

## The Jamestown Alert

### TERMS:

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DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) & WEEKLY

W. R. KELLOGG.

THE Church's Ferry Sun speaks for the press of the state in demanding that the hard wheat of this region be graded at home and sold on its merits unmixed with soft wheat, by Minneapolis millers. Just now the Minneapolis newspapers are telling what great things the mills of that city have done for the good farmers of this state in getting patent flour machinery in use; how Minneapolis has "contributed" seed wheat and how they pay us "good hard cash" for wheat sold to them; that speculators of the Flour city are good speculators and do not buy fictitious wheat for purely speculative purposes; and but for the influence of the Minneapolis market North Dakota wheat would not bring within 20 cents of what it does now, and if Pillsbury had not gone into the flour business it would not have paid to raise wheat here at all.

Such statements as the above recently appeared in a leading Minneapolis journal as editorial declarations. It is only necessary to repeat them to show their utter absurdity. They refute themselves.

On the other hand any attempt to secure the common rights of the men who live on the lonely farms, who take the chances of hail, drought, fires, hot winds, frosts and total failures; who are largely denied the privileges of society, of home comforts, of progressive competition, is called by their Minneapolis greedy critics "a kick," the men "kickers" and their arguments or demands "North Dakota rot," and they are advised to take what they can get for their wheat, and always remember what Pillsbury has done for them.

As a rule, it is too well known what has been done for North Dakota farmers by the Pillsbury's of Minneapolis and Duluth. It is what the prairie wolf does for the lamb. The "contributions" of seed wheat have been of that celebrated "seed wheat committee" character, which sold thousands of bushels of rejected stuff for number one hard, at \$1.00 a bushel, when the market price was 75 cents, and when some of the same wheat was returned by the victim of the transaction he was only offered 50 cents a bushel for it. That, generally speaking is the way the Minneapolis mill and elevator corporations have of manifesting their tender regard for the North Dakota farmer.

THE people of Valley City are mad enough at the prospect of having their longed-for normal school remain in penury for two years, by an action of the board of University and School lands, which, according to the Times-Record, "at its meeting last week, decided not to take the state normal school bonds, thereby casting a cloud on the bonds and stopping for two years at least the erection of the normal school buildings at Valley City and Mayville."

If the Valley City papers reflect the sentiment, the people there are inclined to resent any interference with the consummation of their great educational program. The last legislature appropriated \$16,000 for the construction and maintenance of teachers preparatory schools at Valley City and Mayville. This was a large sum of money for such purposes, considering the condition of the people generally and the multiplicity of good educational institutions already in the state. If the administration finds that it will be unwise to spend this money this year—if revenues or other causes do not permit it—the people will certainly approve of the state practicing the same kind of domestic economy that has been going on in nearly every farmer's household for the last three years.

It is difficult to get the true condition of financial affairs of the state. The officials at Bismarck are as much as oysters on many matters of real interest to the taxpayers and there is a deluge of information about other things. The newspapers in several counties are commenting about this, while in addition, a general kick is going on over the delay in apportioning back to counties their school funds. Whether this neglect lies with the auditor, treasurer, state superintendent, or with all, or others, is not known. The Times-Record is making some drastic comments on the refusal of the officers to give the Valley City normal school its fund.

It is found that the United States penitentiary which the government has appropriated \$30,000 to build at Grafton, can not be properly completed for that sum. There have been spent \$3,000 for a site and Senator Hansbrough proposes that the remaining \$27,000 be used to build an insane asylum to take care of the overflow of the Jamestown asylum. There is plenty of room in the Bismarck penitentiary for all criminals that the state will have in charge for years to come and the necessity of another institution of that character is not now apparent. If the penitentiary must be built, according to law, the senator has suggested to the secretary of the interior that a building as large as can be con-

structed with the appropriation be erected at Grafton and the state be called upon to put in the necessary steel cells afterwards.

At present there is no need either for an additional penitentiary or a second insane asylum. The present asylum is not turning away patients for lack of accommodations, and never has. Its greatest need is said to be for a ward for feeble-minded children and that class of patients. By the constitution of the state this latter institution can only be located in connection with the insane hospital at Jamestown.

There is really no necessity at present, with possibly the above exception, for any more public institutions which will entail future expense on the people to maintain. If the government wants to be clever and charitable to the new state of North Dakota let it spend the \$30,000 to help liquidate some of the bills for normal schools, militia encampments, soldiers homes, deaf and dumb institutions that the last legislature called into being to burden a taxpaying community whose property in many portions of the state, must needs be sold for the taxes, if they are paid.

The price of wheat has dropped a little the past week, but the facts that make high prices almost a certainty are being confirmed and better understood each week. The European situation is more clearly showing how dependent the old world will be on America for grain, the coming 12 months, and probably for a longer period.

It is now certain that the large exports of August will be duplicated in September, and that there will be an absence of the feverish excitement that raised the prices in August, which have but slightly fallen since. The great rush of winter wheat to the market is lessening in volume, the farmers have settled their most pressing obligations, and the reading conservative element among them is holding a large part of the crop in accordance with the advice of the farmers' alliance circular, which is only the advice of all students of the laws of supply and demand.

When speculation again takes hold to pull the market the European demand will be such that a range of higher prices will be seen—higher considerably than are now existing. At least such is the prevailing opinion of the Chicago and New York grain men. Good wheat will be worth a great deal more money than at present. Inferior grades will be valuable in proportion. There is plenty of time to market wheat—especially poorer grades—after January 1, next.

PEOPLE are beginning to believe that the republicans in the last congress had their heads full of sense. The public is also grasping the idea that Bill McKinley's bill has gone a long ways towards putting prices of necessities down instead of up. Certain it is the republican predictions about these matters are coming true, while the democrats have lost all their reputation as prophets. A Chicago newspaper of this week contains advertised prices of household goods that show how cheap domestic articles of use and consumption now are. Take a few samples: Standard prints 3c a yard, all linen damask napkins 4c each, all linen table cloths full size \$1.00 each, men's balbriggan hose 3 pairs for 25c, men's all wool suits of cloths \$8.00, dress silks 50c yard, Brussels carpets 55c and all wool ingrain 57c a yard, flannel shirts 88c. It is seen that articles of wearing apparel, and of common domestic use are cheaper than ever, and all are claimed to be clean reliable merchandise. In groceries the same low prices prevail leading off with 25 pounds of granulated sugar for \$1.00.

STRENUOUS efforts are being made in certain quarters of the state, notably at Grand Forks, and presumably by secret agents of elevator lines, to arouse opposition to grading grain at home. The commissioners are obstructed at every step, threatened and ridiculed, instead of encouraged and helped in their efforts to put the law in force. Everybody knows, if it turns out that it is totally impracticable to grade our own wheat, that the old method of shipping will be resorted to at once, just the same, and no losses or delays follow. The farmers are in favor of this grading at home, particularly since most of the yield is frost nipped.

The home opposition was not anticipated—it is of the "et tu Brute" sort—the worst to encounter of all. Even if West Superior agrees to handle our grain at North Dakota grades, it will be singular if the enemies of the wheat grower do not find excuses to oppose the whole plan. Jack Frost is not the bitterest foe to the chronometer.

It is said that the railroad and warehouse commissioners have received a proposition from West Superior, Wis., to handle North Dakota grain at the grades given it in this state. The city and the board of trade of West Superior are enthusiastic over the prospect of getting this business. West Superior has 8,000,000 bushel elevator capacity, and last year handled more wheat than Duluth, but was obliged to take the Minnesota inspection.

North Dakota commissioners are actively at work, and are keeping the grading matter before the public, who cannot discuss it too much. In this latest phase of the attempt to get honest grading for the small farmer as well as the big one, the commissioners have

found a prospect of new competition. The Minneapolis papers are in the dumps over the deal, one of them exclaiming that it would be "all day with us."

It would be a great day for the North Dakota man, who sweats for the wheat.

COL. INGERSOLL, who has spent a winter in the silver districts of Montana, and witnessed what hard work it is for a miner to dig out a dollar's worth of silver, says that as far as he is concerned a silver dollar is as good as a gold dollar. He adds:

"I demand, and I think all honest miners demand, that silver be restored to its old coinage value, either by a resumption of the free coinage law, or else, on deposit of silver bullion, receive the usual certificate at the rate of \$1.29 per ounce for each ounce of pure silver, and the certificate to be legal tender. This is far from inflation as some would have us believe. It is simply a restoration of the white metal to its ancient value, and that is all we ask. The law that caused the reduction of silver, compared with gold, is a dishonest law, and there is no question about its dishonesty."

"It is to our interest to be friendly with our own products. Silver is worth as much today, for monetary purposes as ever it was in the history of the world. It has been adverse legislation that has crippled silver and not the natural law of supply and demand."

"Give us silver—give us honest money."

NEWSPAPERS are reminding their reading readers of the birthday of a very celebrated American—Dr. Holmes, and his 82nd mile post. The fame of being about the most delightful conversationalist in the new world belongs to Dr. Holmes. He has recorded, in the Autoocrat of the Breakfast Table, imaginary or duplicated talks on all sorts of ideas or things of occurrence, that have arisen from the procedure of a very active brain. He gives to the world a famous lot of excellent sayings, wise conclusions, and happy illustrations. He takes apart, inspects, discusses and pries into, questions and resolves upon, the curious machinery of the mind after the fashion of a physician of the body, and is an enthusiast in the occupation. Companionable, cheerful, healthful, good old Dr. Holmes is never old, but young in his novelties, and famous in the varieties of his mental entertainment. His weak spot is a pardonable one—he aspires to be a poet, when he is only a rhymer.

SOMETHING is constantly occurring to draw attention to the foundations upon which repose the people's superstitions. Frequently it is the revision of some creed, and the vanishing and labelling of it afterwards. Just now it is the Holy Coat of Treves, which for centuries has been held to work miraculous cures, because it is alleged to have once been worn by Jesus Christ. Its medical reputation has, however, finally become as badly damaged as the belief that kings' could cure the Evil by a laying on of hands, or that other difficult surgical operations could be accomplished by aid of the faith that used to make men whole.

People stumbling across these curious old beliefs now days, are reminded of the wonderful but fearful hobgoblin days of childhood.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Bismarck Tribune seriously objects to the state enforcement league on the ground that good citizens from other localities will hesitate to come into a state where law and order are so poorly maintained that state enforcement leagues are necessary.

The writer seems to think that vigilantes would sound equally as reassuring and serve the purpose fully as well.

It also looks a little singular in the face of the letter of Governor Burke declaring the administration's intention of enforcing the laws, that an enforcement league should advertise the necessity of its existence to the world. Something is awry. Either the good members of the league, believe that prohibition is not prohibiting, or they have small faith in the declarations of officials that it is.

HON. C. A. POLLOCK of Fargo, has been made the recipient of a gold time-piece and chain, by friends of temperance and by appreciative neighbors. The presentation speech said the gift was a tribute to the efforts of the gentleman in enforcing the prohibitory law.

Such marks of esteem are forever pleasant events to those concerned—they leave no after aches—they cheer but not inebriate. Whether laws are enforced or evaded, or whether there are no laws at all, such events are gratifying and appeal to all the instincts of friendship, charity for human error, and good will.

Even if a local paper does mysteriously say, the same evening—"It prohibits in Fargo—almost," Mr. Pollock is entitled to the chronometer.

The third party prohibitionists who met in convention with Samuel Dickie last week, are catching a trouncing from the republican politicians and newspapers all over the state. The Alert has not been in favor of prohibition, and is not now, but is in favor of fair play.

It is singular that some of our republican friends with a prohibition white wash, as the North Dakota Independent describes them, who are now denouncing the third party prohibitionists for attempting to pull out of the republican party, had not a word of protest to utter last winter when certain republican members of the legislature voted for re-submission and to repeal the penalty clause of the prohibition law. Consistency is a jewel.

PENNSYLVANIA protection democrats attended McKinley's opening of the Ohio campaign, and shouted as loud as the best republican present for the principle that makes the United States the most thriving nation on earth. As a matter of fact, the prohibition speaker is not far wrong when he says the tariff issue does not divide the great parties in any really important degree. The only division in that respect is in the speeches of the candidates and in the press.

KANSAS republicans are going to have a genuine republican round up. A republican league has been organized, opposing the people's party, the sub-treasury plan and favoring free coinage. United States Senator Plumb has addressed a meeting of these republicans. It is significant that no reference was made to prohibition. It may be that this kind of republicanism will not wash, but it seems to be getting very prevalent in Kansas all the same.

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JIM HILL'S ukase on North Dakota grading her own wheat is as follows:

"We shall not stop our cars for inspection as provided by the law of the state. You might as well inspect telegraph poles, as wheat, for all the good it will do. As to selling wheat, everybody ought to do it as soon as possible."

The North Dakota farmer will please take notice of the above and be governed accordingly.

ONE late North Dakota brewery is being changed into a flour mill, and a South Dakota brewery is advertising for barley.

It would be better, of course, if every brewery in the two states were operated as flour mills to grind North Dakota hard wheat, but why is not the South Dakota brewery being thus transformed, instead of making preparations to make lager beer? Can it be any little hitch in the prohibition law?

THE Minneapolis Journal, which advocates license in Minnesota, has always professed a strong affection for the prohibitionists of North Dakota. Since the result of the Jamestown prohibition convention the Journal declares Hon. Samuel Dickie to be a chump, a disorganized, and that he has no business to come out to North Dakota in the interests of the temperance cause. It was not always thus.

HON. JUDSON LAMOUR will eschew the snare of state politics for the present, and bask in the rejuvenating vineyards of southern California during the winter. In his absence the weal or woe of the republican executive committee machinery is entrusted to Hon. George Goodwin, of the anti-prohibition party. It was not always thus.

IT is a happy and symmetrical combination wherein the Minneapolis Morning Tribune claims to uphold the producers side in the marketing of crops, and the Minneapolis Evening Tribune champions with all its might and main the mills and elevators. Between the two there is no residuum left on the platter.

THE Chicago News is about as well posted on the real condition of North Dakota before and after taking a dose of Jack Frost, as it is on the status of the inhabitants of the isles of the blest. The News fears a famine in North Dakota on account of the late frost.

THE newspaper that upholds the justice of the farmer's cause, at once comes under the ban of the Minneapolis millers' displeasure, and is called a mercenary sheet, and a tool of demagogues, or worse.

IN LaMoure county last year there were born 19 more girls than boys. Nature seems adapting herself to the exigencies of the occasion—to the western necessities of the hour.

A CONCERNUS of state newspaper opinion shows that smudges protected a great deal of wheat, and that with the experience of the past, their utility will be generally recognized.

"PRESIDENT HILL has set his foot down on it" is the way Minneapolis papers describe the magnate's opposition to North Dakota grading the wheat she raises.

EDITOR HOGUE's paper, the Carrington Independent, was two years old this week, and grows apace in popularity and newspaper-like methods.

IF prohibition does not do its fatal work in North Dakota, it is not because the law is not armed cap-a-pie, like the Ghost in Hamlet.

NO. 1 hard wheat will be worth \$1 a bushel. Jack Frost has decreed it, if nothing else has.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

## DISSOLUTION SALE.

Owing to the retirement of Mr. F. T. Montgomery from our firm to engage in the furniture business we are compelled to take an inventory; before doing so we must reduce our stock, and in order to do so in a short space of time we will make SWEEPING REDUCTIONS in every department.

This is a grand opportunity to buy your fall and winter goods early in the season, at prices guaranteed to be at least 25 per cent below any competition.

Don't fail to attend this sale as profit cuts no figure with us as we need the cash and must have it.

Connecting links in the Chain of Confidence between us and you are:

FAIRNESS.	QUANTITY.
QUALITY.	SERVICE.
CHEAPNESS.	VARIETY.

Our new fall stock is now complete and you have the choice of the largest and best selected stock ever brought to this place.

SHAW & CO.,

Universal Providers,  
LEADERS IN LOW PRICES FOR RELIABLE GOODS,