

JAMESTOWN WEEKLY ALERT.

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BOUGHT WHISKY

Evidence That Quincy Brown Sold Whisky to Certain Persons Recently.

Brown is Bound Over to District Court and Bail Fixed at \$400.

Enoch Russell, Questioned as to Knowledge of Whisky, Says He is Not an Expert.

Quincy Brown was bound over to the district court by Justice Pearson today for illegally selling whisky, and bail was fixed at \$400. Brown says he expects to secure the amount from friends in the east. Until he secures bail he will be kept in the county jail.

Wednesday afternoon Sheriff Eddy concluded his testimony in the case and Policeman Enoch Russell took the stand. He corroborated the testimony of Sheriff Eddy in regard to the raid. By request of States Attorney Rose, Mr. Russell tasted some of the liquid left in one of the Green Mountain Bourbon bottles and said the stuff was whisky. In answer to questions put by Attorney Thorp, Mr. Russell said he did not know the difference between the different grades of whisky, or between fermented and distilled liquors—was not an expert, but had a general knowledge of liquor obtained through drinking the same and noting the effect.

Chief L. Moore took the stand and testified in regard to the raid and the finding of certain papers and the bottles. He had seen a number of threshers frequent the building occupied by Brown at different times, and had noticed some men partially intoxicated loitering in the vicinity. He said the liquor in the bottles was whisky.

H. Johnson testified that he had bought whisky from the defendant in this place of business. R. Hoffman had drunk a liquid in Brown's place but could not tell what it was. W. Gainsforth did not know the defendant and had not bought anything from him. Another witness testified to having bought whisky from Brown.

MISS EAKIN AWARDED OFFICE.

Foster County Election Contest Case Decided by the Supreme Court.

Bismarck, Oct. 18—Supreme court has handed down an opinion in the case of Eakin vs. Campbell from Foster county. This is an election contest case, in which Zerlina S. Eakin, a woman, contested the election of I. C. Campbell and on the trial of the case in Judge Glaspeil's court she was awarded the office. The supreme court holds that she was entitled to the position and the following syllabus is filed:

"To secure a trial de novo in this court in actions tried to the court without a jury under section 5630, Revised Codes, it is necessary that the statement of case settled shall in fact contain all of the evidence offered and proceedings had at the trial as well as the specifications required by said section. It is accordingly held, that the failure of appellant to incorporate in the statement certain exhibits which were offered in evidence in the trial court precludes this court from trying the case anew.

"This is an election contest. The trial court found that the plaintiff and contestant had a majority of the votes cast upon the official precinct return; further, that she also had a majority upon a count of the ballots of the only precinct in dispute. It is held that these findings support the judgment appealed from, which declares the plaintiff to have been elected and awards to her the office in dispute."

May Losses.

A prairie fire burned over quite a strip of country south of Spiritwood and a number of people lost hay. Among those who lost were: Wm. Farley 100 tons, R. Marshall 25 tons, George Bronson fifty tons. There were a number of other losses.

May Locate Settlers.

Rev. J. H. Cieszynski of Wells Minn., who bought a tract of land in the western part of this county last summer, is making a personal examina-

tion of the same in company with two land men from the above place. The object is to send settlers to farm the lands if the outlook is as good after examination as the owners are now confident it will be.

Father Cieszynski has had long experience in settling parties on frontier lands in Minnesota, and his advice is taken for a great deal by those who are acquainted with him. If it is decided to recommend the lands in the western part of Stutsman county for settlement by friends of the Minnesota men who have the matter in charge, it will no doubt result in getting quite a settlement of new comers in to that part of the county in the near future, and also lead to the sales of other tracts.

CHEAPEST RAISED STEER

J. A. Atkinson Gives Some Figures on the Cost of Stock Raising in N. Dak.

After asserting that no state or territory in the United States is freer from disease for stock than North Dakota, and that a yearling steer can be raised here cheaper than in any other state in the union, J. A. Atkinson of Sykeston gives the following interesting figures, in the Fargo Record, as to the cost of raising stock in the James River valley. He says:

Now, as to the cost of production: I will figure that on the basis of 100 head, taking the cost of 100 cows at \$35 per head, making \$3,500; cost of shed ample to shelter 100 head, \$100. Interest on \$3,500 at 8 per cent. \$280. Interest and depreciation on building, at 20 per cent. 20. Cost of herding from April 1st to Dec. 1st. 60. Cost of hay in stack at 40 cts per ton (3 tons of hay per head, or 4 1/2 tons for cow and calf, or 450 tons hay at 40c per ton. 180. Cost of man and board for four winter months to care for the above amount of stock, at \$25 per month. 100.

Total cost of 100 head of yearlings. \$640. To raise a steer the second year, you leave off the item of interest on cost of cow, \$2.80, and one and a half tons of hay at 40 cents per ton, making in all \$3.40; deduct this amount from \$6.40 leaving \$3.00, the cost of caring for a steer the second year, and making a two-year old steer cost \$9.40.

I would say in explanation of the cost of hay, that for several years I have kept an itemized account of cutting and stacking the same, allowing three dollars per day for each man or boy and team, and that forty cents per ton has been rather over than under the cost. As the items of cost of all else, except hay and shelter, is about the same here as upon the open range, I will allow the reader to form his own conclusions which place to risk. I am satisfied to take my chances here. While I put the amount of hay per head at three tons, I have seldom found it necessary to feed that amount; but with all that amount of hay on hand in the fall, a stockman can feel safe that his stock are not going to suffer under any circumstances. This winter I do not think stock are going to consume an average of two tons per head.

I do not pretend to say that stock can be raised as cheaply in the agricultural portions of North Dakota as I have here figured, but lying between the James river and the Missouri river is an extensive tract of hilly, rough, rugged country, termed the Coteaux de Missouri, extending through the state from north to south, which is entirely unfit for agricultural purposes, but where stock can be raised in innumerable quantities.

What I have said of cattle is equally applicable to sheep, except that ten tons of hay is ample for 100 head of sheep.

As to the assertion that our winters in North Dakota are too long to feed stock, I will say that I have raised stock both in Ohio and Iowa, and find that our feeding season does not average as long here as in those states. Any further information that I can give anyone looking for a location for a stock ranch will be cheerfully furnished.

Shot in the Eye.

Dr. Love of Thompson was shot near Devils Lake Monday while hunting duck. Two BB shot are said to have struck him in the eye and it is thought will cause the loss of sight. A hunting party some distance from him took him for a jack rabbit.

STATE GETS CASH

Large Sum of Money Realized From Sale of School Lands Recently.

The Highest Average Price for Land Was Received in Cass County.

The Average Price of All the Land Sold Was \$14.70 Per Acre.

The sales of school lands in eight counties of the state which have taken place this fall under the direction of Land Commissioner Laxdal and Deputy C. L. Merriek, have brought a large amount of cash into the state common school fund.

A summary of the sales that have been made show that the total amount of land sold has been 29,288.13 acres, of which 120 acres was institution land, the remainder being common school land.

The total amount received for the land is \$429,371.23, of which the first payment, \$85,874.91 was paid in cash. The balance will be paid in installments, one-fifth of the purchase price each five years.

The highest average price for land was received in Cass county, where the purchase price averaged \$17.43 an acre. The average for all the land sold was \$14.70.

The immensity of the endowment of the common schools of the state is seen in the figures of this sale of only a small amount of the lands.

GETS DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.

Jury Gives Michael Corrigan Verdict for \$7,600 Against Northern Pacific.

In the United States court at Fargo Michael Corrigan was given a verdict of \$7,600 in his damage suit against the Northern Pacific for \$20,000. The jury was out several hours. It is said that the question which caused the jury's absence for the length of time was on amount—the votes ranging from \$15,000 down to \$5,000 as the question of liability was determined in a short space of time. The defendant's attorneys gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court.

Corrigan was injured while in the employ of the company. A car under which he was working was moved and one of his legs was crushed.

CADIEUX GETS A VERDICT.

Jury Brings in Verdict for Plaintiff for \$6,750 in Suit Against N. P.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 17—In the case of Louis N. Cadieux vs. Northern Pacific Railway, a jury in the United States court brought in a verdict for \$6,750 and interest for two years. Mr. Cadieux was injured in the Jamestown yards two years ago and as a result his foot was amputated. He alleged negligence on the part of the company and brought suit for \$15,000.

Lots of Evidence.

Plaintiff's Attorney Tracy R. Bangs, who was one of the attorneys for the defense in the trial of Barry at Langdon for the killing of Mellen, yesterday received the typewritten transcription of the evidence taken during the trial. It is extremely lengthy, containing about 1,600 pages and makes a bulky package. All the salient points in the evidence will have to be printed and presented to the supreme court when arguments are made for the new trial.

Not Far Apart.

Bismarck Tribune: William J. Bryan, when in Minneapolis the other day, called on former Senator William D. Washburn and had a pleasant little chat, mainly in regard to politics. Mr. Bryan had read Mr. Washburn's latest and most emphatic declaration in regard to trusts and other economic methods, and he called on the purpose of commending these utterances. The two men differ very widely in regard to the tariff and the currency, but a comparison of notes shows they are very far apart on the subject of trusts. Without wanting to give any offense to his distinguished

visitor, the Minneapolis man maintained that the republican party is the one to which the people must look for all great reforms.

Heavy Losses.

A prairie fire started Saturday near Minot and spread over a distance of forty miles or more to the north. A great amount of damage has been done in the way of burning hay and unthreshed grain. It is estimated that from 8,000 to 10,000 tons of hay have been destroyed. Up to this time twenty or more claim shanties are reported to have been burned and some of the new settlers have lost not only their claim shacks but all their crops and stock as well.

CIGARETTE STUB CAUSED FIRE

Al. Weideman Loses Separator in Fire Caused by Cigarette Stub.

Al. Weideman lost his separator Tuesday at noon, by fire. The crew had gone to dinner a mile from the machine. When noticed the separator was pretty generally ablaze. One man rode over and with a single horse drew a wagon half loaded with flax away from the separator. There were between 40 and 50 bushels of flax in the wagon and both flax and wagon were injured to quite an extent. The separator was nearly new.

The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the stub of a cigarette thrown carelessly in the straw by one of the men. Had some one been near the machine when the blaze started it could undoubtedly have been put out. There was no insurance on the outfit. Mr. Weideman will buy a new separator and resume threshing as soon as possible.

THRESHERS WORKING LATE

Working Long Hours and Charging Increased Prices Per Bushel.

Threshers are working late at night and the machines are kept running long after dark to make up for the delay in getting flax threshed in the early morning when the fiber is damp. The prices have advanced in nearly every case, and from 20 to 25 cents a bushel is being charged for flax. At this rate, with the good weather that has prevailed of late, the machine owners will make some money, to compensate them for the losses in the last few weeks of wet weather. Williams and Joos have not advanced prices for the services of their big machine, which has been at work in the eastern part of the county.

Beat the Machines.

A man arrested in Grand Forks for having in his possession some lead pieces resembling nickels, and held as a counterfeiter, was discharged from custody. At the hearing it developed that he had made the slugs for the purpose of beating the numerous slot machines about town. He wanted to know if it was illegal to beat slot machines and if so, why they machines, also illegal, were permitted to run. He was discharged from custody, it being held officially, that it was no crime to beat a slot machine.

Busy at Medina.

Medina is a busy town these days with three grain buyers and plenty of wheat and flax coming in to the market there. A good deal of money being spent in town and the farmers are buying supplies and paying off their debts in good shape. The seed wheat debts are among the first that are being paid, it is said. Flax is going from 8 to 15 bushels to the acre and wheat is a fair crop.

Railroad Surveys.

A party of Northern Pacific surveyors are at work laying out a line from McKenzie, southwest, in the direction of Fort Yates. The Northern Pacific has had its eye on the southern territory for some time, and is prospecting several routes to the vicinity of the Missouri river down south. The surveyors were in Bismarck Saturday and ordered supplies. They are moving toward Glencoe.

"All Hail."

In a case at Fargo against Belle McCune, accused of selling intoxicating liquors, two spotters swore they had drunk beer in her place. At a raid made a number of bottles of "All Hail" were captured. Analysis showed that the liquor contained 1.8 per cent of alcohol, which it is not unlawful to sell.

TOWNE'S SPEECH

Prosperity is Due to Discovery of Gold and New Process of Reduction.

Can a Free People Preserve its Liberties and Deny Liberty to Another People?

W. J. Bryan Speaks on Subject of "Moral Courage" and Cites Towne's Case.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 18.—The farewell banquet to Chas. A. Towne was one of the notable events of the year in this city and was attended by a great gathering of the friends and admirers distinguished Minnesotans, speaking at the banquet. Mr. Towne reviewed his cordial relations with the people of the city, sketched the history of the last few eventful years, and referring to his own position and to the political principles he has become so well known a champion of said:

"I have said that so long as existing conditions continue the silver question cannot be made a live issue. Our present business activity would have been impossible had it not been for an increased supply of money. Vast deposits of gold were discovered and by the cyanide and chloride process refractory ores were reduced. The annual output now is four times what it was in 1896. It doesn't make any difference what kind of money it is that increases. I did not object to gold because it was yellow, but because there was not enough of it. Now we have enough and so long as the gold supply keeps up at its present rate, you cannot make a vital issue of the other metal.

"Whenever this supply becomes too small to maintain the level of prices, myself and my friends will be found again in the forum of the people demanding the free coinage of silver or any other practical money that will relieve the situation.

"I do not claim that the country is going to the dogs, but that our prosperity is not due to any of the acts of the republican party."

EXPANSION.

Touching on the expansion question, he said:

"Can a great free people preserve its liberties and deny liberty to another people? We cannot solve the problems of a free government by going back to the barbarism of two centuries ago. Commercially speaking, trade will go with the best goods, the best ships and the best prices. You cannot shoot trade into the carcasses of murdered men.

"It has been argued that other nations govern people against their will, and for us to continue our former policy would put us at a disadvantage. Our fathers never intended us to be like other nations. It has been our glory that we were not oppressors of men like England and Russia.

"I entertain, as I always have, the profoundest conviction that deep down in the American heart exists a reverence for human liberty for its own sake, and for the great truths of our constitution.

DARK, BUT NOT HOPELESS.

"It may seem an unpromising fight, but our duty is still to assail the conscience of the people. To this I believe we may yet appeal. It looks somewhat dark, but I have not yet given up hope. I cannot believe that we are to be pushed by into the darkness and chaos from which we have emerged."

W. J. Bryan was there to grace the occasion and express his admiration and friendship for Mr. Towne. His speech was short and it was on the subject of "Moral Courage."

"The nation is but a collection of individuals and reflects the intentions of people. As the moral element is essential to a nation, so it is to an individual. There is no danger of our becoming indifferent to physical excellence, nor is it likely that we shall place a low estimate upon the development of the mind, but in our rush for wealth and material advantage there is danger that we shall ignore the most important part of man—the heart.

"Of all the qualities of the heart, moral courage is the most essential: it is the shield that protects the other virtues; it is the fortress that creates integrity. The image of the creator is never seen more clearly stamped upon the brow of man than when

God's creature stands erect proclaiming the convictions of an honest heart, and ready either to live for them or to die for them. There is strength and inspiration in the presence of such a one.

TRIBUTE TO TOWNE.

"It is sometimes difficult to select a subject for an after-dinner speech, but when I received an invitation to participate in the farewell banquet tendered by the people of Duluth to their distinguished townsman, and to my friend, the sentiment, moral courage, at once occurred to me, for he has given signal evidence of the possession of that manly quality which makes him welcome defeat rather than surrender that which to him seems right.

"We need this moral courage for the protection and preservation of our government today. We need it among public officials, that they may prize above pecuniary rewards and above the flattering whispers of ambition, the honor that comes from faithful service and a clean record.

"Moral courage is needed among our private citizens, that they may be as bold to punish unfaithful officials as they are ready to commend the faithful. In times of war the individual is ready to give his life, if needed, in the service of his country; the demands of peace are equally imperative. The nation is entitled to the brain and heart as well as to the body; it claims the best thought and the best conscience of its citizens.

"Some may be disposed to stamp the word 'failure' upon the political career of our distinguished guest; I hope that the future may have in store for him a reward that will be worthy of his high merit, but, even if he were to die tonight, he would not have lived in vain. He has set an example that most men weigh heavily on the side of civic virtue. He has faced without flinching a fire as hot and bellicose as ever came from cannon's mouth, and he has won a victory greater and more glorious than ever crowned the life of one who fawned at the feet of power or bartered away his manhood to secure an office."

In opening the meeting Toast Master Joseph Reynolds said in part:

"We are here to say to the world that in all the crises of life, political as well as others, right is better than wrong, that devotion to duty in public affairs is worthy of the praise and emulation of all men, and that he who sees his duty to his fellow men and performs it at whatever personal sacrifice is the true hero.

"Lulled by the false cry of his fatalism that it is our 'manifest destiny,' we drift supinely under the curse of imperialism and militarism, and the nation dare not shake it off. We suffer under an unjust tariff which invites and protects the extortion of trusts and similar combinations of capital and levies unequal burdens on the masses, and we dare not abolish it. We shudder at the evil power of combined capital which holds the nation by the throat and threatens its very existence, and we dare not oppose it. We contemplate an industrial system which piles up useless millions at the feet of the capitalists, while the laborer for his hire receives scarcely the bare necessities of life, and we dare not condemn it. I believe that all is need to sweep away from the land the evils of imperialism, militarism, trusts, unequal distribution of property, is an aroused public demand for freedom and independence of thought, the freedom and independence which defies the coercion of power, despises the influence of wealth, and acknowledges only the true and divine principle of equal and impartial justice to all—the freedom and independence which has been so signally exemplified in the career of our distinguished and honored guest and friend, Charles A. Towne.

"It is a political aphorism that 'He is the freeman whom the truth makes free. All else are slaves besides.'"

"The need of the times defies our duty as citizens. The lesson of the hour is obvious. It devolves upon us to inculcate in the nation the spirit of untrammelled thought and uncontrolled action in political affairs, and the hope and promise of happy results may be fittingly stated in the words of the stanzas:

The world is well lost when the world is wrong.

No matter how men deride you.

For, if you are patient and firm and strong;

You will find in time (though the time be long)

That the world wheels around beside you.

If you dare to sail first o'er a new-thought track,

For a while it will scourge and score you;

Then coming abreast with a skilful tack

It will clasp your hand and slap your back

And vow it was there before you.

The world means well, though it wander and stray

From the straight, short cut to duty;

So go ahead in that path, I say,

For after a while it will come your way,

Bringing its pleasures and beauty."