

A QUESTION OF OFFICE.

A Review of the Entanglements Resulting from Church's Appointments.

A Possible Conflict of Authority Between the two Asylum Boards.

Change in Time Rumored—Preparing for the Sunday School Convention.

Who Are our Public Officials?

There is the most flattering kind of a prospect for a big rumormongering over the incumbency of the public offices of the territory. The following is a brief statement of the entanglements:

The council failed to confirm the governor's appointments. Then immediately after the adjournment of the legislature, the governor issued a general order removing certain territorial officers and the trustees and directors of certain public institutions and appointed to fill the vacancies thus created, in the main, the men whose nominations he had sent to the council.

At this stage a dispute arose as to whether by so doing the governor had evaded the tenure of office act which provides that the term of any appointive officer shall expire within ten days after the expiration of the term of the governor appointing him. It so happened that subsequent to the approval of this tenure act, the legislature passed several bills which so modified certain existing official positions that the governor holds that therefore they are not affected by it, and that his appointees cannot be removed in ten days by the new governor. Whether this position is correct or not it was enough to complicate matters, and people thought it was a pretty muddle. But now, along comes Secretary McCormack, and he ties another knot in the already tangled skein. He refused to sign Church's commissions to these new appointees on the ground that they had been rejected by the council and could not be appointed. Church, however, was not at all dismayed by this refusal, but sent the commissions to the men appointed, accompanying each with the following letter:

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find your commission. Secretary McCormack declined to sign commissions as secretary of the territory. It is not necessary for him to sign the same, and his refusal in no way affects the legality of your appointment. Take the usual oath of office before a notary public and mail the same to the secretary of the territory. I have made a formal order removing the boards existing prior to March 9, so as to leave no question as to your appointment. I have filed a record of your appointment with the secretary. Respectfully,
LOUIS K. CHURCH, Governor.

At the same time a note was sent to the secretary informing him that as he had refused to sign the commissions of the governor's appointees he (the governor) had appointed them and sent them their commissions without the secretary's autograph. Church holds the duties of the secretary are merely clerical and that his signature is not necessary to the validity of the commission.

If the old officers show fight—and many of them are already exhibiting such a disposition—serious trouble may grow out of the entanglement. The standing of the two asylum boards here is not exactly plain. As stated above Secretary McCormack has not signed the commissions of the new members and some of the members of the old board hold—and claim to have received legal advice in support of their claim—that they are not legally appointed. Mr. Fridley, who is a member of both the old and new board, has called a meeting of the new board for tomorrow. It has been rumored that the old board will refuse to give way and that Secretary Jones will refuse to turn over the books of the institution until the question is settled beyond controversy but no confirmation of either rumor has been received. President Lyon says that as far as he is concerned there will be no trouble between the two boards and seems to be of the opinion that none will result. It is to be hoped that no conflict of authority will arise to give Jamestown any more unenviable notoriety.

NUMISMATICS.

The Science of Coins and Medals—An Interesting Collection by a Jamestown Citizen.

A pursuit which has greatly developed of late years and which shows no signs of falling off at present, is that of the collection of rare and curious coins. It might be supposed that the demand would be principally for coins of great antiquity, but this is not the case. The chief inquiry is for sets of American coins, and some numbers are so rare as to readily command fancy prices. In certain years some descriptions of coins were not minted at all, while in other cases few copies were issued. Other coins are valued because of some error or eccentricity in the die; in fact, any variation from the ordinary types, if in good condition, will bring more than its face value. Of the silver dollars, nearly all the earlier issues are in demand at a slight premium, and that of 1794, in which the goddess of liberty is depicted with flowing hair, is worth \$20. As for the dollar of 1794, of which few are known, any copy in good condition will bring \$200. The flying eagle of 1838 and 1839, and the coins of 1851, 1852 and 1853

with the liberty loving lady seated, are worth at least \$15 each.

Mr. Cheney, the genial gunsmith of Jamestown, has a fine collection, including some rare and valuable coins. He has a specimen of the silver dollar of 1848 with no motto, and with the Goddess of Liberty seated, which is worth \$250. The dollar of 1871 also has the sitting goddess but with the motto "In God we Trust", and is not so valuable. Trade dollars of which he has several, issued from 1873 to 1883, with the inscription 420 grains. 900 fine, are now getting scarce and command a premium of 10 cents. Of half dollars, those of 1796 and 1797, with fifteen or sixteen stars bring \$15 each. Others of value are dated 1794, 1801 and 1802, and there are many more, such as 1836 with a liberty cap, 1838 with an "O" mark under the head, and a coin of 1853 with liberty seated, which are worth from \$2 to \$5 each.

A number of patterns of silver quarters have been issued at different times, the most valuable are those of 1823 and 1827, with the head to the left, each valued at \$15, while the 1796 fillet head is to be had for \$2 and that of 1804 for \$1. Other specimens which Mr. Cheney has, are the quarter of 1837 with a bust of Liberty and the inscription 25c, and that of 1876, the centennial year, which has the sitting goddess and is stamped 1/4 dol.

Another coin which he has which is now much sought after, is the twenty cent piece of 1875. Those of 1877 are worth \$1.75. The dimes of 1821 with the bust of Liberty and an eagle, are getting very scarce, while half dimes in silver bring from 50 cents to \$2 each, and a special brand of the vintage of 1892 will command \$25.

There were two brands of nickels issued in 1883, and Mr. Cheney has specimens of both. One is stamped 5 cents with a shield, and the other has merely V with no cents.

COPPER WORTH MORE THAN GOLD.

There is a great demand for old copper cents, the first ambition of every collector being to start even with the procession in 1793 or so, and bring it down to date with a coin for each year. It will cost him from \$1 to \$3 for the various kinds issued in 1793, \$3 for 1799, and \$2.50 for 1804. Mr. Cheney has a specimen of the flying eagle cent of 1858; the issue of 1856 is now worth \$4.

In foreign coins Mr. Cheney has the British half sovereign, the florin, equal to our half dollar, one of the prettiest of English coins. He has several specimens of shillings, among them being two issued in the reign of George the Third in 1817 and 1819, one of William the Fourth in 1837, the year that Queen Victoria came to the throne, and others of later date. He also has a specimen of the famous lion shilling which is now becoming rare and valuable, and of the jubilee sixpence, coined to commemorate the completion of fifty years of the queen's reign.

One of his coins which appears to have been hard service, is a Spanish real of 1871, and he has several Mexican coins, among them a quarter with the cap of liberty, and a nickel with a sheaf of arrows. It will repay any one to drop in to Mr. Cheney's store and look over his collection.

VIVID WRITING.

A little descriptive piece entitled "Over the Guns," from the Detroit Free Press from which we give a paragraph, reminds us that great advertisers, like H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's celebrated Safe Cure, might get a hint from it.

Here is the paragraph:
"Shoot to the right or left, over the guns or under them. Strike where you will, but strike to destroy. Now the hell surges down, even to the windows of the old farm house—now back under the apple trees and beyond them. Dead men are under the ponderous wheels of the guns, mad devils are slashing and shooting across the barrels. No one seems to know friend from foe. Shoot, slash, kill and—"

"But the hell is dissolved. The smoke is lifting, shrieks and screams grow fainter, and twenty or thirty living men pull the dead bodies away from the guns. Three hundred dead and wounded on the single acre. They tell of war and glory. Look over this hell's acre and find the latter." And in just as deadly a strife, though noiseless, are men falling at our right and left today. Is it war? Yes, war of the blood. Blood loaded with poison through imperfect kidney action. And is there no power to stop this awful slaughter? Yes, Warner's Safe Cure, a tried specific, a panacea that has brought life and hope to hundreds of thousands of dying men and women.

He enlisted therefore, in the great army of living men and women who have been rescued from disease and premature death, and be eternally grateful that the means of life can so easily be yours.

Arranging for a Sunday School Convention.

Rev. W. Ewing has just returned from a meeting of the executive committee of the Dakota Sunday School Association, and reports much interest in the coming Convention to be held at Jamestown next June. As the association will be divided at that time it is proposed to make the last meeting a memorable one. It is expected a special train will be run from Yankton, and arrangements are being made for some notable speakers and singers.

Change in Time Proposed.

Another change in the N. P. time card has been contemplated for some time and, it is said, will take effect Sunday, No. 5, which reaches here at midnight, and runs to Bismarck, will be taken off and the old train that came through here about noon and ran to Helena, will be put on again. No. 5 was only put on for the accommodation of the travel to Bismarck during the legislature, and now that that body is a thing of the past, the necessity for the train is done away with.

ECHOES OF COMING BOOM.

Exchange Notes Indicate Its Near Approach.

The wayfarer man though a fool can read the signs of the times in Dakota. A new wave of prosperity is certainly approaching. Some of the towns of the territory are already feeling its effects. Read the following straws clipped from a day's exchanges, and notice which way the wind is blowing:

Argus: The Bismarck chamber of commerce is sending out ten thousand pamphlets which boom the town with all the vigor of a rustling hired man.

Redfield has incorporated a company with \$500,000 capital, for the purpose of securing South Dakota's capital and making the stockholders rich.

Yankton Dakotaian: St. Lawrence real estate men are kept busy making real estate transfers. J. E. Dolan paid \$1,000 for a business lot. Several farms have been sold from \$1,450 to \$1,650 per quarter. Over twenty residence lots have changed hands in the past two days at good prices.

The sale of Pierre real estate and property to outside investors since the 4th inst., has amounted to over \$600,000, and the city is thronged with speculators. The boom that has suddenly struck Pierre exceeds the expectations of every body. Over \$100,000 worth of property changed hands Saturday.

Grafton Herald: The increased movement in real estate was proven by several sales of farm lands yesterday. Among the sales reported is one by J. L. Cashe. He had 120 acres out near St. Andrews, which he offered for \$750 two years ago, without finding a buyer, and having faith in the country he did not make extra efforts to sell it. On Tuesday he found a purchaser who readily paid \$1,200 for the farm, which is unimproved. When Dakota dirt is sold at its normal value pretty fair prices obtain.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

A Curious Provision About Free Transportation for the Commissioners.

The Farmers' alliance railroad bill after a chequered career, finally became a law. The following are the main provisions of the bill:

The governor shall appoint three commissioners, one from North Dakota, one from Central Dakota and one from South Dakota. No person shall be qualified who owns bonds or stock in any railroad, or who is in any manner pecuniarily interested in any railroad, public warehouse or elevator. They shall have general supervision of freight and passenger traffic on said roads, and shall inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of the territory by any railroad company, its officers, agents or employees, examine and inspect the condition of the roads, etc. The commissioners and their secretary shall have free transportation on railroads.

It provides for an open market and equal facilities for shipping; requires side track and other facilities to connect with trucks from mills or elevators. When unable to supply all demands it provides for a pro rata distribution. The provisions of the interstate commerce law as to long and short haul rates is embodied in the bill. It requires reasonable charges for transportation of property, for hauling or storage of freight, or for use of cars, etc.; prevents pooling; requires proper facilities for handling freight, and for the accommodation of passengers at intersecting points, interchange of cars, etc., but no buildings shall be required there be no village having 100 inhabitants and a postoffice within one mile of the crossing. Consignees are entitled to have twenty-four hours free of expense for unloading cars.

The bill requires schedules showing classification, rates, fares and charges for the transportation of freight and property of all kinds and classes and joint schedules of fares, etc.; prohibits changes in classification in the rates, fares or charges except on proper notice. It is the duty of any railroad commissioner to ascertain whether provisions of the law are violated and to visit each line of road as often as practicable. Any person, corporation or municipal corporation may make complaint.

Suit can not be dismissed except on consent of the attorney general or commissioners. The attorney general shall examine all claims for damages. He may call upon any district attorney to assist. Severe penalties are provided for a violation of the law and ample provision is made for enforcing it. Statistical reports are required as to every branch of business, as to lands, etc.

The Asylum Trusteeship.

The air has been thick during the day with wars and rumors of wars between the old and new asylum board. The situation is peculiar. There appears to be no provision in the by-laws regulating the method to be followed when a change is made in the board of trustees. It would appear to be natural that the old board should meet and take some definite action on the matter, either by turning over the books and records to the new board, or by refusing to do so. The majority of the old board appear willing to resign their places without causing their successors any trouble, but the secretary, being more conscientious than the rest, has got the idea into his head that it is his duty to pass upon the qualifications of the new trustees, and not to give up the books until he is so satisfied. His position on the matter is not quite clear but may be stated briefly as follows: His commission as trustee expired with the final adjournment of the legislature, but by law he holds over until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed. He claims that he is not yet fully satisfied of the validity of the qualifications of the new board, as he thinks that the governor did wrong in appointing men whose nominations had not been acted on by the council. He also thinks that the signature of Secretary McCormack is necessary to the validity of their commissions.

An interesting point of law has developed in connection with the tenure of office act, which appears to conflict with the organic act. It will be remembered that under the tenure act, all the terms of all territorial officers are made to terminate ten days after the expiration of the term of the governor appointing them. It is said that this is in conflict with section 62 of the organic act which gives power to the governor to issue commissions in cases where vacancies occur in these offices "which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislative council." As the legislature cannot modify or abolish any power conferred by the organic act, it is claimed that they have no right to curtail the appointing power of the governor by limiting the period of his commissions to ten days after his removal.

All the members of the new board are in the city, and this afternoon are holding a meeting at the asylum. The board is expected to organize today.

The New Trustees.

The following short biographies of the members of the new board of trustees of the asylum will be of interest at this time:

The chairman of the board, W. A. Fridley, was born in Ashville, Ohio, about thirty years ago, and came to Dakota in April, 1883. He was the county treasurer of Kiddon county for four years, and is now mayor of Steele. He is the only member of the old board, having been appointed a year ago to fill the place of Mr. Menziesheimer. He was a member of the democratic convention at Watertown, and was nominated at Bismarck last fall for member of the legislature.

C. E. Blackwell was born in Waukegan, Wisconsin, and came to Dakota six years ago, going into the lumber business at Valley City. He came to Jamestown three years ago, and is the manager of the Gull River Lumber company. He is a republican, but has never taken a very active part in politics, this being the first time he has ever held office in Dakota.

Heber McHugh was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and graduated at the state normal school. He first came to Dakota in July, 1883, locating in Jamestown in partnership with S. L. Glaspell. He was deputy clerk of district court and United States commissioner. In 1884 he removed to Foster county, and was elected district attorney four years ago, which office he still holds. He was a delegate to the democratic convention at Watertown last year.

N. K. Hubbard is too well known in Dakota to require much description. He was one of the first settlers in the Red River valley, having taken a claim just north of Fargo eighteen years ago, and has been prominently identified with the development of the territory ever since. He was a delegate to the republican convention at Chicago which nominated President Harrison. He has been for several years a director of the First National bank in Fargo.

P. S. Corwin of Steele, was born in Peoscon, Illinois, where he engaged in the livery business. He came to Dakota in the spring of 1883, and took up land near Steele. He was in the hotel business for some time, and in 1885 became proprietor of the Steele Hotel, the official paper, and has been mayor of Steele. He is a major on the governor's staff, and was a delegate to the democratic convention at Watertown.

Prof. Blake on March Weather.

Prof. Blake, the well known Kansas weather prophet, hazards some predictions for North Dakota weather for March. He says:

In North Dakota, the weather for March 1889, will not be as wet as it usually is, though there will be considerable stormy weather with numerous snow storms and some rain; but the total amount for the month will be less than the average of many years for that month. We calculate that if all the rain and snow reduced to water which falls in March 1889, in all parts of the north half of Dakota, were evenly spread over the whole of that half of the state, it would make a layer of water one and three-fourths inches deep. But we do not wish to be understood as saying that that amount of precipitation will obtain in each township or in each county. The average will be about 1.75 inches, though some counties will have more and some less.

The temperature for the first part of March in the north half of Dakota will be rather mild, then it will bestormy and grow colder. Probably the coldest part of the month will be about the 25th, after which it will moderate a little at the end of the month. It will be very cold part of the time. The greatest precipitation will be during the first half and greatest cold during the last half of the month. We do not think the temperature and general weather in March will be such that any farming can be done in North Dakota.

He advises farmers to get their seed in the ground as soon as possible after the middle of April, and to plant their corn as soon as possible after May 10th. If the professor is as good a guesser in agricultural as in meteorological matters, his suggestions should carry some weight.

The Warmest on Record.

The mean temperature for the first nine days of March, as compared with the daily normals for twelve years, shows an excess of 89 degrees. Since the first of January the amount of heat has been 209 degrees in excess of the daily average for twelve years. The precipitation for the first nine days of March shows a deficiency of thirty-seven hundredths of an inch as compared with the daily average for thirteen years. Since the first day of January the deficiency is fifty-nine hundredths of an inch, as compared with the average of thirteen years.

The Brompton Hospital for consumptives, London, England, published a statement that 52 per cent of the patients in that institution had unsuspected kidney disease. Every drop of blood in the system passes thousands of times through the lungs in each 24 hours. The same blood passes through the kidneys for purification. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition or able to expel the poisonous or waste matter, the acids return to the delicate tissue of the lungs and produce irritation, which results in the symptoms of what is known as consumption. This explains why 52 per cent of the consumptive patients have unsuspected kidney disorder. Warner's Safe Cure puts the kidneys in a healthy condition, taking the acids from the blood which vitiate the lungs and cause consumption.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

Raising Wheat in Dakota Pays Well, but Raising Stock Pays Better, with Less Risk.

While it appears probable that a largely increased acreage will be sown to wheat this year, it is a good sign that many farmers are talking of going in for raising more stock. Stutsman county is already well known for the quality of the stock raised here, and compares well with many other counties in the number of head. There were in this county last year 2040 horses, 309 mules, 4481 cattle, and 1447 sheep.

Many of our most wide-awake and progressive farmers believe that Jamestown is destined to be the center of a great stock raising and dairy region. Horses, cattle and sheep develop wonderfully here and are very healthy, epidemic diseases being unknown. Feed is cheap and can be raised at small cost. Our winters are especially adapted to stock raising, as the fine dry weather allows stock to be turned out to graze an average of five days out of the seven, which enables their being wintered at a small cost for hay, besides giving them needed exercise.

Both our grass and hay are more nutritious than in the east, stock keeping fat and doing well without other feed during the winter, if well sheltered.

Little Children, Love One Another.

It would appear that the gentle spirit of peace has fled from the bosom of the governor's family at Bismarck. The territorial officials whose sands of life are nearly run, instead of preparing for their approaching end in a fitting spirit of humility, and endeavoring to depart at peace with all men, are still antagonizing one another in a style which would make glad the soul of Denny Hannafin. Auditor Ward furnishes the following for publication in the Tribune:

The territorial officials previously interviewed have expressed great satisfaction in being relieved from office. I am wholly dissatisfied and unhappy, not for myself, but on account of the ungrateful treatment of McCormack. The Gov. Pierce and McCormack trade made last fall should have allowed McCormack to be governor, if only for a week. This has been the dearest wish of McCormack's heart; for it he has aided and assisted the republican legislature during the winter by making war on the democratic governor; for it he has acted as informer and spy on all other territorial officials, and to crown all has attempted to delay the appointments until the republican governor could be appointed. And then to be summarily kicked out is ungrateful and unfair. The workman is worthy of his hire. If Governor Pierce could not deliver the goods he should not have made the promises.

Upon the arrival of Governor Mellette I will endeavor to have the matter rectified and McCormack appointed veterinary surgeon. If this cannot be brought about I hereby respectfully refer the matter to the democrats of North Dakota, who will no doubt in due time fittingly reward such unselfish devotion to the principles of democracy.

A Call to Fumigate.

EDITOR ALBERT: Will you allow me space in your paper to suggest the propriety of universal fumigation through out our city. Scarlet fever is epidemic, and it is absolutely necessary that energetic and scientific efforts should be put forth at once to destroy the fever germ.

It is said that this germ is most persistent, and may be carried about in clothing for weeks. Now, as our public schools, and churches, are permitted to continue their services, there can be no safety to our citizens without frequent fumigation.

No one knows who is carrying the contagion. The most innocent, apparently may be the most guilty. It is therefore obvious that to insure immunity from the ravages of this most dreadful disease the surest and best plan is to fumigate everywhere—in offices, in schools, and churches and stores, as well as in every home. Let those who have fumigated fumigate again, and let those who have never fumigated do it at once. Then let all repeat it again and again, and it may be that we shall thus destroy the lurking enemy of our beloved children.

The method of fumigation is very simple—an old shovel, or stove lid, heated to redness, should be placed on a stone, or on a cold piece of iron, then sprinkled with brimstone and allowed to burn. All silver should be previously removed. The doors of the rooms fumigated should be closed and not opened for several hours. It may not be deemed necessary to add that persons must not remain in the rooms which are being thus treated, yet while there are so many people in the world who "didn't know it was loaded" it would be charitable to inform them that the sulphurous fumes not only kill germs and bugs, but they will also certainly kill men, women and children.

I would urge this suggestion upon our citizens as the most probable preventive of any further spread of the contagion. Don't wait for an order from the board of health. Act at once, now. Yours very respectfully,
J. DAVISON.

A O U W Grand Lodge.

S. L. Glaspell and D. E. Hughes returned last night from Huron, where they have been attending the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Dakota A. O. U. W. They report a pleasant time and an attendance of about 100 delegates. Mr. Glaspell was made a member of the executive committee whose duty it is to take such measures as may be necessary to establish new lodges and increase the membership to 2,000, which number is necessary before the two Dakota's can form a separate jurisdiction. At present the territory is attached to Minnesota. Mr. Glaspell and Mr. Hughes were the delegates from the local lodge.

A meeting of the Jamestown Farmers' alliance was held this afternoon.

LOST IN THE STORM.

One of our local editors clipped from a leading magazine, extracts from a vivid description of a western blizzard which we have taken the liberty to publish and at the same time suggest to H. H. Warner & Co., the proprietors of the celebrated Warner's Safe Cure, the feasibility of taking therefrom an extract for the introduction of one of their telling advertisements. The following is the description:

"At the close of a dark day in January a solitary herdsman wends his way across the open prairie in one of our western territories. He passes at long intervals the lone cabin of the hardy frontiersman. Two or three old settlers, of whom he has inquired the way, have warned him that a storm is approaching, and one of them, with true western hospitality, urges him to find shelter in his cabin for the night. But he declines the proffered kindness and urges his tired horse forward. * * * The sky grows suddenly dark. * * * He decides to seek shelter. * * * The storm increases in its fury. * * * The rider dismounts to warm his fast chilling limbs. * * * Can scarcely breathe. Blindness comes on. Drowsiness steals over him. The end is near. * * * He is lost in the blizzard."

There is no doubt that the terror which seizes the bewildered traveler is similar to that which overcomes one when he learns that he is suffering from an advanced Kidney Disease, and is informed that he is in the last stages of Bright's disease. At first he is informed that he has a slight kidney affection. Later he begins to feel tired. Slight headache. Fickle appetite. Failure of the eye-sight. Cramp in the calf of the legs. Wakefulness. Distressing nervousness. Rheumatic and neuralgic pains. Occasionally pain in the back. Scanty, dark colored fluids, with scalding sensation. Gradual failure of strength.

Any of the above symptoms signify Kidney Affection, but he is told that he is all right. His physician treats him for rheumatism and calls it a disease, when in reality it is but a symptom of Kidney trouble. He may be treated for Rheumatism or Neuralgic pains, heart affection, or any other disease which he is most susceptible to. Finally the patient has puffing under the eyes, slight bloating of the ankles and legs. His physician may inform him that it is but the accumulation of blood in his ankles for want of proper exercise.

The blood continues and reaches his body.

Then he is informed he has dropsical troubles, and is tapped once or twice. He notices it is difficult to breathe owing to irregular action of the heart, and finally is informed that he has a slight attack of Bright's Disease. Soon his friends are notified that he is an advanced case of Bright's Disease, and that he can live but a short time. His honorable and dignified physician asks for counsel. It is too late. Still he sticks to the old family physician, and the physician knows and has known from the beginning that the patient has been stricken with death for months, for he knows full well that the profession acknowledge that there are no remedies for the cure of Kidney Disease.

At last the patient succumbs—is smothered—and dies from dropsical trouble. Or perhaps the disease may not take the form of a dropsical tendency, and the patient dies from apoplexy, paralysis, pneumonia or heart trouble. Or it may take the form of blood poisoning. In each form the end is the same. And yet he and his friends were warned by the proprietors of the celebrated remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure, of the lurking dangers of a slight Kidney affection.

The newspapers have published the dangers. Columns of facts have been printed of men dying from advanced Kidney Disease or Bright's Disease. His friends and physician look around with horror and regret for seeming neglect, but he is lost. He did not heed the warning that a storm was approaching. He declined the proffered hospitality, and recklessly went forward into danger. He struggled manfully for a time, but his strength failed, he grew gradually weaker and he was lost to the world. Not in a blizzard, but from the terrible malady which is almost daily occurring in every community, and which is doctored as a symptom instead of what it is—a mortal disease unless properly treated.

A Sad Bereavement.

A large circle of friends and acquaintances were deeply grieved this morning to hear of the death of Mrs. C. Buckley which took place at ten o'clock. Her death was very sudden, as she was only taken sick last Monday morning. Her disease seemed to be pleurisy, combined with inflammation of the lungs and liver. She suffered great pain until about four o'clock this morning, when her pain seemed to leave her, and mortification set in shortly before death. At the last, her end was very peaceful and happy; she appeared to be content to leave her children for a while, in the sure hope of meeting them again in a better world.

Mrs. Buckley was 60 years of age and leaves her husband and five sons and four daughters to mourn her loss. All her children were present when she died except one daughter who lives in Jackson, Mich. She was born in Ireland, in the county of Cork, and first came to America in 1851, living in Brantree, Mass. Her next residence was in Jackson, Mich. where she lived twenty-five years. She came to Jamestown six years ago.

Since coming to this country, she has always enjoyed the best of health, and the shock of her sudden death was therefore all the more violent to her sorrowing family. The best medical assistance was procured. Dr. Vidal having been summoned yesterday from Valley City, but the sands of life had run their course and the most tender care and nursing were without avail. Her husband feels his loss very deeply, and is almost prostrated by the shock.

Trustee McHugh went north this morning.