

Our late well behaved foreman must get his job stock on time and not count it as costing him anything. It is about time for him to break out again and allege that the district attorney's boomerang is paid for. We have been importuned this week to foreclose a mortgage on the whole outfit, but have declined to do so as we do not desire to see such a promising and chipper little sheet squelched in its infancy. We have the papers to show for this. Savey?

Captain Pattison, of Dazey, is fond of remarking "I am not here for my health." Nevertheless, it was not always thus. The captain tells us that he came to Dakota five years ago last summer from Missouri. He weighed but 138lbs and was nearly dead with consumption. The most prominent physicians in Missouri, in consultation, had decided that he could not survive three months longer. Today he weighs 200lbs and is as "hearty as a buck." His army life in the 112th regiment N. Y. Volunteers, and the 9th Vetran Reserve Corps, together with exposure in Missouri while buying and selling stock killed him, while the wonderful air of Dakota raised him from the dead.

We heard a young man cursing Dakota, Saturday. He had renewed a chattle mortgage and after the payment of enormous interest had been fool enough to pay a ridiculous attorney fee. Why did he curse the country? Why was it Mr. B—? Is it because the country is a failure or because you are a fool? Your neighbor—came here with \$500 and is rich to day. His farm is paid for, his cattle are numerous and fat, his grain is yet in the granary because it was not forced upon the market by the weight of a mortgage. You came here with the same amount of money. His farm is only a half mile from yours. The country must be all right. You have simply acted the fool. You knew when you signed that mortgage that the interest was enormous and the attorney's fee ridiculous. How many such mortgages have you signed since you have been here? Don't know! Ah, ha! You thought a mortgage was a sort of harmless humming bird arrangement did you? Well it isn't; it is a double and twisted Anaconda and Boa Constrictor all in one, and five per cent a month has enough strangling power to crush a Vanderbilt or a Rothschild. You wouldn't have signed that note in Michigan; you wouldn't have incurred half of these debts there. You would have bought less machinery and been more particular about the price. In Michigan your \$500 would have broken 200 acres of land; here the first year it broke 200 acres, built a house, barn and granary, bought a sulky plow, seeder, mower, harvester and binder, and a hundred other things. Young man instead of cursing Dakota you ought to thank God that the fool killer did not gather you in years ago.

Arthur Linn, the first editor to drive a quill within the limits of the territory has settled in Fargo, and will have charge of the Dakota department of the Minneapolis Tribune.

"Give them a chance!" That is to say, your lungs. How some of our contemporaries can run this and other medical rot in their local columns day after day, at reduced rates, without feeling the same disgust experienced by their subscribers is a mystery.

A Modest Democrat.

Trall county will hereafter be classed among the democratic counties. 1,000 against division to 400 for division, was a good democratic vote.—Caledonia Times.

Congress.

Congress meets next Monday. There will be in the house 163 republicans, 168 democrats and 4 independents. The senate will be republican by the skin of its teeth. By-the-way "skin of my teeth" is not slang. Rev. H. P. James cites Job 19-20 as the passage wherein the expression is originally used. To judge by the past, the composition of congress being the same as in later years, Job will be a good book for winter perusal in Dakota. Delegate Gifford so thinks. We are of the opinion, however, that public sentiment will force our august law makers to pass an enabling act this winter.

Distinguished Americans.

John L. Sullivan, the distinguished Bostonian, visiting at London, has arranged a fight to a finish with Charley Mitchell. Jake Sharp, the New York

tribe is to have a new trial, while Herr Most, the distinguished anarchist, who a short time ago was hauled out from under a bed by the beels, desiring more liberty loses what little liberty he had by going to the penitentiary. It is to be hoped that Jake Sharp's new trial will again result in his conviction. James G. Blaine will alight at San Francisco, from his European flight, about June 20th, and capture the Pacific slope; while President Cleveland is now engaged in morticing some big words into his message.

Scribaer's Magazine.

The December number has a legend of Ticonderoga in verse by Robt. L. Stevenson, "Tarpeia" a historical event of Rome, in verse by Louise Imogene Guiney, and "A Song to the Lute" one of Austin Dobson's "fiddle faddle" affectations. The poetry is all rather mediocre. "A Drift From Redwood Camp" by Bret Harte is liked worked over tailings—there isn't much in it. H. C. Bunner has a capital story with a moral, as has also Sarah Orne Jewett.

Chattle Mortgage Sales.

The farmers sometimes are blind to their own interests. In the last legislature they fought persistently the bill providing for publication in the newspapers of notices of chattle mortgage sales. The farmers killed the bill thinking it was a newspaper scheme. Thursday, in Cooperstown, a new wagon worth \$80 sold for \$33, a good mowing machine for \$5, a spring tooth harrow for \$5, a two year old heifer for \$5. The property belonged to a farmer. But few attended the sale, because people do not run about the streets reading posters—least of all the people who are able to buy.

Speaking of Creameries.

M. J. Briggs, of Chicago, interviewed our people Friday night on the subject of a creamery. A productive creamery would cost, according to Mr. Briggs, about \$5,000. The average cow gives 18 quarts of milk per day of which about one twentieth is cream worth 15 or 16 cents a pint at the farm. In ten months any kind of a cow would bring in \$40 in cash, to say nothing of her increase. The creameries gather up the cream themselves and make their profit over and above the 16 cents. The creamery butter always commands a high price and ready market. Butter being a compact product the freight would be but a small item compared to that on wheat. A car load of wheat is worth say \$400 and it cost as much to get it to Chicago as a car load of butter worth \$5,000. A creamery would probably be a paying investment and we should like to see one established. Mr. Briggs is negotiating to build one for Uncle John Russell, D. McDonald and others, at Valley City.

The parties having a creamery under consideration—Messrs. Thompson, Crane, Syverson, Hammer et al.—wish every farmer who feels any interest in the matter to leave a slip of paper at the Courier office with the number of milch cows he possesses, together with the location of his farm. This means all farmers within 25 miles of Cooperstown. If you want a creamery attend to this. Unless 1,000 cows are reported the enterprise will be abandoned.

Ashtabula.

The Valley City Mills started up just in time. We all scraped our flour barrels and shook the last dust out of our sacks in this neighborhood besides a good deal of borrowing being done.

This Ashtabula school district 30, seems to be in hard luck. Not more than about a year ago Mr. Henry Beal "skipped the country" with the money belonging to the school district he being the treasurer, and to fill the vacancy Mr. Edgar Wylie was appointed treasurer for the same district, and now he has gone. We have not examined his books yet but it is thought we are short \$300. Who is the next lucky man?

Some of our farmers got plowed this fall for a good sized garden patch—were too busy drawing wheat to town. It was the precious 84 cents per bushel that they wanted.

Jacob Rapp and Bob Kunze moved down the valley into the woods for shelter this winter. Walk right in and get out your wood now. When the wood watcher gets there you will have to watch him and sneak it out.

Miss Frances Todd is the kind of school teacher we need in this country. She is gentle, good hearted and a lover of children, besides in a pinch in harvest or threshing, she will milk the cows. She did this fall when Ed. was too busy.

DAD.

His Nabirs.

His Nabirs. KOOPERSTOWN, Nov. 25. MISTER EDITER: I want to writ to u about mi nabirs which is new marrid. Tha mak me sik. Yestudy she sez mi deer du u tak shugr and krem in ur kofey an he sez, like his hare pulled, mi jol Sara Ann wi dont u ask me if I drinck out of the pott! An she sez sort o grevld lk that she hadnt notist sein as tha had owly bin marrid two months—that shed noticed in Saint pol at the resturant wen tha was on ther tower he had burnt his shugr in koniack brandy befour usin an that if he was pinin fur brandy in his koffy he woodn't git it in her house, an then tha hed it. He sed is this a orientel basquit or a Koopertown brekfist. Is this ur house. If this is ur house I must hav put on ur kloths this mornin an he sed hed have brandy wen he wanted it for all her an she said she belonged to the w-c-t-u an if he komet drinkin shed leve him an go hom. An he sed to go hom and be handg an ete off or her fathirs chatel morged stove agin with the pig lik she ust to an then she hit him with wun of them fashnabil wedin presints whitch was a pi nife and drawd blood. I draw a vale over the seen. After a wile he goes out and alams the dore for his stoir and she runs to the doir kryn and asks is he gain tu leev hir that cruil an not say god by an' he kums back an kist hir, then he xplains that his mother didnt salt he kofy by kryn into the pott, but she put a fische skin in the pott and she says as she cant bile fische and kofy an potatoes in wun pott and that her foks had a french kuk. An then he laffed an says yes hir foks was stylish an kep a French kuk in the kitchen an' an irish deply sheriff with a rit of atchmunt at the frunt dore, an then she was mad agin an I drow a vale ovr the seen. Tha air both red heded an please prath this an send them a marked kopy.

Urs trooley,
WILLIUM WILLIUMS.

A Dining Car Line to the Pacific Ocean.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, the only one of the transcontinental lines running dining cars through to the Pacific coast, announced a new time schedule taking effect Nov. 20, 1897. The principal features of this new schedule are:

First. Twelve hours quicker time from St. Paul to Helena and Butte, Montana, and twenty-four hours shorter time to Portland, Ore., Tacoma, W. T., and all North Pacific coast points, by the limited express leaving St. Paul at 4 p. m. daily. The time of No. 2, the corresponding train east bound, will be shortened seventeen hours.

Second. An additional through express train, to which will be attached Pullman sleepers, dining cars and emigrant sleepers, leaving St. Paul at 8 a. m. daily, for Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane Falls, and Eastern Washington points; this train making the through time five hours quicker than the former Pacific coast express, giving the intended Pacific coast settler fourteen hours quicker time than heretofore.

Third. Three express trains daily from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Moorhead, Minn., Fargo and Jamestown, D. T., with through Pullman sleepers to Grand Forks, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton and principal points in North Dakota.

The Northern Pacific not only offers to the traveling public the best train service, including its famous dining cars, Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars, emigrant sleepers and splendid day coaches, but from Chicago and all eastern cities to Portland, Ore., as quick time as by any other route, while to Butte and Helena, Mont., it is the shortest line by one hundred and seventy-six and three hundred and sixty-six miles respectively, actually saving the traveler to Butte six hours, and to Helena, eighteen hours, as against any other line.

The greatest reduction in time will be of particular interest to all classes of travel, especially Yellowstone Park and Pacific coast excursionists contemplating a return trip by the all rail line—the "Mt. Shasta" route—between San Francisco and Portland, and a trip along the Columbia river or over the famous Cascade mountains via the Northern Pacific.

TRICK OF A LIZARD.

"There are some curious cases among the California geckos," said a Los Angeles county naturalist. "Hear is one dead that is called the leaf tailed gecko. You see the tail bulges out soon after leaving the body and assumes a leaf of arrow shape, hence the name of the animal. Now when the little creature is chased you will see it dodge around a limb and hold up the curious leaf like tail. That is all that you can see, and so naturally would think it a part of the tree itself.

"But this lizard has a more remarkable method of escape yet. We will imagine that you have tried to pluck the leaf. The animal drops clumsily to the ground and darts away among the rocks, where it attracts the attention of some of the hawks that are prowling around. Immediately a chase ensues; the bird gains and is finally about to pounce upon its prey, when all at once two lizards appear, one making off while the other dances up and down into the air and along the ground in a very mysterious way, so that the astonished bird stops and looks. In the meantime the original lizard escapes; the other, that really is the tail, soon becomes quiescent. You see the gecko has the faculty of throwing off his tail when hard pressed, and while the pursuer's attention is drawn to the squirming member the animal itself escapes." "But it loses its tail," suggested the reporter. "Only for a time. They can reproduce this organ, and, curiously enough, sometimes two tails are produced instead of one."—San Francisco Call.

How Cipher Codes Are Made and Why They Are Used by Business.

The people who use the cipher codes are, first, merchants engaged in the import and export trade, who employ it for the exchange of prices and offers, a single transaction often requiring many messages. Second, the stock brokers and dealers here and in Europe, especially the arbitrage brokers, whose business consists in taking advantage of the difference between the price of the same stock at a given time on the New York and London exchanges. For instance, if a stock drops suddenly in New York, by quick work a purchase can be made here and the stock resold in London before the change has lowered the price there. Each of the corresponding brokers realizes a profit wholly due to the close cable connection which enabled them to take advantage of a situation which could exist but a few minutes. A third great class of the cabling public includes the news agencies, the companies sending press reports, commercial reports and market quotations night and day the year round. The class of least importance to the companies is that using the cable only occasionally for private and non-commercial messages.

Cabling by cipher, which is the method most commercial houses employ for the sake of economy as well as of privacy, has become a science. The preparation of many of the cipher codes is most ingenious, and cipher messages demand the utmost skill and care on the part of the operators. A cipher word may stand for as many as six figures, and each one of these figures may stand for a sentence or a price, and its correctness be of the highest importance. The day of the week, the place of a word in a sentence, may each have a special significance, and the wrong use of a single figure may transmute the entire significance of every subsequent character in the message. Cipher codes may be made up from words of any language to be found in standard dictionaries of that language, but the companies' rules provide that they shall not exceed ten letters in length and shall not be proper names. Some cipher codes use as many as 100,000 words, in different languages, meaning nothing except through the combination figures they stand for. Vastly simpler figures are used for domestic telegraphing, wherein each word stands for a whole sentence. Cheap cable rates tend greatly to do away with the use of cipher messages.

In the making of cipher codes exceedingly elaborate tables are required, containing combinations of figures and sentences of the most complicated sort. There are many different systems, but all require great study to make and a great deal of expert skill to use. The danger of mistake is considerable, and anything that would tend to simplify codes is desirable. The most potent influences would be low rates. For while most cipher codes were originally used for the sake of privacy, this is now deemed less important than the economy of brief messages. This is really the chief object of cipher cabling.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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