

# A Pioneer's Danger.

## THE FEARFUL STRUGGLE OF AN EARLY SETTLER.

### How One of the Early Farmers in Michigan Overcame a Serious Difficulty—His Life of Hardships.

Frank Long who lives near Lenoir, Mich., one of the pioneer farmers of Venetia township, Shiawassee county, and by his industry and thrift in which many hardships were endured, he now has one of the best farms in that section.

He tells an interesting story of when his life was in danger during his pioneer days.

"About November 1, 1894, on starting to get up from the dinner table, I was taken with a pain in my back, and found myself unable to move. The pain increased and read over my entire body. I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician who was immediately summoned pronounced my case as rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected opium into my arm to ease the pain.

"My disease, however, gradually became worse until I thought that death would be a welcome release from my sufferings. I could not sleep but would lie awake all night and all day long.

"This continued for about four months. Besides my regular physician I also consulted another doctor but he gave me no encouragement and said his medicine could do me no good.

"I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them which I did as a last resort.

"I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, though with great difficulty, but after using five boxes I was entirely cured.

"Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life and I try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy.

"I will gladly answer any question concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided those who write enclose stamp for reply."—FRANK LONG.

Sworn to before me at Venetia, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1898.

G. B. GOLDSMITH, Justice of the Peace.

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred all over the land, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater. These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble and exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving forces.

Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable, have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. This universal remedy is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, and everywhere used by a grateful public.

day the news of his accidental death was received in Lidgerwood. Ecdohli knew nothing of the proceedings, and was on his way home to wife and baby, when he met his sad death.

The dead man has no connections at Lidgerwood, aside from his wife, which accounts why no instructions were sent to Chicago from there as to the disposition of his remains.

#### Republicans in a Row.

According to the Jamestown Capital, Auditor F. S. Dunham of Eddy county has been mandamused by Judge Glaspell on the petition of J. A. McCrum, chairman of the Eddy county republican central committee, and 22 others, to show cause October 8th why he should not be compelled to place on the official ballot the names of the candidates nominated in that county at the recent republican convention. Attorneys S. E. Ellsworth and John Knaut of this city appear for the plaintiffs and petitioners in the matter.

September 2, in pursuance of the official call for a convention issued by Chairman Kepner of the republican county central committee, the caucuses were held and delegates elected. The day following the duly accredited delegates met at the court house for the convention. The credentials were given to Mr. Kepner, chairman, in order, as he stated, to be submitted to the republican central committee. Immediately afterward, the petitioners state, a controversy arose among some of the members of the central committee as to who constituted the republican central committee. Before any business was transacted, and before the question was determined and without adjournment, Mr. Kepner walked off with the credentials of the delegates, not saying when he would be back.

The central committee organized, however, elected J. A. McCrum chairman and seated delegates on copies of the credentials taken by Mr. Kepner. Then the convention organized regularly and nominated a complete ticket.

Mr. Kepner, together with Auditor Dunham and States Attorney Maddux, went to the register of deeds' office, so the petition states, and organized as the republican convention of the county, later adjourning to Saad's hall, where they nominated a full ticket. Certificates of nomination were at once made and filed.

Certificates of nomination properly executed were made out by the first convention officials and presented to Auditor Dunham for filing and a place on the official ballot, but this was refused, the auditor claiming the certificate did not proceed from the convention of the republican party of Eddy county and declared he would place on the ballot the names on the certificates of nomination from the bolting convention that met in Saad's hall.

The bolting convention renominated Mr. Kepner and he, so the petitioners say is acting under the advice of the states attorney in refusing to file the nominations; therefore, they ask the aid of the court in the matter.

J. D. Carroll, the nominee of the first convention for sheriff, spent Tuesday Jamestown looking up the law in the

matter. Warm times are anticipated in Eddy county this fall, no matter which way the matter is decided.

Attorney Baldwin of Jamestown, with Attorneys Maddux and Hambrecht of New Rockford represent the alleged bolting ticket.

Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Always Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c; at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

#### Gregory and Burkholder.

A Washington special reports Capt. Gregory and Lieut. Burkholder still there. They are endeavoring to secure places now vacant in the immune regiments. It is believed they have influence enough to secure the commissions they are after. The telegram also says that Lieut. Burkholder remains in Washington for the purpose of bringing suit for libel against the Cincinnati Enquirer, which paper recently charged him with being under arrest and ordered before a courtmartial for crime. It is said the story was without the slightest foundation.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh remedy; sold on a guarantee. Nasal injector free. Sold by P. C. Remington, the druggist.

Mr. Chas. C. Caldwell of Canton, New York, sheriff of St. Lawrence county is in the city. He has a requisition for a man, now in Grand Forks, charged with seduction.

#### The Industrial School.

Dickey County Leader: At the meeting of the industrial school board last Tuesday night, E. W. VanMeter of Aberdeen was present with the board and listened to the report of Messrs. Hicks and Crabtree. Upon the report submitted and information furnished by Mr. VanMeter, the trustees decided to erect a building 65x35 feet, to be built of red trimmings, and to be three stories high. The first will be a basement, which will extend about four feet above the level of the ground. On this floor will be a blacksmith shop, machine shop, moulding room, engine and boiler room, fuel room, lumber room; on the second floor will be a mechanical drawing room, turning room, clay modeling room, and a free-hand drawing room; on the third floor will be a cooking room, sewing room, art room and a general assembly room.

The building to be erected will cost about \$10,000 and the equipment will cost about \$3,000. The rooms will be heated by steam, and will be strictly modern in all its equipments. The

trustees submitted the plan of drawing, etc., to Architect VanMeter, who will soon make a report, and a call for bids advertised. The foundations will be laid this fall, ready for active operations in the spring.

#### Our Boys in Manila.

It has occurred to some of our citizens that our North Dakota soldiers now serving in faraway Manila, with every prospect of being required to serve the full two years' term of their enlistment, ought to be remembered by the state during the coming holidays in a manner that will at once make them happy and be a credit to the state. The movement ought to be initiated at the capital city. What Bismarck does, other towns will do. Arrangements have been made for a public meeting in the Athenaeum on Monday evening, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of considering this matter. Let everybody who is interested in our North Dakota soldiers—and that means everybody in Bismarck—attend and take an active part in this meeting.

#### This Is Your Opportunity.

On receipt of ten cent cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate the great merits of the remedy.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

#### AN ISOLATED RACE.

The Ainos of Japan, Who Had Never Seen a Foreigner.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd writes for The Century from personal observation an article entitled "In Aino Land." Mrs. Todd says:

In the summer of 1896, as a lay member of the Amherst college expedition which visited northern Japan to view the total eclipse of the sun, I had the rare opportunity of seeing the absolutely primitive "hairy Aino" of that region.

In the southern portion of the island, near Hakodate and Sapporo and about Volcano bay, travelers have visited these shy and silent people. But several hundred miles north are many Ainos who until the summer of 1896 were strangers to the members of any race but their own or the few Japanese who are establishing small fishing villages along the coast. The dwellers in the province of Kitami are too distant to be sought by visitors, and a foreign woman, the Japanese officials informed me, had never before reached Kitami.

Skirting the rough western coast by steamer and rounding Cape Soya, the eclipse party landed at Esashi, which must not be confused with another town of the same name near Hakodate. The news of the arrival of strange white foreigners spread quickly among the neighboring villages. Walking with stately tread, bushy haired and bearded groups of Ainos often passed the expedition headquarters, apparently looking for nothing unusual and giving no evidence of curiosity, not even falling to see every foreign figure within their range. Humbly accompanying their lords, women and children frequently followed, far less imposing than the men. Somewhat larger and apparently stronger than the Japanese, although not taller, the older men are actually patriarchal, with long beards and masses of thick hair parted in the middle. Many faces have a benign and lofty expression.

Driven gradually through ages from the south of Hokkaido, the Ainos are among the few races yet retaining in this over-civilized world of ours an utterly unaltered simplicity. Their origin has never been satisfactorily traced, but they were certainly in Japan long before the present race of Japanese had arrived, and names clearly originating in the Aino tongue are still retained all over the empire. Gentle and subservient to the conquering race, it is evident that they formerly held more egotistic views than now, even fancying themselves the center of the universe, as is shown perhaps by an old national song: Gods of the sea, open your eyes divine. Whenever your eyes turn, there echoes the sound of the Aino speech.

#### A Breakfast He Didn't Eat.

There is a woman who keeps a hotel and restaurant down town. She is good as good can be and prominent in righteous works. Last Sunday morning a man I know went into her cafe and ordered breakfast. It was a little late, and he was hungry. His breakfast order included several extras. Before a single dish had been placed before him the proprietress walked up to his table and said in a voice that was distinctly audible to everybody in the room:

"Would you please pay me now?" The man looked up in surprise.

"Why, I don't owe you anything yet," he said.

"But I want you to pay me now," persisted the landlady. "You're the only one here who isn't a regular boarder. I don't know you, and I want to go to church, so please pay me now."

The stranger rose in wrath.

"Madam," said he, "I wouldn't for the world keep you from going to church. Here is the money, and you may keep the breakfast."

And breakfastless, but filled with a rage that made him forget his hunger, the stranger stalked out.—Washington Post.

#### An Evasive Answer.

"John," said a clergyman to his factotum, "I shall be very busy this afternoon, and if any one calls I do not wish to be disturbed."

"All right, sir. Will I tell them you're not in?"

"No, John. That would be a lie."

"An what'll I say, yer reverence?"

"Oh, just put them off with an evasive answer."

At supper time John was asked if any one had called.

"Yes, there did," he said.

"And what did you tell him?" asked the clergyman.

"I gave him an evasive answer."

"How was that?" queried his reverence.

"He asked me was yer reverence in, an I sez to him, sez I, 'Was your grandmother a boot whip?'"—London Anecdote.

## SCIENCE OF BULLETS.

### POWER OF PENETRATION OF ARMY RIFLE PROJECTILES.

Why the United States Government Adopted the Krag-Jorgensen Pattern—It Does Its Work Without Mangleing the Victim It Strikes.

To the mind of the layman, who has gone no further into the art of war than to know that nowadays the side which kills the greater number of men wins in almost every fight, humanity as a consideration in the matter of bullets is an anomaly, in itself ridiculous. In spite of this the moral principle cited has played a very considerable part in the arming of our foot soldiers, and, as said by an army officer, has caused much comment that has been unfavorable to the United States infantry.

No ordinary officer will admit that the criticism is altogether just when applied to the arms and bullets authorized for the use of the infantry, and when it comes to other nations having better arms and more effective bullets than we have, he says "No!" emphatically.

"It is not a question of how badly a bullet mangles the body of a man whom it kills," said an officer skilled in the science of bullet making, "for one dead man is just as dead as another. The question is, how far will a bullet go and to what extent does its course and speed depend upon its shape? The power of penetration comes under the same head, but that is governed partly by the material of which it is made.

"It took a good many years for us to discover that a bullet made entirely of lead was limited in penetrating power. Every officer in the army and navy knew that steel would pierce any substance to a greater depth than lead, but whoever thought of using it for small bullets in preference to the softer metal until the man who discovered the advantages of a rifled bore found also that the leaden bullets stuck in the barrel and frequently made the breach of a gun quite as dangerous as the muzzle! The revolution began then, and at the present time it has gone so far that while there are advantages of a kind on the side of the explosive bullet and the mushroom bullet, the United States government does not like the kind.

"The question has been asked repeatedly why the United States have not adopted these more destructive bullets, and upon this the many adverse criticisms have been based. Any bullet will kill when it hits in the right spot, and that being accepted, the only conditions to be met are those of getting the bullet that goes the straightest and the greatest distance.

Speed carries a bullet to the greatest distance, and if you have in your bullet a material which offers the greatest resistance to an opposing force the problem is solved.

"It was found early in the life of the rifle that lead was necessary to give a bullet the weight required to make it effective, and then the jacket bullet of steel filled with lead became a fact. The force being supplied to carry this bullet two miles and more when sent at a dead level, the ingenuity of man found another field.

"Inventors vied with each other in making the most destructive bullets; but, after all, not one has made a bullet which will kill more than one man at a time unless they happen to be in line, so that the bullet having passed through one man can keep on until its force is spent. There you have come to force again, just where you started. The officers who have had the small firearm and its bullets under consideration for years have thought all this out, and out of the fifty odd bullets which have been invented since the war of the rebellion they have chosen the best. By the best I mean the one that will go the farthest in a straight line and at the end of its journey retain the greatest penetrative power.

"It is not human to mangle a man just for the sake of making the horrors of war more hideous, but it is human to put him out of the fight and give him a chance to live afterward if it must be done. It is sense, too, for in these times, when nearly all nations have improved arms at their disposal, each one may do unto his enemy just what his enemy will do unto him."

That is one side of the question, and when the United States government found a bullet which would do all that a bullet ought to do in the matter of speed and accuracy it accepted it with the rifle for which it was made. This happened when the Krag-Jorgensen rifle and bullet were adopted. All the improvements which have been made in this gun and projectile since that time have been adopted as they have come.

The inventors found early in the progress of the evolution of the small projectile that a small caliber bullet had many advantages. The recoil resulting from the use of the large quantity of powder necessary to send even the .45 caliber Springfield bullet a moderate distance was lessened by the reduction of the caliber, and then a stronger powder was made. The surface against which the powder acted being smaller, the ill effects of recoil were then not to be contended against. At the same time the bullet attained a flat trajectory, giving it killing power at 2,000 yards, a greater accuracy and an increased penetrating power. The .30 caliber bullet, which is acknowledged to be the most effective, will go through 17 inches of pine wood at 2,000 yards range and when through that will pierce the bodies of five men. At the same distance it will bury itself 14 inches deep in sand, which, next to water, offers a greater resistance to a bullet than any other substance.

The evolution of the bullet was marked by one radical change, but since then the changes have been of minor importance. After the steel jacket had been accepted for the bullet other nations conceived the idea of making the lip of the steel jacket as thin as paper, so that the impact between it and the human body would spread the lead and have an effect almost equal to the explosive bullet. Our government officers denounced this as barbarian and chose the simpler bullet of the Krag-Jorgensen. Before this the Springfield rifle, shooting a .45 caliber leaden bullet, was the adopted arm, having come into use in 1878. The great things in the way of flat trajectory and penetrating qualities which are asserted for the steel jacketed bullet do not belong to it, but the tables in the ordinance records say that at 2,000 yards it will pierce 1 1/2 inches of oak. They say that the big .45 caliber leaden bullet at 2,000 yards range will go through 1.87 inches of pine, and at 2,000 yards it will bury itself five inches in a sand bank.—New York Sun.

What She Wanted.

Indignant Woman—This dog I bought of you came near eating my little girl the other day.

Dealer—Well, you said you wanted a dog that was fond of children, didn't you?

Household Words.

#### WANT A DRY FAIR.

The W. C. T. U. State Convention Will Ask Governor Devine to Invoke the Law at Mandan.

PARK RIVER, N. D., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The W. C. T. U. of North Dakota, in state convention assembled, this afternoon, authorized the sending of a letter to Gov. Devine asking him to use his official authority in defense of the sovereign law to prevent the selling and use of intoxicating liquors at the Mandan fair next week; also that he prevent gambling on the grounds and adjoining premises.

Only routine business has been transacted so far. Miss Preston, president, delivers the annual address this afternoon. The Mandan matter will come up in the committee on resolutions.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for constipation, it's the best and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money. Sold by P. C. Remington, the druggist.

#### N. P. Beneficial Association.

The Northern Pacific Beneficial association held its annual meeting Thursday at St. Paul and re-elected President M. C. Kimberly, Vice-President T. Chamberlain, Secretary W. A. Laidlaw, Treasurer C. A. Clark and Comptroller H. A. Gray.

The association's annual report shows a prosperous condition of affairs. The gross receipts show an increase over the previous year, but the operating expenses were increased also, on account of extensive repairs and additions to the Brainerd hospital and painting of that and the Missoula hospitals.

The net results, however, is a handsome surplus.

The receipts for 1898 were \$88,061.22 as against \$82,233.35 in 1897, an increase of \$5,827.88. Expenses last year were \$79,067.27 against \$69,458.33 in 1897, an increase of \$9,610.84. The surplus this year is but \$8,993 against \$12,776.52 last year, a decrease of \$3,782.56.

The number of cases treated at the Brainerd hospital last year was 1,979; in 1897 it was 1,709, an increase of 270. At

the Missoula hospital there were 1,571 cases treated last year against 1,178 the previous year, an increase of 193.

The association is composed of employees of the Northern Pacific Railway company. Every employee is a member of it, and is assessed 50 cents on every \$75 of salary he receives. In this way he is assured of an income. All members of the association are entitled to free medical treatment when ill, and may go to either the Brainerd or the Missoula hospital, if they require such care, without expense to themselves.

#### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, 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 P. C. Remington.

#### Jolly Picnicers.

An old fashioned hay rack party was organized by a number of young ladies and Ward's grove today swarms with beauty and mirth. The frost has lent a delicate tinge to the foliage and the day promises well for as good a time as a charming lot of young ladies could be expected to have—without a man in sight. The personnel of the party is as follows: Misses Dunn, Braithwaite, Allen, Fowler, Bly, Jones, Welch, Griffin, Wilson, Landerson, Waggoner, Perry, Thomas, Hostetter and Wakeman, chaperoned by Mesdames Tubbs, Belknap, Remington, Dillon and Bronson.

#### McGillivray Wins Out.

The returns from the republican primaries indicate that Senator A. C. McGillivray will be the man in the saddle at the Stark county convention next Tuesday. The senator carried everything in his home precinct, Dickinson, where the fight was squarely waged between the McGillivray and the anti-McGillivray factions.

Dickinson Press: C. C. Young has left for Chicago where he will take a special course in medicine. All correspondence will reach him at the Leland Hotel. Mr. Young wishes to thank his American friends for their kindness shown him during his political career in Stark county. Mr. Kosteckey will look after immigration affairs in Mr. Young's absence.

#### The Case of Private Ecdohli.

The Chicago Post says, of the burial of Private Ecdohli, one of Grigsby's Rough Rider, who was killed by an electric car in Chicago: "No salute was fired, not a muffled drum beat, without even a single mourner, the remains were buried. No information from North Dakota could be had."

The Jamestown Capital contains the following mention of the sad case: Rough Rider Ecdohli, who was killed in Chicago, was a resident of Lidgerwood, where he was employed in a hardware store. Some time ago he was married to an estimable young lady there, and a short time before the wedding, suddenly disappeared. He returned about six months later, and under the shotgun influences, married the girl who was about to become a mother. The child was born, and later Ecdohli enlisted with Troop G leaving his wife and baby. Mrs. Ecdohli met another man, is said to have fallen in love on sight and instituted divorce proceedings from her husband. Service was made by publication, and the divorce action was to have come upon the



Dewey Americanizing the Philippines.

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## Battle Ax PLUG

to-day than any other chewing tobacco ever made.

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Our soldiers and sailors have already taken it to Cuba and the Philippines! Are you chewing it?

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## Dr. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine ever known to science: a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a fact which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. In United States and Canada, 50c. and \$1.00, and in England, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

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