

Warren Sheaf.

A. DEWEY, PUBLISHER.
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The roots of the winter wheat, is reported to be frozen out in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

January 1st was a hard day for the Insurance companies. There being five large fires in several large cities.

The rates of transportation over the Iowa railroads have been reduced fifty-eight per cent. in the last twelve years.

District Court for Grand Forks county Dakota, will open at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, January 20th, at Grand Forks.

Iowa has 50,000 more men than women, and the Hawkeye papers urge the immigration of good-looking young women from the East.

The two elevators at Breckenridge have taken in 150,000 bushels of wheat the present season, and shipped 130,000 bushels. [Free Press.]

A farmer of experience in wool growing has well said there is more money in growing wool at 20 cents a pound than to loan money at 10 per cent. interest. [Minn. Farmer.]

The number of cattle killed per year in the United States is 11,825,000, the meats from which amount to 4,088,200,000 pounds, and their total value when killed for food is \$608,200,000.

The Northern Pacific company intends placing a light-draught steambot on the Yellowstone next season, to connect with the rail at Glendive, the point at which the line first strikes that stream. [Glyndon News.]

The Appleton Press: Mr. W. Alvord is entitled to a chrono for being the greatest hog-grower in the country. He killed one this week which tipped the beam at 615 pounds. A second one weighed 375 pounds.

They are having some snow blockades on the railroads in the Southern States. One train in Virginia, was missing for several days and when found was only twelve miles from the starting point, stuck in a snow drift.

The Crookston canal and dam company, has organized and had subscribed some \$11,000 in stock. So says the Chronicle. They will ask the State legislature that meets on Tuesday next for a charter. [Fisher's Landing Bulletin.]

The last number of the Moorhead Advocate closed the career of that journal. The paper will be continued by Messrs. Walt W. Partridge and Albert L. Teele, under the name of the Moorhead Argonaut. [Pioneer Press.]

A correspondent of the Stillwater Gazette tell of an ancient Chippewa squaw, now in one of Isaac Staples' camps on Ann river, who has had twenty three husbands and is now living with her twentieth—the medicine man of his tribe. Old Monument, as she is called, seems to have the faculty of defying time, as it makes no changes in her appearance since the first white settler explored the wilds of Minnesota. At the battle of what used to be called Battle Hollow, (most of which is now occupied by the penitentiary), which occurred forty years ago, she was present, living with her thirteenth husband, a distinguished warrior who fell pierced by the arrows of the Sioux. Since that period she has had eleven husbands, all of which she was divorced from except the present one, whom she married about eight months ago.

Everywhere in the east, the thermometer was below zero on Jan. 1st, and in most of the cities they had good sleighing. At Washington D. C., on New Year's day they had fine sleighing, something which has not been known for years.

On New Years eve, the B. D. Bufford & Co's., plow works, were destroyed at Rock Island, by fire. Loss will reach \$250,000, a part of which was insured. The fire has thrown four hundred men out of employment. Rather an expensive New Years greeting.

Gen. Sherman does not believe we need Mexico. He says that there is in the valley of the Red River of the North fertile land enough for the production of all the wheat now harvested in the United States, and until that territory is all occupied, three or four generations hence, no more should be added to the national domain. [Pioneer Press.]

Receipt for Curing Meat.

Minnesota Farmer.
As the season has arrived when curing meat is in order we republish as of old our famous recipe for curing beef, pork, mutton hams, etc., as follows: To one gallon of water take one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-half ounce saltpetre, one-half ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If the receipt is strictly followed, it will require but a single trial to prove its superiority over the common way, or most ways of putting meat down, and will not soon be abandoned for any other. The meat is unsurpassed for sweetness, delicacy and freshness of color.

Beautiful Points in Editing a Paper.

From the Erie Sun Day Graphic.
Editing a paper is a pleasant business—not too pleasant, but pleasant enough.
If it contains much political matter people won't have it.
If the type is large it don't contain much reading matter.
If we publish real stories people say they are lies.
If we omit them we have no enterprise.
If we have a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but end men.
If we omit jokes they say we are nothing but farmers.
If we publish original matter, they cuss us for not giving selections.
If we give selections, people say we are lazy for not writing original and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.
If we give a complimentary notice, we are centured for being partial.
If we don't, all hands say we are awfully ghostly.
If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, the men become jealous, and, vice versa.
If we attend church they say it is for effect.
If we remain in our office, attending to business, people say we are too proud to mingle with other fellows.
If we go out they say we don't attend to business.
If we don't pay up promptly, they say we are not to be trusted.
If we pay up promptly, they say we stole the money.

Of Interest to Settlers.

Grand Forks Herald.
We have been permitted by Messrs. Tiffany and Anderson of the Grand Forks Land Office, to publish the following communication to the committee on public lands of the House of Representatives, embodying an amendment to H. R. bill No. 2,165, now awaiting final action in the House. The proposed amendment originated with Mr. B. C. Tiffany, the Register of the Grand Forks office, and has received the unqualified endorsement of Receiver Anderson and the officers of the Crookston and Fargo Land offices. It is needless to add that the proposition is a just and humane one, and if favorably considered by Congress will be conducive of great good to hundreds of worthy settlers who, under the existing law, are compelled to undergo untold suffering and privation during the cold winter months in order to render secure the land which they are living upon and improving in good faith. We sincerely hope that Congress will pay due heed to this proposition, emanating as it does from an official of the government who has a thorough and practical knowledge of the condition and needs of prairie settlers.

To the Honorable Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives.

Allow us to respectfully suggest an amendment to H. R. bill No. 2,165, which passed the House June 16, 1890, and was amended in the Senate the same day and is now in the House awaiting final action.

The amendment is as follows: "And provided further, that where there may be climatic reasons the Commissioner of the General Land Office may, in his discretion, allow settlers under the homestead and preemption laws to be absent from their claims without prejudice to their rights under said laws, from the fifteenth day of November, in each year, until the first day of April following, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; provided, that before any settler shall be allowed to perfect an entry under the pre-emption law, or to perfect title under the homestead law by commutation to a cash entry, said settler shall be required to prove actual cultivation and improvement of the tract claimed, and an actual continuous residence on said land for at least six months next preceding said entry."

Our reasons for suggesting said amendment are as follows: Under the present construction of the laws, if a settler removes from his land, a contest for abandonment can be instituted and if abandonment is shown the entry is cancelled. Hence, a person striving for a home fears to leave the same. Experience has shown that during the winter season in this portion of the country the cold is intense and usually continuous from about November 15th to April first following. During this season it is utterly impossible to do any farm work on the prairie, as there are no timber lands to be cleared.
Many of the settlers in houses or habitations which it is impossible to render comfortable from the cold with the limited means at their disposal—there is no work for them to do—no school houses near by which the children can safely reach through the cold and storms, and the money earned through the summer is expended for provisions to prevent starvation during the winter. The result is that very many honest and worthy settlers are compelled, with their families, to pass the weary months in illness, in suffering and distress, longing for spring to come and wondering at the provisions of a law that renders them liable to lose their homes, or be subject to expensive litigation in order to retain the same should they seek safety and comfort in a neighboring village. If these settlers were permitted to leave their land during the winter they could obtain employment in the neighboring villages and towns and there earn money with which to improve their homes and finally make them comfortable, and in the meantime their children could be attending school. Many hundreds and thousands of people from the other States, from Canada, and from Europe, are coming to this great Northwest seeking for themselves homes and to cultivate this wonderfully rich and productive soil which so amply repays the settler for the labor bestowed upon it. These people should be met with liberal and reasonable provisions of our land laws, especially applicable to this severe climate. From practical observations it is difficult to see what serious injury would result to anyone from the proposed change in the law, and we believe that such a provision would tend to lessen perjury and also tend to insure an honest compliance with the provisions of our land laws. We would therefore earnestly recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.
B. C. TIFFANY, Register.
W. J. ANDERSON, Receiver.
Grand Forks Land Office.
THOS. C. SHAPLEIGH, Register.
PAUL C. SLETTER, Receiver.
Crookston Land Office.
HORACE AUSTIN, Register.
THOS. M. PRON, Receiver.
Fargo Land Office.

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CALL AND LOOK US OVER, AND IF YOU DON'T BUY ANYTHING ELSE, SECURE YOU A FULL STOCK OF
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