



SIXTEENTH YEAR

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS.

General.
The crop prospect in Canada is favorable.
The storm wrought about \$1,000,000 damage to Chicago.
In the house of commons Tuesday the Royal Grant bill passed its first reading.
GROVER CLEVELAND and wife will spend two weeks in the Adirondacks.
It is believed that the Winnipeg Clan-na-Gael will assassinate Burke to keep his mouth closed.
AN English syndicate is trying to corral the Georgia cotton mills. Next they will want John L.
MRS. LUCY PARSONS, the oppressed, hurled enthusiasm into 3,000 anarchists at Chicago Sunday.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has definitely decided to leave Deer Park for Washington Thursday morning.
CHICAGO and New York are indulging in a spirited verbal war as to whom does the world's fair in 1892 belong.
The Cincinnati dry dock buildings were destroyed by fire early Friday evening. Loss \$60,000; insurance, \$40,000.

CHAS. SELLENS was executed at Rayville, La., Friday afternoon for the murder of Bunyon Adams in Richland Parish.
In the investigations of the management of the Rochester (Minn) insane asylum more harrowing facts are brought to light.
J. H. SMITH & Co.'s bent wood works at Muncie burned Thursday night. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is placed at \$62,000; insurance, \$15,000.

AT Providence, R. I., the Richmond Paper company suspended Friday. Their last statement showed assets \$884,000 and liabilities of \$869,000. The plant is a magnificent one.
TOM BOWLING, colored, was executed in the jail yard at Bayton Rouge, La., Friday, for the murder of Philip Walsh, white. The murderer and victim were about the same age, 19 years.

It is given out at St. Louis that the English syndicate are making efforts to buy the St. Louis United Elevator Co. The property involved consists of a dozen elevators valued at \$2,000,000.

REV. DAVID HERON and wife, of Jonesboro, Tenn., went to Corea about three years ago and began preaching the gospel to the natives. News has recently been received at Nashville that Mrs. Heron, while preaching converted a nobleman, who also began preaching. For this offense it is said the emperor caused Mrs. Heron to be arrested and thrown into prison. Her case was investigated and sentence of death passed. This, however, has since been denied. Mrs. Heron was known as the most beautiful lady in upper Tennessee. Corea has a queer government. It is a peninsula reaching down from the mainland between China and Japan. For centuries the Coreans have excluded foreigners, they being a very suspicious people. The houses of the people are of the commonest sort and built with three rooms—a general gathering room, the women's department and the kitchen; it is death for a man to enter the women's department. Marriage is contracted through a marriage broker and a goose is the principal gift. Corean etiquette centers around marriage and burial as the two chief events of life. Between the hours of 8 and 1 o'clock at night no male citizen is allowed to be out of doors, and is punished if found abroad, but the women may roam about as they please. Of late years the people of some of the Corean ports have taken some interest in the inventions of modern times and want to know about steam and electricity. A few years ago an American missionary named Thomas was murdered by the Coreans, to avenge which the United States sent out an expedition and bombarded and captured a fort.

Territorial.

A SINGLE-TAX club has been organized at Grand Forks.
THE Rapid City Republican has branched out into an evening sheet.

A son of Samuel Snyser was struck by lightning and killed at White wood.
MAJOR PICKLER is now being boomed for congress by his South-Dakota friends.

O. J. DIXBY of Dakota has been reappointed inspector of railway mail depredations.

QUINN, the New York Tribune representative, is now writing up the Black Hills region.

FARMER FOOT, of Valley City, says the date of the republican convention is just right and suits the farmers.

THIS, from the Jamestown Alert, sums it up: "State-man union will send a republican delegation first, last and all the time to the state convention. The poison of local issues will be perceptible in very minute quantities only."

AT STANDING ROCK.

The Sioux Commission Meeting With Bitter Opposition at Sitting Bull's Agency.

The Indians Hold a Big Council and the Whites Lobby With the Dusky Warriors.

John Grass Has Been Selected by the Indians as Chief Spokesman For Them.

The Indian View of the Question.

STANDING ROCK, July 29.—[Special.]—The scene at Standing Rock this morning was inspiring. Thousands of Indians were present awaiting the signal of the commission to open the council, and the numerous whites who are anxious to have the reservation opened to settlement were lobbying with the warriors, but apparently without effect. The commission met at 11 o'clock this forenoon, at which time the Indians were asked if they had examined the treaty and were prepared to say anything upon the subject. John Grass, who has been selected by the Indians as chief spokesman, arose and said that they compared the present proposed treaty with that submitted last year and as for himself he could not see anything in it that he wanted or that could in any way benefit him, and he would not sign. He said that he understood the bill well enough to know that it was not what the Indians wanted and he declared that it was only those who knew nothing of its details that would sign it. There was many things that he was not pleased with, and concerning which he would like to ask some questions. He wanted to know why it was that the Santees were not excluded from the benefits of this bill. He also wanted to know why the twenty-five thousand dollars expenses of the commission should be taken from the proceeds of the sale of the lands, and whether or not the provisions of the treaties of 1868 and 1876, with reference to the schooling of the Indian children, were still to be carried out. The queries of Grass stunned the commission for the moment, but Major Warner made a very effective speech in reply. He said that under the treaty of 1868, the Santees originally had a share in this reservation in common with all the tribes of the Sioux nation, but were afterwards removed to Nebraska. He told them that the claims of the Santees were just and right, but was so small that it did not deserve serious consideration at their hands. He also informed them that the experiences of the commission would not be taken from the proceeds of the sale of the land and promised them that the provisions of the treaties of 1868 and 1876 were still to be carried out, regardless of the present treaty, and further that their rations and clothing supply would be continued, regardless of the treaty. Major Warner made quite an impression on the half-breeds and whites, but it is difficult to say whether or not he changed the convictions of the Indians. He gave them the privilege of asking any questions they desired on points they did not understand and upon which they wanted more light. The Indians were given fifteen minutes in which to ask questions or speak for or against the bill. But the spirit did not move them and instead of speaking to the commissioners the Indians passed the time in laughing and jesting among themselves. After waiting far beyond the fifteen minutes for a speech from the Indians Major Warner suggested that they adjourn and the council adjourned to meet to-morrow.

MURDER AND CREMATORY.

A Family of Flathead Indians Murdered and Their Bodies Burned in Their Camp.

HELENA, July 29.—News has reached Helena of a ghastly discovery made last week on the Sun river. From the meagre particulars at hand it seems a few months ago a family of Flathead Indians left their reservation, crossed the mountains and went into the Sun river country to hunt. They were seen by one of their relatives, a half breed living on the Sun river, when they first arrived. Last week this half breed found one of their ponies in the possession of a white man who claimed he had purchased the animal at Sun River. The halfbreed was satisfied there was something wrong, and at once began a search for his relations. After hunting two or three days he found their camp, which had been burned, and the charred remains of his relatives. There is no doubt they were robbed of their horses and killed and murdered. The halfbreed at once notified the authorities, who are looking for the perpetrators of the fiendish act.

The Irrigation Committee.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—The United States senate committee on irrigation will hold its first session here on Thursday at 10 a. m., to hear delegations from the South Dakota Farmers Alliance, provided favorable arrangements are made with the railroad committee which will start the same day for Sioux Falls and Huron. The sessions will be held on Friday and Saturday, returning next week to Jamestown and then by the Northern Pacific to Glendive, where a session will be held Monday morning, August 5th. The next session will be at Miles City and at Billings on Thursday the 8th, reaching Helena, Friday evening, Senators Hambl and Jones of Arkansas will join the committee there.

THE LAST HOPE.

For a Crop in Worcester, Md., Swept Away by Heavy Rains.

SNOW HILL, July 26.—A rain storm surpassing all previous ones that have fallen this year in Worcester county, began here early Thursday morning last and continued with increased fury throughout Friday. All railroad communication has been cut off since Friday in consequence of numerous washouts, and it will probably be several days before trains can again run. Purcell's mill, near Snow Hill, was completely swept away Friday night with a bridge and a large portion of a dam. With this last storm is swept away the last remnant of hope for the growing crops in Worcester. A few farmers more favorably located will have an average crop.

FOREST FIRES.

Are Raging in the Mountains Near Fort Benton, Mont.

FORT BENTON, MONT., July 29.—Forest fires are reported in the mountains and along the banks of the Missouri for many miles below here. At Bowdoin a section house was burned, and Miss Mattie Johnson, a school teacher, was so severely burned that her recovery is doubtful. The Northern Pacific track east of Livingston was burned out for a short distance, but has been repaired. Several mining camps have been deserted and ranchers are plowing around their land to prevent the fire in the grass from running. The air is filled with dense smoke, but so far no loss of life is reported. The telegraph lines are somewhat demoralized from the burning of the poles.

SUED FOR BLOOD.

Action Commenced Against the South Fork Fishing Club.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A special dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says: A suit has at last been entered against the South Fork Fishing club for damages for loss of life and property occasioned by the breaking of the South Fork dam above Johnstown, May 31. The suit is brought in this city by the widow and children of John A. Little, a drummer, who lost his life in the Hurlbut house, at Johnstown, by the flood, in the form of damages for the loss of life of Mr. Little and also for \$50,000. The defendants named are millionaire owners of Conemaugh reservoir. Altogether they number about fifty of Pittsburg's most wealthy and prominent citizens.

THE FIVE SUSPECTS.

In the Dr. Cronin Murder Case Now on Trial.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The five men accused of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin—Coughlin, Beggs, Woodruff and Kuntz—were arraigned in Judge Horton's court this morning. All pleaded not guilty. In the cases of Beggs, Coughlin, Woodruff and Kuntz a motion to quash the indictment was made and entered. O'Sullivan's attorney made a motion for a change of venue from Judge Horton's court. At the request of State Attorney Longenecker Judge Horton postponed his decision in regard to granting a change of venue to O'Sullivan till 10 o'clock to-morrow, when a motion to quash the indictment against Beggs' motion for immediate trial will be argued.

Politics in South Dakota.

WATERLOO, July 29.—The county convention to-day was full of delegates enthusiastic for Mellette. A lively scramble for a place on the state delegation was the result, as there are but ten delegates from this county, and fifty men were anxious to help nominate Mellette for governor. Resolutions were passed commending the admission of President Harrison and Governor Mellette, and resolutions presenting Mellette for Governor of South Dakota.

Having the Desired Effect.

Neison county Observer: As we go to press we learn that Hon. M. L. McCormack of Grand Forks, has donated two car-loads of flour to be distributed among the needy of this county. One car has been shipped to this point and the other to Michigan City. This magnificent donation entitles Mr. McCormack to the warmest gratitude of the people of this county and there will be nothing too good for him in this neck of the woods from this time on.

H. W. Lord for Congress.

DEVILS LAKE, July 29.—Hon. H. W. Lord has consented to permit his name to be presented to the coming congressional convention for congressional nomination on the republican ticket.

Progress at Standing Rock.

STANDING ROCK, DAK., July 30.—[Special.]—There is very little progress at this agency in the matter of gaining signatures for the treaty. John Grass and Major Heron both spoke to-day in opposition to the treaty. General Crook made a few remarks and the council adjourned until to-morrow. The chiefs are obstinate and thus far no signatures have been secured.

The Grand Army Still Refuse.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Grand Army of the Republic department commanders of eight states were in session nearly all day at the Grand Pacific debating what stand they should take in reference to the annual encampment next month at Milwaukee. The result of the meeting was a positive and unqualified endorsement of the announced determination to discourage a general attendance in view of the way they were treated by the railways.

BURKE WILL RETURN.

The Canadian Authorities Decide That the Cronin Suspect Can be Extradited.

A Convention Held at Grand Forks to Elect Delegates to the State Convention.

The Fight of the Featherweight Champions Proves to be a Sort of a Joke.

Burke Will be Extradited.

WINNEPEG, July 30.—A full court gave judgment at noon to-day in the Martin Burke appeal. All concurred in finding there were no grounds for reversing the action of Judge Bain committing Burke for extradition. Burke, therefore, goes back as soon as the necessary order comes from Ottawa.

HOW HE WILL COME BACK.
CHICAGO, July 30.—Daily News special from Winnipeg, Man., says: Burke will be brought back to Chicago in a special car guarded by Chief Hubbard and a posse of men. It is thought superhuman efforts will be made to induce him to sign. Burke is instructed to keep his mouth sealed if he wishes to escape the law.

Convention at Grand Forks.

GRAND FORKS, July 30.—[Special.]—Twenty-two delegates to the republican state convention were elected in a county convention to-day after a hard fight, lasting until midnight. The delegates were instructed for Judge Gay, H. C. Corlis and John P. Bray, of Grand Forks, for supreme court judge and state auditor respectively. All the factions and all local cities were represented in the delegation. It is thought the sentiment is opposed to Allen for governor. George B. Winslip was chairman.

A Fight of Featherweights.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A fight to a finish for a purse of \$1,800, \$300 to the loser, took place at the rooms of the California Athletic club to-night, between Frank Murphy, the featherweight champion of England, and Billy Murphy, the featherweight champion of Australia, who knocked out Johnny Griffin, of Boston, in three rounds, in the same club rooms on the 12th instant. Frank Murphy's last battle was with Ike Wier, "Spider," with whom he fought a draw March last. Both men were in good condition to-night, and betting was nearly even. The Australian is about two inches the taller of the two. The men weighed 119½ each. Up to the eighteenth round some lively fighting took place with the honors about evenly divided. The men freshened in the eighteenth and nineteenth rounds and acted like a couple of bantams. At the end of the twenty-fifth round President Fulton stepped into the ring and said he would have a doctor examine the men, claiming they were injured. Time was called for the twenty-sixth round and the men renewed their tactics of circling round in the center of the ring, making no pretense of fighting. At the end of the twenty-seventh the referee stepped into the ring and said it was apparent that the men could not go on with the fight. He said he did not know what was the matter with the men. The club never did and never would have a doctor examine the men, claiming they were injured. Time was called for the twenty-sixth round and the men renewed their tactics of circling round in the center of the ring, making no pretense of fighting. At the end of the twenty-seventh the referee stepped into the ring and said it was apparent that the men could not go on with the fight. He said he did not know what was the matter with the men. The club never did and never would have a doctor examine the men, claiming they were injured.

A Cyclone Breaks Loose.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 30.—At about 8 o'clock this morning a cyclone struck Ells Corners, Ulster county, four miles west of Highland, destroying a large amount of property and injuring a number of persons. The cyclone, which was accompanied by a roaring sound which terrified the people, seemed to come in a funnel shaped cloud. A large vineyard was completely ruined, the trees being carried away as though they were feathers. The house and barn of John Nelson was struck and completely demolished, broken timbers being carried hundreds of feet. Mr. Nelson and his wife were blown out of the house along with flying timbers. Both were seriously but not fatally injured. Patrick McGowan's house was destroyed. He is 80 years old and so badly injured that no hopes of his recovery are entertained. There being no masonry buildings in the path of the tornado, no other serious damage was done.

No Woman Suffrage in Montana.

HELENA, July 30.—In the constitutional convention this morning the suffrage bill with the amendment by the committee of the whole was not taken up. More desperate efforts were made on behalf of woman suffrage, but the vote was a tie. This relative woman suffrage to oblivion for the present. The suffrage bill was then submitted as amended.

The Indians Apply the Torch.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., July 30.—The Indians have burned 829 miles of timber and threaten the lives of the settlers. Many of the settlers are guarding their hay stacks and dwellings. The settlers have signed a petition requesting a company of soldiers to be sent there to protect their property and perhaps their lives.

DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Meat Inspection Law of Minnesota Decided as Infringing Upon the Domain of Congress.

STILLWATER, Minn., July 29.—William Fee, a Wisconsin farmer who sold dressed meats in this city which had not been inspected under the state law, was discharged by Judge Manhard this morning, on the ground of unconstitutionality of the law, inasmuch as it infringes upon the domain of the United States congress which regulates commerce between states.

A Corner on Ballet Girls.

CHICAGO, July 31.—All the ballet girls in the west will soon be under the control of the wealthy English syndicate, which has headquarters and resident partner in Chicago. The English capitalists are now looking at the business of America as well as other business, with a view of investing their money in playhouses and playhouses. The intelligence that a New York manager has been offered \$500,000 for two-thirds interest in his house was hardly received from wires when novel and extensive trusts was discovered within the walls of Chicago. W. H. Morton of the Columbia theatre is agent of the company. It has become so difficult to secure good ballet girls that such a scheme was absolutely necessary. Morton has already secured 3,000 girls for the trust, some of them will receive a regular salary the others half pay, but all will be at Morton's beck and call. These gentlemen were seen and frankly admitted the existence of such a scheme. "The idea of forming a Ballet Girls trust," said Morton, "first occurred to me last month. I enlisted Henderson and McVicker in my cause, and last week the English syndicate purchased three-fourths interest in our enterprise." Manager Henderson of the Chicago opera house said: "Yes we are interested in the Ballet trust. McVicker and I are silent partners and Mr. Morton is prime mover, we intend to contract all ballet girls, and hereafter all managers will have to hire their Amazonian beauties from us."

Washington's Convention.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 31.—The convention taking up the report of the committee on state, county and municipal indebtedness, the first clause limiting the indebtedness to \$400,000 passed after several hours; of cities, towns and counties limited to 1½ per cent. of the assessed value of property, except in a three-fifth vote, when it can be increased to 5 per cent.; a future increase of 5 per cent. allowed for sewers, waterworks or lighting by a three-fifth vote. A hard fight is being made against the clause, and it looks as if it would be lost. Strong bodies of prominent citizens are here from all over the territory urging the striking out of the clause, and it is freely predicted that if not struck out several counties will poll a large vote against the adoption of the constitution. The republicans have organized the convention on party basis, all fault will be laid to them and the party leaders. The republicans are urged to be more careful, or both the constitution and party will be beaten this fall.

The Helena Convention.

HELENA, July 31.—The convention to-day considered an article on revenue. The legislature may pass general laws for taxation of any property; mines to be taxed according to value paid the United States for the same; machinery is subject to special taxation as private property, and cannot be sold for taxes, one and one-half mills on the dollar. The secretary giving the legislature power to make up the deficiency bill was accepted. The convention in committee of the whole is now considering the article of incorporations.

The Change in the Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Daily News says: Affairs on the Chicago Times which has recently been the subject of a good deal of newspaper comment, underwent another change at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Joseph Dunlap took entire charge of the editorial and news department of the paper. His occupancy of that position signals a complete rout of the J. J. West interest. Dunlap has for the last two years represented the interest of Mrs. E. C. Story, the widow of the late editor of the Times, and when the West movement became such that she no longer cared to be associated with it, she resigned from the paper.

Base Ball—Wednesday.

Columbus 4, Cincinnati 5.
Cleveland 0, Indianapolis 1.
Boston 0, Philadelphia 0 (rain).
New York 0, Washington 0 (rain).
Pittsburg 0, Chicago 0 (rain).
Brooklyn 0, Louisville 9 (wet ground).
Baltimore 0, Kansas City 0 (wet ground).
Atlantic 7, St. Louis 3.
St. Paul 3, St. Joseph 6.
Minneapolis 16, Denver 6.
Omaha 3, Des Moines 15.

Twisting the Lion's Tail.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 31.—Indignation is felt here over the seizure of the schooner Black Diamond in Behring strait, by the United States revenue cutter Richard Bush. A public meeting will probably be held and resolutions passed for transmission to the Imperial parliament, asking that their government interfere in behalf of British subjects.

No Retaliatory Measures.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 31.—The report that the Canadian government had urged the adoption of a retaliatory policy in regard to the seizure of the schooner Black Diamond is untrue. The cabinet, after

discussing the matter, forwarded two telegrams from the Victoria collector to the governor general with the request that they be forwarded to the colonial office. The cabinet also requested that her majesty's government should adopt prompt measures to protect British subjects on the high sea.

Will They Never Quit?

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—The most disastrous storm that has ever visited this vicinity occurred this afternoon and evening in this city. Cellars were flooded and sewers burst. Work had to be suspended in the factories in the lower portion of the city. Trains were delayed for many hours. In the south range several buildings, including the postoffice, were washed away. In Orange valley the water is up to the second story windows, and great damage has been done to the stock in numerous factories. People were compelled to paddle around on planks and swim in order to get to places of safety.

Burning Government Timber.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary Noble to-day received a telegram from the governor of Idaho dated Boise City, July 29th, in which he says a terrible fire is now raging on government timber lands thirty miles from Boise City, in Boise county. The governor says that all efforts of the people to check the fire have proved unavailing and asks for aid. The secretary has directed the government agent now in the vicinity to promptly render all necessary assistance. He is authorized to draw \$500 in employing men to subdue the fire.

Won't Pay for Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Acting Secretary Batchelor has issued an order suspending payment on all bills against the treasury department for telegraph during the current fiscal year. The action is based upon a letter from the postmaster general to Secretary Tracy, in which he says: "Inasmuch as fixing rates for government telegraph during the current fiscal year is still unsettled, I have the honor to request that you will please suspend payment of any telegraph bills against your department or any branch thereof until official promulgation by this department of an order fixing rates in the future."

At Standing Rock.

STANDING ROCK, July 31.—[Special.]—At the conference to-day speeches were made by Governor Foster and General Crook for the government, and by John Grass for the Indians. Grass repeated his objections to the proposed treaty, and made a strong argument against it. General Crook made a telling speech and created a good impression. The roll for signatures will be opened to-morrow, but there is very little hope of success.

The Notorious Billings Again.

GARY, Ind., July 30.—M. E. Billings of the famous Billings-Kingley murder case had District Attorney Monahan arrested for appropriating \$270 of his money, but when the trial came the complaining witness had died. Monahan then had Billings arrested for perjury. The justice adjourned the case till 9 o'clock the next day. That night Billings escaped and has not yet been captured.

Johnson's Body Found.

ANOKA, July 30.—Mangus Johnson, whose body was discovered floating in Run river this morning with a bullet hole in his face, Johnson had considerable money on his person the day he disappeared. Foul play is feared. The Swedes of the neighborhood are greatly excited.

To Convene Thursday.

SIoux FALLS, July 30.—Half a dozen delegates met and adjourned to-day. A telegram has been sent to each delegate absent from the city to return in time for a session Thursday evening. The commission will have returned from Bismarck by that time.

Billy Murphy was Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—After the prize fight last night a physician found that Billy Murphy had fractured his left arm. His condition precludes the possibility of the fight being continued for some time.

The Fastest Ocean Voyage.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The City of Paris arrived at Sandy Hook this morning, having completed the journey across in five days twenty-three hours and ten minutes, beating all records.

South Dakota Convention.

SIoux FALLS, July 31.—There was a slight increase in the attendance at the convention to-day. About a dozen members were present. No business was transacted. The delegates will arrive to-morrow.

Will Accept the Abolitions.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The commissioner of Indian affairs to-day received a report from Malachi Krebs, special agent to allot lands in severalty to the Indians of Devils Lake reservation, among which that the Indians will accept of such a plan.

The Storm in the South.

LITTLE ROCK, July 30.—The damage of the storm in Johnson county alone is over \$500,000. At Dar Doubles the river has risen ten feet in four hours and is still rising.

Hundreds of Cattle Dying.

WISFIELD, Kan., July 30.—Texas fever is playing havoc among the cattle in the Indian territory. Hundreds of cattle are dying.

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

In Washington Territory Great Opposition is Being Manifested to the Constitution.

The Montana Convention Discusses the Question of Who Shall be Voters.

South Dakota's Convention Spend the Day Discussing the Election of Circuit Court Clerks.

South Dakota Convention.

SIoux FALLS, July 26.—The convention met at 9 o'clock this morning and in session nearly all day. The main feature of the proceeding has been the consideration of the report of the committee on schedule and ordinance. A few days ago a resolution was referred to the judiciary committee, asking their opinion as to the power of the convention to provide for the election of a clerk of the circuit court at the October election.

At Washington's Capital.

OLYMPIA, July 26.—The committee on corporations reported to-day in convention. The report provides that corporations must be formed under the laws; common carriers are subjected to legislative control and must not discriminate in rates and long and short haul clauses similar to the interstate commerce act.

Montana's Convention.

HELENA, July 26.—The convention consumed the entire day in the discussion of that clause of the suffrage bill providing that after five years only citizens shall be permitted to vote—a declaration of intention not to be held sufficient. The clause was finally voted down and the convention adjourned without further action.

At Sioux Falls.

SIoux FALLS, July 25.—The report of the committee on legislative apportionment was adopted without discussion by the convention. Concessions were made to those districts not entirely satisfied with the senatorial apportionment by giving them additional representation in the lower house. The committee on school lands had so amended the Sioux Falls constitution as to make the lands granted for school purposes embrace 50,000 acres granted for the state capital fund and lying between the said grant so it could not be sold subject to the same restrictions as those placed upon the sale of school lands.

In Washington Territory.

OLYMPIA, July 25.—In the constitutional convention a large portion of the report on executive and pardoning power was adopted. The committee on indebtedness reported to-day an article limiting the state debt to \$400,000, except in case of war or for some specific object with the consent of the people at an election; counties, cities, towns or school districts must not exceed 1 per cent. indebtedness on assessed value of property without the assent of three-fifths of the voters; subsidies not to exceed 4 per cent. of the assessed values are allowed for railroad and other objects. The committee on bill of rights reported its article abolishing grand juries except by special call of court. Appropriations of public monies to religious societies for any purpose whatever forbidden.

Montana's Statesmen.

HELENA, July 25.—The discussion of the suffrage bill to-day in the convention brought out a heated debate. Harterman offered an amendment that voters must be able to read and right the English language. Burleigh and McGinnis made arguments against the measure. After further spirited discussion a vote was taken and only eleven voted for the amendment. The woman's suffrage question came up next. Finally, at 6 o'clock, a vote was taken on the proposition that the legislature may submit universal suffrage to a popular vote once in four years. It was defeated and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Idaho's Convention.

BOISE CITY, July 25.—The convention wrangled all day over the suffrage question. All agreed it was necessary to cut the Mormons off from the right to vote and hold offices or act on juries. It provides a secret ballot, prevents anyone from voting who practices polygamy, plural or celestial marriage, or belongs to an association teaching or practicing these crimes.

Royalty Remembered.

LONDON, July 26.—The wedding presents received by Princess Louise, of Wales are displayed at Northborough house to-day. The total value is £150,000. Mrs. Mackey sent a pair of turquoise and diamond pendant ear rings.

For Charley McCoy.

ABERDEEN, July 26.—The republican county convention to-day selected delegates to the state convention to be constructed, but for C. T. McCoy for congress.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER DEAD.

The Founder of Tower City, Dakota, Dies of Paralysis.

WATERVILLE, N. Y., July 22.—Charlemagne Tower, aged 81 years, died here this morning of paralysis. He leaves four daughters and a son and an enormous fortune. He became the owner of large bodies of coal lands, and was director in several corporations. He was actively interested in the construction and management of the Northern Pacific railroad and a member of its board of directors for several years. The greatest and most successful undertaking perhaps of Mr. Tower's long business career, was his development of the iron resources of Minnesota, known well to the world as the Vermillion range. On June 5, 1887, Mr. Tower disposed of his large interest in the Vermillion range to a syndicate which proposed to extend the railroad and develop the mineral resources of the district to the east and northeast of the property which he had developed. On the same day Mr. Tower handed over to the syndicate stock and lands of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad and title deeds to the same, 20,000 acres of land and received in return certified checks on banks and financial institutions to the amount of \$6,000,000.

An Elopement with a Tragedy.

CHICO, Cal., July 26.—An elopement, which occurred here a few days ago, culminated in a tragedy here this afternoon. A wedding was to have taken place last Monday between a young man named Raymond Bierce, a San Francisco journalist, and Miss Eva Adkins, a beautiful young lady 17 years of age. Bierce's most intimate friend was a handsome young man named Neil Hubbs, and he was to have acted as best man at the wedding ceremony. The day before the marriage was to occur Miss Adkins left her home and went to a neighboring town with Hubbs, where the couple were married. They returned here next day, and this evening prepared to make a call upon the bride's mother, Mrs. Bairny. Bierce heard of the intended visit and went to Mrs. Bairny's house before them. When Hubbs and his wife arrived he entered the parlor and fired at Hubbs with a revolver. Hubbs fell and Bierce also drew a revolver and fired. Four shots apiece were fired when Hubbs ran out of the room. Bierce then placed a revolver to Mrs. Hubbs' head and fired, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Hubbs re-entered the room and beat Bierce to the floor with the revolver. Bierce then dragged himself into an adjoining room, placed a pistol to his head and blew his brains out. Bierce also received two bullets in his body. Hubbs was shot in the abdomen, the bullet penetrating his spleen. His recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Bairny was placed under arrest under suspicion of being implicated or having previous knowledge of the plot of Bierce against Hubbs.

Gladstone's Golden Wedding.

LONDON July 25.—This was the golden wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The queen telegraphed a congratulatory message to the distinguished couple and the prince and princess of Wales and other members of the royal family sent letters to them. The prince of Wales also sent a gold inkstand to Mr. Gladstone. A number of the liberal ladies presented the portrait of Mr. Gladstone with his grandson. The portrait was painted by Mollois. A large number of other presents were received. Mr. Gladstone rose early and attended morning service. The family took breakfast together at the James street residence of Mr. Gladstone. There were numerous callers during the day. Among those who called was John Morely, Sir William Harcourt, the Earl of Baden and other liberal peers.

Base Ball—Thursday.

New York 7, Washington 5. Indianapolis 6, Chicago 7. Pittsburgh 3, Cleveland 2. Philadelphia 5, Boston 6. Athletic 6, Cincinnati 10. Baltimore 9, Louisville 4. Brooklyn 7, Kansas City 5. Columbus 8, St. Louis 10. Des Moines 5, Denver 0. Minneapolis-Omaha game postponed on account of rain.

Will Bridge the Missouri.

HURON, July 26.—Work on the Forest City and Sioux City road will be commenced at once, to connect Gettysburg and Forest City, a distance of sixteen miles. The Northwestern will complete the road to the terminus of the right of way west of Gettysburg and extend the road to Forest City. The engineers have arrived to take soundings for the bridge over the Missouri at Gettysburg.

Cronin's Murderers Arraigned.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Coughlin, O'Sullivan, Beggs, Kuntz and Woodruff, under indictment for the murder of Dr. Cronin, were arraigned before Judge Harlan this afternoon. In answer to the question all, with the exception of Coughlin, said they were ready for trial. Coughlin said he wished to see his attorney before answering. The matter was continued until to-morrow morning.

Smith Claims the Belt.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The following cablegram was received by the Police Gazette to-day: LONDON, July 25.—Sullivan having refused Smith's challenge, Smith claims the championship belt. Smith is ready to fight anybody for the belt and £1,000 a side.

Refused to go to Camp.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Chicago G. A. K. posts were to-day visited by a delegation of Milwaukee veterans and a mammoth campfire was held to-night. The Chicago posts stubbornly refused to recede from the position taken by the state commander and insist they will not attend the encampment en masse.

To Arrest Kilrain.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 26.—Detective John T. Norris passed through this place yesterday going east. He had a paper from the governor of Mississippi with which to secure the arrest of Jake Kilrain.

The Yellow River Overflows.

SHANGHAI, July 26.—The Yellow river has again burst its banks in Shantung, inundating an immense extent of country.

A Mitchell Blaze.

MITCHELL, July 25.—The Sanborn house was partially destroyed by fire. Insurance, \$4,300; on furniture, \$2,500.

The Detroit Races.

DETROIT, July 25.—Hendry won the merchants' and manufacturers' guarantee stakes, \$10,000; Amy Lee second. Best time, 2:18 3/4.

A PSEUDO "CHRIST"

Turns Up in Georgia and Promises to Lead His Followers Into the Promised Land.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—The negroes of Liberty county, Ga., are in a state of excitement over the preachings of a man named Bell, a pseudo "Christ," who has been inciting the ignorant people of this country and telling them he will lead them into the promised land of Canaan next month. Hundreds have left their farms and occupations to follow the false Christ. Bell was tried for lunacy and sent to an asylum this week. His successor, a negro named James, began preaching and telling people that a human sacrifice was demanded. Several days ago in a remote part of the country a woman, who was one of James' followers, slew a little child, her niece, cutting symbols on its head and body and then throwing the body in a ditch. The woman was arrested and is in jail. The white people fear the violence of the excited negroes who are crazed with Bell's and James' teachings.

Wholesale Lynching.

DOUGLASS, Wyo., July 25.—A cowboy named Buchanan, who was a friend of James Averell and Ella Watson, lynched Monday night, and who fired upon the lynchers in hopes of preventing the lynching, was himself fired upon but escaped to Casper, fifty miles away. Here warrants were sworn out for the supposed lynchers, and the deputy sheriff left with a posse of seven men for the scene of the tragedy. Sheriff Watson, after the inquest, proceeded to the ranch of Tom Sussee, who admitted that he was one of the lynchers, and he readily gave the names of the others. He said, further, that one of the men fired by Buchanan at the lynchers when they were in the act of stringing Averell up, struck Joe Durbin in the hip, inflicting a very serious but not fatal wound. The wounded man has been taken to Sand Creek. Taking Sussee into custody, the party next proceeded to the ranch of J. R. Bathwell, who readily admitted he had assisted at the hanging. He told you do this? Doctors were hastily summoned, and found a wound an inch and one-half deep and about three inches above the nipple. They do not think the wound will be fatal. In his pocket a letter was found addressed to Judge McConnell, but the judge was too excited to read it to-night. Smith had always heretofore borne a good reputation, and was employed as a draftsman in a railroad office.

A Heavy Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Surprise was occasioned in business circles this morning by the announcement that Lewis Bros. & Cook, wholesale dry goods dealers, Chestnut street, above Second, had assigned. While the exact amount cannot as yet be ascertained, it is thought the liabilities of the firm are nearly \$4,000,000. The firm is one of the largest in its line of business in the city, and perhaps in the country. It has houses in many of the larger cities of the United States, notably New York, Chicago and Boston. It is said that one of the causes of the failure was the Johnson disaster. The late Henry Lewis had a large interest in the Ambria Iron works, which his estate held, and the loss by the flood depreciated the securities.

PROVIDENCE FIRMS AFFECTED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Mills & Boush here will be involved by the failure of Lewis Bros. & Cook, \$600,000. The local banks have about \$50,000 of their paper divided among six or eight of them, and the rest is among half a dozen mills.

At Standing Rock.

STANDING ROCK, Dak.—[Special.]—It is quiet at the agency, as no conference between the commissioners and the Indians is being held to-day, but there is no lack of life or interest among the Indians, who are camped a few miles out and are preparing for another big council tonight. The commissioners visited the camps of the warriors during the day, but did not remain to hear what would be said in the council. It is evident that the Sioux here are under the perfect control of the chiefs, and it will require some pretty fine work on the part of the commission to make a break in favor of the treaty. The news from Cheyenne is that one hundred and fifty Indians at that agency signed after the departure of the commissioners, and a private dispatch from Fort Sully says that seventy-four signatures were added at that point to-day. These telegrams will be read at the conference Monday, in the hope that they will influence the stubborn reds here, but a conversation with the chiefs convinces those acquainted with the character of the Indians that they are not to be easily persuaded.

None of the chiefs are working more assiduously in opposition to the chiefs John Grass and Mac Far, who are said to be banded together by the most

SOLENN PLEDGES.

never to yield. Grass is the most affable and politic chief on the reservation, and wields a greater influence than any, with the single exception of Gall. Conflicting reports come from Cheyenne. Captain Belk, of the steamer Missouri, which brought the commissioners to Standing Rock, says that on the day of the intended departure of the commission from Cheyenne a number of young bucks rode into the agency with the intention of driving the commissioners away. They were armed with two revolvers each, which they kept secreted beneath the blankets of their ponies, and were bold in their threats against the commission. Owing to this demonstration the commissioners delayed their departure one day, holding the steamer twenty-four hours, that they might prove to the Indians that they could not be bull-dozed. Now comes the report from that agency that one hundred and fifty signatures have since been added, but

SITTING BULL WILL NOT BELIEVE IT.

The wily old politician will not allow no opportunity to prejudice the Indians to escape. It seems that the Indians here are even stronger in their opposition than they were a year ago. High Bear and Black Bull the Cannon Ball braves who were friendly a year ago have held a council and High Bear says that all of his Indians are now opposed. The more discouraging indication, as these Indians were so friendly last year that they were threatened with violence by the followers of Gall and Sitting Bull. There is one chance for the commission to gain signatures, and that is by widening the breach.

BETWEEN SITTING BULL AND GALL.

who are very jealous of each other. Sitting Bull is endeavoring to weaken the confidence of the Indians in Gall by asserting that Gall has forsaken them and is in favor of signing. He says Gall has

about ten Indians with him in his bolt. But this is simply a Sitting Bull scheme against Gall, who unfortunately is also against the treaty. The speeches at last night's Indian council were of the same character as those of past councils, all of the chiefs speaking in opposition. General Crook hopes to be able to convince them that it is to their interest to sign and looks upon the news from the lower agencies as of the greatest importance. The Indians are taking a deep interest in the proposed treaty and have a copy of the present bill and also one of the bills which they will read and compare at tonight's council. They have already learned the contents of the new bill and, although admitting that it is far more just to them than the one of a year ago, they declare they will not part with their lands. The commissioners are confident that they will yet gain the signatures of the Indians here, and they may for they have the advantage of popularity with the tribes who seem to think they are good men. It is the opinion of the commissioners that while in their present uninformed condition the Indians are opposed, that when the advantages of the bill are explained to them, they will be progressive and intelligent will sign. This is the important agency, and all depends upon the success or failure here. The hundreds of settlers who have been waiting for the opening of the eleven million acres to settlement are becoming somewhat discouraged.

AN OPEN SWITCH.

Causes the Wreck of a Passenger Train Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 27.—In an accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio, Joseph J. Somerville, mail agent was killed, and Baggage Agent Bowers, Engineer Charles Haskins and the firemen, name unknown, badly hurt, and a number of passengers were slightly shaken up and bruised. The wreck was caused by an open switch. The wounded were taken to Paducah.

Court Room Tragedy.

CHICAGO, July 27.—There was a sensational scene in Judge McConnell's court room at midnight. James W. Smith has been on trial for a few days past on charge of criminally assaulting an eight-year-old girl who had been taken by Smith and his wife from an orphan asylum at Akron, O., for adoption. The case was given to the jury this afternoon, and to-night they rendered a verdict, finding Smith guilty and fixing his sentence at nine years in the penitentiary. Smith was greatly affected, and raising to his feet, exclaimed: "I am innocent." As he finished, he raised his hand with a small pocketknife and stabbed himself in the left breast. He fell backwards on the floor, while his wife, who had been sitting beside him, screamed wildly, "O, Jim, why did you do this?" Doctors were hastily summoned, and found a wound an inch and one-half deep and about three inches above the nipple. They do not think the wound will be fatal. In his pocket a letter was found addressed to Judge McConnell, but the judge was too excited to read it to-night. Smith had always heretofore borne a good reputation, and was employed as a draftsman in a railroad office.

Street Car Accident.

STILLWATER, July 27.—What might have proved a great loss of life occurred last night on the Electric Street car line. A car driven by a young German coming down a steep grade became unmanageable. The passengers became excited and most of them jumped for their lives. Those remaining in the car were unhurt. The moment the car jumped the track and Mrs. S. D. Davis, wife of the cashier of the Lumbermen's National bank, received painful, though not serious injuries. She was picked up unconscious.

Indians Sign.

PIERRE, July 27.—Late news from Cheyenne agency says the chiefs White Swan, Yellow Hawk, Little Bear and Crow Eagle have signed the bill. This makes the total number of signers at Cheyenne agency to this time 909. The ranks of the hostiles are broken. Crow Eagle has been very bitter against the treaty. Chief Hump is the only chief holding out. Outlook is very encouraging now.

Base Ball—Monday.

Athletics 8, Kansas City 6. Baltimore 8, St. Louis 4—first game. Baltimore 0, St. Louis 0—second game. Called at end of seventh inning on account of darkness. Columbus-Cincinnati, rain. Philadelphia 6, Boston 7. Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 13. Washington 2, New York 5. Cleveland-Indianapolis postponed. St. Paul 15, St. Joseph 6. Minneapolis-St. Paul City 2. Des Moines 4, Omaha 7.

He Got Off Too Easy.

GAYLORD, Kan., July 26.—Saturday night Mrs. John Emmons, against the advice of her husband, went to the depot to see an excursion train come in. Upon her return her husband knocked her down while she had her baby in her arms and then threatened to shoot her two small children. The city marshal arrested Emmons and locked him up. Shortly afterwards the jail was broken into by a mob and Emmons was given a coat of tar and feathers.

Bogus "Jack the Ripper."

LONDON, July 27.—William Brodie the man who, while in a state bordering on delirium tremens, stated that he had committed the murders and mutilations of women in and about the White Chapel district, was to-day discharged from custody, there being no evidence on which to hold him, and physicians pronouncing him sane, however, on a charge of fraud.

The Strike at Duluth.

DULUTH, July 27.—There is practically nothing new concerning the strike. Affairs are about the same as yesterday. The strikers are reticent. It was learned that a meeting would be held Monday for the purpose of discussing the prospects.

Bixby Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—O. J. Bixby of Dakota has been reappointed postoffice inspector on mall depredations, under rule 10 of the civil service commission.

Six Delegates Present.

SIoux FALLS, July 29.—The South Dakota constitutional convention met and adjourned to-day, dispensing with the services of the chaplain and clerk. Only six delegates were present.

Jamestown Primaries.

JAMESTOWN, July 27.—[Special.]—The primaries to-night resulted in the selection of delegates favorable to Dickey for governor or Nickens for judge.

Royal Wedding.

LONDON, July 27.—The Earl of Fife and Princess Louise of Wales were married to-day.

ITS WORK DONE.

The Work of the South Dakota Convention Completed and the Members go Home.

To Await the Report of the Joint Commission Which is Now in Bismarck.

The Convention Will Convene Again to Hear the Report of the Commission.

In the Montana Convention Anaconda was Selected as the Capital of Montana.

Constitution Completed.

SIoux FALLS, July 27.—The convention delegates met and adjourned to-day. A session was held yesterday evening for the purpose of further consideration of the amendment to the schedule incorporation in the modified Australian system of voting. The delegates were almost unanimous in the opinion that the measure was desirable. One unanswered question as to any power to enforce it or punish its violation, decided its fate. A vote was not reached till nearly midnight. It resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of 27 to 34. When the convention adjourned last night its work was practically completed, with the exception of the submission and adoption of the report of the joint commission now at Bismarck. Most of the delegates have gone home to await the return of the commission. Not more than two or three days' time will be required to conclude the work of the convention.

Anaconda for the Capital.

HELENA, July 27.—The convention met as committee of the whole for the consideration of state institutions and public buildings. When section 2, relating to the capital, was taken up, every town in Montana was named for this honor. A vote was called for under confusion and Anaconda received a plurality, which caused consternation and excitement throughout the city. The vote stood 32 to 24. Adjourned till Monday.

REGARDED AS A FARCE.

HELENA, July 27.—Special to Pioneer Press: The action of the constitutional convention in designating Anaconda as the state capital in committee of the whole is regarded generally as a huge farce. The proposition will not carry when it comes before an open house. Twenty members were absent when the vote was taken.

Sunday Rest.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 27.—[Special.]—The American Sabbath union asks that the following Sunday rest article be submitted for separate vote by all the constitutional conventions:

Traffic and all other work for gain on Sundays is forbidden, except works of necessity and charity, and such private work by those who religiously and regularly observe another day of the week as will neither interfere with the general rest nor with the public worship.

Chicago Flooded by Rain.

CHICAGO, July 27.—One of the heaviest rain falls ever known in this section of country did thousands of dollars damage in the city to-night. The storm cloud came from the southwest and meeting counter currents of air, hovered over the city for two hours and a half, finally passing to the northwest. The rain began about 6:30 and continued in blinding sheets until 9 o'clock. The violence of the wind at times almost reached the fury of a tornado. In two hours and fifteen minutes there was a phenomenal rainfall of 4 1/2 inches. Basements and cellars were flooded all over the city, some to a depth of three or four feet. Water rushed down the incline into La Salle street tunnel until it reached a depth of over three feet in the center, and completely interrupting for a time the traffic of cars. The electrical disturbance was not great and very little harm is reported from lightning. The damage caused to warehouse goods from flooded basements, already reported, will run high into the thousands. On Van Buren street, near Loomis, while the storm was at its height, a large tree was blown down upon a passing street car which was crowded with people, crushing the roof, but fortunately not injuring any one seriously. It was learned that several houses were struck by lightning and a number of people shaken up and scared. It is reported late last night that a house on 23d street blew down during the severe wind and rain storm which prevailed during the earlier part of the evening and a number of people were killed.

LATER—It is just learned that during the height of storm an unfinished building in process of construction, at the corner of 21st and Lavoit streets, was blown down, completely demolishing a frame cottage that stood beside it. Eight persons were killed outright and four badly wounded. The killed are Mrs. Amelia Bulch, Annie Bulch, child Cornelius Ferdinamacher, Mrs. Areka Ferdinamacher, his wife, and Cora, Aida and Leo, their children. The wounded are Charles Bulch, husband of Mrs. Amelia Bulch, Albert Bulch, Lulu Ferdinamacher and Ida Ferdinamacher.

Twin City Races.

ST. PAUL, July 27.—Fifth day of the Twin City jockey club races. Weather fine; track good; attendance, 7,500. A heavy wind retarded fast time. The feature of to-day's racing was the Twin City exposition stake race, which was worth about \$5,000 to the winner. First race, selling purse \$400; three-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Enterprise in the lead at the start, Gov. Ross second. Enterprise led to the stretch, when Castilian came in with a neck, winning easily by two lengths. Alta second and Gov. Ross third. Time 1:18 3/4. Second race, selling purse \$400, for three-year-olds and upwards—Lotion was first at the quarter, and was five lengths ahead in the stretch, winning from Cora Fisher by a length; Rhoderick Dhu third. Time, 1:28 3/4. Third race, purse \$400, for two-year-old fillies, five furlongs—About twenty-five minutes were consumed at the post by Jenny Gronow refusing to start, and she was finally left at the post. Willie M. got off in the lead, and held it until well in the stretch, when Miss Belle forged ahead and won by a length, Grace Ely second, and Willie M. third. Time, 1:06 3/4. Fourth race, handicap, purse \$700, for three-year-olds and upwards, one mile. This was a pretty race, with Stony Montgomery in the lead at the start, the others bunched. Montgomery maintained the

lead all the way round, winning from Castaway by a head, Somerset being a close third. Time 1:34.

Fifth race, Twin City exposition sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upwards, \$30 each, half forfeit, with \$1,500 added, closed with seventy-five entries, six starters, mile and one-sixteenth. All on in a bunch, Cassino leading at the start, which he maintained until at the half-mile post, when Sallie Hagan took the lead. Brown Princess second and Catalpa last. In the stretch Sallie Hagan led, with Catalpa second and racing well. Sallie Hagan won by a neck in a driving finish. Catalpa second a neck before Cassino third. Time 1:49 3/4.

Cloud Burst in West Virginia.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A dispatch from Parkersburg, W. Va., says: Further details of the disastrous flood in Wirt county have been received. A brother of Thomas Hughes, whose wife and children were drowned Sunday, has arrived from Pittsburg, to assist in the care of his brother, who is dying from injuries received. Thomas Black, who lived close to the Hughes family, and who was drowned, had but recently returned from a circus, a circus was showing on Becker creek when the cloud burst struck that section. The cloud struck the show just after the performance began and tore the canvas and shrapnel into atoms, utterly wrecking and ruining the whole concern, carrying off houses, wagons and tents. Miss DeAlmo, who performed on the trapeze, was drowned. It is reported that some employes also lost their lives, but the whole section of country where the misfortune occurred, is still in such a state of confusion that it is impossible to get full particulars. Sautsbury, on the Big Tызart river, is literally wiped out of existence.

Reading for Republicans.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Windom and First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, went to Deer Park this afternoon for a conference with the president on northwestern applicants, and also in regard to the forthcoming elections in the new states. It is believed a plan will be adopted that will satisfy all in the matter of patronage, and help the republicans in the contest.

Almost Twelve Inches of Rain.

SALISBURY, Md., July 29.—Yesterday between Laurel and Seaford a cloud-burst occurred, flooding the country. The rail road tracks between Seaford and Delmar for twenty-five miles are under water most of the way. The Norfolk express south bound, due here at Western Union wires, did not arrive till 7:30, being delayed by a wash-out near Cannon station. Corn fields are under water. From Wednesday to this morning eleven and three-fourth inches of rain have fallen.

Rain in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29.—A heavy rain and wind storm struck the city about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued until a late hour last night. No damage was done in the immediate vicinity of Memphis, but the Western Union wires, with the exception of two to Little Rock, are all down, and it is supposed the storm was much more severe in the surrounding country.

Hail Stones as Large as Hickory Nuts.

FINDLAY, O., July 29.—A tremendous storm of wind, hail and rain swept over this city last evening, blowing down fences, trees, out houses and unfinished buildings and doing much damage of a general character. The wind was terrific and the rainfall tremendous, while hail as large as hickory nuts fell. It was the most destructive storm of the year and the loss to property is likely to be very great.

Worse Than First Reported.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The storm Saturday night was even more severe than had been supposed, great as was the uproar of the elements and effects. High wind and incessant lightning caused a loss of property that is difficult to estimate. All kinds of property suffered. Fire, water, wind and hail caused a loss probably in excess of \$1,000,000, and possibly as much again.

Fixing State Officers Salaries.

HELENA, July 29.—The convention met at 4 p. m., and went into committee of the whole and took up for consideration the bill on executive departments. The question arose whether salaries should be fixed in constitution or it be made the power of the legislature to fix the officers' compensation. A motion was carried leaving it to the legislature for adjustment as the occasion demand. The salaries as specified were: For governor, \$5,000; secretary, auditor, attorney general and treasurer, each \$3,000 yearly; an official's salary not to be increased during the term of office. Richards moved that salaries should be ample, thus giving a poor man an even chance of filling the office without personal incumbrance. Efforts to reduce salaries were defeated. The board of pardons recommended to be established was carried by the committee.

Twin City Races.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—The sixth day of the Twin City jockey club races opened to-day. Track first-class; cloudy, light rain in the afternoon; attendance about 3,000. First race, selling purse \$600, for three-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—The ten starters were sent off at the first trial, Lizzie B. in the lead, Alta second. Lizzie B. held the lead until reaching the stretch, when she gave way to School Girl, who was being pushed hard. Thankful was coming fast and won from School Girl by a head, Joe Jou third; time, 1:06 3/4. Second race, selling purse \$500, for three-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Lotion was first away with Gracie D. second; Lotion maintained the lead until the three-quarter pole, when Argenta overtook him and won with Cora Fisher second, and Winning Ways third; time, 1:29 3/4. Third race, handicap purse \$600, for two-year-old fillies, six furlongs; got away to a bad start, with Argenta in the lead, not to be increased to three lengths at the half, with Miss Belle second; coming down the home stretch Miss Belle came very fast, but was unable to overtake Alarm Bell, who won by half a length, Miss Belle second and Lena Bau third; time, 1:27 3/4. There was much dissatisfaction over this race, and there were loud cries from the grand stand that the race had been fixed.

Fourth race, West hotel handicap, \$700 added by West hotel, Minneapolis, nine furlongs—They got off to a splendid start, Cassius in the lead, replaced by Dad at the quarter, Cassius third. At the half Dad still led and they were all in a bunch at the three-quarter post, but they finished with Longlight coming ahead rapidly. Longlight came fast down the stretch, winning from Stony Montgomery second, Cassius third; time, 1:56 3/4.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at 25 cents per week, or \$1 per month. SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily one month, postage paid, \$1.00
Daily three months, postage paid, 3.00
Daily six months, postage paid, 5.00
Daily one year, postage paid, 10.00

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 \$2; six months, \$1; three months, 75 cents. 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.

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

The general eastern advertising agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, Room 65, Tribune Building, New York. All advertisements for the TRIBUNE from points east of Illinois should be sent to him.

The new directory gives Minneapolis a population of 239,646. Great is Minneapolis, but greater is the directory publisher.

FARGO REPUBLICAN: The republican party of Cass county want harmony; Allen seems to be the man for the occasion; hence, Cass is for Allen for governor.

HON. E. M. PAULSON, banker and member of the constitutional convention, is mentioned by one of his home papers as excellent timber for treasurer on the first state ticket.

SAM SMALL has been engaged by the prohibition alliance to deliver forty lectures in South Dakota in behalf of prohibition, beginning August 20. This is enough to defeat the proposition.

THE Grafton Herald-News and Times comes out for General Allen for governor, and after looking around hits on Hon. John D. Wallace, of Pembina county, for running mate—lieutenant-governor.

THE Devils Lake News wants to know what it costs the boys (O'Brien and Noble) for recent pleasant notices in the TRIBUNE. The News is respectfully informed that there is nothing too good for good fellows—in the columns of the TRIBUNE—without stint and without cost.

An item seems to be floating around to the effect that Jewell has sold out the Bismarck TRIBUNE—or talking of selling out—or wanting to sell out—or something of that sort—in which gossip there seems to be more superstructure than foundation—else Jewell and the TRIBUNE fail to keep posted.

It is hardly consistent for those papers that have raised such a cry about carpet-baggers to now come out and criticize the proposed provision in the constitution that a person shall have lived in the state or territory five years before being eligible for judge.

PRESIDENT GUPPILL, of the Territorial Republican League, publishes a call for a delegate convention to be held in Fargo, Aug. 20, to consider the question of organizing a state league for North Dakota. Each local league having a membership of twenty or more will be entitled to three delegates.

THE legislative committee reports in favor of \$300 and ten cents a mile for members of the legislature—sessions limited to 90 days—\$5 per day and ten cents per mile for extra sessions. This is good pay but none, too much. The average legislator cannot get along with less than \$5 a day and a creditable representative of any North Dakota constituency.

MITCHELL REPUBLICAN: The Republican is glad to note that the North Dakota constitutional convention shows a disposition to fix the salaries of state officers commensurate with the dignity and wealth of the new states. It is a pecuniary economy which asks a man to fill a responsible position to the sacrifice of his own business, and give him little or nothing as compensation.

THE importance of the coming campaign to the republicans seems to be generally appreciated and understood. The LaMoure Progress says: "We are just entering on the first campaign under statehood, and for this opportunity to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship—to nominate and elect our own high officials—and to be duly represented at Washington—we are indebted to the triumph of the national republican party last fall. The time is now at hand to return the obligation, by helping the national party to a better working majority in the senate and house at Washington, and by setting up a republican administration in North Dakota. What say you, republicans?—shall we have a republican party, republican candidates, and a grand republican triumph on the 1st of October? If so, bear in mind the caucusmen soon to be called, help nominate a good ticket, and then rally to its support at the polls.

THE Pioneer Press takes strong ground against the fixing of the salaries of the state officers in the constitution, holding that the matter should be left entirely to the legislature, which may be expected—as has been proven in Minnesota—to deal with the question cautiously, but

justly. What may be just compensation now may be wholly inadequate in the future, and it is held that to insure the selection of men best fitted for public service, the question of salary should not entirely govern.

NORTH DAKOTA'S ADVANTAGE.

The people of the state of North Dakota may well congratulate themselves on the existing condition of affairs. The commission to divide and adjust the public property of the two Dakotas has completed its labors. The outcome is highly satisfactory to the north. While South Dakota will start off with a bonded indebtedness of about \$750,000, a deficiency in its state treasury of about \$150,000, and no capitol building, North Dakota will have a bonded debt of but \$500,000, a little money in its treasury and a capitol costing over \$200,000 already built and 600 lots to sell—enough to complete a quarter of a million dollar building.

What better argument can be presented to the immigrant seeking a country where the burdens of taxation are light? Indeed, it is safe to predict that if given proper encouragement to build extensions, the railroads will, in ten years, if a wise system of taxation is agreed upon, pay the entire running expenses of the state government.

In Washington territory Monday quite a discussion was had regarding the proposition to leave "God" out of the preamble. The preamble as reported reads: "We, the people of the state of Washington, to preserve our rights do ordain this constitution." The amendment proposing the discussion was the insertion of the words, "profoundly grateful to Almighty God, and invoking his favor and guidance." After debate the preamble was referred back to the committee. It is hoped there will be no such wrangle among Dakota's statesmen. Every person, civilized or uncivilized, believes in the existence of a God—a supreme ruler—and North Dakota's constitution should not be conspicuous for the absence of all reference to the Deity in its preamble. The most concise and comprehensive preamble thus far presented is that reading as follows: "We, the people of North Dakota, gratified to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution."

The Jamestown Capital, the official organ of the Farmers Alliance, comes out at this late date, July 26, with a most remarkable ultimatum. After reciting the fact that it has before entered a protest against the date of the republican state convention it says: "When forbearance ceases to be a virtue party ties become ropes of sand. Now, gentlemen of the committee, we have made our unavailing protest against the date of the convention, respectfully, and for the good, the unity, and harmony of the party. You have given no heed to the protest, and we have no more words to waste in that way. We have information from the farmers in the various parts of North Dakota which justifies the Capital in assuming that the Farmers Alliance and for the masses of the republican party in requesting and urging you to postpone the state convention until on or about the 10th or 12th of September. A similar request is also made for postponement of the democratic state convention. The consequences of refusal to grant this fair and reasonable request will be with the central committees of the respective parties. Is this a threat? What are we to understand will be the outcome should the date of the convention remain as announced, August 21? Is a bolt contemplated? The TRIBUNE is sorry to see the farmers of North Dakota thus misrepresented. It is unfortunate for the Farmer's Alliance that it has an "official organ." It is true that the date fixed by the committee was rather early, but a difference of opinion existed on this point among the farmers themselves, and it is not true that there was any scheme other than the party's welfare in the minds of the committeemen who made the date. The Capital misrepresents the Farmer's Alliance when it publishes this sort of an ultimatum as coming from it. On the contrary, such prominent Farmer's Alliance men as Hon. F. B. Fancher and M. N. Johnson, members of the constitutional convention, although not entirely satisfied with the date, urged the acceptance of it without protest, believing that it would be unwise to change it after once having been announced. The Capital is a little previous in its ultimatum.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad company will make four attractive exhibits in the autumn of 1889, at Buffalo, N. Y., industrial fair and exposition, September 3rd to 12th; Detroit, Mich., industrial fair and exposition, September 17th to 27th; Minnesota State fair, September 6th to 15; Minneapolis Exposition, August 21st to September 28th. The company has arranged to make large and attractive exhibits of samples of the products from the states and territories traversed by the line of road, at the above named important industrial fairs and expositions, to be held on the dates specified, in the autumn of 1889. In addition to the exhibits referred to, displays may be made at other fairs. The exhibits of products as proposed will be viewed by a large number of visitors at the fairs and expositions, and show the productive capabilities of the belt of country through which the line of the Northern Pacific and its branches pass. Collections of agricultural products from this year's crops are requested to be made, including samples of grain in the straw, native and cultivated grasses, threshed grains and seeds, flax, hops, all

kinds of vegetables and fruits, and also products of the dairy, and specimens of minerals, woods, coal, wool, and other products, and deliver the same to a Northern Pacific railroad agent, at either of the stations, addressed to "P. B. Groat, General Immigration agent, St. Paul, Minn.," and they will be promptly forwarded by express. Each article should be labeled, giving its name, yield per acre, weight per bushel, and other appropriate description, and give the name and postoffice address of the producer, so that the parties furnishing material may receive proper credit. After use at the exposition the samples will be forwarded to various prominent points in the states east and south, and in Europe to be placed on permanent exhibition.

IMPORTANT LAND OFFICE DECISION.

Secretary Noble has rendered a decision constraining the timber culture act which materially modifies a former decision by Commissioner Sparks. It is to the effect that entrymen of timber culture claims who made entries between the years 1882 and 1887, under the law as construed by Secretary McFarland, are entitled to make final proof and receive a patent at the end of eight years from date of entry, having complied with the requirements as to cultivation and planting the trees. This would make the first planted trees five years old and the second four, at the end of the eight years. Commissioner Sparks held that eight years must elapse after the second or last planting of trees before a patent could be earned, and suspended all entries not in conformity with this rule. Secretary Noble sustains Sparks' ruling so far as a general construction of the law is concerned, but believing it would be injustice to those who made entries under McFarland's ruling, grants the relief above stated.

Some of the best and most experienced land lawyers, will still be unable to discover the passage in the timber culture act that enforces an extension of time beyond eight years, notwithstanding the agreement of Secretary Noble with Commissioner Sparks on this point. But if the secretary of the interior so rules, entrymen must govern themselves accordingly. The timber culture law is so near a failure in most sections that it matters but little what construction is put upon it.

THE TRIBUNE has received a list of standing committees on the Three Americas Exposition, to be held at the national capital in 1892, thus far appointed (during April, May, June and July, 1889) by boards of trade and other commercial organizations throughout the United States. In this list are a couple of Dakota cities, but Bismarck is not there. The attention of the board of trade is called to the importance of this matter. A committee of three or five should be appointed at once.

WHEN the official organ of the Farmers Alliance gives utterance to the suggestive sentiment that "when forbearance ceases to be a virtue party ties become ropes of sand," it is about time for republicans to call the roll and see how the ranks are filled. It is hoped the convention at Fargo on the 21st inst. will be a republican convention, and to that end counties sending in choosing delegates should make no mistake in this respect. It matters not about nationality or calling so long as they are true blue republicans.

THE Farmers Alliance organ demands that the date of the republican convention be changed to September 10th or 12th. Prominent Farmers Alliance people say this "ultimatum" of the "official organ" is not authorized and they are not responsible for it; that they will be on hand August 21st in the regular republican convention—where they belong—and that no "organ" can change this programme or excite them to bolt the party.

JAMESTOWN furnishes a long list of candidates for the state ticket—if rumor hath foundation. There is Dickey for governor—with a big G.—just the same as if Fancher hadn't figured that the presidency of the constitutional convention was the stepping stone to this position. Then there is Nickes—now attorney-general—but in line of promotion to the supreme court judgeship; and Lloyd—its rumored would like to be state treasurer—and Glasspell, he's as ambitious as any one. Indeed it looks as if Camp—who seems as bright as any—has been crowded out.

SPEAKING of constitution-making in the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington the Chicago Times closes its comments with the following paragraph: "The mistakes which the new states are making, and which must be apparent to everybody, is that they are not confiding the work to committees, but endeavoring to perfect the constitution in town-meeting fashion, a most irregular mode of proceeding, and one that is bound to result in confusion, delay, and ultimate dissatisfaction."

Nothing could be further from the truth so far as North Dakota is concerned, for it has been all committee work here. Sessions of the convention so far as incident to the routine of business have been held, but the work has been done by committees and not "town-meeting fashion."

C. C. BLAKE, the Topeka, Kan., weather prophet, who claims to have the business down to a very fine science,



THE CAPITOL OF NORTH DAKOTA, AT BISMARCK, AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN FINALLY COMPLETED.

sends out the following unique postal card:

TOPEKA, KAN., July 22, 1889.
DEAR SIR: Blake's annual weather predictions for 1890 will be published and ready for delivery early this fall. It gives full details of what the weather and crop prospects will be till January 1, 1891. On receipt of the price, \$2, I send a long confidential letter answering all questions and giving a gist of weather changes so that parties may know in advance what to sow wheat this fall, or whether they had better sell all their wheat and depend on spring crops. For the next eighteen months the weather changes will be so severe, sudden and unique that much better crops can be raised by knowing in advance what those changes will be. The enormous crops of all kinds in Kansas this year are proof of this, as they were sown in accordance with my calculations. Yours truly,
C. C. BLAKE.

SOME searching newspaper correspondent has found out that no less a personage than Hon. Wm. M. Everts is the real author of the Williams constitution introduced a few days ago. As Mr. Williams never claimed the authorship of the document it may be set down as a fact that Mr. Everts is the real author, and that Mr. Williams work on the document has simply been of a revisory character. The Grand Forks Plaindealer of the 30th, contains the following Bismarck dispatch:

The secret of the authorship of the complete constitution introduced in the convention by Judge Williams of this place, is out at last. No less a master mind than that of William M. Everts of New York, planned this framework for the new state. A number of wealthy non-resident property owners, who hold considerable land near Bismarck, wrote to Senator Everts before the convention assembled, and asked how much he wanted for drawing up a model constitution for North Dakota. Senator Everts replied that he would do it for \$500. Accordingly ten men "chipped in" \$50 apiece, and engaged the great lawyer's services. He went promptly to work and with the assistance of some of the best constitutional lawyers in the country, soon had a constitution which was a marvel of strength, sense and diction. This constitution he sent to Judge Williams on strict conditions that he would keep it dark. Williams introduced it and accepted the authorship, saying never a word. But to-day it leaked out and I give the story here straight away for the benefit of the Plaindealer readers.

A Pioneer Press special from Grand Forks reads substantially as the above and adds: "The clause which is supposed to have been inserted at the instance of the land owners, is supposed to be the one allowing an appeal from the state board of equalization to the supreme court. This would afford non-residents some protection, and as one of the property holders said, 'We had better put in \$50 a piece and get a good constitution than leave it to the mercies of a lot of men who have special hobbies to look out for.' The constitution was introduced by Judge Williams, who assumed all responsibility and agreed to keep secret the authorship."

In reviewing the complete document recently introduced in the convention by Mr. Williams, the newspapers generally, speak very highly. The Dickinson News says: "It will, if adopted, be looked upon as one of the very best organic laws ever enacted. It deals justly with all classes and is likely to be endorsed by the convention without many changes. Yet, if the members of the convention see fit to build another constitution they have in this a good foundation to build upon. It contains the best features of the constitutions of other states and is as near perfect as possible." As the TRIBUNE understands it the introducer of this document claims but little originality for the document. It is simply a compilation—or rather the essence of what is considered the best provisions of existing state constitutions, modified so as to conform to the condition of affairs in the new state. Its provisions cover nearly all the articles introduced by members and committees. The form of the document and the departments seem to be excellently arranged.

HON. H. W. LORD, of Devils Lake, having been petitioned by a large number of citizens to become a candidate for congress, has placed himself in the hands of his friends, and he is now on the track. Mr. Lord has a very honorable career as a public man, and was a member from the Detroit, (Mich.) district in the Forty-seventh congress. Mr. Lord's candidacy will conflict somewhat with that of Col. Lounsberry and H. C. Hansbrough, both of the same city, but the Capital says Lord is in to win.

NORTH DAKOTA'S CAPITOL.

An outside subscriber asks, "How much has the capitol cost, and how much is the property contributed by Bismarck worth?" The asking of such a question calls to mind the exciting times of 1883, when a few Bismarckers, in order to snatch the capital from South Dakota's grasp, went down into their pockets to the extent not only of \$100,000 given outright to the territory, but half as much more in entertaining friends and fighting North Dakota's enemies in the courts. The capital was located at Bismarck June 3, 1883, the people of this city having contributed \$100,000 in cash, and 100 acres of land required by the act authorizing the removal. Work began immediately, and in order to hasten the building's completion a night crew was employed to work by the use of electric light. The brick in the upper story was laid in midwinter, when the thermometer was below zero almost every day; and each brick-mason required a small sheet-iron stove by his side to keep his mortar from freezing. Over 4,000,000 of brick were used in the building's construction, and cement mortar was used throughout. The trimmings are of Joliet stone and terra cotta, the terra cotta and brick being manufactured at Bismarck and at Sims, forty miles west of Bismarck. All interior partitions are of brick, and the foundation rests on solid clay and shale. The outside walls of the building are eight feet thick at the base, and the walls for the tower rest upon solid concrete and brick work thirty-one feet in diameter at the base. The part now completed is 92 feet in width by 153 feet in length and three stories high above the basement. Only the very center of what is designed to be one of the handsomest public buildings in the country is now completed. An idea of the building, as it will appear when finished according to the plans, can be gained by looking at the cut published elsewhere in this issue.

The first, or main floor, is eighteen feet to the ceiling and has four halls, which center in the rotunda. Here are located the executive and other offices, the governor's office occupying the southwest corner, and the secretary's offices across the hall. The treasurer and auditor are similarly situated at the east end of the building and each office is provided with a fire-proof vault. On the second floor is the hall of the house of representatives, 50x90 feet, with thirty-five foot ceilings. It occupies all of the west end of the building above the second floor to the roof, and is one of the finest assembly chambers in the west—Minnesota's capitol in no way comparing with it. It will comfortably seat from 125 to 150 members and is furnished elegantly. It is also provided with a gallery of large seating capacity. The remainder of the second floor is devoted to the public library and committee rooms. The council chamber is in the east end of the third story. The present council chamber and legislative hall are, however, but temporary. When the south wing is completed, which addition will be 100x130 feet, it will be used for the legislative hall. The present council chamber will then be used by the supreme court and the present representative hall by the upper house. This south wing could easily have been built from the proceeds of lots in the capitol addition but for the suits unjustly brought by South Dakota for the purpose of clouding the title and effecting delay.

Eighteen acres has been reserved for a park around the capitol building, the balance of the 160 acres having been platted and laid out in lots, streets, parks and alleys.

When the capitol is completed—and the proceeds from the sale of the 600 lots still owned by the state will nearly do this—the building will have four entrances and four fronts, each having the same finish. The tower is to be 186 feet in height above the ground level. The building stands on an elevation about 100 feet above the business portion of the city, and commands a view for twenty miles up and down the river. The 160 acres of land required by the act locating the capitol necessitated the location at the present point which, however, with the completion of the street car line on the boulevard already graded will seem

but a short distance. Indeed it is a question if a nearer and less commanding site-looking to the future—would not have been a mistake.

It may be proper for some sort of a criticism on a recent Scandinavian political circular sent out over the territory, but in connection therewith the Fargo Argus is hardly justified in speaking of Hon. M. N. Johnson as "a man whose highest aim for the past four years has been to defeat the republican party." As far as Mr. Johnson's public and private utterances are concerned, it seems but fair to that gentleman to say that, although an earnest prohibitionist, he discouraged the idea of building up a third party; although a Farmer's Alliance man, he succeeded in preventing the adoption of some of Muir's radical vagaries in the recent Fargo meeting, and urged the effecting of reform within the two great parties. Although a Scandinavian, he urges the Scandinavians to stand by the party to which four-fifths of them now belong. Whatever charges may be brought against Mr. Johnson, that of disloyalty to the republican party cuts him most severely because of its unjustness.

By the settlement agreed upon by the commissioners South Dakota pays to the North \$45,500 in cash. Added to this may be counted \$24,588.42, the excess in the proportion of the gross earnings tax for 1888 due North Dakota over South Dakota, and \$10,000 the difference in our favor on unexpended bond balances, and \$1,000 for safe and testing scales and weights in treasurer's office—making a grand total in North Dakota's favor on the settlement of \$82,100.

In Traill county the republican primaries seem to be instructing for Judge Levisse and John Flittie—the latter for secretary of state. The completion of the Grand Forks delegation is mixed, but presumably for Corliss for judge, Bray for auditor and Cashel for treasurer.

F. H. ERTEL, who has been all over the world since he founded the Mandan Pioneer nine or ten years ago, is now traveling staff correspondent for the New York Morning Journal. He is now making a tour of Dakota.

TERRITORIAL.
THERE are two cases of smallpox at Ipswich.

HAIL did considerable damage in Walsh county a few days ago.

GEORGE W. HOPP of Brookings, S. D., was elected president of the Dakota press association.

THE mayor and three aldermen of East Grand Forks have been arrested on complaint of the recorder.

THE Presbyterian church of Grand Forks has extended a call to Rev. Hamilton W. Spencer of Winnipeg, to succeed Rev. H. G. Mendenhall. Salary, \$2,000 per year.

THE division of North Dakota Sons of Veterans was organized at an encampment held at Grand Forks. Gen. G. B. Abbott of Chicago, national commander, presided. The following officers were elected: Colonel, Frank Kent; lieutenant colonel, J. S. Kams; major, Bruce Duncan; division counselor, Charles L. Munsey.

GRAND FORKS HERALD: The Minneapolis Journal suggests that North Dakota locate all her public institutions—such as asylums, normal schools, state universities, etc.—at one place, and argues in favor of the scheme the great saving that would be effected in the expense of running the institutions. It might be a good plan, but in the present state of civilization it could never become practicable. There is too great a demand for a "divy" and the law makers have to pay some attention to the desire of their constituents.

The Minneapolis Journal Bismarck correspondent has the following to say regarding a couple of the Missouri slope's rising young men: In the Burleigh county district there will be considerable scrambling for legislative offices. Col. Little is spoken of as the most available candidate for the state senate. He is a public spirited young man, president of the Capital National bank, and identified with many institutions of a public nature. It is understood that the present county committee is almost unanimous for him, and this will give him a strong send-off in the coming campaign. West of the Missouri river H. R. Lyon is the coming man. Mr. Lyon is president of the First National bank of Mandan, and is originally from St. Paul. He has large interests throughout the Missouri valley and would make a conservative and able representative.

THE CONVENTION.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.]

pay him sufficient to induce any good man to be a candidate.

Mr. Johnson: The gentleman speaks from authority as he has been a member of the supreme bench.

MISTOOK PURCELL FOR CARLAND. Mr. Purcell: I believe personal references are prohibited.

Johnson: I thought Mr. Carland was speaking, but it has been suggested by the colleague of the gentleman from Richland that the dome of his structure is so like that of Judge Carland, that it is difficult to tell them apart. [Laughter.]

A vote being taken Mr. Johnson's amendment was defeated.

Mr. Purcell moved to amend the next section, so that a man not eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court after living in the territory three years instead of compelling him to live here five years.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, opposed the motion. When the matter was discussed in committee he favored less time than five years. The majority of the committee then favored five years. But since that time a gentleman has appeared upon the scene who would like to be judge, and who is barred by the five years' limitation. He was opposed to amending or framing a constitution to suit any individual, and he considered that it took a good deal of gall for any one to make such a request.

Mr. Langford explained that as for himself he favored five years as the first bench he did not think it applied to the first judges.

Mr. Moer asked the members of the judiciary committee to tell honestly whether or not the chair would even be suggested if it were not for the appearance of the gentleman who is a candidate.

Mr. Carland read from the minutes of the judiciary committee meeting and stated that he favored a two-year qualification from the start.

Mr. Purcell: What we want on the supreme bench is as much ability as possible. Many of the best lawyers have been here less than five years and if the people should desire to elect one of them the constitution should prohibit it.

Mr. Purcell's amendment prevailed. Mr. Rolfe said: "If we are so careless with what we consider vital—surfrage—why not be equally careless with regard to candidates for supreme court judgeships? If there is no merit in the one, why is there none in the other. He moved that all restrictions on the candidates be removed. Lost.

EVENING SESSIONS. After much discussion and many motions the convention voted to take a recess until eight o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Blewett offered a resolution providing that hereafter until final adjournment two sessions be held daily, one at 2 p. m., and the other at 8 p. m.

The evening session was no less interesting than that of the afternoon. The amendment which stirred up the principal discussion was that offered by Mr. Williams authorizing the supreme court to pass opinion when called upon by the legislature or governor on bills pending for enactment. Mr. Williams was the chief advocate for the amendment, Messrs. Carland, Lauder, Purcell and others opposing. The amendment was adopted after one of the most spirited debates of the session.

Mr. Williams' main speech being given credit for its success.

Another important section discussed was that relative to county courts. Mr. Rolfe led the debate in favor of the county courts. He said the present probate courts were a farce, and no man would be willing to do the work of a judge and leave property to be distributed can regard with satisfaction the present system.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey made a vigorous speech in favor of the county courts, showing the wisdom and the expediency of the bad effects of the present system.

Mr. Miller spoke earnestly against the county courts, claiming that it would be more expensive for the litigant, rather than less, as had been claimed by the other side.

Mr. Parsons of Morton spoke in favor of the county courts.

The committee rose without reaching a final vote on the question, and the convention adjourned until to-day at 2 p. m.

North Dakota Bar Association. At a meeting of the members of the bar of North Dakota, held at Bismarck on the 30th day of July, 1889, it was unanimously decided to issue an invitation to all practicing attorneys residing within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, to meet at the court house in Fargo, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., August 20, 1889, for the purpose of organizing a state bar association and considering any other business which may properly come before such meeting, and the undersigned members of the bar in North Dakota join in such invitation.

The press of the state is respectfully asked to publish this call.

- B. Spalding..... Cass county.
E. W. Camp..... Cass county.
J. W. Scott..... Barnes county.
J. E. Purcell..... Richland county.
J. H. Hill..... Richland county.
A. J. Thomas..... Cass county.
W. F. Miller..... Cass county.
Richard Bennett..... Grand Forks county.
W. S. Clapp..... Cass county.
E. S. Rolfe..... Benson county.
B. M. Pollock..... Cass county.
E. F. Kelly..... Traill county.
David Bartlett..... Griggs county.
W. T. Lauder..... Richland county.
Y. Threlkeld..... Grand Forks county.
M. N. Johnson..... Ramsey county.
Alex. D. Flemington..... Dickey county.
B. H. Moer..... La Moure county.
E. N. Stevens..... Benson county.
Geo. H. Fay..... McIntosh county.
V. E. Noble..... Bottineau county.
J. K. Strannan..... Walsh county.
J. F. O'Brien..... Ramsey county.
J. K. Long..... Burleigh county.
John E. Carland..... Burleigh county.
E. A. Williams..... Burleigh county.
Bismarck, July 31, 1889.

South Dakotans Banqueted. The joint commission which has been in session during the past three weeks for the purpose of dividing the property and adjusting the debts of the territory between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, having completed its labors, the South Dakota commissioners departed Wednesday evening.

The North Dakota commissioners in keeping with the reputation of Dakotans both north and south, manifested their appreciation of the ability and personal worth of their southern brethren by banqueting them at the Sheridan house, and making the final business separation of the Dakotas as pleasant as possible.

There were many expressions of friendship and brotherhood, and as the beakers were bumped in parting toasts, the affectionate sisterhood of the twins was given most eloquent expression.

The South Dakotans gave unmistakable evidence of their appreciation of the hospitality and the event was a most fitting ending of the commission's work.

Sister and Brother Drowned. A sad case of drowning comes from McLean county, in the neighborhood of the Falconer postoffice. Young Joseph Cushman, aged 9 years, was wading in a small pool formed by the recent rains, under the watchful eyes of his 19-year-old sister. The boy went beyond his depth and sank out of sight. His sister rushed frantically into twelve feet of water, and being un-

able to swim, she, too, soon sank to the bottom, the two locked in each other's arms. The father and mother were visiting in Bismarck at the time, and when they received the terrible intelligence they were almost heart-broken. The funeral occurred Wednesday, at the Jewish burying ground on the property of Jos. Katz, near Falconer.

Sheep Raising Profitable. I. M. Adams in Fargo Republican: I have been as far west as Dickinson. The farmers in that section are turning their attention to sheep raising; and in that I think they are acting wisely. If properly cared for a flock of sheep will about double in numbers every year; and as the wool alone will pay for the keeping of them it can be seen at a glance that they yield a handsome profit. The farmers about Dickinson get their sheep in the first place from the owners of large ranches, who furnish them for one-half of each year's increase—requiring no money at all. If farmers generally through the territory engaged in sheep raising, and money institutions would lend them money on their flocks, they would soon be free of debt.

Sutherland Failed to Arrive. Sheriff Donnelly received a telegram from Grand Forks Wednesday, advising him to arrest B. Sutherland, who skipped the Forks with embezzled money bound for Seattle. He was accompanied by a lady supposed to be his wife. The sheriff diligently searched the train on its arrival, but the couple were not found. It is probable they have taken another route.

An Enjoyable Reception. The reception given on Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wilson of Seventh street to their guest, Mrs. Emma A. Cranmer, and to a large number of the members of the constitutional convention, was an occasion of rare social enjoyment. A delightful feature of the occasion was an impromptu musical and literary entertainment. Miss Grace Wilson and Mrs. Cranmer sang some charming songs, while Miss Cora Smith of Grand Forks, Mrs. Judge Francis and Mr. Gerald Pierce contributed several humorous and dramatic recitations.

A Treat Indecent. [From Wednesday's Daily.] The musicale at the Methodist church last evening was one of the most meritorious entertainments ever given in Bismarck, and the church was filled with a most appreciative audience. The musical selections were excellently rendered, the overture by Misses Colby and Bardsley, the vocal solo by Miss Mae Pierce, in which the "The Magic Song" was given with fine effect; the quartette, "Star of Descending Night," by Mesdames Davis and Lusby and Messrs. Van Houten and Bushman; the piano solo by Misses Anna Anderson, "The Merry Birds," by Miss Colby, and "The Song That Reached My Heart," by Mr. Bennett, were all of the highest order and won the applause of the audience. The reading by Miss Cora E. Smith was one in keeping with the reputation of the talented young lady who has won a standing in the front rank of elocutionists. In "How Johnson Quit" she made a decided hit. Miss Noon in "The Two Pictures" and the scene from "The Merchant of Venice" also displayed talents, and Miss Gerlie Griffin fulfilled the expectations of her most ardent admirers in the reading of "How Kate Shelly Crossed the Bridge." Miss Emma Bell's recitation of "No Protection by Law" was exceptionally good, and the song by Mr. Van Houten, which was given in place of the advertised recitation by Master Charles Reynolds, was highly appreciated.

It was an entertainment well worthy of the enthusiastic compliments bestowed by the intelligent and discriminating audience, and much credit is due the managers as well as the participants for its brilliant success.

New Varieties of Wheat. Whatever can decrease the cost of or add to the productiveness of our crops adds to the comfort of our homes. It is a benefit to ourselves and society, a blessing to our prosperity and an important service to the nation. In an industrial point of view the introduction of a new prolific variety of grain is of immense national importance, and in this connection will say that it is not so much the soil in the cultivation as the variety itself that insures success. Without a variety of great natural vigor, all the condition for a large crop may be perfect, yet the result will be unsatisfactory. Old methods are giving way to new, old machines to later improved, and old varieties that have lost their original vigor give way when brought into competition with newer and improved kinds.

Because a variety is new, however, is no evidence of its worth, as hundreds of varieties are originated to which one is found that is better than the old sorts, while one is offered with real merit.

If the farmer could distinguish between the good and the bad varieties, hundreds of dollars would be saved to them, and the extraordinary valuable article would expect a profit commensurate with the value of the great work he is doing. Jefferson says: "The greatest blessing that can be rendered to any country is to add a useful plant to culture."

Two years ago Mr. Everitt of Pennsylvania began a series of experiments, crossing the Martin's Amber on a number of other varieties principally early maturing red grain sorts, and as he anticipated, was successful in producing a new variety possessing remarkable qualities, such as penitence, great productiveness of Martin's Amber, and one week earlier. It was named Everitt's high grade.

The following is a brief but reliable description of Everitt's high grade wheat: Smooth head, white chaff, red grain. The grains are solid, broad, closely set. They are enclosed in close-fitting chaff, which protects the grain effectually from being shelled out in handling.

Smooth heads about five feet high, although I have known it to reach six feet on rich ground and favorable season. It is very strong and stands up to perfection. It is bright and clean, and I have never known it to rust. In season it is early, ripens with the Falls and other popular varieties. Clean wheat of this variety seldom weighs less than 64 pounds to the measured bushel. It yields a very large return of flour and is perfectly suited to the roller process. It starts a very vigorous stalk and is one of the most hardy growers I know of. Even if very thin in the spring it will thicken up and make a full crop where many other kinds would not pay to cut.

In the important matter of productiveness it is simply immense. Price of Everitt's High Grade Wheat: One pound by mail, 40 cents; three pounds by mail, 51; four pounds by mail, 52; one-fourth bushel by express or freight, 75 cents; one-half bushel by express or freight, 1.12; one bushel by express or freight, 2.25; five bushels by express or freight, 10.

How to Send Money: We prefer all remittances to be made to us, when possible, by express money order, which costs only five cents on all sums of \$5 or under; they can be obtained at any express office, and are perfectly safe. If an express order cannot be obtained, money can be sent by registered letter or money order. Address, L. D. Springs, Portland, Mich.

THE CITY.

Thursdays Personals.

A. S. Guthrie, of Pierre, is at the Sheridan. Superintendent McCabe left for Jamestown last evening.

Farmer Fields has returned from his eastern trip, and is as enthusiastic as ever over Bismarck's future.

L. C. Harris, of LaMoure, who was a resident of Bismarck during the rosy days of the boom, and who has for several years been among the leading champions of LaMoure county's interests, is visiting friends in the city.

Wm. H. Ellis, the popular editor of the Oakes Republican, and one of the most promising young politicians of Dickey county, arrived yesterday. Mr. Ellis made many friends while sergeant-at-arms of the council last winter, and it is good to see him in the capital again.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At the Sheridan: Charles Rupert, Chicago; J. M. Adams, Fargo; H. P. Entermont, Mandan; George A. Adams, Martinsville, Ind.; D. J. Bausner, New York; O. C. Olson, M. J. Fossen, Langdon; W. A. Haven, Oakes; H. R. Burrill, Washington; John E. Leach, Chicago; F. H. Boynton, St. Paul; F. A. Savage, New York; H. S. Johnson, Omaha; G. M. Root, St. Paul; E. J. Steel, Mandan; C. H. Bumstead and wife, Anna E. Geil, Winchester; A. S. Guthrie, Pierre; L. D. M. Lobdell, New York; C. E. Joslin, Fargo; L. C. Harris, LaMoure.

At the Western: F. E. Jones, Jamestown; Nelson Belmont and wife, Painted Woods.

At the Herbert: I. M. Adams, Fargo; M. A. Harvey, Dawson; G. S. Smith, Detroit, Minn.

At the Pacific: John Miller, Mandan; Theodore O. Teland, Sims; A. W. Dans, Fort Lincoln; John Powers, Havana; G. M. Smith, St. Paul; G. B. Hart, Cassell; J. Levin, Rook; John Satterlund, Washburn.

At the Custer: Edward L. Jones, Chicago; R. R. Miller, White Pine, Col.; George L. Fosdyke, Jamestown.

Friday's Personals.

W. R. Jaunier and wife of New York are at the Sheridan. Major McGinnis, the stalwart Jamestown democrat, visited the capital yesterday.

Martin Hector, one of Fargo's successful wholesale liquor dealers, came in from the east. Anton Klaus, the Jamestown pioneer and proprietor of the Gladstone hotel, was among yesterday's arrivals.

P. W. Henney and Sheriff Swan of Grand Forks, are two well-known old-timers from the valley of the Red.

Wm. M. Lloyd, the James river capitalist, and L. C. Ward, the wide-awake stock man, were arrivals from Jamestown.

Guy C. Carliss and Judge Cochrane of Grand Forks, who stand in the front rank of Red River valley lawyers, visited convention hall yesterday.

A. G. Clark of Steele, was in the city yesterday in company with his parents, and sister, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Clark and daughter of Ironton, Ohio.

M. E. Rogers arrived from Jamestown yesterday, but as he has no horse or horse race in town, it is difficult to say how much Mandan money he has captured.

Saturday's Personals.

J. E. Leach is among the Chicagoans in the capital. A. G. Wessling, of Chicago, is at the Sheridan. Captain I. P. Baker returned from Bozeman last evening.

Wm. C. Miller, jr., of Philadelphia, arrived from the east and will remain several days. J. L. Bohn, of Chicago, one of the most popular of the northwestern commercial tourists, came in from the east.

The Rev. Geo. W. Reed, the Congregational missionary at the Standing Rock Indian agency, was in the city yesterday.

Winona Times: Al Scott, who for some two years has driven stage on the Winona-Bismarck line, has resigned his position and may now be found behind the bar at Ed Wescott's.

Casselton Republican: Hon. Addison Leech is now at Bismarck, and Mrs. Leech is with him. The daughters are visiting the boys at the farm and enjoying a Dakota summer.

Miss Whitney, who has been one of the most efficient teachers of Bismarck's corps of educators, has returned to her Minnesota home, and has accepted a department in the Minneapolis schools.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who, as a member of the commission of irrigation of arid lands, has been in Washington territory during the past month, passed through the city last night, en route east.

Postmaster J. H. Coles and family, of Fort Yates, arrived in the city yesterday, en route east. Mrs. Coles and the two bright sons will return to their home in Tennessee, Mr. Coles returning from St. Paul.

Langdon Democrat: Mrs. B. G. Glick, Miss Annie McHugh and W. F. Winter left on Tuesday for Bismarck, and in all probability will remain several weeks. No doubt Billy will lend a hand in shaping the affairs of state.

Jamestown Alert: Dr. Bartlett of Dickey county, is one of the characters of the convention. He was formerly a steamboat captain, but now wears a silk tie and talks temperance. The doctor, by the way is the father of Miss Carrie J. Bartlett, the noted female preacher, journalist, etc. The daughter must have inherited her talent for talk and disputation from her father. He is one of the most entertaining men in Bismarck, and most any time in the earlier hours of the evening can be seen around the Sheridan, surrounded by a crowd of interested listeners. The words that fall from the doctor's lips are words of wisdom, and many are they that harken thereunto.

Monday's Personals.

Laurence Casselman, of Washburn, is taking a look at the constitution framers.

Wm. B. Douglas, one of Fargo's representative citizens and capitalists arrived yesterday.

Ex-Governor Pierce went to Jamestown last evening. Ex-Governor Ordway left for his Walsh county home Sunday night.

John Haggart, the whole-souled Fargoite, is again in the city looking after his business interests.

Major Powell, the popular and gifted commanding officer of Fort Lincoln, visited the city yesterday.

Mrs. H. R. Holmes, wife of Delegate Holmes, of Neche, arrived yesterday and is a guest at the Sheridan.

Delegate Spalding returned to the city yesterday accompanied by Mrs. Spalding, who will remain during the week. Journalist Sanford, the sedate and orthodox clerk of the North Dakota commission, returned from Jamestown yesterday.

The Rev. D. C. Plannette, who, as editor

of the Methodist Pioneer, is gaining a literary fame, came in from Fargo Saturday and preached in the Methodist church of this city Sunday.

McLean County Mail: Col. Wm. E. Low was made glad the first part of the week by the arrival of his brother, Senator George H. Low, of Paterson, N. J., in account of whose coming was mentioned in the Mail some time since. Senator Low, by his urbanity of manner, made many friends here during his stay on his way to the Colonel's ranch, and all wish him a pleasant and agreeable time during his sojourn in the north-west.

Tuesday's Personals.

County Commissioner Johnson was down from his Painted Woods home. Bob Wallace, the popular chief clerk of the last council, came up from Jamestown.

Governor Mellette and wife, accompanied by Miss Leola Woy, came in from Watroun.

Delegate Appleton returned to the city yesterday, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

J. W. Goodrich, one of Jamestown's popular democratic politicians, was an arrival on the Pacific express.

Hon. Alfred Dickey, prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial campaign, came in from Jamestown.

Delegate Scott brought Mrs. Scott up with him from Valley City to view the constitution-makers and the city.

Attorney-General Nickens of Jamestown, now being spoken of for the supreme bench, arrived in the capital city.

Commissioner Underhill and N. C. Lawrence are in the city representing the interests of the busy little city of Dickinson, out in Stark county.

Banker Lloyd of Jamestown, who wouldn't throw the state treasurer's office over his shoulder, added his presence to the throng of outsiders in the city.

James B. Power, member of the North Dakota board of agriculture arrived in the city from his Red River valley home, on business connected with the board and the coming fair.

Rev. Deckard was over from Mandan. Mr. Deckard returned Saturday, from a trip to the southern part of Burleigh county. He says the crop in that vicinity has been very much improved by the recent rains.

Casselton Reporter: Mr. John Pollock of Bismarck accompanied his brother, Delegate R. M. Pollock, home last Monday for a two days visit with Casselton friends and was highly pleased with Casselton and vicinity. Mr. Pollock has been a resident of the Missouri slope for a period of seventeen years.

Wednesday's Personals.

Huron Times: Emanuel Pyle, a Bismarck boy, passed through Huron to-day on his way to St. Paul.

Miss Grace Noon, the talented young elocutionist who participated in the entertainment Tuesday evening, left for her home in Philadelphia last night.

Advice to Mothers.

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

The genuine Angostura Bitters of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons are the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite. Ask your druggist.

Advertised Letter List.

The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice, in Bismarck, Dak., July 27, 1889:

- Brady, R. J. (3)
Baker, Capt. John F.
Barnett, G. W.
Chappelle, Mrs. Henry
Talley, Henry
Perkins, J. M. (2)
Pearl, Harry E. (2)
Reed, H. L.
Ryder, Rev. Charles J.
Speckman, Benj.
Stewart, J. H.
Wagner, Henry
Wells, H. H. (2)
Wolman, Ole L.
Wise, Albert

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

They strolled along the broad parade. John Jones and pretty Miss Maria. "Your teeth are awful, John," she said. "Why don't you buy the beautifier?" See mine! How white! Yes, 'tis my wont To polish them with BOZODONT."

Bids for Privileges. Bids for the privilege of selling cigars and tobacco, ice cream, lemonade, candy, fruit, popcorn, peanuts, for running restaurant and two lunch counters, for games and amusements, either as a whole or in separate bids, will be opened at Grand Forks September 1st. Seal and mark bids as follows:

A certified check for amount of bid must accompany each offer. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The last territorial fair promises to be the largest and best.

NORTH DAKOTA TERRITORIAL FAIR, Grand Forks, Dak., September 17 to 21. GERALD PIERCE, Sec.

Proposals for Filling Road. Seal proposals will be received at the office of the county auditor of the county of Burleigh, at the city of Bismarck, until 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1889, for filling the road between sections 8 and 9, township 137, range 78. It will require about 2,270 cubic yards to make the fill. Bidders will state the rate per cubic yard. Any information regarding the work will be furnished by M. J. Edgerley.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 18th day of July, 1889. R. R. MARSH, County Auditor.

SIXTH POINT. You should read THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS because, being a family newspaper, it's a guarantee of the season. The home and the saloon are forever opposed. There can be no neutrals in this war. But THE DAILY NEWS is temperance. It isn't a prohibition organ—it's the sure prohibition. It's the best way of treating the evil—but it believes in prohibiting the saloon keeper from ruling and running in American society. If you would read, and have your family read, a newspaper which places the interests of the home higher than those of the saloon, read THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

Remember—its circulation is 220,000 a day—over 200,000 in Chicago. It costs by mail 25 cts. a month, four months \$1.00—over twice a day.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-HEALING CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. Beware of Imitations. NOTICE. AUTOGRAFPH OF AND GET THE GENUINE. HARTSHORN'S SELF-HEALING CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

RUPTURE. PERMANENTLY CURED BY USING THE SANDEN ELECTRIC TRUSS. Warranted BEST TRUSS MADE. Only Genuine Electric Truss in World.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. Symptoms of Catarrh.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectation of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. 50c.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. The Original. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. Purely Vegetable. No Opium. Unexcelled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One Pellet a Dose. Cures Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all Derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cts. by Druggists.

DANIEL STEELE, Mortgagee. Dated Bismarck, Dakota, July 3d, 1889. Wm. T. FRANKLIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.



Now laughs the sun; the south-wind blows; Three merry maids hang out the clothes; Miranda, Maud, and Madaline; They hear the village clock ring nine. Quoth Maud: "Why are we done so soon? The washing used to last till noon?" Two rosy mouths in chorus ope, "Oh! now we use the IVORY SOAP."

A WORD OF WARNING. There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it. Copyright, 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

USE PEARL TOP LAMP THE BEST CHIMNEYS IN THE WORLD MADE ONLY BY GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. PITTSBURGH PA.

ITCHING AGONIES. Every Night I Scratched until the Skin was Raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies in five weeks.

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

GEORGE LOBIMER. For the north 3/4, northeast 3/4 and north 1/4, northeast 1/4, section 18, township 118, range 118, county of Deuel, Nebraska. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Oscar Bell, John Wray, William P. Wagner, and Samuel Adams, all of Sterling, D. T. Any person who desires to protect against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. OSCAR E. REA, Register. W. H. WINGHESTER, Claimant's Atty.

HEARD FROM AT LAST! After many years the true narrative of the only survivor of the ill-fated steamship, City of Boston, lost at sea in 1870, giving the miraculous escape of MISS JULIA DEAN.

Her wonderful and exceedingly strange and startling adventures on sea and land. Unhappily Island. A veritable female Robinson Crusoe. On the 25th of January, 1889, Miss Julia Dean took passage on the ill-fated steamer, City of Boston, which was burned at sea, destroying by flame and water 300 souls, and by a miraculous dispensation of providence, Miss Dean alone was the only one of the 300 passengers left to tell the tale after remaining on an uninhabited island over nine years. A real Robinson Crusoe. A narrative full of romance and startling, yet so truthful adventures on sea and land. Perhaps not one other woman in all this world has passed through such a wonderful and perilous book is gotten up in first-class style and profusely illustrated. It is highly interesting and no one will regret sending for it. One copy by mail postpaid for only 25c, three copies for 60c. Remit by postal note. Agents wanted in every town. Address, D. STAPLES, Portland, Mich.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. Symptoms of Catarrh.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectation of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. 50c.

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DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. The Original. SAGE'S CATARRH

THE CONVENTION.

The Twenty-Second Day Finds Many Committees Ready to Submit Their Reports.

The Temperance Question Furnishes A Little Sparring, But "Sub-mission" Wins at Last.

The Committees on Executive, Impeachment and Legislative Department Report.

Twenty-Second Day.

It was a day of progress in the matter of committee reports.

Mr. Miller moved that the resolution requiring standing committees to report today be reconsidered and that further time be granted the committee on public institutions.

Mr. Bartlett would also favor the motion if it was for the purpose of reporting progress and determining upon a time for final report.

Mr. Williams stated that the committee on legislative department had prepared its report hurriedly under the rule, and several members of the committee reserved the right to submit a minority report at a future time.

Mr. Scott moved that all standing committees that have already reported be requested to make a final report on Saturday next. Carried.

Mr. Williams moved that inasmuch as the committee reports were numerous and long, their reading at length be dispensed with. They would be upon the members' desks in printed form the next morning and then all could read them.

Mr. Turner suggested that the report of the committee on temperance and impeachment be read. This request was granted and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Purcell thought the report of the committee on judicial department which was submitted yesterday should be considered.

Mr. Williams: My motion simply refers to reports introduced to-day.

Mr. Lauder thought that as the chairman of the committee on judicial department was unavoidably absent the consideration of the report of that committee should be postponed until his return. Agreed.

The convention resolved itself into committee of the whole. Mr. Flemington in the chair, for the consideration of the report of the committee on legislative department. The section fixing the number of senators at not less than thirty, nor more than fifty was discussed.

Mr. Rolfe thought the section should be so amended as to provide that the senate should not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the number of the house.

Mr. Purcell thought the consideration of the report should be postponed until after the minority has reported.

Mr. Parsons agreed with Mr. Purcell.

Mr. Rolfe said that the committee might now fix the maximum and minimum, which in no way would conflict with the minority report.

Mr. Williams moved that all action be deferred until the minority report is submitted. Carried.

The committee of the whole rose and reported progress.

The standing committees reported, recommending proposed articles as follows: On temperance: Submitting the question to a vote of the people.

On legislative department: Providing that the senate shall have not less than thirty nor more than fifty members, the house not less than sixty nor more than 140, limiting the sessions to ninety days, and fixing compensation at \$3, with mileage at ten cents per mile.

On school and other public lands: Providing that all monies arising from the sale or lease of school lands, there will be a trust fund, the principal of which shall remain inviolate, and may be increased but never diminished any less thereon to be made good by the state. The interest and income of the fund, together with fines and violations of state laws, to be used for the support of common schools. No more than one-fourth of school lands shall be sold within the first five years, and no more than one-half of the remainder within ten years. Residue may be sold as soon as it becomes saleable, at not less than \$10 per acre.

The committee on executive department reported, fixing the term of the governor at two years, or until a successor is qualified, at a salary of \$8,000 per year; making any attempt to influence votes in the legislature by promises of official favor, punishable by law; fixes the salary of lieutenant governor, \$1,000 per annum, and of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioners of schools and public lands, commissioners of commerce, commissioners of railroads and attorney general at \$2,000 per annum each; the salary of the commissioners of agriculture to be fixed by the legislature.

The committee on suffrage—Providing that every male citizen who has resided in the state one year, county six months and precinct ninety days, shall be entitled to vote.

The minority report of the committee provides for the submission of the female suffrage question to a vote of the people.

The committee on education—Prohibiting sectarianism in schools and leaving the establishment of a uniform system to the legislature.

On municipal corporations—Leaving to the legislature to provide for the organization, and to restrict their power as to levying taxes, etc.

On impeachment and removal—Providing that all impeachments be tried by the senate, and when the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial, the presiding officer of the supreme court shall preside. Officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct, malfeasance, crime or misdemeanor in office, or for drunkenness or incompetency.

On militia—Providing that the militia of the state shall consist of all able bodied male persons within the state, between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

Mr. Turner moved that the convention resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the report of the committee on temperance. Carried.

Mr. Moer was called to the chair.

Mr. Allen moved the adoption of the report, which amends the prohibition question to a vote of the people.

Mr. Flemington moved that the portion providing for the submission of the ques-

tion as a separate clause, be stricken out, and that it be made a part of the constitution.

Mr. Rowe seconded the motion.

Mr. Pollock hoped the motion would not prevail. This question should be determined by the people. These delegates were not elected to come here and settle it for them.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, agreed with Mr. Pollock. No man felt more deeply on the question of temperance than he, but he wanted it to go on its merits before the people.

Mr. Miller: The temperance people of Cass county want it submitted and do not ask that it be embodied in the constitution.

Mr. Mathews: The people of Grand Forks do not desire constitutional prohibition but are willing that the question be submitted to a vote.

McKenzie spoke for Sargent county, agreeing with Messrs. Miller and Mathews.

Mr. Wallace: We represent our constituents, the people of Steele county who sent me here in favor of embodying it in the constitution.

Mr. Parsons was opposed to embodying it in the constitution. It would have every anti-prohibitionist against the constitution.

Mr. Rowe: Dickey county takes an advance step on the question of temperance. The people wanted it embodied in the constitution. I believe that when North Dakota goes into the union, she should go under the shining light of temperance. I am in favor of free speech, free press, free institutions and against the freedom of the liquor traffic.

Mr. Bartlett: I represent the same county for which Mr. Rowe speaks and I am of the opinion that if this question is incorporated in the constitution it will be defeated. I have been instructed by the democrats of Dickey county to vote for submitting the question to a vote of the people. He believed that the many, honorable course, if the amendment should prevail it would take a great deal of zeal and hope from the honest men. He was opposed to the amendment.

A vote being taken, the amendment was lost.

Mr. Noble moved that further consideration of the report be postponed until it has been printed. Lost.

The report of the committee on temperance, submitting to a vote, was then adopted.

Mr. Blewett moved that the article on militia be read the second time.

The convention went into committee of the whole for consideration of the report of the committee on militia, and recommended that the report be adopted.

Adjourning.

Twenty-Third Day. [From Saturday's Daily.]

After the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes yesterday afternoon Mr. Miller withdrew all of the report of the committee on legislative department with the exception of the two sections regulating the number of members of the legislative assembly.

The committee to which was referred the invitation of the city of Jamestown, inviting the convention to adjourn to that place, reported the same back with the recommendation that the same be not accepted. The report of the committee was adopted and the chief clerk was instructed to inform Mayor Fuller of the refusal of the convention to accept.

Mr. Parsons moved that when the convention adjourn it be to meet Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Moer was surprised that Mr. Parsons should make such a motion and more surprised to find Mr. Wallace, who had been crying out against delay, seconding it.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, said he had been one who was opposed to delays, but now he thought the time had arrived when it would be an advantage to take the recess and give the members an opportunity to go home and consult their constituents.

Mr. Scott: Mr. Bartlett wants to go home to consult his constituents as to the proper course to pursue on questions before the convention. I have some acquaintance with the gentleman, I believe he has his convictions and do not think his constituents can change them. I am opposed to the recess.

Mr. Wallace: It is true as stated that the business affairs of many of the delegates demand their attentions, and it is no more than just that they be given an opportunity to go home, especially when the recess will be a benefit instead of an injury to the convention work.

Mr. Lauder: It might be true that some of the delegates should be at home for a few days, but they can be excused. As I have stated, my business affairs demand my attention, but I have remained at work in hope that we would soon reach the day of final adjournment.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey agreed with Mr. Lauder. The convention will excuse any member whose business calls him home without necessitating an adjournment of the convention.

Mr. Williams hoped the recess would not be taken. He did not think the public business should be delayed to accommodate the individual. There is a vast amount of important work before the convention that should be disposed of as soon as possible.

Mr. Parsons repeated his statement that he made the motion for the recess at the request of others. Personally he would prefer to remain at work. But he was amused at the change of tune of some of the members. The very men who in the past have favored unnecessary adjournments oppose it now when the farmers of the convention want to go home and look after their work.

Mr. Moer did not know to whom Mr. Parsons referred. He had been consistent in opposing all attempts at delay.

Mr. Bean: It seems to be the impression that this adjournment is in the interest of the farmers. He did not believe the farmers desired it. The first he heard of an adjournment was the night before, and he was then given to understand that it was not for farmers, but because of some causes that were to take place in the eastern part of the territory. [Applause.]

Mr. Miller: A good crop of proxies is as essential to some gentlemen in this convention as a crop of No. 1 hard.

Mr. Clapp said that a similar motion had been voted upon and defeated a week ago.

The convention then voted down a motion to adjourn by about the same vote. It would be remembered that on the following day there was hardly a quorum when the convention adjourned without transacting any business. He would therefore move that those who desire to be excused make application in writing before adjournment that it will be known to-night whether or not a quorum will remain in the city.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. The convention went into committee of

the whole, Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, in the chair.

The report of the committee on education was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Rolfe moved that the words primary, normal and collegiate, as describing the character of schools to be established, be stricken out.

Mr. Harris opposed the amendment.

Mr. Rolfe said he made the motion because he did not believe the words primary, normal and collegiate were definite enough for a basis of legislation.

Mr. Elliott hoped the words would not be stricken out. They were not the words of the committee on education, but were suggested by no less a person than President Sprague, of the Grand Forks university. In fact the committee had acted almost unanimously on the suggestions of educators and school superintendents.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Rolfe objected to the words "gubernatorial election," as designating the time when the superintendent of public instruction should be elected, and moved that an amendment that the first election be at the time the constitution is voted upon and thereafter at general elections. Lost.

The report of the committee on education was then adopted.

The report of the committee on impeachment and removal from office was next considered.

Mr. Wallace wanted the word "habitual" stricken out, where the article provides that habitual drunkennes may be removed for habitual drunkennes.

Mr. O'Brien did not think it fair to remove a man from office for one case of drunkenness. He believed that very good officials might become intoxicated on rare occasions, and that it would be dangerous to incorporate in the constitution a provision sufficient cause for removal, but to say that a man who might accidentally become intoxicated should be removed, was to say too much. He believed in exercising the charity in matters of this character.

Mr. Johnson thought Mr. Wallace's motion a little unreasonable. There are times when even the very best and ablest of men are indiscreet in the use of intoxicants. It would be unjust to say that for such an offense a man should be removed. There are occasions when the best of citizens cannot resist the temptation. Take it during election time, for instance. He had heard one of Minnesota's best citizens say in addressing an audience, "If I win this election I am going to have a big drunk or give \$20,000 to the poor." The motion was applauded by an intelligent audience. It was an exciting time. Many good men did imbibe a little too freely, but they were not disqualified for holding office. He believed the word habitual should remain. It would be a good thing to provide punishment for offenses of this character. The term "habitual drunkennes" was right and proper and should not be amended.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey moved the word habitual. He believed there should be some number of "drunks" specified so that you can tell when a man is an habitual drunkard. He had seen red nosed old boys sitting on the bench in courts of justice, trying to get a sentence on a man who got drunk should be given an opportunity to pass sentence on a human being or occupy positions of trust and honor.

Mr. O'Brien believed that it might be well for the legislature to settle the number of times a man may become drunk before he is an habitual drunkard, but it surely was not a proper subject for a constitutional convention.

A motion was made to amend by inserting the words "excessive use of intoxicants" as cause for removal. Lost.

Mr. Wallace moved to amend by striking out the words "habitual drunkennes" and inserting the words "habitual drunkennes shall be removed."

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey: I think the gentleman is talking. He is kicking over the traces. I am willing to take a half loaf if I cannot get a whole.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Wallace moved to amend by inserting the words "habitual drunkennes shall be removed" and striking out the words "habitual drunkennes shall be removed."

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state was to keep out the speculator and bring in actual settlers.

Mr. Gray thought the amendment too indefinite. Furthermore we are now looking after the interests of the state, and want to get as much as possible for the school fund. Very frequently we will find a purchaser who wants 640 acres and will be willing to pay more per acre for that amount than for less. He did not think there was much of the land that would bring \$10 per acre at present.

Mr. Mathews agreed with Mr. Scott. In Grand Forks county there is very little of the school land that will sell for \$10 per acre, and the same is true of numerous others of the best counties in the state. It is especially true that the lands cannot be sold for as high a price to residents and settlers as to outsiders.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey thought it was very plain that gentlemen had paid very little attention to the enabling act, which provides that not more than 160 acres shall be sold to any one man.

Mr. Williams said that inasmuch as the land shall not be sold in tracts of less than 160 acres. It was evident that the pen that wrote the proposition was guided by the hand of the speculator. He believed that the land should go to the tiller of the soil—men who will assist in building up the state of North Dakota.

Mr. Lauder: The objection to his amendment seemed to be that he limited the amount to be purchased by any person to \$200 acres. He might be willing to have the amount fixed at 640 acres, but he wanted to see some limit. His objection to the bill was that it permitted a speculator to purchase as many acres as he or his syndicate had money to control.

Mr. Williams said that inasmuch as this was a question of great importance and the delegates had not been given time to study it, he would move that the committee rise and report progress. Carried.

Mr. Moer moved that the convention adjourn.

Mr. Miller moved to reconsider the vote by which the convention had refused to take a recess until Tuesday. He was stating his reasons when

Mr. Moer rose to the point of order, that a motion to adjourn was before the house and not debatable.

Mr. Miller was recognized by the chair before the motion was seconded.

Mr. Blewett: I move we do now adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was put and President Fancher declared it carried.

So the motion for a recess was defeated and the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

No Quorum. [From Sunday's Daily.]

The twenty-fourth day of the constitutional convention will not be remembered for its excitement or eloquence of debate, but had the plan of the wiley Colton been carried out it might have been the red letter day of the session. Notwithstanding the refusal of the convention on Friday to take a recess until Tuesday, over two-thirds of the delegates left for their homes or other points, and when President Pro Tempore Rowe ordered roll call yesterday afternoon there was not a quorum present. But seventeen of the members responded to their names, and the body dissolved by reason of its numerical weakness. This was a great disappointment to Mr. Colton, the son of a baron of Ward county and accomplished state ballist, as well as the delegates who had agreed to support him in any scheme that he might propose for the discomiture and paralysis of the junketing members. The one scheme which he had in mind was to locate all of the public institutions and it is said that he had formed a combination to locate the capital at Burlington, his promising Ward county city. As for the other institutions he had in mind, had there been a quorum, the report of the committee on taxation endorsed and a complete constitution adopted. But it was not to be. The thoughtless president pro tem, ordered a adjournment to the following day, and the brilliant rolls of the "working delegates" higher than the immortal kite of Mr. Gilroy.

Many of the delegates who did not go to their homes took advantage of the opportunity to visit western Dakota, and left on yesterday's west-bound train for Glendive. This party was composed principally of the visiting couples, the delegates whose wives have been in the city deciding to give the ladies an opportunity to see the bad lands and get a glimpse of eastern Montana.

THE FAITHFUL FEW. Those who remained in the city with their gaze fixed steadily on the interests of the people were: Messrs. Carland, Williams, Harris, Colton, Powers, McKenzie, Rowe, Scott, Holmes, Parsons, Rolette, Parsons of Morton, Best, Richardson, Jork, Griggs, York, Gayton, Flemington, Budge and Rolfe.

The committee on legislative apportionment, many of the members of which remained in the city, did considerable work and will soon be ready to report.

SOUTH DAKOTA GETS THE LIBRARY. Sealed bids for the territorial library were made by the respective commissions of North Dakota and South Dakota yesterday afternoon. The bid of North Dakota was \$4,000 and that of the south, North Dakota's bid is said to have been \$750.

Of course there may be some minor changes in the plan of settlement, but the commission has reached an agreement it is not likely that any important changes will be made.

Agreed at Last. The joint commission appointed for the division of territorial property and the adjustment of the debt between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, reached an agreement yesterday, the general plan of which is as follows:

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Each state shall take the public institutions located within its boundaries, with all appurtenances, furniture, etc.

And shall assume the payment of all indebtedness against the territory, bonded or unfunded, on account of such institutions respectively.

All other items of personal property and miscellaneous affects belonging to the territory, except the territorial library, and the territorial records and archives, shall be divided nearly equally, as possible between North and South Dakota.

The state of South Dakota shall pay to the state of North Dakota, forty-two thousand and five hundred dollars, on account of the excess of territorial appropriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions, which, under this agreement, will go to South Dakota, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory of whatever nature, local or equitable, arising out of the leased carshops or unlawful taxation of Northern Pacific railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge them and exempt the state of South Dakota from all liability for or on account of the severance of the territory referred to, nor shall either party be bound to pay or answer to any party of liability hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions heretofore had, which liability would be a liability of the territory of Dakota, but such territory referred to in this agreement shall grow out of matters connected with any public institution of the territory situated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

Each state shall pay any portion of

liability of the territory arising out of erroneous taxation of property situated in the other state.

Each committee shall make a sealed statement of the amount it is willing to pay for the individual half of the public library, and the one offering the largest amount shall take the library at the sum so offered.

If on investigation it appears that the militia property is divided between North and South Dakota companies in proportion nearly equal, then the property is to remain in the state within which it now is; otherwise it is to be divided as nearly equal as possible.

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS. The final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid to the public institutions located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriation since the same became available; and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid to public institutions located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state to be charged with one-half of the general expenses during the same time. That all moneys paid into the treasury during this period from about March 11, to the time of final adjustment, from North Dakota shall be credited to North Dakota, and all such moneys paid in from South Dakota for the same time shall be credited to South Dakota, except that all railroad taxes paid into the territorial treasury since the date above named for years prior to 1889 (that is the part thereof going to the territory) shall be equally divided between North and South Dakota, and the railroad taxes for 1889 shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much of said tax as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as is paid on the roads in North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as is paid by railroads in South Dakota. If there had been any indebtedness at the time of final division, each shall assume its share as determined by the amount paid to each section in excess of the receipt from each section, and if there shall be a surplus at the time of such division, each shall be entitled to the amount it has paid in over and above the amount it stands charged with.

The payment from South Dakota to North Dakota, or as much of it as possible, shall be made by South Dakota assuming North Dakota's share of current liabilities at the time of final adjustment, including North Dakota's share of cost of copying records.

It is further recommended that South Dakota and North Dakota pay one-half each of all liabilities now existing but not audited and allowed, except those incurred on account of public institutions.

Each state shall succeed to all rights of the territory upon contracts for public works within such state, or bonds to secure the completion of such contracts.

Each state shall receive all unexpended balances of the bonds which it is to pay whether such balances have been covered back into the treasury or not.

Another Blank. [From Tuesday's Daily.]

Yesterday was another blank page in the constitutional convention history. Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the delegates returned from their trips east and west, there was not a quorum at roll call, and no business was transacted.

The respective chairmen of the North Dakota and South Dakota commissions for the division of the territorial property were kept busy, arranging for a final settlement on the basis agreed upon Saturday. The commission is rapidly reaching the end of its labors.

The committee reports will nearly all be submitted to-morrow, and the balance of the session will be entertaining and antagonistic. The meat and spice of the session is ahead.

The Bad Lands Excursion. The excursions to the Bad Lands have become a prominent feature of social life here. A large party went to Glendive Saturday afternoon. On the return trip, Sunday, they met other excursionists at Medora, and the whole party returned to Bismarck Monday morning. Among those who enjoyed the outing in that portion of Wonderland were Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Miller, Miss Matteson, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Moer, Miss Cora Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Kellam, Mr. and Mrs. Price, P. McHugh and daughter, Mrs. B. R. Glick, Miss Nellie Brady, O. G. Meacham, Enos Gray, H. M. Clark, James A. Douglas, W. H. Rowe, C. C. Bowsfield, E. S. Knight, John Drake, E. W. Camp, Auditor McManima and Dr. McGillivuddy.

The Yellowstone house at Glendive furnished excellent accommodations for the party Saturday night, and on Sunday morning through the courtesy of F. H. Marsh, superintendent of the Glendive division of the Northern Pacific, and Conductors Blood and Wolliver the excursionists were taken by rail to Fort Butte, ten miles from Glendive, where a breakfast was made at Eagle Cliff. At each place, as well as on the shores of the Yellowstone, a fine variety of geological specimens were found, some of which were quite valuable. The trip involved some difficulties, and had it not been for the assistance of the men of the shoe leather and wearing apparel generally, but the views obtained by the scenery fully repaid the tourists for their trouble. The mountains and gorges all through that region are grand and fascinating. The first section of the east-bound afternoon train conveyed the party to Medora, where they had three hours of daylight for an inspection of the attractions there. The ascent and descent of the mountains east of the river took up most of the time. There is a drop at that point three to five hundred feet, and viewing it from different points of the compass gives one a rare and beautiful sight. The sides of the gullies, places look like the walls of castles or the towers of some of the old castles of Europe. The land is quite level and stretches eastward and northward a distance of one or two miles. All the surrounding scenery is picturesque. The little Missouri rolls close by the side of the mountains, and both north and south a fine perspective is afforded. In considering the success of the trip the excursionists will under special obligations to Superintendent McCabe as well as the other officials named.

A Miraculous Escape. EDITOR TRIBUNE: What may be regarded as truly a narrow escape occurred to Col. Thompson and his little grandson Charlie, Monday forenoon. The colonel had carried a workman to his homestead, about three miles north of town, and had continued his trip to a farm a short distance beyond where there was a field of oats which he wished to examine. On his return, while descending the hill into the deep ravine about half a mile beyond his place, the little boy, who was doing his part of the driving by holding the whip, let it fall from his hands into the road. The team was stopped as soon as practicable and the colonel, placing the lines in the hands of his grandson, alighted to pick up the whip, which was but a few paces behind the carriage. But in the short space of time required before his return a fly or some other inspiration caused the horse to start. The colonel called out to

the lad to pull on the lines, but his strength was not sufficient to hold the horse.

The colonel by a double quick movement succeeded in getting near enough to the head of the horse to seize the lines at the bridle bit, but by a sudden jerk of the horse's head his grasp was evaded and the colonel in his effort fell to the ground, the buggy wheel passing over one of his legs near the ankle, causing no injury but a little temporary pain. The horse accelerating in his speed to a run kept on his course towards town. Meeting a team coming from the opposite direction, with a man and two women in the carriage, the man jumped out and did his best to stop the runaway, but without success. He turned his team about, took in the colonel, and followed with all possible speed, and as may well be imagined with the most fearful forebodings, and but small chance for hope for the safety of the little boy. But there was no halt until the runaway turned in and landed at the barn at the Thompson residence in town, and no mischief done until entering the barn, when the buggy was badly broken up by collision with the door post, and the little boy was thrown out by the concussion. His injuries, which were slight in comparison with the great peril, consisted of bruises on the forehead and cheek. There was a good three-mile run, with several sharp turns and short turns added to the dangerous speed. No wonder that Colonel Thompson felt an anxiety that surpassed anything he had ever before experienced in his long and eventful life.

Slaughter Items. Still do the heavens regard us with favor, and light, show

TAXING THE N. P. BRIDGE.

What a Correspondent Says Regarding Attorney Hollenback's Position.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: That exponent of great "moral ideas," namely the Dakota Settler, in its issue of the 25th instant, indulges in some pious reflections upon the official conduct of the district attorney of this county, and among other things asks this question namely: "Now the question arises—who does John C. Hollenback represent before the board of county commissioners when such questions as the taxation of the Missouri river railroad bridge and of lands in the railroad grant are under consideration?"

The railroad bridge to which reference is made was completed eight years ago; it is operated by the N. P. R. Co., and is and always has been claimed as part and parcel of its right of way through the public domain, and as such, exempt from taxation by virtue of the act of congress of July, 1864. Never, till this year of grace, did it occur to any one to assess the bridge for purposes of taxation, and the person or persons, who this year advised that it be assessed, knew perfectly well when they so advised that the railroad company owned the bridge; that such assessment would be nullity, and that it would be impossible to collect a dollar of taxes upon such assessment. The bridge was assessed to the Detroit Bridge company, and the board of county commissioners, and I believe, the assessor, when such assessment was made, knew perfectly well that there was no such company or corporation existing under the laws of this territory, for they were so advised by Secretary Richardson, and to-day these pious gentlemen who are so concerned about the rights of the people know that a private corporation never existed under the laws of this territory, which owned or had a penny's interest in the bridge. Nevertheless, the district attorney, when his attention was called to the matter, made diligent inquiry with a view to ascertaining whether there was any foundation for the assertion that the bridge was owned by other person or corporation than the Northern Pacific Railroad company, and presented to the board indubitable evidence that the railroad company owned the bridge and that no other corporation or person had any property or interest in it. But before the assessment was stricken from the rolls, two of the members of the board of equalization had privately agreed, as I am informed and believe, with the assessor, to assess the road, that the assessment should and would be abated by their order.

Why was the assessment made at all? Simply for the purpose of enabling certain hypocrites to strut before the people in the liver of reformers, of glibness in the peoples' rights and interests, they well knowing that the railroad bridge was owned by the Northern Pacific company; that it was part of its right of way, and therefore not taxable.

Why did the settler, after it learned that the railroad company, and it alone, owned the bridge, give utterance to the slanders against the district attorney that are contained in the article to which I have called attention? For the mere purpose of gratifying his imbecile malice. It was part of the original conspiracy to raise a false issue, rerer the question to the district attorney, get him to advise the abatement of the assessment, and then cry out to the dear people, behold how the district attorney, in the interest of the gigantic corporation, is arraying himself against your rights and interests. The plan failed, but with its customary disregard of the fitness of things, the settler published its little effusion just the same.

Regarding the subject of the taxation of railroad lands within the limits of the land grant, I have this to say: When the settler insinuates that the district attorney has in any manner appeared before the county board in the interest of the Northern Pacific railroad company against the rights of the people, it gives utterance to a willful and deliberate falsehood. The board of county commissioners of this county has never called upon the district attorney to give an opinion as to the taxability of railroad lands in this county, and no controversy between the county and company, in which this question is involved, exists. It is true that some question did arise in the year 1888, and the question presented being the right of the county to assess the lands of the company for purposes of taxation in the years 1886-87 and 88. But that controversy has been settled and adjusted by an arrangement or agreement entered into between the company and the counties through which its line extends. The arrangement alluded to was made without consultation with the district attorney. It was substantially to the effect that the railroad company should pay a gross sum under the provisions of the act of 1869 in lieu of all the taxes assessed upon its lands in the years above mentioned. In compliance with the terms of that agreement the railroad company on the 4th day of April, 1889, paid to the territorial treasurer the sum of \$1,617,86, and from this sum paid by the railroad company the county of Burleigh has received and accepted already the sum of \$5,432.51, and is entitled to receive, and will doubtless receive, out of said gross sum, nearly \$4,000 more. Right here, I should be stated that prior to the payment of the large sum above mentioned, the railroad company had paid into the territorial treasury the tax upon its gross earnings for the first half of the year 1888, and becomes due the next August. I believe it can be demonstrated that under the arrangement above mentioned this county has received, and is entitled to receive, from the railroad company for taxes for the years 1886, 1887 and 1888, more money than the total amount of taxes legally assessed against all the lands of the railroad company in this county for the years 1886, '87 and '88.

The foregoing is a plain statement of the truth, a fact, however, with which the editors of the Settler have very little, if any, concern.

JOHN HOLLENBACK.

Statements on the Diamond.

When nine republicans and nine democrats of the constitutional convention met on the diamond last evening to cross bases for supremacy, a solemn silence fell upon the assembled hosts in the grand stand. That a great event was about to transpire no one doubted. Flaming posters announcing the game had been distributed throughout the city and an immense crowd gathered to witness the mighty struggle. To add to the interest in the game it was announced that President Fancher of the convention would umpire. Having witnessed him umpire the game at the capitol for twenty-three days, during which time he has escaped injury—not even so much as being mobbed, it was agreed by the gallery cherubs that he would be a "dandy" whatever that may be.

The republican nine consisted of Messrs. Moer, Rolfe, Camp, Peterson, Rowe, Brown, Colton, Bean, and Parsons of Morton.

The democratic sportsmen were Messrs.

Gluck, Blewett, Noble, McBride, Best, Marrian, O'Brien, Ball and Powers.

Messrs. Moer and Parsons were the battery for the republicans and Messrs. Noble and Gluck for the democrats. As the opposing forces of tariff reform and protection appeared in their magnificent variegated uniforms there was a shout of admiration from the thousand throats, and when President Fancher, the horny-handed alliance umpire, threw off his jeans coat and stripped to his homespun shirt and plowman's overalls, it was agreed that he never looked better in his life. From the time the umpire called game, until the democrats gave up all hope of winning their opponents to tariff reform it was an exciting contest. The work of the batteries was excellent, with the exception of Moer, who manifested a most ungenerous desire to prevent the democrats from striking the ball. Mr. Bell, who pitched the first inning for the democrats, was pronounced a gentleman worthy of the highest esteem by even the republicans who took advantage of his generosity to the extent of nine runs before consenting to go out. From this time until the finish Mr. Noble pitched for the democrats and the game lost its unanimity and singleness of purpose. In fact it was whispered that he intended to take the combination and give the game to the democrats, which he might have done had it not been for the timely work of O'Brien, Bell, McBride and Marrian in the field. The artistic manner in which these gentlemen escaped the balls that were batted into their field was frequently greeted with hearty applause, and not until the agile Marrian tripped and fell upon a ball which, with astounding impetuosity rolled into his hand without an introduction, was the unprecedented record broken. Mr. Blewett, who occupied first base for the democrats, caught what balls were thrown to him, but the other delegates becoming disgusted with his reckless willingness to allow the profane use of his democratic hands by an ordinary base ball, kept the balls away from him as much as possible.

On the republican side Messrs. Rolfe, Moer and Parsons showed a disposition to catch the ball, but the dignified manner in which Messrs. Camp, Peterson, Colton, Brown, Bean and Rowe kept aloof from the sphere, was sublime.

There were many features of the game worthy of special mention, but the slide for home, made by Mr. Colton, the coal baron of Ward county, was the one brilliant and unapproachable event. Mr. Colton was standing on third when the republican coacher shouted "Come Home." For the moment Colton forgot his report on revenue and taxation and obeyed the coacher. He went home. He made a plunge, fell a few feet from third base and, balanced on the graceful curve of his abdominal toboggan, with his Roman probris making the preliminary survey, he "slid" home amid the deafening shouts of the delighted multitude. Mr. Colton may gain many laurels in the field of politics; he may win undying fame in the constitutional convention, but as long as life shall last, his "slide home" shall remain his crowning achievement. In the language of the Coltonian vocabulary, it was "dum" fine.

It was a game never to be forgotten, the score standing 17 to 9 in favor of the republicans at the close of the fourth inning. Inasmuch as four innings is not a game, and as the republicans desired to stop in time to get to bed at a reasonable hour, Umpire Fancher decided the game in favor of the democrats by a score of 9 to 0.

A Revolting Case.

The case of the Halls, who reside in Francis township, which has been before Judge Hare during the past few days, is one of the most shocking and revolting in its details in the history of Burleigh county trials. The complaint was made by J. W. Hoffman, who charges Hugh Hall with incest upon his daughter, Mary Hall, and makes the same charge against the brothers, George and Tom. The girl is 16 years of age and has a child 11 months of age, the paternity of which she swears upon her father and brother. The defense made by the father and brothers is that the girl is not a daughter or sister, but that she is an adopted child, who was brought to the house when a waif. The prosecution produced three witnesses who swore that Hugh Hall had introduced the girl as his daughter by his second wife. The girl, who at one time charged her father with the crime, swore upon the stand that he was not her father, but that her brother George was the father of her child. George was held to await the action of the grand jury, and in default of \$1,000 bail he was lodged in jail. It is said that the Halls have sworn vengeance on all who were instrumental in bringing about the arrest.

Major Warner Arrives.

Major Warner, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Sioux commission, arrived in Bismarck Wednesday, en route to Standing Rock, where the commissioner will treat for the opening of the reservation during the next few weeks. The major was given a hearty greeting by the Grand Army comrades of Bismarck, and was the center of interesting and interested groups during the day. He said with regard to the national encampment, it will be held, and all comrades will be urged to attend, notwithstanding the refusal of the railroad to grant special rates. He said he will hold our encampment and settle with the railroads afterwards. The people of Milwaukee have been too generous to be ignored or embarrassed. With regard to the attitude of the Indians at Standing Rock he could not speak, but hoped for success. He arrived at Standing Rock last evening, and the other commissioners will come from below by boat.

A Brilliant Reception.

The farewell reception given to ex-Governor and Mrs. Ordway at the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Whitford Thursday evening was one of the most brilliant and enjoyable social events in the history of Bismarck. It would be folly to attempt to publish a list of those who were present. Everybody was there. The politician and the business man; the aged and the young; the married and the unmarried; the ministers, orators, lawyers, journalists, farmers and toilers, natty newcomers and sturdy pioneers—all gathered to bid a reluctant adieu to Governor and Mrs. Ordway, whom Bismarckers and North Dakotans have long so long. The handsome residence of Colonel and Mrs. Whitford was brilliantly illuminated within and without and the magnificent display of Chinese lanterns and other interior decoration gave to the scene an oriental splendor. An orchestra discoursed sweet music while the throng of happy guests enjoyed a season of sociability, friendly greetings and genuine Dakota hospitality. The hostess, Mrs. Whitford, the popular daughter of ex-Governor and Mrs. Ordway, made the guests feel that they were indeed welcome, and the delicious refreshments gave evidence of the careful manner in which their substantial wants were cared for.

It was an evening of rare enjoyment, and the hundreds who attended departed with a hearty God-speed for ex-Governor Ordway and his estimable lady, who take with them to the Red River valley the best wishes of Bismarck and the Missouri slope.

HON. JOHN MILLER.

He Wishes to be Understood as Out of the Gubernatorial Race.

Bismarck special in Fargo Republican: Hon. John Miller, of Richland county, who has been in Bismarck for a couple of days, stated peremptorily last evening that he wished to be considered out of the gubernatorial race. Mr. Miller declines to be a candidate for nomination owing to a pressure of business interests. He came from his home at Dwight on Monday to consult the political leaders here. It was his determination at the outset to withdraw, provided his friends would consent to it. In speaking of three or four men who are aspirants for the governorship, Mr. Miller asked:

"Will the republican party unite and make certain of the success of the canvass if any one of these gentlemen is nominated?"

Upon being assured that any one of the aspirants named could be elected by 10,000 majority, he said:

"I want is the success of the republican party, not my own political advancement. While it seemed as if it might become necessary as a compromise I would not withdraw my name, but being satisfied that the man who receives the republican nomination can be elected, I will decline to be in the field."

Mr. Miller's personal merit and his devotion and unselfishness to the republican party have won the esteem and confidence of his acquaintances everywhere. He will stand higher than ever in the party councils, and in the future will hold even a more commanding position in political movements than that which he now occupies.

For Burleigh County Schools.

A meeting of teachers and educators was held in the city Saturday, for the purpose of deciding upon a uniform system of text books for the Burleigh county schools. The committee consisted of Superintendent Winchester, Miss Kate Thomas, Miss Belle Ward, and Messrs. A. K. Avery, F. E. Rawlings and F. J. Campbell. Prof. Goetzkoontz sat with the committee by invitation. There was a general opposition to Appleton's readers and geographies, and a decided friendship for Barnes' histories, Steele's physiologies and Fish's arithmetics. The Franklin readers were favored on geography and grammar were left as subjects for discussion at the next meeting.

The object of these meetings is to agree upon a uniform system of text books for the county.

They strolled along the broad parade, John Jones and pretty Miss Maria. "You're teeth are awful, John," she said; "Why don't you buy the beautifier?" "See mine! How white! Yes, 'tis my want To polish them with SOZODONT."

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice the Burleigh County Republican Central Committee met at the city of Bismarck, July 20, 1889. The committee decided to take the vote cast in the county for the republican delegate to congress in November, 1888, as a basis upon which to apportion the county for a county convention to elect seven delegates to attend the North Dakota Republican Convention to be held in the city of Fargo on the 21st day of August, 1889—allowing one delegate to every sixteen votes or major fraction thereof. On motion it was decided to hold said county convention at the court house in the city of Bismarck, on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the primaries to elect delegates to said county convention at their respective places, as hereinafter named, on the 17th day of August, 1889, in the county precincts between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock p. m., and in the city precincts between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m.

The committee apportioned the county on said vote as follows:

Precinct No. 1 shall consist of First ward, city of Bismarck, and shall vote at N. A. Walberg's paint shop, and shall be entitled to seven delegates.

Precinct No. 2 shall consist of Second ward, city of Bismarck, and shall vote at the city hall, and shall be entitled to seven delegates.

Precinct No. 3 shall consist of Third ward, city of Bismarck, and shall vote at the shop of Faunce & Brown, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 4 shall consist of all of township 128, range 80, outside of the city of Bismarck, shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 5 shall consist of all of that portion of Fort Rice reservation east of the Missouri river in Burleigh county, and shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 6 shall consist of all of township 127, range 77 and 78, shall vote at school house on section 27, township 127, range 78, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 7 shall consist of all of township 127, range 75 and 76, shall vote at school house on section 27, township 127, range 75, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 8 shall consist of all of township 127, range 73 and 74, shall vote at school house on section 27, township 127, range 73, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 9 shall consist of all of township 127, range 71 and 72, shall vote at school house on section 27, township 127, range 71, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 10 shall consist of all of township 127, range 69 and 70, shall vote at school house on section 27, township 127, range 69, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 11 shall consist of all of township 127, range 67 and 68, shall vote at school house on section 27, township 127, range 67, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 12 shall consist of all of township 127, range 65 and 66, shall vote at school house on section 27, township 127, range 65, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

JUGGLERS IN THE EAST.

TRICKS THAT BEHOLDERS WILL NOT TRY TO EXPLAIN.

Bewildering Feats Witnessed by a U. S. Naval Officer—Making a Mango Bush Grow in a Few Minutes on the Vessel's Deck—The Basket Trick Outdone.

So marvelous are the things which I have seen that I am almost ready to credit anything which I hear of the skill of eastern jugglers. In our trip we first encountered them at Port Said. The ship was lying at anchor there and a tall, intelligent looking Hindoo, dressed in a loose white gown and turban, came on deck. He did so many things, each more wonderful than the last, that I can only remember a few. For instance, he took four eggs, ordinary hen's eggs, which we all examined. He put one in each of his ears, and one in each eye, then stood perfectly straight, holding his head perpendicularly. The eggs remained in place as if fastened there. He then took off his turban, a piece of very fine white cloth, eight inches in width and about fifteen feet long. He cut this in two, then lighted the ends and allowed them to burn until they were considerably charred. All this time we were standing very close to him, so that his slightest movement could not escape us. His sleeves were rolled up and there was no way of concealing anything in his gown. Well, he tied the two pieces of his turban together and rolled them up into a knot, twisting it again and again. All at once he gave it a jerk and the long white cloth shot across the deck, white and clean, without a break or a burned spot in it. All this on the open deck with the crowd near enough to touch him.

THE JAPANESE JUGGLER.

Everywhere we went we saw jugglers, and their tricks, in which skill was the main element, were very numerous and very astonishing. But here is one by a Japanese juggler which shows more than mere skill: At Yokohama a juggler came on deck and built a little box by piling sticks one on top of the other in squares. He held it up so that we could all see through it. Then he put a bottom to it, and immediately thrust his fingers down into it and began to pull out a long piece of what looked like snail. He had no possible way of concealing it. More than six or seven fathoms of it out—more than he could have wrapped into a small bundle. Afterward he performed what is called the water trick.

He set a small table on the deck, first placing under it a piece of paper so that all the legs rested on the paper. He then piled little boxes and tables one on top of the other, forming a sort of column of which the first table was the base. Each table and box was separated from every other by a piece of paper. Then he stood off from the column and lifted his wand. From one corner of the topmost box spouted a stream of water. When he raised his wand the stream spouted up higher. When he lowered it the stream was less. Then he made water stream from the end of the wand and walked about the deck with the water flowing from it. His sleeves were rolled up; his hands and arms were bare. At Yokohama, at a theatre, I saw the same thing on a larger scale. The juggler then made streams of water flow from the forehead of his attendants, from the midst of a blazing ball of pitch at the end of his wand, and finally from the flames to two lamps which lighted the stage.

HINDOO PRESTIDIGITATION.

At Singapore, on the deck of the steamer, a Hindoo juggler did the mango trick. He came on board clad in the usual turban and loose white robe, and wearing his legs and feet bare. His tools were a mango nut, about the size of the ordinary sea bean, a pot of earth, a short stick about as thick as the little finger, and a cloth about four feet square. He knelt upon the deck while doing the trick, and we all bent over him. He poured out the earth and heaped it into a little mound. He next held up the mango nut, then buried it in the little mound of earth. He poured water on it, waved his cloth over it several times, then pulled the cloth away and a sprout about two inches long stood up fresh and green from the mound. He lifted it out and we all examined it and saw that it was fastened to the nut. He buried the nut again, poured on more water, pressed down the earth with his stick, made a pass with the cloth, and removing it, disclosed a sprout about six inches in length. He repeated this process two or three times, and then had a stalk about a foot high. He now pressed the cloth over this, stirred the earth at its base, and again removed the cloth. There stood a mango bush two feet and a half high, with small branches and full grown leaves, looking as if they had just unfolded. He pulled it up and showed us the roots, grown just as the tree had grown. I saw this trick again on shore, and watched even closer, but could not see how it was done.

One day at Singapore I saw a Hindoo boy stretch upon the ground in front of the hotel. The man who was with him spread a white sheet over him so that the outlines of his body were plainly to be seen. He then drew a knife, and lifting it high in the air, drove it straight through the sheet, apparently into the body of the boy. Blood spouted out to the body whirled. The man pushed in the knife hard, then drew it out slowly, covered with blood, which he proceeded to wipe off on a rag. He then lifted up the sheet, and the boy arose with not a stain of blood on his white garments and not a rent in them anywhere.

I did not go far into the interior of India, but even those of the Brooklyn's officers who did saw some more wonderful things than these, which I will not repeat except those, which I believe have 17 None, absolutely none.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Cub's Ride.

When the government light horse tender, Maudslayi, returned from her Alaskan voyage, she brought back one more passenger than she started with. This was a little black bear cub, Sallie, which literally hugged her way to the hearts of all on board. Being constantly with the men, and at the same time allowed to roam at will all over the vessel, she very quickly became tame and gentle as a kitten, and quite as playful. The one place where she was not allowed was the engine room, not because the chief engineer did not like her, but because she was afraid she might get hurt. One day, Sallie was missed at dinner-time, and one of the men volunteered to find her.

After a long search, she was discovered perched on the walking beam of the engine, which was in motion. There she clung, and at every movement of the great beam, she was raised to within six inches of the ceiling, and her fat little body compressed to a corresponding thickness. But she never made a whimper, for she was too much frightened to jump off, and knew she would be whipped if she made a noise. So there she clung, now getting a good breath, and the next moment losing it in a rather violent manner. The moment she was safe in the man's arms, she hugged him tightly, and began to squeal and make a tremendous fuss, behaving in this respect like others of her sex.—San Francisco Argonaut.

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

RUSSELL & MILLER MILLING CO PROPRIETORS BISMARCK ROLLER MILLS, BISMARCK :: VALLEY CITY. MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS OF FLOUR "CLIMAX" and "GOLD BELT" If you want good bread, ask your grocer or flour dealer for "CLIMAX" FLOUR.

Gull River Lumber Co. LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL—Wholesale and Retail. BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Bismarck, Dak. Will make your proof and loan you money at reasonable rates. Give him a call.

PHOTOGRAPHER. Custer Battle Field views ever taken. Catalogues mailed free on application. CHEAP. One or more city lots buys a horse, buggy and harness.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. 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; 200 PRIZES OF 300 are 60,000; 300 PRIZES OF 200 are 60,000.

LADY AGENT WANTED FOR THE SALE OF THE NME. WILLIAMSON CORSET. BEST WOVEN WIRE FENCING. WIRE ROPE SAVAGE.

HEAP TALK.

The Convention Puts in Another Day of Debate and Progresses Slowly.

The School Lands Occupy Most of the Day, and Everybody Chips In.

The Question of Taxation in Municipal Corporations Also Comes In For Debate.

Twenty-Sixth Day.

The convention assembled at 2 o'clock, all members present, with the exception of Mr. Whipple.

After the preliminary business of the day, the convention went into committee of the whole, Parsons of Morton in the chair.

The article relating to the sale of school lands was taken under consideration.

Judge Carland moved to strike out the words "at not less than \$10 per acre," as specifying the price at which a portion of the lands be sold.

Mr. Colton moved to amend section 7 so that instead of providing that school lands shall be sold in tracts not less than 160 acres, it will provide that the land shall be offered in tracts of 160 acres, thus preventing it from being offered in larger tracts.

Mr. Mathews moved to amend section 7 so that instead of providing that school lands shall be sold in tracts not less than 160 acres, it will provide that the land shall be offered in tracts of 160 acres, thus preventing it from being offered in larger tracts.

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stands as he believed the terms should favor actual settlers, as against the speculators—the latter the time for payment the better for the settler and the better for the state.

A vote being taken, amendment offered by Mr. O'Brien was defeated.

Mr. Mathews moved to amend so that the purchaser may pay for the land at any time after ten years.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, opposed the amendment. It was simply to help the speculators to get the land.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Colton would like to inquire whether or not the purchaser would have to pay taxes on the land, or whether under the provisions of the constitution which exempts state lands from taxation it would remain exempt until the expiration of the twenty years.

Mr. Mathews agreed with Mr. Colton that some provision for taxation of the lands should be made.

Mr. Lauder moved to amend by providing that all land sold under contract, shall be taxable from the date of the contract. The suggestion of Colton was a good one. The constitution provides that property of the state shall be exempt, and when we say that the title of these lands shall remain with the state for 20 years, we leave room for doubt.

Mr. Moer wanted to know how the tax will be collected, and how the provisions will be enforced.

Mr. Lauder believed the purchaser would protect his title by paying his taxes, and if he did not the lands would revert back to the state.

Mr. Robertson opposed the amendment on the ground that it prevailed the section would contain two subjects.

The motion made by Mr. Lauder was a subject to be considered by the committee on revenue and taxation.

Mr. Carland did not understand that the same issue would be raised by the amendment, but he had nothing to do with the taxability of the land.

The gentleman was probably thinking of the case of the Northern Pacific lands, which was an altogether different case.

Mr. Lauder: If the constitution provides that the property of the state shall not be taxable, and further says that the title to these lands shall remain in the state, then where will the legislature get the power to tax them?

Mr. Lauder's amendment was put to a vote and prevailed, Chairman Parsons deciding the vote, which was a tie.

Mr. Blewett moved to amend so that the lands shall be sold at the appraised value, but at not less than \$10 per acre.

This was opposed by Messrs. Robertson, Bartlett and others as destroying the section.

Mr. Lauder: I expected that these gentlemen who are opposed to legislation in the convention would wake up. I desire to place myself on record as in favor of some legislation in the constitution.

If we are agreed that there is good, common sense in section six, let us favor it by subserving and conserving the interests of the people, let us adopt it. I think it is and the substitute should be defeated.

The substitute was defeated.

Mr. Bean wanted section 7 amended so that land shall not be leased in tracts of more than 160 acres.

Mr. Richardson: The reason the committee did not make such provision was because in the grazing portion of the state one section will not lease for very much.

Mr. Lauder: I have no objection to the amendment that the land shall be leased or rented in such quantities as has been or may be provided by congress.

The question on the original amendment being before the house, Mr. O'Brien objected to the amendment that congress had regulated the matter and needed no assistance from the convention.

Mr. Gray wanted the article amended so that persons having occupied school lands and made improvements thereon should be given the opportunity to purchase the same within three days from the time of sale by paying the highest price bid.

Mr. Robertson did not believe the trespassers on school lands should be given the advantage over other citizens.

Mr. Mathews opposed the amendment. In his county parties were already breaking up land on the school sections in the hope that when the land comes into the market they will have the advantage of other people.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Miller offered an amendment providing that cities may bond themselves in excess of the limit of four per cent. of the value of the taxable property.

Mr. Stevens raised the point of order that the section was new matter and not amendable at this time.

Mr. Bennett explained that the reason the committee on municipal corporations returned the section was to have it brought before the committee of the whole.

Mr. Colton: The committee on municipal corporations had considered the proposition submitted by Mr. Miller, and refused to adopt it in connection with the article on municipal corporations.

Mr. Noble moved that the article be amended so the amount for which municipal corporations may be bonded shall be five per cent. of the assessed valuation.

The committee then took up for consideration, the report of the committee on elective franchise.

Mr. Blewett moved that instead of requiring a voter to live in the precinct ninety days, the section be amended so as to read thirty days.

Mr. Colton opposed the amendment. He has been enough of the shifting about in election law to know that citizens and voters could not object to the section as it stood.

Mr. Miller: If a man has lived in the territory one year and is entitled to a vote, he should not be disfranchised because it may be necessary for him to move in the spring.

Mr. Colton said that if we had small counties like they have in some states, it might be all right to permit men to vote after they have lived in the precinct 30 days.

bring about a time when a man must be a full citizen before he can vote.

Mr. Johnson agreed with Mr. Bell. He did not see why Dakota should be treated on a new and untried path.

A similar proposition was defeated in the Montana convention. It would be infinitely unjust to say that the foreign citizens whom we invite to our country, who come to aid us in supporting the government and building up the state, and who by their toil make these prairies blossom as the rose, should not have a voice in their government.

Mr. Colton hoped that no man living in a thickly settled county would vote the amendment to keep out settlers from the state.

Mr. Stevens hoped the amendment would not prevail. If it passed Ransom county would be robbed of hundreds of industrious foreign-born citizens.

Mr. Rolfe said he knew the amendment would not be popular in the convention, and yet it is in line with the policy of the government.

He believed it right that the foreign born citizen should be granted a day as possible, when no man who is not a full citizen shall have the right to say how this country shall be governed.

He was not particular as to the number of years to be granted, and would change his motion, making the section inoperative in twenty years.

Mr. Moer thought that twenty years should be adopted. He was surprised that more members did not support the motion on the floor of the convention.

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ground for the belief that they suffered dis- appointment. But they are not discouraged.

They are persistent and industrious workers, and it is believed that a violation to the capital at the solemn hour of midnight, when the churchyards yawn and weary statesmen snore, will find them excavating for the wheels.

A more welcome prospect of gentlemen could not visit Bismarck, and it is hoped that their stay will be pleasant and their exercise invigorating.

Twenty-Eighth Day. [From Thursday's Daily.] Convention met at 2 o'clock.

The preliminary work of the day having been disposed of, on motion of Mr. Seiby the convention went into committee of the whole.

The president called Mr. Moer to the chair.

Mr. Moer begged to be excused as he expected to be absent.

Mr. Paulson was called and he too begged to be excused.

Mr. Blewett moved that President Fancher act as chairman of the committee. Carried.

The report of the committee on franchise was considered.

The clerk read the minority report, which provided that the suffrage question be submitted to a vote of the people.

Mr. Parsons moved that the minority report was signed by a majority it be embodied in the majority report.

There had been some haste in the action of the committee and the alleged minority report was favored by the majority.

Mr. Pollock thought the gentleman was laboring under a misapprehension. There was no haste in the committee room.

The majority of the committee agreed to give the legislature power to extend right of suffrage to women, but some work outside the committee induced some member to change his decision.

He hoped the motion would not prevail. The question of female suffrage is one of interest to all parts of the country, and there can be no reason for refusing to give the legislature power to grant it.

Mr. Moer did not understand that the adoption of Mr. Parsons' motion settled the question. He simply desired to have the report signed by the majority, incorporated in the majority report.

Mr. Parsons: Mr. Moer has the correct interpretation. I resent the insinuation that any crooked work has been done here. The report was written on my desk.

I believe that every member has the right to vote as he pleases. The minority report was completed and signed on my desk, and if there was any undue influence used I would like to know it.

Mr. Pollock: Putting the question on the floor, will the gentleman say that he did not intend to cast reflection on anyone. But he had been credibly informed that one gentleman was induced under misapprehension to sign the report.

Mr. Spalding: The report seems to be a mis- understood matter. Moved that when the committee rise it recommend that the report be recommitted to the committee on elective franchise.

Mr. Wellwood could not see how this report was made. The committee had given the subject thorough discussion, and the matter should be settled in committee of the whole.

Mr. Camp agreed with Mr. Wellwood. The committee on elective franchise was advised to reconsider. Moved that the committee have little effect on the convention.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, could not see any objection to adopting the motion. If the majority report is adopted, it is the majority report.

Mr. Carland moved that section 2, giving the legislature power to extend suffrage to women be adopted.

Mr. Moer moved an amendment which would be in order. The committee had given the subject thorough discussion, and the matter should be settled in committee of the whole.

Mr. Carland made the motion because it could not be ascertained which was the majority report and he wanted to bring the matter before the convention.

Mr. Rolfe hoped the substitute offered by Mr. Carland would not be adopted. He believed that a majority of the committee had a right to have their views considered.

He had heard no man disavow his signature, and until some one did he would believe that the gentlemen signed in good faith.

Mr. Scott opposed Mr. Carland's motion. It was an anomaly to see a minority report signed by a majority. If the majority signed this report it should be considered as the majority report.

Mr. Turner, as a member of the committee, desired to say that at the last meeting of the committee there was a clear majority of the committee in favor of giving the power to the legislature to extend suffrage.

He could not account for the apparent change of the minority report signed by a majority of the committee. He held that section 2 was the work of the committee, and no matter what induced a change, it should be the majority report.

Mr. Lauder: It seemed that they were wasting much valuable time on a question that was of very little importance. It could have no effect on the convention.

But inasmuch as a majority had signed the minority report, he favored its consideration.

Mr. Carland: It made no difference to him which was the majority and which the minority. He made the motion to bring the question before the convention.

Mr. Moer: Perhaps I can explain. At the meeting of the committee there was supposed to be a majority. Names of members not present were signed—thus the change.

Mr. Turner favored the motion of Mr. Carland. Since 1862 the legislature of the territory of Dakota has had the power to extend suffrage, and it had been conservative. He could not see why the legislature should not extend the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. Carland: It is not necessary in the advocacy of this question for any delegate to champion the right of woman suffrage. It is sufficient for him to know that he is doing justice to every citizen of North Dakota, whether male or female.

By reference to section one it will be seen that civilized Indians and negroes and every description of civilized man, humanity has been given the right to vote. It is understood that delegates were assembled to form a constitution for the citizens of Dakota.

The citizens of Dakota include the females as well as the males. If you are here to frame a constitution for our half you should say so and not say you are acting for the people. Another point: It has been guaranteed in the constitution of the United States, and it is a rule in all bills of right that the citizens have the right of petition. Now what will you do if you adopt this minority report? You deny the right of one-half of the citizens to petition. You deny the right that has been guaranteed since the establishment of the government. My motion simply gives the legislature the right to extend suffrage, but lives on human power the right to compel the legislature to do so. It is a reasonable demand. Some say the legislature shall not extend the right of suffrage to women. If I should vote for this and the people would see that on the day previous I had voted to grant

the right of suffrage to civilized Indians, I would go out of the convention with my head cast down, as a man not willing to do justice to my fellow man. Government as was other report is concerned it says that the vote shall hereafter be submitted to the people. Who are the people? Why, you submit it to yourself and you call yourself the people. You ask to be judge of your own case. I believe you have got to let the legislature in a great many things, and you ought to trust it in this. If you cannot, then our form of government is a sham and ought to be abolished. [Applause.]

MR. PARSONS In reply to Judge Carland said he did not think that the question of woman suffrage was before the convention.

There have been many radical assertions. One thing seems very questionable. We have existed for one hundred years as a republic, and yet the judge asks who are the people? I would like to ask him who were the people when the declaration of independence was promulgated? Who were the people when our government was established? Who were the people during the days of the rebellion? They were the liberty-loving men of this country. I desire to say that (excuse me for making it personal) I am so fortunate as to be a very young man, and to have my married relations pleasant; and my wife is present in this room—and I must earnestly assert that I have too much deference for the gentler sex to force upon the women of this country the political burdens which the right of suffrage would impose.

Now, to the subject before the house. I am an American citizen, and I believe that the question should be settled by the people and not by the legislature. We have the power to run this government, the power in the name of God, let us pull out and let the other side of the house have control. The people should say by their votes what they want. Legislatures are influenced by surroundings, and are free to say what they have been here as a delegate, if my course were not governed by higher notions than a mere personal, momentary pleasure, I would have been in favor of woman suffrage. If we direct the legislature to provide a vote on the issue, it means simply that the question will be submitted without a fight or squabble. One of the arguments in favor of submission to the people is that they will settle the liquor question and all other moving questions. Then, why not this? Leave it to the legislature and you will find that body passing evil laws and doing injustices to the people. If the question is submitted to the people then the votes will decide. It seems most preposterous that the question should be left to a majority vote of 75 or 100 men when hundreds of thousands are so deeply interested. We are not judges of our own case, as Judge Carland charged, but judges on the case of others in which we are fully competent to act. I argue as an American can who hopes to see the institutions of our republic perpetuated. [Applause.]

Mr. Lauder could not agree with Judge Carland, that the legislature is the proper power to decide the question of woman suffrage. It is a question before the people—the same as prohibition. If it is settled by a vote, then it will be indeed settled, but if by the legislature, it will never be settled, for any legislature may undo the work of its predecessor, and the suffrage question will remain the same as prohibition in the past, unsettled. Judge Carland says that by submitting it to a vote we submit it to the male voters. Very true, but it is referred to the legislature to whom is it referred? To the male voters—unless you provide that women may vote for members of the legislature. He asks, has it come to this that we deny the right of petition? It has not come to this. The committee does not make that case. It must go to the people. The legislature is much more liable to submit the question if directed by the convention than to legislate on its own responsibility, and on the question he was in favor of both men and women voting when it comes to a vote.

Mr. Moer: The question seems pretty badly mixed. While not in favor of giving the legislature power to force suffrage on the people, he was in favor of giving a provision for a vote at a time when not wanted by the people. No petitions have been presented. True, a few persons have been here, but the people have not demanded it. It would be a change in the system of government. We do not want to give the legislature power to restrict as well as to extend suffrage without a vote of the people? When the people ask that suffrage be extended then will be time for the legislature to act. Why do you not give it to the people unless they fear that the people will not ratify the action of the legislature? He opposed both propositions as they were now stood.

Mr. Scott wanted to understand it definitely before he voted. If Mr. Carland's motion prevails can it be amended in committee of the whole?

Mr. Carland understood that if his motion is adopted it may be amended in the convention, but not in the committee of the whole. He was in favor of the motion being taken Mr. Carland's motion prevailed, giving the legislature power to extend.

Mr. Johnson moved that it be so amended as to give women the right to vote in municipal elections. Lost. Carland moved that the words "and may hold any office in the state unless otherwise provided," be stricken out. The constitution can speak for itself.

THE "AUSTRALIAN BILL." which was submitted with the report was next considered.

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