griggs county, Cooperstown, nor of the Northern Pacific can find any fault with the extension as expected by Mr. Seymour. Such an extension could have no effect on our own road.

**The Garroters.**

The harvest is fairly under way, and the wheat will soon commence to move. The price of wheat for the present will not exceed 55 cents. Unless they wish to furnish the elevators a club with which to knock them financially silly the farmers will store their own wheat. Whether or not it will pay to hold wheat is another thing. Farmers who are mortgaged have no option; other farmers can figure that 55 cents will hardly pay the cost of production, and then guess whether or not wheat will go higher. It can not go much lower. With the rank decision of Judge Deady in the Oregon case, which endeavors to upset the purposes of the interstate commerce law, unreversed it is presumable that freights will be as high as ever. The only way to successfully oppose the high freight tariff is by united action of the farmers, and an appeal to the interstate commerce commission. The Farmers Alliance, if it is not lost in insurance business, may, after the wheat is moved, kick-perhaps before. Congress has done what it can; the farmers must do the rest.

**Black Death and Idiots.**

In reply to those timerous people who desire to come to Dakota and yet are afraid of Indians, black death and ague, (supposed to be indigenous to territories) the COURIER informs them that we have lived here ten years and have never known an adult to die who came into the territory healthy. This is an actual fact. Lightning, gunshot wounds, runaway horses have caused the death of all the men we have known to die; while childbirth is the uniform cause of decease among the women, and no more women die here of it than elsewhere in proportion to the number of childbirths. One man wants know if we do not have Bright's disease here. We would inform the party that we have never known of a case in the territory, and we have never seen anybody else who ever knew of such a case here. The people who complain of alkali water and Bright's disease are the bottle nosed duffers who have gone broke in wheat and desire to excuse their departure to their creditors and who do not know water from buffalo chips. In reply to the theory whether Dakota is being settled up, we point to the census. Six hundred thousand stalwart human beings have imperceptibly within five years taken the place of one hundred thousand. On the other hand we have lost some weak-minded men who after gouging out a few thousand dollars, or after having rendered themselves disreputable by extravagance and unpaid debts, desire to bury themselves among the orange groves and centipede vines of the muggy south where they will stay till the dilapidated condition of the seats or their trousers sends them home again.

Commissioner McClure is full of the opinion that Dakota will have an immigration next year like unto the year 1883. The wheat crop will exceed the year 1885, and will round out 40,000,000 bushels. With all other crops even better than the wheat crop, proportionately the commissioner's opinion is based upon a solid foundation. Kansas will not be a competitor next year. Her wheat crop is only 25 per cent. or 8,000,000 bushels, hardly enough for home consumption and seed. Iowa and Illinois are both suffering from the same drouth, and the conditions are ripe for Dakota to push her advantages among the people of those states who know a good country when they see or hear of it. In a word, Dakota will be the banner district in the west.—Bismarck Tribune.

The division conference appointed C. T. Clement, of Fargo; Geo. W. Ellsbury, of Tower City; W. M. Potter, of

La Moure; G. B. Winship, of Grand Forks and Geo. E. Bowers, of Hillsboro, a central committee to appoint county committees and call conventions Aug. 24, to elect delegates to the North Dakota convention in Fargo, Sept. 23.—Hope Pioneer.

We learn that Hon. D. W. Sprague has accepted a position in the faculty of the Madison (D. T.) Normal school. Mr. Sprague will have charge of the commercial department.—Mayville Tribune.

Some of our sportsmen have been slaughtering chickens. The farmers are not over fond of Nimrods anyhow, and if they wish to get even with them now is the time. All right-minded people will approve the bringing to time of these law butchers. The killing of game in the close season is unfair to the sportsmen who wait until it expires. It is also a great luxury and readily worth ten dollars a chicken.

General Templeton has discovered upon investigation that chapter sixty one of the law of 1887, which is the amendment of the board of health law, never became a law. It was house bill No. 349, and was engrossed the last night of the session, and purported to be properly signed by the officers of the house and council, and was presented to the governor for his signature and he signed it. When the attorney general came to look into it, however, he found that the house record of bills shows the bill lost. It appears from the council journal that the bill was lost upon its third reading. The house journal shows that the bill was reported to the house from the council as having been lost. Therefore chapter sixty-three of the laws of 1885 is in full force and effect; the new boards of health are not boards of health, and the old ones will serve all new ones are appointed.

The Argus publishes an interview with Congressman Thomas B. Reed, who has lately returned from Alaska. In it we find the following mention of the good fortune of Nate L. Lenham, well known to almost everyone in this county. "The gentleman visited the Treadwell gold mine on Douglas Island and the large stamp mill where 120 stamps are employed. The mine belongs to a powerful corporation—Senator Jones, Gen. Fry, of San Francisco, Nate L. Lenham of Fargo, Dakota, and half a dozen other capitalists—and it is said to be clearing \$700,000 to \$800,000 a year."

The Chatsworth, Ill., terrible disaster to an excursion party, en route for Niagara, by which a hundred and ten lives were lost when the train fell through a culvert was at first attributed to the work of jayhawkers who burned the culvert and robbed the crippled and dying passengers. Later investigation determines the accident the result of carelessness. A special dispatch says of a witness before the coroner's jury:

He went to work on the second chair car in front of the sleeper, all the passengers had been shoved into a tight mass in the front end of the car and there seventeen bodies were taken out. He did not see any pillage or robbery of the dead. The inquest was then adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon. By this time it is expected that further witnesses will have been discovered by the detectives employed by the company. The record of the train dispatcher shows that the train ran from Forrest to Chatsworth, up grade, a distance of six miles, in seven minutes. From Chatsworth to the point of the accident the grade declines. The rate of the train must have exceeded fifty miles an hour. Few people but railroad men credit the incendiary theory of the bridge's destruction. Your reporter has seen several men who contradict the statement of Coughlin, section boss, that all fires were put out along the track before his gang went to Chatsworth Wednesday evening. These men, who arrived about an hour after the event, say as they passed along the track east of the wreck they saw fire burning in the grass and hedges along the way. It is quite certain that Coughlin was mistaken, to say the least, when he said they did not burn closer to the wreck than half a mile. The best evidence obtainable is that the fire built by the section hands was within 100 rods of the burned bridge when it was left. Much of the excitement which has prevailed in Chatsworth for the past few days has died out. All the dead, whether identified or not, have been shipped away. The unidentified are being held at Peoria. In addition to the dead all the wounded able to be moved, except three in private houses, have been taken to Peoria this morning, and improvement is noted in the condition of most of them. Two, however, are past all hope. It was currently reported this morning that several of the section men had been arrested, but the marshal and coroner knew nothing of it.

**About Mortgaging Homesteads.**

In the case of *Websters vs. Bowman et al.*, in the United States court, at St. Paul, Judge Nelson recently denied a motion, and, in doing so, enunciated a very important decision, to wit: The title to a homestead remains exclusively with the government until the final patent to the homestead is given and no mortgage upon it valid. It is understood that there are a good many homesteads in Minnesota which have been mortgaged while the homesteader had not fulfilled all the conditions of ownership, and that a large number of mortgages have been foreclosed; and this decision, subsequently sustained, would render all these foreclosures and sales under them invalid. B. H. Bennett, of Worthington, writes making the following inquiries:

First—Was the date of the mortgage prior to the date of the receiver's receipt? Second—How was the receiver's receipt obtained—that is, did the homesteader commute by the payment of money, or did he get it by virtue of serving in the army?

To these inquires Samuel Appleton, attorney for the plaintiff, makes the following replies:

The mortgage was dated and money loaned on the day of the entry of the homestead. The final receipt was not received until some time after the mortgage was given, and the homestead was credited on his five years by the length of the time he served in the army. The mortgage was held void, because at the time it was given the land belonged to the government, and not to the homesteader until he received his final certificate.

**Baldridge on Prohibition.**

(From Casselton Blizzard.)

Then, if prohibition is a failure, why did a prominent distiller of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently donate \$10,000 to fight it in Texas?

Again, if prohibition is not a fair success where it has been tried, what does this, from Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, mean?—

"The present prohibition waye is no longer to be sneered at as a wave of fanaticism."

And this from the Washington Sentinel?—

"Prohibition has destroyed every brewery in Maine, Vermont and Kansas, and is now engaged in the unholy crusade in Iowa."

These are but samples of testimonies that the liquor organs throughout the country are compelled to give. If the prohibition laws are a dead letter, a farce, as is so often asserted, why are the good citizens of Atlanta, Ga., so jubilant over a year's trial of prohibition in that beautiful city of 60,000 population? The Atlanta Constitution, a leading paper of that city with a wide circulation, and which opposed the passage of the law in the heated contest of a year ago, declares that the effects of the law have surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its supporters. And after showing, in a somewhat lengthy article, from official and reliable sources the increased prosperity of all kinds of legitimate business, the remarkable advance in the value of real estate, especially in property situated on those streets where saloons were numerous, the marked improvement in manners and in dress of many citizens and the general satisfaction of their people as to the effects of prohibition, concludes as follows:

Among those who were respectable anti-prohibitionists there is scarcely one who favors a return to the bar-room," and adds, "The bar-rooms have gone forever from Atlanta, and the people with remarkable unanimity say Amen."

And does the following, from the North American Review, look as if prohibition was a failure in Maine, where it has been on trial longer than in any other State? Read the reflect.

"The best argument I found in Maine for prohibition was by an editor of a paper in Portland, that was, for political reasons, mildly opposed to it. I had a conversation with him which ran something like this:

'Where were you born?'

'In a village about sixty miles from Bangor.'

'Do you remember the condition of things in your village prior to prohibition?'

'Distinctly. There was a vast amount of drunkenness, and consequently disorder and poverty.'

'What was the effect of prohibition?'

'It shut up all the rum shops, and practically banished liquors from the village. It became one of the most quiet and prosperous places on the globe.'

'How long did you live in the village after prohibition?'

'Eleven years, or until I was twenty-one years of age.'

'Then?'

'Then I went to Bangor.'

'Do you drink now?'

'I never tasted a drop of liquor in my

life.'

'Why?'

'Up to the age of twenty-one I never saw it, and after that I did not care to take on the habit.'

**Redskins Abroad.**

THE INDEMNITY LIMIT BURSTS, THROWING THOUSANDS OF CHOICE ACRES OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

A FORMIDABLE INDIAN UPRISING. THE SETTLERS OF WYOMING FLEEING FOR THE TOWNS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The secretary of the interior is preparing a decision relating to the indemnity withdrawals of the Northern Pacific railroad company. He reviews at some length the company's construction of the law; which is in effect that it's grant was of the designated qualities of land along the entire length of the road; that though the road necessarily ran through some political divisions of the United States and territories, it was in nowise limited by such political divisions in its rights, privileges and franchises acquired by its charter; that quantity of land lost along the entire line because the measure of indemnity which is to be selected, not in any particular state or territory but anywhere in the ten mile limit of the indemnity belt, which limit like the grant, extends along the entire line of the road from terminus to terminus and it can make no difference whether the loss is in Minnesota or Washington territory, and the losses are likewise common to the whole road and so the indemnity lands are equally common to the whole road and given to supply these losses. The secretary will not concur in these views; he will hold that congress recognized the political divisions of the United States and territories when it gave the company ten alternate additional numbered sections of land on each side of the line of the road when it passes through a state and twenty mile sections when it passes through a territory. The lien of land is but the substitute of the granted land and the same boundary lines applies to the one as to the other. The same distinction is preserved in providing for an indemnity belt, less being allowed in the states than in the territories. The secretary will say that in his opinion, and according to the views herein expressed, the indemnity claims of the company must be greatly reduced, and it will not require all their odd numbered sections within the indemnity limits, but that their would be lands to restore to the public domain. The secretary will also hold that this company is entitled to but one indemnity belt of ten miles in width, and that the grant of July 30, 1870, repealed and modified that of the first, so far as they conflicted, and that both are related to the same indemnity belt. These are the only points not covered by the decision of yesterday in the Atlantic & Pacific case.

**SETTLERS GREATLY EXCITED.**

RAWLINS, Wyo, Aug 16.—A messenger has just arrived from White River, Colorado, who reports that about one hundred Utes are fighting at Beaver Creek, fifteen miles from Meeker. Families are rushing into Meeker and more Indians are coming. The country is all on fire below Meeker between White and Red River. Mr. Golden, the messenger, is trustworthy. One hundred mounted men are ready and will march on the Utes. Women are making bandages and the town is thoroughly excited.

**LEAVING THE RANGES.**

GRAND JUNCTION, Col. Aug 16.—The manager of the Philadelphia Cattle company came in yesterday from White River. He says some white men, couriers from the Uintah reservation below Ringely, were met by Indians who turned them back and drove them before them at full speed. Deceer brothers and other cattle men are riding night and day, gathering in their cattle and hurrying them from White River range. All settlers in that locality have been alarmed by white couriers to leave and they are abandoning everything and trying to get away before the Indians can arrive from the reservation.

**Romness.**

The members of the Framad temperance society have decided to send three delegates to the temperance convention to be held at Cooperstown the 27th inst.

Harvest help must be scarce. Ladies that never were seen in the field before are there this year.

The school board met Monday and levied taxes. Eight mills was the amount agreed upon.

The water in the river has been high for the last three weeks.

Crops in the Sheyenne valley are generally light some, however, will go twenty bushels to the acre.

Louis Anderson has been under the weather for the last few days.

Lawrence Bros. were down in the valley last week looking up beef cattle.

**SUBSCRIBER.**

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Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. Newell begs leave to announce to the general public that he has concluded not to sell out his drug business, but is here to stay.