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last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. * There is nothing so good for the youthful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."-R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in

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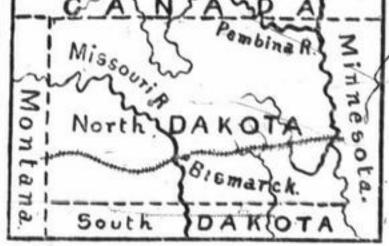
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FOUR MORE STARS.

THE AMERICAN UNION WILL SOON CONSIST OF FORTY-TWO STATES.

South Dakota - North Dakota, Which Should Be Pembina - Montana - Washington, Which Might Better, Perhaps, Be Named Tacoma.

When the Fifty-first congress meets in regular!session it will consist of eighty-four senators and at least \$29 members of the house of representatives. If, however, the people of South Dakota assert their right to representation according to their numbers, there may be two more representatives, and there certainly will be four or five more after the reapportionment based upon the centus of 1800; for no section of the great republic has ever increased in population so rapidly as



NORTH DAKOTA. Dakota. California, in the first four years after the discovery of gold, excited the wonder of the world by her rapid development. and her total population eleven years later (1850) was but 359,994, while Dakota has jumped from 100,000 to 700,000 in ten years.

The astonishing growth of this northwestern ternitory was due to the conjunction of three causes: the enterprise of the managers of her newly constructed railroads. the discovery that her high plains were extremely fertile, after a little cultivation had "worked out the alkali," and the development of her capacity to produce the now celebrated white wheat. Incidentally, the gold in the Black Hills, the extinction of the Indian title to large tracts of her territory and the overflow of "Canadian Liberals" into her northeastern counties swelled the tide. In 1870 the ceysus enumerators credited all Dakota with less than 14,000 white people-far below that of the smallest state and exceeding only the territories of Wyoming and Arizona; in 1885 her population exceeds that of either of tenstates, if not twelve, and is far beyond that of any ether territory, while in the production of wheat she stands at the head of the list, This is the whole territory of 449,100 square nules, which is to be divided into two states on the line of the "seventh standard parallel," which is near the forty-sixth parallel of lati-

Deducting the lower point between the Missouri and the Stoux rivers, the present Dakota is a vast square reaching from the forty-third to the forty-math parallels, In one stare it would be much the same as if Penasylvania should extend from the southern line of Virginia to Lake Ontario, and from the Hadson and Atlantic to Chic. Only Terms and California are larer. Such mights con nonweaths as N. w York and Good, and dwarfs in comparison. Through this vast area ran three great "divider," The Missouri from north vest to comban t traverses it for nearly Low mile; we tof that stream the cluntry rises steadly towards the Rocky mountains, but before randing them the traveler crosses extensive barr a tracts known as the manvalues terres, or "ball lands," Whether they are invelaimably barren is a much disputed question, but as the "Great American Desgrt" in other parts of the Missouri valley has steadily receded before the cultivator, there is reason to believe that the "bad lands" of Dakota will be redeemed whenever the presure of population makes it worth while.

Nearly two-third; of the whole territory lies cast of the Misseari, and save a coteau here and there in the north, or a rocky ridge like Turtle mountain, the whole area is very fertile-100,000 square miles of the best soil in the world. In the bread valleys of the Sioux, the James and the Red river the black sail is from three to tea feet deep, and beneath . lie, a porous sub-soil entremely favorable to regol drying out inthesorie; while retaining the care through the even had drought



The rapid settlement of his section, especial! the northern part of the is a veritable re-Lance. The movement was like one of 1 soc vast rangeations we read of in ancient history, when whole nations and races, driven by encmies or impelled by some common impulse, swept over a new region and changed all the subsequent history of the world. A single railroad line brought in 85,000 immigrants in character. In many cases whole townships, thirty-its sections or 114 "claims," were taken in a day by a single squad of settlers and in advance of the government survey. When that was completed they followed the line of stakes to the nearest land office and perfected their titles according to law. Contemporary with this movement from the eastern states was a movement of Scandinavians, including Icelanders and "Canadian Liberals" of British. Scotch and Irish origin, which filled all the valley of Red river. In the counties of Walsh and Pembina one may ride over the thirty-five miles from the river to the so called "mountain" (a mere ridge), and not find a single quarter section without a substantial dwelling. In this marvelously fertile valley or plain of 2,000 square miles or 8,000 congressional farms, it is hard to find a single acre that will not readily produce from twenty to forty bushels of the finest wheat or a corresponding amount of rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes or turnips.

On the eastern border of Dakota is a lovely little valley; at the south end is Big Stone lake, dashing into the Minnesota river; at the north and Lake Traverse, the head of Red river. In the valley the eye perceives no divide, yet the water on one side goes out to Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's bay, that en the other to the Gulf of Mexico. Similarly, across the territory to the northwest, no divide is visible to the eye, yet the streams on one side flow down to the Micsouri, and those on the north side seek the Red river. Their interlock is most curious. Thus the James and the Cheyenne flow parallel and but a few miles apart, through a hundred turns from near intitude 48 degs, down to the center of the territory; then the latter suddenly turns on Itself and goes back to join the Red, while, the James flows on 500 miles to join the Missouri near Yankton. The strange beauty of their prairies, the poetic traditions left by the Dakota or Sioux Indians, and still more the

reputation of their wheat in the markets of

the world, have created in the people a pride ta their beel name which makes them insist bu retaining it for both divisons. The northern might appropriately be called Pembina. or even Huron.

On any map of the United States of 1849-50 the observer will see that all the region north of the northern line of Kansas was in one great district-soon after called Nebraska from the Missouri to the summit of the Rocky mountains-and that all west of the summit was in the two territories of Oregon and California. A little later Dakota extended from its present eastern boundary to the mountain summit. Then the western half was cut off, and with eastern Oregon was riade into Idaho, and after the gold discoveries in the north a vast district of Liaho was erected into Montana. As late as 1868 the present terxitory of Wyoming was a section of Dakota. Montana has a wonderful variety of climate and natural productions. On the en plains the mercury has often sunk to [70] Less below newl; in the same latitude west of the mountains cattle graze and fatten all

Water in Bitter Rost valley Latitude has but a triding effect in producing these changes; elevation is far more important, and with it the trend of the mountuns and direction of the revailing winds Through the low passes of the mountains in British America comes the great "Chinook -wind,"; reducing effects which reverse all the graligary rules; away up on the hillsides and in the far north the spring air is as mild as in the Ohio valley; eastward and southward, as that warm current less its force, the cold increases; the grass is springing up in western Montana while snew covers the ground 200 miles further south, to Date to and the ice in the Missouri est a "breaks up" 600 mil. als ve Dismarck by the it does there, and sopil suprile so fremend all vistes which the back masonry in radiosal bridges cannot withstard. Hence the first scalers cane up the torigor do valle; strong strength and Calito but and established incertant places, while all the mid Fe and be form Section was stal diminated by the fier of savages in

Aarra Of the 155,680 sommer than of Montana, about one hair may be class I as mountainer, the valleys are of extraordinary forility, and the plains are marly all of some value for grazing. There is a very small area of "ball lands," and, the valleys west of the summit compare fact cally with those of Oregon and Northern C. I is rula in mildness. and adaptability to the in it - and prains of taddle latitudes. When Lewis and Clarke reached the how lof the Missouri they mained the three streams which form it for the problem and his two principal subordinates. e de la contra de la Madissa. Sixty year persed before there were settlers caoughterrally a local government necessary; then the discovery of rich gold names and the Usingstion in Missourians to the civil war pestheed a sadden and ration popular im-



MONTANA

micration. It was jocularly said that "the left wing of Price's army" colonized the cuatry; and it is gravely estimated that 1 5000 men, broken in fortue by the guerrillal war of the west, sought a reluge in Montana. From 1870 to 1880 the population increased 90 per cent., and is now ample for one member of congress. It is estimated that there is land of the first quality sufficient for 100,000 farms-enough to employ half a million people, besides second class and grazing lands. A volume would be filled in describing the mineral deposits of the territory-gold, silver, copper, lead and a dozen others. Its mineral wealth is barely scratched as yet. With improved facilities for laps rting machinery and transporting ore. Montana will certainly take high rank as a mining state.

Washington territory (which, perhaps, should be called Taconia or some locally sig nileant name for the sake of distinction) has a still milder chanate than Montana, though the high lands of the eastern and north-astera sections are swept in winter by terribly old winds. It is a currous that that alonthe whole line of the dividing range of the Rocky mountains the climate at the scanelevation is from 10 dogs, to 20 dogs, warmer on the western than on the castern side. Even in the Serra Nevada on willfiel cumenso and widnifts on the Truckes while the grass is growing rank and fuxuriant at the same Livel on the California side. This mild air and the moisture drafted in cross the Pacific have made those massive forcets which have long been the wonder and will long by the wealth of Oregon and Washington. Old time travelers tell of passing for sixty miles together through an unbroken ferest where the sun's rays only received the ground in limited spots for a few hours in the middle

In the lower valleys of the west the climate is surprisingly mild and neast. Flowers bloom every month in the year except December and January, and the rainfall excepts 100 inches annually. In the Oho valley fifty inches is a fair average. In the farming sections, near the coast, apples and other hard fruits may often be seen piled in the open air awaiting shipment till December, and ice an inch thick is so rare as to be noted in the local histories as a curiosity. Yet the 69,180 square miles of Washington contained in 1860 but 11.574 people; civilized Indians, Chinese and foreign miners included. In 180 they had increased to 75,116, and then the new railroads and other improved facilities created semething like a boom. Washington is probably destined to a long and steady, though not very rapid, growth.

Of the other territories Idaho need wait but a few years, as its people are "white," as



WASHINGTON,

the slang of the border has it and even Wyoning may hope to have senators in the congress of 1901, as she already has 30,000 people, or nearly one to three square miles! As to Utah, the mention of it as a state provokes only a smile or a frown, though it has twice as many people as Washington. It will be a long time before the free states of America will consent to "fellowship" a state that is ruled by a church. The abolition of polygamy wantil ramove but one objection and not the biggest one; a despotie theorracy cannot be allowed two votes in the United States senate.

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to R. S. O., Chapter 110, Section 36, all creditors having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Carrett, late of sharbot Lake, Township of Qeo, County of Frontenac, who died on or about the 25th day of November 1888, are on or before the 16th day of February, 1889, to send by post prepaid, to the undersigned, their christian and surn-mes, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the security.

If any, held by them, and that on and after the said 16th day of February, 1889, J. H. Cannon and George Briggs the executors, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Elizabeth Garrett among the parties entitled thereto, megard being had only to the claims of which they have then notice as above stated. And me executors shall not be liable for the pro-ceds of the said estate to any person or credi-ters of whose claim they have not received notice at time of such distribution.

H. M. MOWAT. Brock Street, Kingston, Solici or for the Executors. Kingston, January 10th, 1889



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