



SIXTEENTH YEAR

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA. FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MILLER OR ALLEN?

The Republican State Convention Will Convene To-Day in the City of Fargo.

Every Indication Points to a Spirited Contest for the Position of Governor.

The Miller Men Claim 134 Delegates, While Allen's Friends Claim They Have 110.

Dickey Distanced.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 20.—Nearly every one of the 250 delegates or the first republican state convention of North Dakota have arrived. The papers and politicians of the state have had much to say of late regarding harmony, but every indication points to a spirited and exciting, if not bitter contest over the position of the governor. Until to-day the impression prevailed that General Allen would not encounter any very strong opposition in the convention. The friends of John Miller were at first induced to push him for a place, but he emphatically vetoed the proposition. At the time he was considered a formidable candidate and the removal of his name from the canvass seemed to make every thing easy for Allen. Dickey's strength at no time was estimated at more than thirty, and the removal of Miller from the contest seemed to settle the matter. General Allen rests secure in the fact that the people have spoken for him, and will not believe those who have hinted to him that his enemies are at work against him and will do what can be done to defeat him. During the day Miller's friends were industriously at work, and the result is a complication which makes the solution of the convention's work difficult, and well nigh impossible. To gain the consent of Miller to enter the race it is understood that it has necessitated some changes in the combinations. The Miller men had caucused to-night and claim 114 delegates, while Allen's friends claim 110. The republican state league organized this afternoon.

Insane from Business Troubles.

TOLEDO, Aug. 20.—Three weeks ago Adam Rommert, a well known building contractor, disappeared in a mysterious manner. Some months since Rommert was awarded a contract for building two new school buildings in this city, but he took the job cheaply and finding he would lose money, left the city. A most diligent search was made for him by his family and friends, but without avail and he was given up as dead or having fled to avoid the disgrace of business failure. The mystery was solved yesterday morning. As a hunter was passing through some woods near Grassy Point, three miles below the city, he discovered a man half nude, with what clothes he had on in tatters. He called to him and discovered to his surprise it was Rommert, whom he knew well. The unfortunate man hearing his name called, turned and ran like a deer through the woods, uttering insane imprecations as he ran. The matter was reported to the chief of police, who detailed a squad of officers to search for him. The hunt is now in progress. Mrs. Rommert is almost distracted at the fate of her husband.

Gone With a Handsome Man.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The wife of Millionaire McDonald, the noted ex-gambler and politician, is missing. Mrs. McDonald disappeared from her home at the corner of Ashland boulevard and Harrison street a week ago last Friday, and though a small army of detectives have been retained to discover her whereabouts, they have succeeded only in obtaining a diamond pawned or sold somewhere in the east. It is supposed that Mrs. McDonald is now in Europe, it being reported this morning she had as her companion a Catholic priest who, it was alleged, has been unfrocked by the church. They are supposed to have eloped.

A Scheme for Kilrain.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—There is an effort being made to obviate the necessity of Kilrain going personally to Mississippi to give bail for his appearance at the next term of court. Owing to the present session expiring next Saturday, it will be impossible to try Kilrain this term. The scheme is to secure some reputable citizen of Mississippi to go his bond without requiring his presence. In the event of failure to accomplish this scheme Kilrain will be forced to accompany Detective Childs south on Thursday. Joseph White, Kilrain's lawyer, is authority for the above, and is also of the opinion that the authorities of Mississippi are not anxious to prosecute Sullivan and Kilrain, but are after a repeal of the Queen & Crescent charter.

No Need of a Receiver.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Gerhardt Long, who was appointed receiver in the matter of the dissolution of Sherman Bros. & Co., limited, filed his report. The document shows that the amount of bills payable was about \$855,000, and that the actual assets were between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

THE ELEMENTS.

Lightning and Rain do Much Damage to Property in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.—The storm which prevailed in this city last night and this morning, was one of the most severe ever experienced here. It was at its worst at about 1:30 this morning, when it amounted almost to a hurricane. Two inches of water fell between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, and lightning furnished constant and varied illumination. The storm was very general throughout this section, in some places doing considerable damage. An accident caused by overflowed track caused much delay to people residing between the twin cities, several hours being taken to clear the track. All was soon in good working order, however. At Stillwater lightning killed three horses belonging to John B. Taft, and the houses of Lahman and Smithson were struck and considerably damaged. The streets were badly washed out. At Eau Claire, Wis., lightning struck a large agricultural building on the grounds of the Northwestern Fair association, destroying the building, together with 5,000 bushels of grain and a lot of machinery. The loss is \$6,000; partially insured. Several houses in that vicinity were struck and badly damaged.

DULUTH DELUGED.

DULUTH, Aug. 20.—Two and a half inches of rain fell here last night. The city conduits were insufficient to carry away the water and at least \$60,000 worth of damage was done, much of which the city will be called upon to pay. Simon Clark, grocer, lost \$10,000; J. Fremuth, dry goods, \$12,000 and the Evening Herald \$2,000.

Work for Insurance Adjusters.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Fire broke out in the lumber yard of B. and J. Godkin about a mile from Tanawanda, at 1 o'clock this morning. There were nearly 3,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard and about three-fourths of it was consumed. Loss about \$50,000; partly insured.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 20.—The Fall River laundry, the largest establishment of the kind in New England, burned to-day. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$125,000.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—The report of the fire at Dresden, Ont., sent from here last night, was very misleading. The special was sent from Dresden during the progress of the flames, and undoubtedly amid great excitement. So far as known the fire was confined to A. McVan's hub and spoke factory, which was entirely destroyed. The total loss is variously estimated at between \$100,000 and \$200,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—George E. Cole & Co., printers and stationers, No. 84 South Dearborn street, were burned out to-night. Loss, \$40,000; well insured. One-fourth of the loss is on the building, owned by Judge Thomas Dickey.

Begins to Look Serious.

PURVIS, Miss., Aug. 20.—The train from New Orleans having been delayed, Bud Renaud was not placed on trial until 2:30 p. m., on the indictment charging him with aiding and abetting the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. The state was represented by District Attorney Neville, and the defendant by Calhoun and Green and Lionel Adams. Pleas in abatement were tendered by defense, to which the state demurred and the court overruled them. Defense then filed a motion to quash the indictment on the same grounds, and a motion for arrest of judgment in Sullivan's case, and further because in the indictment no offense was charged against Renaud. Judge Calhoun argued on the ground that as the indictment charged no offense under common law there can be no aid or abettor in a misdemeanor. The motion was overruled, and defense reserved exceptions. The case was then proceeded with, but in the absence of material witnesses, court adjourned until to-morrow.

Special Meeting of N. P. Directors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad will hold a special meeting to-morrow to consider Henry Villard's proposition to place a blanket mortgage of \$100,000,000 on the entire property. The scheme would have been acted on at the last regular meeting, but one of the directors caused some confusion by making the matter public, and his consideration was delayed. There is no discussion in regard to the mortgage, however, as all the directors but one have pronounced themselves in favor of it. The powers of the directors are limited, however, to recommendation to place it before preferred stockholders, who must authorize it by a two thirds vote before the bonds can be issued.

Fatal Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—The mud drum of a boiler at Gangwiche's brewery, of Market street, Allegheny City, exploded with terrific force this afternoon, almost completely wrecking a large three-story building. Henry Snyder, an employee, was killed outright, and two others, Lizzie Bloso and Wm. Johnston, seriously but not fatally hurt. The damage will reach \$10,000. The explosion was heard for miles, and the report that a large number had been killed and injured created great excitement.

Harrison at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 21.—Amid booming of cannon and cheers from the vast multitude gathered at the central station, the president of the United States arrived here at 10:15 o'clock and held a reception at the Burnet House. Later a public reception was given at the chamber of commerce.

A NEW DEAL.

At a Caucus General Allen Withdraws and E. S. Tyler Will Likely Head the Ticket.

With Spencer for Congress, Bray for Auditor, Booker for Treasurer, Flittie for Secretary,

And Corliss for One of the Judges of the Supreme Court—A Combination Sure to Win.

The First State Convention.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 21.—The first party state convention ever held in North Dakota met in this city to-day. Politicians have been gathering for several days and the city is crowded with delegates, candidates and spectators. Talk of all sorts of combinations, has had much to do with the great interest taken in the convention, but the chief interest centers in the fact that this is the first state convention of North Dakota. It is also conceded by the democrats that unless there should be some serious break in the work of the convention, the nominations here made will become the first state officers of the new state. In the contest for nominations for state officers, General Allen, chairman of the state committee, has been generally conceded as well in the lead, although considerable depends on the action of the Farmers' Alliance, of which the leading candidate is John Miller, who would not allow the use of his name until yesterday, when his friends started up his boom once more with a good deal of strength. Much was thought to depend on choice for chairman, and friends of the opposing candidates were on the lookout for the advantage. E. A. Williams being the choice of the Allen men, while Miller's strength was thought to be backing Judge Cochrane. However, the choice of chairman was not so clearly defined as to give positive prediction of the result. In the convention hall for use of the chairman is

THE MEMORABLE TOKEN

of General Grant, being the chair in which the great commander sat at Appomattox, when he signed the papers for General Lee's surrender. This chair is the property of General Capehart, of this city, and was loaned for the occasion. As chairman of the state committee, General Allen called the convention to order at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon, and made a short and sensible speech, counseling harmony and the adoption of a broad platform. The convention was an enthusiastic one and greeted his remarks with cheers. The vote for chairman was taken by counties, the two before mentioned having been nominated and quickly seconded, amid great applause. Six counties, in which there were contesting delegations, were excluded from the vote, which resulted in favor of Judge Cochrane, who received 190 votes. H. A. Libby, of Walsh county, was chosen by acclamation for secretary, and the convention adjourned till 7:30 o'clock to-night.

A committee of nine was appointed on credentials, and ordered to go to work at once. It was hoped the committee would be ready to report at the evening session, but the number of contesting delegations was such as to give them abundant work, and the convention was compelled to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning, when it is likely a permanent organization will be effected and candidates nominated. The election of Judge Cochrane as chairman, and the defeat of Williams for the position, is thought by the Miller men to be a victory for their side, but the natural suggestion is one that the permanent location of public institutions may have worked against the candidacy of a Bismarck man, and that in consequence the vote does not truly represent Miller's strength. However, tomorrow will settle the matter.

ALLEN FORCES IN THE MINORITY.

The choice of chairman had shown that the Allen forces were in the minority, and that for the success of the combination, of which General Allen was a prominent part, it was necessary for the substitution of some man for governor. In the caucus of the Allen forces to-night the matter was thoroughly discussed and General Allen, who was present, stated that his personal desire was solely for the advancement of the republican cause in the state and withdrew his name from the contest. E. S. Tyler, of this city, was chosen to represent the combination in his stead, and the combination was completed by the choice of Spencer, of Walsh, for congress; John Bray, of Grand Forks, for auditor; Booker, of Pembina, for treasurer; Flittie, of Traill, for secretary, and Corliss, of Grand Forks, for one of the supreme judges. On a roll call of the counties represented at the caucus they foot up a total of 141, or 11 more than a majority.

CRAZED BY FIRE.

A Father Throws His Children One by One from a Second Story Window.

TECUMSEH, Ont., Aug. 20.—About 12 o'clock last night fire broke out in Rector Robinet's house, in this village. Robinet was awakened by the smoke about the time the alarm was given from the outside and groping to the kitchen he opened the door. A sheet of smoke and flame blew into his face, driving him backward, singing and burning his face and head. He then went to the rescue of his family. By this time a crowd had gathered and were horrified to see Robinet open one of the windows in the second story and throw his three children, one by one, out. Fortunately, there were persons there to catch the children and they escaped injury. Some of the crowd rushed into the building and dragged out Mrs. Robinet, who was unconscious. Mrs. Robinet's father-in-law was also fatally hurt. The flames next seized upon a wine house and carriage shop adjoining. The cry went up that there was a keg of powder in the former. Almost as soon as this was announced the house blew up, scattering bricks and debris in all directions. The people saw the uselessness of trying to save the three buildings, and devoted their attention to others in the vicinity, which they saved after two hours of hard work. The property loss will be about \$8,000. Robinet says he doesn't know what started the fire, and that he was crazy when he threw the little children from the window.

Railroad Complications.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the western and northwestern divisions of the Western Freight association to-day, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road gave notice that it would apply the 15-cent scale of proportional rates on through traffic from the seaboard to all intermediate points on its line instead of confining them to St. Paul and Minneapolis traffic. The Iowa Central also filed a notice of its intention to establish rates from Peoria to St. Paul and intermediate points on business originating at Buffalo and other western termini of trunk lines on the same basis as established from Chicago to St. Paul. The action of these two roads cuts the rates to Tacoma points on through business from points east of Chicago. The change in the situation caused by these notices proved a fertile subject for discussion, but no conclusion was reached at the hour of adjournment, and the matter will be further considered to-morrow.

Important Labor Move.

READING, Pa., Aug. 21.—The sheet mill of the Reading Iron company, which under the name of the Reading Iron works, failed about six months ago, resumed operations this morning. The sheet mill is one of nine establishments comprising this extensive plant and employs 275 hands. Within the next ten days eight other mills will gradually resume and give employment to 2,800 hands. Up to this time the company has received signatures of over 2,000 men who agree to forego strong drink and membership in all labor organizations, on condition of being given steady work according to conditions laid down by the president of the company.

Base Ball—Tuesday.

Boston 12, New York 2.
Cleveland 1, Pittsburgh 6.
Philadelphia 2, Washington 6.
Indianapolis 10, Chicago 7.
St. Louis 14, Athletics 2.
Louisville 11, Brooklyn 8.
Cincinnati 2, Columbus 3.
Denver 13, St. Paul 15.
Omaha 18, Des Moines 7.
Sioux City 20, Milwaukee 6.

Base Ball—Wednesday.

Boston 10, New York 4.
Philadelphia 11, Washington 8.
Indianapolis 6, Chicago 12.
Cleveland 5, Pittsburgh 6.
Cincinnati 8, Columbus 3.
Kansas City 8, Baltimore 6.
Omaha 18, Des Moines 7.
Denver 11, St. Paul 12.
St. Joseph 9, Minneapolis 1.
Sioux City 9, Milwaukee 6.

A Lucky Engineer.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 21.—A terrific explosion occurred in Seroggs & Whaley's three-story flouring mill to-day. All the men had gone home to dinner except engineer Boosley. The entire east end of the building and roof were blown out. The boiler was blown over tree tops and houses and deposited 800 feet away, while the engineer was shot out with the debris of iron and broken lumber, and landed against a pile of wood 200 feet away without suffering severe injuries.

"He Pleaded Guilty."

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 21.—It is reported that a negro named Surman, who resided in Louisiana, was hung by unknown men last Monday. He was found Tuesday morning hanging to a limb with a placard on his breast bearing these words: "He pleaded guilty to the charge." It is thought he acknowledged having committed an assault on a white lady about a year ago, and afterwards hung her in a well, and it was for this crime he met his death.

Who Knows Him?

ST. PAUL, Aug. 21.—A man who registered as P. Horan fell from the third story window of a cheap lodging house on Fifth street to-night and was instantly killed. He was unknown further than that he just came from the northwest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Smashup on the Lehigh Valley Road Results in the Death of Two Men.

A Gasoline Explosion Kills a Watchman and the Whereabouts of the Engineer Unknown.

Ellingsworth Knocked Out in Forty-Three Rounds by Kelleher—Bace Ball, Etc.

Smashup on the Erie.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A bad wreck occurred on the Erie road at Big Flats last night. A Lehigh Valley freight train was backing down on a switch across the west bound track when the Erie freight train plunged into it, demolishing the engine and several cars. The east bound freight was immediately flagged, and the flagman of that train was sent back to stop the Erie passenger train No. 2. The flagman failed to obey orders and the passenger ran into the rear of the freight engine. The baggage and express cars of the passenger and the caboose and two cars of the freight were burned. Engineer Wallace and Fireman Charles Kimball of train No. 2 were badly scalded. A driver named Sutton, from Woodhull, and several other passengers were slightly injured. The track was blocked for some hours, all passenger trains being transferred on the D. L. & W. road between Corning and this city. The Erie authorities here claim no one but the three persons named were injured. Engineer Wallace will die. Fireman Kimball is frightfully scalded, in addition to having a broken arm.

Fatal Explosion of Gasoline.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21.—A gasoline still at the oil refinery of A. D. Miller & Son, in Allegheny, exploded at 8 o'clock this morning with a frightful noise, and the entire plant was immediately fired and rapidly destroyed. The engineer is missing, and the watchman was blown many feet and badly burned and bruised. The loss is at least \$225,000. At half past 5 o'clock the fire was under control, so far as confining the flames within their original limits was concerned, but the fire was still burning at 9 o'clock this morning. By playing on houses most in danger the spread in that direction was avoided, and by hard work the lumber yard at one end of the property was saved. The destruction of the refinery property, however, is practically total, and the fire is still licking up what little remains. No trace of the engineer has yet been secured, and there is no longer a vestige of doubt that he met his doom at his post of duty.

A \$160,000,000 Mortgage.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—At a special meeting of the Northern Pacific directors, held to-day, Villard's scheme for placing a consolidated mortgage of \$160,000,000 was unanimously approved and a special meeting of the preferred stock holders will be held on October 17 to formally ratify the mortgage. Twenty millions of new bonds will be expended on terminals at Tacoma Superior and elsewhere, and on additional equipments, and the balance of the bonds will be substituted for the obligations of the company and branch lines now outstanding. No action was taken in regard to the dividend on preferred stock.

Forty-three Rounds.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 21.—A fight to a finish, Marquis of Queensbury rules, for a purse of \$1,500, took place at the Southern California Athletic club last night, between Joe Ellingsworth of New York and Denny Kelleher of Boston. Ellingsworth was knocked out in the forty-third round by a blow on the neck.

Mahone for Governor.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 21.—The republican state convention to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general meets here to-morrow at noon. If General Mahone will accept the leading place, he will be nominated by acclamation. It is thought to-night that Mahone will accept.

The Fire Flend.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 21.—The flouring city of Colfax, in this county, on the Illinois Central, twenty miles north of here, is in flames and it is believed it will be entirely destroyed. Bloomington has been telegraphed asking for assistance from the fire department. No particulars are likely to be obtained for some time.

Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Acting Postmaster General Clarkson to-day ordered the free delivery service to be established at the following named postoffices on October 1st: Menominee, Mich., Woman, Wis., Kearney, Neb., and St. Cloud, Minn.

Murderer Captured.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Winnipeg gives particulars of the capture of Albert Brazier, at a point twelve miles south of Moose Junction, N. W. T., for the murder of Harry Brown, cook on a ranch in Custer county, Montana, July 31, 1887.

THE NEWS.

General.

SENATOR EVARTS has sailed for Havre. RAIN extinguished the Montana forest fires.

SENATOR PUGH has no hope in Montana going democratic.

HEAVY rains visited the vicinity of Sioux Falls.

EVERY South Dakota town proudly calls itself the "capital city."

In a fire in a New York tenement house nine persons perished.

THE Pennsylvania railroad is about to establish a pension system.

THE body of an unknown man was found near Ashland, Wis.

OLD GABRIEL, a California Indian, is supposed to be 150 years old.

THE Montana constitutional convention adjourned sine die Saturday.

MONTANA Indians are again menacing the lives of whites around Demersville.

DR. A. B. LYNDE of Milwaukee suicided at Duluth. He was an opium eater.

THE near approach of Milwaukee's encampment causes a servant girl famine.

FIVE luckless mortals will be hanged Friday in the gloomy tombs of New York.

JOSEPH QUEEN, the original "Black Joe," died at Mount Holy, N. Y., aged 112 years.

ALL of Chicago's breweries are said to be under the control of the English syndicate.

THE long distance telephone has been operated successfully between Chicago and Milwaukee.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD'S elixir of life has been successfully treated to several St. Paul gentlemen.

ROBERT DORAN, a leading Kansas cattleman, was found with his throat cut from ear to ear near Wichita.

A BUFFALO man bet \$100 that he would kill somebody before 6 p. m. He found his man, but got laid out with an axe.

MILLIONAIRE DREXEL of Philadelphia has donated \$1,500,000 to provide an industrial education institution for poor boys and girls.

AT Fresno, Cal., the servant girl of W. D. Tupper and her lover committed suicide. They were found in the girl's bed locked in each others arms.

ROBERT MARVEL, the octogenarian of Pike township, Ind., has passed the sixty-seventh day of his fast and still lives. His case baffles the physicians. He is much emaciated.

Fishing For a Flood.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—The general impression that the South Fork dam would never be rebuilt appears erroneous, as there is a strong probability that a fishing lake will again be established in that locality. No move in that direction will be made until the damage suits now pending against the stockholders is settled, either by being paid or compromised. The object is to establish a fair sized pond, capable of holding a good stock of fish.

Stage "Held Up."

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 20.—News has just been received that the stage running between Canyon City, Ore., and Baker City, was "held up" yesterday, and the entire mail captured and gone through. Postmaster Roby, as soon as the news was received here, started out Inspector Trentland for the scene of the robbery. Nothing has yet been received as to who the robbers were or the amount of money, valuables, etc., they secured.

A Featherweight Scrap.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The fight between Jack Smith, featherweight champion of Canada, and Frank Cox, the Australian, for a purse of \$200, took place on Nooy island, near Tonawanda to-night, and was won by the Canadian in 5 minutes.

An Assured Success.

BRAINERD, Aug. 21.—The Leech Lake Indians have signed the treaty and the work of the commission to effect the opening of the reservation to settlement is an assured success.

THE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Minneapolis Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—The receipts of wheat were 38 cars; shipments 14. This increase in receipts and shipments was the cause of strength in the cash market and sellers were holding for higher prices and generally succeeded in getting an advance, ranging up to 1c for the best milling samples. Some hard wheat was sold at a rise and some choice northern was held at 77c. Outside orders were better than for a few days past, though prices were often limited. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, on track, 76¢/80¢; No. 1 northern, August, 75¢; September, 75¢; December, 76¢; on track, 75¢/76¢; No. 2 northern, on track, 71¢/73¢.

Duluth Market.

DULUTH, Aug. 20.—WHEAT—Quot: cash 75¢; September, 75¢; December, 80¢; Receipts, 6 cars.

own under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 117. No judge of the supreme or district court shall act as attorney or counsel in any case.

Sec. 118. Until the Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for fixing the terms of courts, the judges of the supreme and district courts shall fix the terms thereof.

Sec. 119. No judge of the supreme or district court shall be elected or appointed to any other than judicial offices or be eligible thereto during the term for which he was elected or appointed, such judge, after his term of office shall be eligible for any elective or appointive office except that of judge of the supreme court or district court, given by the Legislative Assembly or the people, shall be void.

Sec. 120. Tribunals of conciliation may be established with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law, or the powers and duties of such may be conferred upon other courts of justice; but such tribunals or other courts when sitting as such, shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunals or courts.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Sec. 121. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state one year, in the county six months and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

First. Citizens of the United States.

Second. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, one year and not more than six years prior to such election, conformably to the naturalization laws of the United States.

Third. Civilized persons of Indian descent who shall have severed their tribal relations two years next preceding such election.

Sec. 122. The Legislative Assembly shall be empowered to make further extensions of suffrage hereafter, at its discretion to all citizens of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime, without regard to sex; but no law extending or restricting the right of suffrage shall be in force until adopted by a majority of the electors of the state voting at a general election.

Sec. 123. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach of the peace or illegal voting, be entitled to vote on the days of election during their attendance at, going to and returning from such election, and no elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 124. The general election of the state shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; provided, that the first general election under this Constitution shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1890.

Sec. 125. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

Sec. 126. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of his being stationed therein. No person who is under legal disability, is idiot, insane, or otherwise incapable, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 128. Any woman having qualifications enumerated in this article as to age, residence and citizenship, and including those now qualified by the laws of the territory, may vote for all school officers, and upon all questions pertaining solely to school matters, and be eligible to any school office.

Sec. 129. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot, subject to such regulations as shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 130. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by general law for the organization of municipal corporations, restricting their powers as to levying taxes and assessments, borrowing money and contracting debts, and money raised by taxation, loan or otherwise for any purpose shall not be diverted to any other purpose except by authority of law.

ARTICLE VII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

Sec. 131. No charter of incorporation shall be granted, changed or amended by special law, except in the case of any municipal, charitable, educational, penal or reformatory corporations as may be under the control of the state; but the Legislative Assembly shall provide by general laws for the incorporation of all corporations hereafter to be created, and any such law, so passed, shall be subject to future repeal or alteration.

Sec. 132. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization or business has been commenced in good faith at the time this Constitution takes effect shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 133. The Legislative Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of a charter to any corporation now existing, nor alter or amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 134. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, or so construed as to prevent the Legislative Assembly from taking the property and interests of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of this state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the state.

Sec. 135. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

Sec. 136. No foreign corporation shall do business in this state without having one or more places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

Sec. 137. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter.

Sec. 138. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 139. No law shall be passed by the Legislative Assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, telegraph, telephone or electric light plant within any city, town or incorporated village, without the consent of a majority of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied for such purposes.

Sec. 140. Every railroad corporation organized and doing business in this state, under the laws of the United States, shall have and maintain a public office or place in the state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom, and the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The directors of the railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which all report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the Legislative Assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section. Providing the provisions of this section shall be construed as to apply to foreign corporations.

Sec. 141. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall the consolidation take place except upon public notice given at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section, by any railroad corporation, by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

Sec. 142. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways, which all railroad, sleeping car, telegraph, telephone and passenger companies of passengers, intelligence and freight, are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control; and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling the rates of charges for the transportation of passengers, intelligence and freight, as such common carriers from one point to another in this state; provided, that appeal may be had to the courts of this state from the rates so fixed; but the rates fixed by the Legislative Assembly or board of railroad commissioners shall remain in force pending the decision of the courts.

Sec. 143. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose of obtaining the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with the railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other; and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

Sec. 144. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall not be understood as embracing municipalities or political divisions of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be held and construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

Sec. 145. If a general banking law be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the state, of all bills designed for circulation, and that any person who shall use a full amount thereof shall be deemed to be using the same as counterfeit money.

Sec. 146. Any combination between individuals, corporations, associations, or societies, for the purpose of controlling the price of any product of the soil or any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation, is prohibited and hereby declared unlawful and against public policy; and any and all franchises heretofore granted or extended, or that may hereafter be granted or extended in this state, whenever the owner or owners thereof violate this article shall be deemed annulled and become void.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

Sec. 147. A high degree of intelligence, patriotism, integrity and morality on the part of every voter in a government, to insure the continuance of that government and the prosperity and happiness of the people, is the duty of every citizen, and the Legislative Assembly shall make provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools which shall be open to all children of the State of North Dakota and free from sectarian control. This legislative requirement shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of North Dakota.

Sec. 148. The Legislative Assembly shall provide at its first session, after the adoption of this Constitution, for the adoption of a system of free public schools throughout the state, being subject to the primary and extending through all grades up to and including the normal and collegiate course.

Sec. 149. In all schools instruction shall be given in the English language, and branches of knowledge tend to improve upon the mind the utility importance of truthfulness, temperance, purity, public spirit, and respect for honest labor of every kind.

Sec. 150. A superintendent of schools for each county shall be elected every two years, whose qualifications, duties, powers and compensation shall be fixed by law.

Sec. 151. The Legislative Assembly shall take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent illiteracy, secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in course of study and to promote industrial, scientific and agricultural improvement.

Sec. 152. All colleges, universities and other educational institutions, for the support of which the state has granted or is to grant a public tax, shall remain under the absolute and exclusive control of the state. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the state shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

ARTICLE IX.

SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS.

Sec. 153. All proceeds of the public lands that have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, granted by the United States for the support of the common schools in this state; all such proceeds as may be granted by the United States on the sale of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts and donations to the state for common schools, or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift, and all other property otherwise acquired for common schools, shall be and remain a common fund of the state. It shall be deemed a trust fund, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate and may be increased but never diminished. The state shall make good all losses thereof.

Sec. 154. The interest and income of this fund together with the net proceeds of all fines for violation of state laws, and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be for this purpose apportioned among the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted to any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; provided, however, that if any portion of the interest or income of this fund shall be expended for any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

Sec. 155. After one year from the assembling of the first Legislative Assembly, lands granted to the state from the United States for the support of the common schools, may be sold upon the following conditions and no other: No more

than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same became saleable by virtue of this article; and the balance of the same shall be sold within ten years after the same became saleable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands, and the provisions of this article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the Legislative Assembly may by general law provide for leasing the same; the words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

Sec. 156. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State and State Auditor shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the Legislative Assembly; said board shall have control of the appraisal, sale, rental and leasing of school and university lands, and shall incorporate city, town or village lands arising therefrom in the hands of the State Treasurer, under the limitations of section 160 of this article.

Sec. 157. The county superintendent of common schools, or the auditor of the county board of school lands, shall constitute boards of appraisal and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties, which may from time to time be offered for sale at their actual value under the prescribed terms and shall first select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

Sec. 158. No land shall be sold for less than ten dollars per acre, and for less than ten dollars per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash and the remaining four-fifths in installments, one-fifth in five years, one-fifth in ten years, one-fifth in fifteen years, and one-fifth in twenty years, with interest at the rate of not less than six per centum payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situated, and shall be at public auction, and the highest bidder shall acquire the same. General circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall have been specially subdivided shall be sold in lots of not less than one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal shall be sold by the state, shall be subject to taxation from the date of such contract. In the event of a sale of such lands, the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the county superintendent of common schools, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal shall be sold by the state, shall be subject to taxation from the date of such contract. In the event of a sale of such lands, the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the county superintendent of common schools, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions.

Sec. 159. All land, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or any other source for a University, School of Mines, Reform School, Agricultural College, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Normal School or other educational institution, shall be held in trust for the purpose of the said institution, and the proceeds of all such lands and other property so received from any source, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which together with the rents of all such lands as may be leased, shall be paid to the principal of every such fund may be increased but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used. Every fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses thereof.

Sec. 160. All land mentioned in the preceding section shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and under the same limitations and subject to the same conditions as to price and sale as provided above for the appraisal and sale of lands for the benefit of common schools; but a distinct and separate account shall be kept by the proper officers of each of said lands, and the proceeds of the sale of the same shall be paid to the state treasurer, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to price and sale as provided above for the appraisal and sale of lands for the benefit of common schools.

Sec. 161. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the leasing of lands granted to the state for educational and charitable purposes; but no such law shall authorize the leasing of said lands for a longer period than five years. Said land shall only be leased for pasture and meadow purposes, and shall be subject to reversion to the state upon notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; provided, that all of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased at the discretion and under the control of the board of university and school lands, and shall be subject to reversion to the state upon notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; provided, that all of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased at the discretion and under the control of the board of university and school lands, and shall be subject to reversion to the state upon notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; provided, that all of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased at the discretion and under the control of the board of university and school lands, and shall be subject to reversion to the state upon notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; provided, that all of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased at the discretion and under the control of the board of university and school lands, and shall be subject to reversion to the state upon notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; 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The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at 25 cents per week, or \$1 per month.

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WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local; published every Friday, sent postage paid to any address, for one year \$2; six months, \$1; three months, 75 cents.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the oldest paper in North Dakota and the aim is made to make it a perfect encyclopedia of Dakota affairs. Its circulation is large, both in the territory and the states.

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

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The general advertising agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, Room 63, Tribune Building, New York.

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THE NOMINEES.

The republicans of Burleigh county did good work yesterday. In nominating Col. C. B. Little for the state senate, and the Hon. E. A. Williams and G. W. Rawlings for the house, they recognized three of the county's most stalwart republicans and representative citizens. Col. Little has been a resident of Bismarck over seven years, during which time he has been one of the county's most enterprising and public spirited citizens. He is a gentleman of good attainments, having received a collegiate education and a thorough legal training. If elected, as there is every reason to believe he will be, he will prove a creditable and painstaking representative of the county.

The Hon. E. A. Williams, who was nominated for the house, is too well-known in public and private life to need introduction or endorsement. He has been tried and found not wanting. As a legislator he has no superior and the statement that he will prove faithful to his trust can have no stronger guarantee than his record of many years of loyal and efficient service for the people.

R. W. Rawlings, of Sterling, the other nominee for the house, is one of the county's most successful farmers and is truly representative of the agricultural interest of the state. He was born in Cecil county, Md., Dec. 22, 1834, moved to Illinois with his parents to Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, at which place he resided until he came to Dakota in 1883. Has always been a republican. He voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, it being his first vote and the only republican vote cast in the precinct.

E. S. Allen, the nominee for clerk of the district court is a lawyer of ability, a typical young republican, a wide-awake citizen, and a most popular candidate. He will poll the entire party vote and will be elected by a rousing majority, as will the candidates for legislature.

There are so many good features in the constitution of all of them cannot be discussed at one time. By no means the least is that section in the article on revenue and taxation which provides that plowed or cultivated land shall not be taxed at a higher rate than uncultivated land in the same vicinity. No other constitution in the country contains a provision of so much benefit to the farmers. Another novel feature is the provision that the moneys of the permanent school fund may be invested in first mortgages on farm lands in the state, not exceeding in amount one-third the actual value of any subdivision on which the same may be loaned. Thus it will be possible for the farmers, having gilt-edge security to secure money at a low rate of interest. The constitution is an admirable document, unexcelled by the constitution of any other state. It is on the side of the farmer but not so radical as to array the corporations against it or discourage the further extension of railroads, so much needed to develop the state. On all sides the document is strongly endorsed except where individual or community disappointment outweighs sober judgment and proper consideration of the material interests of the masses.

Now that the constitutional convention is a thing of the past, the TRIBUNE takes pride in calling attention to the records made by the representatives of this district—Judge Carland, E. A. Williams and Harvey Harris. The appreciation of the people was expressed in the resolutions of the republican county convention. No district in the new state was more ably represented. With Judge Carland standing unquestionably the leader of the convention on questions of law, with E. A. Williams, the most experienced legislator on the floor and Harvey Harris wide awake and watchful, Burleigh and McLean counties have reason to be proud of their representatives.

Time will prove the wisdom of permanently locating the public institutions in the constitution. That they have been equitably distributed is not denied, unless the complaint shall be in the future that the Red River valley was given more than its share. Six of the public institutions are located in the six Red River counties. Six institutions are located on the Manitoba system, six on the Northern Pacific and those at Grand Forks are on both systems. The institutions are simply located, and the grant of land apportioned. The buildings will not be built until necessity demands it. Had the whole

matter been left to the legislature—which body would have had the power to make appropriations as well as locations—there would have existed such a strife and turmoil at each session as would have brought disgrace upon the state. The disturbing element out of the way, we may now expect the enactment of wise and wholesome laws and the perpetuation of an economical state government. The republican platform which shall be adopted at Fargo cannot be too emphatic on this point. The new state goes into the union in fairly good circumstances, with a capital building and other needed institutions already built, and with rigid economy there is no reason why North Dakota shall not continue to progress, and when her fertile prairies and people take the lead of all northwestern states in wealth, population and prosperity.

ENABLING ACT AND CONSTITUTION
"Two lawyers" at Grand Forks have discovered a mare's nest. They have found by examining the enabling act (so they report) that congress confers upon the legislature alone the power to locate institutions, and therefore the adoption of the constitution might forfeit the grant of lands to North Dakota.

It is quite evident that the Grand Forks lawyers pride themselves on having made a very important discovery. But unfortunately for this sensation the whole matter was gone over in Bismarck long ago, both by the members of the convention and a regiment of lawyers. Not only this but counsel was obtained of two eminent attorneys of St. Paul and Minneapolis—and the measure drawn in accordance with their advice.

The clauses in the enabling act relating to the duty of the legislature in the disposition of these lands are two, one declaring that the 170,000 acres remaining, after giving to certain specified institutions a definite number of acres, shall be used for "such other educational or charitable institutions as the legislature of said state may determine," the other that "The lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned in SUCH MANNER as the legislatures of the respective states may severally provide."

That this claim applies only to "manner," that is, the details, price, time, etc., of their sale and application, is perfectly evident from the fact that a given amount of land is "appropriated" to each of eight institutions by the act itself. For instance, it gives the school of mines 40,000 acres. No one will pretend that the legislature can change this or make an "appropriation" at war with it. That body must simply determine the "manner" of disposing of it.

So far as the 170,000 acres are concerned, each grant made in the constitution expressly declares that a certain number of acres shall be appropriated "for such other educational or charitable institutions as the legislature may determine," thus following the language of the act.

In other words, the constitution tells the legislature in this as in other matters what it shall and shall not do. Its mandates are not in conflict with the enabling act because the land is devoted to the precise purposes and under the precise terms fixed by that act.

The constitutional convention was not restricted from naming the places where these institutions should be located. It therefore named them. It was not debarred from specifying the quantity of land which should go with each institution, so long as it harmonized with the enabling act. If the constitution is in any particular repugnant to the terms of the organic act of congress, it will in that particular fail; but it certainly will not go down because of its clause relating to "public institutions."

THERE was harmony all around in the county convention except in the vicinity of Mr. McClung—who was on the outside—but couldn't hold himself down when Mr. Griffin said he wanted to hear from an old time republican like Mr. McClung he said he was razzle-dazzled—or words to that effect—meaning that he wasn't exactly satisfied—probably still thinking about that central committee organization—which didn't suit others and ought not have been—but it's a dead issue now and—anyhow McClung is a republican of the old school, dyed in the wool—and it being understood that there will be no more monkey business about the committee and that when reorganized at the next regular county convention will stand until the next general election—McClung is all right.

The newspapers of the country are already urging their respective states to begin preparation for making suitable displays at the world's fair in 1892. Whether the fair be held in Chicago or New York every one of the new states should be creditably represented, and North Dakota, true to her history, will not be behind. However, the discussion of the question cannot be begun too soon, for as the Pioneer Press says of Minnesota: "At least one year should be devoted to the discussion and adoption of a strong programme, and another year to arranging for the material of the exhibit."

sible for a judge in any district to issue a writ or transect any other business for another district even in case a judge was disqualified by sickness or any other cause. This restriction on the judges has been strenuously fought for by Messrs. Lauder, Bartlett of Griggs and others, and every time a vote was taken on it these gentlemen have carried their point. But with Bartlett of Griggs in the chair, and thus unable to take a hand in the discussion, the restriction was struck out by a big majority without even a roll call. The excellent argument produced by Messrs. Carland, Purcell and Miller carried the measure with a rousing majority.

It is hoped the Jamestown people will now see the wisdom of their delegates. At no time during the Convention did Jamestown stand any show for either the temporary or permanent capital. The delegates knew this and acted accordingly, but their constituents, or rather a few of their constituents, thought otherwise. To convince themselves they sent a lobby to Bismarck. After working a week on the matter they returned to Jamestown satisfied their delegates had done the best they could. They got another public institution with an endowment of 20,000 acres of land and a provision that no public institution shall be duplicated in the future. The Jamestown delegates are all right.

It is believed that the constitution formed for North Dakota is a model document and that it will stand beside those of other states superior rather than equal. Its provisions have not been hastily considered and adopted. The committee have been faithful and their reports thoroughly discussed in committee of the whole house. The committee on revision and adjustment went over the work carefully and in turn their report has been considered section by section by the convention, and opportunity given for full opinions of thought and wise amendments.

THE enterprise of the TRIBUNE in printing the constitution in full the day after its adoption is appreciated by the press of the territory, as shown by the numerous orders for supplements pouring in from all parts of North Dakota. The Fargo Argus says:

The Bismarck TRIBUNE, with a degree of promptness, highly commendable, publishes in its Sunday issue August 18th, the new constitution complete, as finally adopted, after 11 o'clock Saturday night. Mr. Jewell, of the TRIBUNE, who is now in Fargo, will furnish supplements to the country press at the following rates: For first ten quires, 25 cents per quire; 20 cents for twenty quires, and 15 cents for each additional quire thereafter. This will be on an average of \$4 for 480; \$10 for 1,500. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled.

The action of the constitutional convention of North Dakota in passing a resolution favoring Chicago as the site for the world's fair has again brought the new state into prominence in the press of the east. Chicago appreciates the friendship, but New York is inclined to smile as though an infant had entered a prize ring. North Dakota is young, but from this time henceforth there will be mighty little of national interest in which she will not play a part. As to how well she will play it we may judge from her record of the past.

NEARLY all the delegates to the constitutional convention left for their homes Saturday and Sunday nights taking with them the general good wishes of the citizens of Bismarck. There was but little bitterness exhibited on the part of the "minority"—only disappointment. On every side was heard ought but good words for Bismarck and her people and even among those who opposed the location of the public institutions there was but one sentiment expressed and that was that Bismarck had got only her just dues in the retention of the capital which cost her citizens so dearly.

THE fight for the capital of South Dakota goes on uninterrupted. State conventions, constitutional conventions, blessings, disasters, sorrows or joys cannot divert the public mind of the southern sister from this all-absorbing, all controlling issue. How much better to have the question settled quietly and conservatively, as it has been in North Dakota.

THE woman suffragists are in hopes that the prohibitionists of the new state will stand out for their right, chief among which, at present, is woman suffrage. The vote on this question will give the suffragists some knowledge of their strength, and it is safe to predict that they will make less noise thereafter.

EDITOR HANSBROUGH seems to be cleaning the platter for congress up in the northwestern counties. He is working for himself and not making alliances. Thus it is that some of his delegates are also instructed for Gen. Allen and others are opposed.

THE nomination of Gov. Mallette for the governorship of South Dakota is assured. Already a sufficient number of delegates have been instructed for him to insure his nomination by a good majority.

THE ARCADE.

FINIS.

During Saturday afternoon and evening the illustrious constitution makers who for forty-five days had been suffering from the brack of dignity which kept them painfully perpendicular, gave themselves over to the follies and antics which invariably characterize the closing day of a legislative body. Notwithstanding the fact that one of the most important sections of the constitution was considered, the playful statesmen, like school boys on a frolic, pelted one another with the conventional paper balls, pamphlets, rulers and rubber bands, and filled the air with the debris of superfluous stationery. It was indeed gratifying to see the rosy-checked Addie Leech, who has been the Peck's Bad Boy of the session, turn himself loose without reserve, while the frolicsome Bartlett of Dickey, the mischievous Gray of Cass and the mirthful Richardson of Pembina returned to their days of mumbly-per and tag and sustained the reputation of the American boy. It was also good to see Judge Flemington of Dickey break through the pressure of his dignity while the imperious Lauder and the classical Johnson, whooped it up in the good old barefoot style. With President Fancher's elegant blue eyes dancing with delight as he aimed a paper ball or a copy of the Australian bill at the head of an unsuspecting delegate, when the irrepressible Griggs hurled a waste basket and an inkstand at his playmate "Billy" Budge, and a copy of the revised code was sent spinning on the magnificent skating rink of Judge Carland, it was realized that the true American spirit had taken possession of the constitutional convention. With the writing match between the delegates, Holmes and Parsons, the song and dance between Messrs. Robertson and Rowe and the game of leap frog in which Messrs. Chaffee and Turner distinguished themselves, the closing scenes removed any doubt that may have existed regarding the thoroughbred nature of the convention. It was a day of restful recreation when at last the final adjournment was taken and the delegates gathered up the stationery and other property in and about their desks preparatory to departing for their homes—there was a death and brotherly love about the scene that belied the angry mouthings of debate.

FAREWELL.

No body of men ever departed from Bismarck taking with it more hearty good wishes of her people. To one and all from the most friendly, broad-gauged champion of the wise and prudent measure for the locations of the public institutions to the wildest and most impetuous kicker in the convention, the people of Bismarck extend the hope that they may live long and happy lives and that their pleasant yeras may be extended till their admiring gaze rests upon the lofty dome of a magnificent capitol on Bismarck's northern hills and in the grandeur and stability the various institutions of the state they may see the wisdom of their statesmanly conclusions. To the delegates whose friendship has already been proven, the fondest wish is that that friendship may be strengthened and deepened by the advancing years and to the objectors and dissenters we extend the prayer that the dawning light of statehood will show them the error of their way.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

[Scene in the Hospital.]

Andersonius: [Before the looking glass]—Oh, by the gods of war, what an eye! To think that this most damnable rebellion which against Bismarckian hosts we didst give birth Should close with such disaster to our hosts. Aye, cruel Mars, to think that such an eye Thou wouldst inflict on noble Andersonius.

[Enter Mathewius, O'Bennettius, Johnsonius, Bartlettius, Purcellius and Lauderius on stretchers.]
Andersonius: Oh, noble warriors, it doth me a weep To see thee carried here in mangled form When we didst plan that at this very hour We would be marching in victorious line. Speak m' dear friends, thy stories quickly tell, M' eye is closed—I cannot see the well.

Mathewius: Odds, bodkins, Andersonius, thou shouldst not ask me speak 'Till this right arm repose in a sling. But since request, thou hast in earnest made I'll tell thee in full truth that never since m' birth Have I such cyclone seen as we didst meet When on the capitol we made most gallant charge.

But hold! This pain! No more I'll speak tonight! Until physicians dally with me right.
Andersonius: And thou, Johnsonius. What word has thou?
Johnsonius: What word? Indeed what "word"? For words at times like this are but the stings With which I do increase m' aggravation. But if m' "word" thou'lt have, without a sham, I'll give it to thee in a single—d—n!

Purcellius: And I—well, I didst think when we didst charge That from the field a greater game I'd bring Than this lame limb and overworn cheek. [Aside.] But after all, when I do glance about, And see Lauderius in blood well bathed M' grief is softened with a strange delight, And laughter sheds its sunshine on m' woe.

Andersonius: And thou, Bartlettius, what sayest thou?
Bartlettius: I pray thee ask me not to utter words, For I lope m' valves of pent up rage The earth must be bathed in seething lava be. But if I do recover from m' wounds No more wilt I shed gore on battle grounds.

Lauderius: Oh, this is woe, unutterable indeed— To see me here—the great Lauderius, Whose Roman head ne'er bowed to man or king— Bathed in m' own most rich and royal blood And bearing bruises from the hands of those Who shouldst not even attempt to glose m' shoes. [Aside.] And yet, when I do see m' foe Purcellius Maimed and bedraggled, with his halting gait, M' thoughts are lighter—I forget m' pain, And feel no longer that we fought in vain.

Andersonius: O'Bennettius—thy experience.
O'Bennettius: Hold! abate, Roman, and no words provoke— Of canst not speak to yee—me law is broke. [Enter physicians, nurses and attendants, and the wounded are taken to the operating rooms.]

OLD, BUT FEARLESS.

Dr. Bartlett, the gray-haired youth from Dickey county was one of the hard headed, practical members of the convention and aside from the good work which he did in the interest of the constitution, he had a most interesting time. Tall, of distinguished appearance and ready speech, he at-

tracted attention wherever he went. He was exceptionally dignified, but on Saturday evening when the riotous members were hurling paper balls and divers missiles at each other, he was struck a stinging blow on the back of the neck which brought him to his feet. Turning about he requested the "boys" as he called them to fire no more in his direction. No sooner had he resumed his seat than he was again struck on the head, and springing to his feet, he exclaimed to the young athlete whom he suspected:

"See here young fellow; I am an old man an sixty-three years of age, but if you throw another missile at me I'll thrash you within an inch of your life, d—n you!" When last seen the doctor was on the depot platform just before the arrival of the train, looking pathetically at his large, well filled trunk which by mistake had been checked to Fargo by some one whose name he could not learn. Of course it was impossible for him to get the trunk as the other fellow had the check, and there he stood gazing dumbfounded and speechless at the spectacle which held his private papers and the speeches which he had prepared for the fall campaign, going whither he knew not and into the ruthless hands of a heartless stranger. Oh, that our enemy had then hit him with a paper ball.

THE AGONY OVER.

The scene in the capital last evening will never be forgotten, at least not by the gentlemen from Grand Forks and Jamestown, who came to Bismarck with jack-screws, hand-screws and large red wheels to give the capital a ride eastward. When at 8 o'clock President Fancher rapped the convention to order, the capital was crowded with anxious, interested and expectant Dakotans. There were the delegates of the majority aglow with sweet anticipation; the delegates of the minority praying that an earthquake might arrive before the roll could be called, and in the gallery and lobby, corridors and halls was a vast assemblage of stalwart men and handsome youths, dimpled maidens and ladies fair, who had gathered to see the final contest over the location of the capital and the other public institutions. It was a memorable event—an evening that will long live in the memory of Bismarck, and a scene that is stamped indelibly upon the minds of the spectators. When the final vote was taken and the article locating the public institutions was adopted, the applause was of a kind that rang the roof for means of escape, went bounding out through the quivering air, and closed in a brilliant display of sky-painting fireworks and innumerable volleys of dome splitting cheers.

A DARK HORSE SOLILOQUY.

[Allenius at Fargo on the eve of the race for gubernatorial nomination].
Allenius: Oh, ebony steed, dark charger of the gloom, Why com'st thou not from out thy long, long night. To give me warning of thy shape and power? For weary months thy presence hath been claimed, And yet I see thee not, save as thou speed'st—A stygian phantom in m' fatal dreams. Who art thou? What thy breed? How hangs thy tail? Dost speed with bound of thoroughbred fall-blooded, Or dost thou amble through thy sunless vale, A mongrel spavined and unkempt mane? Oh, shades of Proctor Knott, to think that I, The fairest race that e'er sniffed the breeze, Shouldst thus be haunted, though the jockeys say That I will win by lengths innumerable.

Come forth, dark horse, that I may see Thee stride and hear thy groomer calling thee by name. —say, what's thy name? When trained by drivers do they softly say, "Advance, 'Millerius,' thou Hambletonian pride," Or do they shout, "G'long thou swift 'Fancherius,' Thou prancing Clydesdale from the winding sim?" Or do they say "Dickeysius," and thus belile, The name of darkness which thy color hast, And proof disclose that when the dark horse comes, 'Twill be with brilliant and flamboyant mane, Ah, well, no more of this. E'er two more suns Sink 'neath the occident's be-purpled skies, 'Twill all be o'er.

Aye, by the laughing Gods, let come who will, M' plumes will wave before the vanguard still. WALLACE'S SPEECH AGAINST TIME.
On Saturday last Wallace of Steele, who was opposed to the gross earnings system of railroad taxation arose when that question was introduced and looking at the clock announced that he would speak against time, his object being to prevent a vote on the question. It was a noble effort. Here it is:

MR. PRESIDENT: I must say that the attempt to foist the gross earnings system on this convention is to be deplored. [Pause of five minutes.] Mr. President I must say— [Pause of eight minutes.] I must say Mr. President, [and he did, after which there was a pause of ten minutes.] Mr. President, I must— [fifteen minutes.] Mr. President, I— [twenty-five minutes.] Mr. President, [twenty-five minutes.] Mr. President, [thirty minutes pause, during which his arms kept up an oratorical pantomime and at the close of which he sank exhausted to his seat, amid tremendous applause.] Yes, when he sank exhausted, there was tremendous applause.

THE CRISIS.

[A Scene in the Capitol.]

Purcellius: And here's Lauderius, the puffed and swollen youth, Whose head so great hath grown that he doth feel That in it lies the all of earthly wisdom. Stand back, Lauderius, thou man self-satisfied, Or by great Jupiter thou'lt find m' anxious hands Playing sad havoc with thy common scalp. Oh, couldst snatch thee from the face of earth, And send thee heading to eternal doom, Didst I not feel that by some wondrous magic Thou yet mayst change thy mad preposterous ways, And seek redemption from thy fellow man. Thou boor, thou ass, thou dignified boofoon, Thou bragging loud, thou proud and pompous loon.

Lauderius: Oh charitable lightning that dost not strike him dead, Who with his vicious speech and poisoned words, Lauderius dost give most foul abuse. And who the man that uttereth this slander? Why, there he stands—Purcellius, the bold. Move not, Purcellius, nor take a threatening step Or by the gods thou'lt wish thou ne'er had speech. For I do swear that thou wilt mangle me If in thy folly thou dost tackle me. Thou blubbing sage that shootest off thy mouth; Thou empty shouter who doth paw the air. Thou booby without equal north or south. Thou dodo without reason, sense or hair.

Purcellius: Enough thou toad—prepare to meet thy doom.

Lauderius: Back, man! No interference! Give me room!

[They grapple amid great confusion. Enter Roman soldiers under command of Col. McHugh and the gladiators are separated.]

FRAGMENTS.

It has evaporated. The constitutional convention of North Dakota has vanished into thin air and the vigorous-

lunged, able-bodied, oratorical combination which played a star engagement of forty-five days in the capital is as invisible as a dream. The delegates who composed the convention and whose voices filled the halls of statehood with the roar of war have scattered to their homes, flitted back to the lairs from whence they came, returned to the constituents in whose name they practiced oratory for the future frays and paralyzed the arm of the official stenographer. They have sworn to the founts of their political power, to the battlements of their preference, to prepare the fences through which the herds of their enemies have been driven during their absence and to maintain the effect of their constitutional powder upon the health and humor of the sovereigns. Their departure was a study for those who witnessed their performance during the convention and who had caught glimpses of their plans through the flashing of their ambitions in the electric storms of debate. There was the man who had loved the dear people—in his lungs—who gave the convention "dear people" portage for breakfast, "dear people" roasts for dinner, "dear people" scraps for supper, and is himself now foundering in the dear people's consume. He boarded the train with a reluctance that was pathetic, and with a far-away gaze that would bring tears to the eyes of an Egyptian mummy bid adieu to the capital forever. Then there was the delegate who depended more upon his own good judgment than upon the misleading becomings of the spectre of fear, and that he was happy in the light hearted is no surprise to the political observer. It was an interesting scene—the gay, the forlorn, the sedate and the jovial, with gripsacks on their arms farewells on their lips—smiling, frowning, jesting, soliloquizing, a panorama of emotions and a medley of speech.

WHIN O'BRIEN HAS THE FLURE.

[The following found in the gallery is another of the many proofs of the popularity of Judge J. F. O'Brien, of Devils Lake.]
Oive said the grand o-raters in convintional debate,
An' listened to the Jahnsons an' the Moers wid voices await;
Oive gazed upon the spakers wid a wonderful delight,
An' admired the whoop of Bellicus when given in a foight;
Wid joy beant expression have O' harkened to the words
Uv the girls in the lobby—loike the twitterin' of birds,
An' the bold sportsman complacent an' Marrianna demure,
But O' never knew what joy woz till O'Brien took the flure.

Oh! there's music in the whirlwind whin it whistles from afar,
An' the thunders have an illoquence whin all the earth they jar;
O' love to hear the linnet in his soft entrancing lay,
Or listen to the whip-poor-will at closin' av the day;
But if you'd see me jubilant and hear the Mar-phy's cheer,
While all the gay O'Reillys and Mulcaheys shout "Hear, hear!"
Yez must come wid noiseless footfall and softly ope the dure,
Whin wid his full magnificence O'Brien has the flure.

FOR SALE.

The following, found on Capitol hill last evening tells a pathetic tale:
FOR SALE:—Eight large wheels of the most modern pattern. These wheels are capable of bearing an immense load as they were made for the purpose of removing the capital from Bismarck, and were constructed regardless of cost. Anyone desiring a bargain in wheels should not fail to call on. Yours most respectfully,
J. W. ANDERSON, Grand Forks.

Enquiries may also be made of Judge Bennett and Mathews of Grand Forks.

CONTRACTS WANTED.

To capital removers:
We desire to call the attention of anyone desiring to remove a state or territorial capital that we have a full equipment of tools for that purpose, including crow-bars, hand-screws, jack-screws and resolutions of indignation which we will rent at reduced rates. We also have a crew of well trained men who go with the tools, and as they are now out of employment, they will work at the lowest living wages. Call out or address:
LLOYD AND WADDE, Bismarck, Dakota.

P. S. Please remember that pay must not be conditional upon removal. Life is uncertain and we must have pay for the time tools and men are used. L. and W.

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT.

At the close of the consideration of the article locating the public institutions last evening, the sly and cunning Johnson of Lakota, introduced a section providing that a training school for dairymaids and cowboys be established at Medora, in the Bad Lands. Oh, thou Neway county fox; thou schemer from away back; what's been known from Mr. Johnson had his whims and eccentricities, but little did we dream that his ambition was to be a cowboy and enter a training school with milk-maids. Oh, Johnson, thou old rascal.

AMONG THEM.

E. S. ROLFE, the ministerial joker from Minnewauken, the man with the face of a bishop and the heart of a sport, closed his engagement with all the inspiring and captivating charms of his musical attainments and boarded the train with a jauntiness that would have put a song and dance artist to envy. For versatility and persuasive charms Mr. Rolfe must rank the palm. As proof of his success, he called attention to the fact that through his solemn lamentations on the floor and his frolicsome cunning in the twilight, his district of 800 votes has a senator and two representatives. "What's the matter with Rolfe?" Nothing but his camp meeting whiskers; and we have it on most reliable authority that they are simply a "blind."

The record made by Mr. Miller as leader is one not to be forgotten by his opponents and his colleagues. Spalding and Lowell did work of which their county may be proud. In fact the Cass county delegation was a study. With the leadership of Miller, good, sound reasoning of Spalding; irresistible candor and popularity of Lowell added to the dignity of the venerable Chaffee, the honest speech of Endo Gray, and the spontaneous humor of the cherry-checked Addison Leach, it was a combination hard to beat. Nor should the youthful Clapp be overlooked. His rose-tinted face which is a perpetual bouquet of perennial smiles cannot soon be forgotten, and his pointed queries in debate will be remembered for the good they accomplished in points of dispute.

Whatever may have been the estimate of President Fancher when he was elected to preside, it must be admitted that he was a much stronger man when he laid down the gavel than when he took it up.

The Cass county delegation returned with the banner of victory, and with the exception of Messrs. Rolfe, the objection and Peterson the doubtful, were as jubilant as boys at a circus.

Here's to Delegate Blewett. For his uncompromising consistency and admirable pluck, we admire him.

BILL ARP ON COOKING.

THE COOK QUILTS AND UNCLE WILLIAM TAKES A HAND.

He Tells All About It and Also Discusses Other Subjects of a Domestic Character. He Unreservedly Expresses His Fondness for Better Half.

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." No, we don't. I didn't know last night that Mrs. Angelina Peacock would be here this morning. Nobody knew it until there was a tap at the door and a voice said Mrs. Peacock sent me to tell you she can't come no more to cook till her get well. David said: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." That is so as a general thing, but right smart depends on whether the cook comes in the morning. No, no, joy. Mrs. Peacock wasn't nobow, and so I persuaded her to come and see me, and let me manage the breakfast, and so I called Carl and Jessie, and we made a regular frolic of it, and had the best breakfast we have had for a month.

Mrs. Angelina Peacock can't compare with us when we take a notion to cook. She does her best, but she is old and rheumatic, and weighs about 250 pounds, and got fat and greasy while cooking in old Virginia before she was. She is not the lovely maiden that Goldsmith wrote about in the Hermit, when he said:

Rum, Angelina, ever dear,
My charmer, turn to see
That was another Angelina. I used to cry over her and wish that I was Edwin when he clasped her to his breast.

TEACHING THE CITY GIRL TO MILE. Every member of a family ought to know how to cook. There is no other way of feeling independent. Let the cook quit if he wants to. It is no discredit to anybody to cook. It is about as honorable as it is to eat, and is more scientific and takes more brains. A hog can eat, but he can't cook. But I want it understood that I am not a standing candidate for that business. I just want my family to feel independent, so that when the cook quits it is not a case of utter despair. Our children have never rebelled against these domestic accomplishments. They can cook and milk the cow and make the beds and make their own clothes, and always willing to do it when there is a necessity.

I saw Carl milking the other evening, and a sweet, pretty girl, who was no kin to him, was standing close by holding the bucket for him, and it did look so "confectionary," as Cobe says, that I wanted a photograph of the lactean scene. There was a Savannah girl up here not long ago, and she had never seen a cow milked and Carl had to explain to her the process, how that one teat was for sweet milk and one for buttermilk and one for cream and one for the calf, and the sweet innocent believed it, every word.

But about this cooking business I am not uttering the sentiments of Mrs. Arp. She is constitutionally opposed to cooking up early in the morning. She is willing to cook dinner and supper, but has no liking for cooking breakfast nor washing the dishes. She is a great admirer of King Solomon either, and sometimes hints that his respect for women and children was very limited, for he wanted switches and three poles for the boys, and kept three or four hundred wives to wait on him, and his definition of a virtuous woman was, "She riseth while it is yet night and giveth food to her household." He actually wanted his wife to get up before day and go to cooking, while he slept until the bell rang for breakfast.

She thinks it enough for a mother to nurse and worry with raising eight or ten children, and after the crop is laid by she is entitled to rest, and I think so, too. She can't cook if I can help it. She has made a thousand little garments and worked ten thousand little holes in her life, but, thank the good Lord, her eye is not dimmed nor her natural force abated. No, she can't cook. Our colored nabor, Mrs. Fletcher, always comes when she can, but she is raising a crop herself and can't make a full hand in our kitchen.

MRS. ARP A GOOD SPEAKER.

But variety is the spice of life, and somehow I like for something to happen that changes the monotony of things and gets up a commotion and stimulates our energies. I like for the cook to quit and the washerwoman to strike once in a while. I like for the bucket to get into the well or a young cyclone to threaten us. I like for my vest buttons to come off and my under garments to get ragged so that Mrs. Arp will be sorry for me and beg me to buy some new clothes, and I can say with a sigh, I can't afford it, these will do me very well; it doesn't matter how I look. I like to work in the garden while the sun is hot and hear Mrs. Arp calling me from the window, "You had better come in the house; you will make yourself sick again working in that sun."

I like for her to hear mysterious sounds away in the night when deep sleep falls upon a man but not upon a woman, and when she punches me in the side with her elbow I get up and meander bravely all through and around the house hunting for robbers and ghosts just to show her what a protector she has got. She is going to St. Simons next week and I am going to stay at home. Some of her married children are going with her, and she is to chaperon the chaps or matronize the party, or whatever you call it. I don't know whether she is going to have in the salt sea wave or not, but I can see her now standing upon the beach and, with extended arm, repeating the speech of her school days:

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll—
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in spite
Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself on tempests.

Oh, she was a speaker, she was, and she is a speaker yet. She speaks to me sometimes. I wish that every aspiring soul could go to St. Simons, or somewhere, and look upon the sea—the ocean. If a man has a soul how it expands! How diminutive he feels in the presence of this mighty work of God! But hundreds go there just like they go to a circus. They have no new emotions, no increase of reverence and no decrease in their own conceit.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

A Good Woman.

Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter, who died at Nashville, Tenn., was one of the notable women of the south. She was a daughter of the late Felix Grundy, Van Buren's attorney general, and before the war was a leader in the brilliant society of the national capital. In the days of the war Mrs. Porter busied herself in establishing hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers, and spent a great portion of her large fortune in this work. During the last quarter of a century her time has been devoted to charity.—Exchange.

A Grammatical Error.

Scene—School room at public exhibition. Elderly Lady—Johnnie, what is the present singular of "to flee?"
Johnnie—He flees.
Elderly Lady—That's right. Now give the perfect third singular.
Johnnie (promptly)—He has flees.
Elderly lady is carried out in hysteria.—Time.

Little Prairie Dogs.

Maj. Benton, who is spending his retirement in Atlanta, was one of the bravest frontier officers, and led part of the Custer expedition, which ended so fatally. He is a great observer of natural history, and his narrative of stories about animals is quite as brilliant as are his recitals of army incidents. "Not a blade of grass will grow," said he, "where a prairie dog takes up his abode."

"The prairie dog lives in burrows. The burrows run down to a depth of five or six feet, then they turn upward running near the surface of the ground for several feet. The reason they make this turn in the burrows is to prevent water from drowning them out, and to take more precautions they work the dirt up around the mouth of their burrows to the height of a foot, sometimes more."

"There are a great many mistakes concerning the habits of these ingenious little animals. Some claim that if one is shot near his burrow he will crawl back into his burrow before he dies, but that is all a mistake. I have shot them while they would be in the mouth of their burrow and then took them out. Some think that a prairie dog enters his burrow at the coming of winter and remains there until spring calls him forth, but that is another mistake. I have seen them walking in the snow hunting for something to eat. They live on grasses and roots and prickly pear, or cactus, as it is called by some."

"The prairie dog is about the size of a fox squirrel, and is almost the color of one. They are very destructive to crops. The farmers poison thousands of them, but it seems as if the old adage of killing one fly ten will take his place, has reference to the prairie dog. Another tale is told of the prairie dog—that the rattlesnake, the prairie owl and the prairie dog all live in the same burrow, but that is the greatest mistake of all. The owl and the rattlesnake do live in the towns, or rather the rattlesnake dies in the prairie dog town, for sooner does he enter a burrow than the dogs collect and commence filling up the burrow, and if the rattlesnake has gone too far to hear them his doom is sealed, but if he is near the mouth of the burrow he will come out as soon as possible. When the owl takes up his abode in a burrow the dog leaves it and goes to another burrow. They never try to fill up a burrow when an owl goes in, probably because they think there is not so much harm in an owl as there is in a rattlesnake."—Atlanta Constitution.

Ventilation.

Perhaps few who have heard of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" know the terrible facts that have rendered the place famous and made it the synonym of all that is to be dreaded from foul air and overcrowding. At 8 o'clock on the evening of June 20, 1783, 146 prisoners, officers and men, black and white, and of different nationalities, were thrust into a room eighteen feet square—with two windows on one of the four sides, heavily barred with iron—giving to each inmate forty cubic feet of space. In ten hours 126 were found dead—only twenty-three being alive!

Another instance is where, in 1742, the high constable of Westminster, London, committed twenty-eight persons to prison, where they were thrust by the keeper into a hole six feet square and five feet ten inches high—the windows being close shut. In a very short time four of the inmates were suffocated. These facts show the poisonous effects of the human breath—our expired air. Professor Brown-Séquard has recently made some experiments that are not only highly interesting, but show why the expired air of man and animals is so deadly. From the condensed vapor of the expired air he produced a liquid so poisonous that when injected beneath the skin of rabbits it produced almost instant death. This poison he found to be not a microbe, but an alkaloid. His conclusions are that the expired air of all animals contains a poison more fatal than carbonic acid.

It is well for the people to understand these facts. They cry aloud for better ventilation and purer air—for less crowding in homes and churches, and hall and school room.—Board of Health Bulletin (Iowa).

Happy Husbands.

It is a man's own fault if he is unhappy with his wife, in nine cases out of ten. It is very exceptional woman who will not be all she can be to an attentive husband, and a more exceptional one will not be very disagreeable if she finds herself willfully neglected. It would be very easy to hate a man, who, having bound a woman to him, made no effort to make her happy; hard not to love one who was constant and tender; and when a woman loves she always tries to please. The great men of this world have often been wretched in their domestic relations, while mean and common men have been exceedingly happy.

The reason is very plain. Absorbed in themselves, those who desire the world's applause were careless of the little world at home, while those who had none of that egotism strove to keep the hearts that were their own, and were happy in their tenderness. No woman will love a man better for being renowned or prominent. Though he be the first among men, she will only be prouder, not fonder; and if she loses him through this renown, as is often the case, she will not even be proud. But give her love, appreciation, kindness, and there is no sacrifice she would not make for his content and comfort. The man who loves her well is her hero and her king. No less a hero to her though he is not one to any other; no less a king though his only kingdom is her heart and home.—Helen Fletcher in Herald of Health.

The Champion Cyclone Story.

E. S. Wilson, a blacksmith of Ozark, has a relic of the Marshallfield cyclone, which occurred on Sunday, April 18, 1880, that is a very remarkable curiosity. This witness of one of the freaks of the great storm is a black quart bottle, bent by some mysterious force into an elliptic circle, without a crack or break in the glass that the closest scrutiny can discover. The neck of the bottle actually touches the edge of the bottom, and the fact that the glass was not broken in any way by the strange force of the storm is shown by the test of its holding water or any other fluid. By gradually turning the bottle the water is poured in it can be nearly filled to its full capacity, so as to show the perfect soundness of the material. This bottle was found by Mr. Wilson the day after the Marshallfield disaster and examined by Professor Tice, who soon came to the scene of destruction to study the phenomena of the cyclone from a scientific standpoint. The famous meteorologist attributed the bending of the bottle to the force of electricity, and considered this one of the most wonderful results of the mighty agency at work in the storm cloud. The bottle was found in the wreck of one of the Marshallfield drug stores. Mr. Wilson has been offered extravagant prices for the curiosity, but declines to part with the relic.—Ozark (Mo.) Cor Globe Democrat.

He Did Not Like the Game.

A clergyman relates that he was once completely nonplussed by a youngster at a christening. The child having been taken to church to be baptized, was so much disconcerted at the minister's sprinkling his face that he interrupted him by exclaiming: "Stop! I won't play!"—America.

New Varieties of Wheat.

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

Because a variety is new, however, is no evidence of its worth, as hundreds of varieties are originated to where one is found that is better than the old sorts, while one is offered as a new variety. If the farmers could discontinue the good and the bad varieties, hundreds of dollars would be saved to them, and the introduction of a valuable article could exert a profit commensurate with the value of the grain itself. If 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 stouling properties, great productiveness of Martin's Amber, and one week earlier. It was named Everitt's high grade.

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

Straw grows about five feet high, although I have known it to reach six feet on rich ground and favorable season. It is very strong and stands up to perfection in the spring it will take a very large return of flour and is perfectly suited to the roller process. It starts a very vigorous stalk, and is one of the most hardy growers known of. Even if very thin in the spring it will thicken up and make a full crop where many other kinds would not pay to cut.

In the important matter of productiveness it is simply immense. Price of Everitt's High Grade Wheat: One pound by mail, 40 cents; three pounds by mail, \$1; Four pounds by mail, \$1.25; one-fourth bushel by express or freight, \$1.25; one-half 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 on all sums of \$5 or under; they can be obtained at any express office, and are perfectly safe. If you send a large order cannot be obtained, money can be sent by registered letter or money order. Address, L. D. STAPLES, Portland, Mich.

What We Have to Sell.

You didn't know it, hey? We have ninety nine different colored glass, besides dry colors, colors in oil, colors in Japan. Lined oil, boiled and raw, java oil, white lead, red lead, dry and in oil, French zinc, black, red, pearl, blue, green and steel emuls, plaster paris, whitening, glue, lamp black and in oil, alum, powder, gold flitter, diamond dust, bronzes, gold leaf, silver leaf, etc., slating for blackboards, all kinds of varnishes, turpentine, shellac, both white and brown, brushes, sand paper, Japan sign plates, furniture polish, West's enamel dressing putty, putty knives, glazier's paint, Col. Crystal powder, moth wax, sheep clip and death, and all the fancy shades, floor paint, the celebrated gutta percha paint, and storm windows, which you will soon need. Call or address, Cor. 7th and Broadway, Bismarck.

Electric Belt Free.

To introduce it and obtain gains the undersigned firm will give away a few of their 35 German Electric Belts invented by Prof. Van der Weyde, Pres. of the New York Electrical Society (U. S. Pat. 267,647) a positive cure for Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of power, etc. Address, Electric Agency, P. O. Box 173, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to them to-day.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between Hugh Campbell and John W. Scott, under the firm name of Campbell & Scott is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Hugh Campbell assumes the liabilities of the firm and to him all debts due to it are payable. HUGH CAMPBELL, JOHN W. SCOTT, Co., Dakota, August 15th 1889.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Look Here, Friend, are You Sick?

Do you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Lost Appetite, Bilioousness, Excessive Gas, Dry Cough, Night Sweats, Chest or Lung Pain, Dry Cough, Night Sweats, or any form of Consumption? If so, send to Prof. Hart, 88 Warren St., New York, who will send you free, by mail, a bottle of Floreaplex, which is a sure cure. Send to-day.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia find immediate relief by using Angostura Bitters, of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth.

Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain, when accused of gross neglect. Sodonton will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

ICURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed I send reason for not receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. It is sent by Post Office. H. G. HOOT, M. D., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

ROOTS PURGATIVE PILLS

For Biliousness, Constipation and Bilioousness.

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. ANDERSON, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

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

RUSSELL & MILLER MILLING CO

PROPRIETORS

BISMARCK ROLLER MILLS,

BISMARCK :: VALLEY CITY.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS OF FLOUR

"CLIMAX" and "GOLD BELT"

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

"CLIMAX" FLOUR.

Bran, 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 and will save money by marketing their 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.

(First publication July 12, 1889.)

Notice to Creditor.

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 as the time for creditors to present claims against said estate.
Dated the 8th day of July, A. D. 1889.
WILLIAM H. THURBER,
CHARLES H. SFRAGUE,
GEORGE T. PAINE,
Executors of the Estate of Gorham Thurber, deceased.
Geo. W. Newton, Attorney for Executors, Bismarck, D. T.

(First publication Aug. 16, 1889.)

NOTICE OF SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss
COUNTY OF BURLEIGH.
In District Court, Sixth Judicial District.
William H. Behle, Plaintiff,
vs.
Augusta Behle, Defendant.

The Territory of Dakota to the above named Defendant, greeting.
YOU, Augusta Behle, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which will be filed with the clerk of the court and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, upon the undersigned at their office in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 25, A. D. 1889.
CARL D. HANITCH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
I do hereby certify that the complaint in the entitled action was filed in this court this August 6th, 1889.
BY ISAAC ROSE, Clerk.
Deputy.

(First publication Aug. 16, 1889.)

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, the Bismarck Electric Light and Power company did on the first day of December, A. D. 1887, in order to secure the payment of twenty-five bonds of said company of one thousand dollars each, payable January 1, 1888, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, execute and deliver a mortgage deed of trust to the Capital National Bank of Bismarck, Dakota territory, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds; and whereas, it was provided in said mortgage deed of trust that if the interest on said bonds should remain in default for the period of six months after the maturity of the same, the Capital National Bank for Bismarck, should declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage deed of trust, due and upon the written request of a majority of the holders of said bonds secured by said mortgage deed of trust, should enter upon and take possession of all and singular the premises, rights, and franchises thereby conveyed or intended to be conveyed, and each and every part thereof, and sell the same at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, in the territory of Dakota, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, in order to satisfy the amount due on said bonds, which at the date of this notice amounts to twenty-six thousand, nine hundred, thirty-nine and 18/100 dollars, together with interest and costs and expenses of sale. The property conveyed in said mortgage deed of trust is described as follows: The electric light plant of the Bismarck Electric Light and Power company, situated in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, together with all appurtenances, including the poles, lines, and appliances, property and right of property, real, personal or mixed, and all privileges and franchises of said company, also all rights, income and profit of and from the said electric light plant, all contracts with consumers and users of electric light.
Dated, Aug. 10, 1889.
CARL D. HANITCH, Trustee.
CARL D. HANITCH, Attorney for Trustee.

(First publication Aug. 16, 1889.)

Horses and Cattle

CHEAP

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

\$150 buys a team of 3-year-old geldings with wagon and harness.

\$125 buys a team of young mares.

\$250 buys a spring wagon.

\$40 dollars buys a Polled Angus bull.

\$25 buys cows and calves.

\$50 buys a riding horse.

\$75 buys a Holstein cow.

\$250 buys 1/2 blood Clyde stallion colt.

\$850 buys 1/2 blood Clyde stallion colt.

\$5 for the services of the Norman stallion "Hannibal." No insurance against accidents.

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

GERALD PIERCE,
Bismarck, N. D.

O. F. DAVIS

Bismarck, Dak.

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

All styles WELL DRILLS,
Hydraulic and Jetting, and
Supplies and Wind Mills
manufactured by E. C.
Austin Mfg. Co., Chicago,
go, Ill. Address
for particulars
and Catalog
General Agents
for Dak. and Minn.,
ROGERS & ORDWAY, ST. PAUL, MINN.

(First publication July 12, 1889.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGOR, Reason P. Stitt; mortgagor, Annette P. Stitt; mortgage dated December 4th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 4th day of December, 1888, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book 40 of mortgages, page 111. Mortgaged premises, the southeast one-quarter of the northeast one-quarter (1/4 of 1/4) of section 20, in township one hundred and forty-one (141) north, range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, together with all the buildings and improvements situate thereon in Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee elects and declares the principal note, which said mortgage was given to secure, to be due and payable; amount claimed to be due at date of this notice is two hundred and ninety-one and eighty-one hundredths (\$291.81) dollars, and notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of said sum of money, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said mortgaged premises at public auction by the sheriff or his deputy, at the front door of the court house of Burleigh county, in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, on the 20th day of August, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, taxes, and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure.

Dated Bismarck, Dakota, July 12, 1889.

WM. T. PERKINS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

(First publication July 12, 1889.)

In Probate Court.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss
County of Burleigh. ss
In the matter of the Estate of W. H. W. Comer, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

To whom it may concern:
NOTICE is hereby given that James A. Comer, administrator of the estate of W. H. W. Comer, deceased, has presented and filed in said court his final account and report of his administration of said estate, and stating that said estate is ready for distribution, and praying for a final settlement thereof and an order for distribution on the 20th day of August, 1889, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at the court room in the city of Bismarck, in said county of Burleigh, and that all persons claiming an interest in said estate and the time and place for the settlement of said account and report and petition for distribution, and for the confirmation of the devise of the real estate described in the last will and testament of W. H. W. Comer, deceased.

Witness my hand and seal of said court hereto affixed this 8th day of July, A. D. 1889.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS,
Judge of Probate.

Notice of Sale of Bonds.

NOTICE is hereby given that up to noon, August 15, A. D. 1889, the board of county commissioners of Edmunds county, Dakota territory, will receive sealed bids for \$10,000 bonds in denominations of \$1,000, said bonds to be issued under chapter 42, session laws of 1889, to bear interest at 7 per cent., payable annually, redeemable after ten years and payable at expiration of fifteen years.

J. W. PARMLEY,
County Clerk.

Dated at Ipswich, Dak., July 3, 1889.

(First Publication July 5, 1889.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGORS, Robert S. Feasles and Mary A. Feasles, (his wife); Mortgagee, Daniel Steele. Mortgage dated August 28, 1888, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, Burleigh county, Dakota territory, on the first day of September, A. D. 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book 40 of mortgages, page 111. Mortgaged premises: The southeast quarter (1/4 of 1/4) of section two (2), township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north, range eighty (80) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres (160), according to the United States government survey, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee elects and declares the principal note, which said mortgage was given to secure, to be due and payable; amount claimed to be due at date of this notice is five hundred and thirty-eight and thirteen hundredths (\$538.13) dollars, and notice is hereby given that default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee elects and declares the principal note, which said mortgage was given to secure, to be due and payable; amount claimed to be due at date of this notice is five hundred and thirty-eight and thirteen hundredths (\$538.13) dollars, and notice is hereby given that default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee elects and declares the

