



SIXTEENTH YEAR

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA. FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS.

General.

MARIA MITCHELL, the noted astronomer, died Friday morning at Lyne, Mass. CORLOTTA PATTI, the well-known singer, and a sister of Adeline Patti, died in Paris Friday.

GEO. W. HOWLAND, treasurer of the town of Arthur, Minn., has been arrested for embezzling \$1,760.

HON. EDMUND RICE, a leading St. Paul citizen and ex-congressman, lies in a very critical condition in Duluth.

COLONEL McCLOSKEY, proprietor of the Ryan hotel, St. Paul, died last night of organic heart trouble, aged 60.

A FEARFUL wind and rain storm struck Dubuque Tuesday. Two boys named Corbett and Bennett were killed by lightning.

WM. H. LYON, aged 78 years, the oldest iron manufacturer in the country and one of Pittsburgh's most prominent business men, died suddenly of apoplexy.

The Missouri legislature struck a new line of action—that of reform—and a bill has been passed prohibiting music, cards, dice, billiard tables, bowling alleys or boxing gloves in saloons. Governor Francis has affixed his signature and now there is great consternation among liquor dealers. The bill goes into effect on the first of July. Provision is made for its enforcement by placing a penalty of forfeiture of license and closing up of the place for any violation proven.

The Rochester Herald says: The official arrangement of the forty-two stars of the union on naval flags after July 4, as ordered by the bureau of navigation, is as follows:

Women have been working on the new flags necessary to equip the 225 vessels belonging to the government for two months past, and the appropriation has been used up. No more labor can be done until next year's appropriation becomes available after June 30.

THERE was much confusion in the Ohio state convention Wednesday. There were 827 delegates. The first ballot resulted as follows: Foraker 207; Kennedy 172; Dawes 96; Morey 47; Jones 96; O'Neill 69; Lamson 69; Vance 45; Nell 25; Bushnell 10. The effort to take a second ballot and a second ballot was ordered. Kennedy gained somewhat, as did also Foraker, whose gain was probably less than thirty over the first ballot. Changes in the second ballot were then begun, and the machinery of the convention was so arranged that the secretary only recognized the counties which wished to be counted to Foraker. The delegations which decided moved in the direction of the stage and nothing could be heard for the noise. Several delegations handed up their vote on paper. Attempts were made to make various motions and during mixed cries of "yes" and "no" and much confusion, the chairman announced Foraker as the nominee of the convention, having received about 600 votes.

Territorial.

COL. PLUMMER orates at Mayville on the Fourth.

BISHOP WALKER was received with distinguished honors in Iowa.

THE South Dakota state convention has been called for the 26th of August and the apportionment gives 448 members.

GOVERNOR MELLETT has issued his proclamation giving the names of the delegates to the constitutional convention for North and South Dakota. There were 37,710 votes for 3,418 against the Sioux Falls constitution.

THE selection of 100,000 acres of Northern Pacific lands in North Dakota, by Mr. E. V. Smalley of St. Paul, for the Minnesota and Dakota Land & Investment company, will be completed in a few days, and an office with Mr. B. S. Russell in charge, opened in Jamestown.

FARGO REPUBLICAN: The idea is beginning to permeate the atmosphere of North Dakota that it is better to send senators from the new state who will be able to do something immediately, rather than a delegation of "Freshmen" who will have outlived their terms of office before they enter the "Sophomore" years. Send down the "Seniors."

It is learned that the contract for building the Leeds extension of the Jamestown & Northern has been let to Edward McCormack of St. Paul. His bid includes the grading, ironing, buildings, bridges and culverts, and everything complete. Contractor will turn the road-bed over to company to operate. Chief Engineer Tilden is now on the line, and work can be expected to begin at once.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Passenger Train Wrecked on the Norfolk & Western Railroad Near Flaxton, Va.

The Catastrophe Was Caused by the Heavy Rains Washing Away the Roadbed.

The Boiler Explodes, Sets Fire to the Train, and Adds to the Horror of the Scene.

The Most Reliable Estimates Place the Loss of Life at Between 25 and 30.

The Sioux Commission Have a Council With the Indians at Lower Brule.

The Arrangements for the Sullivan-Kilrain Fight Have Been Entirely Changed.

But Nothing Can Be Learned, as Only the Most Interested Know the Changes.

A Frightful Wreck.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 2.—A fearful accident by which many lives were lost, and a large number of people injured, on the Norfolk and Western railroad, at 2:30 this morning, one mile above Flaxton's switch and thirty-one miles above the city. The train had been falling almost continuously and at times very heavily for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams greatly beyond their normal state. Several trains had passed over the road during the night and it was thought the line was safe for traffic, notwithstanding the rain, and that no damage need be apprehended. At the place of the accident, however, the water had undermined the road bed and caused a washout about eighty feet long by 800 feet wide. The water at this point was eight to ten feet deep. Into this watery gulf the engine made a frightful leap while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck bottom a rushing of water into the locomotive exploded the boiler. This greatly augmented the catastrophe. The debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by flying fragments, and scattering fire brands, which ignited the wood work of the coaches. The flames spread and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides spreading panic among the already terror-stricken passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers were consumed in the flames, but it is difficult to get accurate information, as the employees of the Norfolk & Western railroad refuse to give any information to the public. It is impossible to state the number of persons killed, but the most reliable estimate places it at 25 to 30. The number of wounded will be far in excess of the number of killed. Thirty of the wounded have been taken to Roanoke, thirteen to Baltimore and thirty to Lynchburg. The adopted daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson of Augusta county, was killed, and Mrs. Thompson herself is known to be very badly hurt. Pat Donovan, engineer, with the fireman, James Bruce, was scalded but escaped the fate of his running mate Rose. There is no telegraph communication where the wreck occurred, and it is hard to get news. A number of physicians went down to do what they could to aid the wounded. The Norfolk & Western people absolutely refused to allow any newspaper men aboard the train, and several who got on despite orders to the contrary were put off. A special dispatch at 12 o'clock from the scene of the wreck by Liberty says six bodies have been recovered. The bodies of E. Donovan, engineer, and Postal Clerk Rose were recognized. The others are not known. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned in the conflagration.

At Lower Brule.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, Dak., July 2.—The Sioux commission arrived here yesterday evening, and soon afterwards Iron Nation, Big Mane and Medicine Bull called. Iron Nation is an old head chief of the Brule Sioux, and was a strong supporter of last year's bill. His authority and influence was much weakened by his followers leaving him and signing the bill. He said that he had been made a chief by the great father years ago, and wanted his authority recognized by the commissioners. All the old chiefs now know that lands in severity means the loss of power and prestige, wherefore conservative and non-progressive men among them oppose the bill. Fortunately these old men are more than equalled by young men of more activity and intelligence, who have sense enough to see that a change in the manner of their lives will be a necessity in the near future. This progressive element the commissioners have tried in every way to gain, and with pronounced success. This agency among others along the Missouri has a court for the trial of Indian offences. It consists of three judges. Big Mane, John Deswait and Eagle Star are the judges here and they are the leaders of their tribe. One feature of the bill is causing some dissatisfaction. The Indians do not think the Santees should participate in the benefits conferred by it. They say they have no right in the Sioux reservation, and therefore should have nothing to say with reference to the sale of their lands. It seems rather singular that a clergyman here, an educated Santee, should be industriously fomenting trouble of this kind, and yet information received from several sources leaves no doubt of the fact. There are about 310 males of the age qualified to vote at the agency, and the prospects are said to be favorable for getting the requisite three-quarters in favor. A council will be held this evening, at which the commissioners will explain the difference between the present and last year's bill. As this was thoroughly discussed last year, less time will be required in bringing the Indians to a decision.

"TOUGH AS LEATHER."

That is the way Sullivan expresses himself to the Cincinnati People.

CINCINNATI, O., July 2.—John L. Sullivan and party arrived by the Bee line this afternoon about 2 o'clock, several hours earlier than the time announced, with the view of avoiding the crowd. There was, however, a goodly assembly of sight-seers whom Sullivan, Muldoon and the others avoided as well as they could while they entered the carriages and drove to the Burnett house, where they went into retirement for a couple of hours. To the reporters, who made anxious inquiries as to his health, Sullivan announced curtly that he was all right. "Fine as a dandelion tough as leather," was the way he expressed it. Later the party went in a quiet, roundabout way to the gymnasium, where Sullivan took some practice.

CAN'T FIGHT IN ALABAMA.

The Governor of Alabama Issues Orders to Stop the Fight.

MOBILE, July 2.—Sheriff Holcomb received the following this morning from the governor of Alabama: BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 2, 1889. Sheriff of Mobile County:—Do not let the prize fight come off in Mobile county. It is a felony. Take such precaution as seem necessary to prevent or punish. Will pay THOMAS, Secretary. (Signed.)

Durango in Ashes.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—A special from Durango says: At 3 this afternoon fire broke out in the southern part of the city and in an incredible short time the flames assisted by a strong wind, spread in every direction, leaping from building to building until at this writing, 4 p. m., half the town is in ashes. Every business house and public building in the city, with the exception of the postoffice and Strator's hotel, is burned to the ground. The wind is still blowing and the fire is entirely beyond control. The telegraph office is threatened and may soon go. What the final result will be cannot at the present time be foretold. The fire department responded nobly but were completely powerless. The origin of the conflagration has not been learned. The fire was extinguished after the total destruction of eight houses and three churches. Part of the residence portion of the town was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, with light insurance. It is supposed to be incendiary in origin.

Special Rates to Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The western and northwestern roads to-day agreed to put into effect July 5, the special commodity rates between Chicago and St. Paul about which there has been so much contention for a week or more. The Burlington & Northern insisted upon the adoption of the rates and its competitors decided that to retain their business they must do likewise. General Manager Egan of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City gave notice that he would apply the same rates to St. Joseph, Mo., July 8th.

He's All Right.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 1.—In an interview at Churchville with a Herald reporter, Sullivan said: "I am in splendid condition, fully as good as when I fought Ryan, but I will not say that I am feeling any better. I have followed Muldoon's course of training closely and my legs, hip and back muscles are hard and firm. My wind, too, is better than ever. I am going into this fight to win, and feel confident of success."

TRIUMPHANT AT LAST.

The Sioux Commission Successful at the Lower Brule Agency.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, Dak., July 3.—In the council this morning Iron Nation arose and stated that he was head chief, and would sign the bill, and his people would follow. Medicine Bull said they were willing to follow Iron Nation, but wanted more explanation. Governor Foster then went carefully over the bill again, and General Crook told the Indians as they were all waiting they had better sign this afternoon. That to-morrow would be the Fourth day of July, and the fact that the Indians at Lower Brule had signed would be telegraphed all over the country, and their friends would be pleased. Several of the chiefs objected to the Santees participating in the benefits, but commissioners talked them out of this. Iron Nation then said to General Crook: "Three Stars, I am going to sign because you tell me this is a good bill; but before I do so I want you to promise to be a good friend to the Indians here. We want to remain on White river, and wish you to tell the great father." Left Hand Thunder endeavored to stem the tide which was setting so strongly in favor of the bill, but his efforts were unavailing. Iron Nation signed first, and was followed in the order of their rank by the other chiefs. The conversion of Iron Nation, Little Pheasant, Dead Band and the other leaders of last year's opposition was a triumph hardly equalled in the record of Indian negotiations, and for which the commissioners deserve great credit. Yesterday afternoon General Crook, at the request of the chief, had a private talk with them, and at this conference the programme that has been successfully carried out to-day was agreed upon. The Indians are signing as rapidly as possible, and the result will be a perfectly unanimous vote in favor of the bill.

Storm in Ohio.

SANDUSKY, O., July 2.—A tremendous storm swept over this section of country yesterday, doing great damage to growing crops.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., July 2.—A violent rain and hail storm in this vicinity Sunday night seriously damaged hundreds of acres of wheat and corn. Hail several inches deep was lying on the ground this morning.

TRAVEL STOPPED.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Travel on the Baltimore & Potomac railroad to Washington this morning was cut off. No train south passed Stoney river from 7:10 to noon. The train was delayed for forty-five minutes. Potomac to Stoney river the country is under water. Construction trains are busy repairing the damage. Railroad people say the trouble is over.

The Currans Acquitted.

WAITACA, Wis., July 3.—The Currans are once more free men. The jury went out at 10:15 this morning and at 2:15, after having been out four hours, returned with a verdict of acquittal. This was somewhat surprising, in view of the judge's charge which was to the effect that threats accompanied by acts of violence do not constitute sufficient ground on which to base a plea of self-defense. When the verdict was announced, the crowd in the court room clapped their hands and uttered wild cheers. Friends of John and Henry Currans, defendants, and the many who undoubtedly slew Lawyer Hazeltine, pressed forward and grasped their hands. The Currans received the congratulations with the same coolness that they have manifested throughout the other proceedings of the trial.

Another Water Spout.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 2.—A water spout broke over this city at about 10 o'clock to-night, doing great damage, the rain coming down in torrents, overflowing the streets and bursting sewers. Reports from the south fork are that the great viaduct is in danger and no trains from the west have come in since 6 o'clock. The Juniata is rising beyond bounds at Tyrone. Kittanning Point reservoir, this city's water supply, is expected to break, as the water is pouring over its banks like a small Niagara. Should it go, the city's loss will be \$100,000. The damage by the water spout is widespread.

Record of the Wreck.

ROANOKE, Va., July 3.—The debris at the wreck on the Norfolk & Western railroad has been removed, and a number of charred bodies have been found. The names of seventeen persons who were killed have been ascertained. There were about thirty people who escaped with slight injuries, and ten who are seriously injured. The list of the dead will be increased as the friends of the missing people come forward in search of them. There is no way at present to ascertain the exact number of the dead, owing to the fact that the train was destroyed by fire.

Death of A. C. Forbes.

MARSHALL, Minn., July 2.—Hon. A. C. Forbes, state representative and member of the government staff, died this morning at his home in this city. He was one of the leaders of the recent legislature and a prominent attorney. He leaves a widow and two children.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Captain Arthur MacArthur, Jr., thirteenth infantry, has been appointed assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major, to succeed to the vacancy caused by the appointment of General Kelton to be adjutant-general.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Of Montana, Washington Territory and South Dakota Meet and Temporarily Organize.

Washington Territory Sends Greeting to the Members of the Other Conventions.

Spokane Falls Will Make a Pull for the Capital of the New State of Washington.

Spokane, the Montana Wonder, Defeated in Chicago by Proctor Knott.

Washington's Convention.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 4.—[Special.]—The constitutional convention was opened by Territorial Secretary White at the capitol at 4 p. m. Telegrams of greeting from President Fancher of the Bismarck convention and President Edgerton of the Sioux Falls convention were received and responded to. James F. Moore of Spokane Falls was elected temporary chairman of the convention on Judge Hoyt's motion. This favors Hoyt's election as president to-morrow. If Hoyt gets elected it may mean the state capital for eastern Washington. It is believed that the provisions of the California convention will be generally adopted. Major B. B. Gascock of Sprague, who is a delegate, was also in the California constitutional convention. Eldridge of Whatcomb, woman suffrage candidate for president, and Judge Francis Prentice of this city, were in the Walla Walla constitutional convention of 1873. Judge John P. Hoyt of Seattle, the probable president of the convention, was speaker of the Michigan legislature, governor of Arizona, and was also appointed governor of Idaho previous to going on the Washington bench.

Washington's Greeting to Dakota.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 4.—[Special.]—To-night President pro tem Moore of the convention wired the following responses to the telegrams from the two Dakotas:

F. B. Fancher, President North Dakota Constitutional Convention, Bismarck, Dakota.—The constitutional convention of Washington appreciates your patriotic greeting. We shall endeavor that of the four new stars emblazoned on our national flag, the one bearing the honored name of Washington shall not be less brilliant by reason of our labors. May the garden land of Dakota fulfill all the bright expectations of their friends and wear the chaplet of citizenship with distinction and honor.

President Pro tem.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 4. A. J. Edgerton, President Constitutional Convention, Sioux Falls, Dakota.—The Washington constitutional convention reverently greets the South Dakota convention. The time is auspicious. The empire state of the Pacific northwest will join her sister in every onward development.

South Dakota's Convention.

SIoux FALLS, July 4.—At noon to-day, the music of half a dozen bands, and the hearty acclaim of thousands of Dakotans, the seventy-five delegates to the constitutional convention marched to Germania hall, which had been handsomely fitted up for the occasion. The convention was called to order by D. Corson, a member of the convention of 1885. Dr. Slatton of the Congregational church offered prayer. Governor Mellette's proclamation of the election of delegates was read and certain corrections were made in the names. The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice Tripp, who was president of the Sioux Falls convention of '88. Temporary organization was then effected by the election, by unanimous consent, of Judge A. J. Edgerton as chairman and E. W. Caldwell, of the Sioux Falls Press secretary. A committee of five on rules was appointed, and three to confer with the North Dakota convention as to the size of the joint committees to be appointed by the conventions. Greetings were sent to the conventions of North Dakota, Montana and Washington. An adjournment was taken till 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

John L. at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—A large crowd gathered at the Queen and Crescent depot this morning to receive John L. Sullivan and party. The hour of the expected arrival was unknown, and the crowd waited anxiously until about 10 o'clock, when it was reported the train would arrive at 11 o'clock. A few minutes after that hour the train arrived, but Sullivan, Muldoon and two others of the party were not on the train. It appears other arrangements had been made and Messrs. Pat Duffey and Leon Lamothe to whom had been entrusted the management of the men, drove out to Gentilly crossing three miles from

the depot and there intercepted the train and Sullivan, Muldoon, Cleary and Lynch alighted from the train and entered carriages which were in waiting, and which were driven to private quarters. The party did not proceed to the Spanish Fort as was anticipated as there is the Fourth of July celebration in progress there, and Sullivan's trainers have determined to keep him quiet, hence he would not take up quarters at the fort till to-morrow.

Proctor Knott Redeems Himself.

CHICAGO, July 4.—In the mile and a quarter race to-day were started Proctor Knott, Spokane, Glockner, Heron, Once-Again and Retrieve. At three-quarters Proctor Knott was four lengths ahead and Kilroy was visibly urging Spokane. Soon after turning into the homestretch a grand shout of exultation went up from Proctor Knott's army of backers, as it was seen that both Spokane and Retrieve were catching the whip hand, while Proctor was striding along at his ease. The shouts changed to a tremendous roar as Proctor to-morrow swept past the judges' stand three lengths ahead of Spokane, followed by Retrieve two lengths away. Once-Again was fourth. Time, by quarters, 25, 51 3/4, 1:17 3/4, 1:45 3/4 and 2:12 3/4.

Montana Constitution Makers.

HELENA, MONT., July 4.—The constitutional convention was called to order at noon to-day by Territorial Secretary Walker, sixty-eight of the seventy-five of the delegates being present. Pursuant to caucus action, the democrats nominated for chairman ex-Delegate Toole of Helena, and the constitution elected the caucus nominee, William H. Toole of Fort Benton was chosen temporary clerk. The oath of office was administered to the delegates in a body by Chief Justice Blake. Without further action the committee adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It is understood a permanent organization will be perfected to-morrow, by the election of W. A. Clark of Butte as president.

Northern Pacific Improvements.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Dispatches stating that the Northern Pacific company intended to issue \$15,000,000 in new bonds are confirmed at the offices of the company here, and one of the officials made the following statement: "The plan for raising the money to improve the Pacific coast property and acquire additional equipment, and also to take up the Oregon Transcontinental bonds permitting that company to wind up its affairs, has been discussed, but nothing definite has been decided on. It will probably be in the shape of a collateral trust loan."

Pulled the Gambling Houses.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Since the incoming of the new administration, three months ago, it has been frequently stated by local papers that many gambling houses have been running wide open, and the authorities have been criticized for not taking vigorous action in the matter. In an interview Saturday the mayor said he had ordered the police to see that the law was strictly enforced at once. A crusade began to-night at 8 o'clock, and the largest gambling house in the city, that of Hanken's, was pulled first, over one hundred inmates being gathered in.

Base Ball—Monday.

Chicago 3, Boston 7.
Pittsburg 6, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 8, Washington 3.
Indianapolis 6, New York 5.
Kansas City 6, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 8, Louisville 2.
Sioux City 4, Milwaukee 6.
St. Joseph 8, St. Paul 9.
Omaha 17, Des Moines 7.

Couldn't Stand Suspicion.

GRESHAM, Neb., July 1.—Gerd Sunback, a farmer living on a piece of land adjoining that of the Leavitts, whose two daughters were mysteriously murdered three weeks ago, was found hanging in his barn Saturday night. He left a note stating that he could not endure to be suspected of a crime of which he was innocent. The mother of the girls had charged him with the murder.

The Duluth Strike.

DULUTH, July 3.—The strike is still on. The men gathered this morning and attempted to crowd off the workers at the stone-crusher. The police interfered, when the strikers made a rush but soon fell back, and are now dispersed. They will hold a meeting this morning to consider their future action. Few contractors are paying \$1.75 to-day.

To Stop the Sullivan Fight.

JACKSON, Miss., July 3.—Gov. Lowry has telegraphed the governors of Alabama and Louisiana for permission to pass armed Louisiana troops through their respective states preparatory to intercepting Sullivan and Kilrain, should they enter this state to fight.

The Arrangements Changed.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—There were important changes in the arrangements for the Sullivan-Kilrain fight yesterday. Only the immediate representatives of the pugilists now know the programme.

Surrendered the Club.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—M. H. Davidson, president and manager of the Louisville base ball club, to-day surrendered that organization to the American association.

Base Ball—Tuesday.

Chicago 5, Boston 4.
Cleveland 6, Washington 4.
Pittsburg 10, Philadelphia 3.
Indianapolis 6, New York 8.
Kansas City 9, Columbus 18.

YALE VICTORIOUS

In the Yale-Harvard Eight-Oared Boat Race at New London, Connecticut.

The Harvard Crew Were No Match for Yale and Finished Six Lengths Behind.

The Investigation Into the Rochester Insane Asylum Develops Some Startling Facts.

The Doctors Kick and Abuse In-offensive Patients, and Confine Them in a Cell.

Yale-Harvard Boat Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 28.—The Fourteenth annual four-mile straight away eight-oared boat race, between crews representing the universities of Yale and Harvard, was rowed from Winthrop's point to Gale's ferry and was won by Yale by six boat lengths. Official time: Yale 21:30, Harvard 21:38. A series of races between these colleges now stand: Yale 8 victories, 6 defeats; Harvard 6 victories, 8 defeats. Yale also holds the record for the fastest time over the course (20:10), made last year. The crowd which saw the race was unusually large, there being several thousand more strangers in town than for several years. Throughout the race the demonstrations by friends of the two crews was noisy and exciting to a high degree. The race, originally set for 11 o'clock, was postponed until evening on account of very rough water. The Yale crew were the first to show up, coming down the river at 6:25 and getting into their boat at 6:50. Harvard was very slow. They had their shell stored in the boat house near the start. In spite of this they kept the Yale crew waiting in their shell fully 40 minutes. At 7:14 Harvard pushed away from their float and pulled to line, where they were quickly lined up, and after Yale had made a false start, promptly sent away by the referee at 7:20. At the word "go," Harvard caught the water first and her shell forged ahead of Yale by half a length. Harvard started off with a stroke of 34 and Yale 32. At two miles Yale showed a boat's length of clear water, and the race was finished so far as Harvard's chances were concerned. At that point (two miles) Yale was pulling 33 and Harvard 32. After passing the two-mile flag, Nos. 5 and 7 in the Harvard boats splashed badly and their body movement was bad. Yale's long, sweeping stroke sent them further and further ahead and at the two and a half-mile flag, they had a lead of fully four lengths. At three-quarter mile Yale struck smooth water, close under the bank, and two additional lengths were quickly added to her lead. Harvard made a final effort to lessen the distance, but to no purpose, as Yale crossed the line easy winner by six lengths. The official time for each half mile was as follows: Half mile 2:28, one mile 4:47, mile and a half 7:15, two miles 10:38, two and a half miles 13:01, three miles 15:37, three and a half miles 17:35, four miles 21:30.

The Rochester Insane Asylum.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—The special commission to investigate the reports of outrageous treatment of patients in the Rochester insane asylum began its session in this city to-day. A large number of witnesses were examined and some sensational testimony heard. Mrs. Luck told of visits to her husband at the asylum, and discovering that he was being badly cared for and much maltreated. Mrs. Saphrona Sharp proved a good witness. She said she was taken to the asylum on April 5, 1882, from Northfield, and was there until the 9th of October of the same year. The fault she found was not with the treatment bestowed upon her but upon other patients. There was a girl named Murphy there at the time, a simple and inoffensive creature, who was not violent. One day Dr. Vincent jumped on this poor girl with all his force, his knees striking her with full force in her abdomen. He stayed on top of the girl sometime and punched her with his fist. There was no possible call for his action. The witness saw this with her own eyes. One time when a girl had been confined unwarrantably in the "crib," a place of detention for violent patients, Dr. Vincent entered the crib and jumped on the girl and trod upon her. The struggle lasted perhaps half an hour. The witness closed the door so that Mrs. Bowers, who was in a delicate condition, might not hear the terrible screams of the girl. The girl never ought to have been hardly dealt with in the world. The next witness detailed the case of Mrs. Andrews. Mrs. Andrews, the witness graphically related, was the woman who was not of the violent class, as far as she knew. She had been shut up in the crib for a number of days at a time, with nothing to eat. Mrs. Andrews was kept at different times in the crib entirely nude. She was once taken from there nude and scrubbed with a common broom. Witness also mentioned other instances of unwarranted abusive treatment of patients. Mrs. M. Downing, of South St. Paul, said she visited her daughter, who was a quiet patient at Rochester and found that her head had been badly bruised. Gordon S. Hazeltine, of Minneapolis, related instances where he had seen an offensive patient knocked down and beaten by the attendants. Others testified to a similar strain.

Went Through the Trestle.

CINCINNATI, O., June 28.—At half past 5 o'clock this evening the passenger train from Portsmouth to Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railway, with the director's car, two passenger coaches and a baggage car, went down with a trestle one and a half miles west of Batavia. The trestle was 100 feet

long and from twelve to twenty feet high. The engineer felt it sinking when he went over it, but turned on a full head of steam and saved the engine and baggage car, but not the two coaches with the passengers. A heavy rain storm was falling at the time. The two coaches turned over and piled up in a miscellaneous wreck. No one was killed outright, but about fourteen, as near as can be learned, were injured, some of it is feared mortally.

Castle Garden Romance.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The romance of Castle Garden is shadowed by a letter received to-day by Superintendent Jackson. The writer was Marie Beys, 23 years old, a French girl who lives in Windom, Minn. She asks the Castle Garden superintendent to help her to trace her relatives. The girl states she came to this country with her mother twenty-one years ago on the steamer Cella from Havre. On arrival her mother was suffering from typhoid fever, and with her mother she was transferred to Ward's Island hospital. The mother died and the writer was adopted by a family whose name she does not give. She lived with the family ever since. "I never knew," she writes, "what my right name was until recently, for the folks that took me when my mother died would never let me know anything about my parents. I do not know what my mother's name was and do not know whether my father is living or dead." She is anxious to find out what town in France her mother came from.

The Webber Murder.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 28.—Thus far the police have been unsuccessful in their efforts to establish the identity of the murderous burglar who entered the house of John Webber yesterday morning and so horribly cut Lena, one of his daughters. Of a number of persons who were arrested on suspicion, ten have been held for an examination which will be held to-morrow. Among those arrested is one rough looking fellow on whom was found a blood stained knife and a handkerchief which had the appearance of being used in wiping a bloody blade. The doctors are examining the blood stains and the police are making a thorough investigation. The injured girl still lingers between life and death, and the doctors state that her death is only a question of a few hours. Excitement is as great as yesterday and lynching is freely talked of on all sides.

The Burton Block Burned.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Fire was discovered in the third story of the Burton block, corner Van Buren and Clinton streets this morning at 5 o'clock, and by 7 o'clock the big building was in ruins. The Burton block extends along Van Buren for 200 feet and the same distance north on Clinton. It is six stories, with a large fire wall dividing it into north and south sections. Finished as it was, with pressed brick and cut stone trimmings, it was regarded as the model building of the neighborhood. Some fifteen or more firms or business interests were located in the burned portion, which is south of the central fire wall. The other portion remained intact. The loss on the building is estimated at \$90,000; on contents \$200,000, divided among a large number of firms. Owing to the supposed substantial character of the building only a small line of insurance was carried.

Another Estimate of Johnstown's Loss. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 28.—The timekeepers in the Cambria offices estimate that from 400 to 500 of their workmen in the Ganber and Cambria Iron Works are lost, counting women and children dependent upon them. They put their loss of people at 2,000. They estimate the entire loss of life at 10,000. Hawes, the fire brick manufacturer, thinks this loss about right. He believes at least 500 strangers were in the town at the time of the flood.

Base Ball—Friday.

Omaha 12, Milwaukee 10.
Denver 7, Minneapolis 8.
St. Paul 9, Des Moines 1.
Kansas City 7, Louisville 8.
St. Louis 9, Louisville 8.
Baltimore 9, Columbus 5.
Chicago 11, Boston 3.
Cleveland 7, Washington 2.
Pittsburg 3, Philadelphia 0.
New York 5, Indianapolis 2.

Mrs. Hayes' Funeral Set.

FREEMONT, June 28.—The body of Mrs. Hayes was embalmed after death. This morning at 10 it was arranged for the grave and placed in a casket. The services were very simple and were in charge of President Baeford and Rev. Dr. L. D. McCabe, of the Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, assisted by all the local Evangelical Ministers.

Got Their Sentence.

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 28.—Judge Start this morning sentenced August Beckman to four years in the penitentiary, and Edward Peterson to three years, for the killing of Taylor Combs in the insane hospital. The sentence is generally approved here.

Escaped From Stillwater.

STILLWATER, Minn., June 28.—Frank Parry escaped from prison to-day. He was sent from Wahasha county for five years for robbery. He had served four years. The convict is 30 years old. He was in the painting hall and slipped out unnoticed.

The Johnstown Savings Bank.

JOHNSTOWN, June 28.—About 200 deposit books of the Johnstown Savings bank are reported lost by depositors on their heels. There were \$774,000 on deposit and much of this is the property of people having no heirs.

Died of Heat.

MITCHELL, Dak., June 28.—Mike Curran, a grain and implement dealer of Alexandria, attending the races yesterday, died at the Merchants hotel last night. Excessive heat and drink were the causes.

Chicago's Population.

CHICAGO, June 28.—According to an estimate of the publishers of the city directory for 1899, about to be issued, the present population of Chicago is over 900,000.

WIND, WATER, HAIL.

A Combination Cyclone and Water Spout in Minnesota Destroys Everything in its Path.

One Man Drowned in the Flood and Others Said to be Missing.

Hill Stones as Big as a Man's Hand Fall During the Storm.

Cyclone and Hill Storm.

RUSHFORD, Minn., June 28.—It was a cyclone, water spout and hill storm all combined, that passed from one to five miles east of here, destroying everything in the crop line in its path. It probably gathered over the town of Wiscoy, Winona county, entered Money creek, Houston county, on sections 2 and 3, passed almost due south, curving slightly to the west through Yucatan and the east part of Norway in Fillmore county, then on through Preble till it spent its force. A belt two miles wide in the pathway of the storm for three miles in length is absolutely laid waste, trees being as bare of leaves as in winter. The loss by the storm cannot fall below \$100,000. Immense trees two feet or more in diameter have been torn up and twisted off. For two miles in width the merciless hail pelted everything into the ground. It crossed the railroad track where the section men were at work and they say that hail fell fully as large as a man's fist, and the only way they saved their heads was by holding their shovels over them. David Jensen, a son of Ole Jensen, was out with a pall which he put over his head to keep off the stones. To keep the wind from blowing it off he held it on with both hands till badly bruised. One man plowing out corn unhitched from his sulky and had hardly mounted to ride off ere a sheet of descending water carried it down and floated it off. The Southern Minnesota railroad had, for a distance of 200 feet, its track covered by drift and sand two feet deep and in some places three. One bridge was partly carried away and a mile further on toward Money Creek station there was a bad washout. This delayed the 6 o'clock passenger train for five hours. The deluge of water would indicate a cloud burst. Andrew Fizio of Yeaton was drowned. He saw a cream can floating off and jumped into the stream to save it, when the torrent carried him down. His body was recovered a mile below. It is also reported that another man was drowned in Houston township.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW

Shows a Decided Improvement in Crop Prospects in the Northwest.

NEW YORK, June 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: It has been a week of considerable excitement in speculative circles and of heavy general trade without material change in the conditions. As all depends in a large measure, at this season, upon the crop prospects, it is most encouraging to find reports in this particular unusually favorable. The only note-worthy exception being that some damage to cotton and grain from frequent rains is reported at Galveston. In the northwest the grain outlook is particularly fine, great improvement being reported in quarters where there had been some apprehension. With crops of unusual magnitude highly probable, and with the general volume of business so maintained that an increase of 30 per cent over last year appears in the closing house returns, the prospect is not gloomy. Detroit notes a quiet business and Kansas City and Omaha report fair activity. At Milwaukee a fair improvement is seen, with greater activity. Wheat has advanced 2 cents with sales of 24,000,000 bushels on Wednesday and 55,000,000 for the week, but all accounts of harvesting thus far are satisfactory. Corn and oats each declined a fraction and coffee is still sold heavily, the transactions for the week reaching 740,000 bags, and has declined 1/2 cent. Pork and pork products are all a little stronger. Business failures number 215 as compared with 220 last week, and 250 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 201.

The Oakwood Handicap.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Oakwood handicap was the attraction that drew 12,000 spectators to the Washington park to-day. The weather was cool and pleasant and the track in good condition, but not as fast as on the day previous, owing to the rainfall last night. The racing all through was of the finest description and marked by the overthrow of most of the favorites.

Six furlongs—Long Bay won, Kate Malone, second; Lizzie B, third; time 1:16.

Six furlongs—Irene won; Catalpa, second; Maori, third; time 1:14 1/4.

Two year olds, five furlongs—English Lady won; Alarm Bell, second; Extravagance, third; time 1:08.

Oakwood handicap, nine furlongs—Kaloolah won; Bridgelight, second; Le Premier, third; time 1:54 1/4.

Five and sixteenth—Frederica won; Ornest Race, second; Mirth, third; time 1:50.

Three year olds, mile—Winning Ways won; Lady Hemphill, second; Vongeur, third; time 1:44.

A Surplus of Rain in New York.

WATERBURY, N. Y., June 27. Rain came down in torrents in Jefferson county and northern New York last evening and this morning. No trains are running on the Cape Vincent branch of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad. A midnight freight on the Utica & Black river division of the same road ran into a washout at Redwood early this morning, and nine cars were wrecked.

The Tobacco Trust Went Work.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Pierre Lorillard has been in St. Louis for four days trying to effect a tobacco combination, and he has failed.

ASTRING OF FATALITIES.

Three Boys Drowned, Three Men Suffocated by Gas, and One Man Blown Up.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—Three boys from this city, their ages ranging from 12 to 14 years, were drowned in Blue river at Sheffield, near here this afternoon. Their names were: Edward Camp, Fred H. Brice, and Frank Oviatt. They were bathing with a number of comrades and got into the water over their depth. Before assistance could reach them they were drowned. Their bodies were recovered.

Later in the afternoon two other fatal accidents occurred by which two men lost their lives, Thomas Linquist, Jno. Best, J. H. Winter, Otto Alboch and Geo. Schultz, laborers, were making sewer connection at the house of J. M. Hobson at the corner Thirteenth and Flora avenue, when by mistake Linquist knocked a hole in the sewer vault and the escaping gas overcame him so suddenly he died almost instantly. Winter and Alboch jumped into the ditch to rescue him and they too were overcome by foul gas. Schultz finally recovered the bodies of all four from the ditch. Winter died this evening and Alboch is in a terrible condition.

M. Hill, a laborer, was blasting away the bluff in the southeast portion of the city this afternoon. The fuse of one of the blasts failed to burn properly and Hill approached to examine it. Just as he stooped over it the powder ignited from the fuse and literally blew his head off.

The Real Estate Frauds.

ST. PAUL, June 27.—The police to-day made six new arrests in the real estate frauds, and ordered the seventh, making nine men implicated in the fraud. The men arrested in this city are: Louis Stengard, F. L. Draper, Geo. Kingsley, M. A. Cummings, L. O. Partello, Sidney Carver, Avery Chadwick, T. J. E. A. Carlson, the latter arrest being made at Anoka. It is thought the real estate frauds in the city will aggregate not less than \$100,000.

A Horrible Murder.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 27.—A burglar entered the house of John Webber last night through a window in a room occupied by his two daughters, Kate and Lena. The girls were awakened while the robber was searching their clothing, and Lena, the younger sister, aged 13 years, attempted to escape. She stumbled and fell, and before she could arise she was seized by the burglar, who plunged a knife into her body below the tenth rib. He then pulled upward, and a deep gash about nine inches long was cut, leaving exposed the heart, lungs and intestines. The assassin then went to the bed and made a thrust at the other girl, who managed, however, to evade the knife. The family were aroused by the noise, but the burglar escaped from the house. The entire police force is at work on the case, and have made about twenty arrests of suspicious characters up to noon. There is much excitement, and if the murderer is caught he will probably be lynched. His victim is expected to die at any moment.

Larkin Sustains His Record.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 27.—The much talked of fight between Bill Hook of England and Jimmy Larkin of Jersey City, took place to-night at Pelham, West Chester county. The men entered the ring at 10:15 o'clock. Hammer and tongs was the order of the fighting. Larkin had the best of it and knocked Hook down twice in the second round when he got up a second time. Larkin landed a terrific right hander on the jaw and he went down like a shot. He was knocked out. The fight was with skin gloves for \$500 a side. Larkin has never been beaten.

Suit Against the Dominion Government.

NECHE, N. D., June 27.—G. Keimle, of Gretna, who bought two threshing machines at Stillwater, which were afterwards seized by the Canadian customs officers on account of their having been manufactured in the states prison, have commenced suit against the Dominion government for \$1,000. The authorities have not yet decided whether to destroy the machines or let them go back to the American side of the boundary.

Found Guilty.

ST. PAUL, June 27.—The jury in the trial of Beckman and Peterson, the insane asylum attendants who were accused of the murder of the patient, Coombs, after being out four hours, at 10 o'clock to-night reported a verdict against Beckman of manslaughter in the second degree, and against Peterson of assault in the second degree. The men will be sentenced to-morrow.

The Curran Trial.

WAUPACA, June 27.—In the Curran murder trial the prosecution rested at 11 o'clock this morning. Twenty witnesses were examined during the forenoon, making a total of sixty-five who have testified for the prosecution since the work began. There are still twenty-one witnesses who have not testified, but are held in reserve to give evidence in rebuttal.

Stole Her Own Child.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Hayes public school was the scene of a sensational case of kidnapping yesterday afternoon. Hattie, the 12-year-old daughter of John and Celia Thatcher, was stolen by her own mother. Ten years ago divorce separated the child's parents and the father had the custody of the child.

Base Ball—Thursday.

Indianapolis 6, Boston 10.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 10, New York 18.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 8.
Kansas City 5, Louisville 7.
Baltimore 9, Columbus 1.
Denver 18, St. Paul 13.
Omaha 17, Milwaukee 8.
St. Louis 4, Des Moines 8.

Damage by Hail.

RUSHFORD, Minn., June 27.—Reports come from Winona county of great damage to crops by hail yesterday. Winter wheat and rye on many farms are destroyed. Corn in many places was washed out or beaten into the ground. Dry runs are filled to the size of rivers.

JOHN L'S. CONDITION.

His Trainer Tells How the Champion Is Getting Along With His Practice.

He is in Perfect Condition and is Confident of an Easy Victory.

Kilrain Also Hard at Work Preparing for the Great Battle on the 8th.

Sullivan's Condition.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—J. W. Barnett, who left John L. Sullivan Wednesday evening at his training quarters in New York, states he arrived here this morning to receive the notice as to the selection of the battle grounds. Being introduced, Barnett said: "Sullivan never looked better. I knew him when he fought Ryan, and I tell you frankly he is in better shape at present than ever in his life. As far as I can see there is not a bit of surplus flesh on him, and the story that he is flabby looking about the muscles is all bosh. His wind is excellent, and his legs are as solid and strong as bars of steel. Just before I left he skipped a rope 800 times without a break, and a man must have pretty good legs and mighty good wind to do that."

Sullivan does everything Muldoon tells him, and he realizes fully that he must show the country again just what he is made of. When he strips the public will be amazed to see the magnificent specimen of combined muscle he is. He is verily a Hercules, and all his pristine strength of limb and vigor of rush have come back. The big fellow himself has as little fear about the result as he would have if Andy Bowers was to be his opponent. Barnett says that Muldoon is deserving of great credit for what has been accomplished in training Sullivan and giving him lessons in wrestling. He says that when Sullivan gets into the ring he will know a point or two about wrestling that have never occurred to Kilrain. Barnett does not know who will be behind Sullivan in the big fight. Clearly can be counted on, but the other man is unknown. Maybe it will be Ashton, though Sullivan did not know himself last week who was likely to assist Cleary. Muldoon is spoken of and could fill the bill, but Muldoon would hardly care to get behind John. He would prefer to have some experienced man. However, the matter will be decided in a few days, and when it is the name of the missing second will be made public. As far as Sullivan is concerned, nothing will interfere with the fight unless the champion drops dead. The Kilrain party will be conceded everything in order that there may be no kick. Any square man to referee the game will be satisfactory to Sullivan, and it does not matter where he hails from. There will be plenty of good men down from the north, and there are good men right here in New Orleans capable of serving. As far as the interest north is concerned, it is getting more intense every day. So far there has been little betting in New York, but what there is of it, Barnett says, is favorable to Sullivan.

Mitchell Confident.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Charles Mitchell, Jake Kilrain's trainer, was in town to-day and left again for Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell left Baltimore last night and got here early this morning. Charlie called on Manager Clark at Richard K. Fox's office and arranged the time of Jake Kilrain's leaving his training quarters for New Orleans, scene of the battle. Clark proposed that Jake board the special train which will leave Jersey City on the morning of July 4th, and Charlie liked the proposition. The train will take on excursionists at Philadelphia and Baltimore and thus it is likely Kilrain will accompany his friends to the battle ground. Mitchell said he never felt more confident of Kilrain's ability to whip Sullivan. "It is a pleasure to be his trainer," he added.

The Champion at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 1.—A special train on the West Shore consisting of two Wagner sleeping cars and a baggage car left Rochester at 8:36 p. m. to-night under charge of Thomas Kilkenny of Syracuse, and picked up Sullivan, Muldoon, Charlie Johnson and J. G. Warner of Rochester at Church-hill junction. The pugilist and his trainer had left the Western New York & Pennsylvania train before arriving at Rochester and gone round the city to avoid the crowd. They had been misunderstood and came into the cars bathed with perspiration, for they had tramped about fifteen miles without any supper. Sullivan was the most cheerful of the four. He wore a white soft felt hat, coarse woolen undershirt, with a tourist's shirt of pink flannel over it, and a rough suit of clothes. Muldoon was not in a mood for talk and soon ordered Sullivan into the car which had been reserved for them. Later on Muldoon said: "Sullivan is ready for a long or short fight, whichever it may be. He is able to fight furiously and fast for an hour, or slow and sure for three hours." The champion was tired and soon fell asleep, while Muldoon watched over him in a fatherly way. Muldoon had on board some jugs of water, hermetically sealed, which he brought from his well at Belfast. At Clarence, near this city, Sullivan was given a lunch of hard boiled eggs, corned beef sandwiches, which Muldoon got at a hotel near the station. The special arrived in Buffalo at midnight and switched to the Nickel Plate tracks at East Buffalo, without coming into the city, thereby disappointing another crowd of friends, who were waiting at the station to catch a glimpse of him. The train will arrive at Cleveland to-morrow morning.

Base Ball—Saturday.

Omaha 12, Des Moines 1.
St. Joseph 6, St. Paul 5.
St. Louis 10, Milwaukee 8.
Denver 20, Minneapolis 6.
Pittsburg 8, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 4, Washington 5.
Chicago 8, Boston 2.
Indianapolis 1, New York 5.
St. Louis 10, Louisville 1.
Athletic 2, Brooklyn 8.
Baltimore 7, Columbus 0.
Kansas City 9, Cincinnati 8.

For Defamation of Character.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 29.—Mrs. Myra Beals, an ecologist of some note and now a resident of this city, has been awarded \$30,000 damages for defamation of character, the defendant being Augustine Thompson of Lowell, Mass., a whilom playwright and manufacturer of Moxie nerve food.

South Dakota's State Convention.

HURON, June 27.—The republican committee for South Dakota to-day effected a permanent organization, and called the convention for the selection of candidates for state officers and two congressmen, to be held at Huron August 28, 1899.

The Grand Jury's Indictment.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The grand jury has indicted Martin Burke, Patrick Cooney, John F. Biggs, Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Frank Kunze and Frank Woodruff for conspiracy in the murder of Dr. Cronin.

Change in the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—By a sweeping general order issued to-day, Secretary Tracy directed the entire reorganization of the business methods of the navy department.

AN IMMENSE CROWD

Go to See Kilrain Before His Departure for New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—It is only in a race week that Pimlico avenue presents the appearance it did yesterday. Nondescript vehicles, bicycles and horse cars carried over a thousand people out the avenue, and they all went to see Jake Kilrain, the prize fighter. His hotel, Halstead's, was their stopping place and there the crowd loitered throughout the morning and evening to catch a glimpse of the man who, a week from to-day, will meet John L. Sullivan in the prize ring. Of the result of his trip to New York Mitchell said but little, but that was significant, and the visit seems to have resulted to his liking. He met the Sullivan people at Coney Island and found them intent on having the fight transpire. They wanted a fair fight and no favor and seemed assured that such would be given them, and with both parties anxious to fight said there was no likelihood of there being any hitch in the arrangements. Just exactly what day this week and by what route he and Kilrain would go south he had not determined. Those who got a good look at Kilrain yesterday pronounced him a man fit to fight for his life and could not conceive his being anything else than a winner.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION

Has Moved Its Base of Operation to the Lower Brule Agency.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., July 1.—The Sioux commission arrived here yesterday afternoon and will hold a council at the Lower Brule agency this afternoon. There was less opposition at this agency last year than at any other, and there are no complaints so far as known this year. It is known that the Indians from here have attended the council at Rosebud and Pine Ridge, but it has not been determined whether Red Cloud's opposition will have much effect. The opinion of citizens of this city are possibly so much influenced by wishes for the success of the commission as to make them of a rather doubtful value. It is said by them that nearly all the Indians will sign.

OFF FOR NEW ORLEANS.

John L. and His Trainer on Their Way to the Battle Ground.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 1.—The morning trains from New York brought quite a number of sporting men who will go with Sullivan to New Orleans. Sullivan and his trainer, Muldoon, will arrive in Rochester from Belfast this morning and leave shortly after for Cleveland, whence they proceed to New Orleans.

AN OPEN FAUCET

In a Dry Goods Store Does Thousands of Dollars Damage.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—A faucet in the fifth story of Feichelmeier Bros' clothing store on Fifth street was left open all night, there being no night watchman in the house. Every floor was flooded and great quantities of goods wet. The firm estimate the loss at \$25,000, with no insurance.

Dining Car Burned.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., June 29.—About 4 o'clock this morning, when No. 2 Northern Pacific east bound limited passenger was about four miles west of Eldridge, Conductor Wheeler discovered the dining car on fire. The train was stopped and efforts made to extinguish the flames, but it was entirely consumed. Only a little linen and a few cushions were saved from its contents. The sleeper also caught, but the fire was extinguished. About \$1,000 damage was done to the sleeper. The loss on diner is about \$20,000. The train was delayed until nearly noon by the accident. Four or five lengths of rails were warped and torn up by the heat. The wrecking train went out to repair damage.

A Religious Crank.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Miss Kate Stopher, of Shelby county, became much interested in a religious revival last fall and has since spent much of her time in reading the bible and prayer. Her prayers were not answered, she said, and she fasted for fourteen days by way of penance. She then consented to take nourishment, but after five days had passed began a second fast, which has now lasted twenty-four days. Her mind does not seem affected, and though greatly reduced in flesh her health is good. She is 28 years old.

A Reward for the Capture of the Indians.

HELENA, June 29.—Governor White offered a large reward for the capture of the Indian murderers. This will in all probability settle matters. The governor states that a few renegades have caused the trouble. They have fled across the reservation. He expects some cowardly devilry or murder from this source, but is determined to put a stop to their work.

Gen. Cameron's Funeral.

HARISBURG, June 29.—General Cameron's funeral this afternoon was characterized by the greatest simplicity. This was in accord with a wish he often expressed during life. The Rev. Dr. Chambers conducted the services.

For Defamation of Character.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 29.—Mrs. Myra Beals, an ecologist of some note and now a resident of this city, has been awarded \$30,000 damages for defamation of character, the defendant being Augustine Thompson of Lowell, Mass

GREAT DISPLAY AT PARIS.

AS A SHOW MERELY IT IS THE GREATEST ON EARTH.

The Useful Not Well Represented Yet—The Curious and the Beautiful Abundant. The Home Life and Work of All Races in All Ages Well Portrayed.

The American workman, to whom the passage money is an unattainable fortune, is invited to see the Paris exposition by proxy and at a trifling individual expense.

This is substantially the proposition of Mr. Edward W. Scripps, who proposes to leave for Paris on the 24th of July with forty representative and genuine workmen, each chosen by the associations of the trade he represents; and these forty are not only to see the exposition, but to investigate the condition of European laborers from the south of France to the north of Scotland and make a full report. The claim is made that many valuable suggestions will be gained, even as Americans learned to do many things better by seeing how the foreigners did them at the Philadelphia exposition of 1876. Only practical workmen will be taken, each a master in his own craft, and as each would naturally take most interest in the foreigners in his own line, the variety of opinions returned would be amusing as well as instructive.

In the meantime an army of reporters are giving all readers a view by proxy, and as they are on the ground before more than half the visitors get there and while the exhibit is incomplete their views are amusing and contradictory enough. Each one naturally writes of that feature most interesting to him, and so we get the impression that the exposition is an odd jumble of such



cesses and failures. It is agreed at the start that the "grand opening" by President Carnot was little more than a farce. Even the French soldiers in ranks on that occasion could not repress their smiles and sneers. M. Sadi-Carnot is far from being an imposing figure. His duty on that historic date and eventful day was to typify something, to personify a grand idea—and he couldn't. His progress was on a plan all his own—to strike a medium between gorgeous royal or imperial equipage and plain republican simplicity; it therefore combined the absurdities of both and was ten fold more ridiculous than either.

The point that impresses every one is the immense size of the affair. Warned by the crowded condition in 1887 and in again in 1889, the managers this year gave up the idea of a symmetrical inclosure, and so the boundaries wind in and out on both sides of the Seine, and the antennae of the exposition, so to speak, stretch into quiet quarters a long way from the Champ de Mars, and strangers ignorant of the city often leave the grounds and go along a street, which they suppose is leading them directly from it, only to come square upon another section of it. There is a vast amount of walking to do, and delicate visitors who can afford it have themselves wheeled about in regular invalids' chairs.

There are three miles of outdoor walks protected by awnings, and many more not protected. The grounds take in the whole Quai d'Orsay and a large section of the left bank of the Seine, all the bridge of Jena and all the Trocadero grounds on the other side of the Seine, besides the Champ de Mars, Ecole Militaire, Esplanade des Invalides and other noted places and open squares. Indeed, one has to study the map carefully, in connection with the descriptions, to see where the show ends and Paris begins. The spectacular part of the exposition is already a great success. All the structures representing all types of human dwellings of all times, from the cave and brush and bark hut to the palace, are in good form, and the "restaurants of all ages" are comically complete.

On these last the Parisian satirists have turned themselves loose, though the correspondents indicate that their wildest caricatures scarcely surpass the facts. The illustration, the illustration, gives a series of views from the "first full meal recorded in history" (that of Adam and Eve) down to the wild Indian dining at the Vienna cafe. In the "Prehistoric Restaurant" the waiter is dressed to represent the original man of the "Stone Age," and the Parisian exquisites who dine in the cave consider him a "howling success." The mammoth tux of champagne, which required twelve oxen to draw it into the grounds, is always surrounded by a curious crowd, and the choice Epernay flows in an almost continuous stream for the thirsty and curious.

Similarly the local customs of various nations and races are wonderfully well represented. In the Algerian department site a Kabyle girl spinning in the same primitive fashion the Orientals have kept up for 4,000 years, and by her side an Arab boy in the same costume, no doubt, as was worn by young Ismael when he played at the feet of the spinning Hagar. The woman of the Soudan works in native products, the wild Australians make and sell boomerangs, the Turks fabricate many delicate textures of leather and wool, a few Americans are there to exhibit the telephone and many other proofs of the subtlety of "American genius." And the music and dancing of nearly all nations is equally well represented in various pavilions.

In machinery, however, the exposition is as yet a poor affair, and the French made almost a failure of their part of it. The elevator for the Eiffel tower is being put in by an American, and the working of the colored fountain display was finally intrusted to an Englishman. The gathering of soldiers from the semi-civilized nations is unique and wonderfully varied, the French, of course, taking most interest in and giving to the world the best pictures of those in their own possessions or with whom they have close relations. To the American mind there is something ludicrous in these "French-soldiers," with black faces and woolly hair, and the "Cavalryman

of Senegal" would be taken on this continent for a specimen of "burnt cork minstrelsy." But the French take him "au sérieux." They have few color prejudices and can scarcely understand the American idea on that subject.



ALGERIAN EXHIBIT.

All reports agree that as a display the exposition is simply wonderful—"greatest show on earth"—"a polytypic and unrivaled colossal aggregation," as the bills say, but in the line of the useful—well, the right men have not got there yet.

THE CHIPPEWAS.

Something About the Indians Who Have Broken Out in Minnesota.

The Chippewas have "broke out," which is almost as much of a surprise to Minnesota as an "outbreak" among the Quakers would be in Pennsylvania. The Chippewas have been peaceable so long that many people would have forgotten their existence but for the names they scattered on the geography from Lake Erie to Winnipeg; but the late murders at Mille Lacs show that the wild nature is still hereditary in them.

There was a time when the Indians, more properly called Ojibbeways, were the terror of the northwest, and in their long wars with the Sioux they had a roll of heroes equal to that of Homer, ending with the great Pah-yah Gonsah, the red Napoleon of the northwest. The two tribes have been at war from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The Chippewas were generally victorious in the timbered region, but the Sioux prevailed on the prairie, and so the Red river had become a sort of boundary when the whites began to settle northern Minnesota. For many years the Indians of one tribe would venture to a town or fort only on one side, as the others came up habitually on the other side, each party sending in scouts to see that the other did not take snap judgment on them. As late as 1856 they had a regular battle in Shakopee, making it very lively for the white inhabitants.

Mille Lacs is a lovely lake, some sixteen miles long, and is the head of Rum river. Along its shores is the Indian reservation, and fish and game have been quite abundant; but of late years there have been too many white hunters, and many farmers have tres-



passed on the Indian lands. The Chippewas had been peaceable so long that no one dreamed of their doing any damage; but their annual gathering gave occasion to air and discuss their grievances, and their dances excited the young bucks to the point where they felt that they must go off and kill somebody. It takes at least ten generations of careful culture to breed the wild nature out of any race of men or stock of animals.

The Ojibbeways, or Ojibwas, were the main branch of the great Algonquian family, and centered on Lake Huron, stretching as far east as Ohio, and to the far northwest, from which they had come. Indeed, all the tribes this side of the Rocky mountains, and many farther west, have clear traditions of having come from the north, each invasion driving its predecessors before it. They took part with the French and then with the English against the Americans, but made a permanent peace in 1816. Retiring westward from Michigan and Wisconsin they expelled the Sioux from upper Minnesota, and have remained there some sixty years. They are noted among Indians for having produced some remarkable scholars. One of them, George Copway, wrote the traditional history of his people and attracted much attention in England. Another, Peter Jones, is a writer of ability. They have a written language, newspaper, and many books. The missionaries speak very highly of those in Minnesota; many of them are well-to-do farmers, and so it may safely be concluded that there will be no general uprising.

The Williamsport Flood.

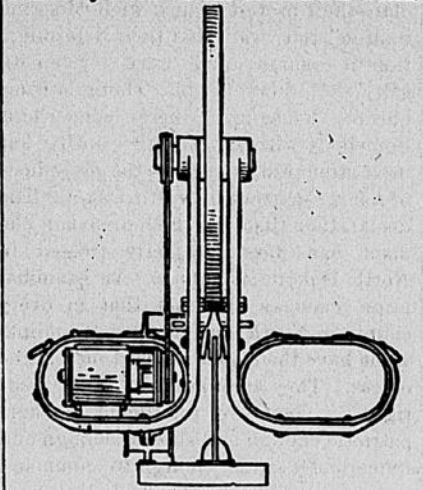
Had there been no great flood at Johnston, Pa., the disaster at Williamsport, Pa., would have been considered worthy many volumes daily in the newspapers of the country for some little time. But in the shadow of the loss of life by the thousand at the first named place, the loss of between thirty and forty by the carrying away of the Market street bridge at the latter was quite swallowed up.



AN ELECTRICAL MAIL.

Mr. Allen's Astonishing Driver—Two Miles a Minute.

Henry E. Allen, a young man connected with the Illinois Type Foundry company, has invented a machine which promises to become very useful in the commercial world.



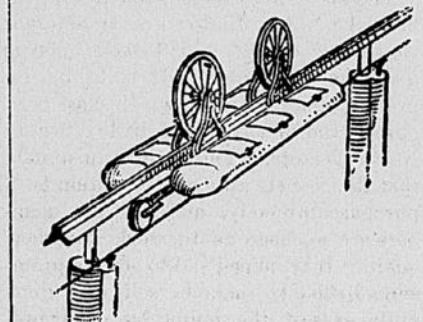
For the want of a better name, he calls it an electric transmitting device, and its mission is to convey small packages, letters, newspapers and important documents from place to place in an almost incredibly short time.

The machine itself is very simple, and consists of two elliptically shaped metallic boxes, 6 feet long, placed parallel with each other. The diameter of these boxes the long way of the ellipse is 8 inches, and the short way 5 inches. To each end of each box is fastened a pair of metallic arms, the latter being suspended from the axes of two wheels about 2 feet in diameter. The machine is saddled upon an angle iron track, as shown in the annexed cut, a box being suspended from each side.

The track rests on iron gudgeons fastened on the top of high poles similar to telegraph poles, placed a little over a hundred feet apart. A wire cable runs in the hollow part of the rail, just beneath the upper surface, upon which the whole runs. It rests on the top of the iron gudgeons, the latter being carefully insulated. This cable is charged with electricity. There is a wire for the return current, completing the circuit. In one end of one of the metallic boxes is a small dynamo, or electric motor.

The small wheel runs along the side of the rail and so carries the electric current to the motor. The car can be stopped at any instant by disconnecting the circuit by a device attached to a gudgeon whenever it is desired to make a station, on the same principle as that employed by a telegraph operator in "tapping the wires" or disconnecting.

The whole machine will weigh about thirty-five pounds, and the metallic boxes will contain about as much cubic space as a bushel measure. It is now thought it can be operated at the rate of two to two and one-half miles a minute. The cost of construction



will be in the neighborhood of \$500 a mile. Of course it will not be useful in conveying articles of value through unsettled sections, as there would be danger of the contents being stolen unless the route were closely guarded. This would hardly be practicable. An idea of the invention is that it will prove very useful in conveying stereotypic plates to country newspapers. It will also be useful in distributing papers, and may prove very useful to city deliveries. Mr. Allen expects to form a company to operate a line between Brooklyn and New York city.

WEISS AND TSCHIGORIN.

The Chess Players Who Succeeded in Playing to a Final Draw.

The international chess tournament at New York wound up with a draw between Max Weiss, of Vienna, Austria, and Michael Tschigorin, of St. Petersburg, Russia, for \$1,000.

Weiss was born at Szered, Hungary, in 1857. He has played in several international chess contests in Europe, and was tied with Mr. Blackburne each time. In 1885, at Hamburg, he tied with Blackburne, Mason, Dr. Tarrasch and Gunsberg winning first prize.

Mr. Weiss has the reputation of being a remarkably sound chess player and extremely difficult to win a game from. By some he is regarded as the coming chess player of the world.

Tschigorin was born at St. Petersburg in 1850. In the Berlin tourney, in 1881, he tied with Winawer for third and fourth prizes. He also played in a tourney at Vienna in 1879, and gained fourth prize in London in 1883. He played recently at Havana, where he was beaten by Steinitz. He is a man of medium height and weight, of dark complexion, black hair and prominent features.

Smuggled Lard in a Coffin.

A Brussels lace merchant had received from a Belgian, residing in Paris, an order for a large quantity of Malines lace. The goods were carefully packed in a lead coffin, which was dispatched to the Paris address as containing a corpse, says a Paris exchange.

The Paris merchant had to wait so long for the arrival of the "body" that he at length complained to the manager of the Northern railway, who informed him that the coffin had been detained at the frontier owing to the non-compliance with certain prescribed formalities relating to the transmission of corpses. Our merchant at once took train to Quiverein, dressed in solemn black and with a mourning band round his hat and wearing an expression of profound sadness.

THE ELECTRICAL WAY.

How Inhumanity Will Be Solved by Murderer Kemmler.

Nearly all the arrangements have been completed for the execution of Joseph Kemmler by electricity during the week beginning June 24. Kemmler, it will be remembered, murdered his mistress, Tillie Zeigler, in Buffalo, and he was the first man sentenced to die in the new fashion. The New York Sun details the proceedings on the day of the death of Kemmler, so far as they are at present arranged, the main points of which are as follows, the execution taking place in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y.

On whatever morning shall be decided upon in the week of the execution the prisoner will be notified, and whatever opportunity he desires for religious consolation and farewell words will be given him. These over, just before the hour fixed upon for the execution the officers will enter his cell, and the death warrant will be read. His shoes will then be removed and a pair resembling army brogans will be substituted.

In the sole of these there will have been inserted a metal plate covering the whole sole, and connecting with wires passing out through the heels. While one officer is making this change of shoes another will fasten the prisoner's hands together in front and will place around his body, just beneath the armpits, a stout leather strap, with a buckle fastening it in front and snap hooks projecting from each side at the back.

Another officer will place upon the back of the prisoner's head a peculiar close fitting cap, apparently of black rubber, made around a small metal piece in the center. It will look somewhat as if made by taking a rubber football, and with a metal cap at the hole for a center, cutting off the end of the ball into a sort of hood. The cap will fit over almost the whole of the head, from the base of the brain to well toward the forehead. Inside of it, in the center about the metal piece, will be a spiral arrangement of copper wire, about five inches in diameter, and made to fit down over the part of the head that it will cover. The wires, just before the cap is placed on the prisoner's head, will be covered with sponge, saturated with salt water.

The prisoner will be sitting on a chair in his cell while these arrangements are being put on. This chair, not differing apparently from an ordinary one, but which is being made especially for the purpose, will be connected with wires leading to another room, and the prisoner sitting in the chair will, without knowing it, be subjected to a current of electricity too light to be felt, but heavy enough to give an expert electrician in the other room an exact measurement, by the use of what is known as the "Whetstone bridge," of electrical resistance of the man. This will take only an instant, and will be done before the officers have the prisoner ready to leave the cell.

From the cell the procession will be much as now to the execution room, where the deputies and other persons permitted by law to witness the execution will be waiting.

Near the center of the room, raised upon a small platform about eight inches above the floor, will be a chair, made somewhat like a large reclining chair. The long, straight frame that forms the slanting back will be of hard wood pieces, three inches square, and will be long enough so that if a seven foot man should lie in the chair his head would rest upon the back.

The seat and arms will be of plain wood and without any peculiarities. The upper part of the back frame on each side will be fitted with a slot, in which will slide back and forth a small arrangement with a ring at the top and a thumb-screw beneath. The rings are to receive the hooks in the back of the belt about the man's body, and these are to be fastened in place at the spot where the rings will meet the hooks, which will vary according to the height of the prisoner. In front of the chair will be a foot rest, something like those in a barber's shop, except that the top portion, instead of being fixed, will be balanced upon a pivot to permit it to dip front or back, so that the feet will lie firmly upon it. This whole foot rest will be arranged to slide backward and forward, and to be secured with a screw at the point where the prisoner's feet will rest upon it.

From the ceiling over the back of the chair and over the foot rest will dangle two flexible wires, like those from which small electric lights swing. On the wall at one side will be a small round dial attached to a brass instrument. A hand upon the dial will pass over the wires. Near it on the wall will be a small double pole switch, with a lever similar to the familiar switches used to shut off or let on the current wherever electricity is used, but designed especially to show at a glance whether the current is off or on, in order to prevent accidents which carelessness in handling the apparatus might bring about. This will be all of the apparatus present in the room.

The prisoner, immediately upon entering the room, will be led to the chair, and in a moment will be pushed back into it, the hooks in the belt about his body slipped into the rings in the chair, and then fastened in place by the turn of the screw. At the same moment his feet will be raised, the foot rest slipped under them and fastened by a turn of the screw, and a strap on top of the rest will be buckled tightly over his ankles. In another moment the two dangling wires will be fastened, one to the metal at the center of the back of the cap and the other to the metal connection on the heel of each shoe. A black cloth will be pulled over the face of the prisoner, the officers will stand well back from the chair, and at a signal the executioner at the switch will turn on the current, the volume of which has previously been adjusted to suit the resistance of the prisoner, as shown by the test in the cell.

The intention is to use a current of 1,000 volts, the same, it is said, as that used in the Westinghouse street lighting system. The resistance of the average man is about 3,500 ohms, and the current will be calculated to make a range considerably above and below that figure.

THE CHAIR.

The prisoner, immediately upon entering the room, will be led to the chair, and in a moment will be pushed back into it, the hooks in the belt about his body slipped into the rings in the chair, and then fastened in place by the turn of the screw. At the same moment his feet will be raised, the foot rest slipped under them and fastened by a turn of the screw, and a strap on top of the rest will be buckled tightly over his ankles. In another moment the two dangling wires will be fastened, one to the metal at the center of the back of the cap and the other to the metal connection on the heel of each shoe. A black cloth will be pulled over the face of the prisoner, the officers will stand well back from the chair, and at a signal the executioner at the switch will turn on the current, the volume of which has previously been adjusted to suit the resistance of the prisoner, as shown by the test in the cell.



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JOHN W. LANGLEY,
Professor of Chemistry, University of Michigan.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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BY M. H. JEWELL.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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The Weekly Tribune is the oldest paper in North Dakota and the aim is made to make it a perfect encyclopedia of Dakota affairs. Its circulation is large, both in the territory and the States. The Daily Tribune, like the weekly edition, containing the full associated press dispatches, is a desirable advertising medium through which to reach all northwestern towns and military posts remote from railroads.

The Daily Tribune will be found on file at the Grand Pacific hotel, and Lord & Thomas, advertising agents, Chicago, and at reading rooms and news depots throughout the country.

The general advertising agent of the Tribune is A. F. Richardson, Room 68, Tribune Building, New York City. All communications for the Tribune from points east of Illinois should be sent to him.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

The subject of legislative representation is one that should now be discussed and carefully considered by the people of North Dakota. We do not want a legislature too large, neither do we want it too small. Of the two extremes, however, the former would be preferable, because more communities, more interests and more factions would be represented in a large body than in a small one. The Tribune believes in county representation—in a government near to the people. It may be radical, but it believes we would have better laws and a much more economical administration of affairs if there was but one legislative body, and that body composed of men responsible to small constituencies. The state senates, as well as the United States senate, have become aristocratic bodies, largely made up of monopolists, who pay but little attention to the real wants of the common people. They are legislative obstructionists. However, if an upper house is maintained let it be as large and representative as possible.

The South Dakota constitution limits the number of members of the house to not less than 75 nor more than 135, and the senate to not less than 25 nor more than 45. This is a very good provision. The apportionment by the constitutional convention for the first legislature should be made on the bi-decennial census of 1885. The regular decennial census of the government will be taken next year and the succeeding legislature can change the apportionment after that date.

Several suggestions as to the legislative apportionment have been made—the Fargo Argus of the 23d inst. having a couple of schemes—and the Tribune has a couple also. The first one is to do away with circumlocution and have but one body—say of 91 members to begin with, which would be one for each 2,000 population. This would be popular government. The members of such a body would feel their responsibility. There would be fewer "policy" votes, and less shirking from duty. In the present system the legislative machinery is so cumbersome that the most meritorious measures often die on the calendar or are smothered in process of transmission from one house to the other. A single house legislature would facilitate business, and save to the taxpayers of the new state thousands of dollars in legislative expenses.

In such an apportionment the representation would be as follows:

Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7—Pembina, population 11,510—7 members.
Districts 8, 9 and 10—Cavalier, 5,029—3 members.
District 11—Towner, 366—1 member.
District 12—Roth, 2,232—1 member.
District 13—Bottineau, 818—1 member.
District 14—Ward, 257—1 member.
District 15—McHenry, about 800—1 member.

District 16—Pierce, about 600—1 member.
District 17—Benson, 1,255—1 member.
Districts 18 and 19—Ramsey, 3,271—2 members.
Districts 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25—Walsh, 12,775—6 members.

Districts 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35—Grand Forks, 20,454—10 members.
Districts 36 and 37—Nelson, 3,331—2 members.
District 38—Eddy, 825—1 member.
District 39—Wells, 235—1 member.
District 40—McLean, 942—1 member.
District 41—Mercer, 244—1 member.
District 42—Oliver, 327—1 member.
Districts 43, 44 and 45—Morton, 5,573—3 members.

District 46—Stark, 1,507—1 member.
District 47—Billings, 737—1 member.
Districts 48, 49 and 50—Burleigh, 5,354—3 members.
District 51—Kidder, 1,572—1 member.
District 52—Stutsman, 5,532—3 members.
District 53—Foster, 992—1 member.
District 54—Griggs, 2,093—1 member.
District 55 and 56—Steele, 3,090—2 members.

Districts 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62—Traill, 8,119—4 members.
Districts 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73—Cass, 21,085—11 members.
Districts 74, 75 and 76—Barnes, 6,093—3 members.
Districts 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81—Richland, 9,435—5 members.
Districts 82 and 83—Ransom, 4,284—2 members.
Districts 84 and 85—Sargent, 3,234—2 members.
Districts 86 and 87—Dickey, 3,397—2 members.
District 88—LaMoure, 2,072—1 member.
District 89—McIntosh, 390—1 member.
District 90—Logan, 339—1 member.
District 91—Emmons, 1,040—1 member.

If, however, the footsteps of our forefathers are to be followed; if prejudice be too strong against originality and new departures; if we have not profited by experience and cannot see the necessity of simplifying government, then the Tribune offers another scheme.

The Fargo Argus opposes county representation because it fears that under such a system the smaller counties would gain over the larger counties in representation. It should be remem-

bered that the small counties will not always be small. They are the counties in which the most rapid development will take place. The Tribune believes that representation should be given each county in the lower house—if two houses there must be—and as near representation from each county as possible in the upper house, without making that body too large and unwieldy. The Argus proposes two schemes—one giving twenty-five districts with one senator and three representatives from each district, and the other making thirty districts on the same ratio. The first scheme would give about 6,000 population to a district, the latter about 5,000 to a district.

The Tribune's scheme is to give one representative in the lower house to each county and one additional for each 3,000 population or major fraction. This would make the representation as follows:

District 1—Pembina county, population 11,510—5 members.
District 2—Cavalier, 5,029—3 members.
District 3—Towner, 366—1 member.
District 4—Roth, 2,232—2 members.
District 5—Bottineau, 818—1 member.
District 6—Ward, 257—1 member.
District 7—McHenry, about 800—1 member.

District 8—Pierce, about 600—1 member.
District 9—Benson, 1,255—1 member.
District 10—Ramsey, 3,271—2 members.
District 11—Walsh, 12,775—6 members.
District 12—Grand Forks, 20,454—10 members.

District 13—Nelson, 3,331—2 members.
District 14—Eddy, 825—1 member.
District 15—Wells, 235—1 member.
District 16—McLean, 942—1 member.
District 17—Mercer, 244—1 member.
District 18—Oliver, 327—1 member.

District 19—Morton, 5,573—3 members.
District 20—Stark, 1,507—2 members.
District 21—Billings, 737—1 member.
District 22—Burleigh, 5,354—3 members.
District 23—Kidder, 1,572—2 members.
District 24—Stutsman, 5,532—3 members.

District 25—McIntosh, 390—1 member.
District 26—Foster, 992—1 member.
District 27—Griggs, 2,093—2 members.
District 28—Steele, 3,090—2 members.
District 29—Traill, 8,119—4 members.
District 30—Cass, 21,085—3 members.

District 31—Barnes, 6,093—3 members.
District 32—Richland, 9,435—4 members.
District 33—Ransom, 4,284—2 members.
District 34—Sargent, 3,234—2 members.
District 35—Dickey, 3,397—2 members.
District 36—LaMoure, 2,072—2 members.

District 37—McIntosh, 390—1 member.
District 38—Logan, 339—1 member.
District 39—Emmons, 1,040—1 member.

This gives the house 87 members.

For the senate a ratio of about 4,000 has been used, which gives 38 senatorial districts, as follows:

Districts 1, 2 and 3—Pembina, population, 11,510.
District 4—Cavalier (except west tier of town), 4,200.

District 5—Towner, 366; Roth, 2,232; Bottineau, 818, and west tier towns of Cavalier—total, 4,216.
Districts 6, 7 and 8—Walsh, 12,775.
Districts 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13—Grand Forks, 20,454.

Districts 14 and 15—Traill, 8,119.
District 16—Steele, 4,090, and two towns from northwestern Cass, 1,000—total, 4,090.
District 17—Griggs, 2,093; four towns from Barnes, 2,000—total, 4,093.

District 18—Nelson, 3,331.
District 19—Ramsey, 3,271.
District 20—Benson, 1,255; Eddy, 825; Foster, 992; Wells, 235; Pierce, 500—total, 3,857.

District 21—Balance of Barnes, 4,093.
Districts 22, 23, 24, 25, 26—Cass (except two towns to Steele), 20,000.
District 27—Ransom, 4,284.
District 28—Sargent, 3,234; three towns from Richland, 1,000—total, 4,234.

Districts 29 and 30—Balance of Richland, 5,043.
District 31—Dickey, 3,397.
District 32—LaMoure, 2,072; McIntosh, 390; Logan, 339; and four towns from Stutsman, 1,200—total, 3,998.

District 33—Balance of Stutsman, 4,438.
District 34—Kidder, 1,594; Emmons, 1,046; two tiers off of Burleigh, 1,000—total, 3,640.

District 35—Balance of Burleigh, 4,354.
District 36—McLean, 942; Sheridan, 40; Stevens, 65; McHenry, 800; Wynn, 10; Kenville, 31; Ward, 257; Garfield, 324; Traill, 39; Planners, 64; Buford, 324; Williams, 36; Mercer, 244; Oliver, 327; Wallace, 46; Allred, 13; McKenzie, 24; Dunn, 32—total, 3,434.

District 37—Stark, 1,507; Hettinger, 68; Villard, 200; Billings, 737; Bowman, 162; and two tiers of towns from Morton, 1,500—total, 4,169.

District 38—Balance of Morton, 4,373.

It will be noticed that this apportionment divides very few counties and gives to nearly all the organized counties representation in both bodies. Legislative apportionment is not a simple problem, and as this is one of the most important duties of the constitutional convention, these suggestions are thrown out at this time that they may be considered by the members along with the many others that have been or may be offered by others.

HARMONY PREVAILS.

The constitutional convention met yesterday promptly at 12 o'clock and effected a temporary organization by the election of Mr. F. B. Fancher, of Stutsman, president—the sequel to the republican caucus held in the forenoon, in which Mr. Fancher was declared the unanimous choice for that position. Mr. Fancher was elected as a republican. The fact of his being a farmer did not disqualify him for the honorable position. The majority of the republicans of North Dakota are farmers, and the organization of the convention is a great honor to the producing class. The wisdom of this selection will be more thoroughly settled this fall when the farmers again have the opportunity to swell the republican majorities.

A GREETING.

President Fancher, of the constitutional convention, thoughtfully wired the following greeting to the conventions of South Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory:

BISMARCK, DAK., July 4.

To the Constitutional Conventions at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Helena, Montana, and Olympia, W. Ter.:

The constitutional convention of North Dakota sends greeting and bids you God-speed in your advance movement towards statehood and full American citizenship. May the four new stars about to be added to the national flag not lose in brilliancy through lack of care in laying the foundation of the states to be. Let Washington bring fruits and flowers; Montana its precious metals to add to the beauty and

wealth of our nation; while the Dakotas will bring wheat and corn to feed the people of the world.

F. B. FANCHER, Pres.

SPEAKING of the series of defeats which prohibition has recently received, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat sees strong evidence that the tide has set in against political prohibitionists. Within two years past Michigan, Texas, Tennessee, Oregon, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island have declared emphatically against the principles and the pretensions of that organization. These states are fairly distributed over the country, and embrace populations of all sorts and conditions of people, representing both the great parties and nearly every form of industrial system prevailing in the nation. The analysis of the vote cast in 1894 and 1898 leaves no ground to speculate as to the political decadence of the prohibition party. The aggregate of the vote for the prohibition candidates in the various states in 1898 was 294,963, or 45,000 in excess of that given for the nominee for president in 1898. There was a shrinkage not only relatively, but absolutely, in the volume of prohibition strength. The latest expression, the reconsidering and rejection of the prohibition amendment to the constitution of Rhode Island, carries with it a moral force which can not be gathered from the vote of any other state. After actual trial by a staid New England community it was pronounced not good, as the evil sought to be overcome did not lessen under its operation. The adoption of such a provision in the constitution of a new state may well be looked upon with disfavor, as of doubtful utility, when a greater degree of security against intemperance can be secured by high license, which is in a measure self-enforcing, by virtue of the self-interest of those who pay the penalty of their business.

MR. JOHNSON, of Lakota, made many friends at the republican caucus yesterday. He not only gracefully withdrew his name as a candidate for president of the constitutional convention after the informal ballot, but after Mr. Fancher's nomination was made unanimous he made a happy little speech, in which he said that it had been rumored that he was beaten for president because he would not make promises in regard to the chairmen of committees and the appointment of officers, but this, he stated, was not true; he was beaten simply because Mr. Fancher was a better man—a far better man—and he was pleased to have the opportunity to congratulate him.

THE Minneapolis Tribune throws out some excellent hints to the four new states now preparing for admission to the union. Regarding the regulation of railroads the Tribune says:

The growth of corporate influence among the forces that control a state has been significant. It has developed into a political force, setting up one man and pulling down another, as was deemed best for the interests of the corporations. It has assumed powers so extensive in the tolls levied upon the people that in sheer self-defense the strong arm of legislative interference has been invoked of necessity to show corporate authorities that communities and individuals had not been put with all their reserved rights, when a railroad was granted a right of way. Regulation of railroads has become a matter of necessity. The new states are so dependent for their prosperity and development upon railway communication that the question presents many delicate features. It is a notable fact that railway properties have depreciated in value and earning power so sharply in the last ten years through adverse legislation, that the question of protective legislation is an exception. In attempting to remedy, ruin has been wrought! The man who is invited to invest money in a new railway enterprise must have an assurance of the protection of his investment. The state through which his road runs so legislate as to deprive him of a reasonable return for his money, he will certainly invest no more, and will withdraw the money already put in as early as possible. This with all investment of subsequent adverse legislation, and of withdrawal of capital, has been going on so long and so generally that the road which has not managed at once to put its history to rest into the hands of a receiver is an exception. No severer blows have been dealt western interests than certain kinds of regulation by law, enacted by demagogues, who have risen to power upon the wrecks of legitimate railway enterprise. Protective legislation is necessary; but the west needs railroads to compete and carry her products to market cheaply, and new enterprise must not be throttled and discouraged.

With all the necessity for many lines, it is worth consideration whether some means of restricting certain kinds of railway building ought not to be adopted. The state ought not to permit the building of lines unless it can be clearly shown that there is a reasonable necessity for it.

The building of a line of railway parallel to another line, which is already receiving from the contributing territory an amount of business sufficient for but one, is not a blessing but a curse to the people. Good business policy limits railway building to the actual necessities of the territory to be traversed. It ought to be true that the promoters of the new lines would act upon this principle, but they do not always do so. The lines are constructed by non-resident or foreign capital, and its disbursement is often controlled by the ambition of some railway president to break down a rival or enhance his own power as a railway director. The man who has 5,000 miles of railroad in his dominion is of greater consequence than he who controls but 500. The proper adjustment of rates upon the roads already built, and a reasonable limit placed upon building corporations will be a wise medium to attain in the new constitutions. The new muniments, while providing for some railway control, should advance so far as to restrain the building of railroads beyond the paying point.

THE organization of The Scandinavian Union of North Dakota was effected at Fargo last week. Its proceedings were characterized by the introduction and adoption of a very strange set of resolutions—calculated in their meaning to place the Scandinavians of North Dakota in a false light. It can hardly be

possible that Scandinavians generally will endorse the third plank, which declares that an unprovoked war, has been waged against them in North Dakota by their fellow citizens. Nor will the fourth and fifth planks be endorsed, which declare their protest against such "discrimination" and "war" and their determination to organize and work "systematically" for their rights. There is some cheap demagoguery here somewhere. Somebody with an ulterior motive has been attempting to arouse the prejudices of a large element in North Dakota. The declaration that the Scandinavian element has been unjustly treated in North Dakota is untrue. An examination discloses the fact that in every county in North Dakota the Scandinavians have their just proportion of the offices. They are bound to have their rights. They are intelligent enough, patriotic enough and shrewd enough and numerically strong enough to command proper respect and a fair deal all around, and the TRIBUNE does not believe that there is or has been any complaint on this score, or cause for complaint. Altogether too many imps are growing up in North Dakota in which ambitious politicians at once become conspicuous leaders. The question may well be asked: Do the members of the constitutional convention—those who claim to be republicans—propose to turn North Dakota over to the union of states weak and uncertain in its political allegiance to the party that gives delverance, or will they stand up boldly like the good, true men they are reputed to be and protect the republican banner?

JAMESTOWN has seen Devils Lake and gone her one better. The members of the constitutional convention are now receiving the following communication from the metropolis on the Jim:

JAMESTOWN, DAK., June 1, 1899.

Hon. Sir: The citizens of Jamestown intend to invite the constitutional convention to adjourn to this place and hold its sessions here. Suitable and convenient halls and committee rooms will be provided, and arrangements have been made for boarding and lodging all delegates to the convention free of expense. If the convention decides to accept this offer, and adjourn to this place, you are most cordially invited to become the guest of the city of Jamestown during the entire session of the convention.

B. W. FULLER, Mayor.

The above may have been an attempt at a joke, but as Jamestown is an aspirant for capital honors, it is looked upon as a serious proposition. It is to be regretted that Jamestown, which has been one of the most popular little cities in North Dakota, should thus insinuate that the constitutional convention is a purchasable body, and that the members are as cheap as to work for their board. It is indeed sad to see the promising little city make herself ridiculous in the eyes of the public by so far presuming upon the dignity and honor of North Dakota's statesmen as to assume that they could disobey the instructions of congress and humiliate the commonwealth for the purpose of striking a free lunch route. Alas, poor Jamestown. She has lost her cunning.

ONE of the first resolutions that should be introduced and adopted in the forthcoming constitutional convention for North Dakota is one reading about as follows:

RESOLVED, That the constitution provide that the legislative authority of the state shall vest in a single body, to be called the "Legislative Assembly," which shall consist of not less than 125 members, to be elected by the people, the apportionment to be so made that each organized county shall be entitled to representation, and where counties shall be organized in the interim between legislative apportionments, the said counties shall be entitled to representation on the same basis as other organized counties.

There is now no good reason for two bodies. The conditions are entirely different than they were a hundred years ago. The time has long since passed when one body was a check upon the other. The lower body only is representative, the other is not. The existence of two bodies obstructs intelligent legislation, encourages "log-rolling" and is productive of bad laws and extravagance. The only check that one has on the other is the check designing men—in combination—have upon a righteous measure in one body, until an iniquitous bill of theirs is successful in the other body. If two houses is a good thing, why not have two city councils, two boards of county commissioners and two branches in a constitutional convention? North Dakota ought to take a step forward—ought to strike out boldly—and furnish to the union of states a scheme of government that only needs to be put to test to prove its simplicity, its economy and its advantages over the one now in vogue—not from reason, but from precedent.

THE rain Monday night came in time to save the crops of the Missouri slope from destruction. It was not, however, from a lack of rainfall, that the crops were suffering but from winds heated to a blighting degree from their passage over the drouth stricken regions, east and south. Until the 22d of June the prospects were favorable for the most bounteous crops ever harvested in this region. The hot winds of the 27th and 28th knocked off 15 per cent. more. The drop of 5 to 10 per cent. a day was checked by last night's rain and it is now safe to say that with continued favorable weather wheat and oats will yield 75 per cent. of a crop on the Missouri slope, while corn and potatoes are nearly perfect. The grass is excellent and hay will be plentiful and

cheap this fall. Considering the discouraging reports from other portions of the territory as well as other states and territories, the farmers of the Missouri slope have reason to feel thankful that they are favored. In Washington territory forest fires are raging and except in the irrigated regions, the crops are burned.

THE following is the platform or the Farmers' Alliance of North Dakota, adopted at the Fargo meeting:

All public necessities so far as practicable should be owned and controlled by the government and managed in such way that no class should be allowed to exact unjust rates for the use thereof.

Our railroads should be so controlled by the government as to be run in the interest of the people upon an actual cost basis.

Equal and just taxation of property. Prohibition, state and national.

Electing United States senators by the direct vote of the people of each state. Courts of arbitration that justice not precedent may govern.

Remembering the principles of the Alliance as laid down in Farmers' National Territorial Alliance, and pledging renewed allegiance and fidelity to those principles. The Australian system of voting.

The abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal works. That the criminals of the state be made self-supporting.

That the school lands be leased to the highest responsible bidder until sold.

That the constitutional convention be requested to submit separately the question of granting full suffrage to women.

That as many as possible of the public officers be elected and few appointed.

Dakota for Dakotans, our friends to the front, carpet baggers to the rear.

The official oath as set forth in the Sioux Falls constitution.

That the pay of the legislators should be \$500 and mileage per session.

HON. H. B. BLACKWELL, editor of the Woman's Journal, Boston, and one of the most active members of the Woman's Suffrage association of the United States, is in the city and will remain until the organization of the constitutional convention, after which he will proceed to Montana and Washington territories.

He asks the constitutional convention, not for woman's suffrage, but for the adoption of a plank leaving the question to future legislation—a plank worded about as follows:

The legislature may make further extensions of suffrage to citizens of mature age and sound mind not convicted of crime, but no restriction upon the suffrage shall be made without a vote of the people.

Mr. Blackwell comes with excellent endorsements and letters of introduction from the leading men of the nation, and should be given a respectful hearing by the members of the constitutional convention.

THE Sioux Falls Argus Leader says: "Our prohibition friends may not have thought of it, but the repeal of the prohibitory amendment in Rhode Island was by far the most serious blow their cause has yet received. The voters of Rhode Island say in effect to the people of the United States, 'We have tried prohibition, we have found it unsatisfactory. We want no more of it.' The effect of the repeal cannot be felt by prohibitionists everywhere. It is much more disastrous than the defeat of a proposition to insert prohibition in the amendment would have been. Thus it is that Rhode Island gives the cause a blacker black eye than the one furnished by the keystone state."

MINORITY system of voting is a scheme whereby the minority hope by some means or other to become equal or more powerful than the majority. This is the whole question in a nutshell, else there would be no advocates of the scheme. Minority system of voting is un-American and wrong in principle. Majorities should rule. To give to the minority the cumulative or minority ballot is to argue and admit that minorities are always right. The democrats of North Dakota are in the minority and want the minority voting system adopted by the constitutional convention. Will the republicans of that body consent?

SPEAKING of the duties of the constitutional conventions now in session in the four great territories, the Minneapolis Tribune says: "The principal difficulty to be encountered will be that of doing too much. The number of subjects should be few. There is far too much legislation now; too many opportunities for conflicts in decisions among the courts. That constitution will be best which, besides embodying a single bill of rights, will have the fewest provisions upon subjects which can best be treated by legislatures elected by the people from time to time, and representing their fresh purposes."

In the Illinois constitutional convention pro tem were elected the first day. A roll call of the members was also had and the usual oath administered. The temporary organization held until the third day when permanent officers were elected. If this precedent is followed the first day's session of the convention will not require more than an hour's time—in which event the members should be escorted from as well as to the capitol building by the military and civic organizations participating in the days celebration.

AND now comes Michigan with an endorsement of ballot reform. The final act of the legislature of that state was the passage of the ballot reform measure. No matter what the cost, the people all over the country demand more safeguards around the ballot.

HON. M. N. JOHNSON of Nelson county is the first delegate to arrive in the capitol city. Mr. Johnson is probably the most pronounced candidate for president

of the convention in the field, and his candidacy is backed up by ripe experience in legislative affairs, having served two years in the lower house and four years in the Iowa state senate. He was a presidential elector in the Hayes-Tilden campaign, and is a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance.

It is becoming evident that woodchucks will be numerous in the constitutional convention. A clause frequently inserted in constitutions provides that in all counties where the county seat has never been settled by a vote, the question shall be submitted to the people at the next general election. This has already been proposed. It seems harmless enough, but investigation reveals the fact that this would make such an election necessary in over one-half of the counties of North Dakota, as such a clause would affect nearly all the older counties—the present seats having been originally located by the legislature and a vote never having been taken. It will be seen that such a provision would make lots of fun, especially in the Red River valley.

It is said that Major McLaughlin employed a cunning ruse to secure the presence of Sitting Bull in Bismarck. He is a cunning old warrior, and usually when asked to go anywhere immediately wants to know how much will be paid. This time the major made arrangements for the rest of the Indians to come and said not a word to the great Sioux chief. He thought he was going to be left behind and begged to be taken. Of course Major McLaughlin reluctantly consented, and thus secured for Bismarck as drawing a card as possible to be obtained in the presence of the shrewd old chief.

THE idea of but one branch to the legislature for the new state of North Dakota seems to be a very "taking one" with a great many, and if the constitutional makers can fix it in that way the Tribune believes they will be able to rejoice over their own wisdom in the future, and the people will thank them for their departure from an already too much worn and useless rut. It would be novelty, economy, better government and less jobbery combined. There can be no bargains where there is but one side.

THE TRIBUNE does not know of any candidate for official stenographer of the constitutional convention, but it does know that Editor Tuttle of Mandan is a stenographer thoroughly competent for the place. He has had a great deal of experience. He was for a long time court stenographer in Rhode Island and official reporter in the Rhode Island legislature.

PRESIDENT HOMER B. SPRAGUE, Grand Forks has addressed a circular letter to the county superintendents and teachers of graded schools of North Dakota, asking for a conference of educators at Bismarck on July 12 and 13. The question "What ought the constitution to contain on the subject of education?" will be considered.

THE school census for the present year in Independent school district, city of Bismarck, just completed, shows an increase of children of school age over last year of eighty-four. This is doing very well for hard times. The 7-year-olds who stood up and were counted for the first time formed a line of over thirty. Future prospects are still better.

PRESIDENT LOUKES' extremely radical position may echo the sentiment of South Dakota's Alliance, says the Fargo Republican, but he is several steps in advance of the average North Dakota farmer in his radical ideas. Just how far North Dakota farmers will go with him, in order to present a solid front remains to be seen.

THE Fargo Republican says: "President Loukes is kind to the newspaper fraternity in conceding to them the auditorship of North Dakota; but the Republican is of the opinion they are not desirous of recognition on the state tickets. Ten thousand republican majority next fall would suit them better."

THE fact that the Rev. Mendenhall, editor of the Grand Forks Plaindealer, has been elected president of the Jamestown college, gives color to the rumor that the Plaindealer is about to change hands.

THE Aberdeen News is now owned by George Slosser of the Dakota Ruralist. Slosser—who is all right himself—succeeds a couple of bright, energetic newspaper rustlers—Messrs. Starling and Torrey.

THEY had a firemen's tournament down at Yankton, in South Dakota, but somehow the papers fail to report any world's record-amazing events. They ought to have had the Fargo judges down there.

THE Farmers' Alliance at Fargo has resolved in favor of holding state conventions between the 1st and 15th of September.

DAKOTA will have three instead of two census supervisors. Still the TRIBUNE is for Maj. Edwards for one of 'em—unless it would break the harmony in Cass county.

FOR LIBERTY.

The Celebration of the Fourth in Bismarck a Success Unequaled in Northwestern History.

The Parade Acknowledged by all to Have Reached the Zenith of Success.

Handsome Men, Charming Ladies, Splendid Steeds, Charging Steeds and Brilliant Decorations.

The Only Greatest.

To say that never in the history of Dakota has there been a more brilliant celebration of July 4th than that which the thousands of patriotic North Dakotans witnessed yesterday, is to give a very true and a very just estimate of the enthusiasm of the people. From the time the first gun was fired at sunrise until the last spark of the sky-bedecked pyrotechnics died away, it was one continual, unbroken and unprecedented round of pleasure and inspiration. With every train from the east and west during the morning hours came hundreds of visitors, some in attractive uniforms, some in gala attire, and others carrying musical instruments with which to stir to loyal sentiments the most stolid and indifferent. From every glen and valley of the Missouri valley came the happy yeomen, their prancing steeds adorned with miniature flags, and their ruddy cheeks aglow with the flush of health and stimulating anticipation. The parade formed promptly at 10 o'clock, and as the inspiring music of the superb military band from Ft. Yates heralded its approach, faces turned toward West Main street, and from thousands of throats went up cheers and wild hurrahs. As the head of the procession appeared in the west, the scene was magnificent.

Major Powell, grand marshal of the day, mounted on a spirited steed, guided the way, followed by the regulars from Ft. Lincoln and Ft. Yates. The four companies of infantry from the posts, marching in lines which moved forward with the accuracy of a machine, were followed by the seventy-two cavalymen, whose lines of yellow plumes waved in the breeze like miniature sheaves of shimmering gold in the reflecting sunlight. Many were the compliments paid the regular army—soldiers, officers, musicians and proud-necked chargers.

Next in the parade came the members of the constitutional convention in whose honor the procession was proceeding to the capital.

As the last carriage conveying the delegates passed, a cheer along the entire line gave notice of the arrival of the forty-two young ladies who, mounted on horses represented the thirty-eight states of the Union, and the four new ones about to don the statehood garb. This feature of the parade was so beautiful and unique, and the costumes of the young ladies were so appropriate that applause and compliments followed the blushing maidens until the march was ended, while the four young ladies in spotless white, who represented North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, were given a tremendous ovation.

Then came the veterans—the solid, time-worn men who knew what it was to march unflinchingly in the valley of death that the stars and stripes might wave, and the people along the line gave evidence of their appreciation. The Bismarck veterans were commanded by Col. Wm. Thompson, the gallant septagenarian who, inspired by the occasion, stepped as light and airy as a youth fresh for the fray. The ranking post in the parade and the one that brought the greatest number of admirers was the band of the Winfield Scott No. 37, of Steele, which with twenty-five members occupied the right. The John B. King post, of Mandan, under Commander Davis, was loudly cheered by numerous acquaintances and admirers on the streets.

The greatest novelty in the parade and the feature that created the liveliest interest and the most amusement, was that comprising the seventy-five Indians from Standing Rock under command of Major McLaughlin, assisted by M. T. Tully of the committee on reception of Indians. In the van was "Hairy Chin," who was decorated with an Uncle Sam uniform, and admitted that never had so striking and ingenious an Uncle Sam been placed in a parade. His face needed no make-up, and he walked with the independence and indifference of the true American. Among the chiefs who followed were Sitting Bull, with a black Prince Albert; Gall, in a suit of blue; John Grass, dressed as neatly as a successful business man; and Rain-In-The-Face riding on his famous pony, with an American flag over one ear and the Irish flag over the other. The other chiefs were dressed in the most gorgeous style with war bonnets, war paint, and medals. "Hurrah for Major McLaughlin," and the committee on reception to Indians," was the sentiment of every spectator.

The third and last division of the procession was headed by the Valley City band, one of the most creditable musical organizations in the northwest, and immediately behind the band came "the press" with the numerous talented and gifted journalists, who have been adding to the dignity and intelligence of the visiting throng during the past week. The city and county officials came next, followed by the fire companies.

And now comes the decorative feature of the parade, Bismarck's coronation as an enviable fame for artistic as well as efficient work, and when their unapproachable decorations have in sight yesterday, every Bismarcker proud of his city, and every visitor appreciative of merit made the welkin ring with applause. The Pioneer Hose company No. 1 and the veterans of the Pioneer company had with each other in the decorations of their cars, but no disinterested man could have awarded the prize. Each had done up well that both had reached perfection, and for beauty and artistic effect the firemen won the laurels.

It is said that the last is always the best, and while to say this yesterday's parade might be called flattery, it must be admitted that the Jamestown and Bismarck militia companies did honor to the territorial militia. The Jamestown company, under command of Captain Schwellenbach, and the Governor's guard of Bismarck, with Captain Whitaker in command, deserve praise for their fine appearance and military bearing.

THE WELCOME.

Having escorted the delegates to the capital, the procession returned to Main street,

halting at the Athenaeum, where dinner was served. The convention having adjourned, the delegation assembled in the grove east of the Athenaeum, where the declaration of independence was read by A. S. Parsons, of Morton county, and the following address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Bentley:

Gentlemen of the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota, Members of the Press, Officers and Enlisted Men of the Regular Army and of the Dakota National Guard, Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gallant Firemen, Representatives of the Original Owners of these Great Prairies, and Fellow-Citizens:

An occasion such as this can occur but once in the political life of any member of this union of sovereign states. Constitutional conventions may be convened for the purposes of revising a constitution at the will of the people of any sovereign state, but only once does it fall to their lot to take this first step in the grand march to perfect citizenship. By act of congress this one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of our national independence was fixed as a fitting day for commencing a work fraught with so much interest to the great northwest, a day upon which hallowed memories of patriotic deeds should permeate every community every household, every heart in this liberty-loving country. The citizens of Bismarck appreciating so extraordinary an occasion and desiring to pay a proper respect to a body of men, brought together for so momentous a purpose as the formulating of a constitution for a new state, invited to their assistance elements of strength, of character and of interest, to add to our exercises inaugurated for the purpose of a fitting welcome to so distinguished a body of our fellow-citizens of North Dakota—who have been placed by the people's suffrage in a position of such gravity and responsibility. For the people of Bismarck I extend to you a hearty welcome to our city, and a formal welcome, but the welcome of a people long disfranchised who now behold the sun of political liberty rising through the influence of your presence here.

It is the heartfelt welcome of a people soon to be disenthralled by the influence which will follow your advent here. It is a sincere welcome which I have the honor to extend in behalf of the citizens of this city. I welcome you as the chosen representatives of a great people, as the chosen ones to perform one of the most important duties which it is possible for any body of men to consider. You are the chosen ones to prepare the foundation for a great state. A state which will contain more square miles than all of the New England states, and throw in Delaware and New Jersey. Yes, although only half of the original Dakota, our own North Dakota is larger than eight of the old states put together, although we have had no voice in shaping our political destiny. We are better equipped for statehood than many of the old states. North Dakota has more miles of railroad than Delaware, Vermont and Rhode Island, double the newspapers in proportion to population of three-fourths of the states, and she appropriates three times the amount of money for public schools in proportion to population that is appropriated by many of the states, and as these advantages are coupled with the most advanced states of the east. She has a smaller per cent. of people who cannot read and write than any state in the union; she has over \$20,000,000 worth of live stock, and raises \$20,000,000 worth of produce yearly, yet not one-twentieth part of her domain has ever been disturbed by the plow of the husbandman. Such is North Dakota, and you whom I so heartily welcome are her chosen representatives to crystallize and formulate a constitution upon which our hopes of future prosperity must rest. You gentlemen have been selected from your fellow citizens as the fittest to reach out into the fair fields of political friction, and select those elements and principles best calculated to enable your race and crystallize them into a platform upon which our future prosperity can securely rest. Gentlemen, I believe you realize your responsibility. Welcome you here, not as parliamentarians, but as men who will remember that the interests of employer and employee demand that each protect the other. I welcome you as those who will remember in your official capacity that there are as many you as men in this world, and that you are the men to protect all honest interests. You are the men whose duty it is to lay the foundations of a new state, to insist upon principles which have the sanction of history, and to guard against fanaticism, sectarianism or any other issue, but whose influence will always be in favor of an honest, economical, conservative government—a government purely American, without snobbery or aristocracy, but gentlemen, my address of welcome will at least have the merit of brevity. I have been so busy in trying to make you all comfortable that I have had no time to prepare such an address as this occasion really demands, but I am sure you will be as generous and hearty for me as I am for you. My address of welcome will at least have the merit of brevity. I have been so busy in trying to make you all comfortable that I have had no time to prepare such an address as this occasion really demands, but I am sure you will be as generous and hearty for me as I am for you.

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THE BALL GAME.

At 2 o'clock the ball park was crowded with base ball enthusiasts who had gathered to witness the game between the Bismarck and Mandan nines. The list of players as published yesterday morning appeared on the ground, and as the game was called a number of bets were made. For the first three innings the Bismarckers played a very poor game, and the athletic Mandanites did excellent work, and as a result the score at the end of the fourth inning stood 12 to 4 in favor of Mandan. By this time the Bismarckers were awake, and at the end of the ninth inning the score stood 13 to 10 in favor of Mandan. Had the Bismarck team played an ordinarily good game in the early part of the contest they would have been victorious.

The game was excellently umpired by Messrs. Hood of Mandan and Tuohy of Bismarck.

THE RACES.

An immense crowd witnessed the races at the track on East Main street. There was no small amount of money at stake. The entries were as follows.

GREEN TROTTER RACE.
Best two in three—Entries: Maud, by Dr. J. Harcourt; Kit, by A. Logan; Patchin, by Ed Wentworth.
First heat—Patchin won, Kit second and third.

TROTTER RACE.
Free for all, best two in three—Entries: Mandan Chief, by Eliza Bolly; Pill Bags, by J. Harcourt; Morton County Farmer, by Birchett; Charley, by Ed Wentworth.
First heat—Won by Mandan Chief.
Second heat—Won by Pill Bags.
Third heat—Won by Charley.
Fourth heat—Won by Charley.
Fifth heat—Won by Charley.
Sixth heat—Won by Charley.

HUNTER RACE.
Free for all, best two in three. Entries: Jerry, by Dr. Porter; "Sleepy John," Dr. Harcourt; "Billy," J. D. McDonald; "Dennis," Dr. J. Harcourt.
First heat won by "Billy," second heat won by "Billy."

NOVELTY RACE.
"Bully Knox" by Austin Logan; "Anglo" by George Hillyer; "Old Nell" by R. R. Marsh; Broncho by John Southmayd.
Won by "Bully Knox."

THE FIREWORKS.
In the evening the display of fireworks was witnessed by over six thousand people and the cheers of the crowd as Mr. Overington touched off the sky-scraping beauties gave proof of the success attained. The special places for the display were as follows: "Welcome, Constitutional Convention," "North Dakota, Welcome to the Union"—the words of this piece being separated by the Goddess of Liberty which was most perfectly represented; "Good Night." The rockets, 18-inch shells and numerous other specialties were good.

THE BALL.
The ball given in the Athenaeum in the evening by the G. A. R., was attended by over 100 couples and the large hall was crowded with merry celebrators. There were eighty-two couples in the grand march, for which the Fort Yates band furnished the music. The Bismarck orchestra holding possession of the stage during the remainder of the evening. It was a financial social success.

Meeting of Republican Committee.

The members of the Republican Central committee for North Dakota met last evening at their rooms in this city. The following were present:

Gen. H. Allen, chairman.
Col. E. E. Geary, secretary.
J. P. McEwen, Richland county, proxy to Fred Kaley.
J. E. Hughes, Cass county.
A. H. Hughes, Burleigh county.
R. B. Wallace, Stutsman county.
Fred Shore, Benson county.
H. M. Dennett, Barnes county, proxy to H. M. Dennett.
Dr. H. M. Coe, Morton county.
P. J. McLaughlin, Grand Forks county, proxy to W. O. Mulcahy.
J. A. Perelval, Ramsey county.
Driscoll, Ramsey county, proxy to A. D. Robinson.
L. E. Booker, Pembina county.
F. A. Seabring, Eddy county.
L. S. Lockhart, proxy to A. D. Flemington.
Jacob P. Hagen, Bottineau county, proxy to Gen. Allen.
McHugh, Cavalier.
Absent—Farmer of Starb, E. T. Sales of Trail.

By a unanimous vote General Allen, the chairman of the committee for the entire territory, was continued as chairman of the North Dakota committee.

On motion of Hon. P. McHugh the place of the coming state convention was made Fargo.

There was quite a discussion as to the date, and action was deferred until this evening at 8 o'clock.

It was decided that each county be given one delegate, and one additional for each 200 votes cast for delegates to congress in 1888. Hastings and Burleigh counties were also given representation, and Morton county was given one additional delegate to what she would be entitled to, as it was claimed the storm election day prevented a full vote being cast.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening at the court house, and all republicans in the city are earnestly requested by the committee to be present and give the members the benefit of their counsel.

For screen doors and windows call on Faunce & Brown for prices.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Base Ball—Thursday.

Cleveland 6, Boston 6—A. M.
Cleveland 11, Boston 7—P. M.
Indianapolis 4, Philadelphia 5—A. M.
Indianapolis 6, Philadelphia 0—P. M.
Pittsburg 4, New York 2—A. M.
Pittsburg 4, New York 6—P. M.
Chicago 11, Washington 4—A. M.
Chicago 8, Washington 5—P. M.
Cincinnati 4, Baltimore 10—A. M.
Cincinnati 4, Baltimore 6—P. M.
Kansas City 7, Columbus 1—A. M.
Kansas City 8, Columbus 13—P. M.
Louisville 8, Athletic 2—A. M.
Louisville 1, Athletic 12—P. M.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 3—A. M.
St. Louis 10, Brooklyn 12—P. M.

The 4th at Huron.

HURON, Dak., July 4.—Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, addressed ten thousand people here this afternoon. Gov. Mellette and Judge Moody also spoke. The procession was two miles long and the decorations magnificent. The Times printing office was damaged \$2,000 worth by fire crackers this afternoon.

Oil Tank on Fire.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 2.—Lightning this morning struck a 40,000-barrel iron oil tank belonging to the Western and Atlantic Pipe Line company at Johnson's Station. The tank contained 28,000 barrels of the fluid, and is burning at a lively rate. Men are digging trenches to lead the oil off in the least dangerous directions.

The Falk Brewery Burned.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—The big brewery of Falk & Co. in Wauwatosa, just beyond the city limits, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is one million dollars and there is insurance of but \$350,000.

DEVILS LAKE CAPITAL: Dunc Morris and a party of gentlemen went out firing anvils last night for rain and sure enough a small shower came last night. Did the anvils do it? The Indian children prayed all day over at Fort Totten one day last week and rain came the next day. These are great moral lessons; you never get anything without asking for it.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

A VIEW THEREOF UNDER THE GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

It is at All Times a Goodly Place to See Entertaining Things, but It is Especially Brilliant and Full of Interest at Night.

[Special Correspondence.]

PARIS, June 11.—The exposition as seen by night is replete with interest and attraction. The evening fun at the exhibition may be said to commence long before the illuminations are under way, and to be going by the double crack of the cannon on the second landing stage of the Eiffel tower, which announces at 8 p. m. an increment of charge at the gates and the fact that the dinner hour is drawing nigh. The exhibition has now taken the place of the Bois de Boulogne as an evening resort. Families, instead of going out for their customary dinner on the grass, take their stock of provisions to the Champ de Mars and spend the whole day there, evening included. They thus avoid paying double fare or more when 6 o'clock comes round, and get more amusement at less cost.

While awaiting, therefore, the hour when the tower and the fountains are illuminated the public give themselves up to the pleasures of all France dining all over the Champ de Mars, the chairs and benches being converted into extemporé dinner tables. Some seek remote nooks out by the Avenue du Suffren, where they may enjoy themselves in a more quiet way; others climb the rock work beneath or round about the tower, or take possession of the stone steps of a pavilion, while the less bashful deliberately straddle the first stray plank they come across and eat their victuals in full view of those who walk about the grounds. There is little false pride about these sturdy sons of toil, who earn their daily bread, behind their kings and queens and over-brown Bastilles.

Those, however, who, like myself, had come unprovided with edibles, had to look out for a restaurant. There is no lack of eating places where a good meal may be had at a fair charge; the difficulty lies rather in making a choice out of the heterogeneous concourse and in getting a seat when a choice has been made. There is, for instance, an Arab restaurant where pungent coconuts may be had, as well as excellent coffee—the genuine stuff—as thick as mullage and as black as the ink in the painted. There is also a Turkish restaurant where kebabs and midya plaki may be relished smoking hot, and where creamy maklebi is brought in at dessert.

There is, again, I am told, an Annamite restaurant, where you may feast on birds' nest soup, boiled bats, fried camel hump, stewed bowwow and such delicacies. But I felt like batten on something less exotic. I eschewed as equally unsuggestive the Hungarian czarda, where genuine beef from the borough of Pilsen and peppery goulash, the national dish, are to be obtained; also the Russian eating house, with its inevitable play and war; and even the Dutch beer house, where alluring damsels in pretty lace coifs and gold filigree ornaments smile upon the visitor.

Suddenly the name of Spiers & Pond suggested itself to my bewildered brain. But the question at once rose: "To which of the five different places owned by that enterprising firm shall I direct my footsteps?" One is a large grill room in which two large grills with downward flues, exactly like those lately set up in Windsor castle, have been fitted up. The other is a tempting. Then they have also a temperance room for afternoon teas, a place modeled on the Criterion, an Anglo-American bar; and finally, a restaurant on the first platform of the Eiffel tower. Without further thought I decided upon patronizing the latter. So I went up with a batch of excursionists inside the lift that scales the iron framework of the monster pile.

Although Spiers & Pond have spent \$50,000 on their different concessions there can be no doubt that the Eiffel restaurant they own will more than pay the whole expense. I found the rooms crowded with the elite of French and foreign folk. I had my meal—out from the joint and a bottle of old Bordeaux wine, etc.—at a height just ten yards higher than the summit of Notre Dame, plainly visible in the distance. Nor is the outer gallery, round which I took a stroll, too high to render indistinct the various features of the magnificent panorama of buildings, parks and hills which, with the winding river below, surround one on all sides. The sun, as I gazed out on the lovely prospect, was slowly sinking behind the impregnable fortress that crowns Mount Valerien, and flooded the whole western prospect with crimson and gold.

By the time I got down from my lofty perch I had had a cup of colonial tea at the Ceylon cafe, the illuminations had begun. I may here state that the first attempt to draw the public to an international exhibition in the evening was made at Paris in 1887, when some of the buildings on the Champ de Mars were kept open from 6 until 11 p. m. But this effort ended in signal failure, on account of the imperfect lighting obtained by the aid of gas and oil lamps. It was the failure that attended this experiment which decided the authorities not to renew it in 1889.

The lighting of the exhibition by electricity alone is quite a formidable affair. There are no fewer than 170,000 burners of various sizes, some of them sun lights, others Jacobinco-koff candles and a very large number of incandescent lamps for the galleries and pavilions of the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides. In the central garden, terraces and facades of the palaces there are 160 large electric lamps. The lawns, shrubberies and gates of the palaces are lit by 6,350 arc lamps like those in the Paris restaurants. The machinery hall is lighted by 296 large and 1,130 small burners, and for the whole exhibition there are over 1,100 large and 10,000 small burners.

The result is unique. Palaces, pavilions and parterres, fountains and statues, cunningly devised architectural effects in green and gold, silver and azure, are brought out in the clear air with an intensity of relief that suggests a dream of Wonderland. Electric lights irradiate the leaves of the laurels; fantastic luminaries glimmer among the trees, while the flower beds and grass plots of the central garden are fringed with long rows of soft white lamps that give to the grounds a fairy like aspect such as has rarely before been seen. The amount of light distributed is equivalent to about one candle for each square foot of space. The grand central dome sparkles like a tiara encircled with jewels of golden flame, and the twin palaces consecrated to the liberal and the fine arts are uniformly resplendent with rows of unbroken light. The machinery hall literally glows with electricity. If to this be added the illuminations afforded by gas and other means, such as that of the Trocadero palace and gardens; and the Eiffel tower, with its triple circle of opalescent globes; and the orange colored Venetian lanterns that flit the trees on every official night fete; and the illumination of the Jena bridge; and the blue of Bengal lights that give to the huge tower a hue from haze to summit as red as

the flames of pandemonium; and the fireworks on the banks of the Seine—it must be confessed that the spectacle, if once seen, can never be forgotten.

The luminous four arms, which have been produced in Paris for the first time, although well known in England, form one of the greatest attractions at the exhibition. I was admitted to the other evening into the small pavilion placed at some distance from the water works, where the apparatus for illuminating the jets is constructed. The divinity who presides over the waters inside this mysterious abode is a little gray bearded Englishman, with a blue embroidered skull cap on his head that gives him the aspect of an astrologer. He glanced mistrustfully at me as I entered, but I passed him with a good mood when he heard the sound of his own vernacular. As the hour had arrived for the outdoor display he turned off the gas and half opened a piece of furniture which, in the half obscurity of the place, looked like a harmonium, or rather like one of those iron desks so much the fashion in France during the first empire.

The lid on being raised by him disclosed a dozen or more handles fixed at the top of as many upright levers, furnished with cogs, which levers, on being drawn down from their vertical position, catch in a series of horizontal catches. Fronting this row of levers, within easy reach of the operator, were to be seen twenty-five electrical buttons, which, under the fingers of our English Neptune, were presently converted into a magic keyboard. On the right hand side was a manometer, while dial plates and electric chimes in various positions complete the apparatus.

The mode of operation is simple enough. Soon as the little gray bearded man, who plays such a conspicuous part in the night's entertainment at the exhibition, had pulled forward three or four of the levers, I caught sight—through the glass partition of the "shanty"—of the effect produced outside on the spectators. Several jets of colorless water spouted up into the air, which were at once converted into a splendid crimson when the operator touched one of the electric buttons. By a similar operation the water jets were successively dyed a rich blue, yellow, green, purple, or a combination of those colors when several of the buttons were manipulated simultaneously.

The operator, when through with his display, went on to explain to me that circular chambers in masonry were constructed beneath each basin, the roofs of which were pierced with a number of openings to receive a series of vertical cylinders, each placed below a jet. In each cylinder was arranged a series of thick plates of colored glass, which are made to move, and from by means of cords connected with the levers he had manipulated; the rays from a very powerful arc lamp were thus directed up the cylinders by means of a parabolic reflector, mirrors and condensers. In this way the light is obliged to traverse one or more thicknesses of colored glass before it reaches the fountain, and thus many combinations of colors and varied effects can be produced.

The stream of water running from the upper to the lower basin at the Trocadero is also illuminated, as well as the jets placed along each side. As it is impossible for the operators in the underground chambers to judge of the effects produced, their manipulations are controlled from the pavilion in which I stood, and kept in electrical communication with the operating rooms. Signals are transmitted so that the combinations of colors and effects can be modified at the option of the little gray bearded Englishman in control. When the broad beam of electric light at the top of the Eiffel tower is brought to bear on the statuary of this fine monumental fountain the effect is truly magnificent.

It is estimated that about 400,000 persons can circulate through the grounds at night time without overcrowding. Many of the shows are great attractions. The children's palace, for instance, is much patronized by the little ones, and their no less delighted parents. It is a big pavilion, with weird towers and flying streamers in the southern corner of the Champ de Mars. Jack the Giant Killer and Blue Beard are among the heroes brought forward on the three stages erected inside the building. Almost every conceivable object of juvenile amusement, toys of all kinds, articles of Paris, books, costumes, all the endless things which the precocious taste of the present day demands and commercial ingenuity eagerly supplies, has been collected beneath its roof, wholly for the delectation of the young.

In the garden belonging to the children's palace is a gigantic blue elephant, more than forty feet high, built of hammered sheet iron, by M. Chenevix-Tesson, after the manner of the plaster model described by Victor Hugo in "Les Misérables," and which for many years stood on the Place de la Bastille ere the tall column was erected on its site. Another establishment much patronized by evening visitors is the Folies Parisiennes cafe concert, where Challer, the well known hunchback, sings his comic songs to ever appreciative listeners.

But of all the night attractions at the exhibition the Rue du Caire stands foremost and supreme. Here poor Gerard de Nerval, the French poet, who was so passionately fond of Egypt and the Orient, would have been quite at home. The Rue du Caire, as its name implies, is the reconstruction of a street in old Cairo, and will be found midway between machinery hall and the Avenue du Suffren. It is to be regretted that it is located in such a remote, out of the way corner. The pavilions of Persia, Siam, Morocco, Japan and Egypt cluster round about it. It is full of fantastically shaped houses, with Moorish cafes, concert halls, shops and casinos, where Egyptian dancing girls sing and perform to the thrum thrum of native instruments. The shops are tenanted by 150 Egyptian men and women from the banks of the Nile, who sell goods, trinkets, and all kinds of sweetmeats like those made in their country.

Some of the houses are provided with genuine monacheries, a kind of bay window in trellis wood work, behind which in Egypt and the east generally the ladies congregate, as they can then see what goes on outside without being themselves seen. The Egyptian amarrs, or donkey boys, with each his blue gandourah garment, come and go among the crowd, but the fifty white asses, with which they do a roaring trade in the day time, are stabled at night.

A sort of Japanese village, where scenes from daily life, trades, tortures and executions, are graphically represented by means of life size lay figures, has been opened next door to the Japanese pavilion. Two little girls from Yokohama are seen at the door in their pretty native costumes.

The exhibition closes at night in the following manner: The gates are all shut at half past 10 o'clock p. m., when the cannon on the Eiffel tower is fired at that hour to announce the fact. At a quarter past 11 two drummers beat the tattoo in the gardens, while 300 policemen and fifty municipal guards carrying lanterns, gradually clear the crowd off the grounds towards the Jena bridge, where the only exit is found. By half past 11 the exhibition is empty, and all trespassers found inside after that hour are arrested. Policemen patrol the place all night, and firemen hold themselves in readiness to start at any moment should an alarm be given.

ITCHING AGONIES.

Every Night I Scratched until the Skin was Raw.

Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies in five weeks.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but I thought nothing of it until some time later, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scales gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been a fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the Cuticura Remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the Cuticura Remedies to my family, and I know of a great many who have been cured, especially mothers who have babies with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks I owe you for what the Cuticura Remedies have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEO. CORRY, Merrill, Wis.
Feb. 7, 1888.—No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure.
G. C.

Cuticura Remedies.
Cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, crusts, crusts, even simple scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Pottery Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, raw, chapped and itchy skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest pains, soreness, weakness, hacking cough, asthma, pleurisy, inflammation, relieved by one minute of the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for weak lungs.

"ALWAYS ON TIME."

There is no line so handsomely equipped for Through Passenger Service as the "Always on Time" Line—C. St. P., M. & O. railway—and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago trains over this line have a better record for reaching either end of their run "on time" than those of any other line in the country.

THE

All well posted travelers between the Twin Cities and Chicago take this line—particularly favoring the "Vestibule Limited," which carries the finest sleeping cars and coaches that can be built, and also all classes of passengers, without extra fares. On the Lake Superior portion of the line, between Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Sault Ste. Marie, Pullman sleeping cars are run on night trains, and parlor cars on day trains.

NORTHWESTERN

Fullman sleepers are also run through between Duluth, Superior and Chicago. Fast through trains are also run between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, via Sioux Falls, with through Pullman sleepers. St. Paul to Omaha and Kansas City. Dining cars are run on all through trains over this line, between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul and Kansas City. Besides being the best

LINE

between these principal cities, the Chicago & Northwestern system, which is composed of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & North Western and Fremont, Elkhorn & Great Northern, is advertised as the "Northwestern Line," and offers a rich and popular country, and affords the quickest means of reaching all the large towns or villages in the territory intersected by it. Before starting on a trip, travelers should get a folder, with map of the route, and they will quickly see the advantages offered. For rates, timetables, maps and time tables, may be obtained at any station, or by writing direct to T. V. TEASDALE, Gen'l Passenger Agent St. Paul.

PLUNKETT ON WIMIN.

LOVE OF DRESS OFFSET BY SACRIFICE IN TROUBLOUS TIMES.

How Fashions Changed and Were Followed—The Women of Richmond During the Battle of Seven Pines—How Their "Goodness" Was Shown.

"A girl will suffer agonies and smile all the time just to be in the fashion," said Plunkett, as he took his seat and stuffed the tobacco in his pipe.

"In their courting days," ventured Brown. "They will draw their corset strings so tight that they pant like a lizard and er fellow can span around em, and they will force a number four shoe on a number seven foot and skip around as frisky as er lamb, while they are suffering agonies that would put any man in the hospital."

"In their courting days," said Brown. "They will draw their corset strings so tight that they pant like a lizard and er fellow can span around em, and they will force a number four shoe on a number seven foot and skip around as frisky as er lamb, while they are suffering agonies that would put any man in the hospital."

"I can remember," said Plunkett, "when it was the fashion to be pale and sickly looking, and the girls would poltice their faces and hands with meal dough to bleach 'em, and they'd be so flincky that they'd cut a pea in two for a mouthful and sweat they had a bite when they had only eat a half biscuit. And then pretty soon the craze got on the red and the poke berries were gathered and rubbed on their faces, and when they'd get hot and perspire the pokeberry juice would streak 'em up the same as an Indian, but it was the fashion, and whatever is fashion is right."

"If it's some other fellow's sister," suggested Brown.

"One time," resumed Plunkett, "they had a fashion to look slim and bean pole like, without any bumps on themselves, and six yards of calico would make any of 'em a dress, and then er girl took a craze to be fat and chuffy, with big bumps on themselves, and then it took a good sized dry goods store to furnish cloth enough to dress one of 'em, and the cotton they used to make the bumps would fill a good sized hamper basket; I've seed little puny wimin too enough dry goods on themselves to weigh down a strapping fellow."

"I know that war's er bad, bad thing," resumed Plunkett, after a short pause, "but when I call to mind the simple ways of our Georgia wimin in them hard days I feel like the country was blessed by its coming, for we would never have learned their goodness in times of peace."

"The pretty bonnets that were made from the scraps of the worn out dress of peaceful days sheltered faces free from foibles, and the homespun garments covered forms unworried by the strains of fashion. They dressed in tears and moved as in the presence of death, as pure as angels and as self-sacrificing as the men who fought their battles."

"You're right," said Brown.

"Speaking about the wimin in the war," said Plunkett, as he scratched his head and knocked the ashes from his pipe, "makes me think of the day that the Seven Pines battle was fought in front of Richmond. I was there that day, and it was the hottest weather I'd ever seed. Two of the finest armies were there—McClellan and Joseph E. Johnston. The Yankees could see the flags waving on the capitol of the Confederacy, and it was understood that it was going to be the day that would decide the fate of Richmond and of the Confederates."

HOW BANDAGES WERE MADE. "As soon as the first streaks of day broke in the east it was saluted by the boom, boom, boom of the big guns captured at Manassas—called Sherman's battery. There were two guns in that battery called Long Tom and Laughing Charlie. They had a queer ring to their boom, and it was these guns that saluted the day as it peeped up over the hills and announced ready for the Confederates."

"Richmond began to stir. The wimin and children lit out on bed, the bells began to ring and the whistles to blow, and the people flocked to Main street till there was not standing room on the walks. The fight had commenced, the big guns were roaring and the little guns were like a fire in a cane brake. Trains rolled in from Petersburg and Lynchburg with reinforcements. They lit from the cars and started at a double quick down Main street and out to the fight. Knapsacks begin to be thrown to the right and the left, and the gutters were filled. Wimin and children went to piling them up and stood guard over them, but it was no use, they were never called for, and it was mighty few that undid their knapsacks on Main street that day that lived to see the end."

"As the day advanced the hotter it grew. Every vehicle in the city was pressed into service to go for the wounded, and as they rolled in the cry for 'water, water, water,' was heard everywhere."

"The wimin of Richmond were the first to discover what was needed. Every bucket and dipper was pressed, and the old men and children went in a run to and from the water plugs, while the wimin went for provisions. Tubs and buckets were placed all along the curbstones on each side of the street filled with water, and baskets were held by the wimin, and each soldier was given a sandwich which they double quickened down the line."

"The wounded were coming in by thousands. The news spread that Joseph E. Johnston was shot and Lee had took command. The doctors were out of bandages, and the wimin tore their underclothing and sheets into strips to bind up the wounds."

"This young generation are the sons and daughters of such wimin as these. As it was then so it will be again, I reckon, so let 'em rip. But it does make me mad to see 'em fools er bout the fashion."—Atlanta Constitution.

Indian Moccasins.

The shoes or moccasins worn by the North American Indians are nearly all alike in their general structure. The moccasin, a slipper made of soft deer skin, without a heel, is common to nearly all of them. Many of them have leggings either detached or connected with the moccasin or shoe so as to form a boot.

Some of the Indians ornament their moccasins with beads, quills or embroidery. Among the southern Indians, where no protection is needed from the cold, a shoe is made consisting simply of a sole of thick hide bound on the feet by thongs.

Among the Apaches an odd attachment is found on the boots or moccasins. This is a little projection of the sole in front of the toes, generally made in the shape of a little round pad. This is called a cactus crusher and has its purpose. When the Indian walks through growths of prickly cactus the crusher beats down the prickles in front of his foot. Some shoes of odd form, with elongated heels and toes, are used among the Navajos and other southern tribes in their dances and ceremonies.—Washington Star.

It Makes a Difference.

It is told of the present careworn that one day, reading "The Lady of the Lake," he came to the line, "Long live the commons' king, King James!" and exclaimed, with sparkling eyes: "Yes, the kind of the common people! That is the only kind of a king that I would care to be." His father used to make such remarks, too, before he came to the throne, not since.—San Francisco Argonaut.

APES IN GUIANA.

A Close Inspection of Their Doings. Watched by Their Enemies.

After traversing the greater part of the gorge in French Guiana, we returned to a small inn at the entrance to an abrupt valley down which dashes the turbulent little rivulet called the Ruiseau des Singes, or monkey's stream. We ordered dinner, and, while waiting for it, climbed up the steep slopes to look for some of the monkeys which were said to abound in the neighborhood. Nor had we to walk far before we saw them. They were there in numbers, but appeared to be timid and unwilling to be interviewed. As we approached they sprang from branch to branch until they reached the thickest part of the forest, where, no doubt, they considered themselves safe from intrusion. My friends, after watching them to their satisfaction, went off to view whatever else was to be seen in the vicinity. I had gone there, however, armed with an opera glass, determined, if possible, to make a close inspection of the monkeys, so I crept stealthily to a tree with branches thickly overhung with ivy, where I easily found a place of concealment. There, when I ascertained by careful inspection that I had no snakes for my companions, I took up my position and awaited the result.

For some time I was unable to get sight of any of the objects of my search, although I could see the branches of the trees swaying violently about in many places, showing that something was up among them. But at last my patience was rewarded, for a number of monkeys, gradually discarding their timidity, returned to the trees from which they had retired upon my approach, giving me the opportunity of closer observation that I sought for. This change in their demeanor was brought about by the frolics of a thoughtless baby monkey that escaped its mother's guardianship and sprang about in evident enjoyment of its forbidden freedom till at last it rested in a tree close by me, from which position no parental warnings or blandishments could recall it. In this condition of affairs, and with the old one, regardless of danger, and brought the child, regardless of danger, to its erring child. The family group, once again united, once more, but for some time the elders watched the tree where I lay hidden with keen and scrutinizing glances, indicating much distrust. So close was I to them that I could, by the aid of my glass, distinguish the glancing sharpness of their eyes. At length they seemed satisfied that no danger was to be apprehended, and sprang about, plucking and eating the opening leaf buds and amusing themselves in different ways. Then they huddled together on a bough to rest and sleep a little. There they sat in perfect quietness, a happy group—picturesque, and very human in its aspect—on with its head reclining on another's shoulder and an arm encircling it, while a firm hold was laid upon the trunk, youngest last, when it awoke, it should beget again and at its antics.

I have spoken indiscriminately of monkeys in connection with the Gorge of the Chiffa, but they possess no tails, and would be more correctly described as apes. The fur of those I saw is beautiful and clean, and they looked healthy and happy; very different from their miserable relatives in captivity at the zoo, or those, still worse off, that travel our country, bound with strap and chain, in company with a wheezy barrel organ, and are made to disport themselves to its depressing strains in the mock attire of a man.

How changed the scene from that of their native African forest. It was so pleasant and peaceful when I observed it that I was loath to disturb the happy family. But remaining long in a constrained position, even while studying nature in her home, is not agreeable, and tends to produce cramps and other inconveniences, so that I was obliged at last to move out of my hiding place. For a moment the sleeping monkeys were taken by surprise, and then they scattered in different directions with marvelous agility.

I was not the sole observer of the scene. High up near the mountain top, perched upon a leafless tree, sat two eagles hungrily eying the movements of their coveted prey. I fancy, however, that as long as the latter keep among the woods and avoid the open ground they must be comparatively safe from the attacks of such. I am aware that the eagle known by the name of the "barney" in Brazil lives chiefly upon monkeys for its food, yet it cannot swoop down at them among the trees, so it would get killed itself by striking with force against the branches.

A worse enemy to the monkeys is the panther; but even that active animal cannot, owing to its great weight, reach the branches where a monkey may take refuge, nor does it often surprise them in positions where they cannot avail themselves of this means of escape.—Robert Crawford in Popular Science Monthly.

Skating in Russia.

"Russia is the land in which to see skating," wrote an Englishman, as he stood on the bridge over the frozen Moskva canal, St. Petersburg, and saw four score young skaters, of both sexes, apparently able to go through the same evolutions on the ice that a bat does in the air.

As man is not born a skating animal, even in Russia, this gentleman saw beginners using a large wooden chair to assist their sprawling efforts. The chair is about five feet high, is placed on skates, and has two long, curved arms jutting out in front.

The skaters formed themselves in lines, nine or ten persons deep, and, keeping time to the music of a band, interwined in a series of graceful figures, the groups melting off into single couples, which came together in lines of new figures.

The Englishman crossed the frozen Neva in a novel vehicle, a green wooden chair placed on skates five feet long. In front were two boards on which he rested his feet, while resting his hands on its arms. A man propelled the chair by skating and pushing it before him. The motion is pleasant, and so fast that the man has occasionally to act as a drag—Youth's Companion.

Geographical Names.

Teachers of geography will take notice that in pronouncing the name of Helena, M. T., the accent should be on the first syllable; but in pronouncing Helena, Ark., the accent should be on the second syllable, long "e"; also make note of the fact that the Willamette river, Oregon, has its accent on the second syllable, "lam"; also that the name of Mount Ranier, near Puget sound, has been changed to Tacoma; also that the pronunciation of Arkansas as it is spelled is highly improper—it is Ark-an-saw, accent on the first syllable; but Kansas is pronounced as it is spelled—not Kan-saw, after the manner of its neighboring state. It is interesting to note that the spelling of the capital of Iowa was made "Desmoine" by act of the legislature a few years ago, but it didn't stick, so Des Moines is the right spelling and is likely to be for some time to come. It is a little difficult for a native Yankee to pronounce New Orleans. The uneducated make the "e" long in the second syllable and get laughed at for their mistake. They should say "Orleans," with the accent on the first syllable, short "a" in the second. This isn't exactly how a native accents it, but it is as near as we can tell it on paper.—Mission Message.

(First publication June 21, 1899.)

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, DAK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: GEORGE LORIMER, for the northeast 1/4 of section 14, north 28, west 10, township 138, range 78, west. He claims the same under the act of March 3, 1889, viz:

OSCAR E. REA, Register. W. H. WINCHESTER, Claimant's Att'y.

(First Publication June 8, 1899.)

Notice of Homestead Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, DAK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: OLOUS BENJAMIN ANDERSON, for the northeast 1/4 of section 6, township 141, north, range 80 west.

OSCAR E. REA, Register.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial district.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Isaac Ross and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The territory of Dakota sends greeting to Isaac Ross and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 15, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

Notice of Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

Arthur McGinnies, plaintiff, ss.

Luke G. Byrne, defendant, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Arthur McGinnies, plaintiff.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest thereon from May 10th, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 15, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 15, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 15, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 15, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

(First publication June 21, 1899.)

NOTICE OF HOMESTEAD FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, DAK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: IVER JOHNSON, for the southeast 1/4 of section 4, township 141, north, range 80 west.

OSCAR E. REA, Register.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 15, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 15, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 15, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 15, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their office in Bismarck, Dakota, within the time specified in said summons, to wit: you, exclusive of the day of this summons, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, at which time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from September 15, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum, and the cost of this action.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(First Publication June 21, 1899.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF BURLINGHAM, ss.

District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, ss.

Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, ss.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Seales, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a

STILL HOPEFUL.

Notwithstanding the Hot Weather
the Majority of the Crops are
Still All Right.

Only a Few Farmers Report an
Irreparable Damage to the
Small Grain.

While Corn, Potatoes and Vegetables
of All Kinds Never Looked
Better.

Wm. C. McCarthy: Three and a half
acres of potatoes and 1 acre of corn. Have
no wheat, but corn and potatoes get along
all right. The other crops—wheat and
oats—in my neighborhood look first rate.
Of course the dry wind we had didn't do
any good, but you see we have been having
cool nights to offset that, and everything
grows in great shape. There is no use
talking about it, we are going to have a
good crop; I don't see how we can very
well avoid it, unless we have too many of
those hot days.

Sam Lawrence: Look here, let me show
you a sample of my timothy. Measure it
and you will find that it is just 44 inches
high. How's that? I did not select it
either. Haven't got much of it, but I am
satisfied that timothy grows as well in this
country as anywhere. This is just an ex-
periment, it is true, but enough to con-
vince me. We ought to rise more of it.
How about my crops? Well, I guess they
are all O. K. That wind and heat failed to
hurt 'em any in my neighborhood. I think
now that all danger has passed.

J. B. Glasco: Little over 200 acres of
wheat—about 250 I guess, and about 50
acres of oats, 20 of flax. Have a few acres
of potatoes. I don't claim to be a bonanza
farmer, but at all events I have a pretty
big crop. My wheat and oats both looked
well up to yesterday, and I can't tell what
effect the dry winds have had yet. I think
will come out all right.

W. B. Hibbs: Have about 300 acres of
wheat, oats and millet, and they look
very well now.

Alfred Thompson: Have over 600 acres
of grain. Have 160 acres north of town,
about four miles away, and about 400
acres in Logan township. Grain all looks
very well. Have a good deal of summer
fallowing, which is by far the best. The
hot winds of Thursday and Friday doubt-
less did some damage.

Thomas Richards: About 400 acres of
wheat and oats and some millet and corn
—about 20 acres of corn and 30 to 40 of
millet. My crop looks well.

Irvin Small: Well, I can't say that my
crop looks as well as it did several weeks
ago. The dry weather has effected the
oats and did very little damage to wheat.
If we don't have too much dry weather
from now on I guess everything will turn
out all right.

James Sebrey: My father William
Sebrey, says the crop on his farm does not
look as well as it ought to just now. The
hot winds have done a great deal of damage.

Fred Sells: Have in 130 on Strauss' farm,
and 30 acres of my own. Corn and millet
looks quite well, but wheat and oats are
damaged. About 40 acres of my wheat
will be a total loss.

A. R. Avery: I have been in the country
several days, and I must say the crop
prospect is not very flattering. I am going
to assist C. H. Phelps in his at 10 from now
until after the Fourth.

G. W. Rawlings: Three hundred and
eighty acres of wheat, 100 of oats, 23 of
corn, 18 of potatoes, 20 of millet. Wheat
has looked pretty well until the last two
days; think we are good for half crop
anyway, and if we get some rain in a few
days we will have a good crop. I don't
think crops are damaged so much as they
think. I saw several good pieces of wheat
while coming to town. Corn has grown
like everything—the past few days. It's
good weather for corn, but pretty tough on
grain.

D. R. Holbrook: The reservation is all
right. The crops have been seriously
injured down our way. I have in 60 acres
of wheat, 20 of oats, 4 of corn and same
of potatoes. The corn looks well—it's great
corn weather. I have 10 acres of oats that
are an even foot and a half high. Small.
Swanson and all my neighbors have good
crops. Those clouds that went east last
night will come back in a few days and
there will be plenty of rain.

Thos. F. Campbell: My grain is still all
right, but I tell you it was a narrow escape;
had those scorching winds continued the
grain would have been ruined. George
Brooks' field of rye is a beauty; it was not
injured in the least. Wheat put in with
pressed drill or plowed in now looks the
best. The top sowed grain looked the best
for a while but it couldn't stand the hot sun
and it fell behind.

Thinks Bismarck is all Right.
"Bismarck is all right!" exclaimed Mar-
shal Maratta yesterday afternoon, while a
group of citizens were conversing on the
prospects and future of the country. "You
see," said the captain with an air of one
who had seen many towns and cities in
the northwest—"you have better advan-
tages than any other small point in the
west. Your country is growing a better
crop than can be found anywhere in the
territory, you are here at the Northern
Pacific crossing of the Missouri river, and
you are the capital of North Dakota. The
Milwaukee road is now within a hundred
miles of Bismarck, other roads are bound
to come to this point, and in less than eight-
teen months you will see a great change
for the better in Bismarck."

The captain, like all others who travel,
says that Bismarck is better located, and
has better prospects than any other point
on the line of the road. He went east yester-
day afternoon, but says he will return
to take in the celebration. With regard to
the crowd that will be here on the Fourth,
he said: "I don't know what you are going
to do with all of the people that are com-
ing. Nearly everybody I have seen during

the past two weeks says he is going to be
present, and everything points to an im-
mense crowd."

Bright and Entertaining.

The exercises at the Fourth ward school
Friday were of a character in keeping
with the reputation of the Bismarck
schools, for intelligence of pupils and
ability of teachers. Schools closed and
Miss Lanterman, the accomplished teacher
of the Fourth ward school, made an en-
viable record in the matter of exercises. The
following was the programme:

Poor Little Giddle.....Max Kupits
Battle of the Bones.....Maggie Cunningham
Two Little Laddies and One Little Maid.....
The Seat of War.....Charles Carlson
A Music Lesson.....Boey McHugh
Boey's Happy Day.....Boey McHugh
Clothes Make the Man.....Lola Kupits
The Puddled Cucumber.....Wyllis Hooper
Boy to the Schoolmaster.....Grace McHugh
A Baby Lay.....Addie Bondon
The Telegram.....Addie Bondon

All of the participants acquitted them-
selves most creditably.

Henry Villard En Route.

Early Friday morning Henry Villard
and President Oakes of the Northern
Pacific, passed through Bismarck en route
east. Several prominent Bismarckers were
at the train and had a pleasant
conversation with the railroad mag-
nates. Mr. Villard, always a
friend of Bismarck, expressed
himself as confident that here would be
one of the great cities on the Northern
Pacific, and that the place would begin to
improve in the near future. Mr. Oakes
spoke good words for the Missouri river
valley and intimated that some important
improvements would be made in the near
future. The special did not stop long but
went whizzing on its eastward journey.

Hackett Heard From.

The old-timers who have been wonder-
ing what has become of Ed. Hackett, Bis-
marck's first mayor, will be interested in
the following from the Oklahoma Optic:

Just opposite McKinnon & Boles are
erecting three two-story houses. Their
architect, Mr. Edmund Hackett, of Bis-
marck, Dakota, has a reputation as con-
tractor and builder. He also has left a
mark in the history of Bismarck, being its
first mayor. He is a genuine gentleman
and has come to Guthrie to stay.

Natural Asphalt in Dakota.

Mandan Pioneer: John Warn came to
town yesterday afternoon with a specimen
of something that he uncovered while
digging a well, and which he calls asphalt.
The substance is almost black in color and
has a very oily appearance. There is a
little difference of opinion as to just what
the stuff is, but Mr. Warn thinks it is some-
thing good, and that he has made a big find,
as the supply is unlimited, and is near the
surface.

THE COUNTRY FOR SHEEP.

A Mandan man who returned from Fort
Yates yesterday was heard to remark: "It
was a sight worth looking at to see the
thirty-five hundred sheep, owned by the
Riverside Ranch and H. S. Parkin, which
I saw a few miles below the Riverside
ranch. As I came past the sheep were
just coming out of the corral, and it
seemed to me that I could see nothing but
sheep in all directions, and still they kept
on coming."

He Impersonated an Officer.

Deputy United States Marshal Shattuck
of Fargo arrived in the city last week with
George Farewell, of Pembina, who is
charged with impersonating a United
States officer and obtaining money under
false pretenses. Mr. Farewell is an inoffen-
sive appearing citizen, but the offense
with which he is charged is of a serious
nature and he holds a very unenviable
position in the eyes of the law. He will be
examined before United States Commis-
sioner Ross.

Advertised Letter List.

The following is a list of the letters re-
maining uncalled for in the postoffice, in
Bismarck, Dak., June 29, 1899:

Birke, Michael
Butler, Miss Annie
Booth, C. B.
Fallgren, O.
Hendricks, W. W.
Hyde, Mrs. E. E.
Jensen, A. E.
Kawitser, F.
Korner, Miss Gertrude E.
Margulies, Kalmon
Patterson, J. B.
Quinn, "Edna"
Soni, Michael
Wallace, Mrs. Annie
Wilson, Wm.

Persons calling for the above letters will
please say "advertised." In thirty days
they will be sent to the dead letter office.
M. P. SLATTERY, Postmaster.

Washington Territory N. G.

Carrington News: Washington territory
has its disabilities, like all the rest of the
world, and no one need leave Dakota ex-
pecting to find in Washington the climatic
perfection that is denied him here. The
Lincoln County Times, published at Daven-
port, in the "Big Bend" country, the
only section of Washington where the new
settlement can find wheat land, says on June
14: "The hot winds of the last two weeks
are showing their effects on growing grain,
and considerable injury to crops will re-
sult if a change of temperature with rain
does not occur very soon. A more favor-
able spring was never known, and an im-
mense harvest was anticipated. The present
unfavorable weather, should it con-
tinue, may neutralize the fortunate open-
ing of the season."

An Important Invention.

Detroit Journal: A patent for telephone
improvement was recently granted to
Philo E. Hall of Detroit. It consists of a
simple device by which the telephone can
be adjusted to any required height con-
venient to the person speaking, who can
also use it in either an erect or sitting
position at will. It can be brought to any
floor by means of a chute through which
the telephone is made to slide, thus effect-
ing a large saving of money to firms oc-
cupying entire buildings. In office buildings
one instrument is made to do service for
an entire vertical row of offices. Another
feature of the patent is a folding shelf,
which answers the double purpose of a
rest for the arm holding the receiver and
of a desk on which notes can be laid con-
veniently, and messages taken down as
received. The desk and arm-rest are in-
dependent of each other and can be used
separately.

SHE LOVES SITTING BULL.

A New Jersey Widow Falls Victim to Sit-
ting Bull's charms.

A sensation is reported from the Stand-
ing Bull agency, the chief participants be-
ing Mrs. C. Wilder, of Newark, New Jer-
sey, and Sitting Bull, the notorious old
chief. Sitting Bull has many admirers,
and among them is numbered Mrs. Wilder.
During Bull's recent illness she visited
him at his camp, and when he recovered
sufficiently to travel she made arrange-
ments with him to convey her in his
wagon from Standing Rock to the Rose-
bud agency. As it is against the rules for
the Indians to leave their reservation with-
out permission, a person to whom
Mrs. Wilder told of her contract
with Sitting Bull suggested that
she had better see Agent McLaughlin.
She acted upon the suggestion and the
major informed her that he could not per-
mit Sitting Bull to go about from one
agency to another and positively refused to
have the wily old chief accompany her
to Rosebud. No sooner had the agent re-
fused than Mrs. Wilder flew into a rage,
and declared her intention to see her po-
litical friends in Washington and secure
Major McLaughlin's removal. Those who
came from Standing Rock state that she
used the most scathing and abusive lan-
guage to the major and accused him of
using the Indians as prisoners. So
abusive and threatening was her lan-
guage that the agent politely ordered
her to leave the reservation. Mrs.
Wilder is a widow and is visiting the reser-
vation. She is a great admirer of Sitting
Bull and it is gossip among the people in
the vicinity of the agency that she is actu-
ally in love with the cunning old warrior.
Agent McLaughlin's position in the mat-
ter is unquestionably right, especially at
this time, as Sitting Bull would surely
prove a disturbing element at the lower
agencies during the conference of the com-
mission on the question of opening the
reservation to settlement.

Judge Edgerly's Brother Dead.

Judge M. J. Edgerly, of this city, re-
ceived news last week of the death of his
brother, the eminent and popular physi-
cian, Dr. E. F. Edgerly, of Moriah, New
York. The Essex County Republican, of
Port Henry, New York, gives a column no-
tice of the deceased, among other things
saying: "Dr. Edgerly's death makes many
hearts sad. He had the universal love and
esteem of all who knew him. His popu-
larity was evidenced by the immense con-
course of friends at the funeral services.
It was gratifying to see so many pay this
last tribute to one held in such regard. It
might truly be said that every attendant
was a mourner."

Deceased was born in Ireland in 1837,
being one year the senior of Judge Edgerly
of this city. He was a brilliant soldier
in the union army, winning distinguished
honors and was on the staff of the secre-
tary of war at the close of the rebellion.
He was a staunch democrat and came
within twenty votes of carrying his county
for the legislature of New York, while the
regular republican majority in the county
is over 3,000.

Mackey-Witherbee Again.

The latest heard from the conversational
Judge Mackey and his poor invalid niece
who was brought to Dakota for the im-
provement of her voice, is in a Washington
dispatch. The dispatch says that "Judge
Cox, in the equity side of the district su-
preme court, granted a divorce to Rosina
Mackey from Thomas J. Mackey. The
bill filed sets forth the marriage of the
parties in 1889; the fact that they had had
several children, four living, and charged
the defendant with living Nettle Wither-
bee in Chicago, Bismarck, D. T., and else-
where. This case grows out of a scandal
which about a year ago attracted a great
deal of attention. Mackey is a lawyer by
profession, and when he moved to Bis-
marck he and Nettle Witherbee, whom he
said was his niece were received in good
society."

Freddie Will Return.

C. W. Freede, of Bismarck, who has been
visiting friends in Ohio for some time,
writes as follows to the TRIBUNE: "The
statement in your paper that I am going
to make California my future home is a
grand mistake. Dakota is good enough
for me. I will return next month." Dur-
ing his visit in Ohio Mr. Freede has had
much of sorrow, his mother and his brother
having died.

Wholesale and retail paint, oil and glass.
Corner Seventh and Broadway. Call and
see us before you buy. Bismarck.

The Bottom of the Sea.

Yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty
tooth whitened and cleansed with that in-
comparable dentifrice, the fragrant SOZO-
DONT. Nor is coral rosier than the gums
in which such teeth are set. So say the
ladies, who are the best judges in such
matters.

Washing machine, warranted to suit.
Will do a day's washing in one hour, and
it will. Call and see it at Faunce &
Brown's.

Real Estate Moving.

"Bismarck real estate offers great in-
ducements to the investors," said a Chicago
man recently. This gentleman is in a
position to know whereof he speaks, and
as he has unbounded faith in the future of
the city, his wishes should have earnest
and respectful consideration.

For screen doors and windows call on
Faunce & Brown for prices.

Over the Pathless Ocean.

Athwart vast continents traversed by mighty
iron thoroughfares, many-armed like the
fabulous Briareus, myriads set forth daily to en-
counter the vicissitudes of travel, change of
climate, unaccustomed food, and an atmos-
phere, possibly miasmatic, yet with a calm
confidence that their health will be preserved.
When this confidence is based upon the
possession of the supreme medicinal defense,
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it is indeed well
founded, otherwise not. Brackish water, bad
food, the wearing and other bad effects of
railroad riding, sea sickness, nervousness, ag-
gravated by a journey and its attendant
discomforts, are shorn of their pernicious in-
fluence by this sterling alterative, purifier and
compensating medicine, invaluable for dys-
pepsia, feebleness, nervousness, constipation,
malarial disorders, rheumatism and kidney
complaints.

A Successful Old-Timer.

Nick Comford, James Costello and
Steve Marlan of Williston, arrived in Bis-
marck last week with a fine bunch of
cattle. Nick is an old-time Bismarcker—
away back in '78—and his friends are glad
to learn that fortune favors him.

HIS THREE SONS.

An Old Farmer Tests His Boys to Decide
Which Shall Have the Place.

Once upon a time an old man called his
three sons to him in the dusk of the evening,
and in a faltering voice said to them: "My
boys, in a little while you will have no father.
I am standing on the shore of the river of
death and soon I must launch my boat upon
it. Now, I have, as you know, a splendid
farm, upon which one man can thrive, but as
there are three of you I have been sorely per-
plexed as to which should have it. I have
therefore decided to give each of you \$2 that
you must spend to-morrow, and to the one
making the wisest purchase shall the farm be
given. Come to me to-morrow evening at
this time and tell me how you have each ex-
pended your money. Now, good night, and
heaven bless you all."

On the following evening the three sons as-
sembled before their father. "Reginald,"
said the father to the eldest, "what did you
purchase with your two dollars?"

"Father," returned the son, "I pondered
long that I might make wise use of the
money, and at last I bought a pair of strong
shoes."

"Well done, well done; the journey through
life is rugged and hard, and the thorns are
thick upon the way. You have shown pru-
dence and forethought and I love you the
better for it. And what did you buy, Augus-
tus?"

"I too, thought long and deeply," responded
the second son, "that I might not purchase
anything trivial or foolish. Since the cap
that I wear is worn and ragged, I bought a
hat with a wide brim, which I show to you,
my father."

The old man regarded him with a glance of
pride and affection, and said: "You too have
done well, Augustus; often in this world the
brow is favored and the sun rays beat fiercely
upon the aching head, and your hat will com-
fort you. I rejoice that my sons are so filled
with wisdom. And you, Theophilus, what
did you buy?"

"My father," answered Theophilus, "I didn't
ponder worth a cent. As soon as I left you
last evening I blew in my stuff for five tickets
to the baseball games."

With tears of joy streaming down his fur-
rowed face the venerable man embraced
Theophilus, and murmured in a voice hoarse
with emotion: "Behold a farm as large as
Texas, with a windmill on it, it would be
yours!"

A Magical Tree.

She was a charming blonde, with hair the
color Titians loved to paint, and melting blue
eyes that seemed to invite inspection, and
the closer the better. Turning the big bronze
knob of the door leading into the main cor-
ridor of the White House, the fair unknown,
in tones of liquid silver, inquired: "Please,
sir, can you tell me where the wishing tree is
situated?"

For an instant the history maker was in a
quandary, but, in the course of a brief con-
versation, ascertained that the visitor was in
earnest about her question. Some one had
told her that there was a tree in a direct line
from the White House, in front of Jackson
square, which susceptible maidens were in
the habit of touching and making a wish as
they did so.

Close scrutiny of the neighborhood showed
that such a tree exists, but whether it pos-
sessed the qualities ascribed to it remains to
be seen. The meridian of Washington, an
imaginary line from which longitude was
formerly reckoned for the United States,
runs through the center of the White House,
and in the grounds near the Washington
monument there was until a comparatively
recent period an old sandstone column, prob-
ably three feet in height, known as the me-
ridian stone. The tree in question stands
directly as the meridian line in front of the
house balanced on its hind feet, which is so
conspicuous looking north from the White
House windows.

According to the young lady, if the wish is
a proper one it is sure to be granted after the
magic tree is touched, and the bark shows
evidence of numerous visits by the fair sex
who desire to tempt fate.—Washington Post.

A Kentucky Suicide.

Andy Bolling was a bad citizen of Jackson
county, and had killed half a dozen of his
fellow citizens. One evening Bolling killed
his seventh man in Clover Bottom. The next
day a coroner's jury was impaneled to in-
quire into the affair. The testimony was that
the deceased had called Bolling "a liar," and
that Bolling immediately drew his pistol and
fired, killing the man who had insulted him
at the first shot.

The jury went out to deliberate, and after
a short time returned the following verdict:
"We find that the deceased, Henry Jones,
committed suicide."

The coroner was amazed. "I shall not re-
ceive the verdict," he said; "the testimony
was positive that Andy Bolling did the kill-
ing."

"Yes," replied the foreman, "and the testi-
mony was equally positive and unequivocal
that the deceased was of sound mind and in
full possession of all his faculties just pre-
vious to his death, and that while in this con-
dition he called Andy Bolling 'a liar.' It stands
to reason that if he had not meditated self-
destruction he would not have been so rash.
He knew what the consequences would be,
and he evidently wanted to die."

So the verdict of suicide stood.—Louisville
Courier-Journal.

Bakers, Look Out.

The fact that four mills have been set on
fire by the combustion of the particles of dust
floating within the mill is conclusive; but
that bakeries are liable to the same mishap
we have not seen reported before.

"That fine organic particles suspended in
the atmosphere will form explosive mixtures
as dangerous as fire damp or coal gas was
again illustrated," says The Chemist and
Druggist, London, "recently in a Paris bak-
ery, at 46 Rue Croix des Petits Champs, near
the Banque de France. There, as in most
bakeries, a cloth sheet was employed for
bringing the flour from the storeroom up-
stairs down to the kneading troughs in the
bakery. Somehow a movable gas jet came
into contact with the cloth, and burned a hole
through, when a terrific explosion took place,
blowing out the front windows, and making
the whole shop a perfect wreck. Unfortun-
ately, besides material damages, the acci-
dent caused severe personal injuries to two
men, one a journeyman baker, whose face
was badly burned, and a passer by who was
wounded in the head by the flying debris."

Ingenious Mode of Advertising.
The agents for a certain kind of candy
distribute circulars on which is stated the fol-
lowing puzzle: "What number can you take,
and when you divide it by two, three, four,
five or six you will have one over, but when
divided by seven nothing will remain?" The
circular goes on to say that if a person can-
not solve the puzzle he should buy a box of the
candy, when the agent will hand him the
right number on a slip of paper. The meth-
ods of advertising are not yet all exhausted.
—Scientific American.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to me.
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
Stomach, Diarrhea, Eruption,
Sore Throat, gives sleep, and promotes di-
gestion.
Without injurious medication.
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

RUSSELL & MILLER MILLING CO

PROPRIETORS

BISMARCK ROLLER MILLS,

BISMARCK :: VALLEY CITY.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS OF FLOUR

"CLIMAX" and "GOLD BELT"

If you want good bread, ask your grocer or flour dealer for

"CLIMAX" FLOUR.

Bran, shorts and Middlings always in stock. Orders for large and small wholesale lots, by mail
or otherwise, promptly attended to. Farmers can exchange good wheat for flour, shorts and bran
you will save money by marketing your wheat personally at the mill.

JOHN P. HOAGLAND

Contractor and Builder,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LUMBER.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL, ALSO HARD AND
SOFT COAL.

Yards Corner Sixth and Main Streets, Bismarck, Dak.

Gull River Lumber Co.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL—Wholesale and Retail.

BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature, for Educa-
tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise
made a part of the present State Constitution, in
1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.
Its Mammoth Drawings take place Semi-Annually,
(June and December), and its Grand Single
Number Drawing takes place in each of the other
ten months of the year, and are all drawn in
public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

For Integrity of Its Drawings, and
Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the
drawings for all the Monthly and Semi-
Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State
Lottery Company, and in person manage and con-
trol the Drawings themselves, and that the same
are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in
good faith toward all parties, and we authorize
the Company to use this certificate, with fac-
similes of our signatures attached, in its ad-
vertisements."

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will
pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lot-
tery which may be presented at our counters.
B. W. MOORE, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, President Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday,
July 18, 1899.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quar-
ters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is.....\$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is.....100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is.....50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is.....25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are.....20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are.....25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are.....25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are.....50,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are.....100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

OVER



ROYAL

FULL FLAVOR
ROYAL
SMOOTH TASTE

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. **Royal Baking Powder Co.,**
100 Wall street, N. Y.

[First publication July 5, 1899.]

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, the Bismarck Electric Light and Power company did on the first day of December, A. D. 1897, in order to secure the payment of twenty-five bonds of said company

one thousand dollars each, payable January 1, 1898, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, execute and deliver a mortgage deed of trust to the Capital National bank of Bismarck, Dakota territory, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds. And whereas, it was provided in said mortgage deed of trust that if the interest on said bonds should remain in default for the period of six months after it became due, the

said trustees, the Capital National Bank of Big
mark, should declare the whole sum secured by
said mortgage deed of trust due and upon the
written request of a majority of the holders of
said bonds secured by said mortgage deed of
trust, should enter upon and take possession of
all and singular, the premises, rights, and fran-
chises thereby conveyed or intended to be con-
veyed, and each and every part thereof, and sell
the same at public sale.

the said estate in said territory, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in order to pay the amount due on said bonds, after paying expenses of sale. And whereas the interest on said bonds has remained unpaid for more than six months since the same became due; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said mortgage deed of trust, and the written authority of a majority of the holders of said bonds, the undersigned

trustee has declared the whole sum payable on said bonds due, and has taken possession of a certain and singular the property described in said instrument, and will sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at Bismarck, in the territory of Dakota, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, in order to satisfy the amount due on said bonds, which at the date of this notice amount

to twenty-six thousand, six hundred and four dollars, together with interest and costs and expenses of sale. The property conveyed in said mortgage deed of trust is described as follows: The electric light plant of the Bismarck Electric Light and Power company, situated in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, together with a dynamo, machinery, wires, tools, poles and appliance, property and right of property real

THE CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK,
Dated, July 2, 1899, Trustee.
CARLAND & HANITCH, Attorneys for Trustee.

HEARD FROM AT LAST!
After many years the true narrative of the only survivor of the ill fated steamship, City of Boston, lost at sea in 1870, being the miraculous life of

MISS JULIA DEAN,
Her wonderful and unparallelled story.

Shipwrecked and Nine Years on an Uninhabited Island.
A veritable female Robinson Crusoe. On the 25th of January, 1880, Miss Julia Dean took passage on the ill-starred steamer, City of Boston, which was burned at sea, destroying by flame and

water so soft, and by a miraculous dispensation of providence, Miss Deanalona was the only one of the 300 passengers left to tell the tale after remaining on an uninhabited island over nine years. A real Robinson Crusoe. A narrative full of romantic and startling, yet strictly truthful adventures on sea and land. Perhaps not one other woman in all this world has passed through such a wonderful career. The book is another gem.

is given up in first-class style and profusely illustrated. It is highly interesting and no one will regret sending for it. One copy by mail postpaid for only 25c, or three copies for 60c. Remit by postal note. Agents wanted in every town. Address,
I. D. STAPLES, Portland, Mich.

[First publication July 5th, 1889.]

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGOR, Reason P. Stitt; mortgage, Annette P. Dana; mortgage dated December 4th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 4th day of December, 1888, at 2:15 o'clock, p. m., in book 80, o

mortgages page 111. Mortgaged premises, the southeast one-quarter of the north-east one-quarter (se $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$), the east one-half of the southeast one-quarter (e $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$) and the southwest one-quarter of the southeast one-quarter (sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and forty-one (141) north range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, together with all the buildings and improve-

ments situate thereon in Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee elects and declares the principal note, which said mortgage was given to secure, to be due and payable; amount claimed to be due at date of this notice is two hundred and ninety-one and eight one-hundredths (\$291.08) dollars; notice is hereby given that default having been made in the

payment of said sum of money, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said mortgaged premises at public auction, by the sheriff or his deputy, at the front door of the court house of Hurleigh county, in the city of Bismarck, a Dakota territory, on the 19th day of August, 1886, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, taxes, and the cost and expenses of this foreclosure.

ANNEIE F. DANA, Mortgagee.
Dated Bismarck, Dakota, July 3d, 1899.
WM. T. PERKINS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

[First Publication July 5, 1899.]

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGORS, Robert S. Feasles and Mary A. Feasles, (his wife); Mortgagee, Daniel Steele. Mortgage dated August 28, 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, Burleigh county, Dakota territory, on the first day of September, A. D. 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, page 81. Mortgage premises: The southeast quarter (s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$) of section 20, (2) township one hundred and thirty

nine (189) north, range seventy-eight (78) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres (160), according to the United States government survey, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at date of this notice is five hundred and thirty-eight and thirteen one hundredths (\$348 13/100) dollars. Default having been made in the payments of said mortgage

gave by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said debt, with interest, and the costs and charges.

penes of this foreclosure, which said sale will be made by the sheriff of said Burleigh county at the front door of the court house of Burleigh county, in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m.

DANIEL STEELE, Mortgagee.
Dated Bismarck, Dakota, July 2d, 1899.
WM. T. PERKINS, Attorney for Mortgagees.