Feeding and Lodging the Laborers—Home stead of the Yeoman Farmer-The Law of Inheritance-Class Distinctions Concerning Marriage-Keeping Poultry.

The peasantry of Demark are divided into four distinct classes, namely, the "Gaardmand" (pronounced Gorman), or yeoman farmer, who either owns or rents from thirty to eighty-five acres (English), secondly, the "Parcelist," who owns or rents from eight to thirty acres; thirdly, the "Husmand," or cottager, with from one to eight acres; and lastly, the "In sidder," who generally rents his cottage and garden plot; and from this last class it is that the laboring men are principally

Until marriage the laboring men are fed and lodged upon the farm where they work, and in one of the buildings just referred to are the dormitories for the "Karle," of which upon such a farm there would be about twelve, beside the foreman; there too, is the roomy kitchen, and the refec tory, where these stalwart hungry youths are fed. and particularly well fed. too. partaking of no less than five good meals a day. At 6 in the morning their break. fast is served, consisting of huge slices of bread and butter—cut by a machine—with coffee and a small glass of "snaps," or corn brandy; on the island of Zealand this early meal is a kind of thick soup made of rye bread and beer, with which a salt herring is eaten. At noon dinner. which is soup or porridge, followed by meat, or codish, or pork, with vegetables and beer; at 4 p. m., bread and butter, cheese, beer, and more snaps, and finally,

a supper of porridge with milk.

The farm hands are hired by the half year, and the whole system has hitherto orked to the mutual satisfaction of both laborer and employer This, however, is greatly due to the fact that there exists a code of hiring laws which provides an easy settlement of all disputes between master and man. Every servant, farm or domes-tic, is under these laws compelled to keep a book which is officially registered, and wherein are written all his or her certificates of character, each one of which is necessarily countersigned by the magis-trate of the district wherein the master or mistress resides

The Gaardmand's homestead is substan tial, square and thatched; the barns, stables, etc., are joined to it, forming together a quadrangular farm yard, with the entrance gate facing the dwelling. At the back is a garden, usually of about three-quarters of an acre, devoted to fruit, vegetables and hops, with a few roses and gilly flowers near the house door. A and gilly howers near the house door. A farmer working from sixty to eighty acres will have upon his farm two "karles," a boy, and two girls for the dairy, an of whom are helped in their work by their master and his family. Generally such a farmer keeps upon his land fifteen or more cows four sheep four horses and two cows, four sheep, four horses and two goats, for every farmer is a horse breeder more or less. The poultry is his wife's care and perquisite, and forms a highly important item in her yearly budget. These farms, when owned by the yeoman. are, generally speaking, mortgaged for half their value, a fact to be attributed in most instances to the repeal of the law of

primogeniture.
At present the parent is permitted, if he pleases, to leave one-third of his property to his eldest son, a clause in the law of inheritance much appreciated and in general use. As the valuation for probate is extremely low, the eldest son generally raises a loan with which to buy out his brothers and sisters, with their consent. and the race being a practical one, endowed with generous instincts, this modified form of "partage force" does not appear as yet to produce the jeakous feuds to work the evil it is known to do in other countries; though, as indeed the system has not been long in force, it is perhaps rash to predict that it may effect no change for the worse during the lapse of a century. In cases where a loan is impossible, owing to a previous mortgage, subdivision steps in, and in some instances has been repeated until the minimum area has been reached under the new law already referred to. Necessarily, if the family be numerous, and all elect to retain their share in the land, they sink to the position of Busmand, and have to resort to a trade to eke out their liveli-hood. Should, however, a younger mem-ber of the family have had the good luck to have married the child of a wealthy Gaardmand with a good dowry, then the newly married pair proceed to buy a small farm of about twenty-five acres, and be-

Class distinctions are clearly marked and rigidly adhered to among the peasantry. Not so very long ago it was argued from certain political platforms in the Midlands that the farm laborer who possessed "three acres and a cow" would no longer have the need to touch his hat to the squire. Judging from the Danish peasantry, however, a race fully as sturdy and independent as our own, it would ap-pear that an increase in the number of owners of land does but augment the number of these who demand a respectful number of those who demand a respectful saluation from the laborer, whether he possesses a cow or not. Also as regards marriage, a Gaardmand's son marries almost invariably a Gaardmand's daughter.
When the marriage of a Gaardmand's son
with a Husmand's daughter occurs, all
the peasant society of the district is put in a flutter, and the match is considered a grave mesalliance, not at all to be encouraged. The younger sons of Gaard-mand who have neither the prospect of a good inheritance nor of a good "match," usually learn a village trade, such as that of wheelwright or blacksmith; those with a better education and more enlight ened may become village schoolmasters and village "vets." and sometimes, if they have a preference for horseflesh, they may take the post of coachman at the Herremand's, though it is rare for the yeoman class to enter domestic service. Those class to enter domestic service. Those who do so, like those who take to a trade, lose caste, and may freely choose their wives from the Husmand's daughters, but not so the veterinary, or schoolmaster, for whom it would be unpardonable. Fowls are kept invariably They help to pay the rent, and often more besides. Upon the highway one meets the tiny child of 4 or 5, fair haired and blue eyed, her mother in miniature as regards

her mother in miniature as regards dress, from the close fitting cap and large dress, from the close fitting cap and large apron to the little sabots peeping out from under the long, full petticoats. She is armed with a withy, and is there alone to guard the flock of poultry searching for a meal by the wayside, and which, ever living on terms of close intimacy with the family, are well conducted birds, easily amenable to discipline. In winter they are stowed away in all sorts of places, in the loft, or more often in hutches.—Fortnightly Review.

#### A BACHELOR'S SECRET.

I keep one precious bit of gold Safe hidden like a miser; And yet, if found by robber bold, He'd never steal my wealth untold, And none would be the wiser.

Why do I hoard this bit of gold, Ne'er giving it or lending? My friend, the story's trite and old: I loved—but words were weak and cold; Let's hasten to the ending.

The bit I keep no one could miss. From all her wealth, her glory Of golden hair—gold, and like this This curl I took, and left a kiss— And now you know the story.

"Why prize it so?" I think may be Half-way in scorn you queried, Ah! friend, a miser lovingly Saves out one bit of gold—ah, me! When all the rest is buried.

One bit he saves to touch and see, Sweetheart! 'tis all I have of thee-This and a life long memory

Of love that ne'er was spoken.

Through weary years my bit of gold I've hoarded like a miser: Friend, when my heart grows tired and cold,
This curi lay in my dying hold,
And none will be the wiser. -Mrs. B. W. Hunt

Sunstroke from Electricity.

Dr. Defontaine, the medical officer attached to the French foundry at Creuzot. recently cited several cases of "sun-stroke" from electric furnaces used at these works to fuse refractory ores and weld metals The luminosity of the fur-nace is expressed as of 100,000 candle power, or more, and though persons standing in this intense glow feel no un usual heat; they become conscious of acute pain, and for an hour or two after ward experience a burning sensation and pain in the neck, face and forehead, their skin at the same time turning a coppery red. Although it is customary to protect is blinded for several minutes in broad daylight, and for nearly an hour afterward the landscape appears of a saffron color. The eyes feel gritty also, the lach rymal glands are stimulated, and sleep-lessness, with headache, sometimes re-In ordinary sunstroke it is usual to blame the solar heat: but in this case there is little or no heat, and the effect is apparently due to the intensity of the light.—Detroit Free Press

There is one part of his luggage which no American should leave in Europe, and that is his nationality It too often hap pens that that is just what he does leave. and there have been weak Americans who have come home from Europe with but a slight knowledge of their own language after six months abroad. They are smitten with everything French, and are con

After Six Months Abroad.

stantly interlarding their talk with con venient French phrases, are disturbed in their belief in women and are not at all sure of their belief in anything Some Americans come home from England so heavily Britainized that we can only call them Britania ware. Others get a smattering of German, can listen to nothing but German music, smoke German pipes and raise a German beard These are our rreen travelers, and these are diseases like the measels, whooping cough and falling in love. They pass away with ex-perience and years.—Mrs. M. E. W. Sher-

The Winter Cradle of China.

The Chinese have a queer institution which they call the winter cradle. It is shaped somewhat like an hour glass and stands on end. There is an opening above and below, and the waist, which is con racted, serves to keep the celestial baby on his feet. Day after day little almond shaped eyes peep over the top of this cradle and little hands play with minia ture dragons and other toys till the nurse puts in an appearance. Some of these winter cradles are made of wicker work and are beautifully painted by Chines women artists. It is almost impossible for one to be upset, but now and then, when two are placed close together and ants declare war and measure arms, two cradles roll over the floor to noises that "bring down the house."-Drake's Magazine.

Coast Trading in South America. A system of "deck trading" is carried on by the people of the country all along he west coast. Men and women come on board the steamer with fruits, market produce and other articles, which are strewn about the deck and sold to people who visit the vessel at each port 'Thes traders are charged passage money and freight by the steamship companies, and are a nuisance to the other passengers Each female trader brings a mattress to sleep upon, a chair to use during the day, her own cooking and chamber utensils. and spends a great part of her life sailing from one port to another.—William Ele roy Curtis in American Magazine.

A Cure for Homesickness.

Omaha Man (formerly of New Jersey)-What is the matter with my wife, doctor? Family Physician—Nothing, except that she is homesick.

Omaha Man-But I can't afford to close my business and go back to New Jersey Family Physician—Well, stand a tub of water out in the sun a few days That will breed a million or so of pretty fair size mosquitoes.—Omaha World.

Acceptable to Everybody.

There is nothing more acceptable to all classes than a kind, affable, courteous be havior, and it can be practiced by all, in the workshop or the home. And the one who is courteous will exercise a very good influence over those above him. We remember that it was said of Beajamin Franklin that he reformed the habits of an entire workshop.—Rev. William Lacock.

A Regular Profession. Taking a party of young ladies to Europe, or ladies of a certain age who do not like the trouble of planning routes and looking after luggage, has become a regular profession for some women. Although there is considerable work attached to it. it is looked upon as more or less of a holi-day by all who undertake it.—New York Press.

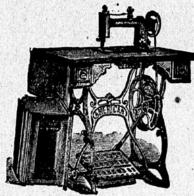
Another Problem.

There are 23,000 shad eggs in a quart. Now, then, if a shad and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many—but why go on? The reader can finish it

As an evidence of the progress made by the negroes in the south since the war, it is shown by late statistics that in three states—Georgia, South Carolina and Louis ana—they pay taxes on \$48,000,000 worth of property.—Chicago Herald.

 Many whose occupations are of a seden-tary character, often have the feeling of being literally worn out, and are remind-ed very forcibly of declining years, when if they knew what ailed them, they would tind all their troubles arose from the in-action of their kidneys or liver. If they would at such times take Dr. J. H. Mc-Lean's Liver and Kidney Balm, would again feel the vigor and strength of maturity. Sold by Wonnenberg & Avis,

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> J. M. TRENARY. Jamestown, Dak.

A NNUAL STATEMENT for the year ending Dec.

FIRE ASSOCIATION. Philadelphia, organized under the laws of the te of Pennsylvania, made to the Auditor of the ritory of Dakota, in pursuance of the laws of

Territory of Dakota, in pursuance said Territory.

President, J. Lightfoot; Vice-President, E. C. Irvin; Secretary, W. S. Winship; Principal Office, 34 No. 5th Street,

Organized or Incorporated, 1817.

Commenced Business, 1820.

	Amount of Capital Stock actually paid in cash	2500,000 PANY.	00	
	The value of its Real Estate is	57,700 6,890 170,181	57	
	Loans on bonds and mortgage, being the first lien on Real Estate worth	130,873	15	
	double the amount of the sum loaned thereon. Stocks and bonds owned by the com- pany, to-wit:	1,294,414	84	
	As per schedule attached to original statement. Total carried out at market value Stocks held as collateral security for Loans to-wit:  As per schedule attached to original	2,661,469	50	
	statement	157,650		
	Total Assets	33,602	-	ij
	LIABILITIES.			
į	Amount of losses yet unpaid	198,061		
	Whole amount of unearned premiums on outstanding risks	2 945 076	100	

Whele amount of cash premiums re-212,675 35

7,983 77 

subsequent to the preceding 13,846-83 Amount of dividends paid during the year 1887 Amount of commissions and fees paid to officers and agents during the year 1887. 336,401 03 Amount of taxes paid during the year Amount of taxes paid the Territory of Dakota during 123,927 17

20,551 84 \$1,755,878 01 Total Expenditures..... Gross amount of risks taken during the year 1887.
Gross amount of risks taken in the Territory of Dakota during the year 1887.

Whole amount of risks outstanding
Whole amount of losses incurred during the year 1887, including those
claimed and not yet due
Whole amount of losses incurred
during the year 1887, including those
claimed and not yet due, in the
Territory of Dakota.
Number of agents in the Territory of
Dakota 32

Bakota 32

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA, 88.
County of Philadelphia.

J. Lightfoot, President, and W. S. Winship, Secretary, of the Fire Association of Philadelphia. Insurance Company, being duly sworn and depose and say that the foregoing is all, true and correct statement of the affairs of the true and correct statement of the affairs of the true and correct statement of the affairs (is the bona fide owner of at least 18 TNDKED THOUSAND DOLLARD HOLD AND THOUSAND DOLLARD COLLARD COLLARD

J. LIGHTFOOT, President. W. S. WINSHIP, Secretary. ibed, affirmed and sworn to before me this of January, 1888. THOMAS B. PROSSER, Notary Public TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Insurance Department.
I.JAMES A. WARD. Auditor of the Territory of Dakota. do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original statement now on file in this office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this office at Bismarck, this 21th day of February 1883.

JAMES A. WARD, Auditor.

THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, Office Territorial Auditor, Department of Insurance. Company's Certificate of Authority.
Whereas, the Fire Association of Philadelphia a corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, has filed in this office a sworn statement exhibiting its condition and business for the year ending December 31st, 1837, conformable to the requirements of the laws of this Territory regulating the business of insurance; and
Whereas, the said company has filed in this office a duly certified copy of its charter, with certificate of organization, and has fully compliced with the requirements of the insurance landitor of the Territory of Dakota, pursuance landitor of the company is fully management of the provisions of said laws, do hereby create that the abovenamed company is fully management through its authorized agents, territory according to the law industry of the Sist day of December, A. D. 1888.

\*\*TERINONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my

1888.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and soal at Bismarck, this first (SEAL) day of February. A. D. 1888.

JAMES A. WARD, Auditor



ples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At druggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO., Fold by Haldwin & Smith.

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JAMESTOWN, DAKOTA.

### are Two Distinguishing There Characteristics

Which, more than anything else, have contributed to the phenomenal growth of The Chicago Daily News, giving it a circulation larger than that of all other Chicago dailies combined. It seems strange that the first practical, combined application of two such common sense principles in journalism should have been left to a paper as yet only twelve years old. And yet true it is that in this tact lies the real secret of the unparalleled success of The Chicago Daily News. Briefly stated these principles are:

THE DAILY NEWS First.

Is a daily paper for busy people. Of all mankind the people of Chicago and the busy north-

west are the busiest. And yet perhaps no equal number of people are to be found who appreciate so keenly the necessity of an in many of the most important necessaries of life. How important, then, that they should have their daily intelligence of every event, the world over, which by any possibility can affect their diversified commercial holdings. And in all the higher interests of life where can be found a like number of people more keenly appreciative of all that contributes to progress in art, literature, science, religion, politics, and the thousand and one things which make up modern civilization.

And yet, strange to say, right here in this great, busy northwest, in its busy metropolis Chicago, there has taken place the creation and development of that most cumbrous, unserviceable, time-destroying thing, the "blanket-sheet" newspaper. With the blindness of very fatuity this monstrosity of journalism, this breeder of mental dyspepsia, has steadfastly imposed its mountain of unthreshed straw to the demand of the people for the winnowed grain of fact. It was out of the very incongruousness of such a condition of things that THE DAILY NEWS had its birth. People wanted the News,-all the news-but they demanded it apart from the overpowering mass of the trivial and inconsequential. It is because THE DAILY NEWS satisfactorily meets that demand that its circulation is over " a-million a-week."

R. M. LAWRENCE, Williamsville, Ill., says: "The 'big daily' is M. WYGANT, Sibley, Iowa, writes: "I am well pleased with too much for me. Not that a person is obliged to read everything printed in the 'blanket-sheets,' but one having anything else to do doesn't have time to hunt through the long-drawn twaddle for a few grains of digestible food."

Second. THE DAILY NEWS Is an Independent, truth-telling newspaper.

The reader can count on one hand the known newspapers whose statements in matters of politics can always be accepted as at least intentionally truthful, and commonly so in fact. ntelligent knowledge of the world's daily doings. They recog- On the other hand, it is the all-but-universal rule to praise nize that they, more than anyone else, are the world's providers one's party and candidate to the skies, and to cry down the opposition party and its candidate to the verge of the disreputable. So common have such silly and reprehensible methods in journalism become that they pass unnoticed, and are accepted as a matter of course-as an evil inseparable from practical politics. But this is only another mistake of the thoughtless. The American people are intelligent enough, thoughtful enough, fair enough to appreciate and endorse honest, truth-telling journalism-in

truth to prefer it to the misleading, the truth-discoloring dishonesty

The demand is more and more for the fair, impartial, independent newspaper which give the reader all the news, and gives it absolutely free from the taint of partisan bias. This done, an expression of opinion, based upon facts, will commend itself to the thoughtful reader even when he may not find himself in agreement with the conclusions deduced from the premises. Disagreements are of small moment if only confidence in honesty of purpose remains. With no mere political ambition to gratify, no "ax to grind," the impartial and independent newspaper may truly be "guide, philosopher and friend" to honest men holding every shade of political faith. And this is why THE DAILY News has to-day a circulation of over "a-million-a-week."

THE DAILY NEWS, although I am a 'bred-in-the-bone' Republican with a carpet bag experience in the South ending in 1872. The extreme fairness of THE DAILY NEWS, giving credit where due regardless of party, meets my approval."

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When to two such comprehensive elements of popularity THE DAILY NEWS now adds a third in its unparalleled price reduction to One Cent a day, it offers a combination of attractions at once unique and unapproachable by any other American newspaper, and one which will surely multiply its friends throughout the Northwest by the thousands.

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of the "organ."