

# JAMESTOWN WEEKLY ALERT.

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\$2.00 PER YEAR.

MARSHALL McCLURE - Proprietor  
J. C. WARREN - Editor

Two years ago the legislature of Michigan enacted a law which provided for the probate of wills during the life of the testator. The supreme court of that state has recently rendered a decision in a case arising under that law in which they declare the law unconstitutional on the ground that the wife may by its operation be divested of her rights in property she has co-operated with her husband in accumulating without the right of being heard or of presenting facts to defeat it.

The Mandan Pioneer, which only a few weeks ago was a strenuous advocate of extending the elective franchise to women, now falls in with Prof. Swing's idea of restricting this franchise to a property qualification of \$500. The Pioneer does not explain the intellectual virility in the \$500 worth of property that endows its possessor with more discretion in casting an intelligent and patriotic ballot than one who may not possess that amount, nor how a person who may have been a voter for years and by misfortune or otherwise lost all of his property is as suddenly divested of his intellectual qualifications to vote.

The late reports from the England and Russia diplomatic sparring match, the reliable word seem to indicate that the dove of peace is not hovering very near the scene. If not reliable the manipulated news is probably in the interest of grain speculators who would find pecuniary benefit in a sudden stimulation of prices. It is probable that the more the people on this side of the water hear of the negotiations between those two powers the less they will know of the true situation of affairs. About all we certainly know of the situation is that there is a dispute between them over the Afghan frontier and that Russia has made a reply to England's proposal for a compromise, which as usual is for England.

The federal authorities are making it decidedly interesting for the polygamists in Utah. Occasionally an uneducated second or third wife inadvertently gives her interest in her liege lord away while on the witness stand. In the extremity of the situation the church organ calls upon the Lord of hosts to deliver the saints and prelates the mooned for their adversaries in the following ancient style: "Should a deaf ear be turned to the entreaties of this innocent people, the Lord of hosts will listen to the cry of the oppressed and make an adjustment that will make the ears of millions tingle. In the mean time the saints must do the best they can under the circumstances, standing firm in their integrity, patiently awaiting developments that are at our very doors, and finally, after seasons of more or less gloom, see the salvation of the God of Israel."

The Riel rebellion has collapsed sooner than was expected, the capture of the half breed leader last Friday having virtually ended the foolish and hopeless insurrection. The cringing cowardice he manifested through fear of being shot on being brought into the camp of the Dominion forces shows that he was wanting in the courage of a leader in such a hazardous undertaking as that in which he engaged. Probably the safest place he could find in the hands of the government for his own people whom he has deceived would probably kill him if he had the opportunity. As this is the second time he has made war upon the government, and as he has abused the leniency that spared his life some fifteen years ago it is not likely that he will escape this time. If tried by court martial he will be shot and if tried by the civil court he will be hung, so that the result will be practically the same.

It is conceded a truism that revolutions never go backwards, but it cannot be disputed that civilization sometimes appears to proceed like a cawfish. In corroboration of the latter notion it is stated that eleven Indian churches in Dakota last year gave \$700 for foreign missions while twenty-four pale face churches gave \$192 for the same purpose. The statement is a little indefinite, it is true, but it was evidently made for the purpose of comparison, and with the view that this fund is designed to be used in a civilizing agent among other than Indians in foreign lands it seems that the red man is more than three times as solicitous in civilizing and christianizing the white man as the white man is himself. At least the earnestness of each in the work measured by the amount of contributions for the purpose would so indicate.

There are at least two sides to every question. There is no question in a proposition upon which all agree. The St. Louis Herald says president Cleveland could with as much propriety revoke Lincoln's proclamation and remand the negroes into slavery as revoke Arthur's proclamation opening the Winnebago reservation. The Herald is very much mistaken in this. The negroes do not hold their freedom by virtue of Lincoln's proclamation but by amendment to the constitution of the United States. Lincoln's proclamation only applied to those states and parts of states that were in armed rebellion against the government on the first day of January, 1863. It only liberated the slaves in those designated states and parts of states and did not prohibit slavery. But for the constitutional amendment slavery would now exist in the states the same as before the war so far as the emancipation proclamation is concerned.

The Winnebago proclamation by president Arthur was quite different except in name. A proclamation of the president is not law unless it is provided for by law, for the reason that the executive has no power to make laws. The emancipation proclamation was not a law, it was a military measure which president Lincoln as commander in chief, backed by public sentiment, had the power to enforce. Without justifying or objecting to president Cleveland's proclamation withdrawing the Winnebago reservation from settlement we think it safe to assume that it has as much force as

that of president Arthur, no more, no less. Both are based upon the treaty with the Indians, and that treaty is the test of validity with both.

It was to say the least bad taste for Arthur to issue such a proclamation in the last days of his administration, if not a discourtesy to the incoming administration. Mr. Arthur was not accused of any very fervent feeling of friendship for Dakota after the Chicago convention in which the delegates from this territory supported Blaine. He wholly ignored the national republican platform in making appointments, and the lateness of the day at which he made the Winnebago proclamation together with the circumstances surrounding it, do not bring to its support that weight of propriety which such a document should have.

If the difficulty between England and Russia was left to the mediation of Dakota they would probably be advised to fight it out. They have plenty of men to spare and we will have plenty of wheat to sell. It requires men to do war service and wheat to feed them. Self preservation is the first law of nature and self interest is the first law of commerce. We do not particularly desire to hear of bloodshed but if it must be done we like to hear of it just about that distance away. We had a little family row of our own about a quarter of a century ago and nothing much short of England engaging in a struggle with Russia would enable our government to get even with her on that old score. Perhaps some of our merchant vessels would like to try their hand at running England's blockade. The United States has received allopathic doses of England's own medicine to give her whenever the diagnosis of her case suggests the treatment.

The Brown county constituents of Dr. Kennedy, member of the late territorial council, are making life weigh heavily upon him by reviewing his legislative record on the county division bill. The doctor is giving them rejoinders in allopathic doses through the columns of the Columbia Dispatch, and intimates in strong if not explicit terms that some of his accusers approached him with the argument of bribes during the session to induce him to change the location of the university from Ordway to Columbia, and that as he did not accept them he is in a better position to talk about bribery than they are. The doctor makes out a pretty clear case in his defense against the charges made against him but still his adversaries continue to beset him with insinuations, a mode of attack which carries a damaging impression without imposing the burden of proof upon the character assassin who makes the indirect charge through the ambush of insinuation.

The Sioux Falls Leader in discussing the progressive principles that should be engrafted in the new constitution advocates compulsory education and opposes prohibition of the liquor traffic. It assumes that prohibition does not prohibit but does not inform its readers how compulsion compels. Its reason for asserting that prohibition will not prohibit is that public sentiment will not sustain such a law, which is a very good reason and will apply with equal force to a compulsory education law. Public sentiment is the supreme law of the land and no statute law can stand against it. The time may come when public sentiment will enforce compulsory education and liquor prohibition laws but until that public sentiment is developed statute laws for these purposes will be a dead letter. Neither of these properly belong in a state constitution as specific provisions. It is enough that the constitution authorizes such legislation and then when public sentiment is ready for such an advance step the people will elect members of the legislature who will enact such statutes. In our representative form of government there is no danger that legislation will be far behind public sentiment.

It is to say the least unfortunate that the management of the North Dakota University at Grand Forks is such a nuisance and the cause of a bitterness of feeling that militate against the educational institutions fostered by the legislature and supported from the public funds, and is therefore a subject of personal interest to every citizen and taxpayer of the territory. It has only been in operation one year, and that under the presidency of Dr. Blackburn, who gave up a lucrative position in Cincinnati to respond to the wishes of the former board of regents that he come and take charge of the institution. The new board of regents it appears made it so unpleasant for him that, out of self respect, he resigned upon which the citizens of the city, who, it would seem, ought to be reasonably well acquainted with the circumstances, became almost unanimously indignant at the action of the majority of the new board of regents in the premises and held an indignation meeting in their feelings. The governor, who is an ex-officio member of the board, has been appealed to, and it is to be hoped, for the good of the institution, that his judgment and conscientious discrimination may right the wrongs and harmonize the difficulties.

The opposition of central Dakota to division on the 46th parallel is beginning to take tangible shape in the form of a substitution. The Aberdeen News advocates division in the Missouri river up to where it intersects the 101st meridian and from there north on that meridian to the boundary line between Dakota and Manitoba. The News urges this line of division on the grounds that the river is a natural dividing line and for political reasons, as well as the fact that the eastern portion would be the foundation of a republican state and the western part would be the nucleus of a democratic state.

These arguments have all been repeatedly presented by the Mandan Pioneer, which at the time was all in open advocacy of such a division; but it is suggestive of the sentiment in central Dakota that the Aberdeen News takes up the question and advocates the same plan of

division from the same standpoint. The people of central Dakota are but human in opposing a line of division that would place them in the outskirts of one or the other of the territories and future states, as division on the 46th parallel would do, and they are not to be blamed for doing what any other people would do under like circumstances. They would naturally prefer division on the Missouri river or that the territory remain undivided. They would naturally prefer to be in the central part of an immense territory or state to being on the outskirts of one or the other of two smaller territories or states. They may not be strong enough to secure division on the Missouri river, but they can perhaps exert influence enough upon congress to defeat division on the 46th parallel. It is not good policy for the people of either North or South Dakota who desire an east and west division to ignore the wishes and feelings of the central Dakotans who have such a strong hold upon the key to the situation.

It was a fitting and merited rebuke which Judge Allen in a Boston court the other day gave a minister who performed the marriage ceremony which, as the case before the court showed, joined a girl child of fifteen years in wedlock for the balance of her life. He said it was no wonder that the court dockets were filled with divorce cases when such reckless disregard of common sense and propriety was sanctioned by the participation of the ministry in its solemnization. The sensible words of the judge in this case express the almost universal sentiment of the judiciary upon the subject and should at least be suggestive of necessary legislation in that direction. Those of either sex who assume the duties of either lord or queen of a home while yet physically, mentally or practically incompetent to fill them are building upon sand and sooner or later they will discover the mistake, become dissatisfied with their lot, and seek to undo what cannot be undone. They may be divorced but they cannot be restored, and at best their lives are a wreck. For the mistake they are not so much to blame as those who are older and know better who aid instead of discouraging and preventing them, and if ministers and others authorized to solemnize marriages will not exercise discretion and better judgment in the premises the laws ought to be made a correcting agency that would administer the punishment where it belongs.

The leading prohibitionists in South Dakota are coming to the front with a determination to be heard for their cause in the forthcoming constitutional convention, and if defeated in this they propose to defeat the constitution at the polls when it comes before the people for ratification or rejection. They were nuzzled into this course by the cry of expediency and policy, but they will have no more of it. They declare they would rather remain out of the union than be admitted with a constitution that does not contain a prohibition clause. They claim to hold the balance of power in South Dakota and declare they will use it to turn the majority either for or against the constitution that may be formed at Sioux Falls in September as may seem best for the special cause they represent.

In view of this condition of things the Press and Dakotian proposes a compromise in the proposition to submit a prohibition clause to be voted upon separately at the same time and at the same poll the constitution shall be voted upon. This seems a very fair proposition and is a fair one for obtaining an expression of the people on the question of prohibition upon its merits, and it should stand or fall by its own merits. Even if this clause should carry and the body of the constitution should be rejected it would be a reliable indication of public sentiment upon the question though it would have no force standing alone. Neither would the constitution with or without the clause have any force, no matter what the unanimity with which it might be ratified by the people, until accepted by congress and the territory whose boundaries it may prescribe be admitted into the union as a state.

The death of Mrs. Vanderbilt, which is assumed to have resulted from recent exposure at the grave of an relative by cremationists in favor of incineration instead of burial. It matters not that the death of Mrs. Vanderbilt was no more than an average calamity to the human race, but her prominence in aristocratic circles, which the less wealthy classes mimic as far as possible and farther than profitable or justifiable, makes her death, from the cause assumed, a more than ordinarily forcible one with the aristocratic classes. If they can be persuaded to adopt this plan of disposing of the dead so far as to take it fashionable there is no doubt but that the lower classes in the scale of wealth will soon follow.

It is urged that cremation would work a reform in the evil of extravagant funerals, but the force of this argument is only felt by those who cannot afford an aristocratic burial of their dead. The argument, however, that it would obviate the necessary exposure to inclement weather which so often occurs on funeral occasions, by which the tender lilies of aristocratic parlors and dressing rooms contract fatal ailments, is one which will reach this class with force and effect. The power that rules the elements seems to make no distinction nor exception in the weather to favor the burial of a millionaire over that for interring a pauper, and as there is no way by which the former class can obtain special privileges of weather over the lower, they will have to adapt themselves to circumstances as best they can.

The plan of ceremonial mourning and paraperational grief for the departed, the intensity of which is measured by the skill of the dressmaker and milliner and ability of the head of the mourning house to pay the expense, which so largely prevails in the east, may have robbed it of some of its sting to the living, but it makes the funerals of the day a

burlesque upon the name of "last sad rites" of respect and the climax of mourning for the dead. It is more like a jubilee. The thought of the dying man that his burial is to be made the occasion of a ceremonial holiday and dress parade, in which he will be forgotten in the excitement of carrying out a systematic programme, cannot be a very comforting one. The rule of requests made by dying persons regarding their funerals is that no display be made, and in this request the dying person usually exhibits more sense of propriety than the combined neighborhood of the living who survive to take part in his funeral ceremonies. Anything that will reform the prevailing tendency to jubilee funerals and grave-yard aristocracy should be encouraged, and if cremation will reform that evil it should be welcomed as an advance step in civilization.

The Alert has from the first opposed the proposition for holding a convention to form a common front with Dakota for the reason that it would not in any event accelerate division but rather, by its seeming contempt of federal authority in the premises, retard it. The Alert stood almost alone in its opposition to the appropriation of \$20,000 from the territorial treasury by the legislature last winter to pay the expenses of this colossal farce. The bill was put through the legislature as quietly as possible and under the false pretense that the expenses of the convention were to be paid by South Dakota. If this had been true the bill would have been an imposition upon the taxpayers of that territory, for it is a subject matter over which congress has exclusive control, but when tribute was levied upon the taxpayers of North Dakota, who have no part nor voice in the farce, the appropriation to that extent became a plundering raid upon the public trust fund.

Every day public sentiment is growing against the scheme and threatens to become a boomerang that will not only divide the territory and the admission of South Dakota, but will create a sentiment in favor of admission of the entire territory as a single state strong enough to accomplish it with the aid of a favorable congress. There is a point where extreme measures and work together for diametrically opposite purposes and the South Dakota constitutional convention bill in the legislature last winter was a case in point. It was a scene to make angels weep for millennium joy to see the rabid divisionists of South Dakota and the opponents of division in Bismarck working hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder for the constitutional convention bill when at the same time Senator Vest in Washington had in his pocket a remonstrance against division signed by those self same Bismarckers, and came distressingly near giving their names away in one of his tirades against Dakota.

Yankton and Bismarck were as inseparable as the Siamese twins in favor of the constitutional convention bill, and yet the one did it to secure division and the other did it to defeat division, and the indications are that Bismarck will as usual come out ahead and ought to send the Yanktonites a leather medal as the champion suckers of the nineteenth century.

We have frequently noted the opposition to division lately developed in South Dakota, among the latest of which is the following from the Sioux Falls Argus, a paper published in the hot bed of the southern confederacy and place appointed for holding the constitutional convention: "The scheme for dividing Dakota on the 46th parallel seems now a forlorn hope. Every argument has been exhausted and the people have taken up the question for consideration. It is found that the reasons for the division of Dakota are no better than could be presented for the division of Texas and other states, and if division is to be made at all the 46th parallel is no longer the favorite line. It is seen that the east and west are quite as strong as the north and south; and there is a strong sentiment being developed favorable to three states if a division be made. This being a fact the coming constitutional convention has more and more the appearance of boy's play, and no one who talks what he believes has any idea that it will be a serious matter. A job lot of political children from various parts of the territory will gather here to efface and save a rupture by an exhibit of eloquence which has been gathering for two years. The whole affair means simply this and nothing more."

It is a good omen for the future of Dakota in other respects than that of agriculture that the farmers are steadily and yearly reducing their business more and more to a system. It requires as much forethought, as much business tact, as much judgment, as much financial ability to make farming profitable as to make any other business successful. The idea that farming is a haphazard business in which one person is as likely to succeed as another is an exploded mistake. Brain work is as important in agricultural pursuits as in any other. There is a seed time and harvest. Each must receive attention at the proper time, and it requires forethought to prepare for it in advance.

The farmer, to be successful, must acquaint himself with the commerce of the world to intelligently decide upon the most profitable crop to grow. A shortage of any given cereal in the markets of the world admonishes the judgment of the farmer that the demand for that particular kind of grain will seek a supply from the nearest crop, and this stimulated demand will enhance the price. If the forthcoming crop is likely to be more than sufficient to supply the demand the logic of the situation is that the first into market will realize the best price. If, on the other hand, there will be a shortage in the supply the late market will be the best.

There are two general and great ruling conditions upon which the price of commodities depend, namely, supply and demand. When the supply exceeds the demand the price recedes below the medium or real value; when the demand exceeds

the supply the opposite extreme above the real value is reached. In the first case the farmer is a loser to the amount he receives for his produce less than its real value, and in the latter he is the gainer by as much as he receives above the actual value of his products.

It follows that the farmer who changes his crops so as most of the time to have for sale that product which is worth in market more than its real value is like most of the time gaining, while the farmer who blindly sticks to one principal crop year after year will find in the end when he comes to make up his final account that his profits and losses neutralize each other and that his average is no more than the real value of his product which barely affords him a living.

Last year, with an overplus on hand, everybody in the wheat growing sections alike, wheat and generally obtained a goodly field. The average was the proportionately receded below the actual value of the product. What became disgusted with the business result of their own bad judgment. People go to extremes just like the pendulum of a clock in every department of commerce. Disgusted wheat raisers will now give their attention to some other product and in a few years at most the demand will exceed the supply and the price will advance as far beyond the real value as it has fallen below.

The bottom has been reached and the price of wheat has turned upon the ascending scale towards the other extreme, and for several years to come Dakota farmers will make money on wheat. The corn producing states will rush into the wheat raising business again, overlook the market and down to the other extreme will go the price. When the time comes again Dakota farmers should be in position to grow other crops than wheat.

The joke that re-elected John A. Logan United States Senator.

Perhaps the grimmest conceived and slickest executed joke ever known in the history of American politics is that just consummated in the re-election of John A. Logan United States senator by the legislature of Illinois. It is of national interest now that a national result has been accomplished by it.

It will be remembered by those who keep track of political events that in the early part of April Hon. J. Henry Shaw, one of the democratic members of the lower house of the legislature for the 34th district was found dead in his bed at the hotel one morning having died of supposed heart disease during the night. The election of a United States senator was then pending upon a vote between the two parties. The governor called an election to fill the vacancy.

When Mr. W. Weaver, whom the editor of this paper has been intimately acquainted for the past fifteen years, who was the successful candidate and whose genius conceived the plan by which success was accomplished, now lives at Peabody, the county seat of Menard county, and pursues the business of stock-raiser and tornado insurance. His place of residence is on the Sangamon river only two miles below the site of Old Salem where the immortal Abraham Lincoln made his start in 1832 as a pioneer store keeper and postmaster under Gen. Jackson's administration. There is also another coincidence. Lincoln was the best story teller in the state in his day and Weaver is the best in that line now. Capt. Weaver is no bigger man than Logan, and the following is the way it was done as told by Weaver himself to a newspaper reporter:

"On Thursday night before the election," said Weaver, "the matter was first broached. When the candidate fell to Lincoln, a caucus of the leaders here decided to offer me the place. But only on the most urgent soliciting did I consent to run. But after it was once in for it, I did my best. Only two or three in a town were made acquainted with the plan, and they were the most trustworthy ones. A day or two just before the election I rode into one section of the county, and did some of the biggest work in insurance that I ever did in my life. My partner, Mr. Wilson, worked another part, while a stock man here went through another corner, with his cattle well thrown over his shoulder, and a plaster with his trousers. When the election came, if a man had ever voted anything but the republican ticket, he was passed by. Men were pulled out of their beds at dead of night and labored with. One township over here has twenty democrats to one republican. The question arose, 'Who will we take into the scheme over there?' I told them we had better get that place the go-by, for if the democrats got on to it they would swear out and bury us. No votes were to be cast till nearly night, and so successfully was the plan carried out, that in many places the democrats didn't know any Weaver ballots had been cast until they began to count them. One old democratic judge up here, a bully good fellow, was reading the ballots. He called 'Leeper,' 'Leeper,' he paws a dozen times, when directly he peeps a Weaver ballot. He looked at it from all sides, and saying he thought there must be some mistake, he laid it aside. His eyes opened bigger and bigger as the Weaver ballots piled up beside him, and when finally he strung and counted them all and Weaver was twelve votes ahead, the old fellow turned loose and swore that 'the army in Flanders' in worse than they were nearly there stricken. In one place you would see one horse standing tied in the fence corner in a field, the other one gone; here, two big fellows would come tearing up to the polls on one horse; there goes a man across fields afoot, puffing and sweating like a Turk. An old Jew down here, as soon as he got wind of it, mounted a horse, struck down the lane to the poll at break-neck gait, yelling at every democrat he could see. 'There! The democrats are stealing the senator. Come! Come! It's come and vote.' In Petersburg, where they knew nothing of it until a telegram came from a scared old

man back down in Cass county, saying: 'They are voting for Weaver down here like hell.' I stood in a store where I could watch the poll all day, and when night came I knew we had them. Why, our boys came flocking in like blackbirds along towards night, and the democrats were completely paralyzed."

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners in session at 10 o'clock a. m. May 16th, 1885.

Present commissioners Eddy, Buck, and Woodbury.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion road supervisor Wink was instructed to improve and repair highway on section line between sections 7 and 8 and between sections 17 and 18 in township 133 range 64.

On motion the county treasurer was instructed to receive from city and county in settlement between said city and the county.

Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. Full board in session at 2 o'clock p. m.

On motion a road and bridge order for \$15.00 was allowed W. M. Bartholomew road poll tax 1884 erroneously assessed.

On motion the county auditor was instructed to forward to First National bank of St. Paul, Minn., \$36,500.00 in road and bridge funding bonds with instructions to deliver the same to Mr. Crawford Livingston upon his paying the sum of \$36,500.00 said amount to be returned to county treasurer Geo. L. Webster.

Clerk of court Hils presented report from county treasurer for \$125.10 turned in from court fees and fines.

E. T. Kearney and others, petitioned for new road district to be created out of road district No. 2.

On motion, all that part of road district No. 2 lying east of Pipestem river and north of township 110, ranges 64 and 65 was set off, to be known as road district No. 7.

The county attorney reported back favorably the quarterly report of Justice of the Peace Hamilton.

On motion, report accepted and fees allowed.

On motion, the following bills were allowed:

T. B. VanWyck, goods for pauper	4 38
D. C. Buck, goods and provisions for paupers and prisoners	70 39
J. M. Bowman, do do	6 06
Bowman & Lyon, do do	25 61
Hicks, Tophit & Co., fuel for court house	18 25
Hicks, Tophit & Co., fuel for paupers	18 88
W. McFarlane, road viewer and surveyor	12 00
B. F. Broughton, work in district No. 4, 1884	7 50
Wm. McFarlane, blacksmithing	3 70
Drake & Baldwin, books, papers, etc, for county officers	6 90
D. E. Mills, services clerk of county office	30 00
H. F. Elliott, bailiff April term district court	32 00
W. A. Smith, witness and mileage district court	3 10
John Mahoney, do do do	5 00
A. C. Powell, do do do	1 00
Chas. D. Smith, do do do	1 10
Ralph Hall, do do do	13 40
F. A. Thorold, do do do	6 00
Joe Mason, do do do	1 00
Ben Pearson, do do do	13 80
John G. Moore, do do do	13 50
M. Schmitz, do do do	3 00
P. M. Daly, do do do	6 00
A. W. D. Lewis, do do do	2 00
D. Baldwin, do do do	6 00
Geo. H. Woodbury do do do	1 00
Frank Pettit, petit juror do do do	42 70
Phil Lanz, do do do	42 00
H. W. Dewey, do do do	42 25
D. C. Buck, do do do	22 00
Wm. Henry, do do do	42 80
C. E. DeLand, do do do	23 90
Wm. Wirtz, do do do	4 00
J. F. Winslow, do do do	37 80
C. J. Smith, do do do	36 50
A. G. Chambers, do do do	30 00
F. E. Jones, do do do	42 00
J. E. Bort, do do do	45 00
Jos. Hott, do do do	42 40
O. C. Wonneburg, do do do	42 00
F. M. Grove, do do do	42 00
C. F. Brown, do do do	32 00
P. M. Daly, do do do	22 00
D. M. Kelleher, do do do	38 00
A. M. Howard, do do do	40 00
Jacob Laux, do do do	42 00
L. B. Benjamin, do do do	42 00
Chas. Morrow, do do do	43 40
Jos. Mason, do do do	42 00
Aug. Wiltchke, do do do	45 50
C. Noyes, do do do	26 00
A. A. Doolittle, grand juror do do do	26 00
A. R. Hartorn, do do do	31 20
H. G. Anderson, do do do	31 20
S. S. McQuicken, do do do	26 00
S. Whitney, do do do	26 00
Chas. Hensel, do do do	26 00
A. W. D. Lewis, do do do	26 00
T. S. Collins, do do do	26 00

On motion, board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock a. m., May 19th, 1885.

L. B. MISER, County Auditor.

Proceedings of Board of County Commissioners in session at 10 o'clock a. m. May 19th, 1885.

Full board present.

Commissioner Woodbury in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The board proceeded to canvass the road in range 69 this county on the 13th day of May 1885, on an act entitled "an act to create and define the boundaries of the county of Stanton and for other purposes" and declared the result to be as follows.

For division "Yes" five votes. Making a majority of one vote against division.

"that it appearing from satisfactory evidence that a majority of all the votes cast in the county of Stanton was for 'division' and that said county of Stanton created by the legislature was approved by a majority of all legal voters voting in said new county of Stanton."

On motion, the request was denied and a certificate was made showing only the votes cast in range sixty-nine. On motion, a county order for \$4.32 was issued to F. M. Kernan being for erroneous assessment of personal property in 1884.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. In session at 2 o'clock p. m.

F. Zimmerman filed bonds and made application for license to retail mail, vinous and spirituous liquors at Eldridge for a period of three months from May 19th, 1885.

On motion, bonds approved and license granted.

On motion, the following bills were allowed:

UDAS, T. 21st, road viewer	22 95
B. Vessey, witness and mileage district court	3 90
H. W. Dewey, do do do	1 00
Geo. Joss, petit juror and mileage district court	40 50
A. McKechnie, sheriff fees district court	563 90
A. McKechnie, dieting prisoners, jailor and janitor for month of April 1885	328 35

On motion board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock a. m., June 1st, 1885.

L. B. MISER, County Auditor.

## The Progress of Education in Dakota.

In 1872 there were in the Territory 3,946 children of school age, and \$34,203 expended for school purposes. The value of school property was \$60,319, and there were 141 men and 189 women teaching school. In 1884 there were 77,499 children of school age, 69 graded schools, 1,903 ungraded schools; value of school property, \$1,689,658; spent for school purposes during the year, \$1,306,878, and the number of teachers employed in the Territory was 595 men and 2,088 women, a total of 2,683. The Pioneer Express says the people as a rule are alive to the importance of educating their children, and neat little school houses dot the prairie in every part of the country. The average size of a single school district is three miles square.

The schools in nearly every instance are furnished with approved modern appliances, and in the way of desks, maps, globes, etc., have the best. The teachers are efficient and progressive. Well sustained institutes and associations show their intelligent interest in their work. Higher education has been liberally provided for. In North Dakota there are high schools in all the larger towns, notably at Fargo, Grand Forks and Jamestown. Graduation from these schools is a preparation for the entrance to the universities, at which there are two—the Dakota University at Vermillion, and the North Dakota University at Grand Forks. These institutions are supported by the Territory, and offer free a liberal education in literature and the sciences.—Pembina Pioneer.

## The Winnebago Reservation.

Gov. Pierce has issued the following to all whom it may concern:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BISMARCK, DAK., May 15th, 1885.

To the settlers upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago lands:

The following communication has been received at this office from the President of the United States, and is published for the information of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 13, 1885.

Hon. Gilbert A. Pierce, Governor, Dakota Territory—Dear Sir: Your letter May 6th is received, and I thank you for the interest you have evinced in the subject of the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations. I regret exceedingly that there are any settlers in good faith upon the reservation lands who will suffer at all by the enforcement of the last executive proclamation. But it was issued because the laws, justice and a due regard to the treaty obligations of the government demanded it. The reasons which operated upon the executive and his advisors inducing the issuing of the proclamation still exist in full force, and manifestly rendered it impossible to suspend or modify such proclamation or extend the time within which the same may be complied with.

Signed, GROVER CLEVELAND.

It will be seen from the above, that any expectation of a suspension of the order for the removal of the settlers is impossible, and can only bring disappointment. I therefore renew the request made in a former paper from this office, and exhort upon the settlers to comply promptly and quietly with the command of the executive. Let the president see that the settlers on these lands are law-abiding, and that whatever the personal sacrifice they will interpose no obstacles to the peaceable execution of the order. I repeat that nothing is to be gained while much may be lost by a failure to observe this injunction. The same regard for the moral obligations of the government which inspired this order will insure justice to the innocent sufferers by it if they evince that spirit of obedience to the constituted authorities which becomes American citizens.

Signed, GILBERT A. PIERCE, Governor.