

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL. THE DAILY TRIBUNE. Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota. It is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One month, postage paid, \$1.00. Three months, postage paid, \$3.00. Six months, postage paid, \$5.00. One year, postage paid, \$10.00.

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BISMARCK, D. T., MAY 13, 1881.

TRAINS are again running regularly between St. Paul and Sioux City, and the blocked mails are now all in, another large installment having been received last evening.

ROBT INGERSOLL has been retained for defense by the Star Route contractors, from which an exchange infers that Bob is honest in his belief that there is no hereafter.

JAMES FUNK, Wm. R. Carson and Jas. Blackman have been arrested in Philadelphia for complicity in the Star Service frauds. Carson was a contractor and the others straw bidders.

SEEDING was concluded on the 10th on the Hayes farm. Two hundred acres was sown to wheat and three hundred to oats. The crop was put in in most excellent shape, far better than last year.

DYER & HOWARD'S Journal of Music, published at St. Paul, by Dyer & Howard, has made its appearance. It contains several choice pieces of music and much interesting reading. The subscription price is sixty cents per annum; published monthly.

OTHER arrests have been made of star route conspirators. Dorsey and associates are certain to be indicted, and will demand a speedy trial. Suit has been commenced against Dorsey by one who worked up sentiment for increasing and expediting service, five dollars per day and expenses having been promised.

GEN. A. J. EDGEMON, the new Senator from Minnesota, is proving to be of excellent material. He is a good lawyer, and is a man of high-toned honor, and energetic. He is of more than ordinary ability, and during the two years he will serve under his appointment, will make an excellent reputation.

The following entries were made at the Fargo land office during the month of April: Homesteads, 257; tree claims, 147; declaratory statements, 245; soldiers' declaratory statements, 33; cash entries, 142; final proof, 14—embracing a total acreage of 134,089 acres. This is what live local newspapers have done for that country.

It is believed that this week will practically clear up the six per cent. bonds, and that fully \$100,000,000 will have been surrendered for three and one-half per cents. This immense saving of interest has been secured through Mr. Windom's policy without legislation, and without in any manner disturbing the money market.

Postmaster General James has adopted a system to be used in opening and recording bids for mail service that makes tampering with bids after being filed in the department impossible. It is believed that through collusion between clerks in the contract office and ring bidders lower or higher bids have frequently been substituted for those previously put in, when it was necessary to bid lower or safe to bid higher in order to get the contract wanted.

MR. PETTIGREW filed charges against Gov. Ordway while he was absent in New York, with a view to impeaching his official integrity. The Governor promptly met them on his return, and appears to have the advantage of Mr. Pettigrew, so far as the Departments are concerned, in the continued contest between the Governor and the Delegate. Mr. Pettigrew has also filed a protest against the construction of the territorial penitentiary at Sioux Falls, on the plans prepared by the Governor. He is very bitter, but insists that he does not want to "kill off" the Governor. On the contrary, he expresses a hope that he may live long enough to enable him to "get even" with "the gentleman from New Hampshire," as he styles him.

THE Jamestown Alert mildly protests against THE TRIBUNE'S view of the legislature and yet it the Alert man can get at the true inwardness of any honest man who was a member of that legislature he will find there was abundant cause for disgust, and he will find that even the honest man had to vote contrary to his convictions of right more than once during the session in order to secure any consideration for measures important to himself and constituents. Think of a legislature passing bills over a governor's veto and then straightway passing supplementary bills to cure the very defects pointed out in the veto message. Think

of the right of a member to a seat in the legislature being made a question of traffic; and yet it is very well known that the contested cases were held back in anticipation of a bargain, and there is reason to believe that they were finally disposed of without much regard to the evidence although decided properly in the end, no doubt. THE TRIBUNE does not care to continue this controversy, but should the true inwardness of the legislature ever be shown up much that is far from being creditable will appear. If to denounce a ring formed for corrupt or bulldozing purposes is to go back on one's party the TRIBUNE is likely to be frequently off.

Attention is being attracted to Bismarck now more than ever before, because of the assured early completion of the North Pacific railroad.

A glance at the maps will show the importance of its position. It is located at the North Pacific crossing of the greatest river on the continent; and it is now very generally conceded that of the three Pacific railroads the North Pacific will be the most important. It runs through a far better country than either of the other roads; a country that is developing more rapidly than any other portion of the United States.

Attention is being diverted from bonanza mining to bonanza farming, and large fortunes have and will be made in buying and developing North Pacific land; and not a single case of loss can be cited in this connection.

Until last year the Red River country attracted universal attention, but now the tide of immigration is passing on and the Shyenne, James and Missouri river valleys are receiving their share of those coming to make their homes in the west.

Settlement is extending up and down the Missouri river from Bismarck; and northwest of this city will be opened a country rivaling the Red River valley in all its best qualities, and surpassing it in its "lay of the land" and strength of soil, while it has climatic advantages, lying as it does in the track of the warm currents of air from the Pacific coast.

Every year the trade of this section is attracting greater attention; and every year much is being added to the importance of Bismarck. Within three years the North Pacific will be completed; and by the time of its completion, at least three other roads will make the battle right here for a share of the trade centering at Bismarck. Not on the west side of the river, but on the east side. These roads will be the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, two lines in all probability; the Chicago and Northwestern; and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad. Not one of them will have occasion to cross to the west side of the river.

Two will terminate here, for a time at least, but the St. Paul and Manitoba road, will push on in a northerly direction to a connection with the Canadian Pacific at its crossing of the Saskatchewan. These things are just as certain to be as the sun is to rise and set, or as water is certain to seek its level; and he who seeks to put money in a country where there is opportunity to double and treble investment within the next half dozen years is short sighted indeed if he does not consider the advantages presented by this region before planting his means elsewhere.

Farmers to develop the country are most wanted. The soil produces No. 1 crops, and a greater return in bushels per acre and in pounds per bushel, than in the Red River country; and the grain is brighter. The competition afforded by the Missouri river and the North Pacific gives a better market than is enjoyed by any other portion of Dakota, while the price of farm produce is enhanced still more by the immense local demand for grain of every sort. The wheat on the ex-President Hayes farm was sold at \$1.25 per bushel and the oats sixty cents, while potatoes are worth \$3 per bushel. How long this state of affairs will continue is a matter of conjecture, of course, but the high prices for farm produce have been maintained since the settlement of the country eight years ago. Besides the quality of the wheat is such that it commands ten cents more per bushel in any market in the world than the wheat grown in more southern latitudes.

Money is wanted for investment in business blocks and dwelling houses for rent, and for four years to come a return of at least twenty per cent per annum can be relied upon from investments in this line. Money is wanted for loans upon the real estate of the industrious and frugal farmer; for loans upon city property by mechanics willing to pay interest for a few years, but not able to pay the high rents now demanded, and on investments of this character ten to twelve per cent. can be realized on from five to ten year loans.

More money is wanted in hotels and hotel outfits, and in the development of the country in various ways. Men industrious and men of means are wanted. The first to develop the country and the latter to encourage the work.

A FURTHER examination of the records shows that those whose names were yesterday published as being entitled to take out their final citizenship papers Geo. Hay and Robert McKee have already done so. Thomas P. Davis appears to have made his final proof in the United States court at Fargo May 29th, 1877, and David Stewart, Nov. 1st, 1877, and Robert Macomber Nov. 30th, 1880, are the only ones in addition to those named above who have taken out their final papers in the courts of this county, and until final papers are taken out as heretofore stated

no alien is entitled to vote, hold office, serve on jury, or make final proof in the entry of public lands. Proof must be made, and the court must issue a certificate before aliens are entitled to the rights of citizenship. Where the alien served in the army of the United States he need not have declared his intention but may be admitted to citizenship upon proof of service. But the court must act in his case as well. The publication of these facts being made now those interested will have ample time to qualify themselves to exercise the right of suffrage before the next general election. Under the registration law the evils existing in the past may be remedied. And if we expect to build up confidence in Bismarck and its future we must protect the dearest of all rights of American citizens—the right of suffrage.

There may be other cases, like that of Mr. Davis where final proof has been made elsewhere, which the records of this county do not show.

THE Council is considering the question of salaries to be paid the city officers during the ensuing year. Before determining what to pay would it not be well to consider the question of revenues—what amount can be raised by taxation, and what amount by the license system? Of course, any necessary expense for the protection of society or property will be justified; but Bismarck's resources ought not to be taxed for any fancy purpose. Those who guard the city or its interests ought to be paid according to the value of their service or the time spent. Good men ought to be employed by the city as watchmen and on the police force, and paid well for it, too; but is there reason why the salary of the City Attorney should be raised from \$600 per annum to \$900, and all other officers be paid the same figure, as some have proposed?

The people will some of these days begin to take an interest in public affairs, and begin to ask why certain expenses have been incurred. Capital has been invited to come in and build up the city and develop the country; but the first question capital raises is as to taxes. Have they become oppressive, or are they likely to become so? Is money raised by taxation faithfully applied? It is men who mean business that are wanted now, and they will very naturally ask if our public affairs are administered on business principles.

Communities as well as individuals having poor credit labor under great disadvantage. If too many officers are employed, and their pay made higher than the city can stand, will not the paper of the city be so depreciated as to almost destroy its value? And will not the burdens of the tax-payer be increased because of it, while those employed would be better off with less of promise and more of actual pay.

There are things almost as important as the salary of city officers for which provision should be made. Complete fire protection, for instance. To gain this some water system must be adopted. With an abundant supply of water it will be possible to secure lawns and a more certain growth of shade trees, not to speak of reduced insurance and other advantages.

The city fathers of to-day are laying the foundation for a great city. It does not need a prophet to forecast its future. Certain causes produce certain effects, and the law is as fixed as the hills. The causes exist that will make of Bismarck a city as important as any on the Missouri River, and that, too, within the next ten years. Within that time it will strive with St. Paul as that city now strives with Chicago for the trade of the Northwest.

As the full-grown man rises above dicker in jack-knives and marbles, and gets down to solid business, so Bismarck ought to get above the mere work of providing place and pay for a few, and put in some good, solid work for the public good.

Give us city improvements that will give laboring men work, and make the city attractive to the eyes of men looking for investments.

THE star route from Bismarck to Keogh cost only \$125,000 per year under the old ring system. One postal pouch seems to have constituted the messenger's outfit; but he made good time for a pony express—three hundred miles in sixty-four hours. The messenger expedited the business, and the contractors pocketed the swag.—Pioneer Press.

There is enough of sensation in the star service business without resorting to downright lying concerning it, and THE TRIBUNE regrets to see the truth so terribly mutilated by so respectable a journal as the Pioneer Press. The Bismarck and Fort Keogh route was increased to a daily and expedited to sixty-five hours. The highest price paid was \$70,000 per annum. This was subsequently reduced to \$60,000 by terminating the route at Miles City instead of at Fort Keogh. The compensation was still further reduced by reason of the contractors' failing to make the time required of them, the reduction reaching in some instances \$13,000 per quarter. In winter the average time has been about six days, two weeks, even, sometimes having been consumed in making the trips. The mail is very large, averaging not less than 300 pounds, sometimes reaching 500 pounds daily.

THE stalwart element throughout the country, as was to be expected, denounces the action of Mr. Garfield in his withdrawal of the New York nominations, and insists that Garfield's course will lose New York to the Republicans. The anti-Conklingites, however, are in high glee,

and it is believed that a very large majority of the party—in New York even—will sustain the President. Gov. Hendricks (Democrat) thinks there will be a compromise, but thinks the President should make no more concessions. The Blaine and anti-Grant Republicans unqualifiedly indorse the President. The preponderance of sentiment is surely with Mr. Garfield.

EVERY St. Louis suffers by Bismarck's rise to the most important city on the Missouri River. All freight bound for Montana and the great Northwest now comes via the North Pacific and Bismarck. 'Apropos, the Sioux City Journal of the 12th says: "There does not seem to be much freight offering at St. Louis for Benton this spring. The Dakota came up with a small third of a trip for Benton, and the Rucker without any to speak of. The current of far Northwest trade seems to be cutting a new channel somewhere." The Journal might have added that the new channel is cut at Bismarck.

It is eight years to-day since the senior TRIBUNE man arrived at Bismarck and arranged to establish the paper, which appeared a few weeks later; and during all these years the TRIBUNE has never missed an issue, or failed to put in its besticks for Bismarck and the country tributary to it. Others have tried to build up rival papers, and have retired in disgust; but the TRIBUNE has lived, struggled at times, but, on the whole, prospered, and is now as fixed as anything in business can be. The few who would block its progress might as well attempt to stay the current of the mighty Missouri. The daily is a success.

It must be getting dull in Sioux City and Yankton. The grocers have advertised that they will hereafter close their places of business at 8 o'clock each evening, except Saturday, when they will be kept open an hour later. In Bismarck, orders for several thousand dollars' worth of goods are often given and filled after 9 o'clock for a boat or transportation outfit, which, perhaps, is to leave the same night or early next morning. Over one-third the business of Bismarck merchants is transacted after six in the evening.

THE Republican papers of the land, excepting the Enter Ocean and Globe-Democrat, and an occasional smaller concern among the stalwart organs, stand for the President in the contest forced by Mr. Conkling. The following from the Chicago Tribune is a fair sample of Republican comment:

It is the fable of the wolf and the lamb over again. The President is accused of an attempt to bulldoze senators because he has refused to be bulldozed by senators—refused to surrender a right as old as the constitution. In resisting the Conkling caucus the President is not only defending his appointment prerogative, but fighting the battles of the Republican party.

T. P. DAVIS, whose name appears in the list of those not naturalized, published yesterday, took out his final papers of citizenship May 29th, 1877. The object of the publication of the list was not to stir up the past but for correction in the future, and if any injustice has been done others THE TRIBUNE desires to make correction. In the make-up of the article the list of names became transposed and the first should have appeared in place of the last.

MR. MITCHELL, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, has a son at Grand Forks; Mr. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, a son at Fargo; Secretary Windom, a nephew at Fort Yates; and Mr. Blaine, a son at St. Paul. Mr. Garfield also has a warm corner in his heart for the Northwest. So, all things considered, Dakota is pretty well fixed for sympathy, so far as the present Administration is concerned.

FARGO has prospered beyond any city in the Northwest during the past two years because of its live newspapers. Every man who has invested in printer's ink has gained immense returns. The persistent advertisers in every instance are successful. Bismarck will grow in proportion as it adopts the same means.

THE Jamestown Daily Alert has been sued for libel, and is proud of the notoriety thus attained. The damages are assessed at \$1,000, and the Alert regrets that a larger sum is not claimed. The plaintiff's attorneys are Allen & Dodge, and the defense has retained Judge Goodrich.

SENATOR CONGER took strong ground in the caucus in favor of the administration and against Senator Conkling. Mr. Conger will not be so ponderous as Mr. Conkling, but it will not need a great effort on his part to become the equal of Mr. Conkling in keen sarcasm.

MR. WINDOM has saved two and one-half per cent interest on \$195,000,000, without disturbing in any degree the business interests of the country, and the entire expense of renewing or continuing the bonds will not amount to \$2,000.

THE TRIBUNE is not after any one in the citizenship matter. It published the record as it found it without omitting or adding any name, hence good will grow out of the publication if those interested learn the law and comply with it.

THE Postmaster General has discontinued star and steamboat mail routes, saving to the government \$75,000 per annum. From indications yesterday a fight will be made on the steamboat service between Bismarck and Fort Benton.

E. D. BARKER has assumed editorial and business charge of the Traill County Ban-

not, published at Hill City, Traill County, Dakota. He promises to eschew politics, and labor for North Dakota and its interests.

JUDGE KIDDER lost \$15,000 worth of property by the flood at Vermillion. The Judge thinks he can stand it, however, as he is blessed with good health and his friends add, a vigorous brain.

GARFIELD scores a point in his contest with the Stalwarts. Stanley Matthews, reported adversely by the committee, was confirmed by one majority. Mr. Robertson will also be confirmed.

ONE hundred and seventy million of the six per cents have already been extended at three and one-half per cent. Another call has also been made for five per cents.

And Still They Come. The Bismarck Daily TRIBUNE is at hand, presenting a very neat and new appearance. It is a specimen of Lounsberry's energy, and will doubtless be a success.—Jamestown Herald.

The daily TRIBUNE at Bismarck has appeared. It is a live, go-ahead, all at home journal, such as you might expect from Col. Lounsberry and his partner, Mr. Jewell. Success to it say we.—Towner City Herald.

The Daily TRIBUNE made its bow to the people of Bismarck and vicinity on April 29th. It is a five column, four page paper, and announces itself as follows:

"Henceforth and forever the Bismarck daily TRIBUNE will appear. It is an institution founded to meet the requirements of a prosperous and enterprising community, and will strive in every particular to merit the support which is necessary for its success. Identified as THE TRIBUNE has always been with the growth and prosperity of Bismarck, it now marks a new era in the only metropolis of the Great Northwest, by issuing daily.—Lake Superior News.

The Bismarck daily TRIBUNE has made its appearance, and is with pleasure placed upon our exchange list. A small but meaty publication, containing telegraphic reports, a live local department and an editorial page of a very readable character, and taken altogether is a credit to the publishers, the city in which it appears and the territory. A noticeable and commendable feature of the newspaper, is its disposition to grant and exact justice and fair dealing in public affairs and treating of public men; and also its independence. The first mentioned characteristic is manifested in a well prepared article in reply to the attack made by a few unscrupulous territorial papers upon Governor Ordway, concerning which it takes occasion to say:

"It seems singular that they should choose a time, when he is doing the most for Dakota, for their words of defamation. Dakota wants men from every station in life and from every country to come and aid in developing her resources, and it is a shame that it can be said that a disposition exists among some of our people to injure by every possible means those injured, if they come with federal commissions or with aspirations for office."

Its independence, without which no paper can succeed, is shown by its comments upon the action of a certain firm which withdrew its patronage because a report was made of a certain fracas happening at the store of the advertiser. The firm is politely informed that when they undertake to dictate to a newspaper what should and what should not appear in its columns they are entirely out of their sphere.

Truculence upon the part of a newspaper never accomplishes more than temporary advantage, while it invariably places the journal in an unpleasant position, from which it is difficult to depart.—Black Hills Pioneer.

An Insane Lieutenant. [Pittsburg Telegraph.] Lieut. John Conline, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, came to this city last evening from Fort Worthy, by the 6:30 train on the Fort Wayne Railroad. He had not been well for some time, and was on his way to Washington for medical treatment. He behaved strangely on the cars, but was not violent. At the Union Depot he showed evident signs of insanity, and was throwing his money about lavishly. The depot police took him to the Central Hotel, where he took a room, and remained quiet until after midnight. Then he began to demolish the furniture, and throw his clothing out the window, saying he wanted to dry them on the telegraph wire. He was brought to the Central Station at 5 o'clock this morning. At times he was quiet enough, but every hour or two he would rave again, imagining he was fighting Indians. At noon he was sent to the West Penn Hospital for treatment.

By Universal Accord. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pills that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, gentle and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required.

The most sensible remedy, and the only safe, sure and permanent cure for all diseases of the

lungs, blood and stomach, including biliousness, nervous fever and ague, dizziness, jaundice, dyspepsia, &c., is Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pills, which cures by absorption. Ask your druggist for this noted cure, and take no other, and if he has not it or will not get it for you, send \$1.50 to French Pad Co., Toledo, Ohio, and they will send you one postpaid by return mail.

LETTERS-LIST. LIST OF LETTERS, remaining uncalled for June 12, 1881. In Bismarck (D. T.), postoffice for week ending May 12, 1881. Burkhardt Miss Anne McKennedy David B. Bredia W. T. Comstock Geo. Curran James A. Davidson E. Dale John. Davis Richard J. Garrison Thomas L. Harner D. G. W. Hulbert Chas. W. Howkley F. J. Keefe Thomas. London John. Lewis L. D. Murphy Walter. Nauck Chas. J. O'Connell Frank S. Rourke Frank S. Welch Kate. Williams William. Howkley F. J. Persons calling for any of the above letters, with please say "advertised." C. A. LOUNSBERRY, P. M.

Prof. Guilmette's name is a household word in France, and so it should be, for it is the inventor of the French Kidney Pad, which has performed such wonderful cures in diseases of the Kidneys.

LAND NOTICES.

Notice of Final Proof. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 16, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on the 21st day of May, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz: Thomas McGowan. Declaratory Statement No. 333, filed July 12, 1880, for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 24, T. 138 N., Range 73 W., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Whalen, Monroe Downs, George Haley and J. S. Pitts, all of Burleigh Co., D. T., and post office address Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 28, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz: Michael O'Shea. Declaratory Statement No. 226, made April 25, 1879, for the NW 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 133 Range 78, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, viz: Maurice O'Brien, E. J. Gilmore, P. M. Eckford and C. A. King, all of Burleigh Co., D. T., and P. O. address Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 7, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office upon the 14th day of April, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz: Peter M. Eckford. Declaratory Statement No. 320, filed June 25, 1880, for the north-east quarter of section 21, township 123, north, range 73 west, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Thurston, Michael O'Shea, Wm. Gilson and John A. Stoyell, all of Burleigh county, P. O. address, Bismarck. JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 18, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on the 15th day of May, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz: Monroe D. Downs. Declaratory Statement No. 247, dated July 5th, and settled upon June 25th, 1879, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Nathaniel A. Scitton, Cyrus Scribner, Jacob A. Fields, and Patrick Byrne, all of Burleigh County, D. T. Postoffice address Bismarck, D. T., and P. O. address, 150 N. W. 1/4 of the tract of land, May 21st, 1878, is hereby notified to appear at the place and time above designated and answer if any of the above named Monroe D. Downs should not be allowed to make final proof and secure entry of said land. JOHN A. REA, Register.

LEGAL.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA. County of Burleigh; District Court, Third Judicial District. Charlotte E. McNamara vs. Michael McNamara, Summons.

The Territory of Dakota to the above named defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at his office in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, and territory aforesaid, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of the date of service. If you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 7, A. D. 1881. SWIFT & SPYRELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T.

City Ordinance.

The City Council of the City of Bismarck do ordain, as follows: Resolved, That it is necessary that a sidewalk be built along the north side of Main street, in front of the following blocks, to wit: Numbers 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58; also on both sides of 4th and 5th streets, from Main street to Lower street, that the width of said sidewalks is hereby established as follows: The sidewalks in front of blocks number 40, 42, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58, shall be twelve feet in width, all others to be of the uniform width of eight feet. The said sidewalks shall be of two-inch pine plank, laid on 2x6 joists and well spiked to the same, said joists to be laid not more than four feet apart. Resolved, however, That all sidewalks now being in front of any lot or any of the streets herein mentioned, shall be subject to the action by a committee of three, consisting of the City Engineer, Street Commissioner and one Alderman to be appointed by the Mayor and Council, whose duty shall be to examine any sidewalk upon the application of the owner or occupant of the lot or lots on which the same is fronting, and if in their judgment it is unsafe, and if sufficient, such sidewalk shall not be disturbed. Resolved, That this resolution be published in the Bismarck Weekly TRIBUNE for four consecutive weeks. B. H. THURSTON, Mayor. Bismarck, E. T., May 11, 1881.

A SA FISHER,

Wholesale Dealer in WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Main-st., opp. Sheridan House. Sole Agent for Val Blats' Milwaukee Premium Export Lager Beer.

A. LOGAN, GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, and BAKERY. No. 18 North Third Street.