



SIXTEENTH YEAR

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## ANOTHER FLOOD.

This Time It is in Johnstown, N. Y., and May be Quite Serious in its Results.

A Continued Downpour of Rain Causes Three Dams to Break and Flood the Country.

No Definite Account Can be Had, as the Telegraph Wires are all Down.]

### An Ill-Fated Name.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—There are reports here that three big dams were washed away near Johnstown and crowds of people got on the bridge to watch the flood and it was carried away and several people were drowned. (Johnstown, New York, is on the Johnstown & Gloversville railroad four miles north of Fond du Lac.) A complete prostration of wires makes it impossible to communicate with Johnstown at present hour (10:30). Every effort is being made hereabouts to get definite information.

### NO DETAILS CAN BE HAD.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Efforts to communicate with any point within the localities of Johnstown, N. Y., and Amsterdam, where the rumors would lead to the impression that there had been a disaster of no small proportion, are unavailing on account of the fact that the telegraph wires throughout the section have been destroyed. Some reports have reached here that a cyclone caused the disaster, while a more serious character is given to the story by the indefinite and as yet unconfirmed rumors that there has been considerable loss of life.

### TORRENTS OF RAIN.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—At 12 o'clock to-night rain is falling in torrents in Johnstown, and the flood is assuming a terrible aspect. Mills and sheds are being carried rapidly away. It is beginning to rain here and looks to be a heavy storm.

### IN EASTERN NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 9.—A rumor of a flood in the eastern part of the state was received here by telephone from Syracuse. There are no particulars, and telegraph interruption make them unobtainable at this hour.

### A CLOUD BURST.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 9.—A cloud burst washed away the Central railroad tracks between Aikens and Tribe's Hill station, about five miles west of Amsterdam, this afternoon, causing delay to all trains. It seems impossible to get any particulars here this evening as to how bad the break is or how long it will take to repair it. Some trains, hurrying to make up lost time, narrowly escaped the cloud burst, but they did escape. One house was partially washed away, but no lives have been lost. There is no wire west of Amsterdam and there is a rumor that the storm extended to Johnstown, in Fulton county.

### BRIDGES SWEEP AWAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—Advices from Johnstown to-night are that a heavy rain has been falling since early this afternoon. The Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railroad loses seven or eight bridges. There was another bridge crossing the creek, and on it viewing the flood were thirty or forty persons. This bridge was torn from its foundation, but it is not known positively how many, if any, were lost.

### CAN ONLY GET NEWS BY PHONE.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—At 12:30 a. m. a reporter who started out on the 11 p. m. train from Albany, to get all obtainable facts about the storm roundabout Fonda and Johnstown, has not been heard from since. Amsterdam, however, telephones that there are no trains west of that point on account of a washout. The telephone is our only reliance for news of the effects of the storm, as it has been thus far to-night.

### Won't Accept the Dog Collar.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Sullivan says he will not accept Fox's belt, either for his bull dog or himself, feeling that it is not necessary to show that he is the champion pugilist. He will remain here several days as a guest at 29 North Rampart street. This evening he will be given a reception by the Young Men's Athletic club. Joe Coburn thought the fight was the most excellent exhibition of the manly art. Coburn calculates Sullivan's share of yesterday's mill will net him \$20,000, exclusive of the champion belt, which Coburn says Sullivan will return to Fox.

### Conflicting Reports.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A New Orleans special says: The governor of Mississippi got out a requisition for Kilrain's arrest, but Jake gave everyone the slip and left very quietly at 7:15 over the Queen and Crescent line, and was over the state line before he was missed. He will go through to Baltimore without stopping, arriving early Thursday morning. Mitchell, Pony Moore and Johnny Murphy are with the party. Frank Stevenson remains behind to settle up business matters. The excursion money will give each man about \$4,000. A false report was started this morning that Kilrain was in the hospital with three broken ribs, and caused much

excitement among the sporting fraternity. What rest Kilrain was able to obtain during the night does not seem to have braced him up to any great extent, and it is evident his mental suffering is much more poignant than the pain caused by his physical injuries.

### THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Kilrain is still suffering quite severely, but his backers say no bones are broken and he will be all right shortly. There are various rumors in circulation in regard to his condition and reports are flying around that he is dying. There is no truth in these, however, although Kilrain was rather badly hurt internally. It is expected that Kilrain and one or two of his friends will be ready to leave town Friday morning unless fear of arrest hasten their departure. Gov. Lowry of Mississippi this morning issued a proclamation and states that he will extradite all the participants in the fight and especially Sullivan and Kilrain and their seconds. Sullivan's fear of arrest will probably interfere with the arrangements for a reception and the champion is being kept secluded. Arrangements are being made to have the Sullivan party go back to New York by steamer. The backers of the big fellow are trying to keep him from drinking and believe this will do him good. Kilrain will go home to Baltimore.

### Muldoon's Opinion.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—William Muldoon, the wrestler, who trained Sullivan for the fight, had this to say to an Associated Press reporter to-day, when asked his opinion of the fight: "My opinion is that it was the greatest fight that ever took place between heavyweights. The fighting was fast and furious all through, and I don't think the man was ever born who could have whipped Sullivan yesterday. He did not know at the end of the fight he had fought over half an hour. He was as strong as when the fight commenced and could have fought two hours longer if necessary. He refrained from fast headless fighting by my advice, as I did not want him to meet with any accidents. I really consider Kilrain the greatest heavyweight fighter living outside of Sullivan. If he had fought according to his own judgment instead of taking the cowardly and tricky advice of the men who were behind him, he would not have been hissed by the people present and the American public would have more to admire in him to-day than at any time since he came into prominence. He was trained too fine and soon became very weak. I allowed my man seven pounds over he was just six and a quarter pounds lighter than when he entered the ring. He was not a bit tired, was cheerful and in no way injured. My advice to him is to live the balance of his life slow and easy and never again enter the ring as a principal."

### A HUGE FAKE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Rumors that Kilrain had been suffering from disease had been freely circulated, and in order to satisfy himself whether this was true or not, the janitor watched Kilrain. He was evidently suffering great physical pain and appeared to walk with difficulty. The janitor was convinced that not only were the reports true, but that Kilrain had a surgical operation performed on him. Dr. Dougherty of Philadelphia had been attending to him, and Kilrain had been taking medicine ever since his arrival here. In fact on his arrival he was seen taking medicine from a vial, but this at the time was believed to be some preparation which he intended to use to assist him getting into condition for the fight. Dr. Dougherty stated to some of the members of the club that he had been treating Kilrain for a "boil" from which he had been suffering for some time. These facts only became known in the club to-day, and the consequence was that there was a revision of opinion in regard to Kilrain, and some of the members remarked, when he had gone, that they wished they had never invited him. Prof. Robinson, in charge of the pupils of the Southern Athletic club, who witnessed the fight, stated openly on the train while returning that the fight was a colossal fake from beginning to end, and that Sullivan and Kilrain were both parties to it.

### WHAT MRS. KILRAIN SAYS.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Mrs. Kilrain said to-night: "I cannot understand by the accounts of the fight by rounds where John (she calls her husband John) did any fighting at all. It was simply running away and falling down nearly all the time. John was not himself. He was a dummy in the ring, and only had sense enough to hold himself up. The fact is he was drugged, and I firmly believe it. The drug was not given on the day of the fight, but a day or two before, so that it would work at the proper time. I do not mean to cast any discredit on Mr. Mitchell, but John was not in prime condition. His training, I think, was too sudden. About Mr. Mitchell acting so strangely, and leaving him after the fight, I am at a loss to know what to think. I am sure John will not be satisfied with the result of the fight unless he meets Sullivan again."

### South Dakota's Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, July 9.—The principal event in the South Dakota constitutional convention was the announcement of the standing committees, of which there are thirty-two. The various committees represent every topic embraced in the constitution. As the constitution has already been prepared and ratified, most of the committees will have nothing to do. McGullicuddy of the Black Hills, offered a resolution to have appointed a committee to investigate the matter of allowing mining

claims filed upon school bonds. It is likely the convention will take up the constitution to-morrow and then develop whether or not any attempt will be made to make any change not specifically authorized in the enabling act.

### Montana's Convention.

HELENA, July 9.—The convention assembled at 10 o'clock to-day. Two resolutions setting forth the proposed preamble to the constitution was referred to a committee. Member Goddard from Yellowstone, offered a resolution in relation to county officers, that they may hold office and draw salary until the end of the term for which they were elected and that their bond be in full force for the same period. This is an important question, as the terms of the present officers do not expire until 1890. A resolution was offered by Watson of Fergus county, in regard to trust and combinations that may rise or control prices of the necessities of life, that laws be enacted to keep trusts or combinations under state control. Referred to committee on corporations.

### Wyoming Wants to be a State.

CHEYENNE, WY., July 9.—Wyoming is moving on toward statehood. The election of delegates to the constitutional convention held yesterday resulted in the choice of thirty-six republicans, sixteen democrats and three independents. The convention will meet September 2d. The desire for state government is general.

### Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The president today made the following appointments: Horace A. Taylor of Wisconsin, to be commissioner of records. The Indian office has awarded the contract for the construction of the Pierre Indian school building at Pierre, Dak., to C. A. Hubbard and S. N. Bell of Omaha. The price to be paid is \$21,645.

### A SECRET CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A conference of more than an hour's duration was held at the office of the secretary of the interior to-day between Secretary Noble, Assistant Secretary Bussey and Commissioner of Pensions Tanner. These gentlemen are reticent concerning the reason for this meeting, but it is said that the condition of the business in the pension office was the subject of discussion. Commissioner Tanner having just returned from an absence of about ten days in the west.

### The Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, July 9.—After a grand race Joe Courtney won the Drexel stakes in very fast time, beating Champagne Charley a half length, Spokane failing to concede the weight.

First race, purse \$600, maiden 2-year-olds, three-fourths mile—Extravagance first; Mt. Lebanon second, Mary Malloy third; time 1:16 1/4.

Second race, purse \$600, allowance, one and one-sixteenth mile—Ed Mack first, Lady Hemphill second. Bravo third; time 1:48 4/5.

The third race, the Drexel stakes, for 3-year-olds, worth \$3,420 to the winner, one mile—At the half Champagne Charley led Rangler a head, Come-to-Taw third and Spokane now fourth. At the three-fourths the two leaders were still head and head, with Spokane third a length away. Turning into the stretch, Spokane being urged, and at a furious pace, it was plain he could not get to the front. At this point Joe Courtney came from the rear with a great exhibition of speed and joined Champagne Charley. The pair raced it out to the wire, Joe Courtney winning easily from the shoulders out, Come-to-Taw third, an open length behind Champagne Charley; time 1:14 1/4.

Fourth race, handicap and sweepstakes, \$15 each with \$600 added, one mile and twenty yards—Guilford led, Castaway I. I. 2d, Bredgelight 3d; time 1:45 4/5.

Fifth race, purse \$700 allowances, three-fourths mile heats—Brandlette won both heats about as she pleased; time 1:15 1/5, 1:15.

### A Disappearance.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—A dispatch to the Sentinel from Chippewa Falls says: A great commotion has been created here by the disappearance of L. J. Newald, a well known dealer in horse flesh who, it is claimed, has a large sum of money in his possession which has been obtained in one way or another from business associates. It is claimed he left July 5th but the few who became aware of his departure kept quiet and it was not made public till to-day. The amount he took is variously estimated and some estimates are as high as \$70,000. The wildest rumors are afloat. That he has disappeared does not seem to be doubted by the creditors. The money obtained appears to have been mostly borrowed and wealthy men endorsed the notes.

### At Crow Creek.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, Dak., July 9.—At the council to-day White Ghost, Drifting Ghost and Bull Ghost spoke on the part of the Indians. They complained of the failure of the government to treat them justly. The commissioners spoke, giving reasons why the bill should be accepted, acknowledging that the Indians had grounds to complain of past treatment but that whatever had been the action in the past the government now proposed to treat them fairly.

### Rain in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—Heavy rain fell to-day in southern Minnesota.

## THE FLOOD'S EXTENT.

Great Damage and Considerable Loss of Life by the Flood at Johnstown, N. Y.

The Number of People Who Were Drowned Off the Bridge Is Not Known.

Notes from the Sluggers—John L. Affraid of Arrest—Kilrain Badly Bruised.

A Number of Very Important Planks Offered for the Montana Constitution.

Sunday Laws, Temperance Laws, School Laws, Free Passes to Legislators, Etc.

### The Extent of the Damage.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A special from Johnstown, N. Y., says: The water which came up over this village last night has subsided greatly this morning, but has left scenes of desolation in every direction. The water rose fifteen feet and overflowed everything. It has now fallen about eight feet below its highest point. Ten people are thus far reported missing. The bodies of four have been recovered. These four are all Johnstown people. Those whose bodies are recovered are Charles Frear and two other men named Coakley and Yost and a 14-year-old boy named Steadwell. The drowned and missing people were among the crowd of from thirty to fifty people who stood on the stone bridge crossing Perry street, watching the rising water. They lingered, regardless of their danger, till the bridge gave way and they were precipitated into the flood. The bridge was about twenty feet high and fifteen or twenty wide. It was a single arch structure and was crossed by a street car track. The stone bridge was swept away at about 7 o'clock in the evening. Two iron bridges of the Johnstown, Fonda & Gloversville railroad were wrecked and seven or eight other bridges were carried off by the water. Besides the sweeping labor of any one convicted and confined to any individual or corporation. It was agreed to hold one session each day until such time as the convention make such repairs as will justify the convention in holding two sessions.

### Kilrain Homeward Bound.

LITTLE ROCK, July 10.—The Kilrain party passed through Little Rock this afternoon. There was quite a crowd at the Union depot to see the vanquished bruiser. When the train stopped there sat Mitchell, who poked his handsome face out of the window as sour as a green apple. Pony Moore having never been south before, poked his white head out of the car window and took in the situation. Finally Mitchell followed by Moore, Donovan and Dr. Dougherty alighted from the train and entered Pratt's hotel for dinner. Kilrain did not get out, but kept his seat in a drawing room of the sleeper, peering out through the glass window at the crowd. The slinger kept his hand over his nose as if to conceal the effect of Sullivan's blows and finally he turned, facing the other way. Fifteen minutes at the depot brought their Little Rock visit to a close and the train pulled out with the party seated around the bruised slinger in the drawing room. Kilrain was very sick and from all appearances was badly used up. The fact that he was sore from ring punishment could not be better illustrated than by noticing him when he attempted to put on his coat. This was difficult and was not accomplished without the assistance of Mitchell who carefully helped him on with it. Mitchell was not careful enough and when the coat was being pulled off it was noticed that the pugilist flinched as if in great pain. He was finally seated and supported by big fat pillows, being wearied of the ride from New Orleans. His face was discolored and resembled mahogany more than anything else, while his left eye was black and blue and just under his right eye he wore a cut in the shape of a crescent and that eye was also highly discolored. Kilrain said that he had been licked but not fairly, and intimated that he would take the fight up at the sixty-sixth round at some future time. He acknowledged that it was one of his off days and said if the fight had come off the day before he would have made a better showing. He made no complaint, however, only that he was not at his best. Mitchell said: "The papers say he was fairly, squarely and honestly defeated, but I have my doubts about that. Jake was not in condition for the fight, and under those circumstances he was defeated. He thought he was O. K. and so did I, but it proved otherwise."

### Sullivan Scared.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—A special to the American from Mobile, Alabama, says: John L. Sullivan got on board the train at Grand Bay, Ala., this afternoon

Sunday, on which day no work shall be done, other than that of necessity or mercy. They also pray there be incorporated in the constitution a clause prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors or stimulants except for medical or scientific purposes. Joy of Park offered the following: That every male citizen of the United States above the age of 21, who can read and write the English language; who had never been convicted of treason or felony, and who shall have resided in this state one year, and in the city, county or district where he may offer to vote, three months next prior to any election, and no other person shall have the right to vote in this state provided that nothing herein shall disfranchise any one who is a legal voter at the time of the adoption of this constitution. By Hartzman of Gallatin: that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant access shall be molested in person or otherwise on account of religious views; that the people of Montana declare they will in no wise appropriate any unappropriated lands that are within the limits of lands held by any Indian tribes until such title shall be extinguished by the United States; that property owned by parties outside the state shall never be taxed higher than lands of those residing within the borders of the state; that none of the lands owned or to be owned by the United States for its use shall be taxed; that the land of any Indian or tribe of Indians will be taxed as are the surrounding lands where they may be obtained otherwise than by government and specified as such; that the debts and liabilities of the territory of Montana shall be assumed by the state of Montana; that provisions shall be made for public schools to which all the children of Montana shall have access; that the state shall be free from sectarian control; that this ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the people of the state of Montana. By Luce of Gallatin: That none of the lands granted by congress to the state of Montana for school purposes shall ever be sold, granted or in any way disposed of other than leased, nor shall any monies accruing from said lands be used for any purpose other than support of the public schools of the state. By Coloway of Madison: That no corporation or employee of any corporation shall give to any member of the general assembly of the state, county or city officer, a free pass for transportation, or to any of his family, and any corporation violating any provision of this ordinance shall forfeit \$1,000 for each violation thereof, and any officer accepting any free pass shall forfeit his office emoluments. By Kennedy of Missouri: That in establishing new companies, they shall be named in regard to mountain ranges, rivers or any natural feature of the vicinity. By Hogan Silver Bow: Pertaining to the prevention of convict labor under contract, that the state shall have no power to contract the labor of any one convicted and confined to any individual or corporation. It was agreed to hold one session each day until such time as the convention make such repairs as will justify the convention in holding two sessions.

with Mike Cleary, Mike Muldoon his seconds, and Charley Johnson his backer. They had been in hiding to avoid papers being served and their movements were not known. Sullivan was much excited when informed of the rumor of Kilrain's death and an effort is being made to keep any dispatches being sent as to his movements, routes, etc. The party are very uneasy fearing arrest. They do not know whether there is any truth in the rumor or not, and seem much at sea as to what course to pursue. Sullivan says he undoubtedly punished Kilrain terribly, and looked as if the rumor was no great surprise to him.

### A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Shoots His Former Sweet-Heart and then Kills Himself.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 9.—A terrible double tragedy occurred here to-night. Some two months ago Miss Eva Currie was married to George B. Callahan. Previous to her marriage William Parish, a young man without means or occupation, was a suitor for her hand. A few nights after her marriage he attempted to commit suicide in a house of ill fame but did not succeed. To-night he went to Mrs. Callahan's house about 10:30 and called Mrs. Callahan to the porch. When she appeared he drew a revolver and fired, shooting her in the left breast, killing her instantly. Parish fled to a low dive and at midnight shot himself.

### TIED OF THEIR JOB.

The Sioux Commissioners Having Poor Success and are Anxious to Return Home.

CROW CREEK, Dak., July 10.—One hundred and four signatures have been obtained by the Sioux commissioners. This agency was supposed to be favorable to the bill, but not one-half have signed. The commissioners are getting anxious to return home, which may account for their non success here and at Pine Ridge.

### Pardon of the Younger Brothers.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—Joel P. Heatwood, ex-secretary of the republican central committee, speaking of the application for the pardon of the Younger brothers, says: The sentiment of Northfield is distinctly and strongly opposed to their release. You ask how comes it that influential people can be found to advocate their release, and the only cause I can ascribe is Missouri gold.

### Kansas is all Right.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—During the past two days heavy rains have visited the entire state of Kansas. Hot winds during the latter part of last week caused some apprehension regarding the welfare of the corn crop. The rains came in time not only to save the crop but soaked the ground so thoroughly as to dispel all fear of disastrous effects from possible future hot winds.

### Base Ball Wednesday.

St. Paul 11, Des Moines 10.  
Boston 8, Cleveland 8.  
Philadelphia 5, Indianapolis 8.  
New York 14, Pittsburgh 1.  
Washington 5, Chicago 4.  
Kansas City 2, Baltimore 3. Game called at the end of the 5th innings on account of rain.  
Cincinnati 4, Columbus 3.  
Columbus 2, Cincinnati 1.  
Baltimore 2, Kansas City 1.  
Louisville 8, Brooklyn 4.  
St. Louis 5, Athletics 3.

### Base Ball—Tuesday.

Boston 15, Cleveland 5.  
New York 9, Pittsburgh 6.  
Washington 2, Chicago 10.  
Philadelphia 10, Indianapolis 8.  
Cincinnati 17, Columbus 5.  
Minneapolis 11, Milwaukee 6.

### Guy Lowers His Record.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—Guy, the famous black gelding, owned by W. J. Gordon, this city, trotted a mile at Glenville track this afternoon in 2:14 1/2, beating his record a quarter of a minute.

### Against Trusts.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 9.—In the convention to-day a resolution denouncing trusts and combinations was introduced and referred to the corporation committee. The committee will recommend its incorporation in the constitution.

### Fire in Carson.

CARSON, Ia., July 9.—A fire yesterday in the business part of the town destroyed an entire block with the exception of one building. No lives were lost, but there were several narrow escapes.

### The Chippewa Commission.

ST. PAUL, July 12.—A Pioneer-Press special says: The Chippewa commission was successful at Red Lake and the Indians cede the greater portion of their reservation.

### The Editors Non-Partisan.

HURON, July 10.—At to-day's meeting of the South Dakota editors, resolutions were adopted favoring a non-partisan prohibition organization.

### Another Ex-President's Wife Dies.

RICHMOND, July 10.—Mrs. Ex-President John Tyler died at the Exchange hotel this evening from a congestive chill.

### Smith Challenges Sullivan.

LONDON, July 9.—Smith has challenged Sullivan to fight in Europe for £1,000 a side.

# 75 ROUNDS.

The Old Reliable, John L. Wins the Great Sullivan-Kilrain Fight.

Kilrain Defeated Squarely, Honorably and Honestly by the Boston Giant.

Charley Mitchell Wanted to Call it a Draw at the End of the 75th Round.

But Sullivan Said No, and Donovan then Stepped out and Threw Up the Sponge.

Kilrain Fought a Game Battle and Was Toeing the Scratch When the Truce Was Waved.

He Pursued Mitchell's Tactics in Running Around the Ring and Falling Down.

Sullivan Left the Ring in Good Shape, but Kilrain Had to be Carried Away.

## A Terrible Battle.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The big fight is over. Kilrain has been fairly, squarely, honestly and honorably whipped in the contest in which the beaten man has no cause to be ashamed of his defeat. There is no manner of doubt that Jake Kilrain is a game man and a good fighter, and the men who saw him fight to-day will put up their money on him the next time he enters a prize ring against any living man except Sullivan. The ring was pitched at Richburg, in a clearing on the edge of a piece of forest, near a little village, which is 102 miles from New Orleans and ninety-six from Meridian, Miss. The ring was pitched on a patch of green turf, and surrounded it on three sides were tiers of seats ten feet high. The general aspect of the crowd was anything but tough. The hoodlum element was largely outnumbered by an eminently respectable crowd.

## THE PRELIMINARIES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—There was great excitement at the ring side as Bud Renaud, Mike Donovan and Johnson made their appearance, which they did at 9:50 a. m., and great excitement among the crowd when it became apparent that the fight was to occur. On the toss-up for position Kilrain's representative, Mike Donovan, won, and selected the northeast corner. Muldoon, Sullivan's representative, chose the southwest corner. At this juncture the sheriff of the county made his appearance, and in the name of the state of Mississippi commanded peace and retired, this being the only effort on the part of the authorities to interfere with the fight. At this moment the flag that Sullivan brought from Boston was placed in his corner amidst great enthusiasm. At about ten o'clock the sun hid behind a cloud. There was no perceptible advantage in either corner. Kilrain was the first to make his appearance, accompanied by Mike Donovan and Charlie Mitchell. He was greeted with applause, but wore a very serious air as if fully realizing the work before him. As the crowd recognized the big fellow as he jumped into the ring, the cheers were deafening. He looked in marked contrast to Kilrain, seeming to be perfectly at ease regarding the termination of the contest. The name of Pat Kenrick, of New Orleans, was offered by the Kilrain side as referee, but he was not acceptable to the other side, the representative of Sullivan proposing the name of John Fitzpatrick, of New Orleans. After some wrangling Fitzpatrick was chosen. W. E. Harding at this moment stepped up to Kilrain and placing \$1,000 in his hands, told him it was sent by Mr. Fox for him to bet with Sullivan. Kilrain at once went over to Sullivan and offered to bet him that sum that he would win the fight. The bet was taken up at once by Sullivan, and the \$2,000 deposited in the hands of the referee. Both men being now stripped it was apparent to every one present, the great superiority possessed by Sullivan over his antagonist in the matter of size and development, the muscles of his arms standing out in big wheels. His driving power appearing tremendous and he seemed in the very best of spirits. At 10:10 the principals and seconds advanced to the center of the ring, and formed a Maltese cross in shaking hands. The seconds retired outside the ropes, and the principals to their respective corners. At the call of time Kilrain and Sullivan advanced to the center of the ring, the latter wearing a confident smile and Kilrain looking serious and the great battle for the world's championship began.

## BY ROUNDS.

Round 1—Kilrain immediately made a rush for Sullivan, feinting with his left, suddenly clinched Sullivan and threw him heavily to the turf, securing first honors and loud applause. Time, 15 seconds.

Round 2—Both men advanced promptly at the call of time, Sullivan immediately leading with his left, catching Kilrain heavily in the ribs. The men then clinched and Sullivan secured second fall amid cheers from his partisans. Time, 30 seconds.

Round 3—Kilrain rushed Sullivan at once, clinching and catching the big fellow around the neck, but the latter immediately broke away and got in a short arm blow on the neck. In this round Kilrain struck at least half a dozen apparently foul blows below the belt, which the referee, from his position, could not see, but which were

greeted with hisses by the crowd, it appearing and being so proclaimed by Sullivan's friends that Kilrain wanted to lose on a foul. The round closed by Kilrain going down from a light blow on the neck.

Round 4—Both men sparred cautiously for an opening. Kilrain, after one or two feints on the part of Sullivan, rushed in, and Sullivan, securing a cross-buttock hold, tried to throw the Baltimore boy, but he broke away and landed a stinger on Sullivan's jaw. Both men then sparred cautiously, Kilrain succeeding in getting in a light blow on Sullivan's neck. The round, which was in favor of Kilrain, ended by the latter failing to avoid punishment.

Round 5—Sullivan opened with a feint with his left, upon which Kilrain immediately retreated. Sullivan followed him up, and Kilrain made a vicious lunge at his head, which, however, fell short, and Sullivan swung his terrible right at his opponent's jugular, he, too, falling short, and Kilrain countered harmlessly on his neck. The round ended by Kilrain going down near his own corner, his arm appearing to be to avoid punishment, pursuing the same tactics adopted by his trainer, Mitchell, in his "foot race" in La Belle France.

Round 6—Sullivan commenced by landing heavily with his left on Kilrain's jaw. They then clinched and fell heavily, Sullivan on top. At the conclusion of this round Kilrain was carried to his corner and Sullivan walked to his unassisted. Time, 2 minutes.

Round 7—Both men sparred cautiously for an opening, but soon clinched and indulged in some sharp short-arm work, Kilrain getting in three or four good ones on Sullivan's ribs, and a sharp right-hander on Sullivan's ear, drawing blood. First blood was claimed and allowed for Kilrain. Time, 1½ minutes.

Round 8—Sullivan came up bleeding from the cut on his ear, having the appearance of an enraged bull. He immediately rushed at Kilrain, and after a few passes succeeded in breaking down Kilrain's guard, sending Kilrain to the grass with a heavy right-hander in the mouth. The first knock-down was claimed and allowed for Sullivan, amid prolonged cheers from his admirers. Time, 2 minutes.

Round 9—Sullivan was very brief, Kilrain simply slipping down to avoid punishment. Time, 30 seconds.

Round 10—Kilrain came up looking very serious, probably realizing that he had under him a very large crowd, and as he showed no disposition to come to the center of the ring, Sullivan impatiently exclaimed: "Stand up and fight like a man. I'm no sprinter, I'm a fighter." As soon as Kilrain came near him Sullivan made a pass at him, and Kilrain countered on his stomach, his blows evidently landing force, doing Sullivan no apparent damage. Sullivan made a rush at Kilrain, when the latter turned and hugged him, both being against the ropes. The big fellow here got in some light blows on Kilrain's ribs, which by this time resembled the color of raw beefsteak. Then they clinched, Kilrain throwing Sullivan and falling heavily on top of him. Time, 2 minutes.

Round 11—Sullivan opened with his left which Kilrain neatly countered. Sullivan landing a light one on Kilrain's neck, following it with a vicious blow which Kilrain ducked, the latter rushing and hugging Sullivan. The boy from Boston was now blowing quite hard and Kilrain got in an ugly under-cut on Sullivan's ribs. Sullivan in return got in a good one on Kilrain's neck which staggered him, and many in the crowd called upon Sullivan to finish him. The big fellow then planted a heavy one on Kilrain's neck, the latter retreating, Sullivan following up and trying to land one of his terrible knock-out blows, succeeded finally in giving a square knock down by a right-hander on the neck. At the termination of this round Sullivan did not even rise from his seat, while Kilrain appeared to be much distressed. Time, 3 minutes.

Round 12—Kilrain started this round by hugging Sullivan, the latter breaking away and getting in a good left-hander on Kilrain's neck. Kilrain proved a tricky fighter, evading successfully Sullivan's right handed swings for a knock-out spot, clinching Sullivan and attempting to throw him, but without success, and upon breaking away made a pass at Sullivan, but his blow lacked force. The round ended by the men falling heavily, Sullivan on top, his left arm locked tightly on Kilrain's throat, Kilrain having to be carried to his corner, evidently in distress. Time, 2 minutes.

Round 13—Sullivan had an ugly glare in his eye at the opening of the round as if he was determined to "do" Kilrain and succeeded in landing lightly on his ribs, the latter countering on his stomach. Kilrain during this round spiked Sullivan in one of his feet causing it to bleed profusely, and aimed a blow which would have been a foul had it taken effect. Sullivan here got in some telling blows on Kilrain's ribs and chest. Kilrain countering on the neck with a blow which staggered Sullivan, but did not seem to do much damage. Kilrain in a subsequent interchange went down to avoid punishment. Time, 2 minutes.

Round 14—Sullivan appeared very cool while Kilrain retreated Sullivan vainly attempting to land on his opponent's jaw without any effect. Kilrain committed another palpable foul, Sullivan countering on his neck with his dangerous right, the end closing in clinch. Sullivan slipped and fell under the ropes. Time, 1½ seconds.

Round 15—Kilrain again resorted to his sprinting tactics, Sullivan exclaiming: "Come and fight!" Kilrain made a pass at Sullivan's stomach. Sullivan avoiding it and planting a roaster on Kilrain's ribs. Sullivan made another vicious lunge which Kilrain dodged, and he in turn rushed Sullivan against the ropes, but effecting no damage. Sullivan's face meanwhile wore a "you-can't-hit-me" expression, and backed Kilrain into the latter's corner, and aiming a vicious blow at Kilrain, which the latter cleverly avoided and ran away from his antagonist. Sullivan again appealed to the referee to induce Kilrain to face the main, saying to Mitchell: "Why can't you fight like a man?" Kilrain rushed at Sullivan, the latter countering a right and left, and landing one on Kilrain's jaw. Sullivan tried to land a hard one and Kilrain avoided it by rushing in and clinching. Sullivan planting a short-arm blow on the neck and ribs. Both men indulged in short-arm blows. Sullivan playing for the neck, Kilrain falling to avoid punishment.

Round 16—Kilrain led, planting a reminder on Sullivan's ribs and retired, Sullivan remarking: "You fight just like Mitchell." Both sparred cautiously, Kilrain leading and landing on Sullivan's stomach. Some lively fighting followed, Kilrain breaking away and promenading around the ring, out of Sullivan's reach. A clinch followed, Sullivan throwing Kilrain.

Round 17—Sullivan feinted, and Kilrain dodged clear across the ring. They again clinched, both falling, Kilrain landing on Sullivan's cheek before the fall, drawing purple. Time, 3 minutes.

Round 18—Sullivan opened with blood trickling down his cheek. Kilrain feinted, Sullivan trying to counter, and Kilrain slipped down without being struck, Sullivan claiming a foul which, however, was not allowed. Time, 1½ minutes.

Round 19—Kilrain rushed in and hugged Sullivan, the latter saying: "You're no fighter, you are a wrestler." Kilrain planted his right on Sullivan's ribs, and then retreated around the ring, Sullivan following, and planting a blow on Kilrain's ribs which could be heard all over the inclosure.

Round 20—Both men sparred for an opening. Sullivan leading and landing again on Kilrain's ribs, the latter slipping down to avoid punishment. Another claim of foul was made by Muldoon, which was not allowed. Time, 45 seconds.

Round 21—Kilrain opened with a light one on Sullivan's stomach, Sullivan retreating on the neck, Kilrain countering on the jaw, slipping and falling. Time 1½ minutes.

Round 22—Sullivan tapped Kilrain lightly on the ribs, and the latter went to the earth to avoid more of the same nature.

Round 23—Kilrain began retreating with Sullivan in pursuit. Sullivan again landed heavily on the ribs, when they clinched and fell, Sullivan with his knee across Kilrain's throat. A strong claim of foul by Kilrain's seconds was not allowed. Time 30 seconds.

Round 24—Sullivan landed a swinging right-hander on Kilrain's neck, the latter hugging and then breaking and running around the ring. Kilrain feinted, but without receiving a blow. Time 1 minute.

Round 25—Sullivan led for and countered on Kilrain's ribs, Kilrain going down. Time 30 seconds.

Round 26—Sullivan came up smiling derisively, Kilrain again retreating around the ring, followed by Sullivan. Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach with his right and rushed and threw his burly antagonist amid loud and prolonged cheers. Time 40 seconds.

Round 27—Kilrain began the round by landing heavily on Sullivan's ribs and then clinched. Sullivan after a break away made an ugly blow for Kilrain's neck, which the latter skillfully avoided receiving it on the back of the neck. Sullivan then planted another ugly blow on Kilrain's ribs. Kilrain countering lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 2 minutes.

Round 28—Kilrain led, clinched and broke the clinch, landing on Sullivan's neck. Sullivan feinted and then landed a vicious blow on Kilrain's ribs. A vicious blow was evaded by Kilrain and then Sullivan landed heavily on Kilrain's ribs, the latter "hitting to the grass." Time 2½ minutes.

Round 29—Kilrain landed on Sullivan's neck. Sullivan feinted and then landed lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 1 minute.

Round 30—Sullivan came up smiling derisively, Kilrain again retreating around the ring, followed by Sullivan. Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach with his right and rushed and threw his burly antagonist amid loud and prolonged cheers. Time 40 seconds.

Round 31—Kilrain began the round by landing heavily on Sullivan's ribs and then clinched. Sullivan after a break away made an ugly blow for Kilrain's neck, which the latter skillfully avoided receiving it on the back of the neck. Sullivan then planted another ugly blow on Kilrain's ribs. Kilrain countering lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 2 minutes.

Round 32—Kilrain led, clinched and broke the clinch, landing on Sullivan's neck. Sullivan feinted and then landed a vicious blow on Kilrain's ribs. A vicious blow was evaded by Kilrain and then Sullivan landed heavily on Kilrain's ribs, the latter "hitting to the grass." Time 2½ minutes.

Round 33—Kilrain landed on Sullivan's neck. Sullivan feinted and then landed lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 1 minute.

Round 34—Sullivan came up smiling derisively, Kilrain again retreating around the ring, followed by Sullivan. Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach with his right and rushed and threw his burly antagonist amid loud and prolonged cheers. Time 40 seconds.

Round 35—Kilrain began the round by landing heavily on Sullivan's ribs and then clinched. Sullivan after a break away made an ugly blow for Kilrain's neck, which the latter skillfully avoided receiving it on the back of the neck. Sullivan then planted another ugly blow on Kilrain's ribs. Kilrain countering lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 2 minutes.

Round 36—Kilrain led, clinched and broke the clinch, landing on Sullivan's neck. Sullivan feinted and then landed a vicious blow on Kilrain's ribs. A vicious blow was evaded by Kilrain and then Sullivan landed heavily on Kilrain's ribs, the latter "hitting to the grass." Time 2½ minutes.

Round 37—Kilrain landed on Sullivan's neck. Sullivan feinted and then landed lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 1 minute.

Round 38—Sullivan came up smiling derisively, Kilrain again retreating around the ring, followed by Sullivan. Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach with his right and rushed and threw his burly antagonist amid loud and prolonged cheers. Time 40 seconds.

Round 39—Kilrain began the round by landing heavily on Sullivan's ribs and then clinched. Sullivan after a break away made an ugly blow for Kilrain's neck, which the latter skillfully avoided receiving it on the back of the neck. Sullivan then planted another ugly blow on Kilrain's ribs. Kilrain countering lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 2 minutes.

Round 40—Sullivan came up smiling derisively, Kilrain again retreating around the ring, followed by Sullivan. Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach with his right and rushed and threw his burly antagonist amid loud and prolonged cheers. Time 40 seconds.

Round 41—Kilrain began the round by landing heavily on Sullivan's ribs and then clinched. Sullivan after a break away made an ugly blow for Kilrain's neck, which the latter skillfully avoided receiving it on the back of the neck. Sullivan then planted another ugly blow on Kilrain's ribs. Kilrain countering lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 2 minutes.

Round 42—Sullivan came up smiling derisively, Kilrain again retreating around the ring, followed by Sullivan. Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach with his right and rushed and threw his burly antagonist amid loud and prolonged cheers. Time 40 seconds.

Round 43—Kilrain began the round by landing heavily on Sullivan's ribs and then clinched. Sullivan after a break away made an ugly blow for Kilrain's neck, which the latter skillfully avoided receiving it on the back of the neck. Sullivan then planted another ugly blow on Kilrain's ribs. Kilrain countering lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 2 minutes.

Round 44—Sullivan came up smiling derisively, Kilrain again retreating around the ring, followed by Sullivan. Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach with his right and rushed and threw his burly antagonist amid loud and prolonged cheers. Time 40 seconds.

Round 45—Kilrain began the round by landing heavily on Sullivan's ribs and then clinched. Sullivan after a break away made an ugly blow for Kilrain's neck, which the latter skillfully avoided receiving it on the back of the neck. Sullivan then planted another ugly blow on Kilrain's ribs. Kilrain countering lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 2 minutes.

Round 46—Sullivan came up smiling derisively, Kilrain again retreating around the ring, followed by Sullivan. Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach with his right and rushed and threw his burly antagonist amid loud and prolonged cheers. Time 40 seconds.

Round 47—Kilrain began the round by landing heavily on Sullivan's ribs and then clinched. Sullivan after a break away made an ugly blow for Kilrain's neck, which the latter skillfully avoided receiving it on the back of the neck. Sullivan then planted another ugly blow on Kilrain's ribs. Kilrain countering lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 2 minutes.

Round 48—Sullivan came up smiling derisively, Kilrain again retreating around the ring, followed by Sullivan. Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomach with his right and rushed and threw his burly antagonist amid loud and prolonged cheers. Time 40 seconds.

Round 49—Kilrain began the round by landing heavily on Sullivan's ribs and then clinched. Sullivan after a break away made an ugly blow for Kilrain's neck, which the latter skillfully avoided receiving it on the back of the neck. Sullivan then planted another ugly blow on Kilrain's ribs. Kilrain countering lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time 2 minutes.

with a right-hander in the jaw. From this until the close of the seventy-fifth round Kilrain pursued his runaway tactics dropping on every attempt of Sullivan to administer punishment at the moment when he was over to Sullivan's corner and asked to have the fight declared a draw, to which Sullivan and his friends responded "No! No!" Donovan then stepped to the middle of the ring and threw up the sponge amid a scene of wildest enthusiasm.

Kilrain was toeing the scratch when Donovan, his second, threw up the sponge, thus declaring Sullivan the victor. Kilrain was by no means satisfied, but notwithstanding his protestations he was bundled up in a black shawl and hurried to the carriage in waiting. As soon as the two gladiators and other friends had seated themselves in coaches the train moved off at a rapid rate. Kilrain appeared to be suffering more from mental than from physical injuries and was very gloomy.

At times he would brighten up a little and smile, but these occasions were rare. His face did not betray the great punishment he had received at the hands of his big antagonist. He had a cut under the nose across both lips, and his left eye was slightly discolored and swollen. His left hand had been injured by a blow on Sullivan's head, and his left instep had been cut by Sullivan's shoes. He had received terrible punishment about the ribs, and doubtless suffered much. When the train reached the station two carriages were procured for the party. Kilrain was conducted to a Russian bath, and afterwards retired to rest.

## AFTER THE FIGHT.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—John L. Sullivan, who was seen immediately after being conveyed to his special car, was in the best of humor, and while not talking a great deal, always made agreeable replies to any and all questions put to him by his friends or representatives of the press. He said, among other things, that he would never enter the ring again under any consideration. He had done his share of fighting during his rather brief career in the fist arena, and he wanted no more of it.

## A TOWN WIPED OUT.

A Terrible Hall and Wind Storm Visits South Dakota.

WATERTOWN, Dak., July 8.—A heavy wind and hail storm visited Kransburg, a little village of fifty people in the midst of a thrifty farming country about two miles east of Watertown. Crops and buildings in a space of country four by ten miles are devastated. Every house in the village was more or less injured. Van Dusen's elevator, Moe's store, Dr. McKinney's barn, and houses of Harrison Franklin, Jos. Naubry and Ben Franklin were blown down. Jos. Wesselbaum sustained serious injuries by the falling of his blacksmith shop. Two children are reported to have been killed in this country, but there are contradictory reports in regard to it.

## THE INDIANS DISAGREE.

They Say They Are Not Getting Enough For a Reserve.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. D., July 8.—The Indians held a long council this afternoon. Gen. Crook was sent for and remained with them for some time. He gave some wholesome advice and explained the substantial benefits which the acceptance of the proposition offered would give them. It is understood the council separated without coming to an agreement. The most thoughtful and progressive Indians do not favor the proposition, owing to the small size of their proposed reservation, being about 260 acres of land per capita. The Brules get nearly double this quantity and the land is said to be equally good.

## Going to See Jesus.

PALOUSE CITY, W. T., July 8.—Saturday night R. D. Johnson, a well-to-do respectable citizen, about 50 years of age, living about four miles northeast of here, killed his wife and son, about 14 years old, and fatally shot his 7 year old daughter and suicided. He left a note stating he did not want to live in this sinful world, and could not leave it without his family, so he thought he would kill them too. He said he and all of his family were going to heaven, where Jesus was. He added he first gave them strychnine, but could not get the sight of their agonies, so he killed them with a revolver. Their bodies were not discovered until this morning.

## The Montana State Makers.

HELENA, Mont., July 8.—The convention met at 2 o'clock. The president announced that he was not ready to name the committees and the convention adjourned till evening. Committee work will be announced and adjournment taken until to-morrow.

## The Wabash Transferred.

DECATUR, Ill., July 8.—Saturday a deed transferring the Wabash east of the Mississippi to the Wabash purchasing committee, was filed for record in the recorder's office. The consideration was \$15,500,000. The deed is in the printed form, and comprises twenty pages.

## Norquay's Funeral.

WINNIPEG, July 8.—John Norquay's remains were taken from the private residence to the legislative halls, where the funeral takes place at 4 this afternoon. The government has charged the demonstrations will be the greatest ever witnessed in the country.

## General.

HERBERT A. PEARSON, a millionaire mine owner from Bonanza City, Custer county, Idaho, was drowned while bathing in the lake at Chicago Sunday night.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Farmington, Me., Sunday night. No damage.

Four thousand weavers at Jaegerdorf, Prussia, have struck. An official proclamation was issued warning the strikers against committing excesses.

The Pittsburgh and Western west bound passenger was wrecked two miles east of Akron, O. Engineer John Russer, Williamsport, Pa., was killed. The passengers are unhurt.

GEN. W. A. PITT, ex-governor of New Mexico, died at Monrovia Sunday.

Two men were killed Monday morning by the falling of a trestle in the power house of the Milwaukee Avenue Cable railway.

## Territorial.

DENNY HANFAPIN in Fargo Argus: "It's all right to have the farmers control the constitutional convention; they controlled the last legislature, and spent more money than any other legislature that has ever been held in Dakota. It is a mistake to suppose that the farmers are in favor of economy. They are not. They are in favor of the money put in circulation. They are right. Keep it hoarded up and it benefits only one person—the treasurer. Spend it, and all receive the benefit. By gad, sir, the farmers are a thrifty and philosophical people. Throw the money to the four winds of heaven if you want it to do good."

## RIOT AT DULUTH.

The Street Laborers at Duluth Indulge in a Strike and Throw Stones and Clubs.

They Won't Work Themselves, and Insist that More Favored Laborers Strike Also.

The air Filled with Bullets and a Number of Lives Wiped Out.

The South Dakota Convention Permanently Organized and Their Officers Elected.

The Washington Territory Delegates Also Take the Oath and Prepare for Business.

## St. Louis Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—The constitutional convention was called to order to-day by Major Kellam, of Brule, who will be temporary chairman in place of Judge Edgerton, who has been called away for a few days. The convention then proceeded to the election of the remaining officers.

For chief clerk, Rev. H. A. Burdick, of Yankton, republican, and W. W. Goddard, the democratic editor of the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, were placed in nomination. The roll call showed Burdick elected by a party vote. In a like manner for engrossing clerk Dr. Hyde, of Brookings, was elected over Defendorf, of Hand, and for sergeant-at-arms James Carney, of Lawrence, over Wm. Buchanan, of Sioux Falls.

E. C. Warner, of Day, was elected watchman; Frank Happp, of Hamlin, messenger, and Rev. J. A. Jackfield, of Brookings, for chaplain. For the latter office Bishop Hare received the democratic vote. The committee on rules reported a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed to confer with the committee from North Dakota relative to the division of assets and liabilities of the territory, and the disposition of its records, and that the committee be authorized to employ a clerk and secure such other assistance as may be needed. After some discussion a motion was adopted to refer the matter to the order for to-morrow. Charles H. Price, of Hyde, brought up the question of northern boundary and moved the appointment of a committee of three to confer with a committee of three of the North Dakota convention, with a view of having the seventh standard parallel definitely determined. Price explained that two such lines existed, and that further annoyance and litigation would be saved by settling the matter now. The trouble lies in a mistake of the surveyor in running the line through the Sisseton reservation, where the seventh standard parallel is two miles south of some line back east and west of said reservation. The motion was made a special order for to-morrow. The committee to visit Bismarck will doubtless be chosen to-morrow and will leave for Bismarck Saturday night or Sunday. While the members are in no undue haste, they want to push matters and get a report of the committee from Bismarck at the earliest possible moment.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—The South Dakota constitutional convention was called to order by President Edgerton. After the reading of the journal Clerk G. Coats, of Minnehaha, was sworn in. The clerk read the following congratulatory telegram.

HELENA, M. T., July 6, 1889. HON. A. J. EDGERTON:—Montana, standing on the threshold of statehood, reciprocates your cordial greeting, and expresses the hope that the constitution which you have met to form, may be based upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and that when so formed, it may survive years to come. In all its vigor, and unimpaired, until an hundred sovereign states shall have been erected into one confederacy, and to remain in an indestructible and indissoluble union. (Signed.) J. K. TOOLE, Temporary President.

The convention then went into committee of the whole to consider the report of the committee on rules as made yesterday. The report was adopted and so reported back to the convention, when it was formally adopted. A motion by Mr. Price to appoint a special committee to consider the northern boundary line was withdrawn, and the motion referred to the regular committee. Col. Jolley, as chairman, reported for the committee on rules and moved the adoption of the report.

After two or three inefficient attempts to amend the report was adopted. J. W. Godwin, of Herron, and T. G. Brown, of Sioux Falls, were elected official stenographers. Caldwell asked that the convention indicate the number of bound volumes of the proceedings wanted. Neil moved that the number be 500. Amended by Westcott to be restricted to 300. Carried as amended. Jolly moved that 300 copies of the rules be printed. Amended by Kilam to 100. Carried as amended. Sam Alexander, sergeant-at-arms, moved that the president be authorized to notify the delegates to a convention that the convention of South Dakota had agreed on seven as the number of the joint committee from each state.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 5.—The constitutional convention re-convened at 10 o'clock this morning. After a long discussion the report of the committee on credentials was adopted. This seats Wallman, who bears a certificate of election, though the returns in the secretary's office of the territory show that he received ten votes less than Travis, his opponent. This fact was not discovered till very recently. Travis is not aware of it yet, and is not here to enter a contest. It was agreed that, upon his appearance, his case would be heard by the constitutional convention. The oath of office was administered to the delegates by Chief Justice Hereford. Hon. J. P. Hoyt of King county was chosen president. During recess President Hoyt sent a message of sympathy to the sufferers from fire at Ellensburg, embodying a resolution adopted by the convention. The convention elected for the remaining officers the nominees of the republican caucus.

ALL DEMOCRATS.

HELENA, July 5.—The Constitutional convention met at 1 o'clock this afternoon. After brief preliminaries a permanent organization was effected, the following officers and attaches being elected: Hon. W. A. Clark, President; W. H. Todd, chief clerk; W. H. Stanton, calling clerk; Sam Alexander, sergeant-at-arms; Roy H. E. Clews, chaplain. All democrats, seventy-three of the seventy-five members who

answered to roll call are divided as follows, 39 democrats, 28 republicans, two scattering. No further action of importance was taken and the convention soon adjourned until tomorrow.

## Rocks and Bullets at Duluth.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—A Duluth special to the Pioneer Press says: Duluth this afternoon indulged in a genuine mob, such as has had hardly a parallel in the northwest. Last Tuesday 1,500 street laborers went on a strike for \$1.75 a day, and ever since they have been spoiling for trouble with the police, because the latter have hindered them from stopping other more favored laborers. On Friday there was a brush between the police and strikers, but no harm was done. To-day two were killed outright, and three injured fatally, while fully fifteen others were quite seriously injured. During the afternoon Superior street became lined and packed with a steadily increasing crowd of strikers, among the others the police recognizing many of the leaders in the disturbance of yesterday. Anticipating trouble the police on hand called for help to guard the men at work in front of the National Iron works. Up to 4 o'clock the police had no trouble and many of the spectators dispersed, thinking there would be no trouble. At that hour a new body of strikers came on the scene, but the police and enthusiastically cheered the speeches. This was going on some distance from the works the police were guarding, and most of the officers marched down the street to see about the disturbance. As soon as their backs were turned, the strikers, who had been watching the place all the afternoon, saw their chance, and with a whoop, drove the workmen out of the trenches. The police returned hastily, being followed on their return by the rest of the strikers. The first assault of the day occurred when the strikers began throwing stones at officers. It is said by some that Officer Walkowiak was shot in the leg before the police fired on the mob. The officers who had formed in two squads, began firing with revolvers right and left. This volley was returned by a fusillade of shots from the strikers. Shots continued to be exchanged for fully thirty minutes, showing that the strikers were well armed. The police stood their ground, but the strikers scattered and fired from all directions. A band of nearly 100 men were fortified behind a breastwork of dirt that had been thrown up from the sewer, and at every opportunity they would jump up and fire at the police, who made a very good target at and very short range. The police were put to flight. In the meantime the police had kept up a constant fire towards the strikers, who were on Superior street, and with deadly effect. One named George Peterson stood near the police and attempted to make short work of Officer Hayden, but the latter's club laid him low, and injuries he received from the clubs of other officers resulted fatally. Many who were simply spectators received serious injury. A boy named Tom Fitzsimmons was shot in the abdomen. He was picked up by another spectator, and in another moment the latter was minus a finger. Ed. Johnson, who came here from Michigan six days ago, ran up from Superior street to throw stones at the police, and when he turned to run away he was shot through the brain. The houses for two blocks were simply riddled with bullets, and the police were finally reinforced by Company K of the militia, who did good work in clearing the streets.

## A Big Fire at Ellensburg.

ELLENSBURG, W. T., July 5.—The district burnt by last night's fire embraced Main street from Fifth to First, Fourth street from Maine to Pine, Third from Water to Sprague, Pearl from Fifth to Second, covering an area of ten blocks in the business part of the city. The only brick buildings left are Lynch's block and Ellensburg National bank. Two hundred houses totally destroyed and the space burned is over ten blocks. The loss is about \$2,000,000, three quarters of a million in buildings, and



## The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, by carrier to all parts of the city at 25 cents per week, or \$1.00 per month.

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**THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**  
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local; published every Friday, sent postage paid, to any address, for one year \$5; six months, \$3; three months, \$1.50. 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 railroad lines.

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The general advertising agent of the Tribune is A. F. Richardson, Boston. All advertisements for the Tribune from points east of Illinois should be sent to him.

## THE REWARD OF REPUBLICANISM.

The republican state central committee has fixed the date of the convention for the nomination of state officers, and made the apportionment therefor. The convention is to be held August 21st, and the apportionment was made on the basis of one delegate to each county and one additional for each 200 votes cast for delegate last fall. THE TRIBUNE desires to protest—and it believes in this it will be backed by republicans generally—against this kind of an apportionment. Let this be the last of it. What encouragement is it to republicans to roll up big majorities if they are to get no credit for it from the republican machine? It seems strange that the committee should have increased the representation in those counties casting a large democratic vote last fall nineteen, and diminished the representation of those counties that stood up loyally for the party twenty-two—making a difference of forty-one in favor of the democratic counties—yet that is just what the committee did. It seems strange that a county like Cass, which rolled up such a magnificent majority for Delegate Mathews, should be cut off eight votes from what she would have been entitled to if the apportionment had been made on the basis of one for each 100 republican votes, yet that was what the committee did. It seems strange that those counties which flirted the most with the democrats last fall should have been rewarded for their treachery, yet that is what the committee did. It seems strange that one additional delegate should have been given to Morton county "because it stormed on election day and there was not a full vote," when as a matter of fact there was no storm at all, yet that is what the committee did.

The TRIBUNE wishes it understood that it is not criticizing the apportionment because of its effect on the Missouri slope, for it so happens that the two apportionments do not change the total representation of this section. It criticizes the action of the committee, because of the injustice to the republicans in those counties whose large republican majorities combine to make such a grand total, in North Dakota. It does not seem right to take twenty delegates from the counties of Cass, Dickey, Grand Forks, McIntosh, Ransom, Ramsey, Sargent and Traill, that gave the republicans a majority of 7,588, and add eighteen delegates to the counties of Benson, Bottineau, Eddy, Foster, Griggs, Pembina, Rolette, Stutsman, Towner and Wells, that gave a democratic majority of 795. But that is what the apportionment on the total vote did.

The TRIBUNE calls attention to the injustice of this apportionment at this time with a view of creating a sentiment that shall crystallize into an emphatic protest from the forthcoming republican state convention against future apportionments on this basis. Let each county stand on its merits—be rewarded for loyalty and punished for treachery. The present committee has followed precedents. It is not the committee so much as the precedents the TRIBUNE criticizes. The date fixed by the committee for the convention, August 21, is also objectionable—it being a couple of weeks too early—but there will be less complaint on this score than on the apportionment.

## ONE HOUSE, OR TWO.

The TRIBUNE is by no means alone in the advocacy of a single house legislative assembly of North Dakota. The question commends itself to the serious consideration of some of the leading newspapers of the country, and among the members of the constitutional convention the merits and demerits of the proposition are being discussed. The Chicago News editorially commends it and adds that "the corporations who control the upper houses all over the land will hardly consent to it"—an excellent reason why the people should demand the simpler and more reliable form of government. The Minneapolis Tribune also sees great merit in the scheme, and says:

It is understood that among the constitution builders of North Dakota there is a strong sentiment in favor of organizing the legislature on the plan of the one-chamber system. It is argued that the historical, social and political conditions which in most countries have suggested the adoption of the bicameral system do not exist in North Dakota. This is undoubtedly true. There is no aristocracy, no hereditary vested interests, no special class in need of protection and representation by an upper house. The state is largely an agricultural community with uniform social and economic conditions prevailing throughout the whole territory. In time its industries will become more di-

versified; but agriculture will always remain the predominant factor in its economic life. Under such conditions an upper house is, logically, a superfluity and an anachronism. In a commonwealth so essentially democratic and uniform in all its elements and constituent parts, a single chamber, or a house of "commons," is the natural legislative agent of universal suffrage.

Let alone the great number of the diminutive principalities, grand duchies and duchies which form an integral part of the German Empire, there are eleven independent countries in which the single chamber system obtains. In most of these countries the social conditions are more or less analogous to those prevailing in North Dakota, and with three exceptions the legislatures built on this plan are the fruits of recent years. In Norway the single chamber system has been in vogue ever since 1814, and has given eminent satisfaction. Greece has had twenty-six years of less satisfactory experience; but it is doubtful whether the bi-camera system would have given greater satisfaction in that unruly country. The plucky South African republic has made rapid progress with a legislature consisting of only one house. The same system obtains in the orange tree state, Santo Domingo, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Serbia and Bulgaria. The constitution of the latter country is 10 years old, while the present organic law was adopted on January 2 of the present Empire.

It may also be added that the advanced wing of the French republicans consider the senate a useless ornament and incubator upon the constitution, and it is pretty well known that the house of lords in England is not looked upon with favor by the great body of liberals.

As will be seen, the historical evidence is not all on one side. The conclusion to be drawn is that while the bi-camera system has been proved to be a success, the single chamber system has not been demonstrated a failure.

And the St. Paul Globe endorses the proposition in the following leading editorial:

It is said that a majority of the members of the North Dakota constitutional convention are favorable to the idea of abandoning the upper house in the construction of the state legislature, and providing for a legislature composed of a single body of representatives chosen directly from the people at each state election. We express the hope that those members will not be dissuaded from carrying this idea into effect, while it is still an untried feature in the North Dakota constitution. It will be an experiment worth trying. In every instance our state governments have been modeled after the federal constitution in the construction of legislative bodies, and for no substantial reason. The two-house idea incorporated into the federal constitution was borrowed from the British constitution; but even the force of example would not have prevailed in that case but for the persistence of those members of the federal convention who were sticklers for the states' rights. They insisted that the state must be represented in the national legislature, and thus the upper house was created. Still that excuse was not furnished to the states for incorporating the two-house idea with their local governments, but they have continued to do it simply from a desire to imitate. It will be a feather in North Dakota's cap if she will break loose from this ancient and useless tradition and create a legislature which will be what every local legislature should be, a popular body. The senate attachment to our legislature is an expensive luxury, and as useless as a fifth wheel to a wagon. In fact, we have reached that progressive stage in our national life when congress would be a more useful body if the senate could be lopped off. This opinion is growing every day, and we venture the prediction that if North Dakota makes the break in this direction, within ten years from now every state constitution will be amended so as to incorporate the North Dakota idea of a one-house legislature, and that within the next quarter of a century congress will be reconstructed on the same basis. The opportunity for North Dakota to pioneer a needed reform is too great to let it slip. We urge upon the members of the constitutional convention now in session at Bismarck to give this matter their serious consideration. It is their chance for fame, as well as to accomplish great good.

In recounting the old story of Andrew Jackson's banquet in the days of his ex-presidency at Concord, N. H., the Chicago News has by the change of a single letter entirely changed the name of the hotel where the distinguished guest disgraced its no less distinguished landlord, John Gass, by eating crackers and milk and nothing else. Turning that old hestery, so well known throughout New England from the "Gass hotel" to the "Cass hotel", might, under ordinary circumstances be considered a slip of the printer, but in this instance it is evidently an attempt to add historic grandeur to the name of that renowned old statesman and once Secretary of State, Lewis Cass, by connecting his name with a hotel at which Andrew Jackson ate "crackers and milk," instead of partaking the menu so liberally provided him by his political admirer, John Gass. In those days when Gass' hotel was the democratic headquarters for New Hampshire and Hills' New Hampshire Patriot was always produced to settle the meaning of any disputed or doubtful passage of scripture, Cass was not keeping a hotel but was playing the successful roll of a statesman. That Lewis Cass, the great Michigander, whom all true democrats tried to elect president in 1848 had no calling to be a hotel keeper is well illustrated in his treatment of young men who applied to him for office while serving as secretary of state. If he had no office to give he always had a little good advice for the applicant, which was reported to have run in this wise: "Young man, I am older than you are and have seen much of life; I have traveled in foreign lands; have roamed with the Romans; grieved with the Grecians, turkified with the Turks and have sipped with Euripides, and have never tasted a drop of spirituous liquors in my life. Young man, go thou and do likewise."

But it is the Cass hotel and old-time New Hampshire democracy that this item is intended to commemorate. "I, Hill & Sons' New Hampshire Patriot, was a newspaper respected at the capital, and the only recognized bible in the rural districts. In 'upper Coos,' a portion of a county in northern New Hampshire, at an annual election held sometime along in 'forties' there appeared at the poles a Methodist minister, who the year before had preached on a 'circuit' where

he had heard of a "whig party." He had procured the name of a whig candidate and the ballot box being no secret affair as everyone had always voted one way heretofore, he found no difficulty in depositing his vote without attracting any particular attention. After going his way the constable in charge of the ballot box discovered this strange vote lying in an exposed condition, solitary and alone in the democratic mass. He immediately called a halt in the proceedings, and announced that he had discovered a whig vote in their heretofore unanimous democratic ballot box, and demanded that the depositor come forward and claim the same. No one responding he proceeded to extract the vote after the manner of an expert player at "jack straws" and said that "as no one appeared willing to own the vote, he presumed it was in there by mistake, and he would drop it outside where it properly belonged," and did so. If the newspapers that published the "cracker and milk" story will say "Gass house" hereafter instead of "Cass house" no questions will be asked.

It is stated in a Chicago dispatch that commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic for the departments of Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Nebraska, Minnesota and Missouri, representing 145,000 comrades, have issued a proclamation in which great dissatisfaction is expressed in not receiving something more than an evasive answer to repeated requests for a 1-cent rate per mile traveled in attending the national encampment at Milwaukee. It is further stated that in case of failure to secure a 1-cent rate the commanders declare their determination to carry out by general orders in their respective departments the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the twenty-second national encampment, to the effect that unless railroads furnish the requisite rate, they will discourage the attendance of all except members of the national encampment, and ask the commander-in-chief to issue a general order, requesting only duly authorized representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic to attend said encampment. If this action is carried out it is predicted that money appropriated in Milwaukee will be tied up, and action brought to recover what has already been expended.

In the platform of the Farmers' Alliance adopted at Fargo the other day appears this plank:

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

The TRIBUNE doesn't call attention to this plank for the purpose of criticizing it—because it is not quite certain but that it would favor this amount. It simply wants to show the difference between the government's standard of liberality or just compensation and that of the Farmers' Alliance. At the present rate and presuming upon the legislature comprising 125 members, and a 60-day session, there would be paid in salaries \$30,000. Under the Farmers' Alliance platform the members would receive \$62,500. If such a thing had been prepared by the attorneys, what a howl would have gone up from the farmers. Seriously, however, the TRIBUNE is pleased to notice an inclination on the part of the people of North Dakota to pay liberal salaries to state officers—an appreciation of the fact that honest, capable men cannot afford—for the honor there is in it—to fill these offices on niggardly salaries.

In various parts of Dakota there are complaints of excessive hot weather, lack of rain and parched ground. But after all the drouth in Dakota has been very slight in the light of history. It is recorded that in 1303 and 1304 the Rhine, Loire and Seine ran dry. The heat in several French provinces during the summer of 1705 was equal to that of a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely exposing it to the sun. Not a soul dared venture out between noon and 4 o'clock, and thousands were prostrated. In 1718 many shops had to close and the theaters did not open their doors for three months. Not a drop of water fell during six months. In 1773 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees. In 1778 the heat of Bologna was so great that hundreds of people perished in their houses. People took refuge underground. In 1793 in our own country every green thing in many localities was burned up, fruit dried on the trees and the furniture and wood-work of houses cracked and split.

The date of the republican state convention was fixed for August 21st. This is thought by some to be too early and by others too late—so it is doubtful if any other date would have given more general satisfaction. There was objection to the 28th because of the G. A. R. reunion at Milwaukee on that date. There was objection to September 4th because that would leave only three weeks for the campaign. It could not be earlier, for that would deprive the members of the constitutional convention from participating in their respective county caucuses and conventions. Chairman Allen being asked regarding the matter, says the committee endeavored to fix the date at a time most satisfactory to the people. The committee was unanimous in their desire to do the best thing and were actuated by no other motives. The TRIBUNE does not wish to be understood as criticizing the committee for the apportionment made—it was the prece-

dents, the system that is objectionable. It is hoped the republicans in their first state convention will express their disapproval of future apportionments on this basis.

It is but just to the regular correspondent of the Pioneer Press and to all other newspaper men now in the capital city to say that Editor McElure is wholly responsible for the following Bismarck telegram appearing in the Pioneer Press:

BISMARCK, July 8.—Several newspaper men held a meeting to-day at which the state ticket was the topic of conversation. The following ticket was agreed upon and it was recommended that the press of North Dakota give it hearty support, as it would have a tendency to unite all factions: For governor, Miller of Dwight; lieutenant governor, President Fancher; senators, Gilbert A. Pierce and N. G. Ordway; congressman, C. A. Lounsbury; state auditor, John Bray of Grand Forks; treasurer, P. A. Burke of Cass; railroad commissioners, A. O. Whipple of Ramsey, E. P. Wells of Stutsman, Alex. Hughes of Burleigh. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the newspapers to "make a fight for a ticket friendly to them."

One of the most important committees to be raised by the constitutional convention is that on the division of the debts and property of the territory. The following gentlemen have been elected by President Fancher to act on behalf of North Dakota: Camp of Stutsman, Spalding of Cass, Harris of Burleigh, lieutenant governor, President Fancher, Purcell of Richland, Griggs of Grand Forks, Sandager of Ransom, and Scott, of Barnes. The following gentlemen compose the South Dakota committee: Messrs. Kellam of Brule, McGillicuddy of Pennington, Neill of Grant, Caldwell of Minnehaha, Elliott of Turner, Price of Hyde, Brott of Brown. The committee from the south is expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow.

The scheme for legislative apportionment suggested by the TRIBUNE gives each county representation. That is what the people want. Where a county is large enough to make more than one district the power to subdivide the county and fix the boundaries of said districts might be left to the board of county commissioners. This would overcome the Fargo Argus' objections to this scheme of apportionment. The TRIBUNE's first choice is one house only. The second choice is two bodies—senate and house—with representation in the lower house by counties and in the upper house by districts, of about 4,000 population. Representative districts should contain about 3,000 population or a major fraction thereof.

The TRIBUNE is in favor of county representation. It is in favor of one house only to be called the "legislative assembly." It believes that the nearer the government comes to the people, the better that government will be. One house would simplify the government, and it is believed result in great economy. The reasons and necessity for two houses do not now exist. Why continue the scheme simply because of precedent, when the conditions have changed?

FARGO feels kindly to Gen. Allen and his committee for giving the gate city the first state convention. That's the kind of a man Gen. Allen is—stands by his friends. If Cass backs Allen, the general will give Cass value received—or of Cass backs any other good republican the General will be in line just the same. The General may have been accused of wanting something—politically—which is laudible ambition—but his republicanism has never been questioned.

The Fargo Argus is afraid Johnson made a mistake. Perhaps he did—who doesn't? One thing seems certain, however, Mr. Johnson is a well educated man of abundant experience in legislative and political affairs. He may be a little positive, but the TRIBUNE does not hesitate to predict that he will prove a valuable member of the convention before its session is over. Wallace of Steele county is another member, who, perhaps, will have a good deal to say, but is a man of good ideas, original, honest and wants to do what is right.

If a representative of the Scandinavian element is put upon the state ticket, his friends claim that the republicans have few better or more loyal men than Hon. John Flittie. Those who know Mr. Flittie are his friends. He is a bright representative of his people, yet thoroughly American and not in sympathy with any scheme that may result in race prejudice or race clannishness.

It is held by the saloon men that the prohibitionists put up the job to have their recent meeting at Sioux Falls rotten-egged so as to create more sympathy for the cause. It was an outrage, whoever was responsible, and the authorities of South Dakota's metropolis are making a vigorous effort to find the guilty parties and bring them to justice.

ANOTHER week of high winds, hot sun and no rains has passed, and the grain is looking correspondingly depressed. What promised to yield an abundant crop a few weeks ago fell off in two days to 75 per cent., and in two weeks about 50 per cent. It is safe to say that not more than a full half crop of small grain will be harvested in North Dakota this fall. Corn is looking excellent and potatoes generally are suffering but little.

PRESIDENT FANCHER has a great task—the appointment of the committee—

on his hands. He will try to do what is right. It is impossible to please all. He should take the advice of no one person, but listen to that given by all—then act upon his own judgment formed thereby. THE TRIBUNE believes that Mr. Fancher wants to do what the convention wants him to do, and that he will succeed fairly well in this respect.

THE North Dakota Press association met Friday evening, and after the transaction of some business, adjourned to meet in Fargo, August 20. Mr. McClure invited the association to meet at Devils Lake, promising an entertainment and an excursion on the lake. It was unanimously decided to recommend to the executive committee that the next annual meeting be held in Devils Lake.

SPEAKING of federal judge the Fargo Argus says: "Dr. Wear returned to Fargo well satisfied with his trip to Bismarck. Sixty-five of the seventy-five members are reported to have signed the petition to the president, praying for the appointment of Colonel Thomas as federal judge of North Dakota, when it becomes a state."

THE newspaper boys missed Bowers, the sweet singer of Hillsboro, at their recent meeting in Bismarck. Then there was Winship and Jordan and Garred and scores of others—missed. However nearly half the newspaper publishers of North Dakota were in attendance.

In Idaho the constitutional convention is proceeding in the same dignified manner as in the territories, authorized by the enabling act. W. H. Claggett, of Sossoshone county was elected president. All contests were amicably adjusted.

SCOTT of Barnes, is one of the youngest members of the convention, as well as the brightest. He will make his mark.

## Kilrain-Sullivan.

The Minneapolis Tribune thus concludes a long editorial on the Sullivan-Kilrain fight:

Kilrain's defeat was another illustration of the fighting qualities of Sullivan. He goes into the ring to fight, and he fights. Contrast his methods with that of his opponent. The whole object of Kilrain during the contest was to avoid punishment, to win on a foul, or to make a draw if possible. While these tactics were allowable under the rules, they were those of a coward. In no part of the fight was the energetic aggressor, but by all the petty tricks and devices of the ring he attempted to disable his antagonist, thus hoping to win by accident or circumstance, what he could not otherwise achieve or dare attempt. Not so Sullivan. In the ring he is a perfect demon of aggression. He asks no favors and grants none. He simply wants his opponent to stand up and fight. You do not find him trying to get away or going down to avoid punishment. He won't have a draw—it must be victory or defeat. To such men it is always victory. Sullivan is to-day champion of the world, and his equal will probably never be seen again in the prize ring.

While it is hardly possible to draw a moral from the career of John L. Sullivan, it is not out of place to call attention to the fact that he typifies the successful man in every walk of life. The bold, plucky, energetic and aggressive men always succeed, no matter what their business may be, while the halting, hesitating and tricky ones always fail in the end.

## The Apportionment.

The following is the apportionment agreed upon by the republican state committee—the date of the convention being fixed for August 5 at Fargo:

Barnes	10	McLean	3
Burleigh	7	McIntosh	2
Cass	4	Mercer	1
Butte	5	Nelson	6
Billings	1	Oliver	1
Casper	2	Pembina	15
Cavalier	2	Pierce	6
Dickey	9	Ransom	11
Dix	5	Rolette	9
Emmons	3	Sargent	4
Foster	3	Stark	4
Grand Forks	22	Stutsman	2
Griggs	5	Towner	13
Hettinger	1	Ward	5
Kidder	3	Wells	13
La Moure	5	Woods	13
Lincoln	1	Woods	13
Morton	7	Woods	13
MoHenry	8	Woods	13
		Woods	13
Total			238

## THE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## New York Financial.

NEW YORK, July 10.  
MONEY—Easy, at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 per cent; last loan 2 1/2 per cent; closed offered at 2 1/4 per cent.  
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—4 1/2 to 5 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet but steady at \$4.86 for 60 day bills and \$4.87 1/2 for demand.

STOCKS.  
N. P. 27 1/2 N. P. preferred 63 1/2

## Minneapolis Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10.

Buyers were holding off again this morning and little cash wheat had been sold up to 12 o'clock. Receipts were fair, being 126 cars, and the shipments were only 49 cars.

Closing: No. 1 hard, July \$1.04; on track \$1.08; No. 1 northern, July, \$1.01 1/4; August, 82c; September, 82c; on track, \$1.02 1/2; No. 2 northern, July, 91c; track, 92 1/2c.

## Duluth Market.

DULUTH, July 10.

WHEAT—July, \$1.03 1/4; August, 92c; September, 84c.  
Receipts 21 cars.

## Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.

WHEAT—Easy; cash 74c, September, 78c. CORN—Firm; No. 3, 80c.  
OATS—Firm; No. 2, white 28 1/2c.

## At Wimbledon.

LONDON, July 10.—The total scores of the Canadian rifle team at 200 to 500 yard ranges in the match for the Queen's cup at Wimbledon were 358 for the 200 yard range and 567 for the 500 yard range.

## Refused a Habeas Corpus.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Judge Tuley in the circuit court this morning declined to issue writ of habeas corpus in the case of John F. Beggs, senior guardian of Camp No. 20.

The Helena constitutional convention met at 10 o'clock this morning and completed permanent organization, and then adjourned till this afternoon.

## RECIPROCITY

With the United States Is what the People of British Columbia Want.

They Claim It Would Greatly Benefit Both Countries by Developing Their Industries.

The South Dakota Convention Debates the Question of Changing the Ratified Constitution.

Axtell Will Be Driven at the St. Paul Races To-Day to Beat His Record.

## In Favor of Reciprocity.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says: "The report submitted by the president and unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of British Columbia board of trade, is pronounced in favor of reciprocity with the United States. Referring to the fishing industry of the province it is said that in the absence of any useful efforts on the part of the federal government, private enterprise has explored and demonstrated that the black cod and halibut banks are practically unlimited. The board expresses the earnest hope that the dominion government will endeavor to bring about an interchange of fishing products with the United States, as there is no other market. Reference is made to the vast iron deposit in the province, which would be utilized to the advantage of both countries were reciprocity adopted. Had that policy been passed last session against the states it would have produced bad results to the salmon industry. As to lumber, reciprocity would be of incalculable benefit. The report draws attention to three causes which have regard to the development of the province. First, lack of sufficient unskilled labor at moderate cost; second, an unduly severe customs tariff under which the necessities of life which have to be imported become so dear that the rates of wages current in other parts of the dominion cannot be adopted there; and third, the absence of a market for provincial products. In conclusion, the report urges the board to represent in the proper quarter the disadvantages under which the province is placed both by its isolated position and present fiscal policy of the country."

## South Dakota Convention.

ST. LOUIS FALLS, July 10.—The sixth day's session of the constitutional convention of South Dakota was the largest yet held. The question under consideration was the power of the convention to change the constitution of 1885. It came up on a motion to refer the different articles of said document to the appropriate committees. President Edgerton argued that such reference implied a claim of the convention power to change any and every article, whereas congress had limited the number of changes to certain specified provisions. After the reference of all but three articles, notice was given of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the reference was undertaken and the matter will come up again to-morrow. The question is regarded as specially important, because if anything be allowed looking toward other changes than such as are presented by the enabling act, then the presidential proclamation of admission might be jeopardized and statehood deferred. There is almost a unanimous determination to exercise only such powers of change as the omnibus bill unequivocally confers. Some members now question the power of this convention to change manifest errors in the constitution, particularly orthography in the official copy of the constitution of 1885. Some fear that if the bars be taken down to admit anything in the way of a change which under ordinary circumstances might properly be made, it might be accepted by certain delegates as a license to change a host of provisions not contemplated by the congressional enabling act. A memorial to congress was introduced to investigate the artesian basin with reference to the discovery of a water supply for irrigation purposes. Much concern develops regarding the act of the judicial appointment committee. Almost every county has somebody aspiring to a judgeship and there will be a strong attempt to make at least ten to twelve circuits. The congressional and legislative appointment committee—comprising one-third of the entire convention, is likewise besieged to make districts favorable to manifold interests, particularly those hanging on the different candidates for United States senatorship and congressional seats. No definite combinations have yet appeared, but probably will before long. Senators Moody and Edgerton, elected under the constitution, are both here, the former as a visitor and the latter as president of the convention. R. S. Pettigrew, who resides here, will be Edgerton's chief competitor for the senatorship, and is known to be a shrewd and hard worker. The friends of these gentlemen are striving for such arrangements of legislative districts as will further their respective interests.

## The Races at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 10.—Opening day of the St. Paul Driving club.  
2:50 Trot—Major Linn first, Lucy R. second, Lena Miller third; time, 2:30 1/4.  
2:25 Pace—Poll Bruen first, Mountain Boy second, Minneapolis third; time, 2:35.  
2:31, 2:36 1/4, 2:31 1/4, 2:31, 2:32.  
2:24 Trot—Cleo first, Thalburg second, Brother Don third; time, 2:24 1/4, 2:23, 2:21.  
To-morrow, in addition to the three regular races, Axtell will be sent to beat his record of 2:15 1/4. Bruno Beaupre will endeavor to again lower with his pacing team and double team the record of Minnesota. This is 2:22, made by Mr. Beaupre in September last. In the event of Axtell again lowering his record John Spain is said to have been authorized to offer for him on behalf of Robert Bonner, of New York, \$100,000. Mr. McKinney renewed his offer of \$80,000, made at Memphis a week ago, but it was again declined.

## Territorial.

Col. I. W. Goodner and T. G. Brown are the stenographers of the South Dakota constitutional convention.

Jamestown Alert: The apportionment [for the state convention] is a good one for the James River valley. Bismarck and Fargo papers "kick" on it, but it takes twenty votes of the Red River valley and adds eighteen to the valley of the James. The republicans of the latter region are not only justly dealt with, but the party large in the new state, will feel the good effects of this move after election.

PERKINS,  
Agents,  
- BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

**WILLIAM RAY**, of Dickinson, Stark county, was born in Godrich, Canada, in 1842; came to the United States in 1849; settled in Canada in 1849; was educated at the public schools in Canada and the United States; came to the United States in 1864 and settled in Dakota in 1876; went to the employ of the Manitoba Road company in 1885 as section laborer and was promoted to road master, and in 1888 went into the employ of the Northern Pacific railroad company as road master on the line between the Canadian and United States borders in 1888; is largely interested in real estate in Dickinson and Stark county, also in coal, and is assisting in a large measure to develop that industry in the west; Missouri is his present engagement in real estate and building; is a member of the constitutional convention as a democrat.

**ROBERT B. RICHARDSON**, of Drayton, Pembina county, was born in the county of Ontario, Canada, on the 20th day of April, 1840. His father, Henry Richardson, was educated in the public schools; came to Pembina and settled in Dakota in 1879; was a reformer in politics; is a farmer by occupation, and is at present engaged in the lumbering and farming business; is a member of the constitutional convention as a republican, receiving 727 votes against 491 votes for W. Best, democrat.

Minto, Walsh county, was born in Scotland on the 27th day of July, 1833, of Scotch ancestry, who settled in Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1848; was educated at common school, and the commercial college of Decorah, Iowa; came to Minto and settled in Dakota in 1882; served the public in municipal offices in Iowa and Dakota; holds at present the position of manager of the Bismarck Lumber company, partnership firm doing business wholly within the territory of Dakota, having offices at Grafton, Minto, Auburn, Park River, Conway and Forest River, D. T.; was elected to the constitutional convention from the Twenty-fourth district as a republican.

EUGENE STRONG ROLFE, of Minneapoli, Benson county, was born in the county of Rock, state of Wisconsin, on the 15th day of December, 1854, of English ancestry, who settled in New England in the seventeenth century; was educated at Beloit college, Beloit, Wis., and Carleton college, Northfield, Minn.; came to Minneapoli in 1878; practiced in that state about three years, and then removed to Ashland, Kas., engaging in grain business there till 1884, when he came to Minneapoli and established the Bank of Minneapoli; held the offices of county attorney and superintendent of schools of Grant county, Minn., from 1878 to 1881, and is now serving a second term as district attorney of the Sixth subdivision of the Sixth judicial district of Dakota, and is at present engaged in law practice and banking; was elected to the constitutional convention from the Seventeenth district as a republican, receiving 500 votes against 284 votes for D. D. McDaniels, democrat, from Griggs county.

WILLIAM H. ROWE, of Monango, Dickey county, was born in the county of Kanakake, state of Illinois, on the 31st day of October, 1833, of Norwegian ancestry, who settled in Will county, Illinois, in 1838, from New York; was educated at National Normal university, Lebanon, Ohio, and came to Jamestown and settled in Dakota in 1882; was elected to the constitutional convention from the Twelfth district as a republican, receiving 549 votes against 284 votes for D. D. McDaniels, democrat, from Griggs county.

ANDREW SANDAGER, of Lisbon, Ransom county, was born in the county of Wineshelt, state of Iowa, on the 31st day of October, 1833, of Norwegian ancestry, who settled in Wineshelt county, Iowa, October 10, 1850; was educated at district schools and came to Lisbon, and settled in Dakota, February 26, 1883; at which time he engaged in general merchandising, and is at present engaged in general merchandising; was elected to the constitutional convention as a republican, receiving 530 votes against 649 votes for T. M. Elliott, republican.

JOHN SHUMAN, of Rutland, Sargent county, was born in the county of Franklin, state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of July, 1836, of parents born in Pennsylvania, and settled in Seneca county, Ohio, in May, 1844; was educated at Heidelberg college, Tiffin, Ohio; enlisted as a private in the 101st Ohio volunteer infantry, at Tiffin, Ohio, July, 1862; was promoted to first sergeant May, 1863; received gun shot wound in the right foot at battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863; was made quartermaster sergeant, December, 1864, and was commissioned first lieutenant February, 1865; was finally discharged June, 1865, on account of disability caused by gun shot wound; engaged at bookkeeping from April, 1866 until October, 1882; came to Dakota October, 1882, and engaged in lumber business at Minnor until April, 1885, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the constitutional convention as a republican.

JOHN W. SCOTT, of Valley City, Brown county, was born in the county of New York, state of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1859, of Irish ancestry, who settled in Ontario, Canada, in 1870; was subsequently; was educated at the public schools and private academies and the law department of Union university; came to Valley City and settled in Dakota in 1881; has practiced law there ever since 1881; has never held any political office; is vice-president of the Farmers & Merchants National bank, and president of the Record Publishing company, and is at present engaged in practicing law; was elected to the constitutional convention as a republican, receiving 577 votes.

JOHN F. SELBY, of Hillsboro, Traill county, was born in the county of Mercer, state of Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of December, 1849, of English ancestry; was educated at the common schools; came to Hillsboro and settled in Dakota in April, 1881; in politics, a republican; studied law with C. W. Gilliland, ex-M. C. at Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to practice May 12, 1875, and has been engaged in active practice of law from that date to the present time; was elected to the constitutional convention as a republican on the People's ticket, receiving 458 votes, a majority of 100 votes over the highest vote for the defeated candidate, there being eight in the field.

ANDREW SLOTTEN, of Wahpeton, Richland county, was born in Norway, on the 18th day of September, 1840; was educated in the schools of Norway and came to America in 1867; spent his first year in Vernon county, Wisconsin, and came to Wahpeton, Minn., in 1868; was elected to attend the state normal school for about a year; located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1869, where he was engaged by Mr. J. M. C. Brackett as foreman on the grading of the Northern Pacific railroad, which position he held until 1872; was elected to Minneapolis and was appointed clerk in the postoffice at that place in 1872; resigned in 1877; was elected sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives of Minnesota in 1878; was appointed a police officer at Minneapolis in the spring of 1878, and resigned in 1879 to accept a position in the railway mail service; resigned in the spring of 1883, and then moved on to his farm in Richland county where he now lives. He is president of the Farmers' Alliance of Richland county, and treasurer of Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the constitutional convention from the Eleventh district as a republican, receiving 625 votes.

BURLEIGH FOLSOM SPALDING, of Fargo, Cass county, was born in the county of Orleans, state of Vermont, on the 30th day of December, 1833, of English ancestry, on paternal side, the eighth generation from Edward Spalding, who settled in Massachusetts between 1630 and 1638; on maternal side eighth generation from John Folsom, who settled in Massachusetts in 1688; was educated at Norwich university (military college), Northfield, Vt., and came to Fargo and settled in Dakota in March, 1880; left home when 11 years old, since which time he has earned his own living and educated himself by teaching school and working on the farm; read law in Montpelier, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1880, just before coming to Dakota; was clerk in Vermont legislature in 1878, superintendent of schools of Cass county in 1880 and 1884, member of capital commission in 1883, for six and one-

half years a member of the law firm of Spalding & Templeton, his partner being present judge of the Eighth judicial district; was captain of the first militia company organized in Dakota; is an officer in Dakota Guaranty Savings bank of Fargo; married in 1880 Alida Baker of Glover, Vt., and have one son and one daughter; is at present engaged in practicing law and farming; was elected to the constitutional convention from the Twelfth district as a republican, receiving 525 votes against 244 votes for Martin Ryan, democrat.

REUBEN N. STEVENS, of Lisbon, Ransom county, was born in the county of Orleans, state of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1853, of American ancestry, who settled in New York in an early day; was educated in the public schools; came to Lisbon and settled in Dakota in 1882; was five years states attorney of Menard county, Ill.; seven years master in chancery and served three years as county auditor of Ransom county; is at present engaged in law and agriculture; was elected to the constitutional convention as a republican.

EZRA TURNER, of Bottineau, Bottineau county, was born in the county of Charlotte, province of New Brunswick, on the 17th day of December, 1835, of English ancestry, who settled in the state of Maine about the year 1870, but subsequently removed to New Brunswick; was educated at Provincial Normal school, Toronto, Ontario; settled in Dakota in June, 1883; taught school for five years in Canada; was ordained as pastor of the First Baptist church of West McGillycrahy, September 3, 1882, and was pastor of McGillycrahy, Sylva, Arona, Harwich, Ridgetown, Falmouth, and Woodslur churches until 1882, when he removed to the northwest; was elected superintendent of schools in November 1884; was elected a county commissioner in November 1884, and chairman of the board in January, 1887, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the constitutional convention, Fourth district, as a republican, receiving 549 votes, against 397 votes for Fox, and 426 votes for fusion, or republican candidates.

ELMER D. WALLACE, of Hope, Steele county, was born in the county of Macomb, state of Michigan, on the 5th day of July, 1844, of Scottish-American ancestry, whose parents settled in what was then the territory of Michigan, about 1830; was educated in the public and high schools, Detroit, Michigan, and settled in Dakota in Steele county (then a part of Traill) in May, 1881; enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fourth Michigan infantry, in August, 1862, as a private; was appointed hospital steward of the regiment, and in September, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant; was mustered out at the close of the war; previous to coming to Dakota was in the mercantile business; is a republican, a temperance man, and is quite extensively engaged in farming; received nomination and endorsement of the republican, farmers and prohibition conventions in the Eighteenth district and the highest vote of any candidate at the polls of that district; was elected to the constitutional convention as a republican.

ABRAM OLIN WHIPPLE, of Devils Lake, Ramsey county, was born in the county of Bennington, state of Vermont, on the 1st day of April, 1845, of Irish and Welsh ancestry, who settled in that locality in 1860; was educated at the Vermont academy, in 1863; was educated at Williams college, in 1866; came to Fairbault, Minn., in fall of same year, was admitted to the bar in 1869 and practiced before the Rice county bar until June 1st, 1883; was one of the delegates at large from the state of Minnesota to the Republican national convention of 1880; was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Devils Lake, on or about June 1st, 1883; resigned that position December 4th, 1885, and then organized the First National bank of Devils Lake, and a mortgage loan and trust company; was elected to the constitutional convention as a republican, receiving 747 votes against 479 for James F. O'Brien, democrat, and 555 for John Barton, democrat.

JAY WELLWOOD, of Minnie Lake, Barnes county, was born in the county of Washington, state of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1833, of Protestant-Irish ancestry, who settled in New York in 1803; was educated at Mexico academy, of Mexico, New York, and settled in Dakota in 1883; is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the constitutional convention as a prohibitionist-republican, receiving 614 votes against 479 votes for J. Parkhouse, democrat.

ERASTUS A. WILLIAMS, of Bismarck, Burleigh county, was born in Mystic, Conn., in 1851, of American ancestry, who settled in Wisconsin in 1861, and in Illinois in 1865; came to Yankton, Dak., in 1871, and removed to Bismarck in June, 1872, where he has since resided; was a member of the territorial house in 1872-3, being then only 21 years of age; was a member of the territorial council in 1874-5, and was again elected to the house in 1882, and was chosen speaker of that body; is a lawyer, and has always taken an active part in politics; is a staunch republican, and was elected to the constitutional convention without opposition.

#### A Good Entertainment.

The musical and literary entertainment at the Presbyterian church Friday evening was one of the most meritorious ever given by Bismarck's talented young ladies and gentlemen. The choruses were all good, the music, both vocal and instrumental, being of high order. The reading of "Young Grey Head" and "Miss Maloney on the Chinese Question," by Mrs. W. H. Francis was highly enjoyed; the soloists Mr. Hodge and Miss Anderson were excellently rendered; Mr. Foster's cornet solo was given a hearty encore, and the citation of "By-Gone Days," by A. Soderman, was well received. In the musical recital, "Barbara Fritchie," Miss May Pierce won laurels that might well be envied by any other girl, and the soloist of "The Magic Song" was rendered by Miss Grace Wilson with fine effect. These, together with the reading of "The Yagabond" by Gerald Pierce were the features of the entertainment. Mr. Pierce's dramatic recitation was well known to Bismarckers and last evening he was at his best. Praise is also due Chorus Director Van Houten and accompanists Miss Daisy Stewart and O. H. Holt.

#### The Press Association.

At the meeting of the North Dakota Press association Friday it was voted to hold a session at Fargo on August 20th at 2 p. m. There is considerable business before the association, and as a great many of the editors will be at Fargo about that time, on account of the state convention, it was thought that a good meeting could be held.

M. M. Miller, M. H. Jewell and Marshall McClure were appointed a committee on transportation. Editors who need mileage should address the nearest member of the committee.

D. F. Ellsworth of Forman, W. R. Kellogg of Jamestown and M. M. Miller of Larimore, together with President Simpson and Secretary Bowsfield constitute the executive committee.

The committee on legislation are: H. C. Plumley, J. M. Quinn and R. M. Tuttle.

A Fourth of July Baby.

A Fourth of July baby made its appearance in Bismarck which has failed to make its appearance in the local columns of the TRIBUNE. It is a boy, and belongs to the household of H. C. Stenshoel, on Ninth street, his mother being a recent arrival from Wisconsin, the father being an employe as guardsman at the North Dakota penitentiary.

#### TAPERING OFF.

The Deafening Roar of the Celebration and the Political Excitement Tapering off.

Interest Now Centering in the Probable Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms.

Bismarck Wins Easily in the most Creditable Ball Game of the Season.

#### Among the Politicians.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

With the constitutional convention, the republican central committee, the press association and the numerous distinguished guests who came to witness the 4th of July celebration and see the convention organize, Bismarck has been honored with a startling amount of political greatness during the past few days. Of course, everybody is here simply to look on. Certainly. Wherever politicians gather, there do you find the man who came simply to look on and "kind o' see how the thing is done." You find him forming himself in groups and throngs and when it comes to an occasion such as has kept Bismarck astir during the past week, he is a whole brigade. The events of the past few days have been so numerous and attractive that the movements of visiting statesmen have not aroused the interest that would have followed them in quieter times, but the gentlemen who are interested in the future of Dakota's politics have not been so deeply absorbed in the parades and pageants as the unsophisticated might believe. The ball has been opened, the grand march is now in progress, and the music will be continued until late in the fall, when "Home, Sweet Home" will be played for those who are crowded from the floor. At present it is the popular F. B. Fancher is leading the march with an experienced dancing master guiding the distinguished line through the endless changes of the picturesque dance, but the way that numerous gentlemen are forging to the front, leads to the suspicion that a disarrangement of the gay procession is among the possibilities.

But it is not wise to deal in futures and for the present the public will pay attention to the convention with the hope that a good constitution will be the result of the deliberation. That the convention is one of the most creditable bodies of men ever gathered together in the territory, all who have attended the sessions admit. Among the delegates are some of the leading lawyers of the territory—several of whom are eminent and distinguished in their profession; there are representatives of the business brains of the territory and others who are of the most enlightened and progressive yeomanry of the world. It indeed a representative body and if the conservatism and common sense of President Fancher's speech of acceptance is indicative of the work of the delegates, there need be no misgiving among the people.

#### ON THE OUTSIDE.

The election of a secretary, sergeant-at-arms, enrolling clerk and other minor officers is now demanding the attention of the delegates. The rush of candidates does not equal the grand stampede that accompanies the meeting of a legislative assembly, but it is not necessary to issue a search warrant to find men willing to serve the public in the positions that must be filled. The place for which the greatest number of willing gentlemen is found is that of sergeant-at-arms. Among the candidates in the field for the place is D. H. Williams of Eddy county, who was a member of the last legislative assembly; the plump and jovial Editor Falley of the Wahpeton Globe; Major Tibbles, the experienced politician of Morton county, and Chief Woods, the gallant police officer of Fargo. As to who is in the lead it would be unjust to state at present, and until the caucus renders its decision the candidates will be given a free field and a fair fight.

For secretary of the convention Hamilton of Grand Forks is the only candidate in the field, but some dark horse may be hidden in the stable.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

called to meet at the court house at 9 o'clock last evening, for the purpose of deciding upon candidates for these offices, adjourned without transacting business. The caucus adjourned without taking action, on the ground that the committee on rules, which is supposed by some to be empowered to report upon the number of offices to be elected, had not reported. Since the adjournment of the caucus a rumor of a design to elect a certain candidate on the part of some of those who were instrumental in calling the caucus have floated out from the political groups, and a slight sprinkling of blood on the poor old moon is said to be the result. The rumor is, however, unfounded, it is believed by some of the interested parties, and the serenity of the situation may yet be broken.

#### IN THE LOBBY.

Many are the distinguished guests in the city, and many are the gentlemen now enjoying life in the capital who are reaching cautiously for the wires that lead to success.

The energetic John Bray of Grand Forks, whose state editorial aspirations are no longer secret, is in the crowd, smiling, happy and handsome. Mr. Bray has won the reputation of being a winner, and he is always well known to Bismarckers and last evening he was at his best. Railroad Commissioner LaMoure is here simply to investigate the crop prospects and see how constitutions are made.

General Allen—well, the general was compelled to be here to preside at the meeting of the republican central committee.

John Simons the tall imposing blonde of Valley City was drawn to the city by the celebration magnet; Fred Snore of Minneapoli, the obliging assistant sergeant-at-arms of the last legislative house, is looking for nothing but would like to help his friends, and the popular Sergeant-at-arms Ellis of the council who, with the lustre of his sunny face and the cheering music of his entertaining conversation is among the visitors, waiting for his ship to come in. Mr. Ellis is one of the most popular gentlemen of the many who are mentioned as possible ornaments to the convention.

The Hon. Alfred Diekey of Jamestown, a pleasant, chipper and contented, is taking a look at the show, and Gen. Nickless, the territory's gifted attorney general, came from Jamestown yesterday to see the aggregation. Gen. Nickless delivered the Fourth of July oration at Grand Forks, and it is said he took the eagle on as fine a sky-scraping tour as it has ever been the old bird's fortune to enjoy.

But why enumerate, the city is crowded with notables, and they are all on the sea of uncertainty, with hope for sails and ambition for a pilot.

#### RECIPROCAL GREETING.

The Montana constitutional convention

has been heard from in the following words, telegraphed to President Fancher of the North Dakota convention, yesterday:

HON. F. B. FANCHER: Montana is standing upon the threshold of statehood, and recognizes your cordial greeting and anticipates the hope that the constitution which you have met to form, may be based upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and when so formed that it may survive the years to come in all its vigor unimpaired until a hundred sovereign states shall have been erected in one confederation, to remain an indistructable and indissoluble union.

J. K. TOOLE,

Temporary President.

#### The Cavalry Drill.

The drill of the 8th cavalry battalion on the grounds west of Camp Hancock Friday morning was by far the most brilliant and interesting event of the two days' celebration. Promptly at 9:30 the men were mounted and at ten o'clock the drill was commenced under command of Captain Fechet. To the civilian whose eyes are delighted with the ordinary pageant or demonstration, nothing could be more pleasing or inspiring. An infantry drill is of interest and excites admiration, but what shall be said of a battalion of cavalrymen uniformly and mounted on dashing, well trained steeds? The commands were obeyed with a promptness and precision that elicited applause from every spectator the horses seeming to understand the words of the commander as well as the men. With expanded nostrils, fiery eyes and proudly arched neck, they sprang to their positions like mighty athletes at play, and as they formed in circles and squares and charged at command like maddened engines of war, the vast assemblage of observers stood transfixed with awe and admiration. It was a sight never to be forgotten, and Captain Fechet, his lieutenants and soldiers have the thanks of the people of Bismarck, for this magnificent display.

#### THE TROOPS DEPART.

Major Powell and the troops from Ft. Lincoln returned to the post on the evening of the Fourth, but the Yates troops remained until Friday evening, when they were taken by train to Mandan, from which point they will march to Ft. Yates. Before leaving, the Twelfth infantry band, which discoursed such excellent music during the Fourth, gave a concert at the depot, and each member was cordially applauded by the music-loving Bismarckers and visitors. The officers and troops left the city at 5 o'clock, taking with them the best wishes of a grateful community.

#### Bismarck Easy Winners.

The game of base ball between the Bismarck and Ft. Yates teams Friday, was one of the best ever played on the grounds, the score being 14 to 5 in favor of the Bismarck team. There were very few errors on either side, but the Bismarck boys were in condition and played an almost perfect game. The other sports on the grounds were first-class. A Yates base ballist won the prize for the longest throw.

#### Hayes the Invincible.

Over three hundred people gathered in the Athenaeum Friday evening to witness the fight between Ike Hayes of Bismarck, and Charles Payne of Baltimore, as well as the contest between McFarland and "Fargo," the former winning the purse on points at the end of the sixth round. McFarland knocked both of his thumbs out of joint—the right in the first round and the left in the fourth, but remained game to the close. The fight of the evening was between Hayes and Payne, the latter learning by bitter experience that he is not a match for Ike. The fight was won in the third round. Hayes knocking Payne out so completely it was necessary to carry him off to his room. Ike has yet to be whipped, having knocked out every man who has stood before him. There was great excitement during the first two rounds, but after that Hayes had everything his own way.

#### An Unfortunate Occurrence.

Friday afternoon as the troops were about to leave Bismarck on their return trip a most unfortunate episode caused some excitement in the crowd of bystanders. Private Dugen of company "G," Twelfth infantry was intoxicated and for several hours had been in an ugly mood. Captain Fechet of the 8th cavalry who was in command of the troops from Yates, ordered him to sit down, which he refused to do, whereupon the captain grabbed a gun which was in the hands of a soldier nearby and struck Dugen in the head a terrific blow with the butt end. The blow split Dugen's right ear from top to bottom, and it was about ten minutes before the soldier regained consciousness. The affair caused considerable excitement and many in the crowd were inclined to censure the captain severely for his action, and Val Schreck swore out a warrant for his arrest. He was taken before Justice of the Peace and held on his recognizance, to await the action of the grand jury. It is said by some who saw Captain Fechet strike Dugen that the latter, who is a very powerful man, not only refused to obey orders, but drew back in a very threatening manner, and the captain, in reaching for the gun. However this may be, the captain was pretty generally censured.

#### Mrs. Newcomer Injured.

While crossing Main street last Friday near the Pacific hotel, Mrs. Newcomer, who has been working at the Pacific during the past week, was run against by a man who was riding a horse at full speed. The man, whose name is unknown, saw Mrs. Newcomer just as the horse was about to dash over her, and turned to the right. His knee struck her in the mouth, knocking out several teeth and otherwise injuring her. Dr. Bentley was called and at last reports Mrs. Newcomer was resting well. The man was hastening to the engine house to inform the firemen that it would not be necessary to bring out the engine for the Brady fire.

#### A Successful Term.

Mrs. Linda W. Slaughter, who has charge of the schools in Eckland township, has this week completed a successful term of three months in sub. dist. No. 2, and on Monday will open school in district No. 1, near Slaughter postoffice. The school house in No. 2 is five miles distant from Mrs. Slaughter's farm, and she has driven this distance daily, morning and evening during three months, with her daughters who are preparing for college, and who recited their Latin and other high school studies, in the carriage, on their way to school.

#### A Fine Animal.

The handsome mare that won second money in the running race on the 4th is one of the most valuable animals ever brought to this city. Considering the fact that she has recently been taken off the grass and that she was not in condition, her splendid action proves her a rare and dangerous to bet against. She was the only animal in the race that prevented the McDonald horse from having a walkaway and she made it a mighty close contest.

## 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. ANCKER, M. D.,

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eruption, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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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.

Brans, Shortes 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 brans you will save money by marketing your wheat personally at the mill.

JOHN P. HOAGLAND

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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.

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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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Incorporated by the Legislature, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, 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, La.

### 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 arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control 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 facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

*Edw. J. Dugan*  
*J. E. Emly*

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

M. W. H. L. E. Y. Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National and

A. HALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank

CARL KOHN, President Union National Bank.

### GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 16, 1888.

### CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$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.

100 Prizes of \$500 are.....	\$50,000
100 Prizes of 300 are.....	30,000
100 Prizes of 200 are.....	20,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 Prizes of \$100 are.....	\$99,900
999 Prizes of 100 are.....	99,900

3,134 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,800

NOTE—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

### AGENTS WANTED.

For CASH RATES, or any further information, write locally to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

### IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing Money Order issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note

Address registered letters containing currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

"Remember, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose character and credit are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest

