



SIXTEENTH YEAR

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE NEWS.

### Territorial.

SULLIVAN cleared about \$25,000 in the fight.

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 Portland, 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 bears.

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

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 of 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 citizens of Devils Lake have been heavily fined for shooting prairie chickens out of season.

On Wednesday Sir John Thomson, minister 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 Schuykill 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. Nearly 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. Commissioner Yorkey at Crofton, charged with timber trespass.

GRAND FORKS county commissioners decided to refund the bonds now due. There is cash on hand today, but the money is wanted for a poor farm.

M. E. BILLINGS, who escaped from Gary 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 CASSELLTON dispatch says that harvest has commenced ten days earlier this year throughout northern Minnesota and Dakota, and there is a dearth of harvest hands.

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 flogged 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 Sioux City, Ia., has so much to say in regard to Dakota affairs, that Sioux city be made the temporary capital of South Dakota.

The teachers of South Dakota and others interested are holding an educational convention in Mitchell. C. W. Young, secretary of the territorial board of education, and Prof. H. E. Kratz, of Vermillion university are in charge.

A MURDEROUS 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 assailant. Beal had on his person about \$700. Merrill is now in jail.

WEDNESDAY morning at Mobile, Ala., Henry C. Boice, a carpenter, was shot and instantly killed by Walter W. Williams, clerk 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 Boice had been one of the boarders. When Boice came

down stairs Williams called him into the bedroom. 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 a candidate for congress.

A FEMALE burglar, 55 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 orator, 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 Schurtrum.

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

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 its delegates for Hon. O. S. Gifford for representative in congress.

TWENTY men under arrest for removing timber from school lands were brought before 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 \$8 per ton.

THE Hot Springs Star says: "Let the people and not the politicians govern this 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 monument.

FELIX PYAT, the writer and dramatist, 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 Platte, N. M., for attempted rape.

BRYSON the Montana murderer, will hang at Deer Lodge on August 16.

St. Paul charity school children were given free tickets to Forepaugh's circus.

CHICAGO newspapers demand Mayor Oregler to enforce the Sunday observance law.

An insane man named Mahoney has been found in the woods near Sauk Center.

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

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

MINNEAPOLIS has about 6,000 licensed dogs. St. Paul will now take a census and claim more.

## SPOKANE BURNED

The Entire Business Portion of the City Reduced to Ashes.

The Loss Estimated at from Nine to Fourteen Million Dollars.

Owing to Lack of Water the Fire 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. Twenty-five 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 of the city. A block of two-story brick 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 direction, leaping across Sprague street to the opera 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, containing the Frankfort block, the largest block in the city. The Frankfort block cost \$250,000. It withstood the fire for some time, but finally disappeared. 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 unfortunate 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 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 business block left standing in the city is the

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, the fire would have been easily gotten under 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 citizens 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 blankets, clothing and provisions.

### Cashel Defeated.

GRAND FORKS, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Walsh county convention was a complete surprise to everybody. The fight was between Spencer for congress and Cashel for 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 successful in their efforts and obtained a ratification of the treaty. There are now on the rolls at this place 885 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 ordinance. Proposition 31, on corporations, was taken up. Toole offered an amendment making stockholders liable for debts in proportion to the percentage of the stock which they owned. Robinson offered an amendment exonerating stockholders on the payment of par value of their stock. Both amendments were defeated. The capital question is a 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 and adopted amidst enthusiasm. Special legislation for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers is advocated, and sympathy expressed at the death of General Simon Cameron. Henry K. Bayer of Philadelphia was nominated for state treasurer. W. H. Anderson was selected for chairman of the state committee, and the convention adjourned.

## 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—118 to 22.

### Contest for Ramsey.

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

### 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 tonnage 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 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 \$4,025,000. Resolutions were then presented by Dr. Edwin Ellis and unanimously adopted. In substance 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 careful survey of these waters, and particularly of canals and connecting waters; and

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to bear the expense of providing additional safeguards against accidents.

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 practicable, through the narrows and rivers connecting the great lakes.

Resolved, That the convention recommend that the canal 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 Ellis, Wm. Thurston, C. H. Graves and W. F. Street. After passing resolutions of thanks to delegates and citizens, the convention 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, 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 time by a lazy wheel to hold the cars to the track on curves at a high rate of speed.

### Locating Montana's Capital.

HELENA, Aug. 7.—The convention to-day took up the question of temporary location of the capital, under special orders. Galleries and lobbies were filled to suffocation. Motions were made to locate the capital, and the clause locating the capital, was completely defeated. Speech-making in earnest. The forenoon was devoted to an antagonizing Helena. The afternoon was occupied in voting for various cities in Committee of the Whole. Butte was defeated by a vote of 25 to 57. Anaconda was also defeated. Bozeman received a vote of 35 ayes and 21 noes. The section was then amended to read: "At

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

### Waldo Potter For Congress.

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 for 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 exceeding \$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 Indians, 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, prudently resigned before the department had a chance to lay him off. He knew it was coming.

NEAR Kearney, Neb., the petrified arm of a prehistoric giant was found, which was loaded with diamonds of the purest water. Worse than a fish tale.

PAUL 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 century.

### THE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

#### New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.  
MONEY—On call easy, at 1½% per cent; last loan 3, closed offered 2.  
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—3½%  
STERLING EXCHANGE—\$4.85 for 90 days bills and \$4.87½ for demand.  
STOCKS.  
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, 86; No. 1 northern, cash 87; August 87½; September 86½, December 78, on track 88 @ 89; No. 2 northern, on track 83@85.

#### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.  
The trend of wheat values was downward today. 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 quoted lower, with a limited demand. The increase for the week in quantity on ocean passage, according to the board's report, was 88,000 bushels, but Beetham 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 influence was 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 yesterday or to-day as the bulls hoped for and confidently expected.

#### WHEAT No. 2.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1888	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
1889	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½

#### Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.  
FLOUR—Steady.  
WHEAT—May—Cash, 75½; September, 75½; CORN—Doll. No. 2, 66½@67.

#### Duluth Market.

DULUTH, Aug. 7.  
WHEAT—Closed steady at 80c; August 80½; September, 80½.  
Receipts, 1 car.



## 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 Mississippi—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 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 in 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 represent their several counties. 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 archaeological discoveries. A fine broad, paved road, built by prehistoric inhabitants has been traced from Toulala 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 or 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 exterior decorations of the more important houses consist of panels filled with elaborately carved figures almost life-size. Two types of men and women being represented, some plainly Egyptian and others genuine African. In front of one of the houses the explorers found fourteen sculptures of gods with folded arms. The work of the explorers is of an enormous paved road, which extends from Palenque across Yucatan to the island 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 Chiapas to Yucatan must have been the seat of a densely populous state.

## 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 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 submitted final proof and received a cash certificate. 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 Sparks, in January, 1887, held the entry for cancellation, 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 Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day: Interest bearing debt, principal, \$889,868,902; interest, \$5,523,584.96; total, \$895,392,486.96; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal, \$1,906,233.26; interest, \$188,484.72; total, \$2,094,717.98; debt bearing interest, principal, \$749,827,682.97; total debt not given, principal, \$1,641,100,240.23; interest, \$5,777,069.68; total, \$1,646,777,309.91; total debt less available cash items, \$1,145,521,028.20; net cash in treasury, \$693,850,000.20; debt less cash in treasury August 1, 1889, \$1,077,668,300.96; debt less cash in treasury July 1, 1889, \$1,076,646,821.55; increase of debt during month, \$1,017,511.51; cash in treasury, total available for reduction of debt, \$408,256,287.71; reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes, acts of June 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882, \$100,000,000, unavailable for reduction of debt; fractional silver minor coin, \$25,238,482.49; 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 account, \$684,728,023.44.

## 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 trying 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 One Way.

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. Stimmell's own ward. Wheatland also elects Allen delegates. The county will be solid for him.

## FORGOT HIS ORDERS.

## A Careless Engineer Responsible for a Disastrous Collision.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The Commercial Gazette Oxford special says that at Oxford, two miles east of Oxford, the "thunder-bolt" 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 prizefight cases. Several sporting men are ready to sign bond.

Special Officer Norris turned up here to-day and wound up a long story with the statement that Kilrain was in Canada.

## 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 to-day 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 considered a bill for the amendment of the constitution. A proposition for the apportionment of the state into 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. Sullivan 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. Personally 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 exercised 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 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 could do nothing toward giving 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. Williams introduced a resolution 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 have to be shortened or lengthened.

## Base Ball—Friday.

Columbus 2, Kansas City 11. Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 6. Athletics 6, Louisville 1. Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 3. Pittsburgh 5, Indianapolis 9. Pittsburgh 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 failure 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. Kilrain was here yesterday from Old Point and returned there. He is looking well.

## "LEARNED TO LOVE TRUTH."

## Mrs. Plunkett Says "General" Ward is a "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" conversion.

"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 told 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 love truth and he knows that he has been saved."

Mrs. Plunkett-Worthington produced a 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 me 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 Bently 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 What the Schedule Committee Wants for South Dakota.

SIoux FALLS, Aug. 2.—In the convention 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 have 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 office should expire before the term prescribed in the constitution. When the section covering this point was reached to-day, 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. The amendment was defeated. A motion was made to debate the term, 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.

There Will 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 unequivocal orders. They will seize every vessel, American or British, found violating the law. Great Britain claims the right to the fisheries, but Great Britain 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 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 Suppress Them.

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 raging 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 assist 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. Columbus 5, Cincinnati 16.

Baltimore 6, Kansas City 1. Baltimore 1, Kansas City 6. St. Paul 19, Omaha 9. New York 10, Philadelphia 8. Pittsburgh 6, Indianapolis 8. Washington 8, Boston 8. Chicago 1, Cleveland 2.

## 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 obtained leave of absence a few days ago. A shortage of \$1,800 was found in his hands. The money and note were found in his possession and arrested. He will be prosecuted in Victoria for bringing stolen property in the domain.

## A Star Forger.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—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 Dakotans 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 States senate irrigation committee arrived to-day from Sioux Falls. Immediately on arrival 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 Brookings. 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 dynamos, 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 artesian wells. Some of the wells already flowing gave out the enormous quantity of 4,000 gallons per minute. If 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 the entire James River valley into a luxuriant 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 supply water and water power to the city. Four large hose pipes were connected with the street hydrants and threw into the air a stream of water 80 feet high. In the evening another session of the committee was held, after which a number of speakers, the senators being addressed on the importance of inquiry which the committee was making. Tomorrow morning the committee goes to Jamestown, N. D., making brief stops on the way.

## South Dakota Convention.

SIoux FALLS, Aug. 3.—The South Dakota constitutional 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 delivered 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 indebtedness. By the constitution of 1885 the limit of state indebtedness was fixed at \$50,000. The committee constructed 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. 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 of it. In committee of the whole the article was adopted, but several members announced, although voting the 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 to-day the bill on senatorial apportionment came up, and section 4, providing for sixteen 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. 3.—An explosion occurred in the express train on the Grand Trunk while crossing Victoria bridge last night, killing Express Messenger Rogers and completely wrecking the express car and destroying express matter. The train was crowded with passengers and a panic was about to ensue, when Brakeman Jones dextrously 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. 3.—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 McIlvain, charged with libel. The complaint was made by Miss Lottie R. Arnot, with whom Stiver says he has been criminally intimate. She is a sister-in-law to Stiver, and for a long time a bookkeeper in his hardware store. The order was issued by Judge Spencer. Stiver's bail was fixed at \$1,000, and McIlvain at \$500 for appearance at the circuit court. The bonds were given.

## 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 12, St. Louis 6. Des Moines 4, St. Joseph 10. St. Paul 19, Omaha 9. New York 18, Philadelphia 8. Pittsburgh 6, Indianapolis 8. Washington 8, Boston 8. Chicago 1, Cleveland 2.

## Snatched With Paris Green.

WOONSOCKET, S. D., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Fred Rheinecking, a German woman living on a

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. 3.—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. 3.—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, the question was submitted to the executive board of the interstate commerce railway association and decision rendered to-day. Chairman Walker says: "If this competition is maintained by the Chicago & Northwestern it can be claimed by the St. Paul with some show of reason. If conceded to the St. Paul & Milwaukee it can with equal firmness be claimed by the Northwestern at Chicago and Chicago group points, and the award of a general rate of 50 cents per ton apparently might as well be made at once. I must 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 adoption of the policy recommended 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 Head signed the treaty to-day 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 Hubbard 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.

## 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 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 to-night in honor of the delegates. The work of the convention meets with universal approval.

## 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 recommended by the same committee were ordered printed. An article on miscellaneous subjects came up for final consideration and another attempt was made to defeat senatorial representation by the people 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 consulate 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 Ocho, that the rebel chiefs Hypolite and Jean Jumeau, with their combined forces, made a concerted attack on Port au Prince, which resulted in a general route of the attacking forces, which at last reports were retreating towards St. Marc.

## 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 \$30,000, 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 Crows 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. 3.—La Liberté says that Mr. Waddington, French ambassador at London, has been directed to ascertain what chances the English law affords for the extradition of General Boulanger, as guilty of crime under the common law.

## THE BRITISH FLEET

## On the Pacific Coast Sails for the Scene of the Recent Seizures.

CHICAGO, August 3.—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 Esquimaux 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 north consists of seven war ships and two torpedo boats. Five additional war ships are soon expected at Esquimaux to reinforce the fleet. 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.

## 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 mills on the dollar; exempts public property, buildings for public worship, public libraries, charitable institutions, graveyards 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 to have not less than six or more than twenty-four members. The convention spent the afternoon session considering section 21 of the article on corporations, establishing a railroad commission, and the 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 Inevitable.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Paddy Brennan, a local pugilist, tried to stand before Peter Jackson, the Australian, for four rounds for a purse of \$200 tonight. In the first round Jackson hammered his man unmercifully, breaking his nose, cutting a gash above his right eye and nearly knocking 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. Pittsburgh 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 bearing Sullivan and party reached here at 7 o'clock. Governor Lowry and Attorney Miller were on the train and will doubtless be present at the preliminary hearing to-morrow, at Purvis. People crowded the railroad stations along the route to get a glimpse of the champion. Public sentiment is that Sullivan could be fined but not imprisoned, and their views are concurred in by four-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 Floods.

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. Bachelior & 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.



## 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 yesterday, 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 howl 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:

Bismarck	R	B	E	Jamestown	R	B	E
Canan, 1b.	4	1	1	M. Nashold	1	3	0
Hill, c.	4	3	6	Devine	0	0	0
Larabee, 2b.	2	1	2	Pinger	1	2	1
Hutchinson, 3b.	2	1	2	O'Connell	0	0	0
Gray, 1f.	3	1	0	Nelson	0	0	0
Huber, p.	1	1	3	W. Weber	1	0	4
Homan, 3b.	0	0	0	Raymer	1	0	1
Bryan, 2b.	1	1	1	Nichols	0	0	0
Hughes, 3b.	1	1	2	O.B. Nashold	0	0	0
Total	20	11	27	Total	7	5	24

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

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

For Mandan McGlade 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:

Mandan	R	B	E	Bismarck	R	B	E
Nelson, c.	2	1	0	Canan, 1b.	1	0	7
McGlade, p.	1	0	0	Hill, c.	1	0	7
A. Smith, 1b.	1	0	0	Barnes, m.	2	1	0
Locke, m.	1	1	0	Hutchinson, 3b.	1	0	0
W. McGlade, 2b.	1	0	0	Larabee, 2b.	0	0	0
Polk, 1b.	3	0	1	Homan, 3b.	0	0	2
Burke, 2b.	2	1	0	Bryan, 2b.	0	0	5
Winn, 3b.	1	1	1	Huber, 1f.	0	1	0
Smith, 1f.	2	1	1	Holly, p.	2	1	4
Total	18	5	28	Total	12	10	27

Score by innings—Mandan, 1 3 0 0 1 0 1 2 3—13; Bismarck, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1.

Two-base hits, Hill, Larabee; three-base hit, Larabee; bases on balls, Holley 2, McGlade 2, Locke 1, Winn 1; struck out, by Holley 12, by McGlade 7; wild pitch, by Holley 4; passed balls, Nelson 3, Hill 4. Umpire, DePoy and Clausen.

## 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. Kappeler, 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.

## Harry Bushman Drowned.

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 he went down and the boys who were with him were small and inexperienced and did not dare attempt to swim to him.

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 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 interests. 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 quiet 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 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. Engstrom's little daughter is very low with scarlet fever.

Aldermen Dietrich and Fetzner, 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.

Srs. 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 from our postoffice, and the Taylor mine is 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 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, 29.915.  
Highest barometer, 30.214; on the 23d.  
Lowest barometer, 29.536; on the 15th.  
Monthly range of barometer, 0.678.  
Mean temperature, 68.5.  
Highest temperature, 85; on the 5th.  
Lowest temperature, 48; on the 3d, 10th, 22d.  
Monthly range of temperature, 47.  
Greatest daily range of temperature, 38.  
Least daily range of temperature, 11.  
Mean daily range of temperature, 22.7.

COMPARATIVE MEAN TEMPERATURE.  
1875.....68.5 1882.....67.2  
1876.....70.1 1883.....67.1  
1877.....70.7 1884.....68.4  
1878.....73.4 1885.....68.8  
1879.....70.4 1886.....75.2  
1880.....68.0 1887.....69.3  
1881.....72.4 1888.....69.5  
Mean daily dew point, 60.  
Mean daily relative humidity, 76.2.  
Prevailing direction of wind, northwest.  
Total movement of wind, 7598 miles.  
Highest velocity of wind, 36 miles; direction south.  
Total precipitation, 2.01 inches.  
Number of days on which .01 inch or more of snow or rain fell, 15.

COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATIONS.  
1875.....1.54 1882.....1.31  
1876.....1.48 1883.....1.32  
1877.....2.52 1884.....3.63  
1878.....1.17 1885.....2.41  
1879.....4.27 1886.....1.43  
1880.....2.02 1887.....4.49  
1881.....1.23 1888.....3.96  
Number of foggy days, none.  
Number of rainy days, 13.  
Number of fair days, 10.  
Number of cloudy days, 8.  
Dates of thunder storms, 16th and 17th.

F. Newkirk, Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

## Casselmann-Robinson.

On Tuesday last Mr. Lawrence Casselmann and Miss Nellie Robinson, of McLean county, were joined in wedlock in this city by the Rev. J. M. Anderson officiating. Mr. Casselmann 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 capital city. To the bride and groom the congratulations and best wishes of the people of Bismarck and McLean county are extended.

## Advertised Letter List.

The following is a list of the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice, in Bismarck, Dak., August 3, 1889:

Annella M. M. Johanson J. H. Martin Peter, Dorman E. E. Woolley C. W. Haddaway Mr and Mrs. Wells H. H. Wood Sherman, Howell M. Foster. Wood Siles E. Johnson W. N.

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

## 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 Bismarck in the fight, for 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 next year. If not, it may be years before it is done.

## The Only Remedy.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offense that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the fragrant Sodontol will unmistakably accomplish the work. It will preserve and keep the teeth white, and the breath pure and sweet.

## New Varieties of Wheat.

Whatever can decrease the cost of or add to the productiveness of our crops adds to the comfort of our homes. It is a benefit to ourselves and society, a blessing to our prosperity and an important service to the nation. In an industrial point of view the introduction of a new prolific variety of grain is of immense national importance.

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 introduction of a valuable article could exert a 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 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 propensity, 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 seen some with the value of 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 growth, is one of the most early growers I know of. Even if very thin in the spring it will thicken up and make a full crop where many other kinds would not pay to cut.

In the important matter of productiveness it is simply unsurpassed.

Price of Everitt's High Grade Wheat: One pound by mail, 40 cents; 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, \$2.25; five bushels by express or freight, \$10.

How to Send Money: We prefer all remittances to be made to us, when possible, by express money orders, which cost only five cents for each \$5 or under; they can be obtained at any express office, and are perfectly safe. If an express order cannot be obtained, money can be sent by registered letter or money order. Address, L. J. 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 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 reformed from vice of every kind. But like children, brought up under the rod only, 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 should be punished for a crime, as it is.

A man who is drunk, having surrendered his reason, may justly be deprived of the dignity of a citizen, and should not 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. The carrying of secret weapons is forbidden by law—not the sale of them, however; and this is a fair parallel. The carrying of secret weapons is forbidden by law—not the sale of them, however; and this is a fair parallel.

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 Mandan, 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 the contents were destroyed. The loss to the Northern Pacific company is as follows:

Coal sheds.....\$30,000  
Twelve cars.....7,300  
235 tons of coal.....11,432  
20 cords of wood.....1,250  
Total.....\$50,982

The sheds were insured, but the amount of insurance for the grade will be increased. This is the greatest fire in the history of Mandan.

Shaken, Broiled and Drenched. These are three particulars of English grammar. They are also the three successive conditions undergone every 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 tincture. Hostetter's Stomach Bitter will and does preserve those who use it from every type of malarial disease, whether intermittent or bilious remittent. For nearly thirty-five years it has been a professionally recognized specific for and preventive of these tedious maladies, not only on our own soil, but in tropical and equatorial regions. It is a security in prevalent at all seasons and in all climates. Biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility, are all cured by its use. It removes all the malarial taint from the system, and insures the most perfect health.

## 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 goes to prove it.

A few days before our departure from Canton 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 lanterns, and by way of precaution we had taken care to stop our ears with cotton to avoid the consequences of a sudden outbreak 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 tea leaves are generally whole, so that the water is colored sufficiently without containing any sediment.

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 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—on 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 depended on each countryman 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 multitude of vases and tiny plates, containing sweetsmeats, 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. One cup on our left contained soy, an aromatic sauce with which the natives season 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 dexterity. 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 triangular form and tied together with red ribbon, is laid near each plate, and these are used for wiping the hands instead of napkins.

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.

Tables and chairs 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 efferrescent state. I did not find this much valued 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.

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 that he has not a single drop remaining in the cup. We were compelled to observe the same old 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 bowls set in the center of the table, and everybody helped himself from them with the porcelain spoon I have already mentioned. Tea and tobacco came in as intermediate luxuries, enabling us to collect our energies and return 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. Tea 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 reappeared, 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 before 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 hospitals, half of whom were natives of the city. The Baltic provinces suffer most from the disease.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

## RUSSELL &amp; MILLER MILLING CO

PROPRIETORS

BISMARCK ROLLER MILLS,

BISMARCK :: VALLEY CITY.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS OF FLOUR

"CLIMAX" and "GOLD BELT"

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

"CLIMAX" FLOUR.

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

JOHN P. HOAGLAND

Contractor and Builder,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LUMBER.

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

Yards Corner Sixth and Main Streets, Bismarck, Dak.

## Gull River Lumber Co.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL—Wholesale and Retail.

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

O. F. DAVIS

Bismarck, Dak.

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

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote. Its Mammoth Drawings take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawing takes place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS,

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

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this



# The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, by M. H. Jewell, at the city of Bismarck, Dakota, at the rate of \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily one month, postage paid, \$1.00  
Daily three months, postage paid, \$3.00  
Daily six months, postage paid, \$6.00  
Daily one year, postage paid, \$10.00

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 Bismarck Tribune is the oldest paper in North Dakota and the aim is to make it a perfect encyclopedia of Dakota affairs. Its circulation is large, both in the territory and the States.

The DAILY TRIBUNE, like the weekly edition, containing the full Associated Press dispatches, is a desirable advertising medium through which to reach all northwestern towns and military posts remote from railroad lines.

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

The general advertising agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, Room 35, 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 \$3,000.

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.

Ir Smith Stimmel, of Cass, has the political sagacity that his friends credit him with, he will now lose no time in declaring his republicanism and his support to Cass county's candidate for governor.

It can be said to the credit of Mr. Root of Valley City, who now announces 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, where he will endeavor to make a first-rate paper of the Tribune of that town.

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

"My candid impression is that the Dakota farmer is today 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 J. L. LaMoure, who is an earnest champion of Booker of Pembina for treasurer.

It is understood the form of seal 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 particularly the staple crop of the land of 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 the 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 beginning 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. 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 capital building and the constitutional limit of indebtedness already exceeded. North Dakota will have a little money in the treasury and a capital 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

criticisms of the press that to be a member of the constitutional convention is to be 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 men paid more attention to the primaries and devoted less time to kicking after the primaries and conventions are held we would have better government, and 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 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 history of the capital at Bismarck may be 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 resuscitation. They have manfully held out for what was justly their own, and it is a pleasure to record that they are finally vindicated. The good people of Dakota can not fail to ratify the action 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 citizens.

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 injustice that was threatened by the proposed removal of the capital; but true to their convictions these same citizens have stood firm, believing that the heaven 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 loyal men who, like the ancient Spartans at Thermopylae, 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 state.

THE DAKOTA 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 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 ineligible to the office of senator. Whether this is true or not we do not know, nor is it of any account to us. We 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 block in the way of our selfish politicians, to endeavor to understand that a man may work for the good of the cause without hope of political preferment.

This nonsense shall have no effect with the sensible voters other than to cause them to view with suspicion any man who will attempt to mislead 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 signified 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 say:

To any one familiar with the status of existing northwestern railroads as outlined 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, and hostile 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 York seems to have the Hon. E. A. Will-

iams, his constitution and Hon. Wm. M. Everts badly mixed. Of course, Mr. Everts 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 constitution was written by some one—and a very good document it is, too. The TRIBUNE has received enough light on this subject, however, to suspect that the Grand Forks dispatch was not far from right.

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

The judiciary committee of the constitutional convention, has adopted and brought forth a report which if 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 renders them. The standing of all the courts with the small try and the weight and authority of their decisions as law, their freedom from the suspicion of being influenced by venal and improper motives, depends upon their independence, pecuniarily and politically. The supreme court of the United States stands to-day as the ablest in the country if not in the world. The circuit and district courts of the United States stand first in reputation for ability and integrity as trial courts. The reason is obvious: The judges are appointed for life with ample salaries and are absolutely accountable to nobody for their decisions. It is not necessary for them to run their courts as to secure the next election. The entire removal of the next in standing are the state courts, whose judges have the longest terms and the best salaries, and last of all come the judges whose terms are four years with just sufficient salaries to enable them to live on their own. The 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 sit before them.

The establishment of such a court seems to be the desire of the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention. The term of the supreme court judges is fixed at from two to six years and that of the district judges at four years. No member of the court 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 two, four or six years, he returns to private life—his business, if he has any, goes to build up a law practice or earn a living in some other occupation or else he must "go into politics" for re-election. Is it any wonder that such judges "ride on asses"? Is it any wonder they are accused of partiality and corruption? Are the convention about 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 the laughing stock of the next generation.

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 am writing you to express my views on public institutions in the constitution. Do this wisely and you will render an inestimable service to the new state. The temptation to trading and corruption if the matter is left to the Legislature will be so great as to involve you in all manner of chicanery from which it will be hard to recover. The people can have a voice in ratifying locations proposed by the constitution. They are powerless against any sort of iniquity in this direction perpetrated by the Legislature. 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 necessities require action. Five new states have adopted this plan and have prospered accordingly. 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 in the new state. Yours with best wishes.

AMOS LARRABEE, Attorney, Kansas.

In making the motion and urging with a 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 question—squarely 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 indelible—that it was the sense not only of the majority but of the minority as well—as the vote on Johnson's amendment shows—to 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 Jamestown 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 mostly 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 WINNEGON KINO.

Written for the Logan Township Teachers' Institute and published by request of the Institute.

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 something of the magnitude of the work devolving upon the educators of our fair domain.

Viewing the stately proportions of our present public school system we smile

with patriotic satisfaction, reflecting how 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 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 poor of our land. (And here we are reminded of the proverb, "Children 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 inconsistency mentioned, for with our advanced mode of education, text books and numerous 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, dreadful meaning of this word "borrow"?

My limited experience as a teacher, as far as thousands of children are concerned, is in that 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 which a teacher, for a moment's toleration by these 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 is left alternatives of converting himself into a general store, or of making 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, teachers begin to smile with the blessed assurance that 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 stall.

But, our dilemma we find in happy contrast to 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 limited use since 1874, started their states by making the "free text-book system" a compulsory law in 1880.

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

This consistent policy is being advocated by the best educators of our day, who insist that the present school law will not be sufficient to supply text books are furnished at public expense.

To convey a clear outline of the system and its effects we quote extracts from the report submitted by Superintendent of Public Instruction William Cornell, Fall River, Mass., in December, 1888, a circular of inquiry was sent to the superintendents of school committees of most of the cities and larger towns of the state, for the purpose of ascertaining how the "free text book" law was working and to get the views of the different places respecting its value. It contained the following interrogations:

1. How does the attendance in your schools since the adoption of the "free text book 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 schools? Since the adoption of free text books what has the annual cost been? 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?

2. The system regarded (a) by teachers, (b) by pupils.

Replies have been received from twenty-eight cities and towns, which contain the almost unanimous opinion—1. Attendance noticeably increased. 2. Parents keep their children in school longer. 3. It has increased the attendance in the High Schools. 4. From these reports the average cost per capita on enrollment is \$1.04, on average attendance \$1.47 per capita.

5. The new way produces better attendance. 6. The new way saves time in organizing classes and induces greater economy and neatness in use of school supplies. 7. System regarded favorably by all.

The added work for the teacher is great, but more than counterbalanced by freedom from annoyances of the old way. 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 teachers 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 steps the state has taken in the education of her youth. It aids in promoting intelligence and virtue by increasing school attendance, and it lifts from the worthy poor a burden hard for them to bear. In a word, it opens her schools to every 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.

It is earnestly hoped that those who are chosen to formulate the Constitution of our grand state of North Dakota will not neglect to enact a strong compulsory school law, and will make it consistent and effective by including in it the "Free Text-Book System."

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

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

gates to said county convention at their respective places, as hereinafter named, on the 17th day of August, 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 transact such other business as may properly come before it. The basis of representation in said convention is as follows: One delegate at large for each organized county, and one delegate for every 250 votes or fraction thereof, cast for delegates to congress at the last general election. On this basis the apportionment for each county is as follows:

The committee apportioned the county on said vote as follows:

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

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

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

Precinct No. 4 shall consist of Fourth ward, city of Bismarck, and shall vote at John White's, livery stable on Fourth street, and shall be entitled to three delegates.

Precinct No. 5 shall consist of all of township 138, range 80, outside of the city of Bismarck. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 6 shall consist of all of that portion of Fort Rice reservation east of the Missouri river in Burleigh county. Shall vote at the school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 7 shall consist of all of township 137, range 78, outside of Fort Rice reservation. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 8 shall consist of all of township 137, ranges 77 and 78, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 9 shall consist of all of township 137, ranges 75 and 76; all of township 138, ranges 75 and 76; all of township 140, ranges 75 and 76. Shall vote at the Sterling school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 10 shall consist of all of township 137, range 77. Shall vote at the residence of John Rogers, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 11 shall consist of all of township 137, ranges 75, 76, 77, 78, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 12 shall consist of all of township 138, ranges 75, 76, 77, 78, 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 138, range 80, outside of city of Bismarck. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 15 shall consist of all of township 140, ranges 75, 76, 77, 78, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 16 shall consist of all of township 140, range 80 and range 81. Shall vote at school house on section 24, township 140, range 80, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 17 shall consist of all of township 141, ranges 75, 76, 77, 78, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 18 shall consist of all of township 141, ranges 79, 80, 81, outside of city of Bismarck. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 19 shall consist of all of township 141, range 80, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 20 shall consist of all of township 141, ranges 75, 76, 77, 78, and shall vote at Peterson's residence and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Pursuant to the action of said committee as above stated, said county convention is hereby called to meet 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 place above named, and elect the number of delegates apportioned to their respective precincts to attend said county convention.

W. H. WINCHESTER, Chairman.  
R. H. JOHNSON, Secretary.  
Bismarck, July 20, 1889.

ADDITIONAL CALL.

PURSUANT to the action of the Republican Central Committee, at a meeting held at the city of Bismarck, Aug. 7, 1889, notice is hereby 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 judicial 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 said county if provided for in the constitution.

W. H. WINCHESTER, Chairman.  
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 to the several counties to this convention is as follows:

Billings ..... 1 Morton ..... 7  
Burleigh ..... 1 Nelson ..... 3  
Benson ..... 4 La Moure ..... 3  
Bottineau ..... 4 Logan ..... 4  
Butte ..... 3 Mercer ..... 3  
Hettinger ..... 1 Oliver ..... 1  
Kiddier ..... 3 Stark ..... 4

Total ..... 82

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 apportioned 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.

call be issued for a statehood convention of the democratic party of North Dakota, to be held at Fargo, North Dakota, on Thursday, the 25th day of August, 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 transact such other business as may properly come before it. The basis of representation in said convention is as follows: One delegate at large for each organized county, and one delegate for every 250 votes or fraction thereof, cast for delegates to congress at the last general election. On this basis the apportionment for each county is as follows:

Billings ..... 2 Kidding ..... 11  
Bottineau ..... 4 La Moure ..... 3  
Grand Forks ..... 4 Logan ..... 2  
Benson ..... 4 Walsh ..... 3  
Burleigh ..... 6 McHenry ..... 3  
Butte ..... 6 Nelson ..... 3  
Cass ..... 9 McIntosh ..... 4  
Case ..... 21 Mercer ..... 3  
Cayler ..... 21 Nelson ..... 6  
Dickey ..... 8 Oliver ..... 4  
Eddy ..... 4 Pierce ..... 2  
Emmons ..... 3 Pembina ..... 15  
Foster ..... 3 Steele ..... 4  
Griggs ..... 5 Sargent ..... 7

Total ..... 236

It was resolved by the committee that no proxies be allowed in said convention unless held by bona fide residents and voters of the county which said proxy is represented.

The chairmen of the several county committees are hereby requested to see that the conventions are only called and held for the purpose of electing delegates to this convention, pursuant to the above.

Attest,  
W. H. BRYAN, Secretary.  
MARTIN RYAN, Chairman.

## THE NEWS.

ROBERT SLOGGETT drowned in Vermillion lake.

The Davison County Normal institute began with an attendance of 40.

HANS LINDEN suicided at Baldwin without any apparent justification.

BELLE McEWAN, a Grand Forks prostitute, 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 Falls, but adroitly turned the subject on temperance, and everybody raised a big howl.

DELEGATES representing lodges in Dakota of the A. G. U. W. met 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.

General.

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 swath in England.

KILRAIN told a reporter that he would travel Sullivan.

PINK-EYE is epidemic among horses in Worth county, Iowa.

THE KILLEN-MCAULIFFE fight is postponed till September 11.

THE month of July has been very favorable to all Kansas crops.



## DIVISION AGREEMENT.

## 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. 23, 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 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 by said act were duly provided for and authorized, should assemble and organize, as in said act provided, it should be and become 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, as follows, to-wit: E. W. Camp, B. F. Spalding, Alex. Griggs, Andrew Sandager, W. E. Purcell, Harvey Harris and J. W. Scott—appointed by the convention of North Dakota—and A. G. Kellam, V. T. McGillicuddy, 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 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 commission 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 Dakota.

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 assembly of the territory of Dakota, approved March 8, 1889, entitled "An act to provide 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 territory of Dakota in and to any public institutions, grounds or buildings situated 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 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.

V. That is to say: The state of North Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit: Bonds issued on account of the capitol building fund, the face aggregate of which is \$200,000 00; Bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Bismarck, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 00; Refunding capitol building warrants dated April 1, 1889, \$3,507 48; And the state of South Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for the insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$200,000 00; Bonds issued on account of the North Dakota university at Grand Forks, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 00; Bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Bismarck, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 00; Refunding capitol building warrants dated April 1, 1889, \$3,507 48; And the state of South Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit: Bonds issued on account of the hospital for the insane at Yankton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$200,000 00; Bonds issued on account of the school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 00; Bonds issued on account of the university at Vermillion, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 00; Bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 00; Bonds issued on account of the agricultural college at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 00; Bonds issued on account of the Normal school at Madison, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 00; Bonds issued on account of the Normal school at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 00; Bonds issued on account of the Normal school at Spearhead, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 00.

Bonds issued on account of the Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$50,000 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.

VII. All furniture, fixtures, provisions, appurtenances and appliances, tools, implements and other movable property of the territory of Dakota, situated 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 territory of Dakota, prior to the taking effect of this agreement, the amount 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 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 heretofore 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 contracts.

XII. 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 Dakota, shall be sued upon by the state of North Dakota; and it is hereby made the duty of said state to sue thereon, and pay one-half of the penalties or damages 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 agreement.

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 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 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 to and now in possession of militia companies 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, ammunition 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 Bismarck, shall be the property of North Dakota.

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

XVIII. All other items of personal property and miscellaneous effects belonging to the territory, except the territorial 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 \$46,000, 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 undivided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory, of whatever 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 Dakota 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 liability would be a liability of the territory of Dakota had such liability 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.

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

XXI. A final adjustment of accounts shall 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 of 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 shall be credited to North Dakota; and all such sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person

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 upon the earnings of years prior to 1888, under and by virtue of the act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, approved March 7, 1889, and entitled "An Act Providing for the Levy and Collection of Taxes upon Property of Railroad 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 1888, shall be distributed as follows: One cent shall be paid to the territory, the balance to go to the state in which the property shall be located.

XXII. The payment from South Dakota to North Dakota shall be made by South Dakota assuming North Dakota's share of the current liabilities at the time of 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 state or territory within the limits of which the taxes are due, against which such taxes stand charged upon the territorial treasurer's books. But this 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.

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 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 office of the governor and secretary of the territory, except records of articles of incorporation of domestic corporations, 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 Dakota, bonds of notaries public appointed for counties within the limits of South Dakota, papers relating to the organization of counties situated within the limits of South Dakota, all of which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said territory; excepting also census returns from counties situated within the limits of South Dakota, and papers relating to requisition issued upon the application of officers of counties situated within the limits of South Dakota, all of which are part of the records and archives of said governor'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 custody of the auditor of the territory relating to expenditures on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings situated 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 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 North Dakota; records and papers of the office of the public examiner of the second district of the territory; 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 Dakota.

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

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: 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 "B"; assessment ledger "B"; Dakota territory bond register—one volume; treasurer's current ledger, one volume.

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; and all such records, books and archives which it is hereby agreed shall be the property of South Dakota shall re-

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 reasonable time after such demand is made to provide copies or abstracts of such portions thereof as the said state of North 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 Dakota 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 states.

II. And this commission further agrees that the two commissions composing 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 Dakota and the state of South Dakota respectively, the following—that is to say:

"The agreement made by the joint commission of the constitutional conventions 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 joint commission now assembled 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 hereinbefore recited.

Done at Bismarck, Dakota, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1889.  
A. G. Kellam, E. W. Camp,  
V. T. McGillicuddy, B. F. Spalding,  
Henry Neill, Alex. Griggs,  
E. W. Caldwell, Andrew Sandager,  
W. E. Purcell, W. E. Purcell,  
Charles H. Price, Harvey Harris,  
S. F. Brott, J. W. Scott,  
For South Dakota. For North Dakota.

The best regulator of the digestive organs, also best appetizer known, is Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siger & Sons. At all druggists.

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 in the extent of entering their vegetables, grain 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 far-sighted 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 failed. Cured by Cuticura 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 body was in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. It was then advised to use 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 today. 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 case of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the Cuticura Soap and rubbing 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. JOHN R. BEBO, American House, Hogshead, N. Y.

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 so horrible, and unbearable, that I was almost driven mad. Feeling your Cuticura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally and Resolvent internally for four months. I can truly say, 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 disfigurement of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, scabs, whether simple, venereal or contagious, when physicians and all other known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, 5c. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, no time in perusing, and 100 testimonials of cured cases.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES. Of female instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain-Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

SEVENTH POINT. You should read The Cuticura 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 a telegram 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 cost.

Remember—In circulation is 500,000 a day—over a million a week—and it costs by mail 5c a month, four months \$2.00, one cent a day.

SEND FOR THE BLARNEY STONE. BY W. G. R. AND OTHER RHYMES. A new, original book of Irish oldest rhymes, full of Irish character and spirit, and of the most beautiful of Irish character. Handwritten by the author, with fine engravings. WILLIAMS, E. KERR & CO., 175 Dearborn Street, Chicago.



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.

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USE PEARL TOP LAMP  
THE BEST CHIMNEYS  
IN THE WORLD  
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, 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m., when said proposals will be opened in presence of the public for the construction of the following bridges, viz: One low truss iron, wood or combination bridge, 80-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 Bismarck; one low truss, iron, wood or combination bridge, 40-foot span, with 18-foot roadway, to rest upon iron piling or stone abutments, about twenty-four miles from station at Bismarck; one low truss, iron, wood or combination bridge, 25-foot 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 span, with 18-foot roadway, to rest upon iron piling or stone abutments, about twenty-six miles from station at Bismarck. Any information in regard to said bridges will be furnished on application to Gus W. Johnson, Painted Woods, R. R. Marsh, or M. J. Edgerly, Bismarck, D. T.

Dated: August 5, 1899.  
R. R. MARSH,  
County Auditor.

## D. F. BARRY, PHOTOGRAPHER.

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

Custer Battle Field views ever taken. Catalogues mailed free on application.

1899. Harper's Magazine. ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine is the most useful, entertaining and beautiful periodical in the world. Among the attractions for 1899 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 Thulstrup; papers on the Dominion of Canada and a chameleonic serial by Charles Dudley Warner; three "Norwegian Studies," by Bjornstjerne Bjornson, illustrated; "Commodes," a historical play by the author of "Ben-Hur," illustrated by J. B. Wagelin, etc. The editorial departments are conducted by George William Curtis, William Dean Howells and Charles Dudley Warner.

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Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.  
The Bismarck WEEKLY TRIBUNE and the above magazine to any address for one year for \$5.00. Address: THE TRIBUNE, Bismarck, Dak.

## Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Gorham Thurber, 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 the time for creditors to present claims against said estate.

Dated the 8th day of July, A. D. 1899.  
WILLIAM H. THURBER,  
CHARLES H. SPRAGUE,  
GEORGE T. PAINE,  
Executors of the Estate of Gorham Thurber, deceased.

GEO. W. NEWTON, Attorney for Executors, Bismarck, D. T.

## NOTICE OF HOMESTEAD FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., July 27, 1899.

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, 1899, viz:

LEON BROWN, for the southeast 1/4 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 should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

OSCAR E. REA, Register.

## BENNET SEMINARY A first-class Boarding and Day School for the education of young ladies. Standard raised.

COLLEGE FOR CULTURE For educated women 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 service, it imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. It is carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

WARRANTED. For women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee. (100c) returned. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and fully explained out for many years.

For large quantities, Write to Dr. J. C. Williams, the only medicine of Women the paper, with full directions for home-treatment, sent free on stamps.

Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY, MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 205 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 at 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. Allen, 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 home papers.

Mr. Moer thought it important that the people should know what sort of a constitution they were called upon 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 visit the city of Superior to report on once.

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

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 of such opinions.

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 Grand Forks.

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 amendment 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 people.

Mr. Parsons of Morton, was of the opinion that it was only a question of expense, he would favor some central point, but he did not 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 different places.

Mr. Spaulding 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 adopt amendment to section 4 was covered by a motion from Mr. Moer to adopt section by section.

Mr. Rolfe favored the adoption by sections and then proceed to adopt substitute for section 4.

Mr. 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 to consider the question 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 the whole.

Mr. Johnson said that this was the time to discuss the question, and wanted no gag 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 ruling of the chair on the question of amending report of committee of the whole.

The president ruled that the substitute was in order.

Mr. Miller wanted a roll call and he got it.

The substitute was adopted giving one term of the supreme court at the seat of government each year, and one at Fargo and Grand Forks, by a vote of 48 to 28.

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 complied with.

Section 10 was amended so that any aspirant for the supreme bench who has resided three years in North Dakota, instead of five, can take his seat on the wool sack if he gets the nomination and election.

Mr. Carland was opposed to the adoption of section 10, which authorizes the supreme court to give opinions to state officers or the legislature.

Mr. 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.

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 opinions would be construed as the act of an authority 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 whose 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, honest and full of integrity, and that corporation attorneys could influence them against their judgment.

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. Rolfe was strongly in favor of submitting the question to the people.

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. Spaulding offered an amendment to extend suffrage to women of mature age.

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. Miller did not think that woman 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 woman suffrage was decided — be submitted to the people.

Adjourned to 8 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with a discussion 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 section 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 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 preference to probate courts.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey said county courts would be a great convenience to the people, 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 said the only question was, shall we adopt the report as amended or not.

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 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, 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 preference to probate courts.

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 original jurisdiction should be near the people and county courts furnished the needed improvement over courts presided over by justices of peace. There would be no heavy expenses as in district courts. County courts gave the people an easy and rapid way of settling disputes.

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

Mr. Parsons of Morton advocated and would continue to advocate the county court system, as he said he was only influenced by justice and right, as county courts were courts of the people.

Mr. Purcell advocated the soundness of the majority report, and favored the probate court system in preference to the other.

Mr. Moer moved that the committee arise and report progress, which prevailed, and the convention then adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock.

## THE ARENA.

### 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 dead; 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 ago have won the applause and admiration of the gallery, have been noticeable. When the silken-bearded Johnson of Lakota, turns loose his self-loading vocal gaiting 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 symptoms of a genuine old time revival are seen and heard it is about time for the "news-pend" to sharpen his sensational pencil and thank the gods of war. It is indeed gratifying as the session draws near the end to find such gallant combatants as the Talmadgean Rolfe taking up the slack of his indifferent limbs and throwing an expression of defiance over his ministerial face, while his handsome gestures, or to omit a notice of 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 daunted Selby of Trail, who with flashing eye and cyclonic attitude shook the foundations of the capital with one of his inimitable chest expansions and oratorical gestures, or to omit a notice of the honorable aggression of Silas O'Brien, the brilliant young barrister from Devils Lake, whose eloquence is burnished with the Fenianist 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.

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 until he exclaimed: "Does the gentleman from Rolette think that we should pay \$25 for the publication of the constitution in his county newspapers—like his, for instance?"

Like his, for instance? Think of it. Think of this making reference to one of the grand archimedes levers, of which there are 150 in North Dakota? Ponder on the temper of the man who, by the unfrowning 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 approaches.

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 substitutes, it becomes lost and makes a few vain cries for help; after the orators have been at it for an hour it is gone, and the question is a myth, a mirage, an indescribable nothing, which, pursue as you will, you never can overtake. Gentlemen, the "question before the house" has deceived the young enough. It is the only question that is never below it once, and the 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, and the question was dropped.

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 reverentially.

"Ah, father," said the son of Erin, as he removed his hat and timidly extended his hand. "Oim glad to sal' ye. And have ye not the 'convention'?"

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."

"That?" replied the dumbfounded youth. "Are ye 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 ejaculation, 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 to 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 defense of the integrity and honesty of lawyers, furnished another of the many proofs of that gentleman's ability to take care of himself in a rough-and-tumble contest on the floor.

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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 time to announce that you are out of politics.

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, which 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 was opposed to the resolution for many reasons. The purpose of this resolution, if advocated, would settle 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 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 100 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.

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

Mr. Carland said that there had been a 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 twenty-four and twenty-five, be stricken out, and at the end of section five be 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 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 question of expediting matters and his modest request was granted.

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

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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 average eastern man to get posted and be prepared to stand off the usual legislative body and its lobby. Mr. Scott's wishes were complied with.

Mr. Rowe wanted to know if the words and meaning of section 2 would prohibit the governor from claiming the governor's 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 he shall have been elected."

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

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 elect governor would be a man of ability and integrity, qualified to act with candor and consideration, and justice to the state and its victim.

Mr. Johnson concurred in the views of the last speaker, and gloried in the magnificent 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 secret ballot board would be vicious and dangerous, and would make him responsible to the people and the legislature.

Mr. Camp's substitute was not substituted.

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







