[illegible] if the grounds suit them they stay there several days, then they all move off in the same manner as before and seek new pastures, green. Year in and out their life is pretty much the same, only in winter, they do not roam so much. They feed on the ridges, and when the snow is not deep, in the ravines. The snow being pretty deep they scratch it off with the nose, thereby differing from the round hoof animals that clear off the snow by pawing. They differ from their domestic relations, in the time of the increase of the young. The domestic animals calving at any and all times of the year while the buffalo calve, all of them in one month somewhere in in the latter part of April.

The buffalo in the season were troubled with mosquitoes, as were all other animals, except the Indian, and round hollows are found as if dug out, made by buffalo, and called buffalo wallows, and on the edges of a stream where the growth was willows, you could find them twisted flat to the ground by the animals in their mad endeavors to get rid of the pests.

The paths (for they are nothing more than paths) made by the buffalo while on the march, are yet to be seen all over the prairies where the land has not been cultivated, as they always went in single file, and for centuries have traveled in the same tracks, cutting, according to the nature of the ground gone over, from two inches to two feet deep. The small streams running through the prairies are generally in deep valleys, and are approached by deep cuts called coolies, and in these cuts, the trail is always deeply cut to the level of the valley. The streams are all crossed in one place, the animals going up another coolie to the level plain.

The hunters having finished feasting, fiddling and dancing brought in their pemmican and dried meat and trade commenced. The prices at that time were five cents for pemmican and four cents for dried meat, they taking merchandise for the present wants, leaving enough to buy their sugar, tea and ammunition for the fall hunt. Then fix their carts for the fall hunt Some then made hay for wintering their horned stock, the ponies being turned out in some good spot of prairie and timber to scratch their own living from the snow and were not looked for until next spring. In March if there was a crust on the snow, they then went to see them, and if any of them had worn their hoofs at the toes so they couldn't dig a living, they nailed a piece of hoop iron on the toe, and let them run until the spring hunt before bringing them in. The horses in good health never lay down to sleep or rest in the winter as when they do they melt a hole in the snow from which they can't get out, and freeze or starve. Before leaving for the fall hunt, they dig their potatoes and secure their garden stuff, and then they are ready for the hunt, for fresh meat, fall pemmican and fall dried meat. The fall provisions do not keep well on account of the meat not drying well enough for keeping. Our hunters having their carts and harnesses all repaired, their oxen and horses at hand to harness at any time, only their wapoo, grub, ammition, and all things necessary for the fall hunt, fall pemmican, dried meat, and fresh meat for winter use, buffalo tongues and fall buffalo robes. The hunters will consist of about the same number that made the summer hunt, taking the same road, and under the same regulations, and sometime in August off they start, and at the end of six weeks they turn for home, all loaded with pemican, dried meat, tongues and all good cowskins, to be dressed and made into leather for moccasins etc. On their arrival home, there was the same manner of rejoicing, feasting, visiting, dancing etc. Some of those accompanying this party took their winter supplies with them and go on to where they intend to winter. Some to Devils Lake, others Turtle mountain, to the end of the woods on Mouse river, or wherever they think they can take the most robes and furs. If animals are numerous and plenty, they pass a gay and happy winter eating, fiddling and dancing most of the time. But occasionally where they are wintering, game is scarce. Then they have to scratch for a meal. If near a river or lake they cut holes in the ice, and barely live on what fish they take, and they even boil down the old bones for the soup there is in them. These parties having gone to their winter quarters, the others return to their different homes to pass a long winter, and take life as easy as they can.

I passed part of the winter of 1861-2 at Turtle mountain and at the end of the woods on Mouse river. You have asked me a query at times about the number of buffalo, that I supposed roamed over our plains, in those days. On my trip out from Pembina to those plains we were one day passing the herd from Tongue river, a branch of the Pembina, to the Turtle mountains, and in that distance we were never farther from buffalo than fifty yards, and sometimes they were almost on us, the animals all going northwest to the Saskatchawan. Had the dogs broken away from the drivers, Charles would not now have been writing this sketch, as the dogs were crazy for the chase. I was wrapped in my bedding, robes and blankets and the drivers could not have caught

Hon. Joe Rolette, an early Indian trader.

the dogs. From the south side of Turtle mountains to the end of the woods on Mouse river was another prairie to cross taking us a day and a half to make it. There again we were among the animals, as numerous as they were on the east side of the mountain, and all on the move northwest. I camped with the halfbreeds on the mountain, and looking down on the plains, there was nothing but one black mass of buffalo to be seen, only here and there a small patch of prairie exposed. All the halfbreeds there had built log cabins, the roofs covered with mud, the cracks chinked with yellow clay. I spent two weeks at the Mouse with J. B. LaRoque, called by the Indians and halfbreeds "Matchaquicrome," "The Little Bad Boy" a misnomer of the most villainous kind as he was one of the best men of the Metis, and I always found him to be a gentleman, and one of nature's noblemen.

While there it was one constant round of visiting, feasting, fiddling and dancing, and I was loth to leave those freehearted, fun loving and merry making people, the nomads of the north west. If there ever had been any sing in me, I could have sung for my morning's praise. "A life, a life in the woods, a life among the hunters is the life for me." I bade my friends farewell. They tied me in my carriole and I started back for Pembina with the same two boys who drove me out. They were boys in age, but men as guides and driver, and they would not let me lift a hand to anything like work. As to walking, the snow was about four feet deep. I had no snow shoes and could not then have used them. The first night we camped on Willow river without a fire, cut a mess of frozen pemmican scraped the snow off the ground, spread our bed in the hole. I laid down in the middle, a boy on each side of me, and if you ever heard of the "bug in the rug," I was that same bug. Warm? well I should say so. But when it came to getting up in the morning, hoo! hoo! wasn't it cold. I learned after I got home that it was 49 below zero that morning. I was then wrapped up comfortably in my carriole, and never looked out until 3 p. m. when I found myself at the door of a halfbreed friend's encampment. We arrived at St Joseph that evening and I was happy to find myself so near home where I hoped to find letters and newspapers to post me up on what was being done in civilization.

About the 25th of Nov, hunters who intend to go into winter quarters, where they think they can pass the most profitable time, were preparing for a start. Some of them went out as hunters, and others who get their outfit from us as traders get their supplies from us for the winter amunition, tea sugar and all supplies for family for winters use and owed the pay. If the winter was good we got our full pay. If bad, or returns not good, we had to carry some of them over for another and better season. When an Indian fails to pay in full, he considers his debt as cancelled and in our after trading with him, we never reminded him of it, but worked it in in some shape afterwards, so as to get nearly even.

As far as my experience goes, I have never known an Indian [illegible] promise to an Indian [illegible] all is, not the Indian who makes his promise in getting his outfit, does it with a reservation, and that reservation he stands by and forgets his promise. When you see statements as to rascally traders cheating poor Lo, please remember the other side deserves a hearing. In giving in Indian his supplies whatever the amount may be, he has his shot or sticks, and for every article he receives he asks its value, and counts out the the requisite number of shot or sticks, puts them in his pouch and leisurely counts them at home and sees whether he is cheated or not. And if it is right he says nothing about it. If he finds a mistake against himself he comes back and has it corrected. The returns brought in the spring pay for every thing ever he may be short, which is most always the case, the balance due from him is cancelled. With the halfbreed it is different. If he is behind we hired him often for the trip to St. Paul, or he made carts for us, and in some way or another, he generally managed to pay us.

Yours Truly
CHAS. CAVILEER,
W. H. MOORHEAD.

Jurors' List.

The following persons were drawn to serve as petit jurors at the January term 1896:

Rod'k. McKenzie,	N. A. Trudel,
D. McKenzie,	Henry Williams,
Howard E. Best,	Wm. Malze,
Geo. Bearisto,	Ed. Harvey,
A. C. Russell,	A. O. Anderson,
Wm. James,	S. H. Richardson,
Paul J. Johnson,	Jas. Mitchel,
John Morden,	Patrick O'Toole,
A. J. Lindsay,	Jas. Benson,
Byron Lee,	J. E. Johnston,
K. Adams,	R. J. Hill,
Henry White,	Thorlack Finson,
Jas. McAdams,	Jas. Meagher,
Thos. Hodgson,	Robt. Thexton,
Euclid Reopelle,	Hannas Johnson,
John Staples,	Geo. Lynn,
Geo. Brown,	Thos. Halldorson,
Wm. Delhay,	T. F. Newans.

FRANCIS A HART,
Clerk of Court.

Railroad Time Table.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

GOING SOUTH		GOING NORTH
2:15 p m	Winnipeg	8 15 p m
1:45 p m	Morris	1:45 p m
2:45 p m	Pembina	12:20 p m
3:15 p m	Joliette	11:53 a m
3:37 p m	Rosewood	11:31 a m
3:47 p m	Pittsburgh	11:22 a m
3:57 p m	Drayton	11:09 a m
4:34 p m	Grafton	10:33 a m
6:30 p m	Grand Forks	8:35 a m
9:10 p m	Winnipeg Junction	4:55 a m

G. A. R.
WORDEN POST NO. 88.
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday of each month.
I. G. SONDERMAN, Adjutant. NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, Post Commander

A. F. and A. M.
PEMBINA LODGE NO. 10.
Regular meetings in the evenings of first and third Friday of every month.
F. C. WARNER, Secretary. ROB'T MORRISON, W. M.

PEMBINA LODGE NO. 110, A. O. U. W.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month.
W. E. COATS, Recorder. W. J. KNEESHAW, M. W.

Pembina Camp, M. W. A. No. 327 7
Meet every Second and Fourth Monday. Visiting neighbors cordially invited.
W. C. SHORT, Clerk. W. R. BRIDE, V. C

LEGAL.

W. J. KNEESHAW,
Lawyers. Will practice in Courts of Dakota Minnesota, and before United States Land office Money to Loan and Collections made.
PEMBINA, - DAKOTA.

S. C. YOUNG, J. C. MONNET
YOUNG & MONNET.
ATTORNEYS AT-LAW.
BATHGATE, - N. D.

E. S. ARMSTRONG,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW
AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Inquire of D. E. Morden, Court House.
PEMBIN, - - - N. DAK.

PHYSICIANS.

THOS. S. HARRIS, M. D
Physician and Surgeon. Found at all hours when not professionally engaged engaged, at his office, on Stutsman street at day time and at his residence on Cavileer street at night.
PEMBINA, DAKOTA.

H. J. JAMES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence over First National Bank.
BATHGATE, - - NORTH DAKOTA

ROWELL'S NEWSPAPER Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) Chicago keeps this paper on file and will receive advertisements for it at our lowest rates.
ADVERTISERS.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, County of Pembina, ss.
In District Court, Seventh Judicial District.
George Towle Plaintiff, vs. Robert McKinley, John B. Hirst, G. W. Nutting, Charles Oakley, Isaiah Flack and the First National Bank of Pembina Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a special execution issued upon a judgment and decree in mortgage foreclosure in the above entitled action, in which, Geo. Towle is plaintiff, and Robt. McKinley and others are defendants, I, the sheriff of the county of Pembina, State of North Dakota, have levied upon and will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, the premises herein after described, to-wit: The northwest quarter and lot three of section thirty-five, township one hundred and sixty-two north of range fifty-one west, (35-162-51) in Pembina county, North Dakota, to make the amount due upon said execution, to-wit; the sum of three hundred forty-two dollars and fifty-six cents ($342.56.) together with interest and costs; that said sale be held and made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Pembina, County and State of North Dakota on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1895, at two o'clock p. m. of said day.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1895.

GEO H. McCANE,
Sheriff of Pembina County, N. D.
COCHRANE & FERTRAM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. 1-21

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, containing power of sale, duly executed and delivered by Patrick Devany and Katie Devany his wife, mortgagors to Fargo Loan Agency, mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of November 1894 and duly recorded in office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Pembina, State of North Dakota, on the 21st day of February 1895 at o'clock p. m. in book 15 of mortgages, page 448, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of sixty dollars and sixty-four cents ($60.64) and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the west half (w ½ w ½) of section nineteen (19) township one hundred and sixty-one, (161) range fifty-one (51) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in the county of Pembina, State of North Dakota, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, the attorney fee and the costs and disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Pembina county, or his deputy, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Pembina, in said county of Pembina and State of North Dakota on Saturday the 28th day of January 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 28th, 1895.

FARGO LOAN AGENCY, Mortgagee.
JOHN E. FARRAND, Attorney, Fargo, N. D. 2-7

Probate Notice.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, County of Pembina, ss. County Court.

Notice of application for letters testamentary in the matter of the estate of Thordur [illegible] deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Kristjan [illegible] has filed with the judge of this court a [illegible] praying for letters testamentary of the last will and Testament of Thordur [illegible] and that Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. at [illegible] of a regular term of the [illegible] of the County Court, in the city of Pembina, county of Pembina, State of North Dakota, [illegible] petition, when and where any person interested may appear [illegible] why the said petition should not be granted.

Dated December 28th 1895.

E. J. Lovdal, Attorney. [illegible]

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