

The Claim Jumper.

The decision of the secretary of the interior is calculated to work great hardship to many actual settlers in this county who have placed out their government possessions with Northern Pacific lands in the indemnity limit. To be sure the Northern Pacific is liable to them for the purchase price, and according to the tenor of both the common and civil law they have a recovery for their improvements, yet, even if improvements are paid for and the purchase price refunded, the settlers are out the increased value of the lands. The decision while it may be right in the abstract amounts to but little except to make buncombe for the administration and catch a few votes in the east. The settler rather than the Northern Pacific suffers. It has sold nearly all the indemnity lands and obtained the money for them. It will be a cold day when it refunds the money received. The company, as appears elsewhere, has thrown down the gauntlet for a long vexatious litigation; and in the meantime the purchasers are left in a state of noxious desuetude. It is a hard state of affairs when an actual settler is driven from a claim by a railroad company, and after purchasing it, is informed by the general government that the purchased title is worthless. An act protecting the purchasers will probably be passed by the next congress; if not it is difficult to see how their claims can be jumped while under cultivation. Atherton vs. Fowler, decided in the supreme court of the United States in 1877, seems to settle that matter.

Division.

Every voter in Griggs county will be called upon in November to declare his sentiments as to the division of the territory on the 7th standard parallel. The vast and unnecessary APPROPRIATIONS made by the last legislature in consequence of the perpetual SEE-SAWS between the north and the south as to which should have the greatest amount of PLUNDER from the territorial treasury, and the interminable jangles of the past all point to the voter—his duty at the polls. The south having the power of numbers insist upon appropriation for the blind, deaf and dumb, insane, criminal, idiotic, until it appears that they are overrun with idiots, lunatics, dummies, etc., etc. In self defence the north then pitches in to get even and gains huge appropriations whereas moderate appropriations would be sufficient.—FOR ALL OF WHICH THE PEOPLE HAVE TO PAY IN INCREASED TAXES. A few old towns like Jamestown, Grand Forks and Bismarck are beoimed and benefitted as are Sioux Falls, Brookings, Plankinton, Yankton, etc., but the little towns and counties gain nothing except hard times and delinquent taxes. Again it is well demonstrated that the cost of government of two small states is far less than of one great state made up of districts with divers and conflicting interests. The expense of government in Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined is not equal to that of New York or Pennsylvania. SMALL STATES ARE ECONOMICAL; LARGE STATES BREED EXTRAVAGANCE. Small states are governed harmoniously and inexpensively; large states are governed in a whirlwind of strife between districts of different interests an equal ambition. Dakota as a whole is a huge, unwieldy, ungetatable man, which would properly make FOUR states instead of two as desired by the divisionists. An expression of the sentiment of the people in favor of division will materially AID the work. The south demands division. As it has the power of numbers, and mercilessly exercise it we should be FOOLS indeed to fail to aid them in the struggle. Let them by all means have division, and then the north can have the privilege of managing its own affairs. In a partnership between two prize fighters unable to agree, the weaker, who got only half the profits and was

liable to be thumped at any time would be very foolish to refuse to dissolve the partnership if the big bruiser were willing. The democrats object to division because some day there will be four United States republican senators in congress instead of two. It is a fine reason indeed. Let the republicans look to it. All anti-divisionists are not democrats; but all democrats are anti-divisionists.

Division Convention.

Conyention called to order at 2 p. m., Oct. 1st., by Knud Thompson, county committee. Moved and seconded that David Bartlett be chairman of the convention. Motion carried. Moved and seconded that M. L. Michaels be secretary. Motion carried. F. H. Adams stated the object of the convention and explained that it was for the purpose of taking steps towards getting a vote on division of the territory at the November election by selecting five delegates to the North Dakota Division Convention to be held at Fargo Oct. 4th. Moved by F. H. Adams seconded and that John Hogenson be one of the delegates. Motion carried. Moved and seconded F. H. Adams be elected one of the delegates to attend the territorial convention at Fargo Oct. 4th, 1887. Motion carried. Moved and seconded that C. P. Miller be one of the delegates. Motion carried. Moved and seconded that David Bartlett be one of the delegates. Motion carried. Moved and seconded that Julius Stevens be one of the delegates. Motion carried. Moved and seconded a committee of three on resolutions be appointed and report at once, consisting of Messrs. Michaels, Hogenson and William Glass. The committee reported the following following resolution which was adopted: Whereas: The same reasons exist at present that have existed for the last ten years for the division of the territory which are innumerable and unanswerable. Be it resolved as the sentiments of this convention that it is the duty of all voters at the coming election to declare unmistakably their preference at the polls at that time, and to do all in their power to secure a full vote upon the subject.

M. L. MICHAELS, Ch'm. JOHN HOGENSON. WM. GLASS.

DIVISION!

Tuesday at the court house at noon the delegates to the North Dakota Territorial Division convention assembled at Fargo. Among the delegates from Griggs were John Hogenson, F. H. Adams, David Bartlett, C. P. Miller, Julius Stevens, by D. H. Twomey, proxy. On motion of W. M. Potter, of La Moure, a general executive committee of nine, one from each legislative district, and that this committee appoint three of their number to be an executive committee, who will have charge of the campaign, with headquarters at Fargo, and that a secretary outside of this committee be appointed, who shall reside in Fargo. Moved and ordered that a local committee be appointed in each county, consisting of three, except in counties where local committees are appointed. Moved, seconded and carried that this convention recommend that meetings be held in each county to discuss the question of division. Moved, seconded and carried that a committee of three attorneys be appointed to look up the situation as to how the ticket should be printed, whether all in one or separate: Judge Hudson, Rose and Francis, of Fargo. After the transaction of other routine business county committees were elected. The Griggs county committee is as follows: F. H. Adams, Knud Thompson and R. C. Cooper. The meeting then adjourned subject to call of the chairman.

It is suggested that an act of congress passed at the last session will cover the case of purchasers of land within the indemnity limit, and permit them to repurchase of the government for \$1.25 per acre.

Hon. J. S. Weiser favors us with some interesting documents from St. Louis where he is attending the G.A.R. encampment.

The Northern Pacific refuses to furnish cars at this point for the shipment of grain, except to elevators. As we understand the situation, this order, while it does not amount to much this year, is in direct violation of the act of 1885.

According to the Department of Agriculture the total wheat crop of the world in 1886 was 2,081,852,285 bushels. With 1,000,000,000 of people this allows two bushels per capita. The United States (population 60,000,000) leads with a

wheat yield of 457,000,000 bushels or 18 bushels to the acre. France (population 40,000,000) comes second with a yield of 900,000,000 bushels. India (population 200,000,000) raises 250,000,000 bushels. Russia comes fourth with a yield of 218,907,084 bushels. A large amount of this is exported as the wheat only pays the taxes of the producers, while they live on vegetables and coarser grains, about what we are coming to in Dakota. Then come Austria, Spain, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, Turkey, etc. etc. Egypt produced 16,000,000 or 8 bushels per capita. Norway and Sweden raise 2,468,628 bushels. England and Germany are the great buyers while England, France and the United States consume more wheat per capita than any other nation.

Peterson's Magazine for October is on hand, and is one of the best numbers of this year of even unusual excellence. The steel-engraving is a charming reproduction of Leslie's beautiful painting, "A Maiden Fair to See," and the fashion-plates, wood-cuts, and designs for the work-table are all capital. These is an interesting illustrated article by way of opening, and the stories and poems are exceptionally good. In this number are given the offers to persons getting up clubs for next year, and they are very tempting; few magazines award premiums that approach the valuable books and engravings "Peterson's" bestows. The attractions for 1888 are numerous—new writers to be added to the staff of favorite old contributors, more costly engravings and wood-cuts—in fact, novelty and fresh variety in every department. Terms: Two Dollars per year, with great deductions to clubs. Sample-copies sent free to those desiring to get up clubs. Address PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Adv.

THE INDEMNITY LIMIT.

THE MEMORABLE DECISION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TOGETHER WITH THE URGE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The United States land office at Bismarck is in receipt of instructions governing the opening of the famous indemnity lands. They run as given below. The register and receiver in a subsequent issue will give formal notices of the date when they will be ready to receive filings and entries under these instructions. Look for it: Register and Receiver at Bismarck, Dak.

GENTLEMEN: Under instructions of the honorable secretary of the interior dated the 15th ult. you are directed to restore to the public domain, and open to settlements under the general land laws, all lands of the grant to the Northern Pacific railroad company, heretofore withdrawn for the benefit of said company, except such lands as may be covered by approved selections, i. e. approved by the commissioner of this office and the secretary of the interior, provided the restoration shall not affect the rights acquired by grantees within the primary limits of any other congressional grant.

As to lands covered by unapproved selections, applications to make filings and entries thereon may be received, noted and held subject to the claim of the company, of which claim the applicant must be distinctly informed and memoranda thereof entered upon his papers.

When ever such application to file or enter is presented, alleging upon sufficient prima facie showing that the land is not subject to the company's right of selection, notice thereof will be given to the proper representative of the company, which will be allowed thirty days after service of said notice within which to present objection. Should the company fail to respond or show cause why the application should not be allowed, said filing or entry will be admitted and the selection held for cancellation; but should the company appear and show cause, an investigation will be ordered under the rule of practice to determine whether said land is subject to the right of the company to make selection of the same, which will be determined by the register and receiver, subject to the right of appeal in either party.

The secretary's order revoking said indemnity withdrawal takes effect from the date of its issue—August 15th—so as to open the lands embraced therein to settlement, but filings and entries of such lands will not be received until notice of the restoration shall have been given by public advertisement for a period of thirty days. In order to carry the above mentioned restoration into effect you will at once cause to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in your district a notice that said indemnity withdrawal has been revoked, and the laws that on a day fixed by you, not less than thirty days from the date of the notice, said laws will be open to filing and entry.

The lists of selections have been presented by the company, with tender of fees, which have been rejected and not placed on file and noted in the records of the local office, the secretary directs that the same be noted in the records immediately if the lists are on file in this office, and if not on file, that the attorney or agent of the company be advised that they will be allowed to file said lists of selections, and the same will be noted of record as of the date when first presented, provided the same are presented before the lands are opened to filings and entry.

If any such list of selection have been presented to your office rejected and not noted on the records, you will be governed by the secretary's directions in the matter, after which you will transmit the lists to this office. Very respectfully, S. M. STOCKLAGE, Acting Commissioner.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 29, 1887.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railroad company claims title under the United States under its charter to all lands within its indemnity limits, for which said company has filed selection lists in the offices of the registers and receivers of the United States land offices in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon, and the territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington; and that said company will resist in the land department and in courts, any effort of any and all persons to acquire title of, in or to any portion of said selected lands, and that said company will institute actions in the courts against any

person attempting to acquire title to or possession of any of said selected lands excepting through and under the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The recent ruling and order of the secretary of the interior is not final. It is contrary to the uniform current of decisions of the federal courts in relation to the subject matter. The railroad company will resist any and all attempts to deprive it of said lands. CHAS. E. LANBORN, Land Commissioner, Counsel.

After His Scalp.

Dear Sir: I think it would not be right to allow your Gallatin correspondent's remarks of Sept. 18th on game to go by without comment. First he says "The chicken law should be amended that no chickens could be shot in the summer season for two years then they would recruit." Now, while I agree with him on the above I would say that it is not necessary, were the present law properly enforced. The scarcity of the above game is caused by pot hunters (those who kill game at all times and use unfair means to get it) roving "yaller dogs" through the fields in summer and trapping in our small patches of timber in winter where the chickens or grouse congregate from ten or fifteen more miles round. Then he goes on to say "but ducks and geese should be killed at any time. Ducks and geese are migratory." Taking the last clause first, if you condemn any class of game to the pot hunter because it is migratory then your Gallatin correspondent's "chicken" goes too, (and I'm sure he did not mean that) for the real chicken, the darker variety, is a migratory bird, and does not rarely so stay with us through the winter, the lighter colored grouse with its pin tail, crested head and lighter colored legs with heavy stockings of feathers invariably stays through the winter, that is if he does not get trapped before the snow is gone. Now sir, I cannot see why any game, bird or animal, should be consigned to the tender mercies of the "pot hunter" because it is migratory. Many ducks, geese and cranes raise their young here, therefore it is their home, and the same birds come back to the same places year after year as I know from personal observation. True, many of them go much farther north to breed, probably beyond all civilization, but the area of country in which they remain undisturbed is reduced every year and the time will come, if your Gallatin correspondent's sentiments with respect to migratory birds should be universally adopted, that his sons or grandsons will want a duck to shoot at. Brant cannot be shot out of season here as they do not breed here. It is unsportsmanlike, cruel and unchristianlike to kill game in the breeding season, and though I trust your Gallatin correspondent does not mean that; that is the way his words would be taken by very many as they consider them "fit to kill" whenever they can get them. They will even shoot a duck or goose while its young ones are swimming round it. Ducks and geese should be protected as well as anything else and someone in every township should be appointed to see that the law is enforced. Respectfully, DAVID H. HENNEAU.

Willow, Dak.

N. P. Railway Lands.

SQUATTERS BUILDING THEIR SHANTIES ALL ALONG THE MILE TRACT. FARGO, Oct. 1.—There is growing and wide spread alarm over the effect of the late decision of the land department in regard to the Northern Pacific indemnity lands. It is understood to effect the greater part of the strip of ten miles outside of the forty miles each side of the road, from the Red to the Missouri river. In these two ten-mile strips are many of the largest farms and quite a number of towns—LaMoure, Buxton, part of Wapeton, etc. The railroad company has sold about all of these lands for small figures, and most of them have multiplied the purchase figures in value many times. The Grandin and other bonanza farms are among them. The road gobbled them up without much regard to the law, and they passed, to a greater extent perhaps than other lands, into the hands of speculators. They are now declared in the market and open for homesteaders and to pre-empt next month squatters are locating all over the best part of them. It is said in Trail county there is hardly a quarter of the ten miles along the Manitoba that some one is not putting a shanty upon and the men who bought and cultivated them are full of alarm and apprehension. The road can only recompense them to the amount of the purchase money, which is but a small part of the present value. The towns in the limits are becoming alarmed, as the titles of their lots are involved. It is believed that it will become a matter of much concern, and perhaps require action by congress. It is alleged that the land office is simply enforcing the law.

General Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1887, at the house of A. A. Coleman, in Sec. 24, 148, R. 61, in election precinct No. 1; in election precinct No. 2 at the schoolhouse on Sec. 14, Tp. 147, R. 60; in election precinct No. 3 at the schoolhouse on Sec. 2, Tp. 147, R. 59; in election precinct No. 4 at the schoolhouse on Sec. 57, Tp. 147, R. 58; in election precinct No. 5 at Washburn's granary on Sec. 20, Tp. 146, R. 58; in election precinct No. 6 at Knud Thompson's office in Cooperstown; in election precinct No. 7 at the schoolhouse on Sec. 16, Tp. 146, R. 60; in election precinct No. 8 at the schoolhouse on Sec. 28, Tp. 145, R. 60; in election precinct No. 9 at the schoolhouse on Sec. 18, Tp. 144, R. 57; in town of Pilot Mound at the house of Chas. Johnson on Sec. 14, Tp. 145, R. 59; in town of Pleasant at the schoolhouse known as Torfin's schoolhouse in said town; in the town of Willow at the schoolhouse known as Clark's schoolhouse in said town; in the town of Sverdrup at the schoolhouse on Sec. 22, known as Chalmers' schoolhouse in said town, all in the county of Griggs, an election to be held for the following territorial, district and county officers, to-wit: One member Board of County Commissioners, Second District. Two Constables. For or Against the Division of the Territory. For or Against the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors. Which election will be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Dated this 8th day of October, A. D. 1887. ROLLEF BERG, County Clerk.

MAYVILLE, Dak. Oct. 3.—Mayville still ahead. The largest flow of water ever known in an artesian well, was struck here at about five o'clock this afternoon at a depth of three hundred and sixty feet. It throws a three inch stream to the height of eighty feet above the top of the pipe, supposed to be about two hundred and forty barrels a minutes.

Democratic Convention. (Saturday, Oct. 1.) Dr. G. F. Nowell, chairman of the old dyed-in-wool democrats, called the meeting to order. Those persons present were Dr. Nowell, P. A. Melgaard, John McDermott, J. H. Vallandigham, Henry Retzlaff, Julius Retzlaff, Mr. Sinclair and many. John Hegarty, Charles Schreier, Mr. Lucken, W. C. Jameson, Robt. Buss and three others. The following central democratic committee was appointed, none of whom were present: Maynard Crane, chairman, John Boyington, M. A. Ueland, Jas. Buchheit, A. V. Johnson. P. A. Melgaard was elected secretary of the committee. The meeting then adjourned without further business. The committee is a good one and we may expect to see a democratic ticket in the fall. Being democratic it is presumed that the meeting was agin' division, for license, free trade and seller's rights.

In Memoriam. DIED—in Wheatland, Griggs county, Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1887, Mrs. Julia Stoddard, in the twentieth year of her life. Mrs. Stoddard came among us a little over a year ago, a happy bride, and by her kindness of heart, quiet unassuming ways, won the respect and lasting esteem of this entire community, who sincerely mourn her early demise. Our deepest sympathy is with her sorrowing husband and family in their sad bereavement. Farewell friends! yet not farewell! Where I am, ye, too, shall dwell. I am gone before your face, A moment's time, a little space. When ye come where I have stepped 'Ye will wonder why ye wept; Ye will know, by wise love taught, That here's all, and there is naught.— Weep awhile, if ye are fain,— Sunshine still must follow rain; Only not at death,—for death, Now I know, is that first breath. Which our souls draw when we enter Life, which is of all life centre.

Millions of Acres Open to Settlement. The land department at Washington has given notice that millions of acres of railroad indemnity lands will be open to settlement by homesteaders and pre-emptors within a few months. These lands are among the best lands ever offered west of the Mississippi river and in the gulf states. Such an opportunity for the young people of this nation to acquire real estate for the mere taking will never occur again, as the public lands will by another year be practically exhausted. Thereafter the struggle for homes and land will resemble Europe. All who are about to start for the west or to locate on southern railroad lands will find Cope's Settler's Guide of special service—published by Henry N. Copp, Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents.

Gallatin. Od the way back from the lake I called on Mr. McCulloch at Lake Jessie. That gentleman is a thorough practical farmer, his fine grade of cows and sheep shows his thoroughness, and in regard to public affairs and the tariff he is one of the ablest men in the county. A mink has captured ten more chickens and I captured the mink. The river is down now and I have another pair of buffalo horns and some steel arrow heads for the butcher if he will only come now. Stacking is still going on at Gallatin. It is hard to tell what Simon Ouren will do when he gets all the chips picked up. Arnez Takkerson had a breakdown some days ago. The front wheels came off the buggy. Arnez was dragged a considerable distance by the horse. Iver Hanson got 63 bushels of oats per acre and some wheat.

Quality of Cows' Milk. As a rule, milk is richer in the fall and poorer in the spring. The quality of cows' milk is not only affected by the age of the animal, but by the distance from the time of calving. Climate excites considerable influence on the quality of milk. In moist and temperate seasons a larger quantity, though generally a poorer quality, of milk is obtained than in dry warm seasons. The race and breed, and size of animals of course, exercises a powerful influence on quality of milk. Variations in the composition of milk are dependent also upon age and bodily health. Professor Willard calls attention to the fact that, other things being equal, young cows yield a milk more rich in solids than do old cows, a view not adopted by all American dairymen, some of whom believe that an old cow's milk is as good if not better than a young one's. English dairymen agree with Professor Willard, and generally observe the rule of turning off their milk cows at from seven to eight years of age. Good milk of average quality, according to Voelcker, contains from 10 1-3 to 11 per cent. of dry matter and about 2 1-2 per cent. of pure fat. It yields from 9 to 10 per cent. of cream. Milk that contains more than 90 per cent. of water and less than 2 per cent. of pure fat is naturally very poor or has been adulterated. When milk contains from 13 to 12 1-3 per cent. of solid matter and from 3 to 3 1-3 per cent. of pure fatty substance it is rich; and if it contains more than 12 1-3 per cent. of dry matter and 4 per cent. or more of pure fat it is of extra rich quality. Such milk throws off from 11 to 12 per cent. of cream in bulk on standing for twenty-four hours at 62 degs. Fahr., as has been proven by the experiments of Professor Willard and others.

The Law's Delays and Abuses. David Dudley Field is doing good service in his old age in protesting against the "law's delay," which now practically amounts to a denial of justice in our courts. He says the average length of the suits which are sent up to the court of appeals is five years. Matters are still worse in the supreme court of the United States. The whole aim of our court machinery seems to be to prolong litigation and add to the emoluments of the legal profession. Then, as Mr. Field points out, how shocking is the condition of our criminal courts. There are 9,000 untried cases in the court of general sessions in this city, yet in any civilized state particular care should be taken that prompt justice should be administered to petty criminals who are brought before our police courts.—Real Estate Record.