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The Canton Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT CANTON, LINCOLN COUNTY, DAK.

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THE ADVOCATE PRINTING HOUSE is prepared to supply communications for the press, and to print and bind all kinds of books, pamphlets, and other printed matter.

Dakota's bonded indebtedness amounts to \$392,000, incurred in the construction of the following public buildings: Insane asylum at Yankton, \$117,500; Deacon school at Sioux Falls, \$12,000; university at Grand Forks, \$30,000; university at Vermillion, \$30,000; penitentiary at Bismarck, \$50,000; insane asylum at Jamestown, \$50,000. Of this indebtedness, \$99,500 bears 5 per cent. interest and the balance 6 per cent.

The mayor and common council of the city of Bismarck have issued invitations to the members of the incoming legislature to attend a reception ball at the new capitol building next Wednesday evening.

Dakota and Minnesota will doubtless join hands in the secular of an enactment to govern the regulations graduating grain. One farmer in the north shipped to Duluth a car-load of very fine wheat, supposing the same would command the regular price for No. 2 wheat. The grain was graded by the Duluth elevator men as "rejected," who allowed him twenty-six cents for the same and compelled him to pay the freight. The producer realized just six cents for wheat that even under the phenomenally low prices now dominating should have brought him forty-five cents. The wheat raisers of the north are naturally looking around for some action that will help them out of this decidedly unprofitable dilemma, and propose to pool with Minnesota in an attempt to secure justice.

There now seems but little doubt that the industrial depression that has enveloped the manufacturing portion of the east the past two years is losing its grip. Branching out and grasping all lines of business with a tenacity born of innate strength as it has, it must now suffer from a reaction, for no matter how portentous in power or lasting in its allotted time there is an end even to the narrow lane of depression. Increased confidence in the great iron and steel market is one of the most welcome features in a recovery from dull times, and that there is an incipient boom in this market is an absolute fact. What does it mean? It means that the great lines of railway strikingly inactive the past twenty-four months are preparing to establish more feeders, making arrangements as it were to erect another column in the embellished monument of railroad development. It means the undeveloped sections of the great west and northwest are to be given a boon that has already placed the prairies and valleys in a condition second to none, even the long-killed and older settled portions of the east. It means that the golden hills of western Dakota are to be connected with the gilded valleys of the territory's eastern slope, and that the intervening country will be settled and tilled. It means that the semi-dullness of the real estate market in South Dakota is to undergo a change, and that the Sioux valley will enjoy a rush of immigration. We do not expect a boom. We do not want a boom. The two years just passed stand out as an open protest to a "boom" period. The rushing, booming, conventional spirit that predominated from 1879 to 1883 was unnatural. The two years of depression that has followed is both natural and unnatural—natural that a reaction should occur after such a series of wild reckless speculation, and unnatural that a country with splendid crops and untold resources should gravitate into such a condition of depression. But the revivification of business is natural. It will never reach the maximum of crazy speculation, nor culminate in a decided overproduction. The partial feeling of confidence that is gradually extending itself over the country will be but slow, and inflation of values will command but slight attention. The period that now opens to the people of Dakota is more solid than flighty, more acceptable and advantageous than phenomenal. For that reason sales will be governed by worth, and value actuated only by the real demand.

Touching upon the results that is bound to benefit the west from this feeling in the east, the City Journal says: "The industrial depression felt in the manufacturing regions of the east is not altogether without its compensations. This is a fact that will be made apparent by the immigration to Dakota and Nebraska as soon as spring opens, and it will be so even if manufacturing enterprises should begin to recover itself by late time. It has been the unvarying history of all such industrial disturbances that they are followed by an exodus to the unoccupied lands of the west. The laborer in the east, who has been thrown out of employment for months by the stoppage of the wheel of the manufacturer, naturally turns for relief to the soil of the western states and territories, where he may be had for the taking. It will be seen in the increased demand for homes in Dakota. And Dakota will get no more desirable class of citizens than these laborers and operatives whose ability to change their location to the west is the evidence of their energy, industrial and economical habits, which are the qualities required in the development of a new country. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and while many will suffer distress from failure of work the wages there are many others who will be led thereby to better their own condition, and by settling in the west add to the new demands which are there building trade and business and society.

It will thus be seen that all well-directed efforts—whether they be for good or bad—must be crowned with a certain degree of success. The efforts put forth by the people of Dakota to secure a favorable recognition of her merits are but just and fair. The continued hammering that has been indulged in by the press of Dakota has been neither colored nor exaggerated. There is something magnetic and phenomenal about Dakota that raises her above and beyond the impressions that ultimately are thrown at a section where all is exaggeration and hyperbole, and no matter how disastrous a speculation or disatisfactory some town-site inflation

may prove, there is nothing can be said against the territory. Take Kansas, take California, take Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska or any of the great western states, and although their growth and settlement has been considered at times phenomenal, they must give way to Dakota. In four years this territory has advanced to a condition both populous and financially almost equal to any of those great states—that have enjoyed years and years of prosperity and development, and but little adversity. When these commonwealths could least the sufficient prerogatives for admission they were granted their request. As an equal neighbor in the Union they were allotted all the prerogatives conducive to an elevation from an incipient state to a developed one, and developed through the assistance of their fellow-men. All the advantages that possibly might accrue through established relations with the people as a whole were enjoyed by these states, and piled upon top of these necessities came the wholesale series of land-grants to railroads that everything possible might be did to help these states in their upbuilding. They were not assisted by carpet-bag officials whose God proved to be nothing but power and wealth, and whose results were disastrous to the feeling of confidence in the assistance of their fellow-men. No bitter sectional fights were the results of capitol-romks by demagogical officials whose pockets were being lined with the gold of their subjects, nor were the interests of a whole state jeopardized by the actions of sectional factions each striving for supremacy. None of these states were unwieldy and cumbersome, nor was their ascendancy retarded by the existence of congressional hatred legislating for their retrogression. But rather they were assisted by congress, granted every wish for a final completion of every feature admitting of success, and had the hearty co-operation of the national law-makers in their development of commonwealths. Glance at a comparison. Dakota with a half million people, more surplus capital than one-fourth of the entire south, more railroads by fourfold than many states of fifty years standing, an equal grade of educational facilities with the best, eighty thousand school children, a quarter of a billion dollars worth assessable property, 240,000 square miles of tillable lands, a million dollars worth of state schools, sixteen territorial edifices and institutions, 3,500 miles of railway, 2,000 school houses, an annual production of 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, and shipment of gold bullion amounting to \$5,000,000, in fact a territory containing endless present productions, untold future resources, and yet under territorial domination, and subject to the caprices and malevolent suggestions of a congress opposed to our privileges of free thought and opposed to anything and everything that bears the taint of unaided Dakota. The growth, settlement and advanced condition of Dakota is then surprising. With everything against us, with no legislation accruing to our benefit this territory has pushed herself forward until now it assumes a condition where rivalry is out of the question and where a future is everlastingly established. There is no Nevada about Dakota, nor is there anything that admits of comparison with Delaware. There will be no retrograde movement in this great agricultural and mining section, and no fears exist but that the territory will continue right ahead on the elevated plane. There is no down-hill possibility, nor up-hill impossibility, but rather from now on a solid, safe advancement, beyond the influence of periodical depressions or the dull times of overproduction. In a measure the territory is self-sustaining, and as time goes by another cog, and then another, Dakota will be as nearly self-sustaining as is possible for one state.

Right ahead with the extension of the corn-field, the multiplication of the stock-herds, the expansion of industrial enterprises, and the excavation of the gold, silver and coal mines. Chip in your mite for the securing of public ownership of a hand in the advancement of the educational and religious systems, say a good word for Dakota every time a chance is afforded, and we'll show the domineering bulldozers who so hate Dakota that their powers although officious, are not far reaching enough to extirpate a people who believe in equality of right and justice, and who are willing to do the rough, pioneer work for the construction of a pyramid towering monumentally and impressively above these inferior pigmies, and that pyramid to be—Dakota.

The Black Hills Journal is mistaken when it charges the people of eastern Dakota with being opposed to the Daves bill or the opening of the reservation. This section at least is heartily in favor of any movement of benefit to Dakota, and the press of the Sioux Valley have always favored the reservation bill. Will the Journal explain.

The territorial press has become convinced that Dakota is entitled to a soldier's home, the nearest institution of the kind being at Milwaukee. Dakota contains a large soldier element as may easily be proven by the numerous Grand Army posts established in nearly every small village, and a soldier's home would not be a bad feature.

The great seal of Dakota has finally been removed to Bismarck, and the capitol wholly and absolutely established at that modest up-river town. Treasurer McVay, Secretary Teller and their assistants are also comfortably located in the new building, and are in readiness for the commencing of the legislature.

The year 1884 will be long remembered in the stock market as one of persistent decline in values. In a schedule of prices published in the New York Herald, it appears that out of the 152 different stocks on the list only fifteen advanced since last year's quotation, and of these only four rank among the important stocks of the street. The total sale of stock during the year was almost identical with that of 1883, being in each case between 96,000,000 and 97,000,000. The most active single stock was Delaware and Lackawanna, of which nearly 13,000,000 shares changing hands. The exchanges at the clearing house foot up \$32,457,732.58, as against \$28,998,978,968 in 1883.

A dispatch to the Minneapolis Tribune, from Pierre, Dakota, announces that the Pierre papers have issued a call to Dakota newspaper men to circulate petitions to congress to divide Dakota, with or without admission. It is the aim to secure 40,000 signatures and forward it to Del-

gate Raymond. The dispatch also announces that a call has been issued to South Dakota towns to send representatives to Bismarck in February, to work to secure the removal of the capitol to South Dakota, if division is not accomplished.

There are a few papers in Dakota that say "We will not accept statehood without a condition that we will not be obliged to take in case an enabling act should be passed by congress to admit Dakota as a whole, they do not say. They do not vote, and they would do in such a case."—Black Hills Journal.

The Journal favors admission as a whole, and asks what the people are going to do if they don't like it. If the editor would stop to think he will admit that even Dakota people will be allowed to vote on the rejection or acceptance of a constitution, and may vote it down. There is nothing startling or terrible in voting down a constitution, and if the people do not desire to become a state as a whole they may remain a territory as a whole. There is no incendiary motive in the casting of an innocent ballot, and these ballots might possibly become a potent factor should an attempt be made by an insignificant minority to secure admission as a whole.

In the last fiscal year there were twenty-six million acres of public lands disposed of. Dakota, as usual, leads with eleven millions, Nebraska stands second and Kansas fifth. The fourth place goes to the solid south, Louisiana and foot up a million and a half. We predict that in 1885 one-half of the public lands sold will be in Dakota.

Sam'l Mc Masters, of political and Homestake mining fame, died last week. His wealth is estimated at \$250,000, and the mine conducted through his instrumentality is rated as the most valuable gold mining industry in the world. The deceased has no family. Left leaves three brothers in the Black Hills.

Hon. Mark Ward came down from Kimball Monday en route to assume his duties as member of the legislature at Bismarck. He left in company with Hon. A. C. Huettner, member of the council from this county. Hon. Ole P. Helvig, member-elect of the house, from this county, preceded the former delegation, leaving on afternoon train. The changes for Mr. Ward securing the position of speaker are brightening daily, and we shall expect to see him selected. The legislature convenes next Tuesday.

Here and There. Large fortunes are rare in Switzerland, and the few that are, are the possessions of very modest men. President of the Confederation receives \$3,000 a year, few Judges more than \$1,250, and there is no probability of any one in the country who gets more than twice that amount. A man with an income of \$2,500 a year is considered well off indeed, and to have \$5,000 is to be rich.

A London scientific paper is not sanguine as to the success of the new Russian scheme for reaching the North Pole by means of sledges and dogs, and the Siberian islands and having depots at intervals, inasmuch as the most northern point of the islands is 900 miles from the pole, and the sledging by the appearance in other parts, it would be no easy matter to haul sledges over the hummocky ice.

Not a typical city of architecture suitable to the climatic conditions prevalent there, imitates the methods of the great cities, and the result is a collection of buildings, however beautiful in themselves, are utterly unsuited in the place. The Times-Democrat calls the result a "barbaric travesty" upon the stock of the equator the product of the arctic, and wishes a reformation.

The people of Washoe county, Nevada, wanted the genuine Kentucky horse raised in that state, and were yearning that knew no let up. So they sent to Kentucky for some blue grass seed, and sowed it among much local corn. One day it came up in time? Oh, no; for they had been swindled by a son of chivalry who had given them seed of wild turnips and various other villainous weeds peculiar to Kentucky.

A WONDERFUL ISLAND.

The Curiosity to Be Seen on Queen Charlotte's Island.

Probably no other group in the wide world carries more curiosities, natural and artificial, than Queen Charlotte Island; few, I think, have as many in the same extent of country. The geologist, the mineralogist, the botanist, the artist, and the agriculturalist may each of them find a wide field for research, while the antiquarian, the theologian, and others of that ilk would be highly interested.

In their strange and wonderful sea margins, in their not less wonderful caverns, a which nature's mark in long past ages is written as plainly as on the pages of a book; in their rocks, to have volcanic formations smite the beholder with amazement; in their shells, which as fossils are found deep down in the seams of its anthracite coal, while near Cape Ball the same sort are found alive in the sands of the seashore; of these the geologist can write volumes.

In their quartz ledges, which have been traced from shore to shore, in which gold is plainly visible in coal measures, and in their volcanic fields, which may yet be found for the mineralogist. The various kinds of plants belonging to these islands, the they dwellers in their natural beauty peeping out from behind the melting snow-drift on the lonely mountains, the modest lupins and the lucid and shining heather, nature's gift to men, and even the broad-leaved bush grass—all these, as they follow in the wake of the receding waters of Queen Charlotte's stormy seas, would yield an ample store for the botanist.

Among the snow-capped mountains, by the wild forest and the gulfic river, by the lights and shades reflected by their sunset hills in autumn's shortening days, a boundless range is offered for the traveler's magic skill, while the broad acres of rich alluvial bottoms and the unlimited extent of lands whose nutritious grasses, waving in the wind, and the farmer's plow, say: "Oh, if these lands were mine, and my flocks and herds ranged over the plenty they afford!" To the antiquarian, the catalogues of the islands, the rich carvings on the columns, and the quaint old legends they depict, and the legendary lore of the people, would afford a vast untrodden field.

To the piscatorial disciples of Isak Walton an unlimited amount of sport furnished by the streams. In them they can find the silver salmon and the dainty little trout of the mountain riv. If tired of these and wishing larger sport, let them go to the greater depths of the ocean, down to where the stormy depths of water are never felt, to where, deep in ocean's caves, he will find a myriad of those denizens of the deep—the black cod.

On these islands even the moralist will find something in his line. Let him descend into the villages, nature's gift to men, and even the broad-leaved bush grass—all these, as they follow in the wake of the receding waters of Queen Charlotte's stormy seas, would yield an ample store for the botanist.

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"Ma," said Miss Parvett, "Jenny Jones has been arrested in court in London." "That's nothing," replied Ma. "Why, I was in court two whole weeks when my sister was getting her divorce. We are just as good as the Joneses."

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