

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA. THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS PURENESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED. In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

LIGHT HEALTHY BREAD



The best dry hop yeast in the world. Bread raised by this yeast is light, white and whole-some like our grandmother's delicious bread.

Price Baking Powder Co., Makers of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.



The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a purgative of the bowels, a stimulant, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for fever and ague, indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years' experience, and can no more be shaken by the clamorous assertions of unscientific pretenders, than the everlasting hills by the through their dithers. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year; 224 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use.

2 FIRST-CLASS ROUTES TO DAKOTA

This Great Railroad now offers travelers their choice between two first-class routes to and from the Famous Grain Regions of Central and Southeastern Dakota. One via Madison, Wis., Winona, Minn., and Tracy, Minn., and the other via Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Tama, and Hawarden, Iowa. The following BOOMING DAKOTA TOWNS are among the Stations best reached by this road: Aberdeen, Grandon, Miller, Alcester, De Smet, Norbert, Watonwan, Doland, Northland, Athol, Elkton, Northville, Aurora, Seward, Broadway, Hammon, Beresford, Estelle, Parker, Fairbanks, Pierre, Brookings, Frankfort, Raymond, Bruce, Barry, Redfield, Gannett, Harold, Ree Heights, Canistota, Henry, Rudolph, Canby, Highmore, Salem, Carleton, St. Lawrence, Castleton, Hurley, Vilas, Oavon, Huron, Volga, Centerville, Ironsides, Watertown, Clark Center, Cranberry, Westington, Columbia, Manchester, Wolsey. If destined for or from any point in Central or Southeastern Dakota, buy your tickets via the Chicago & North-western Railway. Its train and truck equipments are the best in the world, and by its various branches it reaches nearly every point of interest in this wonderful section of country. If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER. For rates for single or round trip tickets and for full information not obtainable from your home Ticket Agents, in regard to all parts of the West, North and Northwest, write to the General Passenger Agent, Chicago & North-western Railway, at Chicago, Ill. All Coupon Ticket Agents sell tickets by this line. MARTIN HUGHITT, Vice-Pre. and Gen. Manager.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

Having given you the result of my observations on a "Trip to Portland," which really included a trip of observation over the entire length of the Northern Pacific railroad from Bismarck to Tacoma and Seattle, and having found the road itself well built and in good order in all respects—despite of all shoddy and clatter occasionally found in the construction of land grant roads; passing through a vast region of country almost entirely unknown, until the hardy pioneers of the railroad engineers forced their way through it and demonstrated the contemplated route the most feasible in all respects of all the contemplated transcontinental thoroughfares. Its feasibility consists of a combination of rare excellencies seldom or never elsewhere found in this latitude. The climate along this whole route is unexceptionally good. All the experience had and all tradition extant demonstrates this fact, and in my second article, "The Influence of the West on the Eastern Slope of the Rockies," I have essayed to hint at some of the causes which have produced this advantageous condition. They are natural, true and conclusive. On this route the grades are unusually easy over a mountainous system, and the elevations attained are inconsiderable as compared with other great transcontinental routes. The Bozeman tunnel and the Mullen tunnel, the highest points attained, are but little over five thousand feet above the sea level, while but two other considerable points, Livingston and Bozeman, are over four thousand feet. This is very low, comparatively, and affords but little obstruction to either travel, commerce or climatic conditions. The whole route is characterized by superior agricultural, grazing, mining, timbered and fishing industries, unequalled elsewhere in a similar belt or extent of country in the world. This is not all. West of Mullen tunnel, which bridges the great watershed, most of the country comprising the great chain of the Bitter Root mountains and the corresponding mountains north of the wonderful and beautiful Pend d'Oreille fed and drained by the majestic Clark's Fork, is even yet a terra incognita. This may be predicted truly of most of the country through which this wonderful thoroughfare passes. Some of this vast country has been explored by adventurous gold hunters, possessing little skill either in geography or mineralogy, except in the indications of rich placer mining. Even vast ledges of quartz gold bearing rocks were passed idly by without observation or notice, because they could not be utilized without capital which they did not possess. Some other more important explorations have been barely commenced. Government geologists have commenced their operations and have done good work, as far as they have gone, but they are skilled and men of genius whose labor cannot be obtained to the advantage of the world, or individual mankind, without a more liberal appropriation than Congress has heretofore been willing to make for the attainment of this kind of information. But for the construction of this great road immense portions of our most valuable country would have remained an unknown and unproductive wilderness; but with it we have attained not only all the possibilities of ascertaining by competent explorations what is really contained in these vast timber clad mountains and their untrodden surrounding fertile prairies, but of availing ourselves as individuals and as a nation of all their untold and inconceivable wealth.

This is but a titling of the advantages the world, and the United States in particular, has derived from the construction of this wonderful thoroughfare. The additions to its geographical lore is much more valuable to the world's resources than all the disastrous explorations of the polar regions in search of a northwestern passage. In its contributions to useful knowledge as well as to the ordinary physical wants of needy humanity, what could be more beneficial? It has enlarged our ideas of the modifying influences on climate, as well as to open a valuable commerce with China and Japan. It has introduced the most sublime and beautiful natural scenery, of the most striking and impressive character, agglomerated in the greatest and most concentrated profusion and conspiring to produce the most enjoyable and elevating aesthetic effect upon the highly cultivated and sublimated sensibilities of the present age. The wonders and enjoyable natural exhibits and presentations of the "National Park," from which the natural drainage goes in all directions, where all the gigantic monstrosities of nature seem aggregated in the shape of astounding geyser, elevated lakes, unequalled waterfalls, deep gorges, snow-capped mountains and all kinds of volcanic indications and reminiscences equal and even surpass Iceland in interest to the tourist, while by the construction of this road the park is much more accessible than Iceland or any other similar exhibit in any other portion of the world. What are Saratoga and the Adirondacks compared with the watering, medicinal and soul-inspiring scenic grandeur of the National Park? What is Lake Minnetonka in a state of nature compared with "Pend d'Oreille"? And what are the sports of hunters or fishermen of the Atlantic slope as compared with the waters of the Yellowstone, the Missouri and all the drainage from the Booby mountains to the Pacific ocean? The great river designated as the "father of waters," the Mississippi when understood to include its more powerful tributary the Missouri, is justly entitled to her overpowering appellation; but her great counterpart on the other side of the Rockies, the Columbia, with all its gigantic tributaries, has no other equal in the United States. Its scenery excels the Hudson or Ohio; its commerce is destined soon to equal or surpass that of both combined and in a few years only enough to subdue and develop the country, will permeate and water the shores of the most productive and desirable countries in this most desirable continent.

Now, without this road, much of the country along it would have remained a terra incognita. Even Bismarck, Jamestown, Valley City and Fargo would have had no existence, and all the country from here to Bozeman, now a valuable region for agriculture and grazing, all dotted over with young and prosperous cities, contributing wealth to the local citizen and aggrandizement to the general government would have been occupied by Sitting Bull and other equally hostile and unprofitable Indians to the detriment of the progress of civilization. At Bozeman, Helena, Benton and some other interesting points, settlements from Missouri and other places scourged by the late unpleasantness, had fled from their former homes to avoid the dangers and terrors of war and rebellion, and with their families, their

neighbors, their flocks and herds, settled in these then promising mountain pastures; where, as they thought enough could be produced for subsistence, while they and their posterity would be free from vindictive turmoils and rapine of intestine and unnatural war. Their expectations were more than realized. They found a good and productive gold and silver mining region, which made them all rich. They found a country so prolific in grazing adaptation as to excel even Texas in the increase and value of their herds, while their alluvial valleys of only medium mountain height, surrounded with copious means of cheap irrigation and warmed by the prevailing chinook winds direct from the Pacific ocean, furnished all the cheap and excellent subsistence they and their domestic animals needed. Thus they multiplied, prospered and became rich, so that Helena today has the reputation of being the most wealthy city in the United States, or perhaps in the world, of her size.

These vast herds, this vast wealth, accumulated in this unforbidden, unexpected region, has found an outlet to the great world's benefit and profitable market through the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, and without which it could never have realized its true comparative value. The results have demonstrated what was unknown to the world previous that even in Montana, in comparative barren regions, owing to climatic conditions hard to account for, stock raising is more profitable than in Texas.

Now, so far as the advantages of the great community of the world is concerned, this advantage is not confined to this portion of the United States. It extends to a limitless region northwest of Bismarck, the whole Saskatchewan valley, extending northwest to the Peace river valley. This whole country is virtually the same and will contribute to the same great civilization, no matter to what nationality it may belong. The homogeneity of a people is a ruling condition and overrides all governmental conditional provincialisms of a minor character. We will be one people in spirit of government. In an article just published, entitled "The Influence of Railroads and Settlements on a Semi Arid Climate," I have attempted to show and demonstrate the reasonable truthfulness of what has been conceded by advanced scientists and the most progressive nationalities in the world. Physical geographers have long believed and published to the world, the fact that much of the water that falls in all Europe for the production of her wonderful crop, passed over the great desert of Sahara in the form of vapor, and consequently there was no rain, except in certain favored or rather peculiar places called oases, where water oozed up from the ground, either by capillary attraction or other forces, and caused the great growth of vegetable matter, as either timber, grasses or other vegetable growth capable of electric or radiating significance, either by a reduction of temperature produced by a commingling of currents of a different temperature, and the other by radiation, both of which are prolific and the most immediate sources of rainfall. It is a popular and truthful saying that plentiful and well distributed rainfall produces an abundant crop of vegetation, but is equally certain, and a much more useful fact that a prolific growth of vegetation produces a copious and well distributed rainfall. That they are mutual, and neither can long exist in any country without the other.

In Texas when Austin obtained his permission and took his colony there, the country literally flowed with milk and honey. It was an improvement on Palestine in its palmiest days, where Moses was directing the chosen people to a land capable of compensating them for all they had suffered in a land of bondage. The river beds, yet visible, but marked only by former banks and beds of sand, where constant water used to flow, were then filled with an abundance of pure water. Timber was plenty and the grasses abundant. There was no winter except in semblance, when a norther passed over it. It was a Paradise of cattle, horses, mules, ponies and all kinds of domestic animals. These, having no obstacles of climate or vegetable production, increased and multiplied in a ratio never equalled in the world's history. The whole land was so filled with all herbivorous and grazing animals as to completely denude the earth of grasses, while the trees literally browsed down and destroyed the roots, so that nothing but the crooked mesquite and other the n bearing trees could grow, and nothing but cacti and other abortive, desert grown vegetation could be found where this transforming cause existed. The grasses were all eaten off, the earth was left bare, the heat of the sun's rays to the bare ground, having nothing to radiate it, remained during the night and prevented all precipitation, either as dew or rainfall, the grass and other vegetable matter ceased to grow for the want of moisture, and the whole land became a desert. This is not true of all Texas. It is confined principally to southwestern Texas, where these causes principally operated.

But similar causes produce like effects everywhere. Destroy nature's lightning rods and heat radiators as they exist in trees, grasses and growing vegetables as found in nature or successful artificial culture, and you produce a desert. Similar causes produced like results in Palestine; and what is of still greater significance to us is, that much of the aridity and desert characteristics of the region west and south of us, may be properly attributable to similar forces. The vast herds of buffalo, elk, antelope and deer, that roamed annually over these vast prairies, kept the tender and nutritious grasses nipped off close to the ground, destroying its radiating and conducting ability and leaving the ground so naked as to absorb all the heat from the sun's rays; thus preparing the stubs of grass and other refuse vegetation for the early summer or fall prairie set out by the Indians to facilitate their hunting. These wonderful prairie fires are a source of spectacular delight to the savage aboriginal inhabitants, but have been the great source of contamination of prairies and the cause of much of their unutilized aridity. This was a timbered country, but the timber was destroyed by fire and fire has perpetuated it a prairie and caused its aridity. Civilization alone will reclaim it. The extermination of buffalo, the civilization of Indians the, judicious and limited use of grazing, the encouragement of agricultural pursuits mixed with proportionate profitable stock raising, the population of the entire country which will prevent fires and the construction of an adequate system of railroads without which no country nowadays can either be settled or amount to anything after being

settled and all arid country will be reclaimed and the well fed, prosperous, social, intelligent and grateful people occupying the newly recovered promised land will raise their voices in tones that will drown the reverberation of the apocalyptic thunders in praise of the congressional benefactors who have favored the construction of land grant railroads and have never pondered. To the mean and unreasonable demands of those as in Illinois and Iowa, who have grown rich prosperous and happy, from similar judicious, wise and compensating governmental investments now called land grants to railroad. In the days of Clay and Webster's greatest maturity; when the lands of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the eastern part of Iowa, were known to be productive and needed no outside incentive to settlement; when the emigrating surplus population of the older states had not been scared and educated under the influence of railroads, and other appliances of modern civilization, but were brave, hardy and daring enough to force themselves into the most forbidding, if but promising countries, when such men had overrun Illinois and by the desire of speedy aggrandizement directed by wicked incompetency the state was rendered bankrupt; when this very bankruptcy had driven the moving population to Iowa and other surrounding territories or states; and when the giant minds of all statesmen vied with each other, both in legislative halls and out of them, for the general welfare of mankind, without excepting even the now deprecated Monroism; then the little giant of Illinois, deeply imbued with the spirit of the age, and requirements of the surrounding existing conditions, came forth with his great charter of salvation for Illinois, the project of a donation, so falsely called, of a portion of the public lands for the construction of a system of railroads in the soon to become great state of Illinois. This blotted out all former bankruptcy, filled the whole state with a prosperous population and left her a source of perpetual revenue sufficient to free her accumulating population from all future burdens of taxation. Other states followed in her wake. Iowa and Kansas were rendered prosperous and independent by similar governmental munificence. Other states and localities have been the recipients of those wise ideas and truly good governmental policy and the general government has attained an adequate reward in its increased sources of revenue and powerful aggrandizement. But alas! for the weakness and frailty of poor humanity under the most favorable circumstances, these same states, the people of which have reaped and enjoyed all the benefits and blessings of those munificent donations with a selfishness peculiar to the age, and an envious selfishness begotten by easily obtained governmental popularity, have assimilated in great conventions and resolved that all these grants are wrongs and must be stopped. It remains to be seen whether this matter of "hooding" congress will succeed in strangling the last remnant of true, old fashioned patriotism in the hearts of our national legislators by a continuation of a petty warfare on this greatest of national transcendental thoroughfares.

A Startling Discovery. Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all diseases of throat, lungs, or bronchial tubes. Trial bottles free at Peterson & Veeder's drug store. Large size, \$1.00.

An End to Bone Scraping. Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used instead three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sore throats, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by Peterson & Veeder.

Excitement. "What causes the great rush at Frisby's drug store? The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syringe, the most popular remedy for coughs, colds, consumption and bronchitis now on the market. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.

Convincing. The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to test the article direct. Frisby, the druggist, has a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup for each and every one afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, consumption or any lung affection.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. LYMAN, Station D, New York.

Staub's
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogel Co. (Incorporated in U. S. A.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

D. F. BARRY,
Photographer
Photographs made by the Instantaneous Process. Children's Pictures a Specialty. The only First Class Gallery in the city. Photographs of Sitting Bull, the Custer Battle Field, and all noted Indian Chiefs.
Dakota Block, Main St.

BUY ONLY GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best
SOLD WITH THE GUARANTEE OF BEING THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE
THE MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY
"DETROIT-CHICAGO-BUFFALO"
"SOLE AGENTS"
First Class Dealers Everywhere.

BAND MEN
Prepare for Campaign of 1884
Every Band should have our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, Uniforms, Equipment, etc., and CAMPAIGN BAND MUSIC.
CHURCH & LEE,
Manufacturers, Hunt & Ross Street Co., 200 to 206 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

ROLLETS AND ICE
BARNEY & BERRY
Farmington, Mass.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
Is just what its name implies; a Purely Vegetable Compound, that acts directly upon the Liver; curing the many diseases incident to that important organ, and preventing the numerous ailments that arise from its deranged or torpid action, such as Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Biliousness, Costiveness, Malaria, Sick-headache, Rheumatism, etc. It is therefore a truism that "To have Good Health the Liver must be kept in order."
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. Invigorates the Liver, Regulates the Bowels, Strengthens the System, Purifies the Blood, Assists Digestion, Prevents Fevers. Is a Household Need. An Invaluable Family Medicine for common complaints.
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. An experience of Forty years, and Thousands of Testimonials prove its Merit.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES. For full information send your address for 100 page Book on the "Liver and its Diseases," to DR. SANFORD 24 DUANE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

VARICOCELE Painted eye cure. Book free. Ocular Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.
Sure Cure for Epilepsy (fits), Spasms; free to poor. Dr. Krouse M. Co., 2225 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo. 35 yr.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS.
Views of the **YELLOWSTONE, and BLACK HILLS** Including all points of interest on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, published by **G. F. JAY HAYNES** and **C. R. FARGO, D. T.** Catalogues free.

HARVEY HARRIS, Real Estate, AND LOAN BROKER.
Bismarck City Property a Specialty. Settlers located on Government Land. Money loaned for non-residents on First Mortgage in name of investor. Rents collected. Taxes paid. C. R. residence solicited.
References—First National Bank and Merchants National Bank, Bismarck.
Room 17, First National Bank Block, Bismarck, Dakota.
First Publication September 26, 1884.
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, Dak., Sept. 23, 1884.
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 that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck D. T., on November 3, 1884, at 11 a. m. viz:
Dwight S. Skinner.
for the 2 1/2 of w 1/4 and w 1/2 of section 28, township 127, range 72.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gleason Telford, of Burleigh county, D. T., William Munroe, of Burleigh county, D. T., Edward Taylor, of Burleigh county, D. T., John Beck of Burleigh county, D. T., all of Bismarck P. O.
J. A. REA, Register. 15-20

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J. A. REA, Register. 15-20

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., September 8, 1884.
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 that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on October 27, 1884, viz:
John W. Avery.
for the southwest quarter of section 26, township 137, range 76.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Richard H. Thistlethwaite, Frank Bates, J. A. Bates and Wirt Avery, all of Sterling, D. T.
JOHN A. REA, Register. 15-20

NOTICE OF PRE-EMPTION FINAL PROOF.
LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., September 15, 1884.
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, before the register and receiver, on the 20th day of October, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz: Pre-emption declaration against
Walter W. Bigelow.
For the west 1/2 of northwest 1/4 and west 1/2 of southwest 1/4, section 20, township 139 north, range 78 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Frank A. Little, Samuel Leach, Leonard Lucas and Walter P. Marston, all of Burleigh county; post office address Emoken, D. T.
W. H. WINCHESTER, JOHN A. REA, Register. 15-20

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE CONTEST.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., September 15, 1884.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Anders O. Reed against Thomas A. Phillips for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 2741, section 13, township 141, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contented with that said Phillips has failed to break or cultivate, or cause to be broken or cultivated at any time prior to this date, five acres or more in said portion of said land, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of October, 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
JOHN A. REA, Register. 15-20
O. F. Davis, Atty for Contestant.

TIMBER CULTURE CONTEST.
U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., September 15, 1884.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. F. Coffin against John C. McGinn for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture. Entry No. 2741, section 13, township 141, range 78, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contented with that said McGinn has failed to break, plow or cultivate, or cause to have broken, plowed, or cultivated, in any manner whatever at any time prior to this date, five acres or more of land the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31 day of November, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
O. F. DAVIS, JOHN A. REA, Register. 15-20
Atty for Contestant.

NOTICE.
Be it resolved, By the mayor and council of the city of Bismarck, that it is necessary to grade the following streets in the city of Bismarck, viz: Washington avenue, Mandan avenue, First street, Second street, Third street, Fourth street, Fifth street, Sixth street, Seventh street, Eighth street, Ninth street; from Main street to the north line of McKenzie & Coffin's addition to the city of Bismarck. That the owners of lots or pieces of land adjacent to and abutting on or abutting upon the said streets, and situated in the foregoing plat of this notice, file with the city clerk of said city of Bismarck, their protest, in writing against the grading of said streets, on or before the 15th day of said city of Bismarck shall cause said grading to be done and contract therefor, and will levy and collect a special tax to pay for the same.
Ed. H. BARKER, JOHN R. DUNN, Mayor. Deputy City Clerk.
Bismarck, Dak., Sept., 12th, 1884. 15-18

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION for vacation of the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, to grade the following streets in the city of Bismarck, viz: Washington avenue, Mandan avenue, First street, Second street, Third street, Fourth street, Fifth street, Sixth street, Seventh street, Eighth street, Ninth street; from Main street to the north line of McKenzie & Coffin's addition to the city of Bismarck. That the owners of lots or pieces of land adjacent to and abutting on or abutting upon the said streets, and situated in the foregoing plat of this notice, file with the city clerk of said city of Bismarck, their protest, in writing against the grading of said streets, on or before the 15th day of said city of Bismarck shall cause said grading to be done and contract therefor, and will levy and collect a special tax to pay for the same.
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SUMMONS.
TERRITORY OF DAKOTA. In District Court County of Burleigh. vs. In Sixth Judicial District Court.
Robert Roberts, plaintiff, vs. Ansley Gray and David Stewart, defendants. Summons.
The Territory of Dakota sends greeting: To Ansley Gray, defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to take the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck, said county, within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service.
If you fail to answer the complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief asked for in the complaint, besides the costs and disbursements of the action.
Filed at Bismarck, D. T., this 20th day of August, 1884.
WEBSTER & JAMISON, Plaintiff's Attys. Bismarck, D. T.
Said complaint and summons were duly filed in the clerk's office, in the city of Bismarck, in said county and territory, on the 19th day of August, 1884, and endorsed thereon. "Filed this 19th day of September, 1884. E. N. COREY, Clerk."
WEBSTER & JAMISON, Plaintiff's Attys. 15-20

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, Dak., Sept. 23, 1884.
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 that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck D. T., on November 3, 1884, at 11 a. m. viz:
Dwight S. Skinner.
for the 2 1/2 of w 1/4 and w 1/2 of section 28, township 127, range 72.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gleason Telford, of Burleigh county, D. T., William Munroe, of Burleigh county, D. T., Edward Taylor, of Burleigh county, D. T., John Beck of Burleigh county, D. T., all of Bismarck P. O.
J. A. REA, Register. 15-20