THE NEWS.

Territorial.

SULLIVAN cleared about \$25,000 in the

HAIL raised havoc with growing crops throughout Iowa. SULLIVAN has been turned over to the

deputy sheriff of Mississippi. AT the village of Glenville, Minn., a

child was born without ears. Pat Killen got onto a big "toot" at Port-

land, and is sobering up in the jail. Ashley will probably have another weekly paper, making three for the town.

O. V. DAVIS of Mandan has purchased from a Montana man a couple of silver tip

PRESIDENT WADE says the North Dakota fair next month will be something

Efforts are being made to bring Jake Kilrain and Peter Jackson together at San Francisco.

MANAGER COOPER, of the Grand Forks base ball nine has ordered new uniforms for the players.

Near Mason City, Ia., an 11-years-old boy has confessed to the killing of his father and step-mother.

JAMES HOWITSON, a well to do Grand Forks county farmer, was run over and killed by the cars.

THE Fargo Republican trots out the name af Hon. Waldo M. Potter of La-Moure for congress. John Long was arrested at Mitchell on

the charge of attempting to murder his wife. He was drunk.

Two well known eitizens of Devils Lake have been heavily fined for shooting prairie chickens out of season. On Wednesday Sir John Thomson, min-

ister of justice at Ottawa, Ont., signed a warrant for the extradition of Burke.

A WILD story gained currency at Grand Forks to the effect that a party of fifty men had left for Winnipeg to rescue Burke.

THE water in the Schuylkill river attained the greatest height for thirty years. The destruction to property is estimated at \$10,000 to \$20,000.

GEN. ALLEN fairly surprised his friends in the Cass county primaries. Nealy all the country as well as the city precincts

were solid for him. JOHN VALLEY, Roger Jerome and Lewis Jerome Jr. have been brought before U. S.

with timber trespass. GRAND FORKS county commissioners decided to refund the bonds now due. There is cash on hand to pay, but the

money is wanted for a poor farm. M. E. BILLINGS, who escaped from Garv on the 26th inst., and who is wanted to answer the charge of perjury, has turned up at Geneva. Neb. He will be returned for trial.

A CASSELTON dispatch says that harvest has commenced ten days earlier this year throughout northern Minnesota and Dakota, and there is a dearth of harvest

Grand Forks syndicate has succeeded in inducing Col. C. H. French, of New York to lease the new hotel in that city. It will be furnished handsomely and be opened in time for the fair.

THE editor of the Caledonia Times has flopped towards republicanism. Budd Reeve, the famous politician of the same place, greatly to the surprise of all, has joined the prohibitionists.

A SOUTH DAKOTA paper comes to the front with the remark that inasmuch as Sloux City, Ia., has so much to say in regard to Dakota affairs, that Sioux city be made the temporary capital of South Da-

THE teachers of South Dakota and others interested are holding an educational convention in Mitchell. C. W. Young, secre tary of the territorial board of education, and Prof. H. E. Kratz, of Vermillion uni-

versity are in charge. A MURDEBOUS assault with a crow bar for the purpose of robbery was made at Deadwood upon Newton Beal. He was heavily struck, and narrowly escaped being killed. He recognized James Merrill, a companion, as his assaliant. Beal had on his person about \$700. Merrill is now in

WEDNESDAY morning at Mobile, Ala., Henry C. Boice, a carpenter, was shot and instantly killed by Walter W. Williams, cierk in a retail store. Williams suspected Boice of intimacy with his wife, and a divorce had been agreed upon the night previous, whereby Boice was to marry Mrs. Williams, provided Williams could retain possession of his daughter. It seems that Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock Williams came to his house. His wife keeps boarders, and Bolce had been one of the boarders. When Boice came

down stairs Williams called him into the bed room. Two pistol shots were heard and Boice was found dead with two bullets in his brain. Williams surrendered himself at the police station.

DELEGATE MATHEWS has returned from Washington.

NORTH DAKOTA hay will find a ready market in the west. GRAND FORKS Odd Fellows will erect a

\$25,000 brick block. THE Mitchell university is rebuilt and is

handsomer than ever. YANKTON has thus far failed to unearth

candidate for congress. A FEMALE burglar, 65 years of age, is a

novelty at Baintree, Mass. FLANDREAU has an Indian base ball club that downs all comers.

THE Mitchell Republican has been changed to a morning paper.

CHARLES H. CLARKSON of Grand Forks was fatally lacerated by a bull.

SAM SMALL, the famous southern orstor, will be at DeSmet, August 22d.

THE Fargo Typographical union resolved to support General Allen for governor. MR. MENDENHALL has accepted the

presidency of the Jamestown university. In a saloon fracas at Redfield, Joe Dennis was seriously stabbed by George Schutrum.

JOHN L. PENNINGTON wants to dispose of a half interest in the Yankton Tele gram.

CHAMBERLAIN celebrated in great style over the commissioners' success at Standing Rock.

GEORGE GOODE at Napoleon developed his penchant for horse stealing, and is now in limbo.

MITCHELL complacently asserts that it is the only desirable spot for South Dakota's capital. Huron's county convention instructed

resentative in congress. TWENTY men under arrest for removing timber from school lands were brought be-

its delegates for Hon. O.S. Gifford for rep-

fore the commissioner at Neche. THE Turtle Mountain Times places the name of Capt. Dan Maratta at the head of

its editorial column for governor. THE Manitoba Railway company has contracted with Collins Bros. of Minot for 400 tons of hay for the Minot stock yards at 88 per ton.

THE Hot Springs Star says: "Let the people and not the politicians govern this Commissioner Yorkey at Grafton, charged fall." Are there any scheming politicians

in South Dakota? PIERRE will soon have a daily paper to be known as the Capital, probably for the purpose of setting forth Pierre's superior

advantages for capital location. DAKOTA RURALIST: At the convention held at Huron last month it was wisely decided to work within the respective parties. This disposition was not unanimous at first, but after due consideration, the republican farmers decided that within their own party could be found the means for accomplishing all their legitimate aims They have put forward no candidates as yet, and will most likely leave the results to the state convention, if no unfair advantage is taken. The farmers do not ask all the offices, but they do demand a fair representation on the state ticket and appointive offices.

General. THE late E. P. Roe will have a monu-

FELIX PYAT, the writer and dramist, is dead in Paris.

ANDREW OLSON carved Nels Dahlstrom to death at St. Paul. ENGLISH capitalists are now buying up

Germany's breweries. An Ohio man has left \$50,000 to found a home for disabled hackmen.

ISAAC TWITCHELL of Anoka was gored to death by an enraged bull.

HARRY BROWN was shot and killed by Albert Brazier near Miles City. BEN DAVIS, colored, was lynched at La

BRYSON the Montana murderer, will hang at Deer Lodge on August 16. St. Paul charity school children were

Plato, N. M., for attempted rape.

given free tickets to Forepaugh's circus. Chicago newspapers demand Mayor Creiger to enforce the Sunday observance

An insane man named Mahoney has been found in the woods near Sauk Cen-

FRANK MARTIN fell into a vat of hot grease at Kansas City and was boiled to death.

J. PURVIS BRUCE, a former St. Paul newspaper man was drowned near Westboro. Mass.

MINNEAPOLIS has about 5,000 licensed dogs. St. Paul will now take a census and claim more.

The Entire Business Portion of the City Reduced to Ashes.

Tne Loss Estimated at from Nine to Fourteen Million Dollars.

Owing to Lack of Water the Fire the fire would have been easily gotten un-Gets Beyond Control of the Firemen.

The Superintendent of Water Works Denounced by the City Council for Negligence.

Spokane Falls in Ashes.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., August 5 .-The entire business portion of this city was destroyed by fire last night. Twentyfive blocks were reduced to ashes. The estimated loss is \$14,000,000. The fire started at 7 o'clock p. m., in a lodging house on Railroad avenue. The fire department came on the scene quickly, but owing to lack of water the fire quickly spread to adjoining frame buildings, and soon got beyond control. The flames jumped across the street to the Russ house and Pacific hotel. By this time a strong wind sprung up and it was evident that the city was doomed. The flames spread with fearful rapidity and the firemen were powerless. Attempts were made to check the fire by blowing up buildings in its path, but was useless. From the Pacific hotel the fire swept across First street to frame buildings in the next block and soon it reached the heart | tween Spencer for congress and Cashel buildings on Riverside avenue was easily carried away. From here the fire communicated to the magnificent Hyde block, a four-story building, taking in the whole square between Mill and Howard streets on Riverside avenue. The fire next leaped across Howard street, and in a few minutes the block between Howard and Stevens streets was a mass of red-hot ashes. The next structure to succumb was the large Tull block. From there the conflagration went whirling through solid blocks of four-story brick buildings, including the postoffice between Stevens and Washington streets. At this point the fire burned out from lack of material. From the place of origin the fire had meanwhile taken another direc tion, leaping across Sprague street to the oners house, and thence over Riverside avenue to Brown's bank; there both sides of the avenue were in flames. The buildings between Post and Mill streets were quickly licked up, including the Grand hotel. From here waves of flame poured into the adjoining square on the right, con taining the Frankfort block, the largest block in the city. The Frankfort block cost \$250,000. It withstood the fire for some time, but finally disap peared. Arlington hotel was now enveloped in flames. Suddenly a man was seen to jump from the second story. He arose and started to run down Howard street, but was overcome by the heat and fell Several people rushed to his assistance and carried him to a place of safety. He was a pitiable sight. He had been literally roasted alive. The unfertunate man's name was Charles Davis. He died at noon to-day. Northward was the direction taken by the fire from the Arlington. It consumed the blocks between Howard Main. Front and Stevens streets, burning to the latter thoroughfare, when a vacant lot checked further progress in that direction. Everything in a northerly direction. including the Northern Pacific express office, Union block and Windsor hotel were

Crescent building, which was saved by means of tearing down intervening buildings. Owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread, scarcely anything was saved. Provisions are scarce and will last only a short time. The city council met this morning and appointed a committee on relief. They decided that provisions should be sent for and the needy supplied free. The superintendent of the city water works was denounced by the council for neglecting his duty, he being away at the time of the fire. The big pumps were not connected and as a result there was scarcely any pressure. Had the contrary been the case. der control. The militia is now in force, and all persons without passes are forbidden to enter the burnt district. Five out of the seven banks destroyed were again doing business to-day, all being located in the Crescent block, the only business structure left standing. Notwithstanding the extent of the calamity, the people wear a cheerful air and bear their losses bravely. Many business men have already signified their intention to rebuild. WORKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

SPOKANE FALLS, Aug. 5 .- With the utmost difficulty your correspondent succeeded in obtaining an account of the terrible disaster. Telegraphic communication was interrupted for hours and this account is sent from badly battered instruments mounted on a wood pile outside of the burned district.

HELENA'S CONTRIBUTION. HELENA. Aug. 5 .- A mass meeting of citi-

zens was held to-night in the rooms of the board of trade, at which \$1,000 was subscribed for the benefit of the Spokane Falls sufferers. A car leaves here to-morrow which contains fifteen tons of blaakets, clothing and provisions.

Cashel Defeated.

GRAND FORKS, Aug. 6 .- [Special.] -The Walsh county convention was a complete surprise to everybody. The fight was befor treasurer, and was a bitter one. It ended in the complete defeat of Cashel, the delegation being instructed for Spencer. Billy Budge of Grand Forks, won his \$1,000 on the result. He bet \$50 against Mulcahy. H. C. Hansbrough was endorsed in the Devils Lake primaries, carrying every ward in the city.

The Final Council.

STANDING ROCK, August 6.—The final council was held this afternoon, at which the commissioners said good-bye to the Indians. They will leave this place for Bismarck to-morrow, having been success ful in their efforts and obtained a ratifica tion of the treaty. There are now on the rolls at this place 685 names, Sitting Bull being still out.

Montana Convention.

HELENA, Aug. 6.-In the constitutional convention to-day the article on revenue and taxation was made a special order. Section 4, relating to the taxation of irrigating canals, was defeated. The question of the present county officers holding out for the full term of office for which they were elected, came up for discussion and was referred to the committee on ordi-nance. Proposition 81, on corporations, was taken up. Toole offered an amend-ment making stockholders liable for debts in corporations in proportion to the per-centage of the stock which they owned. Robinson offered an amendment exoner-ating stockholders on the payment of par value of their stock. Both amendments were defeated. The capital question is a special order for to-morrow. special order for to-morrow.

For the Treatment of Hydrophobia. CHICAGO, August 7.—The county public service commission yesterday decided to adopt the Pasteur method of treating hydrophobia and set apart two rooms in the county hospital for that purpose.

Died to Save Her Child.

St. Paul, August 7.-Mrs. Adam Stauble was fatally injured by the explosion of a gasoline stove last night. She had a baby in her arms at the time of the explosion and tried to save it without looking to her own safety. Her clothes were on fire at the time and before help arrived was burned so badly that she died this morning at 9 o'clock. The child was uninjured.

Pennsylvania's State Convention.

HARRISBURG. Pa. Aug. 7 .- The republican state convention met and effected a temporary organization this morning. After recess a permanent organization was effected by the election of Senator Delamater as chairman, and the platform was read soon a mass of flames. The river prevented the fire doing further damage, and was the means of saving all the big flouring and lumber mills. Three hours sufficed to complete the awful destruction. The only basiness block left standing in the city is the

ALLEN FOR GOVERNOR

Harrison Allen Carries Cass County by an Overwhelming Majority-118 to 22.

Hansbrough Will Contest Lord's Election-Both Parties Claiming Ramsey County.

The Waterways Convention Meets at West Superior and Holds an Interesting Session.

All for Allen.

FARGO, August 7.—Gen. Allen carries Cass county by an overwhelming majority

Contest for Ramsey.

DEVILS LAKE, August 7.-There will be contest from Devils Lake. The Hansbrough and Lord forces each claim the

The Waterways Convention.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 7 .-- The delegates to the Waterways convention devoted three hours this forenoon to an excursion around the bay, then they returned to West Superior, and at a little past 2 o'clock settled down to business. While waiting for a resolution, Hon. H. W. Seymour, of Sault Ste. Marie, made a brief speech. He spoke of canals and improvements there, and dwelt on increasing tonage through the canal. He thought there should be greater appropriations to support the canal. A letter was then read from Congressman F. W. Wheeler, of Michigan, in which he said he would do all in his power toward securing the aid for which the convention was held. J. G. Keith, of Chicago, presented a comparison of the statement by the government of the water and rail routes, for two railroad water and rail routes, for two railroad systems which are centering in Duluth the government gave 47,000,000 acres of land, worth \$95,000.000, while for improving the outlets of Lake Superior the government gave 750,000 acres; and a total of \$4,023,000.

Resolutions were then presented by Dr. Edwin Ellis and unanimously adopted. In substruct they are as 610,000.

ibstance they are as follows: Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that great and growing commerce on these waters demand it is the duty of the United States government to take such steps as may be necessary to make a care-ful survey of these waters, and particuful survey of these waters, and particularly canals and connecting waters; and Resolved. That it is the duty of the United States to bear the expense of providing additional safeguards against acci-

Resolved, That we demand of congress that a ship canal twenty feet in depth should be undertaken and constructed by the government, at as early a day as prac-ticable, through the narrows and rivers

connecting the great lakes.

Resolved, That the convention recommend that the canals be deepened as rapidly as possible so as to accommodate vessels drawing twenty feet of water.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of five to prepare a memorial embodying the subject matter of those

resolutions for congress. The following committee was appointed to present the memorial: Dr. Edwin El-lis, Wm. Thurston, C. H. Graves and W. F. Street. After passing resolutions of thanks to delegates and citizens, the con-vention adjourned sine die, at 5:30 p. m.

Two Miles Per Minute.

BALTIMORE, August 7 .- On a two mile

circular track the starting speed of two miles a minute was this morning maintained for about ten miles by the three ton motor of the electro automatic transit company of Baltimore City at their grounds at Laurel, Maryland. This speed equals three miles per minute on a straight track. David G. Weenes, the inventor, conducted the experiments. A company will build at once a five mile circular track on Long Island to demonstrate the practicability of the electric passenger system and also the automatic system which was tried to-day and is intended only for light express packages, which was tried to-day and is intended only for light express packages, mail matter and newspapers. Edison has pronounced it the greatest conception since the telegraph. The road will be fenced in by barbed wire so as to keep out cattle, and being insulated wires, will be used for telephoning and signalling along the line. In the next the passenger rails will have the upper and lower bearing, the rail of the future, so the steel and iron people call it. On the wheel which runs on the upper bearing will be a weight, the lower bearing will be pressed from time to lower bearing will be pressed from time to time by a lazy wheel to hold the cars to the track on curves at a high rate of speed.

HELENA, Aug. 7 .- The convention today took up the question of temporary location of the capital, under special orders. Gallaries and lobbles were filled to suffication. Motions were made to

the clause locating the capital, led completely. Speech-making the in earnest. The forencon was developed in young for various cities in Committee of the Whole. Butte was defeated by a vote of 28 to 37. Anaconda was also defeated. Bozeman Theorived a youte of 28 years and 21 pages. The

Bozeman," and the committee arose and recommended its adoption. Amendments were made naming every town in Monta-na, and a recess was had until 8 o'clock.

Waldo Potter For Congre

St. Paul, August 7.—The following has been received by the Associated Press from Larimore, Dak.: One hundred republicans, embracing all factions, announced the candidacy of Waldo Potter of this place for congress.

A Terrible Epidemic. CARROLLTON, Ill., August 7.—Bloody flux

caused the death of thirty citizens of White Hull and physicians are powerless. General.

TENNYSON was 80 years old Tuesday.

GENTILES carried Salt Lake elections. KILLING frost reported in some sections of Wisconsin.

SULLIVAN has thus far downed everything but the law. Forest flames in Idaho do damage ex-

eeding \$1,000,000. Work is commenced on Sioux City's

corn palace for 1889. ILLINOIS' wheat crop is carefully estimated at 17 bushels per acre.

SEVERAL Indianians, suspected of the White Cap outrages, have disappeared.

J. B. WILLIAMS, vice-president of the Northern Pacific, visited St. Paul Monday. WILLIAM BAHNE of Salem and Mrs. Weban of Wellington eloped. Both left large families.

LAKE MINNETONKA sports who had imbibed in nothing stronger than beer assert that they saw a sea serpent.

RED WING's city council decided not to be bothered by the salvation army, but the latter will test the city's authority. POSTMASTER PAUL of Milwaukee, pru-

dently resigned before the department had a chance to lay him off. He knew it was NEAR Kearney, Neb., the petrified arm of a prehistoric giant was found, which

was loaded with diamonds of the purest water. We rse than a fish tale. PALTOR CONDER of the Rockford, Ill., Congregational church objected to dancing

among his flock, and he has been politely requested to seek greener pastures. WILLIAM KOCH, of New York, died a death which is peculiar only to cattle and swine. Medical history records but three

similar cases in this country within a cen-

THE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7. MONEY-On call easy, at 11/2@3 per cent; last oan 3, closed offered 3.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-34@6. STERLING EXCHANGE-\$4.85 for 60 days bills and \$4.87% for demand.

N.P..... 29½ | N. P., preferred....66

Minneapolis Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 7. There was more activity in the wheat market at the opening than has been seen in many days, buyers taking advantage of the weak feeling existing at all points; and when September wheat was offered down to 76c, it struck a good demand for a few minutes.

Closing quotations-No. 1 hard, on track, 8; No. 1 northern, cash 87; August 871/4; September 86%, December 78, on track 88 @89: No. 2 northern, on track 88@85

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7. The trend of wheat values was downward toay. The local trading crowd have been working the "bull" side of the market for the past two or three days. But this morning the feeling was weak in the extreme, before as well as after opening. Cables came in unfavorable, both spot and futures of wheat at Liverpool being ad lower, with a limited demand. The inrease for the weak in quantity on ocean pas according to the board's report, was 88,0000 bushels, but Beerbhom made the increase of 1.040.000 bushels, and explained that it was almost all Russian wheat. This was regarded as a "bear" circumstance. Coupled with depressing cables was the fine weather on this side of the free movement of wheat into the primary market.

The influences were in fact pretty generally favorable for lower prices, barring a good cash demand for both wheat and flour. This did not appear to have as much weight either yester or to-day as the bulls hoped for and confidently

WHEAT No. 2.

MILWAUER, Aug. 7. FLOUR Stee WHEAT — Many—Cash, 76%c; September, 75%c CORN—Dall; No. 3, 20@25%c.

DULUTE Aug. 7. WHEAT-Closed steady at 83c; August 80%e;

FOR IRRIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Irrigation Visits the South Dakota Constitution-Makers.

The South Dakotans Have Discovered Basins for Reservoirs North of Sioux Falls.

An Editor Killed in Mississipi-Montana's Convention—Turks in Trouble.

Senate Irrigation Committee.

SIOUX FALLS, August 2.-The United States senate committee on irrigation arrived this morning from St. Paul. In the afternoon they held a meeting in the hall of the constitutional convention, which body took an adjournment for the time in order that its members might have an opportunity of appearing before the committee to give their views of the practicability of irrigation in South Dakota. There was entire unanimity of opinion that the agricultural developments of the forthcoming state would be greatly aided by a judicious system of irrigation. In course of the proceeding the fact developed that in the eastern part of South Dakota, north of Sioux Falls, there are a large number of shallow lakes or lagoons comprising a drainage area of 100,000 acres, capable of utilization for one or more reseases. comprising a drainage area of 100,000 acres, capable of utilization for one or more reservoirs for storage water. At the conclusion of the after hearing Senators Stewart and Reagan, by invitation of the convention, addressed the members at some length on the general subject of irrigation. Both senators being ardent bi-metallists, they added a word in favor of silver. In the evening the committee held a session in the railroad car and heard statements from the delegation from South Dakota, who had come to reprefrom South Dakota, who had come to repre sent their several sections. To-morrow morning the committee will proceed to Huron, South Dakota, where they will hold a session for a day.

A Wonderful Discovery.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 2.-Recently returned explorers from the state of Chiapas confirm and add to the recent remarkable reports concerning important archeological discoveries. A fine broad, paved road, built by prehistoric inhabitants has been traced from Touala town into Guatemala and runs into a curve up into Mexico, and terminating at Palenque. All along the road is still to be seen remains of ruined cities, and a careful estimate of the population of these places is about 30,000,000. On that part of the road near Palenque the ruins are of great magnitude. Houses four ann ofted five stories high have been found in the depth of a forest. Many houses are pyramidal in form, and so covered with vegetable mold are some of them that large trees are growing from the roofs. In some houses great employment has been made of stone beams of tremendous weight, and the architecture indicates a high degree of scientific attainments. In some of the houses visited bronze lamps have been discovered and the interior and interior decorations of interior decorations the more important houses consist of panelings filled with elaborately carved figures almost life-size. Two types of men and women being represented, some plainly Egyptain and others genuine African. In Egyptain and others genuine African. In front of one of the houses the explorers found fourteen sculptures of gods with folded arms. The work of exploration was one of extreme difficulty, owing to the density of the forest and the unwillingness of the Indians to enter the ancient edifice, they averying that the buildings were in they averring that the buildings were in-habited by spirits. Another discovery was that of an enormous paved road which extends from Palenque across Yucatan to the is and of Cozumel, and it continued on the island. Our explorer is a scientifically trained man who recently arrived from India, and by his account the region of Chiopas to Yucatan must have been the seat of a densely populous section.

Another Relic of Sparks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Secretary Noble has modified the decision of the land commissioner holding for cancellation Hattie B. George's homestead entry for the southwest one-quarter of section seven, township 101 north, range sixty-two west Mitchell, Dakota, and directs that ninety north, range sixty-two west. days be allowed to file supplemental proof of residence. Hattie was the schoolteacher who made a homestead entry November 20, 1882. On December 8, 1883, she sub-mitted final proof and received a cash cer-tifictae. Her affidavit showed that she tifictae. Her affidavit showed that she was absent from her tract only when teaching, till January 22, 1884, when she married and since had resided with her husband, about twelve miles from the claim, but during the years 1884 and 1885 she caused the land to be cultivated, and in 1886 leased it to a tenant. Commissioner Snarks. in January. 1887, held the entry Sparks, in January, 1887, held the entry for can reliation, but it appears that Hattie had borrowed money from D. Hamilton to pay for the tract and gave him a mortgage on it, and at his request, supported by good evidence, the case is again opened.

Public Dect Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day: Interest bearing debt, principal, \$889,868,302; interest, \$5,523,584.96; total, \$895,391,886.96; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal, \$1,904,-255.26; interest, \$153,484.72; total, \$2,057,-739.98; debt bearing interest, principal, \$749,327,682.97; total debt not given, principal, \$1,641,100,240.28; interest, \$5,677,069.68; total, \$1,644,707,309.91; total debt less available cash items, \$1,143,521,023.20; net cash in treasury, \$65,859.090.20; debt less cash in traasury August 1, 1889, \$1,077,663,930.96; debt less cash in treasury. July 1, 1889 debt less cash in treasury July 1, 1889, \$1,076,646,621.55; increase of debt during month, \$1,017,311.51; cash in treasury, tomonth, \$1,017,311.51; cash in treasury, to-tal available for reduction of debt, \$403,-256,286.71; reserve fund held for redemp-tion of United States notes, acts of Juue 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882, \$100,000,000, un-available for reduction of debt: fractional silver minor coin, \$25,258,432.49; certificates held as cash, \$45.351.214; net cash balance on hand, \$65,857,090.24. Total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general accountant, \$634,723,023.44.

Tarred and Feathered.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, Aug. 2.—Tuesday night a mob of disguised men numbering fifteen or eighteen went to the house of G. W. Brown, a farmer on Fishing creek, battered in the door with a stick of cord wood and after tying Mrs. Brown, her husband and children, proceeded to subject the house to a thorough search, presumably for stolen goods. Nothing of the sort was found and in rage the mob heated a lot of tar in a dinner pot and liberally smeared the bodies of Mr. Brown and wife. Mrs. Brown was compelled to have her head shaved before the tar could be gotten off. Five warrants have been issued and the story is that prominent people are implicated. ALLEN FOR GOVERNOR.

Cass County Primaries Seem to be All

FARGO, Aug. 2 .- [Special.] -The result of the primaries in the city of Fargo this evening is that every delegate in the entire six wards of the city, aggregating forty-three in number, are instructed for General Allen. John Haggart heads the delegation in the Sixth. Stimmel's own ward. Wheatland also elects Allen delegates. The county will be solid for him.

FORGOT HIS ORDERS.

A Careless Engineer Responsible for Disastrous Collision.

CINCINNATI. Aug., 1.—The Commercial Gazette Oxford special says that at Ogleton, two miles east of Oxford, the "thunderbolt" west-bound passenger collided with an east-bound freight engine. C Caldwell, fireman of the first engine, was killed and John Dougherty, engineer of the freight engine, was badly bruised. He takes all the blame on himself and says he forgot his orders. Dan Brannen, engineer of the passenger engine, was fatally injured. Fireman Lee Daly and another had their legs crushed. None of the passengers were hurt.

Mississippi Items.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 2.-A telegram dated Rosedale, Miss., was received here this afternoon announcing the killing of Charles M. Hull, editor of the Bolivar County Democrat by L. M. Weissinger, a lawyer, to-day. No particulars. Hull is prominently connected.

Deputy Sheriff Childs telegraphs from Pittsburg that he will arrive at Jackson with Sullivan Sunday morning. It is probable that Sullivan will give bond here for his appearance at purvis for trial on the 12th inst., the date fixed for a special term of court held for the trial of prize-

fight cases. Several sporting men are ready to sign bond.

Special Officer Norris turned up here today and wound up a long story with the statement that Kilrain was in Canada. The governor at once withdrew the reward offered for Kilrain and reached Norwick and Canada. ward offered for Kilrain and revoked Norris' agency.

Montana's Convention.

HELENA, Aug. 1 .- The convention this morning in committee of the whole considered the bill on miscellaneous subjects. Another skirmish was held over the words So help me God," in the official oath. They were finally inserted. Section 4, relating to laws governing fires arising from railway locomotives called out animated discussion, and carried by a tie vote. Section 10, relating to free passes by railroad companies to state officers or members of the legislature, was discussed at length. The provision barring United States officers from holding state offices was lost. The legislature was empowered by a vote of two-thirds of both houses to revise or amend the constitution and submit the amendment to a vote of the people, the amendments not to exceed three in number at any one time.

Montana's Convention.

HELENA, Aug. 2.- The convention today considered an amendment to a bill on miscellaneous subjects. A section was passed prohibiting legislatures, members of the judiciary and boards of equalization from accepting passes from railroads under penalties of forfeiture of office and emoluments. In the afternoon the legislative department bill was taken up and numerous amendments considered. A proposition for the apportionment of the state into senatorial districts. senatorial districts, one for each county, brought out a heated party debate, the republicans and democrats accusing each other of party divisions. 'The convention finally adjourned without taking a vote.

Indefinitely Postponed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2:- The colossal benefit which was to have helped John L. Sulivan financially has been indefinitely postponed. A large number of tickets had been sold. It is not known yet what will be done. Editor Lumley of the Illustrated News said this morning that the benefit would be given sooner or later. Person-ally he knew nothing of the arrangements, but expected to see Sullivan back in New York in a very short time. Sporting men are taking the arrest of the big fighter very easy, and do not seem to be much cised over the turn affairs are taking.

Discouraging to the G. A. R.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.-The encampment situation is rapidly growing worse It is now apparent that nothing much short of a miracle can prevent the encampment, as an encampment, from being a failure. The last hope of getting a rate of a cent a mile to bring large crowds to Milwaukee is gone. Twenty business men of Milwaukee held a conference yesterday with President Miller, of the St. Paul road with Fresident Miller, of the St. Paul road and John George, of the Chicago & Northwestern, and made strenuous attempts to induce the representatives of the two Milwaukee and Chicago lines to favor a cent rate. President Miller stated positively that he couldn't do anything toward giving a cent rate. ing a cent rate.

At Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, Aug. 1.—A Pioneer Press special from Sioux Falls says: The South Dakota convention held a session to-night to receive the report of the commission just returned from Bismarck. The report embraces all of the details of the division assets and liabilities and will be considered to-morrow. Wiliams introduced a reso-lution providing that the election for state officers and legislature be held in even years, when county and congressional elections take place, but that involves a change in the constitution, which provides that state officers be elected for two years. To bring all the elections in the same year the first term they will either thave to be the first term they will either have to be shortened or lengthened.

Base Ball-Friday. Columbus 2, Kansas City 11. Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 6. Athletic 8, Louisville 1. Athetic 8, Louisville 1.
Baltimore 5, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburg 5, Indianapolis 9.
Pittsburg 5, Indianapolis 10.
Minneapolis 3, Denver 1.
St. Paul 14, Omaha 11.
New York 7, Philadelphia 0,
Milwaukee 6, Sioux City 4.

Made an Assignment

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2. - Schepper Bros., whose worsted mill at American and Diamond streets closed down on account of the railure of Lewis Bros. & Co., who handled the entire product, have made a general assignment.

Kilrain at Old Point Comfort. BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Jake Kilrain and wife are at Old Point Comfort, where, it is stated, they intend to remain indefinitely, Klirain was here yesterday from Old Point and returned there. He is looking well.

"LEARNED TO LOVE TRUTH

Mrs. Plunkett Says "General" Ward is "Child of God."

NEW YORK, August 1 .- Mrs. A. Bently Worthington or Mrs. Plunkett, the Christian scientist, who married the former "General" Ward, of Grand Forks, Dak. still has faith in her "husband's" conver-

"He is so good, so grand, so noble," said Mrs. Worthington, speaking of her absent affinity, as she admitted a reporter to her office. "What can I do to save my darling-my true, beloved husband? I know that he has been guilty of many things, but I wish that the world could know how dear he is to me and how I love him. He will sin no more He has been converted, and all I ask now is that the people who have claims against him may permit him to come back to me. I fold him that I would try to save him from imprisonment, and I feel that no body wants to see him locked behind prison bars if it is known that he is going to be good hereafter. He has learned to love truth and he knows that he has been saved."

saved."
Mrs. Plunkett-Worthington produced a letter and kissed it most tenderly, while tears went rolling down her cheeks.

letter and kissed it most tenderly, while tears went rolling down her cheeks.

"This letter is from him—my own love. He sent me two letters yesterday and three the day before. Those letters from him are all the comfort I have. No; I cannot believe that he will be false to me. He is too noble; too good."

When told that during the past twenty years he had cheated everybody he had been dealing with, and that his seventh wife, Mrs. A. B. Ward, of Grand Forks, Dakota, was entirely destitute and now in a hospital, where she was about to become a mother, Mrs. Worthington said:

"He did not know Christian science then. He does now, and he is my own true husband. He will not desert nor forsake me. He loves be too dearly to do me wrong. His life has been changed, and since he has been here he has done some wonderful things. He is a splendid healer, he will show the world what Christian science can do for a man, no matter how dark his past may have been."

"What will you do now, since you know that Worthington was not your husband's name?"

"That makes no difference to me. Mary

name? "That makes no difference to me. Bentley Worthington is the name I have taken, and I shall carry it so long as I live. He has a real name which he nor no other ever can change. It is "a child of God!"

AN ELECTION EVERY YEAR.

That is Woat the Schedule Committee Wants for South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, Aug. 2.—In the conven tion to-day the consideration of the report of the schedule committee was resumed. The schedule as reported provides for the election of state officers in October next; whose term of office will not expire until January, 1892; county officers to be elected in November, 1890, and every two years thereafter. By this arrangement South Dakota will lose a general election every year. Steps nave been taken in the convention to avoid this, but it was decided that the convention had no power to elect officers in October next, whose term of ofofficers in October next, whose term of office should expire before the term prescribed in the constitution. When the section covering this point was reached today, an amendment was offered making the terms expire in 1891, after a lengthy debate was defeated, and the question of the power of the convention under the omnibus bill again arose. The point in dispute was as to whether the election in October is to be under the constitution or simply an election under the enabling act, until after the state is admitted. The matuntil after the state is admitted. The matter was debated pro and con, but no decision was reached. The greater part of the afternoon session was occupied by Senators Stewart of Nevada, and Reagan of Texas, gathering information on the question of irrigation.

THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

be no Child's Play About This Administration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- Assistant Secretary of Treasury Tichenor, in a talk with a Post reporter to-night about the Behring sea seizure, said: "There will be no child's play about this administration. The officers of the revenue cutter in Behring sea have plain and equivocal orders. They will seize every vessel, American or British, found violating the law. Great Britian claims the right to the fisheries, but Great Britian is in the habit of claiming everything. All idea of redress or indemnity under the circumstances is absurd. The matter will be treated as small trespass." Commissioner of Customs Hollipass." Commissioner of Customs Holliday said: "The only trouble is that we have not enough of vessels in Behring sea at present to properly defend the fisheries. No men-of-war are on duty in Behring sea. If anything is done by the English government it will probably be as an offset to our claim on the Canadian fisheries."

FOREST FIRES IN IDAHO.

Governor Sharp Appeals for Funds to WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. - Acting Land

Commissioner Stone received the following telegram from Governor Sharp of Idaho territory: "The \$500 (authorized last Wednesday by Secretary Noble) is inadequate to suppress the forest fires which are reging in several counties. Millions of feet of timber and a large amount of private property is destroyed. A telegram from Ketchum, Idaho, says they are surrounded by fire and fifty men have been fighting for the last forty-eight hours. Can you as-sist us?" In response to this appeal the secretary has authorized the expenditure of an additional \$500.

Base Ball-Thursday. Brooklyn 8, Louisville 6, a. m. Brooklyn 14, Louisville 1, p. m. Columbus 5, Cincinnati 16.

Baltimore 6, Kansas City, 1. Baltimore 1, Kansas City 6. Athletic 0, St. Louis 0, (wet ground.)
Two games—Brooklyn, Baltimore and New York 0, Philadelphia 0, (wet ground.)
Pittsburg 6, Indianapolis 7.
Pittsburg 10, Indianapolis 8,
Washington 3, Boston 1.
St. Paul 9, Omaha 10.
Minneapolis 12. Denver 1. Minneapolis 12, Denver 1. Milwaukee 8, Sloux City 8.

An Absconding Teller Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1,-William L Ross the late teller in the Nevada bank has been arrested in Victoria, B. C., at the request of the San Francisco authorities. Ross obstained leave of absence a few days ago. A shortage of \$1,500 was found in his accounts. The money and note were found in his possession when arrested. He will be prosecuted in Victoria for bringing stolen property in the domain.

A Star Forger.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—J. H. Johnson left here last night for Norway, in charge of detectives. He forged 40,000 crowns worth of notes on Norwegian banks.

WATER FOR DAKOTA.

South Dakotaus Argue in Favor of Artesian Water for Many Different Purposes.

Forty Millions of Dollars of Wealth Can be Added by the Sinking of a Few Holes.

The Ute Indians in Colorado Are Troublesome-Rates on Coal for Dakota.

To Make Dakota Bloom HURON, Dak., Aug. 2.—The United State enate irrigation committee arrived to-day from Sioux Fails. Timmediately on arrival a session was held, in which statements namos, mills and factories. An inexhaustible supply of water and water power could, therefore, be had in this valley, by an increase in the number of flowing gave out the enormous quantity of 4,000 gallons per minute.

the yearly flows of the wells could be saved and stored in reservoirs to be used as needed so as to supply in the growing season the deficiency in natural rainfall, it would add enormously to the development of agriculture and turn the cutire James River valley in and turn the entire James River valley into a luxurient garden. One thousand such wells, Prof. McSouth says, would add \$40,000.000 to the value of land in that region. When the session of the afternoon was over the committee were shown the perfect working of the artesian wells that supplies water and water power to the city. Four large hose pipes were connected with the street hidrants and threw into the air a stream of water 80 feet high. In the avening another session feet high. In the evening another session of the committee was held, at which, after hearing a number of speakers, the sena-tors being addressed on the importance of inquiry which the committe was making. Tomorrow morning the committee goes to Jamestown, N. D., making brief stops on

South Dakota Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, Aug. 3 .- The South Dako constiutional convention practically closed its labors to-day, although final adjournment will not be taken till Monday. During the last hours the convention passed upon some of the most important matter brought before the body. The proposed amendment to the schedule, shortening terms of state officers to be elected in October, thereby making elections for state and county officers coincident, defeated yesterday was reconsidered and adopted to-day. State and county officers will therefore be elected in November, 1890, and South Dakota has been deilyered from annual elections. The most important feature of the work to-day was the consideration of the report of the committee on state and municipal judebtedness. By the constitution of 1885 the limit of state indebtedness was fixed at \$50,000. The committee construed the limitation to be entirely independent of South Dakota's share of the territorial indebtedness. By the report of the committee, the legislature is empowered to incur indebtedness to the amount of \$50,000. ess to the a The amendment offered, fixing the limit at \$100,000, was adopted. After lengthy debate, the report of the joint commission was formally adopted.

The Washington Convention

OLYMPIA, Aug. 3.—The convention spent all morning discussing the section creating railroad commissioners. Bitter speeches were made on both sides but those in favor of commissioners have slightly the best or it. In committee of the whole the article was adopted, but several members announced, although voting the commissioners, that they desired its power considerably curtailed. The committee on legislature will report Monday, recommending thirty-six senators and seventy-two members of the lower house.

Montana's Convention.

HELENA, Aug. 3.—In the convention today the bill on senitorial apportionment come up, and section 4, providing for six teen senators, or one for each county, created a perfect uproar. After a heated debate it carried by a vote of 41 to 26. A motion for reconsideration was carried, and there the matter rests.

Fatal Explosion.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—An explosion oc eurred in the express train on the Grand Trunk while crossing Victoria bridge last night, killing Express Messenger Rogers and completely wrecking the eppress car and destroying express matter. The train was crowded with passengers and a panic was about to ensue, when Brakeman Jones dextriously uncoupled the burning car and the engineer, despite the intense heat, ran it on the side track. No cause is assigned for the accident.

A Huron Sensation.

Huron, S. D., Aug. 8.-A sensation was created here last night by the arrest of D. W. Stiver, on the charge of slander for damages at \$10,000, and Clarence Mclivain, charged with libel. The complaint was made by Miss Lottie R. Arnot, with whom Stiver says he has been criminally inti mate. She is a sister-in-law to Stiver, and for a long time a bookkeeper in his hard-ware store. The order was issued by Judge Spencer. Stiver's ball was fixed at \$1,000, and Mcllvain at \$500 for appearance at the circuit court. The bonds were

Base Ball-Saturday. Athletics 3, Louisville 0. Baltimore 6, Cincinnati 2. Milwaukee 14, Sioux City 2. Minneapolis 8, Denver 9. Columbus 4, Kansas City 5. Brooklyn 18. St. Louis 6. Des Moines 4, St. Joseph 10. St. Paul 19, Omaha 9. New York 18, Philadelphia 8. Pittsburg 8, Indianapolis 8. Washington 8, Boston 8, Chicago 1, Cleveland 2.

Suicided With Paris Green. WOONSOCKET, S. D., Aug. 8 .- Mrs. Fred

Rheinecking, a German woman living on

farm sixteen miles east of here, committed suicide by taking two teaspoonfuls of paris green. She was 26 years of age and her first babe was only 4 days old. She thought the child dead and in her grief swallowed the poison. She took it about 8 o'clock and died at 11 in great agony. This makes the third suicide in this county this summer, all foreigners.

Starved to Death.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug 8.—The twin children belonging to the wife of one of the locked out miners died here to-day. .The physicians, who attended them, pronounced it a clear case of starvation. The mother had but little food in the house and was unable to provide sufficient nourishment for them.

About Coal Rates to Dakota.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8. Disagreement having arisen between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern roads in respect to rates to be charged on soft coal to James River Valley and other localities in the central part of Dakota, a session was held, in which statements were submitted by a number of gentlemen interested in irrigation. The principal speaker was Prof. McSouth, president of the South Dakota agricultural college at Breakings. There were hundreds of artesian wells, he said, in the valley of the James river exhibiting a large flow of water from an average depth of 1.000 feet. The power thus obtained, now utilized, run steam presses, electric light dinamos, mills and factories. An inexmust decline to become party to any such proceeding until satisfied that the situation cannot be better treated in some other way. I therefore must seriously urge immediate effort to adjust the difficulties of the case by the distribution of the case. artesian wells. Some of the wells already ed above."

> Signing at Standing Rock. STANDING ROCK, Dak., August 3. [Special.]-Much to the surprise of nearly everybody at the agency John Grass, Mad Bear and Big Bead signed the treaty today and were followed by their entire bands, over 400 signatures being secured before night. The chiefs refused to sign until several points were explained and the commissioners promised to intercede for them at Washington. They wanted the commissioners to request the authorities at Washington to pay them for the ponies that were taken from them. This General Crook promised and John Grass expressed his willingness to sign. Sitting Bull and his band created a sensation by riding up in full war costume to drive Grass and his followers from the council, but old Bull was suppressed and the signing proceeded. Only 600 more names are required to ratify the treaty and open the reservation to settlement and it is confidently believed they will be secured. Many more will sign here.

Burke Arrives in Chicago,

CHICAGO, July 5 .- Martin Burke, the Cronin suspect, was landed safely in Chicago a few minutes before 10 o'clock tonight. Contrary to expectation he was not brought to the union depot, but was taken from the train at Canal and Fulton streets by Chief Hubbord and conveyed probably to the county jail. A swarm of reporters and many curious people had gathered at the depot to see the prisoner, but were disappointed, as was also a body of detectives, who had been sent there under command of a lieutenant to guard against surprises. surprises.

Convene for the Last Time.

SIOUX FALLS, Aug. 4.—The South Dakota Constitutional Convention—thirty-third day-convened at 1 o'clock to-day for the last session. The only work done was the

Montana Convention.

HELENA, Aug. 5.—The convention met at 4 o'clock. The propositions recommended by the financial committee allowing cities to incur indebtedness for water supplies passed. Six other measures recom-mended by the same committee were ordered printed. An article on miscellane-ous subjects came up for final considera-tion and another attempt was made to de-feat senatorial, representation by counties feat senatorial representation by counties, but the effort was soon abandoned. The bill is still under consideration at recess.

Hypolite Attacks Port au Prince.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 .- The Haytian conulate gives out the following: The Haytian consulate-general is in receipt of news under date of July 28 from Port au Prince, per the steamer Othos, that the rebel chiefs Hypolite and Jean Jumeon, with their combined forces, made a concerted attack on Port au Prince, which resulted in a general route of the attacking forces, which at lest route of the attacking forces, which at last reports were retreating towards St. Mare.

Storm in Indiana.

MITCHELL, Ind., Aug 5 .- Yesterday's storm in this section proves to have been most disastrous to both life and property, A spring wagon containing a family of father and mother and three small children was blown from the roadside into Black creek and all drowned. Scores of houses were unroofed and several were demolished. The storm was general throughout southwestern Indiana.

Delhi Destroyed by Fire.

DES MOINES, Aug. 5.—The little town of Delhi, in Delaware county, formerly county seat, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Every business house but one was consumed. The fire caught in the Gleason house and swept both sides of the street. The loss is estimated at \$80,000, on which there is little insurance. Twelve buildings burned, with most of their contents.

Kissed on Both Cheeks.

LONDON, Aug. 3.-At the Osborn house the queen received Emperor William on the terrace and kissed him on both cheeks. The Cowes and Osborn houses were illuminated this evening. Many thousand lights were displayed aboard the vessels, and the effect was splendid.

Lively Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.-Eight thousand of the Turkish reserves have been called out. The porte is buying uniforms and stores, and work is progressing at the dock yards with feverish activity. A Cretan insurrection is the trouble. Greece is on the qui vive.

Want to Extradite Boulanger.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—La Liberte says that Mr. Waddington, French ambassador at London, has been directed to ascertain what chances the English law affords for the ex-tradition of General Boulanger, as guilty of crime under the common law.

THE BRITISH FLEST

On the Pacific Coast Sails for the Scene of

CHICAGO, August 5.—A special from Winnipeg says: It was learned last night from a British Columbian official passing through the city that the entire Pacific fleet of the British navy, with the exception of two torpedo boats, steamed out of Esquimait harbor three days ago, bound Esquimait harbor three days ago, bound for the scene of the recent seizure on Behring sea. This was the result of much telegraphic communication between the admiral in command of the fleet and the Canadian and imperial governments. The fleet that went forth consists of seven was ships and two torpedo boats. Five additional war ships are soon expected at Esquimait to reinforce the that. Orders have been left that one of these will straightway proceed north while the others will remain at that point. The admiral's orders are not known. orders are not known.

Washington's Convention.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 5.—Immediately after the convention had assembled it sent a message of condolence to Spokane Falls. The committee on amendments presented a report that amendments to the constitution shall be adopted when passed by a two-thirds vote of the people. The article, "Jurisdiction to the United States for all military and naval reservations," was passed; also, the article on prohibition, which is to be voted upon by the people. It forbids the manufacture or sale of liquor, except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes. The vote was 51 ayes to 11 noes in favor of the article as a separate proposition from the body of the constitution. The committee on revenue reported the limits of state taxation to 3 reported the limits of state taxation to 8 mills on the dollar; exempts public property, buildings for public worship, public libraries. charitable institutions, grave-yards and \$250 of personal property to be taken from its value. The Legislative committee also reported the lower house to have not less than sixty-three or more than ninety-nine members and the senate is to have from one-half to one-third of that number, the first legislature to have thirty-five senators and seventy members, the senators to hold office for four years and members for two. Sessions are biennial, limited to sixty days. The convention spent the afternoon session considertion spent the afternoon session considertion spent the afternoon session considering section 21 of the article on corporations, establishing a railroad commission, the and defeated it, although there is given to legislature power to create one if desired. Another section was adopted, forbidding any railroad company giving greater privileges to one telegraph company than to another, or refusing to grant right of way for the construction of telegraph lines along the road. Monopolies or trusts are defined and strictly forbidden.

Peter The Invincible.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5 .- Paddy Brennan, a local pugilist, tried to stand before Peter Jackson, the Australian, for four rounds for a purse of \$290 tonight. In the first round Jackson hammered his man unmercifully, breaking his nose, cutting a gash above his right eye and nearly knock-ing the life out of him. When time was called in the second round the police would not allow Brennan to continue. Jackson was not touched

Base Ball-Monday.

St. Paul 11, Denver 12. Baltimore 2, Cincinnati 3. Pittsburg 1, Philadelphia 2. Des Moines 2, Sioux City 3.
Milwaukee 13. Omaha 1.
Columbus 5, Kansas City 0.
Minneapolis 15, St. Joseph 4.
Athletics 0, Brooklyn 13.
Cleveland 5, Washington 2.

Sullivan in Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss., August 5 .- The train iast session. The only work done was the auditing of expenses of the convention and signing of the constitution. Seventy-two of the members were present and affixed their signatures to the document. There will be a reception and banquet tonight in honor of the delegates. The work of the convention meets with universal aport imprisoned, and their views are considered. bearing Sullivan and party reached here at not imprisoned, and their views are curred in by fourth-fifths of the people.

His Head Severed From His Body.

DES Moines, Aug. 1.—The 12-year-old son of Capt. Bass, a farmer living near Waverly was driving a team attached to a mowing machine when the machine struck an obstruction throwing the boy off the seat. He fell in front of the machine and before he could make the slightest effort to save himself the sharp teeth of the sickle had severed his head from his body.

The Pennsylvania Eloods

Easton, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Lehigh and Delaware rivers here are rapidly raising. Navigation is suspended, the mills closed and trains on the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central railroad are delayed owing to the tracks in many places being covered with water.

The Boston Failure.

Boston, Aug, 1.—Thomas E. Proctor, one of the trustees of E. and A. Bachelbor & Co., the embarrassed shoe firm, said to a representative of the Associated Press to-day that a statement of the affairs of the firm is being prepared, but will not be completed for several days.

50,000 for Tascott.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.-Mrs. Henrietta Snell to-day issued a circular offering a reward of \$50,000 for the arrest and detention until identified by the Chicago authorities, of Wm. B. Tascott the supposed murderer of her husband. The reward holds good for one year from date.

Tower's Will.

PHILADELHHIA, Aug. 1.—The will of the late Charlemagne Tower, who died on Wednesday at Waterville, N. Y., was admitted to probate to-day. The will is a volumnious document, but contains no public bequest.

An Ice Trust.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 1.—A trust has been formed to control the artificial ice business of the sonth. Five large companies in as many leading cities are already in the combination, and others are expected to join.

The Floods in Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Ang. 1.-The James river is seventeen feet above low water mark and rising four linches per hour. The indications point to the greatest freshet for

Strikers Weakening.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The coke strikers are weakening already and about 1,000 men went back to-day. The strikers are discouraged, but still claim the strike to be a success.

AT Neche, Frank Morris shot his hired man the other day, and the latter will comence damage suit for \$5,000.

AROUND TOWN.

The News of the Week in and Around the Capital City of Dakota.

The Bismarck Ball Team Wins a Victory and Meets With a Defeat.

A Sad Case of Drowning Occurs on Sunday Afternoon at the River.

> Bismarck's Great Game. [From Friday's Daily.]

For some time negotiations for a game of ball between the Bismarck and Jamestown teams have been pending. That Jamestown was one of the best teams in the northwest has been admitted by all and when the clubs met on the Bismarck grounds vesterday, a close contest was expected. But the Bismarck boys were in form for work and before the game had progressed beyond the third inning it was evident that the capital city had a very easy walk-away. The playing of the Bismarckers was almost faultless, and their fielding and batting being of the perfect order. They batted the crack pitcher of the Jim River valley out of the box and defeated the Jamestown nine so badly that the game lost its interest for the spectators. Bart Huber pitched the entire game for Bismarck, holding the Jamestownites down to five base hits, and although he was suffering with a sore arm, he held out to the close. Hill behaved admirably behind the bat, his throwing to bases being a feature and his two home-run hits, which brought in four runs, giving the grand stand opportunity to how itself hoarse. The only other home run was made by Huber, who never fails to do his duty. Canan held down first without an error, and Larabee, Hutchinson, Gray, Homan, Ryan and Hughes all did credit to the club.

The Jamestown men did not play with as much spirit as was expected, but they are agreeable gentlemen, are no strangers to the game, and the Bismarckers hope to meet them again when the honors may be more evenly divided.

The following is the official score of the game: pitched the entire game for Bis

Bismarck	R	B	P	A	E	Jamestown	R	B	P	Δ	E
Canan, 1b.	4	1	18	1	0	M Nashold	1	3	0	0	1
Hill, c	4	3	6	6	2	Devine	0	0	10	0	1
Larbee, 2b.	2	1	2	1	1	Pinger	1	1	2	1	2
Hutchen,rf	2	2	0	ő	0	Gleason	0	0	0	0	0
Gray, if Huber, p	1 8	1	0	V	2	Nelson	8	1	9	9	1
Homan, m.	8	10	ô	0	1	Paymer	1	١X	1	0	9
Ryan, ss	3	ĭ	2	2	ô	Nichola	lâ	١ŏ	1	1 8	1 6
Hughes, 8b		î	3	2	ŏ	B Nashold.	Ö	Ü	ō	ŏ	2
Total	26	11	27	17	7	Total	7	5	24	11	12

Home Runs—Huber, Hill 2. Struck Out—By Huber, 6; by Nashold, 6; Raymer, 2. Passed Balls—Hill, 4; Nelson, 4; Weber, 4. Wild Pitches—Huber, 5; Nashold, 5; Raymer, 1. Time—2:15. Umpire—DePcy.

Lost By Errors

It is seldom that a more exciting game of ball is witnessed than that between the Bismarck and Mandan teams on the Bismarck grounds Saturday. There was a large attendance, considerable betting, some brilliant plays and some disastrous errors. Considering the make-up of the clubs, Bismarck should have won. Holley pitched a great game, striking out twelve men, and had he received the support given in the game with Jamestown, the story would have been different. Among the features was the batting of Larabee, who held down second with perfection. He touched up Mandan's crack pitcher to the tune of four base hits, with a total of seven and his base running

with a total of seven and his base running was remarkable, making a "slide" to second that must go down as one of the memorable events on the grounds. But it was Bismarck's day off. Among her most reliable players errors were numerous and Mandan won by a score of 13 to 12.

For Mandan McGrade pitched a steady game, but the record shows that he struck out seven to Holley's twelve. He was given admirable support, Winn, Locke and Burke carrying off the honors. Mandan has now won two games out of five played with Bismarck and the next contest will be awaited with much interest by those who are anxious to see whether or not the Mandanites can make the record a tie. The following is the story of the game:

Manaan.	K	B	F	A	E	Bismorck.	K	B	P	E	E
Nelson, c McGrade, p	2	1	0	18	2	Canan, 1b. Hill, c	1	0	7	2	2
A. Smith, se Locke, m.	î	0	0	10	1	Barnes, m. Hutch'n, rf	2	1	0	00	000
M'Gillie,rf Polk, 1b	0	10	10	0	0	Larabee,2b Hughes, 3b	40	4	2	0	2
Burke, 2b Winn, 8b	2	1	3	0	1	Ryan, ss Huber, lf	00	0	0	50	2
Smith, If	2	Ū	1	-	0	Holly, p	2	Ō	2	14	ī
Totals	18	5	2	28	8	Totals	12	10	27	26	14

...0 1 0 8 1 1 5 0 1-12 Two-base hits, Hill, Larabee; three-base hit, Larabee; bases on balls, Holley 2, McGrade 2, Looke 1, Winn 1; struck ont, by Holley 12, by McGrade 7; wild pitchee, Holley 4, McGrade 4; passed balls, Neison 3, Hill 4. Umpires, De Puy

The Irrigation Committee

The senate committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands arrived in Bismarck Monday. The party came in its special cars and consists of the following well known gentlemen: Senator Wm. M. Stewart of Nevada, chairman: Senator John Reagan of Texas: Major John W. Powell, director of geological survey; Col. C. R. Hinton, irrigation engineer, United States geological survey; C. J. Kappler, secretary; Eugene Davis, sergeant-at-arms; R. C. Boswell, official stenographer. Unfortunately, the committee could not remain longer than one day, having 15,000 miles still to travel before completing their labors, and left for Mandan last night. They will continue their journey westward, attaching their cars to the regular west bound train at noon to-day. Aside from the meeting at the capitol yesterday, the committee met a number of citizens in the parlor of the Sheridan house last evening and discussed irrigation several hours. Senators Stewart and Reagan are firmly of the opinion that the lands of Dakota and all the west can be made of great value, and that North Dakota especially can be made the garden of the world by irrigation.

M. P. SLATTERY, Postmaster.

What the Papers Say.

The McIntosh County Democrat says: If we wish the ironing of the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern, it is our duty to stand by Biemarck in the fight, for 5 there is no doubt but that the fate of this grade depends a great deal on the capital location question. If Bismarck remains the capital city, the grade will be ironed on the parlor of the Sheridan house last evening and discussed irrigation several hours. Senators Stewart and Reagan are firmly of the opinion that the lands of Dakota and all the west can be made of great value, and that North Dakota especially can be made the garden of the world by irrigation.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offense that can be specify absted, as a single bottle of the fragrant Sozodont will unmistakably accomplish the work. It will preserve and keep the teeth white, and the breath pure and sweet. Powell, director of geological survey; Col.

9

The people of Bismarck were shocked Sunday afternoon by the report of the drowning of Harry Bushman, one of the city's most popular boys. He was bathing in the Missouri with a number of playmates and was carried out by the current into deep water. Being unable to swim

Their cries for help attracted Paul Grover, who was fishing near by, and he hastened to the spot, stripped as rapidly as possible and swimming to the point where Harry disappeared, dove to the bottom and found the body, which he returned to the shore. There were faint symptoms of life but they say disappeared.

There were raint symptoms of the out they soon disappeared.

The deceased was fifteen years of age and was one of the most intelligent and promising of Bismarck's boys. He was popular among his associates and every citizen mourns his loss. To the bereaved father this is a severe and crushing blow, and to him the heartfelt sympathy of the community is extended.

A Good Story.

The following is from the pen of Editor Bowsfield in the Minneapolis Tribune: One of the seniors of the convention and one of the wealthiest men here is Addison Leach of Davenport, Cass county. He was born February 20, 1824, in Mercer county, Penn. He was a miller, lumberman and steamboat owner in Pennsylvania for many years For ten years before coming to Dakota he was a resident of Erie, where he still has large property in terests. During the early part of the civil war Mr. Leach was major on Gov. Curtin's staff. Afterwards he was lieutenant colonel of the Pennsylvania volunteers and throughout the war was a patriotic and zealous Union soldier. Major Leach is distinguished for his quaint humor, bluff manner and open-heartedness. He is accompanied by Mrs. Leach, who is a fine looking and talented lady. It is reported that when Mr. Leach was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention his wife said to him:

"Now Addison, I have a favor to ask. Promise me that while you are at Bi-One of the seniors of the convention and

wife said to him:

"Now Addison, I have a favor to ask.

Promise me that while you are at Bismarck you will quit swearing and wear a dress coat."

"Well wife," he answered, "I have determined to quit swearing; it is a bad habit; but I'll be d—d if I'll wear a dress coat."

Slaughter Items. Harvest next week-no short crops in

this section. Mr. Engstrum's little daughter is very low with scarlet fever.

Aldermen Dietrich and Fetzer, two popular members of the city council of Bismarck, visited us on Wednesday. They

are pleased with the country. Rev. Mr.Spanberg, preached last Sunday to an audience of more than one hundred -most of the members of the Swedish Lutheran.

Mrs. Slaughter's first school month in school No.1 closed Friday with recitations and songs by the pupils. Twenty-three children took part in the exercises.

Slaughter is fast becoming a point of interest to eastern capitalists as being the center of an immense coal region. The Hawley and keeler mines are three miles southeast of our postoffice, and the Taylor miles to the southwest. North of here, in the region of the lakes, the coal mine if five miles to the southwest. North of here, in the region of the lakes, the coal deposits are still more heavy. On Mrs. L. Slaughter's land, near the postoffice, the coal lies within nine feet of the surface, and a still more important discovery has lately been made near by, where a badger in digging its hole, has thrown out from within a few feet of the surface the finest specimen of lignite yet seen.

The Weather for July.

Mean barometer, 29.918.
Highest barometer 30.214; on the 22d.
Lowest barometer, 29.559; on the 5th.
Monthly range of barometer, 0.655.
Mean temperature, 68.8.
Highest temperature, 95; on the 5th.
Lowest temperature, 49; on the 3d, 10th, 22d.
Monthly range of temperature, 47.
Greatest daily range of temperature, 11.
Mean daily range of temperature, 11.

-	Control of the second	, rumbo or	compression.		
	COMPA	RATIVE ME	N TEMPER	ATURE.	
1875		68.5	1882		67.2
1576		70.1	1888		67.1
1877		70.7	1884		64.5
		78,4	1885		68.6
		70.4			75.2
		68.0			
1881		72.4	1888		. 69.:
Pre Tot Hig south Tot Nur	vailing al move thest vel al preci al preci mber of	relative hu direction of ment of wi locity of w pitation, 2. days on in fell, 13.	f wind, no ind, 7568 m ind, 36 mi 01 inches. which .01	orthwest. illes; direction or s	
	COM	PARATIVE P	RECIPITAT	IONS.	
1875	SECURITIES NO.	TO THE REAL PROPERTY IN	1992	SHESS ESTERNA	4 91

Number of foggy days, none. Number of clear days, 13. Number of fair days, 10. Number of cloudy days, 8. Dates of thunder storms, 18th and 17th.

F. NEWMAN, Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A. Casselman-Robinsen.

On Tuesday last Mr. Lawrence Casselman and Miss Nellie Robinson, of McLean county, were joined in wedleck in this city the Rev. J. M. Anderson officiating. Mr Casselman is one of McLean county's lead young men, having been register of deeds for several years, and the bride is the daughter of Mr. John J. Robinson of Coal Harbor. During the past year Miss Robinson attended the Bismarck schools, and has hundreds of friends in the copital city. To the bride and groom the con-gratulations and best wishes of the people of Bismarck and McLean county are ex-

Advertised Letter List.

The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice, in Bismarck, Dak., August 8, 1889: Anatelia & M.
Barette Frank,
Dorman E E,
Hathaway Mr and Mrs
Geo,
Howell Mrs Foster.
Johnson W N.
Woodley C W
Walla Sherman,
Wood Silas E,

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

New Varieties of Wheat.

Whatever can decrease the cost of or dd to the productiveness of our crops adds to the comfort of our nomes. It is a benefit to ourselves and society, a blessing to our prosperity and an important service he went down and the boys who were to the nation. In an industrial point of with him were small and inexperienced view the introduction of a new prolific va-and did not dare attempt to swim to him. to the nation. In an industrial point of

portance, 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 where one is found that is better than the old sorts, while one is offered with real merit.

If the farmers could distinguish between the good and the bad varieties, hundreds of dollars would be saved to them, and the introducer of a valuable article could 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."

A few years ago Mr. Everitt of Penn-

says: The greatest biessing that can be rendered to any country is to add a useful plant to culture."

A few 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 grained sorts, and, as he anticipated, was successful in producing a new variety possessing the remarkable stooling propensities, 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 grains. 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.

Straw grows 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 Fultz 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 productivenot pay to cut.

In the important matter of productive-

In the important matter of productiveness it is simply immense.

Price of Evertitt's High Grade Wheat:
One pound by mail, 40 cente; three pounds
by mail, \$1; Four pounds by mail, \$1.25;
one fourth bushel by express or freight,
75 cents; one-half bushel by express or
freight, \$1.25; one bushel by express or
freight, \$1.25; one bushels by express or
freight, \$10.

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

L. D. STAPLES,

Portland, Mich.

Prohibition Extracts

Intemperance is an evil; but for a free government to violate, for any cause, the plainest, most vital and fundamental principles of civil liberty, is also an evil, and one with which the first may not be at all compared.

The right to make laws results solely from necessity. "The best government is that which governs the least." A free government is something more than a despotism administered by a benevolent despot; something more than a constitution under which the majority rules, for it may rule which the majority rules, for it may rule with a rod of iron; something more than an equal government, for there may be equality in slavery. The right to do wrong is one of the constitutional elements of civil liberty. What is freedom of the press, but the power to publish wicked and pernicious doctrines?—or freedom of speech, but the power to speak them? What is religious freedom, but the power to follow a false worship—freedom of locomotion, but the power to go to the wrong places—freedom of occupation, but the power to choose the wrong trade?

Nothing could be more cheering to the mind than the prospect of society redeemed from vice of every kind. But like

deemed from vice of every kind. But like children, brought up under the rod only, we shall find that prohibitory enactments,

we shall find that prohibitory enactments, acting upon ill-regulated character, only lead to evasion and deceit.

A negative policy is to be condemned under all circumstances, and justice demands the elements of some substitute in lieu of the prohibition fallacy. We propose, then, that stringent laws be put into practical effect against drunkenness. That it slould be punished for a crime as it is.

practical effect against drunkenness. That it should be punished for a crime, as it is.

A man found drunk upon the street should be regarded as having forfeited his personal liberty, in having invaded the safety of society. The police should be required to seize, fine and imprison him.

An habitual drunkard, having surrendered his reason, may justly be deprived of the dignity of a citizen, and should not be allowed to vote

be allowed to vote

be allowed to vote

The carrying of secret weapons is forbidden by law—not the sale of them, however; and this is a fair parallel.

Prohibition of the misery or abuse of
any and all of the implements or devices,
which the ingenuity of man has invented,
whether used by the burglar, the incendiary or for the purpose of becoming a
drunkard is the only prohibition that can
ever prevail, and in every instance the
penalty should fall upon the offender.

Prob.

Disastrous Fire in Mandan,

At noon Friday fire broke out in the Northern Pacific coal sheds at Mandan and the flames spread rapidly beyond the control of the department. Superintendent McCabe, who was returning from Man dan, saw the fire from the bridge, and hastening to Bismarck, took the department of this city to the assistance of the battling Mandan firemen. A heroic fight was made against the flames, but they could not be extinguished until the sheds and their contents were destroyed. The loss to the Northern Pacific company is as follows:

Tollows:
Coal sheds. \$30,000
Twelve cars. 7,200
8,282 tons of coal at \$3 50 per ton 11,492
8,282 tons of coal at \$3 50 per ton 8,250 500 cords of wood..... Total,.....\$50,932 The sheds were insured, but the amount of insurance is unknown.

This is the greatest fire in the history of Mandan.

Shaken, Broiled and Drenched. These are three participles of English grammar. They are also the three successive conditions undergone eve; y day, every other day, or every third day, by the unhappy wretch heedless enough to allow fever and ague to fasten its clutch upon him. No need of it none. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will and does preserve those who use it from every type of malarial disease, whether intermittent type of malarial disease, whether intermittent or billous remittent. For nearly thirty-five years it has been a professionally resognized specific for and preventive of these sensitious maladies, not only on our even soil, but in tropical, and equatorial lands where the source is prevalent at all seasons and in its worst forms. Billiousness, dyspessis, risumations, kidney, complaint, berromess, and debility are also allments to the complete removal of which the Biltous long since demonstrated its macquary, but its source and demonstrated its macquary, but its source and the complete constraints its macquary, but its source and the constraints in the complete constraints in macquary, but its source and the constraints in the constraints and the constraints in the constraints and the constraints are constraints.

t the title Day of August, 1889.

A BANQUET IN CHINA.

AN AMUSING DESCRIPTION OF A CEREMONIOUS REPAST.

Sixty Different Dishes in One Course, and Several Courses-Painful Attempts at Music-Europeans Didn't Know How to Eat Decently-The Cooks Grateful.

The Chinese enjoy the distinction of being the greatest gourmands and most voracious eaters in the world, and this amusing account of their achievements at the table certainly

A few days before our departure from Canon we found at our lodgings a visiting card, left by Mow-Qua, a wealthy tea merchant, with an invitation to dine with him. The invitation was written upon a very thin sheet of red paper, much larger than those we use for a similar purpose. About half past 6 in the afternoon, accordingly, we repaired to the hospitable mansion of Mow-Qua, preceded by a train of servants bearing immense lan terns, and by way of precaution we had taken care to stop our ears with cotton to avoid the terrible consequences of a sudden outburst of Chinese music

As soon as the guests had taken their seats which were ranged in two long parallel lines, tea was served in large cups with flat saucers placed over them and set upon waiters of gold or silver. The Chinese and the Japanese, as we know, take their tea without milk or sugar. A few leaves are put into the cup and boiling water is poured upon them, after which the infusion remains long enough to steep and is then transferred to the saucers and swallowed while it is quite hot. The tes leaves are generally whole, so that the water is colored sufficiently without containing any

The musicians were stationed in an adjoining room, and among their number were several singers of celebrity. They played and sang almost without intermission during the whole affair. I was informed that it was a Chinese opera, but certainly the music was Chinese opera, but certainly the music was far from agreeable. The Chinese themselves, however, appeared to pay very little attention to it, although when there was an interval of silence they would make an occasional observation or st upon the words of the songs.

EATING DESSERT FIRST.

The banquet now began. We were conducted into another apartment, where several square tables, with places for six persons, were so disposed as to form a semicircle. On the side towards the center, they remained unoccupied, but were entirely concealed by a scarlet cloth, with rich embroidery in gold and silver thread, representing the different flowers of the country. The host took his seat at the table in the middle of the group, and deputed one of his country-men to do the honors at each of the others. In the front of every table was an array of baskets filled with fruit and flowers, and behind this appetizing display appeared a mul-titude of vases and tiny plates, containing sweetmeats, small tarts, sausages, pyramids of candied oranges and plums and other delicacies. In short, the profuse variety of gastronomic riches did honor to the liberality of our host.

The Chinese never do anything in the European manner, and therefore we began with the dessert. Instead of plates three small cups were set in front of each guest. The one at our left contained soy, an aromatic sauce with which the natives seaso their food. That in the middle is used in the course of the repast, and upon the third is laid the porcelain spoon with which soup is eaten. Two small sticks, rounded at the ends, and made of ivory for the tables of persons of wealth, were also provided for every guest. It is rather difficult for foreigners to manage these tiny utensils, although the Chinese handle them with great degterity. One of our number, who understands their language, once heard the whispered remark; "Only look at these wise Europeans! They do not even know how to eat decently!" A large package of paper sheets, cut in a tri-angular form and tied together with red ribbon, is laid near each plate, and these are used for wiping the hands instead of nap-

In the beginning of the action Mow-Qua courteously invited us to partake of the choicest dishes, and while we were eating he frequently called our attention to the fine flavor of a certain fruit or the rarity of a particular bird. The first course was dispatched and we were ready for fresh supplies.

Table cloths are never used in China, but the covering upon the tables was now carefully removed and another one substituted, upon which was placed a great variety of dishes. A small cup was also put before each person, for holding the samtschu, a strong liquor obtained from the fermentation of rice, and which takes the place of wine at Chinese entertainments. Servants passed from one to another of the guests, carrying large silver urns containing the samtschu in an ef-fervescent state. I did not find this much vaunted beverage particularly refreshing, although there are several kinds varying in excellence, and one that I have tasted compares very favorably with brandy of medium

quality.

THE COOKS RETURN THANKS, polite

The Chinese are extremely polite to each other on festive occasions. Whenever they wish to drink they apologize for taking such a liberty, at the same time wishing you good health and prosperity. Each one takes his cup in both hands and swallows the contents at a single draught. When he has finished he turns it up for the inspection of his neighbor, to show him that not a single drop remains in the cup. We were compelled to observe the same odd custom for fear of being open to the charge of discourtesy.

After the second course, which included

nearly sixty different dishes, the soups were brought in. These were served in small bowle set in the center of the table, and everybody helped himself from them with the porc spoon I have already mentioned. Tea and tobacco came in as intermediate luxuries, enabling us to collect our energies and re turn with renewed vigor to the charge.

Finally, when several other courses had made their appearance, each surpassing the one preceding in abundance, five new tables were ranged in the empty space opposite us. These were laden with roast meats, particularly pork, and with different kinds of birds Ten cooks, dressed in showy uniforms, then entered the room, and began the work of carving. Two were assigned to each table, and performed their task with remarkable skill. Other servants handed to us, upon small plates, the slices of meat which they received from the carvers, and the work of

eating went on vigorously.

At the end of the feast the cooks reap peared, and returned profound thanks to the company for the honor they had conferred upon them by partaking of their dishes. Every one then rose from the table. We had been seated there for six hours, and during this time hundreds of dishes had passed be fore us in succession.—Adapted from the French for The Philadelphia Times

Leprosy is increasing in Russia. During ten years forty-nine patients were treated in the St. Petersburg tospitals, half of whom were natives of the nity. The Baltic prov-inces suffer most from the disease.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Dasteria 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.

Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

RUSSELL & MILLER MILLING CO PROPRIETORS

BISMARCK ROLLER MILLS.

BISMARCK :: :: VALLEY CITY.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS OF FLOUR

"CLIMAX" and "GOLD BELT"

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

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

JOHN P. HOAGLAND

Contractor and Builder.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LUMBER.

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

Yards Corner Sixth and Main Streets, Bismarck, Dak.

Gull River Lumber Co.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL ... Wholesale and Retail.

BISMARCK, - DAKOTA.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

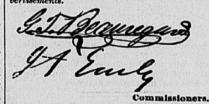


Louisiana State Lottery Company

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

FAMED for TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of Its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows: "We'do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WAMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank PERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National ank A. BALDWIN, Pres, New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, President Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 18, 1889. CAPITAL RRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quar ters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIEES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 00 Prizes of \$500 are.....

3,134 Prizes amounting to.......\$1,054,800
Norz—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes. AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CLUB BATES, or any further informa-tion desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State. County, Street and number. More rapid return mail de-livery will be assured by your enclosing an En-velope bearing your full address. IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C. By ordinary letter, containing Money Order assed by all Express Companies, New York Ex-change, Draft or Postal Note Address registered letters containing currency to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

"Remember, that the payment of Prises is GUARAMTERD BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orisans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all institutions or anonymous schemes."

ONE TOOLIAB is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket LESUED BY US in part or fraction of a Ticket LESUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

Bismarck, Dak.

Will make your proof and loan you money at easonable rates. Give him a call.

Horses and Cattle / CHEAP

One or more city lots buys a horse, buggy and harness.

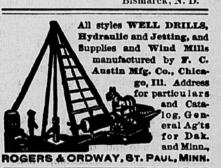
\$150 buys a team of 3-year-old geldings with wagon and harness. \$150 buys a team of young mares. \$25 buys a spring wagon. \$40 dollars buys a Polled Angus bull. \$25 buys cows and calves.

\$50 buys a riding horse.

\$75 buys a Holstein cow. \$250 buys 1/4 blood Clyde stallion colt. \$350 buys % blood Clyde stallion colt. \$5 for the services of the Norman stallion "Hannibal." No insurance against

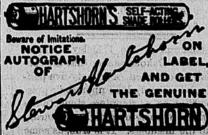
accidents. I sell on long time and will exchange some stock for real estate. My office is with O. H. Holt, insurance agent, near the

> GERALD PIERCE. Bismarck, N. D.









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, Daily three months, postage paid, Daily six months, postage paid, Daily one year, postage paid,

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 Werely Tribure 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.

lation 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 Grand Forks Plaindealer is in favor of liberal salaries. It would give the governor \$5,000 per year instead of

THE Yankton Press and Dakotan is

still harping on Ordway and his friendship for North Dakota. According to the P. and D., to be a friend of North Dakota is little less than criminal. THE Grand Forks Plaindealer says it cannot support Fancher for governor;

that General Allen is an elegant gentleman, but-Miller may have to be forced to run, whether he wants to or not. IF Smith Stimmel, of Cass, has the po-

litical sagacity thas his friends credit him with, he will now lose no time in declaring his republicanism and his support to Cass county's candidate for gov-

IT can be said to the credit of Mr. Root of Valley City, who now aunounces himself a candidate for congress, that he is a positive quality-positive for or positive against-and his whereabouts is always known.

COL. FRANK J. MEAD, formerly connected with the editorial staff of the Minneapolis Tribune, and at one time the mayor of Mandan, has gone to Duluth, rate paper of the Tribune of that town.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Coopertown Courier writes that paper from Washington territory.

"My candid impression is that the Dakota farmer is to-day in better condition than is the Washington farmer. He is better situated in Dakota than he could be here.

AND now comes the report that Cashel has not carried Walsh county after all. On the contrary the county is pronounced for Spencer for congress. This pleases Billy Budge, who wins a thousand from O'Mulcahy of Grand Forks, and Jud La-Moure, who is an earnest champion of Booker of Pembina for treasurer.

understood the form of adopted by the committee is practically the same as the old territorial seal, with the exception that the addition of a sheaf or two of wheat emphasizes more partial two do know and have stated it repeatedly, that none of our leading Alliance men, who occupy official positions, are candidates for office. It is a great stumbling ticularly the staple crop of the land of block in the way of our selfish politicians. No. 1 Hard. The committee's action will undoubtedly be endorsed by the convention and the people.

THE change of the capital would mean a loss of \$250,000 worth of property to the new state and expenditure of as much more to finish a new building and grounds. Are we so rich that we could afford to squander a half million dollars at the begining of our state government? The convention solved this question in the interest of the people.

THE Sioux Falls Press says it is asking a good deal to expect the South Dakota convention to wait three weeks in idleness for the joint commission, when the work could easily have been done in one week, and that "it wasn't the dividing which has taken so much time. It was the useless delving into the records of the past to see which section has had the most public money." The outcome proves that it paid the North to "delve."

North Dakota will enter the union under much more favorable conditions than South Dakota's South Dakota's proportion of the deficiency added to the sum she must pay North Dakota by the terms of settlement agreed upon, will leave the state about \$150,000 in debt. without a capitol building and the constitutional limit of indebtedness already exceeded. North Dakota will have a little money in the treasury and a capitol building worth, with the 600 lots and 160 acres of land, over a quarter of a million dollars.

THE charge of the Edgeley Mail and other North Dakota papers that the convention is composed of seventy-five politicians, who simply look upon their present position as a stepping stone to the legislature or something higher, is hardly just to the members. It is true, as some papers have charged, that some of the members have absented themselves to take a hand in their county primaries, but what of it? Is it anything to the discredit of a member that he still has interest in local affairs at home? One would suppose from reading some of the York seems to have the Hon. E. A. Will- present public school system we smile at 2 o'clock p. m., and the primaries to elect dele-

criticisms of the press that to be a membe disfranchised from taking further part in county or state politics. . It is not to a man's discredit that he takes a lively interest in the political welfare of his county. It is rather to his credit. If all and devoted less time to kicking after the primaries and conventions are held a more satisfactory condition of affairs.

A SIMPLE ACT OF JUSTICE,

Justice is slow but sure footed. The action of the convention Wednesday afternoon in adopting the report of the tory of the capital at Bismarck may be record that they are finally vindicated. The good people of Dakota can not fail to ratify the ection of the convention. for they must realize that the permanent location of all our public institutions is an act that must merit the highest praise and the everlasting gratitude of our

No one will question for a moment that Bismarck has paid dearly for the capital. She has exhausted much of her best energy and capital, and many of her most prominent citizens have for years felt the sting of unjustice that was threatened by the proposed removal of the capital; but true to their convictions these same citizens have stood firm, believing that the leaven in human fairness would in time come to their rescue, and they were not disappointed.

Then, too, Bismarck, in the natural and prospective development of the great state of North Dakota, is the most available point for the seat of government. It is near the geographical center of the state and will in a short time, when the projected roads are extended to it, be accessible from all directions. While Bismarck feels that she has only received what she is justly entitled to. she will never forget the little band of where he will endeavor to make a first- loyal men who, like the ancient Spartans at Thermopelae, stood firm as one man for the protection of her rights and never wavered until those rights were securely vouchsafed to her by their solemn enactment in the organic law of the

> the statement-and it must be officialthat "none of our leading Alliance men, dates for office." At length the Ruralist

It appears to afford a certain element of the republican party much satisfaction to the republican party much satisfaction to quote certain provisions of the constitution of the United States, in the qualification of members of congress. All this is to the end that they may prove Mr. Loucks in end that they may prove Mr. Loucks in enditable to the office of senator. Whether eligible to the office of senator. Whether this is true or not we do not know, nor is it of any account to us. We work for the good of the cause withou hope of political preferment.

This nonsense shall have no effect with

the sensible voters other than to caus them to view with suspicion any man who will attempt injure the farmers cause by falsehoods and misrepresentations.

THE St. Paul Globe says: "In view of the proposed irrigation by artesian water. the Fargo agricultural paper recalls the fact that in the early part of this decade the great effort in the Red River valley was to get rid of the excess of water. Only three years ago a drainage convention was held at Crookston, and resolved and received the reports of scientists and engineers. The water at once disappeared. It is proposed now to hold a convention and rescind the resolutions, and try to induce the waters to return.'

Among the many novel attractions secured for the South Dakota fair the board has contracted for two balloon ascensions, with parachute leaps from 4,000 feet above the ground. They have also appropriated \$300 for a base ball prize, and it is expected that several prominent league clubs will contest for

it. The St. Paul club has already signifled their intention of being present. The management are also negotiating for an ostrich race, to take place between seven monstrous ostriches. This is considered one of the most interesting and exciting sports known.

THE Engineering News this week will

To any one familiar with the status of ex isting northwestern railroads as outlined in the opinions of well informed railway in the opinions of well informed railway managers, published in the daily papers recently, it may seem strange that any one at the present time is rash enough to invest his money in building new railway lines in the northwest. It is in this section that the building of competing lines has already been overdone, as every one confesses, and hostile railway legislation which is generally considered to be the worst evil investors have to fear, has been carried on chiefly in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, all of which states are included on our map. It is true, indeed, that railway construction in this section has greatly fallen off, but the common impression that it has entirely dropped off is wide of the mark.

Some newspaper correspondent in New

iams, his constitution and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts would deny that he wrote the document for alien land owners, and Williams has never said he did-neither has Williams said that it was written for him. The fact remains that the constimen paid more attention to the primaries tution was written by some one-and a very good document it is, too. The TRI-BUNE has received enough light on this we would have better government, and subject, however, to suspect that the Grand Forks dispatch was not far from

> THE Fargo Republican makes the following protest against the establishment of a short term supreme court:

afternoon in adopting the report of the committee on public institution was an act of fairness not only to the people of Bismarck, but to the citizens of the whole state of North Dakota. The his-and ought to have no weight whatever outside of the court which is adopted will fasten upon the state of North Dakota a judiciary system whose decisions will and ought to have no weight whatever outside of the court which can be court which are court which can be court which are court which can be constitutional convention. outside of the court which renders then summed up in four words, namely: "Six years of suspense." During all that time the people of the Missouri slope have carried a load that would have overwhelmed an ordinary community beyond the hope of resucitation. They have manfully held out for what was justly their own, and it is a pleasure to record that they are finally vindicated. life with ample salaries and are absolutely accountable to nobody for their decisions. It is not necessary for them to so run their courts as to secure the next election. The motive for improper or corrupt action is entirely removed. The next in standing are the state courts, whose judges have the longest terms and the best salaries, and last of all come the states whose terms are four years with just sufficient salaries to enable an economical judge with a small family to exist. In these states very few men who have ability to earn a living at the bar are found upon the bench, and the decisions of their court carry less weight

than the legal opinions of many of the attorneys who practice at their bars.

The establishment of such court seems to be the desire of the judalary committee of the constitutional convention. The term of the supreme court judges is fixed term of the supreme court judges is fixed at from two to six years and that of the district judges at four years. No supreme court judge can receive any other official position for six years and no district judge for four years after he is elected. He must resign all his rights as an American citizen except the right to vote during that time. At the end of his term, whether for two, four or six years, he returns to private life-his business, if he has any, gone -to build up a law practice or earn a living at some other occupation or else he must "go into polities" for a re-election. Is it any wonder that such judges "ride on passes". Is it any wonder they are accused of partiality and corruption? Should the convention adopt the report of the committee it will have only to follow the example of South Dakota and affix to the position of judge the salary of a third-rate clerk in a wholesale grocery house, to make the decisions of the courts of North Dakota th elaughing stock of the next gen-

Amos LARRABEE, the great cattle man, who will be remembered as a visitor in Bismarck last year writes as follows regarding an important question now before the Constitutional Convention:

St. Paul, Aug. 1.-Editor Tribune.-I THE DAROTA RURALIST, the organ of the Farmers' Alliance, is authority for the statement—and it must be official—that "none of our leading Alliance men, who occupy official positions, are candidates for office."

At length the Ruralist says:

It appears to afford a certain element of the positions of the positions of the positions are propositions and appliances appliances appropriation to trading and corruption if the temptation to trading and corruption if the text-books and appliances necessary for the children to acquire the text-books and appliances necessary for the children to acquire the temptation to trading and corruption if the temptation to trading and corruption tution. They are powerless against any sort of iniquity in this direction perpe-trated by the Legislature. What you need to do is to locate fairly and justly, giving every section of your magnificent domain a chance and then hold your appropriations for building until the presenting require action. Five new states have adopted this plan and none have ever regretted it. On the other hand the biennial struggle for such plums where there is no constitutional restriction is a constant warning to avoid it. Start well state. Yours with beft wishes, Start well in the nev

Amos Larrabee. Atchison, Kansas.

In making the motion and urging with speech the substitution of Jamestown for Bismarck for the capital and the adoption of the report of the majority of the committee on public buildings with this amendment, Mr. Johnson of Nelson -backed by a vote on the questionsquarely committed the minority in favor of the very scheme which they characterized as so abominable on the part of the majority. Every argument made against the proposition was thereby-by their own act-declared to be groundless and without weight. It may be assumed therefore—and the record is indellible that it was the sense not only of the majority but of the minority as well-as the vote on Johnson's amendment showsto do just what was done. This being true, then [it must be admitted that the majority not only had the right, but rightly ruled.

BE it said to the credit of the James town delegation that they were too shrewd to be caught with the chaff thrown out by Johnson of Nelson, in the shape of an amendment making Jamestown the capital instead of Bismarck. They knew it was not sincere and the vote proved the correctness of their conclusions.

THE decrease of about \$1,000,000 in the gross earnings of the Northwestern road for the fiscal year can be attributed mainly to the effects of rate wars and hostile legislation in the northwestern states-particularly in Iowa and Minnesota.

Text Books-The Need and How to Supply. BY MISS WINNEOGENE KING.

Written for the Logan Township Teac stitute and published by request of the Insti-

When we consider the present importance of our commonwealth, Dakota, and foresee how rapidly this importance will soon be augmented with the added distinction of statehood, we begin to realize so mething of the magnitude of the work devolving upon the educators of our fair

Viewing the stately proportions of our

with patriotic satisfaction, reflecting how ber of the constitutional convention is to Evarts badly mixed. Of course, Mr. this grand system of public schools has saved our nation from ignorance and its attendant evils.

> Our land is justly called the "Home of the free and the land of the brave," and we all know that to the Christian religion and free public schools we owe this honor. But vast multitudes of our people-of

But vast multitudes of our people—of whom many are foreign born—fail to avail themselves of these privileges to such an alarming extent that the legislatures of nearly all the northern and several southern states have enacted compulsory school laws. While highly commending these acts, which we hope to have enforced in our coming state), let us look at a glaring inconsistency they present. We boast of our free schools and wonder that compulsory laws should be required. Are they indeed free? Let us ask this question in the light of those for whom our much lauded free schools were instituted—the lauded free schools were instituted—the poor of our land. (And here we are reminded of the proverb, "Cniidren are the poor man's blessing.") The average very poor married man has from four to six children which the laws of our country compel him to keep in regular attendance at our so-called free schools at least six years of the childhood of each. By strong endeavor and much pinching he is possibly enabled to spare their assistance and to procure clothes in which they may appear respectable at school, as required by law.

And here we see the absurd incourse. lauded free schools were instituted-the

enabled to spare their assistance and to procure clothes in which they may appear respectable at school, as required by law.

And here we see the absurd inconsistency mentioned, for, with our advanced mode of education, text books and numerous other school, supplies are absolutely ous other school supplies are absolutely necessary, and the poor man's child is, perforce, without either. Accordingly, if he accomplishes anything during his years of school life, he must borrow or beg. Who that has taught in our Burleigh county country schools does not know the full and, to me, areadful meaning of this word borrow"

In my limited experience as a teacher, as in that of thousands whose experience is far more limited, I think the vexed question has been "How to supply text books?" Borrowing entails continual disorder, commotion and vexation; therefore, is a luxury altogether too expensive for a moment's toleration by those faithful teachers who strive for the best welfare of their pupils. Consequently, as the parents seem utterly unable to furnish more than two-thirds of the school supplies required, the teacher finds alternatives of converting himself into a general text book, as it were, or into a free school supply station. The former may be practicable in a graded school, but is out of the question when instructing four or five grades simultaneously. Now may be practicable in a graded school, but is out of the question when instructing four or five grades simultaneously. Now, we teachers begin to smile with the blessed poor man at the absurdity of a law which has been compared to compelling Israelites to make an extra tale of bricks without straw or leading a hungry horse to an empty pail.

But, in our dilemma we find in happy contrast, "the free text-book system," which has been acceptably used in New York city more than fifty years, in Philadelphia, Patterson and Newark, N. J.; Bath and Lewiston, Me, the past generation, and is now adopted in thousands of smalls.

But, in our different awe find in happy contrast, "the free text-book system," which has been acceptably used in New York city more than fifty years, in Philadelphia, Patterson and Newark, N. J.; Bath and Lewiston, Me, the past generation, and is now adopted in thousands of smaller towns and school districts all over our fair land.

Massachusetts, the old-time educational center, where this entirely free system of conducting public schools has been in lim-ited use since 1878, startled other states by making the "free text-book system" a com-pulsory law in 1884. Since the state assumes the right to make

attendance at school obligatory, does it not follow that she should furnish at public expence the text-books and appliances necessary for the children to acquire the branches taught in the public schools?

and its effects we quote extracts from the report submitted by Superintendent of Public Instruction William Cornell, Fall River, Mass. He says 1 in December, 1885, a circular of inquiry was sent to the super-intendents of school committees of most of the cities and larger towns of the state, for text book ' law was working and to get the sentiment of the different places respect-ing its value. It contained the following interrogations:

1. How does the attendance in your 1. How does the attendance in your schools since the adoption of the "free textbook system" compare with the attendance previously secured under the old plan?

Does the new way of furnishing text books induce parents to keep their children in school longer than they did under the old plan? What effect, if any, has the new system on the attendance in your new system on the attendance in your High School? Since the adoption of free What advantages, if any, has the new way over the old way? What disadvantages, if any, adhere to this new system which did not adhere to the old?

How is the system regarded (a) by teachers, (b) by pupils, (c) by parents? Replies have been received from twenty-eight cities and towns, which contain the almost unanimous opinion—1. Attendance noticeably increased. 2. Parents kee their children in school longer. 3. It has increased the attendance in the Hig Schools. 4. From these reports the average cost per capita on enrolment is \$1.04 on average attendance \$1.47 per capita.

5. The new way produces better attendance attendance should be supported by the state of th 5. The new way produces better attendance, less expense for books, saves time in organizing classes and induces greate economy and neatness in use of school supplies. 6. No disadvantages worthy of note. 7. System regarded favorably by all. The added work for the teacher is great, but more than counter-balanced by free-dom from any counter-balanced.

out more than counter-balanced by freedom from annoyances of the old way. As cities, towns and districts purchase directly from manufacturer's prices are greatly reduced and those pupils who wish may purchase their books at cost of them. Responsibility teaches children to form a habit of neatness and carefulness. Superintendent Cornell closes his report with the following convincing statements, "The value of this law can hardly be over estimated. It is one of the most progressive mated. It is one of the most progressive steps the state has taken in the education of her youth. It aids in promoting intel-ligence and virtue by increasing school at-tendance, and it lifts from the worthy poor words, and it lifts from the worthy poor a burden hard for them to bear. In a word, it opens her schools to ever child within her borders, whatever may be his nationality or social condition in life, and makes them for him, not only in name, but in every essential quality, truly and absolutely free public schools.

We earnestly hope that those who are chosen to formulate the Constitution of the

We earnestly hope that those who are mosen to formulate the Constitution of the grand state of North Dakota will not neg lect to enact a strong compulsory school law, and will make it consistent and effec-tive by including in it the "Free Text-Book System."

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION. Pursuant to notice the Burleigh County Repub marck, July 20, 1889. The committee decided, to

take the vote cast in the county for the republian delegate to congress in November, 1888, as a basis upon which to apportion the county for nty convention to elect seven delegates to attend the North Dakota Republican Convention to be hold in the city of Fargo on the 21st day of lugust, 1890-allowing one de tion at was decided to hold said county conver ion at the court house in the city of E Monday, the 19th Day of August, 1889.

tive places, as hereinafter named, on the 17th day of August, 1889-in the county precing a betwee the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, p.m., and in the city precincts between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock

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

John Rogers, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 11 shall consist of all of township 139, range 77. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 12 shall consist of all of township 138, range 77. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 13 shall consist of all of township 138, range 78. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 14 shall consist of all of township 139, range 78. Shall vote at school house nor at station, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 15 shall consist of all of township

Precinct No. 15 shall consist of all of township 140, range 78, township 141, ranges 75, 76, 77, 78, tow ship 142, ranges 75, 76, 77, 78. Shall vote at school house on section 25, township 140, range 78, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 16 shall consist of all of township 140, range 79. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 17 shall consist of all of township 139, range 79. Shall vote at school house on section 23 and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 18 s all consist of all of township 138, range 79. Shall vote at school house on section 9, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 18 shall consist of all of township 138, range 79. Shall vote at school house on section 9, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 29 shall consist of all of township
139, ranges 80 and 81, outside city of Bismarck,
Shall vote t school house on section 10, township 139, range 80, and shall be entitled to one
delegate.

Precinct No. 29 shall consist of all of township

ship 142, range 79, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 24 shall consist of all of township 144, ranges 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79, and township 144, ranges 75, 76, 77, 78, 79. Shall vote at Peterson; residence and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Pursuant to the action of said committee as above stated, said county convention is hereby called at the time and place above mentioned, and the republican electors of the county are requested to meet in their respective precincts at the time and places above named, and elect the number of delegates apportioned to their respective precincts to attend said county convention. By order of the committee.

W. H. WINCHESTER, Chairman.

R. H. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Bismarck, July 23 1889.

ADDITIONEL CALL.

Pursuant to the action of the Republican Cen tral Committee, at a meeting held at the city of Bismarck, Aug. 7, 1889, notice ishereby given that the Republican County Convention heretofore called to meet at Bismarck on the 19th day of August, 1889, will also elect seven delegates to the udicial convention of the sixth judicial district, called to meet in the city of Mandan, August 24, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and also place in nomination one senator and two representatives, for Burleigh county, and also one clerk of the district court for sa anty if provided for in the constitution. W. H. WINCHESTER, ASA FISHER, Secretary pro tem.

Republican Judicial District Convention A republican district convention will be held in Mandan, Dakota, at the court house on Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for district judge for the counties forming the Bismarck-Mandan judicial district.

The apportionment of delegates of the 000. several counties to this convention is as follows:

In case the constitutional convention shall include other counties within this said district, then such additional counties shall be given the same apportionment in this district convention as has been appor-

tioned for the republican state convention. This call is made under authority and by the direction of the several chairmen of the county republican committees of the counties included in this said district. HENRY W. COE,

Acting Chairman Rep. Dist. Com. MANDAN, Aug. 6th, 1889.

Republican State Convention.

The republican convention for North Dakote will meet at Fargo Wednesday, the 21st day of August, 1889, to nominate such state offi may be designated by the constitutional convention now in session at Bismarck. The conven tion will be called to order at 2 o'clock p. m., and will be composed of 259 delegates, appoi tioned as follows.

Barnes 10	Hettinger 1	Ransom
Burleigh 7	Kidder 8	Hamsey
Benson 4	La Moure 5	Rolette
Bottineau 5		
Buford 1	Morton 7	Stuteman
Billings 1	Mc Henry 8	Steele
Cass28	McLean 8	Sargent
Cavalier 8	McIntosh 2	Traill.
Dickey 9	Mercer 2	Towner
Eddy 4	Nelson 6	Walsh
Emmons 8		
Foeter 3	Pembina15	Ward
Grand Forke.22	Pierse 1	Deliver Laboratory
Griggs 5	Hichland11	Total

of one delegate for each county and one additional delegate for each 200 votes or major portion thereof polled in said county for del in Congress at the last election as agreed upon by the unanimous vote on the state central or ittee at the meeting of the fifth day of July 1889, at Biamarck, North Dakota, County com mittees will act accordingly in calling their respective county conventions, consulting the conenience of voters in the various countles. By HARRISON ALLEN. order of publican State Central Cor

mittee of North Dakota. E. C. GREARY, Secretary.

call be issued for a statehood convention of the democratic party of Notth Dakota, to be held at Fargo, North Dakota, on Thursday, the 29th day of Angust, 1889, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various state offices to be filled under the new state constitution and to transast such other business as may properly come before it. The basis of representation in asid convention is as follows: One delegate at large for each organized county, and one delegate for every 250 votes or fraction thereof, cast for delegate to congress at the last general election. On this basis the apportionment for each county is as follows:

Billings 2	each county is a	Traill 11
Bottinesu 4	La Moure 5	Towner 8
rrand Forks 18	Logan 2	Walsh 16
Beneon 4	Morton 6	Wells 3
Barleigh 6	McHenry 8	Ward 4
Buford 2	Mclean 8	Bichland 10
arnes 9	Mointosh 8	Ransom 8
ass 21	Mercer 2	Ramser
sv lier 7	Nelson 6	Rolette 4
JICKOY 8	Oliver 2	Stark 4
sddy 4	Pierce 2	Statemen 8
Cmmons 8	Pembinia 18	CHARLES STREET
foster 8	Steele 4	Total 286
riggs 5	Bargent 7	THE REST WEEK OF THE

MARTIN RYAN,

THE NEWS.

Territorial.

ROBERT SLOGGETT drowned in Vermil-

THE Davison County Normal institute egan with an attendance of 40.

HANS LINDEN suicided at Baldwin with-

out any apparent justification. BELLE McEwan, a Grand Forks prostiute, attempted to kidnap her son in a

convent. THE man Mahoney found crazy near Sauk Center, is supposed to be a Grand

Forks resident. THE Aberdeen Base Ball club will meet the Grand Forks club at Grand Forks on

August 12th and play two games. SUNSET Cox says the people of North Dakota and Montana do not appreciate his

efforts in getting them into the union. HON. P. A. BURDICK advertised to talk on prohibition at Sioux Falis, but adroitly turned the subject on temperance, and

everybody raised a big howl. DELEGATES representing lodges in Dakota of the A. G. U. W. meet at Huron August 21 and 22 to organize a grand lodge for Dakota, independent of the Minnesota

jurisdiction. THE prohibition republicans of Sanborn county have brought out the name of Rev W. T. Moffet as a candidate for United States senator. After election somebody will be mean enough to ask him if he was

in the race. THE following changes have been made Dakota postmasters: Dakota-J. P. indela, appointed at Fort Stevens, Stevens county, vice S. W. McLaughlin, resigned; C. Butcher, at Freeman, Hutchinson county, vice A. J. Yorker, resigned; C. P. Faltzgeranf, at Laretto, Bonhomme county, vice John Moser, resigned.

St. Paul will have another opera house. BRYSON, the Montana murderer, must hang.

MURAT HALSTEAD has reached home in good health. RUSSELL HARRISON is cutting a wide

wath in England. KILRAIN told a reporter that he would challenge Sullivan.

PINK-EYE is epidemic among horses in THE KILLEN-MCAULIFEE fight is post-

poned till September 11. THE month of July has been very favorable to all Kansas crops.

A SLERLING infant causes a great sensation at Warren, Illinois. Two more bodies were recovered from

the Johnstown debris Friday.

Threats of lynching.

COUNTY TREASERER COLEMAN, of Cincinnati, is a defaulter to the extent of \$65,-

JOHN BIRKHOLZ bought C. B. Rockford's Grand Forks county farm of 640 acres for \$10,000. An Ohio man learned the other day that

Harrison was elected president of the United States. JAMES HANNUM horribly mutilated and outraged a young girl at Knoxville, Tenn.

MAMIE E. ACLISON at Beckville, Tex., was found dead in her bed, having been outraged and murdered. EVIDENTLY Governor Lowry was jeal-

ous of Sullivan's many ovations along the line and hustled him off to jail. MRS. GOODLING, a middle-aged lady of Alden, Minn., became tired of life and re-

sorted to the ever friendly rope. MANAGER PHILLIPS of the Pittsburg ball club has gone insane. And still he was not considered much of a base ball crank.

JOSEPH R. DUNLAP has been placed in ditorial charge of the Chicago Times, and it is said its politics is to be strongly republican hereafter. AT Clay Center, Kansas, Edward Pur-

chase, a 10-year-old lad, was experimenting by hanging himself in his father's barn and strangled to death. THE bones found on the chalk cliffs near Yankton are supposed to be those of a

band of 300 Mormons, who came to settle in the west many years ago. ACTING Land Commissioner Stone has received a large number of letters from citizens of Dakota thanking him for sitting

down so completely on the editor of the Butte County Star, who charged exorbitant rates for publishing final proofs. L. E. Quies, staff correspondent of the New York Tribune, will take charge of

Russell Harrison's paper, the Helena Journal, during the campaign, and do what he can to redeem Montana to the republi-

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

time of such final adjustment of ac-counts, assume its share of said indebt-edness as determined by the amount

paid on account of the public institu-tions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from counties,

municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within the limits of said state as

provided in this article; and if there should be a surplus at the time of such

final adjustment, each state shall be en-

titled to the amount received from coun-

final adjustment, to the extent of South

Dakota's indebtedness under this agreement to North Dakota; and if any balance shall remain due to North Dakota

from South Dakota, payment of said balance shall be provided for by the first legislature of South Dakota.

XXIII. Upon the taking effect of this agreement all claims for taxes due the territory of Dakota, shall become the property of and may be collected by the

property of and may be collected by the state or territory within the limits whereof the counties are situate, against which such taxes stand charged upon the territorial treasurer's books. But this exticle shall not be held to feet the state of the st

article shall not be held to refer to or govern the disposal of any taxes to be paid by railroad corporations which are specifically provided for by article 21 hereof.

specifically provided for by article 21 hereof.

XXIV. All other claims and demands of the territory of Dakota outstanding when this agreement shall take effect, the collection whereof is not hereinbefore provided for, shall be sued upon and collected by the state of South Dakota, and the costs of suits so brought, and the amounts collected shall be divided equally between the two states of North Dakota and South Dakota.

And said commission so assembled.

And said commission so assembled, and acting under and by virtue of the authority upon it, by said act of congress conferred, further agrees as follows:

I. The following books, records and archives of the territory of Dakota shall be the property of North Dakota, to-wit:

All records books and archives in the conferred and archives in the conferred books and archives in the conferred books.

All records, books and archives in the

offices of the governor and secretary of the territory, (except records of articles

of incorporation of domestic corpora-

tions, returns of election of delegates to

the constitutional convention of 1889 for

South Dakota, returns of elections held

under the so-called local option law, in

counties within the limits of South Da-kota, bonds of notaries public appointed for counties within the limits of South

Dakota, papers relating to the organiza-tion of counties situate within the limits

of South Dakota, all of which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said secretary's office; except-

ing also census returns from counties situate within the limits of South Da

to expenditures on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings situate within the limits of North Dakota;

one warrant register in the office of the treasurer of this territory, being a record

of warrants issued under and by virtue of chapter 24 of the laws enacted by the Eighteenth legislative assembly of Dakota territory; all letters, receipts and vouchers in the same office now filed by

counties and pertaining to counties within the limits of North Dakota; paid

and canceled coupons in the same office representing interest on bonds which said state of North Dakota is to assume

and state of North Dakota is to assume and pay; reports of gross earnings of the year 1888 in the same office, made by corporations operating lines of railroads situated wholly or mainly within the limits of Norteh Dakota; records and papers of the office of the public examiner of the second district of the terri-

tory; records and papers of the office of the Second district board of agriculture; records and papers in the office of the board of pharmacy of the district of North Debath Deb

All records, books and archives of the territory of Dakots which it is not herein agreed shall be the property of North Dakots, shall be the property of South

The following books shall be copied, and the copies shall be the property of North Dakota, and the cost of such copies shall be borne equally by said states of North Dakota and South Dakota:

of North Dakota and South Dakota: That is to say: Appropriation ledger for years ending November 1889 and 1890—one volume; the auditor's current warrant register—one volume; insurance record for 1889—one volume; treasurer's cash book "D"; assessment ledger "B"; Dakota territory bond register—one volume; treasurer's current ledger, one volume;

district of North Dakota.

Dakota.

How the Dakotas Have Settled the Property, Debts and Records.

The Complete Official Report, as Made by the Joint Commission.

Whereas, by an act of congress approved Feb. 22, 1889, entitled "an act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to the state of the people of the North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donation of public lands to such states," it was among other things provided that when the constitutional convention of North Dakota and the constitutional convention of South Dakota which hy said vention of South Dakota, which by said act were duly provided for and author-ized, should assemble and organize as in said act provided, it should be and be-come the duty of said conventions respectively to appoint a joint commission to be composed of not less than three members of each convention, whose duty it should be to assemble at Bismarck, the present seat of government of said territory, and agree upon an equitable division of all property belonging to the territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also adjust and agree upon the amount of the debts and liabilities of the territory which shall be assumed and paid by each of the proposed states of North Dakota and South Dakota; and,
Whereas, the said constitutional conventions of North Dakota and South

Dakota having been duly elected and assembled and organized in pursuance of and as provided in said act, did, as therein required and provided, and for the purpose therein specified, appoint a joint commission consisting of not less than three members of each convention, than three members of each convention, to-wit: seven members of each convention, as follows, to-wit: E. W. Camp, B. F. Spalding, Alex Griggs, Andrew Shandager, W. E. Purcell, Harvey Harris and J. W. Scott—appointed by the convention of North Dakota—and A. G. Kellam, V. T. McGillycuddy, Henry Neill, E. W. Caldwell, William Elliott, Charles H. Price and S. F. Brott—appointed by the convention of South Dakota, and
Whereas, the said joint commission so

Whereas, the said joint commission so appointed and composed, having duly assembled at Bismarck as by said act provided, and being now and here so assembled, and having as such joint com-mission duly and carefully considered the several matters which by said act are referred to them for disposition and agreement, do now adopt and confirm the following agreement, contract and convention—that is to say: I. This agreement shall take effect

and be in force from and after the admission into the Union as one of the United States of America, of either the state of North Dakota or the state of South Dakota.

II. The words "State of North Dakota," wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory of North Dakota in case the state of South Dakota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota; and the words "State of South Dakota" wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory of South Dakota in case the state of North Dakota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the admission into the union of the state of South Da-

III. Upon the taking effect of this agreement all the right, title, claim and interest of the territory of Dakota in and to any public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, as such limits are defined in said act of congress, shall vest in said state of North Dakota; and said state of North Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings, and shall pay all warrants issued under and by virtue of that certain act of the legislative assem-of the territory of Dakota, approved March 8, 1889, entitled "An act to pro-vide for the refunding of outstanding warrants drawn on the capitol building

•

fund."

IV. Upon the taking effect of this agreement, all right, title, claim and interest of the territy of Dakota in and te any public institutions, grounds or buildings situate within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota, as defined in said act of congress, shall vest in said state of South Dakota, and said state of South Dakota, and said state of South Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase construction repairs or maintechase, construction, repairs or mainte-nance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings.

or buildings.
V. That is to say: The state of North Dakota shall assume and pay the follow-ing bonds and indebtedness, to-wit: Bonds issued on account of the hospi-tal for insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which

North Dakota, the Ince aggregate ... 96,700 00 which is ... 96,700 00 Bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Bismarck, the face aggregate of which is ... 95,600 00 Refunding capitol building warrants dated April 1, 1880 ... 88,507 48 And the state of South Dakota shall are the following bonds and

assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospi-tal for the insane at Yankton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which

is \$10,000 00 londs issued on account of the School for Deaf Mutes at Sloux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which nds issued on account of the Univer

Bonds issued on account of the University at Vermillion, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is.....

Bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is. Bonds issued on account of the Agricultural college at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is

Dakota, the face aggregate of which is Bonds issued on account of the Normal school at Madison, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is Bonds issued on account of the Bohool of Mines at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is Bonds issued on account of the Reform school at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is Bonds issued on account of the Remainant of the Remain acheol at Speerfuh, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is.

onds issued on account of the Sol-diers' Home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which

45,000 00 VI. Each state shall receive all unexpended balances of the proceeds of the bonds which it so assumes, whether such balances have been covered back into the treasury or not.

into the treasury or not.

VII. All furniture, fixtures, provisions, appurtenances and appliances, tools, implements and other moveable property of the territory of Dakota, situate in or used in connection with any of said public institutions, grounds or buildings, shall become and be the property of the state or territory in which such grounds, buildings or institutions may be situated, except as herein otherwise specifically provided.

VIII. In case of loss, in whole or part, of any of the property of the terri-

VIII. in case of loss, in whole or part, of any of the property of the territory of Dakots, prior to the taking effect of this agreement, the state in which such property would have vested, if the same had not been destroyed, or in which such property so injured shall vest, shall receive any sums payable upon policies of insurance issued upon such property; and if loss not covered by insurance occurs on any of such property, such loss shall be borne by the state in which it is hereby agreed that such property would vest on the taking effect of this agreement.

IX. Upon the taking effect of this agreement, all unearned premiums of insurance shall vest in the state or territory in which the property insured

count of the public instructions, grounds or buildings located within its limits remaining unexpended on March S, 1989. If there shall be any indebtedness except the indebtedness represented by the bonds and refunding warrants hereinbefore mentioned, each state shall at the tory in which the property insured

thereby shall vest.
X. The states of North Dakota and South Dakota shall pay one-half each of all liability now existing, or hereafter and prior to the taking effect of this agreement incurred, except those here-tofore or hereafter incurred on account of public institutions, grounds or public buildings, except as otherwise herein specifically provided.

XI. Each of said states shall succeed

to all rights of the territory of Dakota upon contracts for public works within such state, or upon bonds given to secure the performance of such con-

All other bonds issued prior to the taking effect of this agreement, upon which a cause of action has or shall prior to the taking effect of this agreement accrue to the territory of Da-kota, shall be sued upon by the state of North Dakota; and it is hereby made the duty of the said state to sue thereon, and one-half of the penalties or damage collected by said state thereon shall be paid over to the other state, and the costs of such suit or collection shall be borne equally by said states, save as it may be necessary to apply such proceeds otherwise in order to carry into effect the provisions of article XXI. of this agree-

XIII. The furniture, fixtures, appliances and appurtenances used in and about or pertaining to the public offices of the territory shall be the property of the state within the proposed limits of which the identity of the state within the proposed limits of

which said offices are now kept.

XIV. The territorial library, including such books and volumes as may be added thereto prior to the taking effect of this agreement, shall be the property of the state of South Dakota.

XV. One-half of all the copies of the

XV. One-half of all the copies of the compiled laws of the territory of Dakota, revised codes, and of all session laws, printed journals of the house and council of the legislative assembly of said territory, and of other printed reports of officers of the territory, (except those composing a part of said library) remaining undistributed or undisposed of according to law at the taking effect of this agreement, shall be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the state of South Dakota.

XVI. All arms, ammunition, quartermaster's and ordnance stores distributed

master's and ordnance stores distributed to and now in possession of militia com-panies of the territory of Dakota shall remain in their possession, and all the right, title and interest of the territory of Dakota in and to such arms, ammuni-tion and stores shall vest in the state in which the armories or headquarters of such companies shall be situated. All 45-caliber rifles and ammunition of same caliber stored in the capitol at Bismarck, and all 45-caliber rifles heretofore issued to company F, First regiment, at Bis-marck, shall be the property of North

XVII. All other arms, ammunition, quartermaster's and ordnance stores shall be equally divided between the states of South Dakota and North Da-

XVIII. All other items of personal situate within the limits of South Da-kota, and papers relating to requisition issued upon the application of officers of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all of which are part of the records and archives of said gov-ernor's office). And the following records, books and archives shall also be the property of the state of North Dakota, to-wit: Vouchers in the office or in the custo-dy of the auditor of this territory relating to expenditures on account of public inproperty and miscellaneous effects be-longing to the territory, except the terri-torial library and the territorial records and archives, shall be divided as nearly equally as possible between North and South Dakota.

XIX. The state of South Dakota shall pay to the state of North Dakota \$46,500, 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 of the undi-vided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of tlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory, of what-ever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of the Northern Pacific railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the state of South Dakots from all liability for or on account of the several matters hereinbefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liability hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions heretofore had, which Hability would be such territory remained in existence, and which liability shall grow out of matters connected with any public institutions, grounds or buildings of the territory situated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

of the other state.

XX. Neither state shall pay any portion of liability of the territory arising out of erroneous taxation of property situated in the other state.

stuated in the other state.

XXI. A final adjustment of accounts ahall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriations since March 8, 1889; and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state shall be charged with one-half ef all other expenses of the territorial government during the same time. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from March 8, 1889, to the time of taking effect of this agreement, by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota; and all such sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person county. said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person

main at the capital of North Dakota until demanded by the legislature of the state of South Dakota, and until the state of North Dakota shall have had a reason-able time after such demand is made to within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota shall be credited to the state of South Dakota; except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations since the 8th day of March, 1889, based provide copies or abstracts of such por-tions thereof as the said state of North upon the earnings of years prior to 1888, under and by virtue of the act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakots, approved March 7, 1889, and entitled "An Act Providing for the Levy and Collection of Taxon upon Property Dakota may desire to have copies or abstracts of. The state of South Dakota may also provide copies or abstracts of such records, books and archives which it is agreed shall be the property of North Dakota as said state of South Daentitled "An Act Providing for the Levy and Collection of Taxes upon Property of Raidroad Companies in this Territory," being chapter 107 of the session laws of 1889, (that is the part of such sums going to the territory,) shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota. And all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into the said treasury under and by virtue of the act last mentioned, based on the gross earnings of the year 1886, shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much thereof as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota. Each state shall be credited, also with all balances of appropriations made by the Seventsenth Legisleting assembly kota shall desire to have copies or abstracts of. The expense of all copies or abstracts of records, books and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne equally by said two

II. And this commission further agrees that the two commissions compos-posing the same shall recommend to their respective conventions for adoption as a part of the schedule of the proposed constitution for the state of North posed constitution for the state of North Dakota and the state of South Dakota respectively, the following—that is to

"The agreement made by the joint commission of the constitutional con-ventions of North and South Dakota concerning the records, books and archives of the territory of Dakota is hereby ratified and confirmed, which agreement is in the words following—that is to say" (And then shall follow the words of the article last above written.)

In testimony and confirmation whereof the said ioint commission new assembles. with all balances of appropriations made by the Seventeenth legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, for the ac-

the said joint commission now assem bled and acting as such, has caused this agreement to be signed and executed by and on its behalf, and as its act and deed, and witnessed by the names hereto by each subscribed of the members composing said joint commission as harainbands. ing said joint commission as hereinbe-

Done at Bismarck, Dakota, this 81st

Done at Bismarck, Dakota, this else day of July, A. D. 1889.
A. G. Kellam, E. W. Camp,
V. T. McGillycuddy, B. F. Spalding,
Henry Neill, Alex. Griggs,
E. W. Caldwell, Andrew Sandager, W. Elliott, Charles H. Price, Harvey Harris, S. F. Brott, J. W. Scott,

W. E. Purcell, For South Dakota. For North Dakota.

titled to the amount received from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within its limits, over and above the amount charged to it.

XXII. The payment from South Dakota to North Dakota shall be made by The best regulator of the digestive organs, also best appetizer known, is Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists. South Dakota's assuming North Dakota's share of current liabilities at the time of

Free Transportation for all Dakota Exhibits to the North Dakota Fair.

The fact that the Manitoba, Northern Pacific and Milwaukee roads have refused this year to give a free rate of transportation to and from the fair, but offering to carry exhibits one way only, threatened to be a serious obstacle in the way of a successful fair. The large breeders who use the fair as an advertising medium would

constitute about the only exhibitors.

It practically prohibited farmers and the people generally from participating to the extent of entering their vegetables, grain or live stock for competition, as even a half or live stock for competition, as even a half rate is more than a farmer can afford to pay this year. But the board of agriculture with their usual good sense and farsighted policy, recognized the necessity of many exhibitors or no fair, and decided at their last meeting, to pay the half-rate charged by the railroads on all exhibits shipped from Dakota points, and advertise "Free transportation to and from the fair, to be held at Grand Forks September 17th to 21st, for all Dakota exhibits."

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Further G eat Cures of Skin Diseases by the Cuticura Remedies.

Boy one year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur springs fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Cured by Cutieura Remedies.

I have used your Cuticura Remedies in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Salphur Springs, but he did not improve any. It was then advised to try the Cuticura Remedies, which I did. He took one and one-half bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the Cuticura on his sores and the Cuticura soap in washing him. He is now five years of age and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the Cuticura Soap and rabbing in the Cuticura, one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent being used. They have proved successful in every case where I have advised the use of them. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement.

American House, Hogansburgh, N. Y.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Cuticura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Scap externally and Recolvent internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK,

Broad Brook, Conn.

Cuticura Remedies

Cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotchee, eruptions, sores, scales, crusts, whether simple, scrofulous or contagious, when physicians and all other known remedies [41]

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, 51. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

137 Send for "How to Cure Skin Dis-ases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials. BABY'S 8kin and Scalp preserved and beau tified by Cuticura Scap. Absolute

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES

Of females instantly reli wed by that new, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

SEVENTH

You should read The Cincology Acade Daily News because you can afford it. Price doesn't stand in the way. It's really the cheapest thing on earth. One cent means practically nothing—until you spend it. Then you may make it mean a great deal, according as you invest it. A thing is cheap if it costs little, and is worth much. The Daily News is like at legraph from the whole world to your brain. To keep it in constant working order costs you but one cent a day. That's why it's cheap—because it renders a great service for an insignificant price.

Remember—Its circulation is 200,000 a day—over a million a week—and it costs by mail 25 ctt. a month, four months \$2.00,—one cent a day.

The originals of the foregoing volumes which are to be copied shall, at any time after such copying shall have been completed, be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the state of South Dakota. All other records, books and archives which it is hereby agreed shall be the property of South Dakota shall reand Other Rhymes BLARNEY STORE
A new, original book of Irish dialect rhymes, full or rich humor and new perception of the strong points of rish character. Handsomely bound with fine engraving



THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Under a spreading chestnut tree The village blacksmith stands, And in a brimming basin he Would wash his brawny hands; But something else than water clean His sooty palm demands.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,

He might have rubbed, I trow, Had I not given him a cake Of Ivory Soap, when, lo! Full soon those honest hands of his Were spotless as the snow.

And when the soap escaped his grasp, With wonder he did note That on the water's surface dark The cleansing bar did float. As swims upon a turbid lake A pearl white fairy boat.

"Thanks, thanks," said he "my worthy friend,

For this which thou hast brought; No village blacksmith should forget The facts this Ivory Soap has taught: For hands like mine it is the best That can be found or bought."

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 & Gambio

PEARLTOP LAMP THE BEST CHIMNEYS IN THE W MADE ONLY BY GEO.A.MACBETH&CO. PITTSBURGH,PA

Proposals for Building Bridges. Sealed proposals will be received at the office

of the County Auditor of Burleigh county, Dakota territory, until Monday, the 26th day of August, 1889, at 2 o'elock p. m., when said pro-posals will be opened in presence of the public for the construction of the following bridges, viz: One low trues iron, wood or combination bridge,60-foot span in the clear with 18-foot roadway, to rest upon iron piling or stone abutments about four and one-half miles from station at Bis marck; one low truss, iron, wood or combination upon iron piling or stone abutments, about twenty-four miles from station at Rismarck; one low truss, iron, wood or combination bridge; 25foot span, with 18-foot roadway, to rest upon iron piling or stone abutments, about twenty five miles from station at Bismarck, and one low truss, iron, wood or combination bridge, 25-foot anan, with 18-foot roadway, to rest upon iron piling or stone abutments, about twenty-six miles from station at Bismarck. Any informa tion in regard to said bridges will be furnished on application to Gus W. Johnson, Painted Woods, R. R. Marsh, or M. J. Edgerly, Bismarck DT.

Dated: August 5, 1889.

County Auditor

D. F. BARRY. **PHOTOGRAPHER**

First-class work a specialty. Largest cellection of Indian photographs in the world, and the only correct set of

Custer Battle Field

views ever taken. Catalogues mailed free on application.

1889. Harper's Magazine. ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine is the most useful, entertaining and beautiful periodical in the world. Among the attractions for 1889 will be a new novel—an American story, entitled "Jupiter Lights"—by Constance F. Woolson: illustrations of Shakespeare's Comedies by E. A. Abbey; a series of articles on Russia, illustrated by T. De. Thulstrop; papers on the Dominion of Canada and a characteristic serial by (harles Dudley Warner; three "Norwegian Studies," by Bjornsterne Bjornson, illustrated; "Commodus," a historical play by the author of "Ben-Hur," illustrated by J. R. Wegnelin, etc. The editorial departments are conducted by George William Cartis, William Dean Howells and Charles Dudley Warner.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

The Volumes of the magazine begin with the numbers for Jun and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscription will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$3.00 per volume. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post-paid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, alphabetical, analytical and classified, for volumes 1 to 70, inclusive, from June 1850, to June, 1855, one vol., 8veloth, \$4.00.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The Bismarck Weekly Triburg and the above magazine to any address for one year for \$5.50. Address,

The Triburg.

Bismarck, Dak.

[First publication July 12, 1889.1 Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Gorham Thurber. In the matter of the estate of Gornam Anarose, deceased.

All persons having claims against Gorham Thurber, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned executors of said estate, at the office of George W. Newton, their attorney, Room 17, First National Bank block in Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, territory of Dakota, and that four months have been limited as the time for creditors to present claims against said escape.

Dated the 8th day of July A. D. 1889
WILLIAM H. THURBER, CHARLES H. SPRAGUE, GEORGE T PAINE, Executors of the Estate of Gorham Thurber, de-GEO. W. NEWTON, Attorney for Executors, Bismarck, D. T.

[For Publication August 2, 1889.] NOTICE OF HOMESTEAD FINAL

PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCE, D. T., }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
following named settler has filed notice of
his intention to make final proof in support of
his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, Dak.,
on September 7, 1889, viz:

LEON BROWN,

LEON BROWN,
for the southeast % of section 2, township 189
north, range 79 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his
continuous residence upon, and cultivation of
said land, viz:
John C. Swett, of Bismarck; Frank A. Little,
of Menoken: Thomas Griffin, of Bismarck; J. P.
French, of Menoken.
Any person who desires to protest against the
allowance of such proof, or who knows of any
substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the interior department, why such
proof shall not be allowed, will be given an opportanity at the above mentioned time and place
to cross-examine the witnesse of said claimant,
and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted
by claimant.

OSCAR E. REA, Register.

OSCAR E. REA, Register.

BENNET SEMINARY A first-class Boarding and Day Scool for the education of young ladies. Standard raised. COLLEGE FOR CULTURE For educated wo-desire for better culture. Address President D. S. GREGORY, Bennet Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn.

SAVE YOUR SILVER By Buying the Patent SILVER BINDER TWINE



For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is a potent specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to Women; a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, is imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, nause, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous presention, debility and elecpleasness, in either ear. It is carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vagetable and perfectly immiess in any condition of the system.

Favorite Frescription or Frescription is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1.00) refunded. This guarantee has been printed out for many years.

For large, illustrated Treaties on Diseases of Women (16) pages, with full directions for women-restreating, and ten courts in stamps.

Address, Women's Dispensary Humona.

Association, 66 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE CONVENTION.

The Labors of the Constitution Makers of North Dakota Drawing to a Close.

The Champion Base Ballists of the Valley of the Jim Meet a Waterloo.

Other Local News of Interest-Personal, Local and Miscellaneous.

Twenty-Ninth Day [From Friday's Daily.]

The session commenced with the adoption of a resolution introduced by Mr Allin, dispensing with further services of committee clerks where committees had made final reports.

The committee on printing recommended that all papers in North Dakota be paid \$25 for publishing the constitution.

Mr. Scott thought it unwise to adopt such a measure. He favored printing one or two hundred thousand copies in pamphlet form and have them distributed by county officers.

Mr. Noble thought \$25 too much and favored a \$5 compensation.

Mr. Johnson was of the opinion that the patent insides would furnish the constitution at no extra cost.

Mr. Stevens didn't think that a majority of the people would care to read the entire convention.

Mr. Clapp regarded \$5 as an insult to the publishers.

Mr. Robertson favored the publication in all papers, and of paying every cent the

work was worth. Mr. Noble said that if it was a matter of expense, \$25 was not enough. It is worth

more than that. Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, thought it small business to ring in the patent insides on the question of publication of the constitution in the papers. He favored 500,000 pamphlets in different languages, and was not in favor of patronizing outside monopolies in preference to

Mr. Moer thought it important that the people should know what sort of a constitution they were called npon to adopt, and favored its publication in different languages, no matter at what cost, but thought \$5 too low and moved that \$15 be substituted for \$5. This was voted down.

Mr. Elliott favored being liberal with the publishers, and that every dollar so paid would go into circulation at home.

Mr. Flemington moved that \$10 be substituted for \$5. Lost, and the \$5 amendment to the committee's report also failed to pass. The report of the committee was voted down, and the whole question killed at its birth.

Mr. Blewett wanted the committee to whom was referred the invitation to the convention to visitthe city of Superior to report at once.

Mr. Williams, in behalf of said committee, reported that it was deemed best not to accept the invitation, and the report was

Mr. Carland moved that the report of the committee of the whole on judiciary be adopted, with the exception of section 19, which requires supreme judges to give opinions to state officers and the legislature upon solemn occasions, and asked that it be stricken from the journal, and read state reports to sustain his position, showing the danger and liable partiality

Mr. Purcell wanted the committee report adopted section by section and moved that section 4 be amended so as to give one term of the supreme court each year at the seat of government, at Fargo and at Grand

Mr. Scott thought that the proposition was unusual and unheard of. It would be expensive and not in harmony with the established practice in the states.

Mr. O'Brien did not favor the amend-nent because of the expense and other matters connected with a supreme court holding terms at different places.

Mr. Miller thought the object of the

amendment was for the sake of convenience for members of the bar and the

Mr. Parsons of Morton, was of the opinion that if it was only a question of ex-pense, he would favor some central point, but he did not so consider the question, and thought Grand Forks and Fargo would feel honored enough to furnish court rooms free of expense

Mr. Purcell was of the opinion that the objections so far had no weight. Every facility could be had at either of the cities named, including good libraries. Mr. Selby was powerfully opposed to a

traveling or migratory supreme court, and thought the principle wrong. He strongly favored holding all terms at the seat of government.

Mr. Lauder supported the proposition to have a term of the supreme court at differ-Mr. Spalding said there was no provision

Mr. Spaiding said there was no provision for or why the members of the supreme court should reside at the capital, and the question of traveling or mileage expense need not be considered as against the amendment, and that a term of court at the places named was fair and just.

A motion to adont amendment to section

A motion to adopt amendment to section
4 was covered by a motion from Mr. Moer
to adopt section by section.
Mr. stolfe favored the adoption by sec-

tions and then proceed to adopt substitute ection 4.

. Moer thought the amendment

which had now become a substitute for section 4, was out of order.

Mr. Lauder asked Mr. Purcell to withdraw his substitute until it was reached in regular order, and moved to adopt sections 1, 2 and 3, which carried.

Mr. Parsons, of Morton, wanted to know if it was the opinion of the chair that the report of the committee of the whole could not be amended the same as any other committee report. He thought it was the merest folly to think otherwise.

Mr. Stevens wanted section 4 and its attachments re-committed to committee of

me whole. Mr. Johnson said that this was the time

Mr. Johnson said that this was the time to discuss the question, and wanted no gags or obstructions on part of the clerks, who if not able to keep the record straight, others could be found who would keep the record all right.

Mr. Parsons of Morton, wanted the rul-

Mr. Parsons of Morton, wanted the rul-ing of the chair on the question of amend-ing report of committe of the whole. The president ruled that the substitute

Mr. Miller wanted a roll call and he got

give the judges of the supreme court a term of one,three and five years on first election, in place of two, four and six. This was

not agreed to.

Mr. Johnson wanted section 9 amended so that the clerk of the supreme court should be elected instead of appointed, as he believed the people wanted to elect all officers of high trust. His wishes were not Section 10 was amended so that any as

pirant for the supreme bench who has re-sided three years in North Dakota, in-stead of five, can take his seat on the wool sack if he gets the nomination and elec

Mr. Carland was opposed to the adoption of section 19, which authorizes the supreme ourt to give opinions to state officers or

Mr. Williams thought the section immr. Williams thought the section important, because if an opinion was given, every member of the legislature could understand the constitutionality of the question under discussion, and in many cases it would prevent the enactment of bad laws.

bad laws.

Mr. Miller thought that a supreme court decision would be almost final when asked for and given to a legislative body, although the legislature is one of the three branches of the state government. Such

branches of the state government. Such opinions would be construed as the act of an attorney in legislative matters and might result in wrong and impure laws.

Mr. Moer wanted to know what good the opinion of the supreme court would do in such cases. Such opinions should have no weight. Legislative bodies generally contain able lawyers whase opinions are just as safe as those of a supreme court.

tain able lawyers whase opinions are just as safe as those of a supreme court.

Mr. Lauder thought that the lawyers of North Dakota could be trusted as they were loyal, he nest and full of integrity, and that corporation attorneys could influence them against their judgement.

Mr. Clapp wanted to go on record as opposed to supreme court opinions.

Mr. Johnson said the attorney general was the proper officer to consult in matters of this kind. It was his duty to give opinions when so requested, and the supreme court opinion was no more liable to be right than that of the attorney general.

Mr. Williams advocated the supreme court opinion as preferable to all others.

The question on a vote was decided in the negative.

RECESS.

After recess Mr. Moer moved that the report of the committee on election franchise be adopted by section, and favored the submission of suffrage to the people.

Mr. Scott was of the opinion that the woman suffrage question was one of great importance. If prohibition was to be submitted to the people, why not woman suffrage. If the power was vested in the legislature to extend suffrage to women, he was in favor of dropping the word "male" out of the constitution.

Mr. Pollock was in favor of submitting the question to all the people.

Mr. Holf was strongly in favor of sub-mitting the question to the people. Mr. Harris was not in favor of a legisla-

Mr. Harris was not in favor of a legislative body enacting a law on this question that another legislature could repeal.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey was of the opinion that woman suffrage would be likely to create family disturbance, and thought that women who were advocating this question could not be happy at home. He also thought that suffrage women could not raise as good a family as those who cared nothing about it.

Mr. Spalding offered an amendment to extend suffrage to women of mature age.

Several points of order were raised.

Several points of order were raised.

Mr. Lauder was in favor of the people voting upon the question and their decision would be final.

Mr. Turner did not think that woman suffrage would proceed any formily disturbed.

suffrage would create any family disturbance and that women had as much right to go to the polls as men under the influence of — he didn't say what, as the previous question was ordered, and the question of suffrage must—it was decided—be submitted to the people

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with a dis cussion on the report of the legislative committee, which was finally referred for further consideration.

Mr. Carland moved that report of committee on elective franchise be adopted as agreed to, which motion prevailed without debate.

Mr. Miller favored the adoption of the report of the committee on school and public lands, with the exception of sections 8. 9, and eleven, which he wanted referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Mr. Stevens said the object of Mr. Miller's motion, was that these sections might be remodelled so that more than one ection of the university and other public lands could be leased to one person and the price could be fixed in accordance with the value of the land, presuming that the 500,000 acres to be selected must be west of the Missouri river and perhaps in the Bad Lands, and that the legislature should have power to pass on the question, with Mr. Stevens in the chair.
Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, advocated the

county court system in preference to that of probate courts. Mr. Moer favored the minority report of

Mr. Moer favored the minority report of the judiciary committee, which gives the people of any county, by vote, the right to have county courts if they want them, or probate courts if deemed best.

Mr. Rolfe advocated county courts in counties with small population.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey said county courts would be a great convenience to the present the present

would be a great convenience to the peo

ple, as he knew by experience.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs thought the question was decided yesterday.

Mr. Miller thought not, and that the legislature was the proper body to fix price of land and limits of lease.

Mr. Stevens end the only question

Mr. Stevens said the only question was shall we adopt the report as amended or

Mr. Carland moved the adoption of the report, and the reference back to the committee of sections 8, 9 and 11, which prevailed.

Consideration of county courts was next

Consideration of county courts was next in order.

Mr. Carland said the majority of the committee reported in favor of probate courts, and the minority reported in favor of county courts, and the minority should show why their system is better than probate courts. The jurisdiction is the same and the only difference is in name.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs said it was unjust for any man to deny the people the right to adopt the county court system if so decided by a vote of their county. The opposition, he charged, came from men who were or would be always handy at a district court. He said orginal jurisdiction should be near the people and county court furnished the needed improvement over courts presided over by justices of the peace. There would be no heary expenses peace. There would be no heary expenses as in district courts. County courts gave the people an easy and rapid way of settling disputes.

Mr. Purcell could find no argument strong enough to do away with probate courts.

Mr. Parsons of Morton advocated and Mr. Parsons of Morton advocated and would continue to advocate the county court system. He said he was only influ-enced by justice and right, as county courts were courts of the people. Mr. Purcell advocated the soundness of the majority report and favored the pro-tate court system in preference to any

The substitute was adopted giving one other.

The substitute was adopted giving one other.

The substitute was adopted giving one other.

Mr. Moer moved that the committee arise and report progress, which prevailed, and and Grand Farks, by a vote of 48 to 24.

Mr. Scott wanted section 8 amended to at 2 o'clock.

ALL SET. Say nothing; lay low; it is "working" all right. As you say, it has been a quiet convention: for over twenty days the fire of North Dakota politics seemed deadlforever; there were no whoops from the warriors; no sounding of tom-toms, no storms of encouragement, no fur in the air. But for two days the old time combustion, the familiar explosions of pent-up antagonisms, and the startling spontaneity, which in the days agone have won the applause and admiration of the gallery, have been noticeable. When the silken-bearded Johnson of Lakota, turns loose his self-loading vo-

cal gatling gun with its capacity for one thousand words per minute; when Parsons of Morton, breaks the solemn silence of the calm with a crash of thunder from the fathomless depths of his cavernous voice, and the tall and stately chieftain from Cass steps to the center aisle to give a warning whoop: when these and other symptons of a genuine old time revival are symptons of a genuine old time revival are seen and heard it is about time for the "newspaper fiend" to sharpen his sensational pencil and thank the god of war. It is indeed gratifying as the session draws near the end to find such gallant combatants as the Tallmadgean Rolfe taking up the slack of his indifferent limbs and throwing an expression of defiance over his ministerial face, while his handsome Dromeo, Mr. Bartlett of Griggs decorates his whiskers with a splattering of war. nis ministerial face, while his handsome Dromeo, Mr. Bartlett of Griggs decorates his whiskers with a splattering of warpaint. Add to these stirring signs, the plunge which the glossy-domed Carland made into the arena in defense of the oppressed women of the land and the Donnybrook manifesters of Colonel Mchugh, and you have a vague, indefinite idea of the sunny prospects for the lovers of a fray. It would be unpardonably unjust to the public to fail to mention the splendid spurt made yesterday by the undaunted Selby of Traill, who with flashing eye and cyclonic attitude shook the foundations of the capitol with one of his inimitable chest expansions and oratorical gestures, or to omit a notice of the Homerule aggression of Sir Shamus O'Brien, the brilliant young barrister from Devils Lake, whose eloquence is burnished with the Fenianistic fire which allows no man to walk on the tail of his coat.

It is as fine an aggregation as you could wish for a season of statesmanly strife, and he who would have the music of glorious war play loud upon his ear, should witness the closing acts of the constitutional convention.

stitutional convention.

OH, RECKLESS JOHNSON. It is evident that Mr. Johnson, of Lakota is a stranger to fear. He is perhaps the

most reckless man that ever took the floor. In replying to Parsons of Rolette, during the discussion of the proposition to have the constitution printed in every newspaper in the state, everything ran smoothly paper in the state, everything ran smoothly until he exclaimed: "Does the gentleman from Rolette think that we should pay \$25 for the publication of the constitution in httle country newspapers—like his, for instance?" Blood-an'-ouns! Oh, sweet death, how heedless man doth court thee. "Like his, for instance." Think of it. Think of thus making reference to one of the grand archimedian levers, of which there are 150 in North Dakota? Ponder on the temerity of the man who, facing the the temerity of the man who, facing the frowning Parsons of Rolette, thus commits sacrilege on his sanctum sanctorum? Oh, Johnson, thou wayward and impetuous iconoclast, walk on the other side of the street when Parsons of Rolette approach-

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE. Inasmuch as numerous gentlemen in the convention have persisted in asking: What is the question before the house? it may not be amiss to throw a little light on the subject. In its infancy "the question before the house" is something stated by the chair. It then starts out without father or mother, guardian or friend, to make its way through the world as best it can. After the discussion has progressed through several amendments and substi-tutes, it becomes lost and makes a few faint cries for help; after the orators have been at work an hour it is gone—gone for-ever. It is a myth, a mirage, an indescrib-able nothing, which, pursue as you will, you never can overtake. Gentlemen, the hrough several amendments and you never can overtake. Gentlemen, the "question before the house" has deceived you long enough. It is the only question that is never before the house during debate, and he who gives it chase is not wise. Just bang away at whatever is in sight and you will save time.

ACCIDENTALLY PERSONAL "Gentlemen," exclaimed Mr. Purcell, in comparing the modern courts with those of olden days, "the expenses of our courts are not so great as some would have you believe! The frills and decorations of ancient times have been discarded! Our judges do not wear wigs!"—

There was a pause. Judge Carland's right hand swept involuntarily over his spacious hairless dome, and for a moment it looked as though he would move that the rule prohibiting personalities in debate should be enforced. But he let it pass, contenting himself with the thought that Mr. Purcell had none the best of it on the wig question.

A tall, smooth-faced gentleman, with florid complexion and dignified mien appeared in the lobby yesterday, and a chipper young Celt approached him reveren-tially.

"AH, father," said the son of Erin, as he removed his hat and timidly extended his hand. "Oim glad to sai yez. And have yez come to see the convintion?"

The tall, clean-shaven man stepped back and as soon as he could recover, exclaimed, "You're mistaken young man, I'm not your father."

"Phat?" replied the dumbfounded youth. 'Are yez not Father O'Reilly, that I need

Are yez not Father O'Reilly, that I used to know in St. Paul?"
"Why, d—n it, here's my card," was the visitor's impatient ejeculation. and the why, d—h it, here's my card," was the visitor's impatient ejeculation, and the name thereon was that of John A. Corwin, the Chicago Tribune correspondent, who is here in the interest of his paper.

Scattering Shots.

Now that the convention has decided submit the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the people, it is pretty safe to predict that the question will be given a most solemn and impressive burial, and the funeral will be largely attended.

MR. LAUDER's remarks yesterday in de fense of the integrity and honesty of lawyers, furnished another of the many proofs of that gentlemen's ability to take care of himself in a rough-and-tumble con-

MR. Johnson danced a hornpipe on the back of Chief Clerk Hamilton's neck yes-terday, because that official suggested that the previous question shut off debate. Johnson got even on an old score, but the fact that the clerk was right, sticks out as conspicuously as a Hebrew nose.

ROGER ALLIN was the member who introduced the resolution discharging committee clerks yesterday afternoon and it is now asserted that the clerks have resolved in secret session that Mr. Allin shall not be sent to the United States senate at long as the United Brotherhood of Legislative Clerks cast a majority of the votes of the state. It is possible to oppose the Farm-

ers' Alliance and win; the friendship of the laboring men is not absolutely necessary; but when you incur the displeasure of the gentlemen who are, have been or expect to be clerks in a legislature, it is that the number of representatives should not be less than 60 nor more than 140.

Section 11 relating to the election of sensitives. the laboring men is not absolutely necessary; but when you incur the displeasure of the gentlemen who are, have been or expect to be clerks in a legislature, it is time to announce that you are out of politics.

tee to report an article for the convention.

forever, at one grand sweep, the entire question. He was strongly in favor of giving the people a constitution free from dangerous and serious obstructions, free from dead weights of all kinds. He contended that these laws were of no practical benefit to the farmer, and was unal-

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The convention resolved itself into committee of the whole for a further discussion of the judiciary file.

Mr. Carland said that there had been warm discussion over the adoption of the minority and majority reports yesterday on the county or probate courts, he, in order to do justice to all, moved that the words "probate court," in sections twentyfour and twenty-five, be stricken out, and at the end of section he offered a proviso. to-wit: "That all counties with a population of 2,000 or over, should be, by a majority vote, entitled to a county court, whose jurisdiction should not exceed \$1,000, and to include all criminal actions."

Mr. Purcell vouched for the good intentions of his colleague and seconded the motion, as did Mr. Rolfe and some others.

Mr. Miller said the substitute covered by the motion of Mr. Carland, was one of grave importance, and for one he would like to see the matter printed and laid over

until to-day.

Mr. Lauder was of the unbiased opinion Mr. Lauder was of the unbiased opinion that the convention had this matter under consideration long enough, and ought to know what was wanted by this time and was opposed to further delay.

Mr. Miller said that by passing this question until to-morrow it would be the means of expediting matters and his modest request was granted.

quest was granted.

Sections of the judiciary file relating to justices, police magi-trates and miscellaneous matters were passed for consideration in connection with Mr. Carland's substitute to deve

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Mr. Scott thought that the word "two" in Mr. Scott thought that the word two in section 2 should be changed to "five" and by this change, any man who wants to run for governor in North Dakota must have resided five years in the state, and Mr. Scott thought the time little enough for the warden page and to get posted and the average eastern man to get posted and be prepared to stand off the usual legisla-tive body and its looby. Mr. Scott's wishes

and meaning of section 2 would prohibit the governor-elect from climbing up the political ladder a little higher if he was modestly asked. The chair said he must be his own judge. The section concludes thus: "Nor shall he be eligible to any other office during the term for which shall have been elected."

shall have been elected."

Mr. Camp wanted to substitute file No. 8 for section 5, thus substituting a board of pardons to the pardoning power vested in the governor. He also favored a secret ballot by the board, and thought his scheme better than the one man power.

Mr. Rowe defended the section as it stood, and eloquently opposed Mr. Camp's secret ballot-board pardoning power. Any man, he said, whom the people should

man, he said, whom the people should sleet governor, would be a man of ability and integrity, qualified to act with care

due consideration, and justice to the state and its victim.

Mr. Johnson concurred in the views of the last speaker, and gloried in the mag-nificant example of Illinois' governor, when sycophants, high and low, thronged the state capitol for a long time begging for the lives of the anarchists. He said a dangerous, but the pardoning power when vested in the governor alone, made him responsible to the people and the legisla-

ture. Mr. Camp's substitute was not substi-

Mr. Robinson had section 12 correcte by striking out "Commissioner of Schools and l'ublic Lands," as being in conflict with the public school law reported. This state office was rubbed out by a vote of 32

Mr. Allin wanted section 14 amended so that the governor should be paid \$2,500 in place of \$3,000, and the lieutenant governor, instead of \$1,000, twice the pay of a Mr. Johnson wanted the question di

Mr. Wallace wanted to give the lieutenant governor when acting as governor the pay of governor.

Mr. O'Brien favored making the gov ernor's salary \$4,000.

Mr. Moer wanted to pay the the governor \$2,000 until otherwise provided by

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, was of the opinon that \$3,000 was about right.

Mr. Johnson favored the \$4,000 deal.

Mr. Wallace moved that \$3,000 was just

right; but
Mr. O'Brien amended to make it \$4,000,
which was lost. which was lost.

Mr. Parsons wanted to pay the lieutenant governor \$1,500, but the other members thought different.

Ders thought different.

Several other motions of no importance were fired into the discussion, but the watchful guardlans of the governor's welfare and financial standing fired them out again. After a waste of oratory and wind the section was adopted as at first reported—governor \$8,000 and fleutenant-governer \$1,000.

THE LEGISLATURE. File No. 129, or the majority report of the egislative committee, was ordered for con-

deration Mr. Noble wanted the minority report ubstituted for the majority report, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Blewett moved that senators

Thirtieth Day.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

Mr. Lauder kindly relieved the chief clerk to dispense with the reading of the journal, a favor the clerk always appreciates.

Mr. Gayton opened the ball with resolution concerning homesteads and exemptions. Something not safe to monkey with.

Mr. Scott said he was in favor of the resolution, which asked the judiciary committee to report an article for the convention.

Mr. Scott said he was in favor of the resolution, which asked the judiciary committee to report an article for the convention.

Mr. Lauder kindly relieved the chief thereof, was discussed in a general way for a long time. The whole question hinged on the best method for popular representation in the house.

Mr. Rolfe favored a district representation in the house from every organized county. Messrs. Moer, Parsons of Morton, Harris favored organized county representation, and opposed the election of senators and the manner thereof, was discussed in a general way for a long time. The whole question hinged on the best method for popular representatives, and the manner thereof, was discussed in a general way for a long time. The whole question hinged on the best method for popular representatives, and the manner thereof, was discussed in a general way for a long time. The whole question hinged on the best method for popular representatives, and the manner thereof, was discussed in a general way for a long time. The whole question hinged on the best method for popular representatives, and the manner thereof, was discussed in a general way for a long time. The whole question hinged on the best method for popular representatives, and the manner thereof, was discussed in a general way for a long time. The whole question hinged on the best method for popular representatives at large time. Mr. Rolfe favored a district representation in the house.

Mr. Rolfe favored a district representative at large time and the manner thereof, was discussed in a general way for a long time. The whole question hinged on the best me

nany. Mr. Lauder charged that while the dem-

wich would forever prohibit the legislature from repealing the homestead or exemption laws. Such exemptions he thought favorable to rapid settlement of the country.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, thought the exemptions too high, and was in favor of reducing the same.

Mr. Lauder charged that while the democrats were saying, nothing, they would vote for such a measure to a man. [Cries of no, from the Borbon corner of the house.

Mr. Johnson approved Mr. Noble's motion on the ground of eternal justice, that they are few voters should not have the same good and just laws, based on equality.

Mr. Purcell said he would favor the election of senators at large, and said the opponents of county representation was only a question of the majority eating up the minority, or the big counties taking everything and giving less populous counties nothing.

nothing.

Mr. Harris said he was opposed to majority representation, as it was wrong. Senators and representatives should be elected separate, and thus each body would prove a check on the other. Counties with a small population can get nothing when attached to counties with a larger population, and he demanded as an act of justice that the less populous counties of the west tical benefit to the farmer, and was unalterably opposed to seventy-five men saying in the convention that the constitution should settle this question for all time. He was not opposed to 160 acres or \$1,500 being exempted, but he was opposed to having the constitution father the prohibition.

The resolution was voted down with an emphasis that was not cheering to Mr. Gayton.

JUDICIARY.

Tion, and he demanded as an act of justice that the less populous counties of the west must have representation in the lower must have representation to property and Hettinger county with 250 voters and is not even organized because of a local desire to this effect. These people must have representation for taxation. He said there western part of the state in the same condition.

Mr. Parsons, of Morton, took much the same view of the question as Mr. Harris

Mr. Parsons, of Morton, took much the same view of the question as Mr. Harris and favored representation for the laboring classes of the western part of the state.

Mr. Lauder said that he agreed with Mr. Parsons on the question of equality, but he did not think that two men in the Bad Lands were created equal to five men in the Red River valley, nor would he agree that the large counties intend eating up the small ones. He thought the opposition had in view a combination with the democrats.

democrats.

Mr. Moer was quite surprised at the last speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Richland. He said Lamoure county has never had any representation heretofore because the big counties in the district didn't give them any, nor would he for a moment countenance the democratic charge of the last speaker. Large counties didn't want smaller county representation, because they will run the "little fellows" to suit their own sweet will, when attached to them. It is a one-house system, and in direct opposition to popular representation.

representation.

Mr. Bell could see no reason why a few men who were foolish enough to settle among the hills and rocks of the west Missouri country, should be given the same power, politically, with the many level headed, sensible men who had filled up the glorious Red River valley, and was firmly of the opinion that as the Red firmly of the opinion that as the Red River valley would furnish the money to run the state, the people of that section should be allowed to say how it was dis-

Mr. Scott said, as the gentlemen from Morton, LaMoure and Burleigh are not effected by the proposed measure, he could not understand their deep interest in small counties.

Mr. Harris was of the opinion that the

gentlemen from the river that empties into the frozen regions were afraid that they would not be able to run the legislature to their liking, if a just representation was given the western part of the state.

Mr. Moer moved that section 11 be recommitted.

Mr. Scott said he could see no necessity for reference back to committee, and urged action on his substitute for the election of members of the house at large from each the interest of the soulless corporasenatorial district.

Mr. Stevens said this was an original roposition by Mr. Scott to be adopted as Mr. Noble said all the opposition to his proposition comes from the older counties, who have the power in their own hands. Is it right, just or manly for them to stand

d object to our having justice. Mr. Flemington wanted the matter put over until tomorrow.

Mr. Appleton demanded that the question be settled now, as further delay

ction 11 was then adopted as amended by Mr. Scott.

After some further action on the legisla-

tive report, the committee arose and the re-port of the committee of the whole was adopted. Adjourned to 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. The furthar consideration of the legislative department was agreed to.

Mr. Bean was decidedly in favor of pay

Mr. Bean was decidedly in favor of paying members of the legislature \$5 per day instead of \$3, as proposed.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey said a forty or sixty day session was just as good as a ninety day session, and \$3 per day was enough, as it would hurry up business and make members anxious to get home. If members were paid \$5 per day, it would be a strong inducement for them to hold on to a good thing, as many of them couldn't make more than half that much at home.

Mr. O'Brien did not think any man qual-

make more than half that much at home.

Mr. O'Brien did not think any man qualified for the position would care to come to the legislature for the purpose of getting his \$5 per day, and that any man qualified for the responsibilities or making laws was worth that much.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey was still opposed to the \$5 business, because it would be an inducement to hold on to a good thing and cause legislation to drag along like a snall

inducement to hold on to a good thing and cause legislation to drag along like a snail.

Mr. O'Brien's motion to pay members \$5 per day instead of \$3 carried.

Mr. Scott moved to amend section \$2 by inserting sixty days in place of ninety, as the limit of a legislative session, and that the first session under state government be not longer than 120 days.

Mr. Parsons, of Morton, wanted to vote on the questions separately.

on the questions separately.

Mr. Scott didn't see how he could divide

it, as it was all in one motion.

The chair ruled for a division of the A sixty day session was adopted. Mr. Appleton, by motion, advocated ninety days for the first session instead of

Mr. Miller thought the first session ought to be longer than ninety days and so did Mr. Fay.

Mr. Rolfe hoped the ninety day motion would not carry, as a vast amount of work had to be done, such as enacting an entire set of new laws or readopting the present code, the election of two United States senators and much other business that would come up in the first session and

senators and much other business that would come up in the first session, and favored 120 days.

It was decided that the first session should be for 120 days.

Mr. Parsons favored the amendment of section 40, which would require the signing of duplicate bills when passed, one to be deposited with the secretary of state.

Mr. Miller thought the question immoral as it would require the stealing of two bills instead of one.

Messru Johnson and Bartlett of Griggs

Messra Johnson and Bartlett of Griggs favored the two bill method, but the new d-parture in legislative action did not find favor and was killed.

Mr. Nomland was strongly in favor of in iron clad oath for members of the legis-

an iron clad oath for members of the legislature, and wanted section 8 of the Sioux Falls constitution adopted.

Mr. Stevens took strong ground against Mr. Nomland's pet idea, and it was killed.

Mr. Fay wanted each member to be allowed \$50 for incidental expenses, in lieu of postage stamps, newspapers and other minor perquisites.

Mr. Lauder moved to strike out \$50 and insert \$15. He said that the pay of the members had been fixed at \$5 per day, and to give them \$50 more looked like so much extra pay.

Mr. Fay thought some amount would be proper, but the guardians of the treasury thought different, and the perquisite appropriation was killed.

The committee of the market

The committee of the whole on the Legislative department arose and, on motion of Mr. Rowe, the report was adopted. Adjourned.

> THE ARENA. THEIR WIND IS GOOD.

The scenes at the capitol yesterday were no less spirited than was anticipated. With legislative apportionment, in which the politician sees his future success or defeat; the county court problem, and numerous other questions of vital interest to the statesmen, demanding attention in debate, it was not surprising that the air was riddled with vocal volleys from the oratorical batteries; there were speeches and speeches; into the feathery clouds the orators soared, and it looked as though they would soared, and it looked as though they would fail to descend in time for supper. But they came down—many of them falling with much more velocity than grace, and others clinging tenaciously to the parachute of their ambition, which at times threatened to hold them suspended in midair until they dropped from sheer exhaustion. However, it was entertaining, several of the modern Ciceros moving the audience to applause. During the vocal disturbances Col. McHugh issued order No. 2, being in effect a demand that they "come off," but with characteristic insubordination they continued until, like truant boys, weary from their play, they returned to the paths of obedience and submission.

JOHNSONIUS WARNED. Parsonius: Oh, gods Olympian, didst hear Johnsonius, As 'gainst our western realm he slander gave?

When he didst loud proclaim with pompous That men within the valley of the Red Are greater than m' noble men who live In that fair land which, kissed by zephyrs soft, Lies 'tween Missouri's waves and setting sun-He spoke most foul and infamous slander! Oh, sly Johnsonius, if I but had thee now; Aye, if I couldst by some sweet scheme Induce thee to move out where live the men Whom in thy idle words thou hast maligned By thy most blind, preposterous comparison, Then wouldst I give thee lessons in regret. For I couldst laugh, ye gods how I couldst

Whilst Bad Lands artists gave thee joyous greeting. And when they hadst thy startled hair on end Whilst thou danced jigs to music of revolver, How I wouldst shake the everlasting hills With shouts of glee and frantic exultation. Oh, bold Johnsonius, what knowest thou of

men? Didst ever skim the rolling western plains And listen to the coyote's plaintive lay? Thou hast oft mounted rostrums in debate But I wilt give thee all m' purse contains If thou wilt mount one western broncho plug. Oh, fickle man! Oh, man of words and whis-

Those whiskers that m' wrath now whistles

through-I pray thee in the forum meet me not, For tragedies are not for times like these. THE RED FLAGS.

Every deliberative body has its red flags with which to swing a majority into line. frighten members away from a motion or drive them into the corral of the man who waves the flag. Among these the one most familiar to legislative bodies is tion!,' The constitutional convention

is not troubled with the "unconstitutional" cry, but it has its darger signals, and they are not idle. Here are a few that may be pasted in your hat for reference when a measure to which you

re opposed is being advocated:

1. "It will be expensive and burdensome to the state. 2. "It is aimed at our foreign citizens who have made our prairies blossom as the

3. "It is contrary to the spirit of our gov-

4. "It is un-American."
5. "It will tie the hands of the people."
6. "It is a democratic scheme."
Cry No. 1 should never be used when discussing any office to which you are eligible. It should also be avoided when your mileage or per diem is under discussion." Cry No. 2 should be used only when the reporter is taking down the speeches and the paper is circulating in the foreign end

of your county.
Cries Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are adjustable and Cries Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are adjustable and may be used when you are not well informed on the subject under discussion.

Cry No. 6.—Ah, there's the cry! "It's a democratic scheme?" This flag is always in order in Dakota, and should be kept where it will be within reach at a moment's notice. A man may refuse to fall into line under the cry. of extravagance; he may stand up boldly under the charge that he is un-American, and he may withstand the charge of tying the hands of the people—but one wave of the "democratic scheme" flag will paralyze him beyond recovery.

P. S.—To avoid accident, if you should change your residence from Dakota to Texas, strike out the word "democrat" in flag No. 6 and insert "republican" in lieu

flag No. 6 and insert "republican" in lieu

WHEN BELL HAS THE FLOOR. ast of your music when trumpets are And bands shake the ambient air:

When crash of the cymbal and snort of trom-Ranish thoughts of all trouble and care But when Bell, With a yell Like the burst of a shell.

Leaps forth in the midst of the fray, There's music for all in the lobby and hall, And for warriors in battle array. For Bell is a Scotchman, both bonny and bold, A Highlander dauntless and true, And cares not who meet; bim in forum or wold

That meeting he knows they will rue, For when Bell, With a yell, Raises-well, you can tell When you hear him 'gainst schemers rebel-There is none from the east to the west to com-

With our own bonny Highlander, Bell. CATCHING THE EYE OF THE CHAIR.

There are many interesting phases to the work of a convention, but none more instructive in the study of human anatomy and human cunning than the efforts of he members to catch the eye of the chair. A question in which all are interested is before the house. A member sees a point and wants to "catch the eye of the chair." Now the eye of the

THE CONVENTION.

chair is one of the most difficult pieces of game in this wide, wide world to catch. But he will try. He pushes his chair back quietly, places his hands on his desk, leans forward in the position of a panther preparing to spring on its prey; the orator who holds the floor draws near the close; the anxious member who possesses an idea that will settle the whole matter, begins to lean his entire weight on his feet and hands, springing gently up and down while his chin rests on the desk; the speaker finishes and he makes a dive forward, dragging the desk up the aisle about two feet, and yells "Mr. Chairman " until the baby in the lobby cries from fright and every eye in the house is turned in his direction. Yes, he catches every eye in the house but one, and that one is the chairman's. He has created a sensation in his corner, attracted the attention of the entire snickering lobby, wasted enough energy and physical exertion to last him six months under ordinary conditions; knocked the ink stand from his desk and strained his larnyx, and yet the chairman's eye was captured by another and he must sit down crestfallen and exhausted, with the painful realization that the idea which would have settled all differences and made him famous for all time may ne'er be given to the world. And still we wonder at crime. quietly, places his hands on his desk, leans

AMONG THEM.

DELEGATE MCBRIDE is one of the modest men of the convention, but ne enjoys the proceeding as well as anyone in the hall.

MAJOR EDWARDS is not idle. He is one of the busiest men in the city, and it is whispered that his work will be appreciated when the result is made known.

DELEGATE SPALDING has recovered sufficiently to be about, but he is still far from being in fighting trim, and it may be several days before he will be able to renew his battles in the ring.

The rumor that Sergeant-at-Arms Falley is a sprinter has not been confirmed, but it is a matter of general acknowledgement that he would run like a house afire were he to be a candidate for sergeant-at-arms in the first state legislature.

Thirty-First Day.

[From Sunday's Daily.] Mr. Clark, when the consideration of

files was reached, said that in behalf of the Committee on School Lands, he was instructed to ask for the return of so much of the report as was in the hands of the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Scott wanted to know for what purpose the file was to be returned.

Mr. Stevens said that it was for the purpose of making the three sections now under consideration harmonious in pur pose with those passed and in the hands of Revision Committee.

JUDICIARY.

Mr. Purcell moved for a committee of the whole to consider the balance of the judiciary report, which prevailed, and Mr. Rowe was called to preside.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Mr. Scott favored \$100 in place of \$200, as a limit to the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace.

Mr. Stevens advocated the \$200 limit. Mr. Scott took the ground that a \$100 jurisdiction was high enough and fair

enough. Mr: Stevens: Supposing any party wanted to bring suit for a \$102 note, he could take no action before justice of

peace at his home, but must go elswhere owing to the limit of \$100, which in his opinion was entirely too small. Mr. Wallace opposed the \$100 and sus tained the \$200 clause.

Mr. Lauder was of the opinion that the convention had already adopted a provision that would cover the entire question, but thought \$100 enough.

Mr. Carland thought that in counties with less than 2,000 population, \$200 was not any too much.

Mr. Mathews said: In New York, where he used to live, justices of the peace had jurisdiction over financial questions to the amount of \$200, and he thought that figure was about right for North Dakota.

It was finally decided that the highest amount should be the jurisdiction limit. Mr. Clapp favored extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to include

all misdemeanors.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs thought such an extension of jurisdiction was dangerous and would interfere with county courts, be and would interiere with county courts,
Mr. Clapp supported the measure, be
cause everybody did not live at the
county seat. Those who lived remote
from county seats should have a chance
for trial nearer home.
Mr. Stevens thought the subject too

justice of the peace.

Mr. Rolte said he was one of those who

advocated county courts, and would favor an amendment making penalty in justice court \$100 fine or thirty days in jail, or both.

Mr. Pollock said he was very much in

favor of the proposition made by the last gentleman, which would leave the ques-tion similar to the established practice in territorial courts. Mr. Purcell: As he understood the in-

mr. Furceil: As he understood the intent and purpose of the amendmeats sought to be passed, he was still opposed to enlarging the powers of justices of the peace, as county courts were to be established to remedy all the questions under

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs still favored the county court system and could not see the necessity for so much jurisdiction if county

Mr. Carland thought the last amendment would give justices of the peace power to

try murder cases.

Mr. Noble moved to include in amendment for increased jurisdiction, that it be granted where no county court existed.

This prevailed. Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, said he didn't believe one-half the house knew what they

were voting on:
Mr. Stevens: It's all right. It will help county courts. ounty courts.

Mr. Parsons, of Morton, called for a divison of the house.

Mr. O'Brien objected.

Mr. Robertson said he was satisfied with

the vote.

Mr. Richardson said he knew what he voted upon and thought everything all

The additional sections of the judiciary, relating to police magistrates, and miscellaneous provisions in general, were adopted and the report was finished.

PREAMBLE AND BILL OF RIGHTS. The report of the committee on pream ble and bill of rights was ordered for con-

sideration. Mr. McHugh moved to substitute "pream ble of file 106" for that of "file 183," under

consideration. Mr. Pollock amended the substitute of Mr. McHugh by substituting preamble of Mr. Bartlett, of Griggs, moved to amend substitute preamble of file 74 by dropping the words "Aimighty God." Mr. Miller said there was nothing so ex-

be stricken out. He favored substitute, but not the substitute amendment.

Mr. Stevens: I am surprised that any man in this body, or in this enlightened age, should desire to strike out the words "Almighty God" from our constitution. Such a sacrilege ou the part of this body would be a blow at civil liberty and be in keeping with the deeds of the dark ages. In God we trust. Why do you find it on the coin of the nation. "In whom do you place your trust?" "In God," and every man's faith is well founded who so trusts. Our chapiain invokes the aid of Almighty God at the opening of our daily sessions. Why should we rely on Him for every good and perfect gift? Strike out these words and you have struck a blow at liberty, religious belief and the fundamental belief of Christian religion.

Mr. Bartiette of Dickey, did not want to

belief of Christian religion.

Mr. Bartiette of Dickey, did not want to strike out the words in question, but various religious sects were somewhat mixed on the subject.

Mr. Bartiett, of Griggs: Yes, our deliberations are opened with prayer, but how few bow their heads with becoming reverence, and when the divine blessing is through with, are there not a good many here who immediately go to work to hatch up schemes and resorts to acts of trickery to accomplish their ends without regard to the divine blessing asked for their guidance. No, he said, I am not ashamed to father the motion. His motion was lost.

Mr. Bartiett of Dickey, wanted "Almighty God" stricken out, and "Supreme Ruler of the universe" substituted. This was also voted down.

also voted down.

Preamble of file 106 was adopted, which reads as follows:
"We the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and est abish this constitution."

TRIAL JURIES. Mr. Bean offered an amendment to section 7, making a three-fourths vote of a

jury a legal verdict. Mr. Carland said he hoped the amendment would not prevail, as it was not fair to believe that the minority had not as

faithfully determined on a verdict from the evidence as the majority.

Mr. Bean thought that a verdict by nine out of twelve men would be as fair as eleven out of twelve, where one man, out of personal feeling, might defeat the ends

of justice.
Mr. Lauder did not agree with the last speaker, and favored the present jury Mr. Bartlett of Dickey thought that

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey thought that where one man holds out and ties a jury sometimes prevents judicial murder.

Mr. Stevens said the legislature would have the power to regulate this question, and that he was opposed to a three-fourths verdict going into the constitution. No legislation, he said, should go into the bill of rights. If we are wrong now it can be remedied hereafter.

The three-tourths verdict amendment If we are wrong now it can be

was lost.
Mr. Rolfe moved an amendment to section 8, that no person shall be held for a criminal offense unless by due process of

Mr. Stevens moved that the committee arise and report. Lost.
Mr. Appleton was of the opinion that the

base ball game had more attraction for members than the constitution. A call of the house was demanded, but it

was out of order, as a quorum was present.

Mr. Camp said the grand jury system
must prevail until the legislature otherwise provided.

Mr. Carland said that the laws now

formed were sufficient to prosecute criminal offenses, but if the amendment prevailed, it would be better to abolish the grand jury. The legislature must pass on this question. The amendment was defeated

feated.

Mr. Parsons moved to adopt the following as a new section in the Bill of Rights:

"Every citizen of this state shall be free to obtain employment, wherever possible, to obtain employment. wherever possible, and any person, corporation or agent thereof keeping a black list, interfering or hindering in any way a citizen from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained, from any corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of conspiracy against the welfare of the State, which offense shall be punished as shall be prescribed by law."

Mr. Pollock was opposed to putting the proposed new section into the constitution.

Mr. Camp said railroad corporations in favor of the proposition to place the capitol on wheels by submitting it to a vote of the people, and it is needless to say that he disguised the apparatus with which he expects to block the wheels when they reach Jamestown.

Parsons, or Morton, got to the front with his anti-black list article, which provides that the laboring man of North Dakota shall be black-listed by a "soulless corporation," and the way that the laboring man was defended and complimented, and any person, corporation or agent.

Mr. Camp said railroad corporations were responsible for accidents caused by neglect of employees.

Mr. Lauder said laborers had rights as

Mr. Lauder said laborers had rights as well as railroad companies, and he did not believe black lists were made to warn other corporations, but to punish the men.

Mr. Camp: I see no reason why railroads should not make out all the black lists they want to, but let them be responsible.

Mr. Lauder: There is no law to prevent a railroad company making out a blacklist to warn other companies of the trouble and cause.

and cause.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey favored blacklists. Good men didn't fear them. Every
merchant keeps a black-list.

Mr. Parsons of Morton said he made the

statement frankly that file 89, the pro-posed new section to the bill of rights, has the hearty endorsement of all railroad men, who favor it in its present form.

The measure, he said, was not his.

Mr. Bean favored the question because

it was right, just and necessary.

Mr. Rolfe wanted the question laid over until Monday, but this was not agreed to.

Mr. Parsons, of Morton, moved the adoption of his substitute, which prevailed.

Mr. Scott moved that the committee arise and report.

arise and report. Agreed to,
Mr. Lauder moved that the report of the
committee be adopted. Which was agreed

Mr. Camp moved that the committee on public institutions be requested to report back to the conveution file 79, on Monday. The committee was so instructed. This refers to the seat of government and other public institutions.
Adjourned to 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. In committee of the whole with Mr. Purcell in the chair, to consider files 134 and 185, relating to corporations other than municipal, being a majority and minority re-

port.
Section 11 of the majority report pro-hibits consolidation of railroad corporations in certain cases of parallel compet-

ing lines.

Mr. Miller did not regard the section with much favor, as it contained objectional features.

Mr. Johnson said if Mr. Miller would

examine the section carefully he would not find anything objectional. The article contemplates no hardships for railroad cormr. Miller wanted to examine the section carefully, and favored further consideration of the section until Monday.

Mr. Stevens favored Mr. Miller's propo Mr. Parsons of Morton, favored no fur-ther consideration of the section now, and favored reference for consideration on

fonday. Agreed to.

Mr. Lowell moved that section 9 of minority report be read, and Mr. Miller moved that it be substituted for section 12 of minority report.

Mr. Stevens said he did not want to

Mr. Stevens said he did not want to adopt anything that would be in conflict with the interstate commerce law.

Mr. Johnson said there was a vast difference between the sections as to privileges and power. Section: 12 gave the Legislature the power to fix rates, but section 9 did not, but it gave to railroad compahies the power to determine what was a just and reasonable compensation, and if not satisfactory the question could be determined in court.

pressive in our language as the words to be stricken out. He favored substitute, but not the substitute amendment.

Tates to a court. To fix arbitrary rates might ruin any railroad company.

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, said railroad rates to a court. To fix arbitrary rates might ruin any railroad company.

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, said railroad companies spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to build their roads, and then the farmers would go to the Legislature and try to pass laws to cripple the railroadss. He didn't think it was right.

Mr. Lauder said the legislature had the undisputed right to fix rates, and hoped that section 12 would be adopted.

Mr. Stevens said no railroad company had the right to regulate these questions.

Mr. Parsons said he would support section 12.

Mr. Moer thought section 9 gave the rail-

Mr. Moer thought section 9 gave the railroad too much power.

Mr. Lauder said the men who framed section 12 did it carefully and with due consideration for the rights of all parties, and he would stand by the section and oppose all amendments in conflict with its purpose.

Both sections were discussed at length, and on a vote to substitute section 9 for 12, was lost by a vote of 22 to 34.

Several dilatory motions were offered to delay progress, when

fered to delay progress, when Mr. Camp moved that section 12 as amended be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Moer moved that the committee arise and report the adoption of section 12, and that it be referred to committee on revision. vision, Agreed to. Adjourned.

THE ARENA.

AS IT IS. The merry wheel goes round and round and the political gamblers in the lobby who are betting on the result are still unable to devise a "system" that will insure a winning. Whether the constitution will be conservative or agressive, anti-monopolistic or liberal, purely organic or semi-legislative, are questions upon which the statesmen are as cautious in expressing opinions as the sportsman is in placing his money on the black or the red. At present the symptoms are favoring the conservatives. The coastitution is beginning to take form. It is budding-slowly to be sure, but the fact that a preamble has been adopted gives rise to the hope that 'ere the summer days have vanished and the frost is on the fields a genuine, rockribbed, full fledged, handsomely decorated, brand new constitution will be given to the waiting thousands of North Dakota. Yesterday's session of the convention was reasonably exciting and creditably turbu-lent. Notwitstanding the hard week's work the orators showed no signs of fatigue, and the orators showed no signs of fatigue, and the vocal endurance of many of the members has already won a reputation that cannot soon be forgotten. The county court question which, has become the Banquo of the convention, loomed up again yesterday afternoon and with its apparitional fingers in the hair of many of the delegates, yanked them to their feet to give utterance to their sentiments. The question as to whether or not God should question as to whether or not God should be recognized in the constitution also came up for discussion, and much to the surup for discussion, and much to the surprise of the woman suffragists and others whose isms have been rejected, the Lord had a majority in the final vote. It was on this question that Messrs. Bartlett of Griggs, Bartlett of Dickey and Stevens of Ransom added to their immortality—if such a thing as adding to immortality be possible—and it was here that Father Stevens established a reputation for plety that came in the form of a delightful revelation to the assembled hosts. It was here also that the gay and frisky Bartlett of Dickey aroused the suspicion that he and the Supreme Being have not been on the most friendly terms, and that, strictly speaking, no confidential relations exist.

Near the close of the afternoon session Squire Camp of Jamestown, paid his compliments to the antagonizers by introducing a resolution directing the committee on public institutions to report on Monday in faure of the appropriate of prise of the woman suffragists and others

ing a resolution directing the committee on public institutions to report on Monday in favor of the proposition to place the capitol on wheels by submitting it to a vote of the people, and it is needless to say that he disguised the apparatus with which he expects to block the wheels when they

eulogized and paralyzed by the orators, transported the listeners to the glorious days of the last national campaign. In the evening the corporations were again trotted out for another heat, and the proposition giving the legislature power to reg-ulate rates was adopted, after one of the most torrid debates of the session.

It was a day of interest and entertainment, and the promising delegates of the convention sustained their record for inconvention sustained their record for in-exhaustible lung power and sustained ef-fort. Now for the next and possibly the closing week. It will be a week of red fire, blue blazes and sky-scraping rockets and the gallery seats will be far above par.

TOUCHED OFF AGAIN.

The railroad question was being discussed. The classical Camp, with all his sweet serenity, was explaining why the amendment should prevail. Everything was moving along smoothly. Mr. Camp insisted that there was nothing in the mo insisted that there was nothing in the motion to fear and closed with the remark: "There is nothing in it." The air was calm. A restful silence pervaded the hall; no cloud floated in the oratorical heavens and all was balmy and fair when bang! biff! came a crash from the southern end of the hall, and the head of the irrepressible Bell was seen rising upon the horizon. Mr. Bell took the floor and for several moments used the mansthe horizon. Mr. Bell took the floor and for several moments used the unsuspecting camp for a highway upon which he felt at liberty to prance regardless of results. He opened his speech with the remark that if there was "nothing in it" there was considerable talk on nothing and before he took his seat he had the convention in an uproar and won with a whoop. Delegates who have witnessed Mr. Bell's several performances have dewhoop. Delegates who have witnessed Mr. Bell's several performances have de-cided that hereafter before rising to speak they will make a careful examination of him to ascertain whether or not he is loaded.

FOUND ON THE CAMPUS.

To James Bell, Esq., My Dear Sir: I do not understand why you persist in wearing base ball shoes while in a dignified body, such as the constitutional convention. You will confer a favor on me by removing the spikes before jumping on me again. Yours very sincerely, E. W. CAMP.

AMONG THEM. Delegate Johnson and Chief Clerk Ham-ilton will please choose weapons and settle their difference before the adjornment of the convention. We might just as well have all these territorial difficulties settled before entering statehood.

THE report that Messrs. Lloyd of Jamestown and Mathews of Grand Forks have, ordered wheels for the capitol regardless of expense, has not been confirmed, but their conduct has led to the suspicion that

MR. COLTON, the gallant gladiator from Ward county, who has made a record on "sliding bases" as well as sliding to victory in nearly all of his political contests, has been seriously ill, but is recovering and hopes to be an active performer in the circus during next week. It is hoped that he will soon be himself again and that his good old Plymouth Rock accents will be heard in debate during the remaining days of the session.

pensed with in order that members of the United States senate committee on irrigation could address the convention.

President Fancher then introduced Senator Stewart of Nevada, chairman of the

committee. Senator Stewart began his remarks with reference to the purpose of their visit to the northwest, and spoke of the deep interest he took in the constitutional convention and its great work in forming a constitution for a new state which will soon become a member of the great federal union. He was proud to meet the constitution makers of South Dakota, and to earn that Montana and Washington were approaching the end of the first step in statehood. The rapid growth of the great northwest made the question of irrigation one of prime importance, and especially so to the states west of the Mississippi river, as well as the whole country. It was equally important that the hitherto inadequately represented territories of the west should have state representation in congress in order that they could speak for themselves and demand justice at the hands of the eastern states-

speak for themselves and demand justice at the hands of the eastern statesmen who have watched with jealous eyes, the wonderful rapid development of the northwest. The question of irrigation is a new one to this country, yea, to the people of the great American republic, though in the far western states and territories irrigation has been practiced for years. We all came from a rainy country to this, he said, hence the early struggles of the agriculturists were not dependent on success by a system of irrigation. I know, and all know who have tried irrigation that it leaves the soil in better condition than from sufficient quantities of rain. Irrigating streams will not beat the soil down like a heavy rainfall. All sections of our country have their drawbacks, and a lack of rain at the proper time is the most serious. Irrigation insures good crops at all times, because you can get water when you need it. There is 1,200,000 square miles of arid land in the United States that need irrigation, and this arid land must in the near future be occupied. There has been in all appropriated so far \$350,000 to defray the government geological surveys, which includes the study of the means and facilities for general irrigation purposes. No man, he said, should own the land or the water by which irrigation may be made successful. Irrigation will destroy the large farm system as it requires great care and attention, but is not half so wearing on a man as waiting for the rain that never comes. Trees and vegetation will help reduce the quantity of mositure needed to raise good crops, but railroads, cultivated lands, trees and other railroads, cultivated lands, trees and other agricultural developments will not insure or increase rain falls. We have abundant evidence that all the great and populous nations before the Christian era, irrigated their lands in the most thereals. their lands in the most thorough manner. Great irrigating ditches among the ancients in the old world, as well as this, cients in the old world, as well as this, were constructed of rock and cement, and some of them built over 8,600 years ago are still intact. India, the great wheat producing dependency of England, depends entirely on irrigation, and the English government with the assistance of the Indian government have spent over \$300,000,000 in this great work. He discussed monetary matters at work. He discussed monetary matters at some length and closed with a glowing pic-ture of North Dakota's future great wealth

ture of North Dakota's future great wealth from the benefits of irrigation.

President Fancher, at the conclusion of Senator Stewart's address, introduced Sentor Reagan, of Texas, the father of the interstate commerce law, and one of the best friends the farmers have in the country.

Senator Regan began by referring to the good government of the northwest and the glorious destiny of North Dakota, and the importance of the present work of the constitution. He said the senate committee of which he was a member had been sent out to collect information with regard to the demand and supply of water for irsent out to collect information with regard to the demand and supply of water for ir-rigation purposes. He said he was not as well informed on the subject as his col-league, Colonel Stewart, and that he did not propose to enter into a close discussion of the question. He said the work of the committee would be thorough as to the best means for irrigation purposes, and where it was most needed. He said that this was its glorious climate. I feel much gratified. he said, that four new states are so soon to be represented in congress, and in God's name, let North Dakota send representatives to congress who cannot be bought up by the bond-holders of Wall street. He said the money interests have controlled this country for over fifty years, and it was time it ceased. The influence of four new states, rightly directed, will and must have

a beneficial influence in shaping good leg-islation for the new northwest. President Fancher next introduced Major Powell, the scientific head of the

Major Powell, the scientific head of the senate committee, who has made the geological formation of the west a study for many years, under special direction of the government, and is undoubtedly better posted than any other man in the country on the great question of Irrigation.

He prefaced his remarks by saying that he had never made a political speech in his life, and that he knew nothing about the financial questions of the day, but he had studied for years the subject of Irrigation. He said the states of Dakoja occupied a curious position in regard to successful agriculture. The eastern portion of both states generally have rain enough, but the western portions must depend, to a great extent, on artificial irrigation to make agricultural pursuits successful. Three or four years of successive crop failures means disaster. A section of country bordering on the said and ive crop failures means disaster. A section ive crop failures means disaster. A section of country bordering on the arid and humid belts are sometimes blessed with an abundance of rain and sometimes get very little. The vast amount of water that rolls by you every year into the Gulf of Mexico, is sufficient to redeem this country. Why, said he, civilization was born in an arid land, and the great nations of the old world depended almost entirely on irrigaworld depended almost entirely on irriga-tion for successful harvests. Irrigation is easy enough when you learn how to do it, and then your crops will be certain. Irri-gated land never wears out. The people of France irrigate by townships and counties. In Dakota running streams and rivers must be depended on to furnish counties. In Dakota running streams and rivers must be depended on to furnish moisture, while the artesian well system may be made very useful in this respect. A system of reservoirs or water storage must be adopted from which you can irrigate your lands, and when irrigation is not necessary, the water can be stored for future use. Fail not, he said, to provide that no corporate power or capital shall ever get possession of the water or the land through which it is to run. The value of your land will depend on the water supply. While I am not inclined to offer you gentlemen any advice as to your duty in the premises, you should not fail to provide in your constitution or otherwise, that the waters of the rivers that flow through your state shall forever be in possession of the state.

President Fancher then extended a general invitation to any one who had any information bearing on the curetien of the

eral invitation to any one who had any in-formation bearing on the question of irri-gation to meet the committee at the Sheri-

dan. Mr. Johnson of the convention, asked adopt anything that would be in conflict with the interstate commerce law.

Mr. Johnson said there was a vast difference between the sections as to privileges and power. Section 12 gave the Legislature the power to fix rates, but section 9 did not, but it gave to railroad compables the power to compensation, and if not satisfactory the question could be determined in court.

Mr. Miller said he was favorably impressed with the justice and fairness of section 9. He was surprised that any man would refuse to submit differences as to

was becoming personal, whereupon a motion to adjourn by Mr. Mathews prevailed. (Note. The enormous debt referred to by Mr. Johnson had been discussed by Senator Regan in his speech about coin

and paper money.)

EVENING SESSION. The committee resolved itself into committee of the whole with Mr. Selby in the the chair, to discuss section 11, file 134, of the corporation act, which had been passed by consent on Saturday. The section in question has special reference to the consolidation of competing lines of railroad and forfeiture of their charters under certain conditions. This section and the bal-ance of the printed file was adopted with

ance of the printed file was adopted with slight amendments.

Mr. Parsons moved that section 1, file 91, be added to file 184, under discussion. The new section referred to arbitration between corporations and employes.

Mr. Purceil did not think it a good law and it should not be incorporated in the constitution. He said there was no man in the convention who would go further or do more to give the laboring man his just rights than he would, but thought corporations had some rights that should be respected. spected.

Mr. Stevens said if we follow the line of action in congress and of all civilized nations, this substitute section ought to be

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs hoped the substi-tute would not be adopted. He was in favor of waiting until a law of congress was passed covering this question. Mr. Stevens said such a law had been

passed by congress.

Mr. Scott: 'The gentleman from Morton,
Mr. Parsons, says that corporations might
act arbitrary in this matter, and the employes would have no remedy.

Mr. Moer thought the substitute a wise
provision and favored its adortion.

provision and favored its adoption.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, believed in the right or any corporation to discharge any or all employes when they saw fit.

Mr. Lauder believed with Mr. Bartlett, but this section aimed to avoid strife be-tween both parties and he favored it. Mr. Parsons of Morton, said he was sur-

measure. To discharge or not to discharge employes had nothing to do with the case at all. This substitute section was of interest to both parties and for the mutual benefit of all, which would materially lessen the necessity of strikes and the twelfth conse strikes and thus avoid the terrible consequences of the late strike at Duluth. He urged the adoption of his measure in the

name of humanity.

Mr. Purcell did not think the Duluth, strike and consequent bloodshed arose from corporation abuses.

On a vote to adopt the substitute section

t was defeated.

It was defeated.

Mr. Johnson offered the following as a n addition to the corporation file:

"If any railway corporation issue passes to any member of a legislature, it should in like manner issue passes to all members of the same legislature."

Mr. Johson then said: All public servants engaged in the public or state service, should be paid at public expense. If we all had passes we would be on an equal footing and not in any way bound to corporations. The pass system is wrong. porations. The pass system is wrong. The vote to-night on the nineteen sections of the corporation file, showed that the members voted as they believed.

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, believed that railroads ought to do as they pleased about

On motion Mr. Johnson's amendment On motion Mr. Johnson's amendment was referred to the committee on militia.

File No. 140 was ordered for consideration. Section 1 relates to the limit of state indebtedness, and the amount agreed upon and reported was \$200,000.

Mr. Rolfe moved to strike out the figure 2 and insert the figure 1.

Mr. Stevens did not believe it just or wise to tie the state down to a limit of \$100,000.

Mr. Stevens and not believe it just or wise to tie the state down to a limit of \$100,000, in case of extraordinary emergencies.

Mr. Harris thought the amount represented by the figure 1 too small and favored the higher figure.

Mr. Matthews, who considered the great the state of the state and the state of the state

mr. Matthews, who considered the great future of the state and the possible emer-gencies that might arise, thought that \$250,000 would not be too high a limit. Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, said that \$100,000 was not a very small amount and the high-est he knew of was \$250,000. Nebraska

and Michigan had a limit of \$100.000.

Mr. Rolfe did not think the last figures too small. Mr. Stevens: If it is nessary for the great state of North Dakota to take care of the unfortunate deaf, dumb, blind, insane

and other helpless humanity, he did not think any man here would wish to go on record as opposing the necessary aid and protection, or that any man would try to cripple our great constitution of learning at Grand Forks, or to afford needed aid and protection to the brave but crrippled soldiers who saved our nation in the hour of peril. No man, he thought, could seriously wish to see the state helpless if such an emergency should arise. Consider well before you vote for

All amendments were noted down and the limit stands at \$200,000. Further consideration of the file was postponed until to day.

Adjourned.

Washburn Items. WASHBURN, N. D. Aug 2.-There is always a sure thing on politics in McLean.

The Turner Bros. have left us, bound for the coast, where they will engage in business. Barnes, another of McLean's genial merenants and jolly good fellows, talks of going soon. He goes to Iowa I believe. Neil McFarland, of Weller, started for Montana on Tuesday last, and McDonald and family will start, so report says, in a few days.

and family will start, so report says, in a few days.

There appears to be a postoffice fight in the country above here. James Heath was chewing the rag in last week's News like a mad bull. It appears that Heath is assistant postmaster at Conkling, with a fair prospect of a raise. He thinks the Erickson office is crowding him a little too close and petting away with his custom. close, and getting away with his custom. He struck out pretty wild in the News, and those who know the postmaster at Erickson predict Jim in the air. It will in all probability end in the appointment of the two to lucrative positions in the postoffice department at Washington. C. T. Lange, deputy clerk and register of deeds flitted out of Casselman's dwell-

of deeds flitted out of Casselman's dwelling and into one just completed by I. E. Britton.

Failures past and hard times to come has caused Larry to curtail expenses. He will board out no more. May peace, love and prosperity be with and abide with Larry and his bride now, henceforth and forevermore is the wish of the writer. forevermore is the wish of the writer.

F.S.

Dog Poisoning Flend.

The dog poisoning fiend is again getting in his work, several fine hunting canines having been dosed with strichnine of late. The owners of the valuable dogs intend to make it interesting for the person or per-

Herbert Clarence Gooding, son of Mr.and Mrs. W. C. Gooding, of Fort Lincoln, died Aug. 5, and was buried the same day. It was peculiarly sad, as it was his eighth birthday. Deceased was sick but three days. The numerous Bismarck friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gooding will learn of their bereavement with deep regret.

By Rev. C. F. Bollinger, on Saturday,

Aug. 8, at the bride's home on Third street William H. Flanagan, of Mandan. and Miss Mary I. Barclay of this city.

Notice of Sale of Bonds.

NOTICE is hereby given that up to noon. August 15, A. D. 1889, the board of county commissioners of Edmunds county, Dakota ter-ritory, will receive sealed bids for \$10,000 bonds nominations of \$1,000, said) bonds to be issued under chapter 42, session laws of 1889, to bear interest at 7 per cent., payable annually, redeemable after ten years and payable at expira-tion of fifteen years. J. W. PARMLEY,

County Clerk. Dated at Ipswich, Dak., July 8, 1889.

> [First publication June 21, 1889.] Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCE, DAE., J June 19, 1889. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, Dak., on August 3, 1889, vis:

GEORGE LORIMER

for the north %, northeat % and north %, northwest %, section 18, township 188, range 76, west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Oscar Ball, John Wray, William P. Wagner, and Samuel Adams, all of Sterling, D. T.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the luterior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-xamine 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 Att'y.

[First Publication July 5, 1889.] Notice of Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGORS, Robert S. Feagles and Mary A. Feagles, (his wife); Mortgages, Daniel Steele. Mortgage dated August 28, 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, Burleigh county, Dakota territory, on the first day of September, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, page 31. Mortgaged premisea: The southeast quarter (s. e. ½) of secremisea: The southeast quarter (s. e. ½) of secremisea: first day of September. A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, page 31. Mortgaged premises: The southeast quarter (s. e. ½) of section two (2), township one hundred and thirty-nine (189) north, range seventy-eight (78) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres (160), according to the United States government survey, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at date of this notice is five hundred and thirty-eight and thirteen one-hundredths (\$588 13-100) dollars. Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said debt, with interest, and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, which said sale will be made by the sheriff of said rurleigh county at the front door of the court house of Burleigh county, in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1989, at 2 o'clock p. m.

DANIEL STEELE, Mortgagee.

Dated Bismarck, Dakota, July 3d, 1859.

Wm. T. Perskins, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WM. T. PERKINS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

First publication July 5th, 1889. Notice of Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGOR, Reason P. Stitt; mort.

MORTGAGOR, Reason P. Stitt; mort.

gagee, Annette P, Dana; mortgage dated
December 4th, 1883, and recorded in the office
of the Hegister of Deeds, Burleigh county,
Dakota, on the 4th day of December, 1888,
at 2:15 o'clock, p. m., in book 60 of
mortgages, page 111. Mortgaged premises, the
southeast one-quarter of the north-east onequarter (se½ of ne½), the east one-half of the
southeast one-quarter (e½ of se½) and the
southwest one-quarter (e½ of se½) and the
southwest one-quarter of the southeast one-quarter (sw¾ of se½) of section twenty (20), in
township one hundred and forty-one (141) north,
range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, together with all the buildings and improvements situate thereon in Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Default having been made in the
conditione of said mortgage, the mortgagee
elects and declares the principal note, which said
mortgage was given to secure, to be due and payable; amount claimed to be due at date of this
notice is two hundre 1 and ninety-one and eight
one-hundredths (291.08) dollars, notice is hereby given that default having been made in the
payment of said sum of money, said mortgaged
premises at public auction, by the sheriff or his
deputy, at the front door of the court house of
Burleigh county, in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, on the 19th day of August, 1889,
at 2 o'clock, p. m., to satisfy the amount due on
said mortgage, with interest, taxes, and the costa
and expenses of this foreclosure.

ANNETTE P, DANA, Mortgagee.

nd expenses of this foreclosure.

ANETTE P. DANA, Mortgagee.

Dated Bismarck, Dakota, July 3d, 1889.

WM. T. PERKINS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

[First publication July 19, 1889.] Notice of Homestead Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCE, D. T. ? NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the Unite I States land office at Bismarck, D. T., on August 30, 1889, viz:

SOLOMON BISHOP. for the northeast 14 of section 20, in township 141 north of range 79 west.

He names the following witnessee to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, and land view.

He names are continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anders O, Heed, of Conger, D. T., August C. Fisher, Edward T. Goodkind. Frank Miller, of Bismarck, D. I.

Any person who desires to protest 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.

OECAR E. REA, Register.

[First publication July 12, 1889.]

In Probate Court. County of Burleigh. In the metter of the Estate of W. H. W. Comer,

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. To whom it may concern:

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that James A. Comer, administrator of the estate of W. H. W. Comer, deceased, has presented and filed in said court his final account and report of his administration of said estate, and stating that said estate is ready for distribution, and praying for a final settlement thereof and an order for distribution, and on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1889, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at the court room in the city of Bismarck, in said county of Eurleigh, has been appointed as the time and place for the settlement of said account and report and petition for distribution, and for the confirmation of the devise of the real estate described in the last will and testament of W. H. W. Comer, deceased.

Witness my hand and seal of said court hereto affixed this 8th day of July A. D. 1889.

JOHN F. PHILBRICE,

JUNGG OF PROBAGE.

[First Publication July 5, 1889.] Notice of Timber Culture Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCE, DAK., July 3, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that

JOHN SATTEBLUND

JOHN SATTERLUND
has filed notice of intention to make final proof
before the register and receiver at his office in
Bismarck, D. T., on Saturday, the 10th day of
August, 1889, on timber cultures application No.
123, for the west '4 of southness '4, and east '4 of
southwest '4 of section No. 4, township No. 140,
n. range No. 81 w.
He names as witnesses:
Nels Johnson, Hans Jacobson, Louis A. Larson, Gust. W. Johnson: poetoffice address of all,
Wogansport, D. T.
Any person who desires to protest against the
allowance of such proof, or who knows of any
substantial reason, under the law and 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 elaimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by
claimant.
O. F. Davis Atterper.

THE CONVENTION.

The Constitution-Makers Slowly but Surely Nearing the End of Their Labors.

The Majority Report of the Committee on Public Institutions to be Taken Up To-Day.

Communications Received Praying for the Incorporation of Sunday Observance Laws.

Thirty-Fourth Day. [From Wednesday's Daily.] Mr. Moer moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, but

Mr. Harris objected on the ground that the journal should be read for correction, if necessary, and the journals of Saturday and Monday were read at length. Saturday's journal read section "13 adopted" when it should have been "12."

The chief clerk was asked to correct and explain the matter, and when trying to explain,

Mr. Johnson addressed the president and wanted to "know why a man not elected a delegate should be allowed to speak on this floor?"

The chair stated that the chief clerk had a perfect right, and it was his duty to explain and correct anything pertaining to the business of the convention, besides, he was next to the chief officer of the body. [Applause.]

Two communications were read which urged the convention to provide for a strict enforcement of a due observance of the

Mr. Miller, chairman of the committee on public institutions, handed in a majority report of said committee. Some of the provisions are as follows: All public institutions remain as at present located and the following new institutions are pro-

vided for: School of mines at Grand Forks, agricul-School of mines at Grand Forks, agricultural college at Fargo, state normal school at Valley City, a deaf and dumb asylum at Devils Lake, a state reform school at Mandan, a state normal school at Mayville, an institution for the feeble-minded in connection with the Jamestown asylum, a soldiers' home, when located, at Lisbon, a blind asylum in Pembina, an industrial school and school for manual training at Ellendale, a school of forestry in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rolette, and a scientific school at Wahpeton.

Mr. Stevens moved that the convention

Mr. Stevens moved that the convention resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of any business on

for the consideration of any business on the secretary's table, which prevailed and Mr. Spalding was called to the chair. File 140, relating to the public debt of county, city, town, school, district, etc., was discussed and finally adopted, after the sergeant-at-arms had been instructed to bring in the half-roasted members who were out in the corridors trying to catch a breath of sir.

Mr. Rolfe moved that tile 139 be considered, which was so ordered. This file provides for county and township organiza-

The first three sections were adopted all right, when Mr. Holmes moved to strike out section 4, as had been previously agreed to, which motion prevailed. RECESS.

Mr. Richardson moved that section 6 be stricken out. This section provides for the election and term of office of county officials, and provides that no person, but the clerk of court, shall hold office for more than four years in succession. Mr. Lauder thought if such a law was

adopted as part of the constitution, it would result in great hardship to a certain said, superintendents of schools and registers of deeds, who by long experience and qualification should be re-elected so long as the people wanted them. If the limit rule is to apply, it should be to custodians of public money.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, thought that successive election to the same office wrong

and dangerous.

Mr. Moer favored two terms for all Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, said rotation was the only means of breaking up county rings and keeping county officers honest. Mr. Lauder: The cry of court house rings is generally shouted by the fellows who want to get in themselves. What right, he said, has this convention to say that the people of any county shall not

elect whom they want.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, favored the two The motion to strike out was lost and e section was adopted as reported. Section 7 relates to the organization of

counties into civil township

missioner system.

Mr. Roife said the law was intended for new counties, and the legislature was the proper body to regulate the matter. Mr. Lauder wanted the constitution to

determine what system of government snould be adopted, whether commissioners or supervisors, and to be reached by a pe-tition of three-fourths of the voters. Mr. Noble wanted the matter to go over ntil to-morrow. Mr. Stevens: We have fought this ques-

tion from the beginning of the session un-til within a few days, and he insisted that the matter should be settled "then and

Mr. Scott said it was badly mixed but thought it had better be settled now. The original report was adopted and consideration of File 189 completed.

Mr. Wallace moved the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole and that it be sent to the committee on re vision. Carried. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION. Mr. Rolfe moved that the convention go

into committee of the whole to consider File 132, relating to revenue and taxation Mr. Scott moved to amend that File 148 be considered, which relates to the location of public institutions. Roll call was demanded on the amendment of Mr. Scott. The consideration of File 148 was rejected Mr. Stevens moved to amend by taking up for consideration all matter before the

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, moved to amend by taking up what was on the secretary's

desk.

Both amendments were defeated.

The original motion by Mr. Rolfe to consider File 182 prevailed, and Mr. Rolfe was called to the chair.

Section 3 relates to the taxation of churches, charitable and other jinstitutions and produced a lively discussion.

Mr. Lauder favored the exemption only of charitable institutions.

Mr. Moer offered a substitute for section 3.

Mr. Lauder hoped the substitute would not prevail. Section 3 as reported covered the whole ground. Taxation according to value was just, but so long as church prop-erty was used exclusively for religious purposes, no legislature should have the power to tax property. Religious institu-tions should be forever exempted from

taxation and the constitution should so provide.
Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, hoped Mr. Moer's substitute would prevail, as any church worth more than \$50,000 ought to pay

Mr. Lauder: Men who put money into church property never expected to see such property taxed.

Mr. Moer said he could not see what "God" in the constitution had to do with this question, and the question as it stands only lays down an ironclad system of taxation. Mr. Turner said to exempt church prop-

Mr. Turner said to exempt church property was only another way to tax the people. No individual should be compelled by law to pay anything to the church, as churches should pay their share of taxation, and 1 don't believe a man who don't belong to my church should be compelled to pay a tax for our support. The legislature is the proper body to regulate this matter.

matter.

Mr. Stevens said nobody could outdo him in generosity towards churches, and every dollar put into churches was for the benefit of Christianity, and hoped the section would stand as reported, as a fitting evidence of our belief in the necessity of keeping "God" in the constitution.

Mr. Colton thought that the members were getting away from the real issue. He Mr. Colton thought that the members were getting away from the real issue. He thought it dangerous to leave the power in the nands of a legislature, and did not believe any legislature would dare to tax church property. If churches were taxable and they failed to pay their taxes, the property might be sold and the little graves around them be despoiled and the bones of loved ones dug up and thrown out to the vulgar gaze of the world. He said that religious and chairtable institutions must be exempt from taxation. This church taxation business is only a blind to corner up something else.

Mr. Harris said he wanted this question settled on its merits, and believed the leg-

settled on its merits, and believed the leg-islature was the proper body to settle the

Section three was finally adopted and the other sections of File 132 were adopted substantially as reported.

Mr. Lauder moved that the committee arise and the report be adopted and sent to the committee on revision. Carried.

Adjourned.

JOHNSON HEADS THE DELEGATION. Delegate Johnson received a telegram from Lakota yesterday informing him that he had been elected to head the delegation from Nelson county to the republican state convention. This endorsement from Mr. Johnson's home has given him additional cause for pride and he may be excusable for a little oratorical spurt to-day.

THE ARENA.

PLAYING WITH THE POWDER.

The delegates have reached the powder mill and although some of them have removed their shoes and taken ordinary precaution, it is painfully evident that many are inclined to be careless. Yesterday's session was productive of many slight flashes and it is the belief of experienced dealers in explosives that the grand crash must come within the next few days The afternoon session opened with a Sullivanistic rush by Johnson, who exhibits an uncontrollable desire to enter the ring with Chief Clerk Hamilton, and no sooner had the impetuous orator from Lakota been sat upon than the daily free-for-all oratorical contest was called. In the even-ing the location of public institutions came ing the location of public institutions came in for a few moments attention and then the convention took up the question of railroad taxation, which is always in order and which gives a most tempting opportunity to the champions of the down-trodden and the oppressed to do full justice to their campaign pledges. Some of the speeches were of the genuine fire-striking order, Messrs. Lauder of Richland, and Parsons of Morton, flashing steel with a vengeance of Morton, flashing steel with a vengeance. But most interesting of all was the discussion on the subject of taxing church property. Oh, how beautiful are the words of the worldly when they throw there protecting shields about the church and tell how good they really are notwithstanding their bold, bad, wicked ways. They have been among the most entertaining speeches of the session and to Father Stevens and Dominie Lauder the laurels fell last evening. It was a day of interest and judging ing. It was a day of interest and judging from the conduct of the gentlemen at the loor of the powder mill, to-day splendent with chaotic fire.

JOHNSONIUS TO THE CONVENTION. Johnsonius: Oh, bah!ffie, fie, ye common men To think that ye who now about me sit, Shouldst dare to offer insult unto me! Avaunt! Speak not! Thy silence keep! For when I rise in all m' glorious splendor, How can plebeians plain presume to lisp.

Oh, gods, to think that I, the great Johnsonius, Canst not e'en Hamiltonius give rebuke Without these uncouth boors do leap m' form, And do their song and dance upon m' neck: And then, oh, weeping saints, list to m' words When I didst meet Reaganius of Texas To strike him domb with all m' wisdom grand. These self-same louts didst quick affront me, And give me burial so deep and ignominious That hours swept by ere I recovered breath, Or brought m' classic form to pristine grace Oh, I do choke with wild volcanic rage, And all m' blood in streams of living fire Runs madly through m' blue and royal veins Revenge! Rev-e-n-ge!! Sweet, sweet revenge! Yes, I will be avenged, for if I do not find More friendly ears within these narrow walls, Then from this gathering low wilt I withdraw. Then, what wilt they say? What wilt these mongrels say when I am gone: What couldst they do without Johnsonius? Ah, ha! How I couldst chuckle in m' great de To know how of their guiding star I robbed them. What then? Why, then Johnsonius woulds live As his expansive mind so oft demandeth. I'd fly me to the fields, the brooks, the giens Or to the mountains towering to the sky-And there with angels from the bending blue

Wouldst I in all m'eloquence commune. For heavenly hosts, perhaps, wouldst be fit To listen to m' words and give applause I say "perhaps," for marry, by the gods. know not yet how far their minds may re And if I there do not m' equals find, Then wilt I make me doubly sure of joy

Warner and gave to Major Warner the name of Edwards. Before reaching the capitol Major Warner left the bus to meet

capitol Major Warner left the bus to meet some friends, and the party went on without him. The big blue eyes of Judge Kelly followed him for some distance and then, turning to the other passengers, he exclaimed, in his gruff, cyclonic manner: "So that is Major Edwards, is it?"
Edwards, who was traveling under the name of Warner, carried out the joke by replying, seriously, "Yes, that's the man."
"Well, sir," said Kelly, "he is one of the worst men in the country."
"No doubt of it," replied the major.
"Why, you haven't any idea what a d—d mean man he is," continued Kelly, with the air of a man who was about to impart some interesting information, and he proceeded to give Major Edwards as vicious a roasting as his most vindictive enemy could wish. The crowd began to snicker and the major's face showed symptoms of suppressed emotions. Kelly, who had heard that Major Edwards was a man toms of suppressed emotions. Kelly, who had heard that Major Edwards was a man had heard that Major Edwards was a man of immense proportions, became suspicous and cast a giance at the 800 pound physique of the man who had been assenting to all that he had said. He paused a moment, blushed like a setting sun and ejaculated: "Why, d—— it, aren't you Major Edwards?"

"Yes," replied the mayor smilingly. "I am Major Edwards."

The bus halted at the capitol. The first man to alight was Judge Kelly and when last seen he was going east, macadamizing his pathway with the most modern profanity.

Scattering Shots.

The rumor that Parsons of Rolette favors embodying a prohibition clause in the constitution is believed to be the work of his political enemies.

Colonel McHugh will please see that the militia is in readiness for action at a moment's notice from now until the end of the session. Delegate Johnson and Chief Clerk Hamilton are gradually moving towards each other and are liable to meet when least expected.

The worldly delegates had finished their The worldly delegates had finished their eloquent speeches in favor of exempting church property from taxation, when the Rev. Ezra Turner, the only minister in the body, arose and opposed the proposition. It is quite evident from the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Turner that what the church wants is more attendants and less exemption, and his speech was a most conspicuous hint to the eloquent gentlemen who had preceded him. Yea, verily, he who droppeth a nickel in the slot, and seeth the church prosper, surpasseth a million fold church prosper, surpasseth a million told the man who maketh exemption speeches.

President Fancher is enjoying an experience while presiding over the delibera-tions of the convention that will be of intions of the convention that will be of invaluable service to him when he returns to the Farmers' Alliance. If a farmer wishes to learn the most improved speeches in the interest of his horney-handed class he should hear the politicians when they gather together in the name of the dear people. We should not be surprised to hear of Mr. Fancher getting into politics himself.

Thirty-Fifth Day. [From Thursday's Daily.]

After reading and adoption of the journal, Mr. Miller moved that file 144 be read by title, which was so read. It was the minority report of the Committee on the Location of Public Institutions.

Mr. Williams moved the consideration of file 143, the majority report of the same committee. He said the convention yesterday decided to wait for the minority report, and as both reports were now before the convention, he favored immediate action

and consideration of both reports. Carried. Mr. Miller of Cass: I move that we proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Public Institutions and Buildings, as well as the minority report. The majority of the committee made their report yesterday, and it was agreed to them that the minority should have time to sub-

known as file 143. Seconded.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs: I desire to offer the following as the first section of the re-

port: "The following article shall be submit-ted to the vote of the people as a separate article as provided by the schedule:"

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs: The unusual manner in which this question has been brought up was unexpected by me. I am well aware that I represent the opinion of the minority on this floor this afternoon, and as far as I am concerned I bow to that majority. However you may have obtained that majority, you have it. Now I ask in behalf of at least thirty members, and I think more—I ask in all fairness that you adopt this section, and that this matter be submitted separately, that the people may have, if they wish to locate these institutions, that they may have a right to do so. Refuse this section and you compel at least thirty members that sit in this convention to-day to refuse to sign your constitution-you compel at least thirty who have sat here from the Fourth of July until now, trying to do their duty, to go home and say to their people that they have been unable to accomplish it, and to ask their people to refuse to endorse their work. I don't believe that this convention can afford to do this. Refuse this section refuse to submit this matter separately and you forever bar all compromise with the minority here, which 1 think is a respectable minority. Refuse it, as I say, and you compel us to take the steps that we here and now state that we do not wish to take, and would much rather not take. Refuse this, and the republicans in this Refuse this, and the republicans in this convention endanger the success of the republican some lone cover—some isolated glen—Some solitude so deep that lightning canst not find it,

And there, far from the hard of vulgar men Witt I m' speeches make.

There wilt I shout m' masterfal orations—Give Greece and Rome and Athens to the air, And with Athenian lore and Nelson county greatness.

Fill all the souiful silence with delight.

And there wilt I m' due of honor find—For I do know that one man liveth yet Who doth Johnsonius appreciate full well.

And that man is—Johnsonius.

ENTERTAINING THE MAJOR.

An episode which has thus far escaped publication was that of several weeks ago, when Major Warner, of the Sioux commission, was in the city. The major arrived in company with Major Edwards, of the Fargo Argus, and with several friends they entered the bus to go to the capitol. A jocular gentleman introduced the party to the strangers in the bus, among whom was the rosy and and impulsive Judge Kelly, of Mayville. The practical joker presented Major Edwards under the name of Major it by their representatives—and they do it by their representatives—and th convention endanger the success of the re

we are not their representatives to decide this question—they have a right to do it at the polls. Unless they have this privilege as the gentleman from Griggs has said—it may endanger the adoption of this consti-tution.

Mr. Mathews of Grand Forks: 1 can enmr. Matnews of Grand Forks: I can endorse all that has been said by the gentlemen who have spoken. I am in favor of this amendment, and not in favor of our saying where the buildings shall be located. I don't think that our people want us

ed. I don't think that our people want us to do it, and I am opposed to it.

Mr. Johnson, of Nelson: This is an interesting moment, and I fear a sad day in the history of North Dakota. Is it possible that gentlemen in the majority will sit here in silence under the earnest appeals that have been made to them, and give us no reason for this course of conduct? Is there no defense—is it utterly indefensible, so that not one of you gentlemen will there no defense—is it utterly indefensi-ble, so that not one of you gentlemen will open your mouth and say one word? We have labored here faithfully and earnestly and for over a month, and if we were to adjourn at this minute that portion of the constitution which has been sent to the committee on revision and adjustment would make a very good constitution if adopted. I shall be glad to vote for a mo-tion to adjourn at this moment rather than would make a very good constitution if adopted. I shall be glad to vote for a motion to adjourn at this moment rather than have this article pass. I think that we would then, although it would be incomplete—have a constitution that would be better than any state in the Union has. See how we have almost completed our labors. The whole thing has been prepared—the executive, the legislative and judicial departments, corporations, taxation and revenue, school and public lands—all these questions have been thoroughly studied and argued, and we have reached wise and moderate conclusions. Is it possible that you will make the people of this incoming state confront this problem—either to remain in the territorial condition indefinitely or to vote for the adoption of such an article as this? Is it possible that you will make over thirty delegates hesitate, and possibly refuse, to affix their signatures to the document when it is completed? Is it possible that you will command them to go out and take gates nestate, and possibly retuse, to amy their signatures to the document when it is compeleted? Is it possible that you will compel them to go out and take the stump against this document that a small majority only will sign? The people are in no mood for being whipped into voting for this constitution. A representative body of men met at Fargo a week before we assembled here and asked for three simple things—things that were utterly insignificant of themselves. Their representatives on this floor have begged that with you—pleaded with you, that you recognize these appeals. Every one has been spurned. I beg of you—I plead with you to give us one reason why we should vote for this article.

Mr. Purcell said whatever course he took in the convention, he was certain he was not sent here to farm out these institutions. If this report is adopted we will bring diegrace upon overselves and the

tutions. If this report is adopted we will bring disgrace upon ourselves and the people of North Dakota, and give abundant evidence that the state is full of schemers, and more of them than men of strict integrity. We have here the handlwork of very smart men, who want to work of very smart men, who want to bring disgrace upon us by farming out these institutions. Why should the con-vention be made to carry this abominable measure. The location of the seat of govmeasure. The location of the seat of government was not thought of when he was elected, and I don't think its location as proposed is for the benefit of the people at all. We have enough public institutions at present to do us for some time to come. Who will stand on this floor and defend or sustain this measure? defend or sustain this measure?
Mr. Stevens of Ransom: It was not my

purpose when this matter should come be-fore this body to have one word to say as to whether or not such a measure should pass. But having been attacked by the gentleman from Richland, I feel it is a justice to myself and justice to those who shall yote with me on this proposition that justice to myself and justice to those who shall vote with me on this proposition, that the reasons which I would be pleased to incorporate in the letter which shall go forth to the people of North Dakota, explaining to them the reasons why this constitution should be adopted, will be given here. Let me say to the gentleman that while I may possibly, in his mind, be inconsistent in my views, while it may be that the reasons I shall give for the location of these institutions at this time and at this convention might not seem to be such as would be approved by his mind, he cannot accuse me of ever having swopped horses in the middle of the stream or changed my position when once mit their report. That report is here now.

Seconded and carried.

Mr. Miller: 1 move that we adopt as a whole the majority report of the Committee on Public Institutions and Buildings.

Mr. Miller: 1 move that we adopt as a tee on Public Institutions and Buildings.

Morses in the middle of the stream of the legislature would be? Is there the same motive to influence our conduct that there motive to influence our conduct that there would be to influence that of the legislature? The motive which would influence a legislature in locating these institutions at improper places might be the purposes of other legislation. There is but one question to be considered by usin locating these institutions. No legislation need affect us; no provision in our constitution is being changed for the purpose of makis being changed for the purpose or mak-ing a combination. The only combination here is a combination of cities of this territory, where these institutions can be located to the best interest and the best advantage of the territory, soon to be state of North Dakota. On our west we have a vast amount of territory, which is to-day practically of no value in the way to-day practically of no value in the way of location. Shall we rob that great territory of its life and vitality—the capital of the territory—and thereby pay taxes from the eastern part of thousands and thousands of dollars which we can now save by assisting in building up the western part of our state by locating at the city of Bismaark the permanent capital. Shall we let our capital be shifted from place to place as other capitals have been in different states, and shall we let it become a source of corruption by the lobby ists of every legislature to work upon, or shall we say here the people have located and established the capital? Here we occupy one that is a credit to the state of North Dakota, as much so as the capital of any other state of this union has been at the same age of its statehood. For that reason for the purpose of increasing the of North Dakota, as much so as the capital of any other state of this union has been at the same age of its statehood. For that reason for the purpose of increasing the taxable property of the west and making a railroad center; here and helping to build up our territory, we have located this institution at this place—which is the proper place, which location at any other place, while it might seem to fit the ideas of the gentlemen who vote on the other side, would be not only an injustice to this country, to this particular place, but an injustice to the whole territory of robbing one-half of our territory of an institution that will assist in the up-building of the country. Why have we located the other institutions in the way we have? Because our population demands it, because our population is scattered up and down the Red river and in the counties lying along the Jim river and in the counties lying along the Cheyenne, because they are the most populous and pay the most taxes and still for some time to come these institutions cannot assist in up-building the country as the capitol building would, and for that reason we have located these in the resion to which they properly belong. Will any

up-building the country as the capitol building would, and for that reason we have located these in the region to which they properly belong. Will any gentleman on this floor get up and say that a single location made by this committee is not propely made? Will a single gentleman say that a single location has been made so that it is not beneficial to the people? Is there a suggestion in the mind of any gentleman that any other places would be more appropriate than the ones that have been placed in this report? If that is true, why she would not locate them. In the address to the people I would say that the institutions were located by us, because in the first place they could be located at such places as the people could never object to. In the second place they were located so that when the legislators should meet the lobbyists of corporations and others who come forward and ask to make this one of the factors in passing unjust laws and in discriminating in favor

of things that we do not want in our laws, they could not say that if you do not assist our measure we will defeat you in your efforts for your public institution which must be located. We believe that under this arrangement we retain for the people all the benefits and all the rights that they could possibly have if they were each one individually to vote on these locations. These, sir, are the reasons that I would give to the people of North Dakota for the action which I hope this convention will take in the adoption of the majority report and the voting down of the amend ment now before this house.

Mr. Bennett was under the impression

Mr. Bennett was under the impression that a great corporation was interested in the location of the capital at Bismarck, and such an interest should be regarded

and such an interest should be regarded with distrust.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs said he did not intend to speak twice, but the remarks of Mr. Stevens called for some explanation. He says no man can accuse him of being inconsistent. Will he explain why he was with us and is now against us. The question is shall we adopt the report, or submitt to a vote of the people and let it stand on its merits. It can be submitted to the people without taking one word from the report. There is one institution, that for the "feeble minded." which should be located at the home of Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Stevens: We have no subjects for such an institution in Ransom county, hence the gentleman from Griggs must look around nearer home for fit subjects, and he may be successful.

may be successful.

Mr. Bell wanted to know if this convention was pure and clean and above suspicion. He said to adopt the report was to deny the people the right of suffrage, and wanted to know what was the matter with Walsh county, as she was not mentioned in

On a vote to adopt the amendment of Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, it was lost by a vote of 31 to 48.

Mr. Johnson then offered the following

Mr. Johnson then offered the following amendment:

I move to amend the first section by striking out in the sixth and seventh lines the words "Bismarck in the county of Burleigh," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Jamestown in the county of Stutsman." Now Mr. President and four or five of the gentlemen living in and near Jamestown, you are the only men whose ears I want to reach. Let me tell you that we of the minority are willing now and we have got the power to give you the capital for all time to come in Jamestown. We will do it in good faith and you take the responsibility of choosing this day whom ye will serve. Five votes is enough to do it and you have got it right there."

Roll call was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Johnson was defeated by a vote of 19 to 55. The members from Jamestown. vote of 19 to 55. The members from James town voted no and explained their votes Mr. Bean then moved the previous ques

Mr. Bean then moved the previous question.

Mr. Williams: We have given the minority every possible chance to state their side of the case, and I therefore second the motion of Mr. Bean.

Mr. Rolfe: I am in favor of the capital at Bismarck, as that is the place where it belongs. Local interests and public economy demand this.

Mr. Turner said Bismarck had a good claim for the capital, but for other reasons he could not vote aye.

he could not vote aye.

Mr. Williams said that to locate the capital at Bismarck was for the best interests

of the people.

Mr. Fancher said he had always endeavored to do what was right, and always stood up for the best interests of his county, and was not a creature of any corporation, and believed that no slate had been made on this question he would therefore years. on this question, he would therefore vote aye, and if any one demanded an explana-tion why he did so, the divine power alone could furnish brains enough to compre-

Those who voted in the affirmative were:
Messrs. Bartlett of Dickey, Bean, Blewett,
Brown, Camp, Cariand, Chaffee, Clapp,
Clark, Elliott, Fay, Flemington, Gayton,
Glick, Gray, Griggs, Harris, Hegge, Holmes,
Hoyt, Lauder, Leach, Lohnes, Lowell,
Meacham, McHugh, McKenzie, Miller,
Moer, Parsons of Morton, Paulson, Powles,
Ray, Rolfe, Rowe, Sandager, Scott, Shuman, Spalding, Stevens, Wellwood,
Whitzle, Williams, Mr. Prasident.

ers, Purcell, Pollock Richardson, Robert-son, Selby, Slotten, Turner Wallace. Absent and not voting: Mr. Parsons of Rolette. Mr. McHugh moved to reconsider and

lay the reconsideration on the table.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, said there need be no fear of any snap judgment on the part of the minority, or any disposition to bring the matter up again.

Mr. McHugh's motion prevailed.

It was then announced by Mr. Bartlett

that there would be a meeting in the coun-cil chamber of all members who are op-posed to the location of public institutions immediately after adjournment. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Purcell moved that the convention go into committee of the whole to consider miscellaneous subjects recommended by the committee, and any other matter on the secretary's desk. The motion prevailed and Mr. Camp was called to the chair!

The committee reported for adoption file 86, relating to "constitutional amendments."

Several amendments were offered for section one, making a seven and ten year limit of time before the constitution could he amended, but were voted down and file

be amended, but were voted down and file 36 was adopted.

The same committee reported file 59 for adoption, which as amended reads: "The name of this state shall be North Dakota." Section 2 of this file describes the boundaries of the state, which, by consent was left to the committee on revision, and file 59 was adopted.

The same committee reported for adoption section 1 of file 86, and to strike out the other three sections, which was adopted.

The same committee reported for adoption file 141, which accepts the grants of land donated to the state by congress, and it was adopted.

The same committee reported for adoption file 141, which describes the seal of the state.

Mr. 4 Johnson offered the following

amendment, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth," in place of the words, "Liberty and union now and forever—one and inseparable." The amendment was lost and the file was adopted.

The same cumulities reported for adopting the same cumulities reported for adopting the same cumulities. The same committee reported for adoption file 92, which describes the official oath.

Mr. Scott moved to amend by adding at the end of the oath, "So help me God." The amendment was accepted and the file

The amendment was accepted and the file adopted.

Mr. Parsons moved that file 72 be included in the report of the committee for adoption. Carried. This file states that "Children under the age of 15 shall be prohibited from working in mines, factories and workshops.

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, wanted 10 years substituted for 15. He said many youths at the age of 10 or over had better be at work of some kind, if not at school, than running the streets.

Mr. Mathews thought 10 years about right.

right.

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, said he had worked ever since he was a boy and he grew up strong.

Mr. Flemington moved that 12 years be substituted for 10.

Absolutely Pure.

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Mr. Holmes moved that 14 years be substituted for 15.

Mr. Moer moved that the matter be left to the legislature.

Mr. Scott did not think it wise to incor-

porate such a measure in the constitu-

tion.

Mr. Williams said a boy 12 years old could do lots of work, and that he was a farmer at that age.

Mr. Parsons favored the question because it would insure an education to the rising generation.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, said that there was no fool equal to an educated fool.

Mr. Williams sustained the limit of 12 years.

years.
Mr. Moer said it was absolutely useless Mr. Moer said it was absolutely useless to put such a measure in the constitution.

The final vote on Mr. Flemington's motion to limit the age to 12 years, prevailed and the file was adopted.

Adjourned.

The Agony Over.

The important work of the session is about ended. The accomplishment of yesterday's session in removing the question of public institutions from the convention and permitting the body to get down to business was sufficient to cause a sigh of relief to escape from every member, for it removed the great obstacle in the way of a speedy close of the session, and hastens the day of adjournment. That there were some who objected to the adoption of the majority report was no surprise, for in all the nistory of the past, and probably in the the history of the past, and probably in the history of the future, the man who does not get a plum will kick against the tree. Representatives of the dear people whose personal ambitions are not satisfied by a proposition, are sure to feel that the people have been offended. It has always been so, always will be so and was so yesterday. That the convention had decided to locate the institutions was evident from the first. the institutions was evident from the first time the first motion was made until the last amendment was defeated, and not-withstanding the efforts of the gentlemen who have pined to see the capital joited about the state on large red wheels, the will of the convention prevailed. The about the state on large red wheels, the will of the convention prevailed. The speeches for and against the article will long be remembered by those who heard them and the inexhaustible Johnson, the them and the inexhaustible Johnson, the Lincolnian Bartlett of Griggs, the burnish-domed Purcell of Richland, the tall and stately Pollock of Cass and the dynamic Bell of Walsh will once more go down to fame through the efforts of the official stenographer.

Mr. Stevens also spoke and the Tribune knows that it will not be considered unreasonable discrimination to say that his remarks were satisfactory and to the point.

It was the most eventful day of the session and as there will no longer be doubt as to whether or not the capital will remain at Bismarck, the people of this unassuming city may be excused for hilarious demonstration.

Married.

Comer-Smith-At the residence of the bridegroom's mother, August 5th, by Rev. James M. Anderson, James A. Comer and Dora E. Smith, both of Bismarck.

At the Catholic church, Monday, August 4th, Mr. A. D. Foster of Canada, to Miss Kate Clark of Bismarck, the Rev. Chas. F.

A Great Drive.

The record made by M. H. Angevine in driving from Ft. Yates Sunday, is worthy of publication. Receiving the news of the birth of a son and a daughter he had his spirited horse harnessed immediately and left Yates at 9 o'clock. Reaching Cannon Ball he stopped to feed and remained two hours and thirty minutes. He arrived in Bismarck at seven o'clock in the evening. By deducting the two hours and thirty minutes delayed at Cannon Ball it will be seen that he made the trip of sixtyfive miles in seven hours and thirty min-utes. The horse arrived in good spirits and thus established a reputation of which Mr. Angevine is justly proud.

Mingled Gladness and Sorrow

On Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Angevine were given cause for rejoicings by the advent of twins-a boy and a giri -but the fact that one of the little blessings died shortly after birth, cast a gloom over the rejoicings. The boy died, but the little girl is as bright and happy as any little cherub in this wide, wide world, and on this good fortune the happy father is receiving the congratulations of his many friends. The mother and daughter-are doing nicely.

[First Publication June 28, 1889.] Notice of Homestead Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISHAROK, DAK., June 24, 1889. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States land office at Biamarck, D. T., on August 24th, 1869, vis.:

MABY E, BOBINSON, for the southeast % of section 6, township 126.

John Beal, of Giencos, Dakota, John Whitta-John Beal, of Giencos, Dakota, Wm. McCrory, of Giencos, Dakota, Dugald Campbell, of Giencos, Giencos, Dakota, Dugald Campbell, of Giencos,

Dakota.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial rescon, 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 errors examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.