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DICKINSON, STARK COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889

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## TO-MORROW.

By IZA DUFFUS HARDY.

would have been that the interview they interrupted was anything out of the or-

Lucy Williams leaned back in a low chair, just outside the circle of yellow lamplight, idly screening her face from the fire with one of the big Japanese fans off the mantelpiece. Mr. Beresford, the handsome stranger, stood before the log fire-the Nortons liked a good, old fashioned wood fire-pushing back a fallen log with his foot; he was looking down, but a smile was on his lips as he thrust the smoldering wood back into the grate.

"Well, and I hope you've been entertaining this gentleman in our absence. Miss Lucy?" said the head of the household, his ruddy, kindly face, beaming with good nature-its chronic expres-

sion.
"I have done my best," answered the sweet, low, level tones that were music in Paul Norton's car.

"Miss Lucy is capital company," said Henry Norton, who always spoke out exactly what he thought.

Mr. Beresford bent his head smilingly, with a civil speech. Paul had made his way promptly to Lucy's side and bent over her chair, while Mr. Norton entered into conversation with the visitor, and gave him information and counsel on the subject of Higgins' land-a good deal more information than was really

at all necessary. Mrs. Norton took up her knitting; Paul presently went to the window at the further end of the long parlor, lifted the lowered blind and looked out, and remarked that the moon was rising and the sky looked frosty, addressing the remark to Miss Williams. She accepted the hint in her graceful way. She glided across the room and looked out of the window with Paul Norton, and listened sweetly while he talked low voiced about the rising moon-and other things.

Mr. Beresford cast more than one glance in her direction, while he was apparently engrossed in the interesting sub ject of Higgins and his acres, and observed to himself: "Just the same Lydia! The old game!" But it was not quite the Lydia he knew,

who stood pale in the lamplight, looking up into Paul Norton's honest eyes, later on that evening-so late, that it was good night that they were saying, that they had slipped apart from the rest to sayyet not very late to those "of the world worldly," for early hours were the rule at Hazelmead; and Mr. Beresford regarded the evening as only just beginning when the Nortons looked upon it as

not the look that Mr. Beresford had over seen in Lydia's eyes, or on her lips, as she stood by Paul Norton's side.

my answer? I shall not sleep to-night for longing for to-morrow! It is Christ-She burst into a laugh that almost

startled him-not a loud laugh; Lucy's laugh was always low and soft-but with a ring of bitter mockery in it that he had not heard from those lips before—and did

not like to hear "Yes, Christmas eve," she said, "the season of mirth and happiness-of peace and goodwill to all men!"

'Why do you laugh, Lucy?" he asked, with me? you are not that kind of woman! But why do you speak like that? and why put me off until tonorrow? If you have nothing but 'No' o say to me, say it now-now, this mo-

me if I speak roughly to you, Lucy. am not worthy of you, so delicate and 'Do you think you are not worthy of me?" she rejoined, with a pale smile, and her eyes dwelt on his sadly, even tender-

'Well, I told you-I would talk to you to-morrow So I will. But now-"Call me ly my name to-night," he pleaded, "say good night, Paul!"

'Paul!" she murmured, and a sudden. deep convulsive sigh heaved her bosom and caught her breath. "Good night, dear Paul!"

"My darling!" he exclaimed, enraptured, "Oh, Lucy love, before we part to-night, mayn't I say 'My own?' " "If the words please you," she an-

swered, with a curious and, to him, most unaccountable bitterness in her tone, vet not shrinking from his enfolding arms. Then, with one of those sudden revulsions of mood which had always characterized her-and those quick turns and transitions which were part of her fascination-she softened, sighed, and her "Oh, Paul-I am tired, so tired!" she whispered. "Let me go now; and to-

morrow"-'To-morrow, dearest?" "Yes, to-morrow, Paul, if you still care, you shall call me your own!" The words were sweet, and in their sweetness

he lost note of the under current of bitterness and defiance in her tone. She raised her face to his. He lifted her hands and gently clasped them round his own neck as he kissed her. They closed and clung there-as if in him she were clinging to peace and safety, to very Hal called you out of the parlor She's life itself! Happy Paul! He did not see the fixed look of anguish in her eyes as she hid her face upon his shoulder; he believed that embrace was the dawn of a

life long day of love. The long winter's night wore away; and all the Nortons slept the deep and dreamless sleep of sound health and easy conscience; and Christmas eve morning came-a white azure morning of silvery frost and cold clear sunshine.

"Merry Christmas!" shouted Tommy. rushing down stairs late to breakfast, and meeting at the breakfast room door his beloved governess, also late. "Merry

Christmas, Miss Lucy!" "Too early, Tommy dear," she said Wait till to-morrow-Christmas day!" "Why, my dear, how ill you look! What's the matter with you?" exclaimed Mrs. Norton, who had her husband's habit of always speaking out exactly what she thought.

Lucy smiled-a stiff, constrained, life ess kind of smile. "I woke up with one of my worst headaches," she explained. Paul Norton looked at her with quick and tender

"We must keep her very quiet today, he said in an unconsciously possessive

"Yes, we must have her all right for Christmas day," agreed his brother heart

"I wonder," she said, "would you forget me if—I were gone away forever?" Later on in the morning Paul, going in search of his love, his mind's eye on Paul's protestations were cut short by the promised interview, found her in the parlor with the children, putting up the Mrs. Norton's appearance with a cup of evergreens. She had on a simple dress of nun-like gray, a little white lace at That evening, when Lucy was sitting

bright color about her was her golden hair. She was standing up, tall, willowy and graceful, twisting sprays of holly into a wreath round one of the pictures on the wall. Little Amy clung to her skirts, gazing admiringly up at her as her deft hands twined the holly round the frame.

the throat and wrists. She was pale-so

Tommy, his arms full of evergreens, stood by, handing her spray after spray. Somehow this simple home picture of Lucy standing among the children there, branded itself upon Paul Norton's mind in colors never to be effaced. As she turned to meet him, no smile of greeting curved her lips; those mobile lips seemed rigid; and, pale as she was, her eyes struck him with their burning brightness-they shone with a kind of fever light.

iously "Not much." "You shouldn't try to keep about when you have one of your bad headaches," ho said sympathetically. "You exert down and rest?"

mad! I am better here." Paul looked at the children. He was a good uncle, and very fond of his small nephews and nieces; but just now ho wished them elsewhere. He wondered whether there was any possibility of getting them all out of the way; he wanted to talk to Lucy. He shall all miss you-but lie down and try was pondering whether they might not to sleep." be induced to go out in the garden and pick some more holly berries-when his

"Paul-Paul!" and the tone of the summons told him that something was

"What is it, Hal?" he said, opening the natural on her fair, fresh, comely face. Henry Norton motioned to him to step out and shut the door behind him. "There's an awful business!" Henry

said in an agitated undertone. "There's a man been found murdered in the wood, close by the gate. It's that very Mr. Beresford who was here yesterday. "Murdered? here?" exclaimed Paul in horrified amazement, but also careful not to raise his voice.

"It's too true-there he lies, shot dead. poor fellow! Come with me, Paul; we must see what's to be done." There was a childish cry of terror and fall, and then Amy's voice uplifted in a It was the face of Lydia, indeed, but burst of loud, frightened sobs.

Tommy dashed open the door. "Oh, father-uncle!-something's hap-pened to Miss Lucy!" "To-morrow, Lucy darling," he said, clasping her hand as if he could never on the floor in a dead faint, her white let it go, "to-morrow you will give me face upturned, the holfy still in her hand "Can she have heard what we were saving outside?" Paul avalaime

may as he knelt by her side. "I thought we spoke quite quietly," said his brother, almost equally aghast. his florid face pale and perturbed "Tommy-Lulie-run and fetch your

They left Lucy, still insensible, in Mrs. Norton's care, Paul tearing himself away from her reluctantly, and indeed only being induced to accompany his brother by his sister-in-law's repeated assurances grasping her hand with unconscious that it was only a fainting fit, which she force; "are you—no! you are not playing knew perfectly well how to manage, and knew perfectly well how to manage, and could manage much better without any men hanging round.

Mr. Norton's startling tale was indeed true. There on the borders of the wood, just off the pathway, partly screened by ment I will not endure suspense, un-less—unless it means hope. Oh, forgive had presented himself as Mr Beresford at Hazelmead the previous afternoon lay stark and frozen among the long frosty grass and weeds. He had been shot right through the heart, and on search being made a pistol was found lying a few yards off-one of those small pocket derringers which are small enough to be concealed in a lady's hand, but which carry the deadly, large conical ball. Was this terrible deed, which had fallen like a blood red "bolt from the blue" into their peaceful life, one of cide or murder? There was no sign of a

struggle, no evidence apparent on a cur sory examination to tell the tale Mr. Norton, of course, immediately sent in formation to the police, who were speed ily on the spot, and on their arrival the body was conveyed to one of the outhouses, there to await the inquest No. letters or papers, bearing any address or or residence, were found upon him, so no notification of his tragic fate could be sent to his friends. Inquiries made at the Tiger, the nearest inn to Hazelmead, elicited that the stranger had arrived there on foot the previous afternoon. had partaken of refreshment, asked the way to Mr. Norton's, and expressed his intention of returning to the Tiger to sleep; but meanwhile, before this infor-

mation reached Hazelmead, Paul Norton had returned to the house. "Is Miss Lucy better?" was the first eager question. "Oh, yes," replied Mrs. Norton, "it was just a faint; she says she was feeling very ill this morning, as indeed any one could see; and she was startled and

much better now, and is lying on the dining room sofa, quiet." Paul went to Lucy, and bent over her of regretful fear that his overheard conversation with his brother had given her

hear us," he said deprecatingly "I am so sorry I fainted and frightened you all," she murmured. "But women are weak creatures, you know." strange smile, a pale gleam of ghastly

Lucy, how I should prize the privilege me? I love you even more when you out into the corridor; a moment took are pale and ill than in health and bright-

"Is this a time to talk of love?" she answered, half averting her face, "when there's-death!" she shuddered. "so

"Love is no child's play," he rejoined gravely; "it's one of the earnest things of life-as true and real as death itself!" 'Who taught you that?" "You! It is you who have taught me

door, and on its being opened a stranger's voice was audible in colloquy with the dead love's side, he read her last words: maid servant-a man's voice, not loud, rather low, in fact, but with a peculiar keen, resonant quality in its tone. Lucy looked up with a violent start. Mrs. Norton listened for a few moments; then, her curiosity waxing strong, went to the door and called: "What is it. Sarah?" "A gentleman from London wants to speak to the master, ma'am I've shown

him into the dining room." Mrs. Norton went out. Paul looked at "How you are trembling!" he said in a low, anxious voice. "Are you feeling

worse? "I'm nervous - unstrung," she answered; "the least thing startles me." "You are ill, I am sure," he urged, and suggested his usual panacea: "Won't "Is your head better?" he asked anx-

you go up stairs and lie down?"
"I think I will," she murmured. 'Let me help you," he said eagerly: "lean on my arm-you can scarcely walk!" Jane Norton discreetly refrained yourself too much. Ought you not to lie from pressing her services, and left Paul to lend Lucy his strong arm up the "If I could rest!" she replied. "But stairs—a support which was perhaps not ing down, quiet silence, drives me so necessary as he seemed to think. lying down, quiet silence, drives me Lucy did not speak until she reached her own door, then she said, in a low hollow

"Thank you; you are very good to mo -always! I don't think I'll come downstairs again to-night."

"No-don't!" he said tenderly; "we When Paul returned downstairs, his

brother, carrying a lighted lantern, was brother's voice was heard in the passage taking the strange visitor out by the back door. "They've gone to see the body." said Mrs. Norton, with the grave and awestricken expression which seemed un-

> "Who is it?" asked Paul "His name's Dashwood--and Paul" lowering her voice, "he's a police officer in plain clothes down from Scotland

> "From Scotland Yard? Why, surely there's no time for them to have got a fellow down from there already, even if they'd telegraphed on the instant!' "No. it seems he hasn't come about this business. He didn't know of the-

death As far as I can make out, he'd come on some errand about this very Mr Beresford who, it appears, isn't Mr. Beresford at all! Oh, dear! oh, dear! it lismay from the parlor; the sound of a makes my head whirl to think of it! And he asked all about our household, aud, Paul, he seems curious about Lucy: asked what our governess' name was, and how long she had been with us and Paul rushed forward. Lucy had fallen

Paul, I feel as if we were all getting tangled up in some dreadful mystery!"

children to be near me—it seemed so tangled up in some dreadful mystery!" seemed as if he'd like to see her Oh,

joined abruptly, but wincing "It's these detectives business to find mare's nests." their little faces again. I might have he added unjustly. "Of course, they make inquiries about all the members of | nearly as bad, but since I've known you a household when any tragic affair like I have been changed. I have felt as I this has happened. But Lucy is too ill | used to feel when I was a girl, ignorant to be troubled with any talk or inquiries and innocent; for there was a time when to night; it would be simply cruel to dis- I was not all unworthy. And I might turb her The poor girl wants rest and have been a good woman if I had sleep Fanny, you good soull you'll let known you earlier-if I had ever her have it?"

and of course, no doubt, it is a police escape from me. For-now I say it officer's duty to ask all sorts of questions; but this is a dreadful Christmas eve, Paul! I never remember such a one," and Mrs. Norton began to weep.

She went up to see the invalid present-

ly, and, returning, assured Paul that she hadn't been worrying her at all, only bathing her head with cau de Cologne, and talking to her a little and telling her

Excited and disturbed, they kept unusually late hours at Hazelmead that Paul was the last to go to his room He had not naturally a light step, he conscientiously tried to tread your lost and most miserable lightly as he passed by the room wherein ragined Lucy was sleeping. But his anastaking tiptoeing was wasted care, or as he reached her door it opened softly, as if she had been watching for him. She stood on the threshold, still in her long grey dress, her golden hair disordered, her eyes, large, dark and dilated, had a kind of wild, fixed intensity in

oftly, looking at her with tender sur-

pri.e and anxiety.
'I soon shall be. But I thought I ald say good night to you, Paul!" 'My darling!" he whispered, and fondreverently kissed her. "Lucy, love, to sleep; don't fret yourself about anying; if there is anything to trouble you. 'll talk it over to-morrow. I'll not

Good night," she said softly. "You have all been very kind to me here-all!

You shall know what troubles me to-"Good night, my darling. Sleep well," he said.

A pale, strange smile lighted up her 'Yes," she replied,"I shall sleep well." upon Hazelmead, only broken by the perhaps too narrow and too little imagighastly and sinister sound of the howling of the dogs. Most of the Nortons, weary afraid there was something wrong when | with the excitement of the day, slept soundly through it; but Paul, wakeful, felt that evil-ominous wailing jar on his every nerve-would fain have stopped his ears to shut out the baleful sound. with tenderest inquiries and expressions He was restless, but towards daybreak fell into a deep slumber, from which he was aroused by a sudden inexpressible a shock. "But I never thought you'd consciousness of some undefined horror and dread, which resolved itself into a sound of suppressed hysterical sobbing somewhere-a muffled murmur of horrified voices. Paul sprang up and threw and her lips quivered suddenly into a on his clothes in haste. What new calamity had happened? Surely that sobbing was in his sister-in-law's voice. Yes, and he caught the words, "Keep the ful of you tenderer plants," he said: "it | children in their room," and "Send for is our place to guard and shield you! the doctor," and - what was that his brother said?-"The doctor can be of no of cherishing you if you would give it to use here!" Here-where? Paul rushed

> him to Lucy's room Mrs. Norton started at sight of him, and instinctively stretched her arm across the door as if to keep him back. His brother, pale and horror stricken, stood by Lucy's bed. "What is it?" cried Paul hoarsely.

Mrs. Norton could only answer by a sob. He broke past her like a madman; he rushed to Lucy's side, looked down on her as she lay, white and cold and rigid -the marble stillness, the livid hues, of She fixed her large gray eyes upon his death upon her face. One glance was with a wild, mournful, despairing gaze. enough; it was too true that no doctor on

earth could be of any use here: life had and bitter seas went over his soul; been extinct for hours.

A small phial, empty, unlabeled, was found under the pillow; on the table writing materials were scattered about as if lately used, and amongst them lay with Mrs. and Miss Norton and Paul in a letter, the direction uppermost so as pale that even her lips had lost their usual scarlet bloom; the only spot of door, and on its being opened a stranger's Paul Norton, and there, standing by his And one day, when all knew the

The livid hues of death upon her face. "I told you that you should know all about me to-morrow. So you will-no doubt of that. The sleuth bounds will tell you all when they find that I have escaped them. I am hunted down at last. There's only one refuge left for me. and they will not follow me there. Some how I feel now as if I had always known this hour would come; I have kept something ready for it, as you will find tomorrow. I heard Dashwood's voice, and when he sees my face he will tell you Lost-lost-where are the lost souls?" who I am. And he will guess, what you have not suspected, that it was I who shot the man you saw as Beresford. He insulted me, threatened me; I had my little American pistol with me, and I shothim Oh, Paul, have some mercy on my memory! Don't, don't think me all bad! You wouldn't, if you could only know the martyrdom in which I have expiated my past-the hopes I had of a better life And this last deed is no crime. I have rid the world of one not fit to live. He had no mercy on me, and I showed him none. He was the curse of my life from

first to last. I owe him worse than death for the wreck and ruin he made of me! "Believe the worst they tell you of me -all, except one thing. Of the worst crime laid to my charge, I am innocent. Of the murder in which I was accused of complicity four years ago, I am as innocent as little Amy. But who would believe it of a woman who has led my life? I was acquitted, but I know how few really thought me innocent. I say again, believe all of me except that. You have seen the children with me. Don't you think their little white souls would have felt it, if that had been true? My hands were clean-clean of blood guilti-

ness-until last night! "And all today I couldn't bear the "Some dreadful mare's nest," he re- yet, you saw, they clung to me, all unbrazened this out, as I have brayed crises had a love like yours to lean 'I am sure I'd be the last to worry her, upon! As it is, you have had a lucky dying, who never owned it to you livin -I loved you. Paul!-loved you as wel as a better woman might have loved Now, good-by. Do try to forgive me!and if you can't forgive, then try to for get me! I never would have wronged ou, but you are well rid of me. Think of me sometimes, but never think of me name-that accursed life-behind when I came here. Think of me, Paul, only as the heart broken woman who loved you better than the life she is glad, glad to leave. Never-never more Lydia!-only

Paul Norton's painting room was shut up; the dust gathered on deserted easel

and old portfolios, and on the one pict ure which remained there-one pictur turned with its face to the wall. Home had been sweet to him once but now it was home no more. When ever he was there the bitter waters of memory went over him; he could not bear the associations that filled the place every corner was haunted by the image of the woman whom he had deemed a good and pure, who was a sin stained waif and stray; notorious-(for it was but a few years since the name of Lydia Walbrook had been on every man's lips in a yet unforgotten cause celebre)-the accomplice of criminals-and at last a criminal herself. He never spoke of the blow that had crushed his heart, but the mainspring of life was broken in him. All his asse ciates found him a changed man; his few intimates said among themselves that Norton had undergone some terrible experience and would never be the same again. He strove to absorb himself in work, to devote himself to his art: but The silence of night rested like a pall his nature was too emotional, too deepnative-for art and ambition to fill the vacant place of love. Success was a Dead sea fruit to him: and against fail ure, when failure came, he had no talis man of sweet home love and faith to

comfort him. He had sent all his hopes, his faith, his very heart of life, to sea, in the one frail vessel that had gone down with all on board. And so years rolled away; and at last llness struck him down; his failing hand had to lay the brush aside, and then weak and lonely, he thought of the old home and of his early days; then the tender memories of old overflowed the bitterness of the later past; and then he went back to Hazelmead as they besought him to return and be cared for among his own people-went back, as they It was his fancy to have his old "den" ar ranged as his sleeping room. As he gave instructions for the moving of his furniture, his eye dwelt on the picture leaning with its face to the wall, just as he had turned it years ago when he went

let it be as it has been!" "So in that room, possessed by memories," he lay and waited for death; and through the long nights and weary days, who shall say what ghosts haunted him? Were the all dark shadows of the tragedy and horror of the past?-ordid softer visions mingle with them, of the tender dreams and golden hopes that once were here and his?—did he recall those sweet hours Flanders to England. The vine was inthat he had passed here before the black | troduced into England in 1552.

"Leave it," he said; "don't touch it-

Often he lay and looked at the corner wherein the unframed canvas stood leaning against the wall, the dust gathering thick on the face that was turned away -hidden-yet not as the face, whose silent image it was, was hidden in the And one day, when all knew the end

And his sister, weeping, turned it, and brushed away the veiling dust, and he saw again the sweet pale face, framed subtle curve, the dreamy eyes that tant yardmaster, were dozing in the told no tale of tragedy-for his hand had | tower about 3 o'clock, Sunday morning, had not spoken of for years-spoke not around. Something in the inspection

fell on the portrait. He raised himself, supported in his brother's strong arms; and with a strange wild fixity - with that unearthly penetra-

-in a voice to which the old ring of strength seemed suddenly and magically "Where am I going?-and where is she?

solemn emotion, "it is not for us to say The mercy of God is infinite!" The dews of death were on Paul Norton's brow; his voice grew hourse and hollow as he questioned with a terrible earnestness:

-we shall meet. She said-to-morrow. Then suddenly his eyes lit up with flash of wild and rapturous recognition as he exclaimed: "Not lost!—not lost! Ah, see! she smiles! Yes-to-morrow Lucy-to-morrow." That look of strange unearthly rapture was on his face as h died; and, was it only his delusion, or

-did Lucy smile indeed? earth than are dreamt of in our phil stairs. As they turned the key in the osophy!" And either the watchers lock of the door at the bottom they dreamed it or they too saw a light, that was not that of the cold gray dawn upon the pictured face! They too saw the which place they supposed the strange glory of an angelic smile play over the visitor had escaped, they yelled loudly lips—a supernatural radiance in the eyes that for a moment seemed to beam with life. And they prayed that it might be to move the switch levers. a token that the lost and sin stained soul had indeed won her way, through re-

morse and penitence, To pardon and to peace

Signatures on Treasury Notes. By photography the autograph is reroduced in various sizes, some smalle han the original and one or two larger the latter for use on checks and war rants. The autograph fac-similes thus produced were transferred by means of wax and ink to pieces of steel, and thereupon cut by the engravers. These are pieces of soft steel, easily worked, but in an hour or two they are hardened in patent furnace. Taking one of then after it is hardened the workman trans fers the inscription upon it, by means of a powerful pressure, to the face of a little spool of soft steel, and this in turn hardened till it is tough enough for the work before it. Bank notes are printed in sheets of four, and of course there

must be a plate for each note. When the original plates are engrave a number are purposely left blank where the signatures of the treasurer are to be affixed, and these original blank plates can be reproduced as desired by pressure transfer. Taking one of the blank plate and putting it in a press, the workman adjusts to its proper place the spool bearing "J. N. Huston," brings down the power of the press, rolls the spool back ward and forward a few times, and there he has the autograph of the new treasurer plainly written in the soft steel of the plate on which is to be printed many a bushel of fives, tens, hundreds or five hundreds. This soft steel plate is hardened in the fire before being put to work, so that it may have greater endurance. Portraits, dates and other figures are changed on the steel plates in th same simple manner at small expense. If perchance it should be desired t hange the name or date in a plate of which there are no duplicates with blank spaces for this purpose, a complete plate is softened and the old name or date scratched off with a sharp tool. This caves a little hollow or indentation in the face of the plate, and as the surfac must be perfectly level and smooth som ingenuity is required to produce anothe perfect surface for the engraving of the new name. This is done by the simple reans of pounding on that section o the back of the plate directly under th spot where the hollow is, a few sharp lows sufficing to bring the surface up evel with the remainder of the plate This newly raised surface may not b perfectly level and smooth, but it i ournished down and the desired name of words stamped into it by the hard steel in vogue. spool and heavy pressure. - Washington

A Remarkable Dream. Belief in dreams has received new adherents in Lincoln county, Me., owing o some strange circumstances attend ing the finding of the body of Elbridg Call. The account is given by The Batl Times as follows: For three or four days three or four hundred people had been diligently scouring the woods and exam ining the ponds in the vicinity, when a brother-in-law of the missing man in whose care Call's motherless child had been left, dreamed that he had found the body of Call drowned under a bridge. After telling his wife and other of his dream he started to follow down a creek not far from his farm, over which his dream had located a bridge Upon arriving in Dresden he sought ha intimate friend and brother-in-law, Mr Bowman Myers, and they both made their way to the little stream from a directly contrary direction from Call' home, and under the old country road stone bridge, so old that old people say that it was built before their time, they found the body.

Grapes were first cultivated about 1276 and previously to the reign of Edward VI were brought in large quantities from

BRUIN IN THE SWITCH TOWER. In Full Possession of Signals and Switcher

Near Philadelphia.  $\Lambda$  wild bear in possession of the signal tower and running the trains on the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad was the strange sight that nearly self for the past twelve years with the must be very near, he pointed to the drove the rightful occupants of the tower problem of aerial navigation, who has into fits a few nights ago. The bear came "Turn it-lift it-set it where I can from the Zoological garden, and the the past few days, is what a theatrical tower was that just back of the garden on the curve which the railroad makes at that place.

E. W. Rose, the telegraph operator in in its golden hair, the lips of soft and the tower, and Samuel Foster, an assistnot portrayed, because his eye had not when there came a soft pit-a-pat upon ecognized, the black shadow of her life. | the stairs. They did not notice it, nor And, gazing at the portrait, his lips did they see a curly head that was poked were unsealed; and he talked of her he in at the door and looked curiously of her sins nor of his sufferings, but re- may have displeased him, for suddenly calling little incidents, foolish, trivial the men were awakened from their napping by a deep growl.

nemories, of their happy days.

That night they watched by him, know-Before Foster, who was lying in a coring his very hours were numbered. He | ner, could get up the bear had put his had sunk into an unconsciousness that big paws around his neck and began to was rather stupor than sleep. At dawn squeeze him affectionately. The terrihe stirred, opened his eyes, and bade fied yardmaster shrieked, and the more them draw up the blinds and let in the he shricked the more the bear hugged light. The chilly light of early morning him. Foster was beginning to grow purple in the face, when Rose, who had recovered his presence of mind, started in with a broom stick to vanquish the bear. This drew his attention from tion of dying eyes—his gaze grew to the picture his hand had painted. He spoke enjoying a vigorous hug. The hug lasted so long that Rose began to think his last day had come. The hug still continued, when the men suddenly remembered that the early morning express from New York was due and that the signal "Paul-Paul," his brother replied, with

had not been set for it. "Give the signal to No. 12," gasped Rose to his companion. Foster, who was a very badly frightened man, managed to crawl from his corner and see that the signal was properly set. Then he grasped the telegraph key, and while Bruin "Is she-my poor love-lost? No, no looked on in astonishment he startled -it cannot be! Somewhere -somewhere | every operator along the line by flashing over the wires to Broadstreet

"For Heaven's sake send assistance to No. 3 office. Grizzly bear in possession of the tower. Has full control of signals and switches. Send six men with rifles." As the telegraph operator sank back exhausted the bear left Foster and returned to his first victim. He moved slowly, and both men grasped the oppor-"There are more things in heaven and | tunity to jump over him and dash down heard the bear thump against it. Rushing over to the Zoological garden from s for assistance. Looking back on their way they saw bruin in the tower trying

A sleepy keeper was aroused after considerable effort, and the party laid siege to the tower. There was a pretty struggle between keeper and bear for a time, but the former came off victor. The bear was led back to his pit and put in irons. Foster has been off duty ever since, and Rose still starts nervously whenever he hears a footfall on the

E. C. Canston, the proprietor of the Norwalk ostrich farm, was in town ,es terday. Speaking of the birds, he said. "They are all doing well, and I have no ticed a decided improvement in them year by year. Their feathers are also getting better, and this year are worth 20 per cent, more than what was given last season. Hitherto I have been shipping the crop to San Francisco, but now am going to try Chicago, as better prices are offered in that direction."

"As far as ostrich farming in Southern California is concerned," he continued, the days of experiments are over and the business is pronounced a success. The pioneers in the introduction of the birds had so much to contend with that at first it looked like running at a dead loss all the time, but now very hand some profits are being realized. A farm is to be started near Santa Barbara in the autumn by Mr. Lillingston. He has already purchased some of his birds and has brooded several chicks." "What are ostriches worth nowadays?"

asked the reporter. "A hundred dollars a pair for chicks and \$600 a pair for breeding birds."-Lo

Angeles Herald. Cheapening Telegraphy. There has lately been invented a new system, which, it is claimed, will make it cheaper to telegraph messages than to mail them. Dr. J. Harris Rogers, of Washington, D. C., is the inventor, and he claims that the world will be almost revolutionized by his discovery. The new system, Mr. Rogers says, reduces the English alphabet to ten elementary char acters. The messages are prepared by means of a machine resembling a type writer and manipulated in the same for each character, any desirable messago can be written. A test of the new apparatus was held in New York a few days ago, and a message of seventy-six words sent over in twenty-five secondand printed on a tape in plain Roman characters. The inventor says that he can by this system make one wire do the work that ten do now by the system

They Die with Their Boots Gn. "The Alstons die with their boots on. That was the constant boast of the late Col. Bob Alston, famous throughout Georgia as an editor and politician. His grandfather and his father had died that way, and one day after he had made that boast he was shot to death. Not long after this one of his boys committed suicide in Washington, D. C. Today another son was jailed at Lithonia, Ga., name. A young Scotchman named Wilson was killed in a Fourth of July brawl there, and Alston is charged with the crime. The prominence of Alston and his family makes the case of particular

interest.-Atlanta Special. Encouraging Investigation. The Astley-Cooper prize, of a value of \$1,500, will be awarded in 1892. The question proposed is, "The Influence of Micro-organisms Upon Inflammation." The papers of those contesting for the prize should be written in English or accompanied by an English translation and should be addressed before the 1st of January, 1892, to the Guy hospital London. The prize will not be awarded to two or three working together .- Sci-

An increase in phosphorus in iron has been found to decrease its conductivity and the same peculiarity has been noticed with manganese.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM

Carl Myers Thinks It Will Some Day Be a

Common Thing. Carl Myers, of Frankfort, N. Y., the husband of Carlotta the well known feminine aeronaut, and identified himbeen a guest at the Wayne hotel during man might call an aeronautic manager. He sometimes takes a little excursion up into the cloud country to see if the ethereal regions look natural and if things are all there, but not often. The ascensions which he himself has made number only forty-four. He has, however, a corps of star aeronauts employed, and racts with county fairs and Fourth of July celebrations to furnish balloons and experienced air sailors at reasonable prices, with satisfactory spectacular features guaranteed. He has also given attention to the improvement of the balloon, and fine muslin manufactured from sea island cotton becomes, when treated by a process invented by him, a better material from which to manufacture air ships than silk, and much less

expensive. Anticipating the day when monopo listic individuals will control the aerial trunk lines of navigation as well as state legislatures and slower means of transportation lower down, he has continued investing in aerial property, occasionally laying by a balloon for a rainy day, until is now the owner of twenty-seven gas air ships, besides a large number of hot air balloons. His gas balloons are manned by a crew of thirteen persons, and he has a much larger number than that to run his hot air contrivances.

The result of long study devoted to the subject and an extensive experience has been to make Mr. Myers a believer in the eventual practicability of navigating the upper air. He is now the proprietor of what is said to be the only balloon factory in the world, but he declares his conviction that such concerns will some day be as common as car shops or ship vards.

"I have just perfected," he said, "what I call an air velocipede, and shall give public exhibitions of its capabilities in the near future. It is provided with a reservoir containing sufficient hydrogen gas to support the weight of one individual. Then by means of a device operated by the hands and feet it can be propelled in any direction in the air de ired. The experiments already made with the machine show its practicability, and it is easier to run it than it is to propel a bicycle on land.

The same propelling apparatus on a larger scale could, of course, be used to navigate a great air ship, if a sufficiently powerful engine, not too heavy to overome the lifting power of the gas, could be found to furnish the motive power. I am now experimenting, with encouraging results, on a very light, simple contrivance run by successive explosions of small quantities of dynamite."-De-

A Desperate Case of Suicide. The Palmer house has been very un-It will be just thirteen years ago to-morrow that one of the most sensitional and carefully planned suicides in the history if self-destruction occurred at the hotel Frederick Addison Jeffrey was the victim. He was said to have been a memer of the firm of Wyckhoff & Jeffrey of Peoria. He occupied a parlor room on the eastern extention of the corridor Early on the 5th of July his body wafound suspended over the Eath tub in his suite. The tub was filled with warm water and contained the charred frag ments of combustibles is nited by J. Grev just before killing himself. When discovered a stiletto was found plunged into his left breast, his throat was cut from ear to ear, a pistol hung by a cord within easy reach, beside it a parl handled razor. His body hung by a stout cord fastened to the ceiling. He had saturated his clothing with kerosene so it would be easily ignited from the comrope he was hanging by would be burned through he would full into the ture and bura to a crisp. The coroner's jary was unable to tell which killed him.-

Chicago Times.

A Valued War Relie Angelo Pacha, color sergeant of Company G, First Michigan cavalry, under lant. Alexander, was in the battle of Gettysburg. On the third day of the fight when the bugle call sounded he drank water out of his tin cup. He placed it in the crotch of an apple tree and joined his command and forgot all tlefield and bought the tree for \$15, and had the tree cut up and carried to its home. The cup was completely inneed ded in the crotch of the tree, and Angelo prizes the relic beyond anything that he and gave away parts of the apple tree to

his old army comrades. - Cincinnati En-

Considerable sensation was produced in Paris a week or two ago by the arrest of three well known bankers on the sus picion that they were concerned with the disappearance of a Swiss named Caudrian. The latter had been a serveant of a Mme. Fessart, and at her death received her fortune of 200,000 frames His riches drove him demented, and since he disappeared the bankers with whom he deposited his money have been arrested. - Chicago Times.

When to Visit West Point.

The time to visit West Point is when the first class men are graduated. Then the post is crowded with strangers The West Point hotel, on the United States grounds, and Cozzens , a mile below, are full of strangers, some of whom are there to see a relative or friend among the graduates take his diploma The plain is dotted with the pretty costames of young girls who are upearly for guard mounting, and never miss a dress parade The crowning feature is the graduating oall, when the cadet of the first class for the last time appears in his sirt of contand white trous rs. a.115 s.o., c. but on the uniform of a United St.

army officer with his arm about the waist of a pretty girl, then the immum rable conic sections field fortifications, drills, guard mounts, dress parades, which have bored him and fretted him for four years, are a thing of the past; then he hangs for a moment between the rigorous existence of a cadet and the somewhat idle humdrum life of an army officer which is to follow Be-

for that brief moment he result happy. So is the girl he swings. - ... Point Letter. every person their just dues.

Jos. T. SCOTT Advertising rates will be made known on ap-

Sinai prior notices must be paid for before af 1 av.t of papircation is made

Entered at the postoffice at Dickinson, Stark

### OFFICIAL PAPER OF STARK COUNTY

Saturday, August 24, 1889. The Constitution.

from Deep bay, reports as follows: On July 30 we were boarded by the cutter Rush in Behring Sea, fifty miles from ... on a convention a week | St. Paul. The captain searched us, but though we had skins aboard, found none. He told us that on July 29 he had seized ament, and a good constitution. In the schooner Pathfinder, of this port, soch a matter it is, in the nature of put a prize crew aboard her and sent tings, impossible to suit everybody her to Sitka, taking out 800 skins. He on every point, but, we believe, that also told us that he had seized the a curve opposition to it will schooner Minnie, also of Victoria, Capt. washale down to nothing, before the Jacobs, the owner aboard, with 850 cay of the final vote by the people, skins. He also put a crew aboard her and sent her to Sitka. He also told us

which will ratify it. Various points that he had overhauled the schooners were hotily contested in the conven-Ariel and Therese, and although he tion. Extreme views were presented found skins aboard them had let them go out of the sea without molestation. He did not give his reason for this. and orged; but the extremists on all points were over-ruled by a conserva-INTENSE EXCITEMENT PREVAILS tive majority. On the matter of counin this city. Both schooners are well ty courts there was much earnest dis- known here and their catch is a very valuable one, The Algar had 300 skins when boarded. It now appears that on cassion. One party held to the view that Probate courts should remain the trip down Capt. Algar sighted first the Minnie and then the Pathfinder, about as they now are, with jurisdic- the tion only in the matter of the settle-aboard. Both signaled their intention ment of the estates of decendants, the of not going to Sitka, but of coming to Victoria, so that within twenty-four guardianship of minors, persons not of hours we may expect to see them in the harbor. When Lieut. Tuttle went on sound mind etc. Another party favored the establishment of county board the Algar several of his sailors excourts with jurisdiction over all mat-Probate courts and, in addition thereto, criminal jurisdiction in offences be. American vice consul for two hours. tow the grade of felony and in civil NOW THERE WILL BE FUN suns within prescribed limits. That Acting Secretary Bacheller Talks Re artter was finally settled by changgarding the Latest Seizures. ing the name of the Probate court to WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-The news

C only court and providing that in brought to Victoria by Capt. Alger, of

countries with a population of two the scaler Carrie Alger, had the effect of

monsaral, or over, the people, by a creating an unusual amount of interest

such courts to criminal and civil suits city. Acting Secretary Batcheller was

within the limits indicated, and until first informed of the seizures reported

so changed, the probate courts should by Capt. Alger, by a United Press re-

among the few officials of the state and

treasury departments who remain in the

was finished, characteristically re

'NOW THERE WILL BE FUN."

Rush in placing but one man aboard the

Acting Secretary Wharton, of the

any opinion. "It will be time enough for such an expression," he said, "when

ABANDONED BY ENGLAND.

The British Government Said to Have

Sea Troubles.

Declined to Interfere in the Behring

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.-A News special

Sea. The Dominion government has

also been requested to prepare a schedule

of damages claimed by the owners of the

It is intimated in the advices received

States and British governments are now

Sea question would be settled to the sat

before very long.

isfaction of everyone interested and that

Hosts of Cherokee Boomers.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Aug. 21.—Chief Mayes' treatment of the Cherokee Indian

throughout the territory of Oklahoma. Secretary Speed, of the Cherokee com-

mission, upon his return to Guthrie was besieged by a host of Cherokee strip

boomers anxious to learn from him the

prospects for the strip opening next

into the strip will be something enormous, notwithstanding the opening of the great Sioux reservation.

Another Indian Commission.

commissioners to negotiate with the Sis-seton Indians have been selected from among the employes of the interior de-partment, but the appointments have not yet been made public by Secretary Noble.

Congressman Laird Dead.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 19.—Congress-man Laird died at 10:30 a. m., aged 40

years. His death occasioned little sur-prise, as he had been ill for months, and had given up all hope.

"Do you know my grave was dug in

this town during the war for me to be

buried in?" said a gentleman in our office

"No, sir; we never met you before."

and I was sergeant in company G, One

regiment. I was sick nigh unto death

in a hospital in Marietta, and heard the

doctor say to a man who entered the

room: 'How many graves are you having |

dug? 'Three,' was the response. 'Well,

be dead by morning,' and the instruc-

tions were carried out, but you see I did

"No, you don't look like a resurrected

"The reason I didn't die was I got bet-

last Thursday.

not fill that grave."

corpse.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.- The three

spring. This indicates that the

remain as before except in name. - In the matter of the taxing of the property of railroad companies, there was much divergence of views. We Gen. Batcheller, when questioned as to think the convention finally reached a wise conclusion in not altogether proinducing the gross earnings plan of tax-ation or such property. As it stands

vote, may extend the jurisdiction of

to spare more than one man for each proposed constitution, the legvessel, or, Gen. Batcheller added, he would probably have done so. "When islature may adopt that plan to cover he tranchise, right of way, rolling the Black Diamond was seized by the Rush," he went on to say, "her captain refused to allow his crew and declined himself to be placed under parole to go took and all other property actually sed in the business of the road, but i to cover lands and such other pro. to Sitka peaceably. It is likely that the captains of the two seized vessels (the Minnie and the Pathfinder), followed is to taken the other course would his example, so that they broke no his example.

see of money to pay their obligatime will await patiently the official retions, would have been compelled to of the Rush." await the slow action of the courts. The Bismarck Tribune says: There state department, declined to express we so many good features in the contion all of them cannot be disthese last seizures come before the decassed at one time. By no means the partment formally.

least is that section in the article on revenue and taxation which provides t plowed or cultivated land shall iot be taxed at a higher rate that uncaltivated land in the same vicinity. No other constitution in the country from Ottawa, Ont., says: Important contains a provision of so much bene. dispatches from the British government to the farmers. Another novel arrived here Monday regarding the feature is the provision that the moneys of the permanent school fund may holiday at the seaside has hurriedly be invested in first mortgages on farm any subdivision on which the same the British government declines to allow may be loaned. Thus it will be possi- its Pacific squadron to afford protection ble for the farmers, having guilt-edge to the Canadian sealers found in Behring security to secure money at a low rate of interest. The constitution is an admirable document, unexcelled by the seized scalers. 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 difficulty by arbitration. A member of extention 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. STARK COUNTY is coming to the front, as is illustrated by the nomination of our county commissioner T. S. Underhill, at the Fargo convention for the office of Railroad Commissioner. This was altogether unexpected, but it is nevertheless a good nomination. Mr. Underhill is clear headed and conservative. In dealing with problems connected with railroad mitters, extreme views are apt to crop out on both sides. Railway managers look sharply after the interests of their companies, that is what they are there for. On the other hand if demands of some were complied with, the railroad companies would be ruined and the extension of railroads would cease. What is needed is a board of railroad commissioners who will stand between the extremists and do equal justice to both sides. We all ave an interest in the success of railto denterprise and the true interest of ratiroad comp nies lie in building up the communities which give them mainess. Mr. Underhill is just the m to hold the balance even between the granger and the railroad

OLLEGATE Ray did not do so much blowing in the constitutional convention as some of the delegates; but dig one about a foot longer than the those in a position to know say he did usual length, for that tall sergeant will nore good work and you could always It where to find him when an imp nt vote was to be taken.

A recent census shows that Austra-Ina. Now Zeland and Tasmania have ter the next morning and ate raspberry ....672,414 population. This is consid- jam, determined not to fill a grave that erably less than this country had a was dug before I died."—Marietta (Ga.) on with her knitting.—Texas Siftings. hundred years ago.

Prize Crew.

by the Mayor.

Walls of Mississippi's Prison Will Restrain John L. from a Over the Reported Scizure of Year's Liberty. the Scalers Pathfinder and Minnie.

Found Guilty of Prize Fighting and Both Vessels Head for Victoria In-Sentenced -Fitzgerald Fined stead of Sitka with Their **\$200**.

Sullivan Out on Bail-His Bondsmen Their Arrival Expected Momentarily-Indemnified "in Case Anything An Indignation Meeting Called Should Happen."

PURVIS, Miss., Aug. 19 .- John L. Sul-VICTORIA, Aug. 22.-Capt. Algar, of the scaler Allie Algar, just arrived here rell to imprisonment for twelve months in the county jail. Notice of appeal was given at once and the bail fixed at \$1,-000 for his appearance and \$500 for costs. Referee Fitzpatrick plead guilty and was fined \$200. Sullivan furnished the requisite bail and left Purvis with his faithful friend Clune. Renaud. Adams, and the Times-Democrat's correspondent accompanied Sullivan and Mr. Clune to this point. On the train Sullivan had but inttle to say, and behaved well, although a little jolly when the train passed Richburg. Charlie Rice was at the depot with a large concourse of people. Bonfires were alight course of people. Bonfires were alight and cheers were given to the champion. Sullivan expressed his appreciation of the kindness of the Purvis people, but knew from the start that the court was against him. He hopes Kilrain will be successful in his attempt to avoid coming here through a writ of habeas corrupts. The only part of his deferments. shere through a writ of habcas cor-s. The only part of his defense that did not like was the statement that Kilrain was the challenging party, and selected the battle-ground, as he would not prejudice his case. Sullivan thinks his sentence a little severe after having and recess taken. willingly placed himself in the hands of the law. He could have crossed the ocean until his pursuit was ended. Sullivan signed an indemnity bond before he left Purvis, so as to protect his sure-

Kilrain Will Go Quietly. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 20.-Deputy Sheriff Childs, of Marion county, Miss., stated that Juke Kilrain had agreed to go to Mississippi without seeking fur-ther intervention by the courts of Maryland, and that they would leave buietly for l'urvis to-morrow morning.

BACK INTO BARBARISM.

German Lutheran Synod Forbids Women to Speak in Congregation. BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.-The Missouri synod of the German Lutheran church discussing the question, "How far and under what conditions do we allow women to teach?" have decided that women must not be allowed to teach in porter. He was much interested in the the church at all, following the injunc-reading of the dispatch, and when it tion in Paul's letter to the Corinthians. He was much interested in the the church at all, following the injuncforbidding women to even speak in the congregation. The synod also declares that a congregation may discharge their pastor or parochial school teacher only if they are impious or neglect duty.

CRIMES CALENDAR

A Murderous Divine. NEOLA, Iowa, Aug. 21.—Rev. D. Helmick, paster of the Methodist church, shot and killed Earl Palmer, a popular young man of Council Bluffs. A month ago, when Palmer was married, the preacher objected to the match, and in his opposition used strong language against l'almer. From that time the feeling intensified. Tuesday evening Helmick returned home from the country and saw Palmer standing in his doorway. He called to him to go away, then drew his revolver and fired and Palmer fell. The preacher was placed under arrest.

Fatal Fight of Convicts. Jackson, Mich., Aug. 21. — Isaac Clark, doing time in the penitentiary here, claims Joe Girard swore falsely to convict him. Clark came eigeteen years ago. Seven years ago Clark was sent up for fifteen years, and Clark swore ven-geance on him. Two years ago Clark assaulted Girard at dinner with a knife, cutting his face fearfully. Tuesday Clark severed an artery in Girard's neck with a shoe knife. Girard will die be-fore morning. Both men came from

Good Indians and Bad Whisky. ELLENSBURG, Wash., Aug. 22.—Five hundred Chelon Indians passed through Behring Sea difficulty, and Sir John this city on their way to the Puyallup hop fields. While in the city they secured whisky and four began firing promiscuously on the streets. When two started for Ottawa. The cabinet met on | deputy sheriffs attempted to arrest them | Linds in the state, not exceeding in amount one-third the actual value of which, it is learned, say explicitly that the same the British government declines to allow deputies were uninjured. The Indians have been very peaceful and industrious. The fault of the affray lies with the men who sold them the whisky.

Texas Trouble Settled. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21 .-- A Richmond, Texas, special to the Times-Democrat says the political strife there has been that negotiations between the United settled by a compromise, both factions accepting Sergeant Ira Aten as sheriff. the cabinet said that he had not the least doubt that in the end the Behring Sea question would be settled to the Aten was at once appointed by the com

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 23.-Advices from Selma say that everything there is apparently quiet as far as any race trou-bles are concerned. The negro Bryant and his two negro associate editors have left town and abandoned their paper to commission is universally condemned throughout the territory of Oklahoma. ers were at work on it yesterday. There was talk of firing the office.

MENOMINEE, Wis., Aug. 22.- Exaggerated accounts have been sent out from this place regarding a smallpox epidemic. The mayor publishes a statement to the effect that six cases exist in all, only one of which is in the village. All are thoroughly quarantined and of mild

Zachar the Faster Insane RACINE, Wis., Aug. 21.-John Zachar he man who last summer fasted fiftythree days, has become insane. It was believed that his mind was affected at the time of his fast, but until Sunday he has lived on the same diet as other men It is believed his long fast unsettled his mind.

> A Comment of the angles Mistook the Reading.

Gilliflower isn't much of a scholar, and

the other night when he was reading to his old fashioned wife out of a newspaper, he came across an item about some woman having charge of twenty-five kindergartens. The last n being a little "Well, it was. My name is Crane, blurred he read it, "twenty-five kind er garters." Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana

"Law-sakes!" exclaimed the old lady, as she snatched off her spectacles in astonishment, "twenty-five kind er garters! No wonder there's so many busted people and repytashens nowadays. Why, when I was a gai we used to knit 'em, or use a string, and if we wanted something right handsome we'd get the selvidge off the cloth when the boys got a pair of trousers made out o' store cloth. Now everybody must have 'lastics. Twenty-five kind o' garters. An', of course, other things to match! This is what Sarah Togy and Nary Gansett Peer's doin'

for us. Then she replaced her specs and went

PEN MIGHTIER THAN PUG A Plaw Found in the Contract Labor Law

Which Renders It Inoperative. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The treasury department has discovered a serious defect in the law to prevent the importation of contract labor. It was made while the case of the twenty-five glassblowers imported by Chambers & Mc-Kev of Jeannette, Pa., was under consideration. The original law provided a punishment for those who imported laborers under contract, but made no disposition of the laborers. The Fiftieth congress, in the last days of the first session, amended the law by inserting a provision for the return of the laborers at the expense of the steamship company which brought them over. However, it did not give jurisdiction in such cases to any court, and officials of the treasury department say that if arrests should be made under it, a writ of habeas corpus would lie in each case. This october 19, 1888, entirely inoperative, and laborers imported into this country under contract can remain without let or hindrance. The cases immediately affected are those of the Pennsylvania glass-blowers, and the Texas granite workers, which have been before the department recently

NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

Republican Convention. FARGO, N. D., Aug. 22.—It was precisely 2:20 p. m. when Gen. Allen, chairman of the Republican state central committee ascended the platform. His appearance was greeted with hearty applause. A few minutes later order had been restored and his gavel fell, calling the convention to order. Gen. Allen made a brief and eloquent speech. He cautioned the convention

Said to Be the Slate. St. Paul., Aug. 22.—A special to The Globe says: Allen and Miller have both withdrawn in the interest of harmony, and E. S. Tyler, of Fargo, will be nominated for governor. One hundred and forty-one delegates are in caucus. cus. Eleven more than a majority did the business. The balance of the principal offices as agreed upon are: Spencer, of Walsh, congressman: Flittie, of Trail, secretary of state: Bray, of Grand Forks, auditor: Booker, of Pembina, treasurer.

Carlisle Honored in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Tex., Aug. 20.—Speaker Carlisle and wife left here for Guadalajara on Saturday night, accompanied by United States Minister Ryan, where they will be given a reception by Governor Consona, of the state of Jalisco. Previous to the departure of the party Romeo Rubio, secretary of the interior, gave a dinner at Tacuabia, at which Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Minister Ryan and President and Mrs. Diaz were present. The entertainment is said to have been the finest ever given in Mexico. Mr. Carlisle has received more attention from Mexican officials since he has been here than any American since Gen. Grant's visit.

Virginia Republican Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.-The dem ocratic state convention will be held at

Refused Mrs. Terry a Rehearing. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.-The su preme court of California last July re versed the decision in the Sharon-Hill Terry divorce case and remanded the case for a new trial. Mrs. Terry before ing to have the order for a new trial set aside. The application was refused Fri

Edison an Italian Count.

Mill Demolished by Explosion.

Extra Session Not Decided on. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Halford said that the matter of an extra session of congress was undecided, and that the chances for and against it were about equal.

counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson and Grand Forks. Gold Is Valuable in Argentine. BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 21.—The premi-um on gold has advanced to 81 1-4 per

Encourages Prevarication.

has developed in France. A man called up President Carnot's ministers by tele phone and denounced them in a most vigorous and treasonable way. He was arrested, but the French courts held that insults offered over a telephone wire are not penal offenses. This shows that criminal laws do not keep pace with new inventions. It is so the world over Men lie over the telephone every day, They telephone home that business will keep them down town and that they cannnot be home to dinner, and may be detained late at night. There is no redress for wives in such cases except to dress for dinner and dine without husdress for dinner and dine without husbands. Business transactions are carried on by telephone. A man has made a bad bargain and does not wish to stand by it. He says he did not telephone and you cannot swear to the voice that came in the buzz. No witness heard what he said. The law has provided against obsceno matter sent by mail. Telegraph companies rule out cuss words. But a man talking to you by telephone may abuse you as if you were a pickpocket. You cannot smash his jaw and you must stand it,—New Orleans Picayune.

Compiled by the Bismarck Convention.

Governor Not Eligible to the Senate.

State to Make Up any Deficiency -The Courts.

and adjourned. The constitution as completed covers forty-eight pages large type. The preamble is brief and simply says: "We, the people of North Da-kota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution." Article one is the usual declaration of rights, not differing materially from the articles in all of our state constitutions. Article two, legislative de-partment, provides that the senate shall be composed of not less than thirty members nor more than fifty. Senators shall be elected for four years. A sena-tor must be 25 years of age and a resident of the state or territory for two years. In making legislative districts, counties must not be divided and por-tions thereof attached to any other county so as to form a district. The house of representatives shall consist of not less than sixty nor more than 140 members. Term, two years. Age of members, 21 years and residence same as in case of senators. No member is eligible to any other civil service office which was created, or the emoluments thereof increased during the term for which he was elected. There is a strong section against bribery, direct or indi-

The assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following For granting divorces. Laying out,

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 23.—Delegates to the state convention which will convene here in the evening are all on the ground. The majority of them are col-ored. Probabilities are that Mahone will be nominated for governor, though he may decline. Other prospective nominees are: Judge M. B. Wood for lieutenant governor and Gen. James A. Walker or S. M. Yost, of the Valley, for attorney general.

New York Democratic Convention. Syracuse, October 1.

Advise Adoption of Women Suffrage TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 22.—Governor Hutchinson, Attorney General Kellogg, Chief Justice Horton and Associate Su-preme Justices Valentine and Johnston, have furnished for publication official statements that woman suffrage at mu nicipal elections in Kansas have proved such a great public benefit that they advise other states to adopt it. None of these officers are elected by women's votes. Judge Johnston adds that the suffragists claims are fully justified by experience.

The War in Havti. BOSTON, Aug. 22.-Chief Engineer George B. Plummer, of the Haytien cor-vette Desalines, who has just returned to Boston on the steamer Andes from Port au Prince direct, says Legitime is now virtually in charge of the entire island. Hippolyte's forces, since their effective repulse, have been in the "bushes," and are scattered toward the north of the island. Legitime's men-of-war are thoroughly fitted out, and he is undoubtedly receiving financial assistance from the French government.

day by the supreme court.

PARIS, Aug. 20. -- Thomas A. Edison, the American electrician, has been pre sented by a special envoy from King Humbert, of Italy, with the insignia of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. This gives Edison the rank of a count in

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 23. - A terrific explosion occurred in Scruggs & Whaley's three-story flouring mill. All the men had gone home to dinner except Engineer Boosley. The entire east end of the building and the roof were blown out. The boiler was deposited 300 feet away, while the engineer was shot out with the debris and landed against a pile of wood 200 feet away, without suffering

District No. 2 shall consist of the counties of Ramsey, Towner, Benson, Pierce, Rolette, Bottineau, McHenry, Church, Renville, Ward, Stevens Mountraille, Garfield, Flannery and Bu-

Something new in the telephone line

Taxation.

Educational School Lands.

stitution. The debt of any county

township, school district, or any other subdivision, shall never exceed 5 per cent of the assessed value of the taxable

property, existing indebtedness included

in the matter of providing for water works and sewers, independent of exist-

and impeachment and removal from

The constitution can be amended by

majority of the people after the pro-posed amendment or amendments have

been agreed to by two successive legisla-

All flowing streams and natural water-

ways shall forever remain the property of the state for irrigation, mining and

roanufacturing purposes.

Prohibition is submitted as a separate

The location of the public institutions

is provided for as heretofore published.

The schedule provides that the present iocal officers shall serve out their terms.

NEWS BREVITIES.

ing indebtedness

ities enjoy an exemption of 4 per cent.

There are the usual articles on militia.

at their actual value, and the same shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, townships and districts. The legislature may pass a gross earnings

Farm Improvements Not Taxable-Educational School Lands.
The article on school and public lands provides that the proceeds of the same shall forever remain inviolate, and may be increased but never diminished, and the state shall make good all losses. The coal school lands shall never be sold but may be leased. No more than one-fourth of the school lands that he had been been lands.

School Funds to Remain Inviolate, the

of the school lands shall be sold within the first five years, and ten years after the same become salable. Minimum price, \$10 per acre. Superintendent of public instruction, governor, attorney general, secretary of state and auditor BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 19.—The North BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 19.—The North
Lakota convention has finished its work
Under the authority of this board the county superintendent of schools, chair man of the county board of commis sioners and county auditor shall consti-tute a board of appraisal in each county. Terms of sale, one-fifth cash, one-fifth in ten years, one-fifth in fifteen years, and one-fifth in twenty years, at not less than 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in advance. Sales at public auction after sixty days advertisement. The university and other educational and charitable grants of land are to be dis-posed of under the same conditions. School lands can be leased for pasturage and meadow purposes, but not for a period longer than five years. Cultivated school lands, until sold, can be leased for general farming purposes. The school fund shall be invested only in bonds of school corporations within the state United States bonds or North Dakota bonds, or in first mortgages on farm lands in the state, not exceeding one-third of the actual value of the land given as security. Values to be deter-mined by the board of appraisers. The sheriff and treasurer of any county shall not hold their offices more than four years in succession.

The state debt shall never exceed \$200,000, exclusive of the debt existing at the time of the adoption of this con-

opening, altering or working roads or highways, vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public grounds. Locating or changing county seats. Regulating county or township affairs. Regulating the practice of courts of justice. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, magistrates or constables. Changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry. Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases. Declaring any person of age. For limitation of civil actions, or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds. Summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries. Providing for the management of common schools. Regulating the rate of interest on money. The opening or conducting of any election or designating the place of voting. Char-tering or licensing ferries or toll bridges or toll roads. Remitting fines, penalties

or forfeitures. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allow-ances of public officers. Changing the law of descent. Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever. For the punish ment of crimes. Changing the names of persons or places. For the assessment or collection of taxes. Affecting the estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities. Extending the time for the collection of taxes. Refunding money into the state treasury. Relinquising or extinguishing in whole or in part the indebtedness, liabil-

The protection of game or fish.

shall not exceed sixty days, except the

The governor shall be elected for two years, salary \$3,000 (until otherwise pro-

years, salary \$5,000 (until otherwise provided by law), 30 years of age, five years a resident and ineligible to any other office during the term for which he shall have been elected. The lieutenant gov-

ernor's salary is \$1,000. The governor is invested with the usual powers, also

the power to disapprove any item or items, part or parts of any bill making

appropriations of money or property. Under the head of the executive a secre-

tary of state, auditor, treasurer, super-intendent of public instruction, commis-

sioner of insurance, three railroad com missioners, attorney general, commissioner of agriculture and labor are provided. Terms of office two years.

The Judicial Department.

furd.
District No. 3 shall consist of the

counties of Cass, Steele and Traill.

District No. 4 shall consist of all

of the counties of Richland, Ransom,

Sargent, Dickey and McIntosh.
District No. 5 shall consist of the counties of Logan, La Moure, Stutsman,

can be increased every four years by a two-thirds vote of the legislature. Age

vides for the voting of women at any election held for school purposes solely.

In the article on incorporations other than municipal it is provided that the

board of railroad commissioners shall fix

rision of the courts.

into the state treasury.

first session, which may last 120 days.

ity or obligation of any corporation or person to this state or to any municipal against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer. Exempting property from taxation. Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes. Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens. Creatern states, is in session at Montgomery Ala.i ing offices or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities,

townships, election or school districts, or authorizing the adoption or legitimation building. of children. Incorporation of cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or vil-lage. Providing for the election of the members of the board of supervisors in Anastasio.

townships, incorporated towns or cities. been organized with a capital of 30,000. Terms of legislature shall begin on the nel between Italy and Switzerland first Tuesday of January, except the coming session, which shall begin on a day fixed by the governor in a proclamation. Pay \$5 a day and mileage 10 cents. Sessions shall be biennial, and

a famine is threatened owing to the fail-ure of the crops, and that endemic disease is now extensively prevalent. James Brennan, the famous leper, escaped from quarantine Sunday Louis, where he has been confined four-

ligious liberty in America. Twenty Arabs of both sexes are de twined at Castle Garden until the Turk ish consul can be consulted. It is said there are 70,000 Arabs waiting to come to this country, provided the twenty are passed through

Treasurer made ineligible for more than two consecutive terms. Salary of each St. Paul Union Stock Yards. \$2,000. All fees and profits arising from any of the said offices shall be covered This article vests the judicial power of the state in a supreme court, district courts, county courts and justices of the peace, and such other courts as may be created by law for cities and towns. Supreme court consists of three members, elected by the people; term of office, six years. Judges must be 30 years of age and a resident three years. beavy, \$3.65@ 4.00 Three terms of court a year-one at

Chicago Live Stock. Grand Forks, one at Fargo and one at the capital. The legislature has the power to increase the number of judges when the population reaches 600,000. Compensation shall be prescribed by the legislature. District courts six, districts as follows, until otherwise provided by law:
District No. 1 shall consist of the

4.00; Texans, \$3.50@4.10; lambs, \$1.50@5.16 Kansas City Live Stock. \$4.25; common to medium, \$3.00\hat{3}.76; stockers and feeding steers, \$1.00\hat{3}.20. coms, \$1.50\hat{6}.275; grass range steers \$1.00\hat{3}.20. coms, \$1.50\hat{6}.275. flogs-61ood to choice light, \$4.25\hat{6}.135; heavy and mixed, \$3.70\hat{6}.415.

Chicago. Wheat-Cash, ??%c, September, ??%c; De cember, 774c. Corn.-No. 2, cash, 34 15-16c; September, 35c October, 35 1-16c. Oats-Cash, 20 1/4e; September, 201/4e; Dece ber, 20%c.
Rye—Cash, 43c.
Barley—Cash, 64c.
Prime Timothy—\$1,42.

THE GHAIN MARKETS.

counties of Logan, La Moure, Stuteman, Barnes, Wells, Foster, Eddy and Griggs. District No. 6 shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, Sheridan, McLean, Morton, Oliver, Mercer, Williams, Stark, Hetsinger, Bowman, Billings, McKenzie, Dunn, Wallace and Allred, and that portion of the Sioux Indian reservation lying north of the seventh standard parallel. Number can be increased every four years by a Wheat-No. 1 hard, 80@82c; No. 1 North-ern, 76@78c; No. 2, Northern, 73@75c. Corn-No. 3, 343/c. Oats-No. 2, white, 20@23cc Minneapolis Wheat-No. 1 hard, August, 75c; No. 1 Northern, August, 75c; September, 75c; December, 754c; on track, No. 1, hard, 19282c; No. 1 Northern, 754@75c; No. 2 Northern, 71@75c

BUTTER AND EGGS. St. Paul. rates, but it is also provided that appeal may be had to the courts of the state from the rates so fixed, but the rates fixed shall be in force pending the de-Butter-Extra creamery, 16@17c; common creamery, 14@16c; extra dairy, 15@17c; firsts, 12@15c; seconds, 9@11c; packing stock, 7@74c; grease, 3@5c.
Eggs-\$3.9024.20c case.

The article on taxation taxes all property by uniform rule according to its true value in money. In taxing lands plowing and cultivation are not to be considered as adding any value to the land. Railroad lands shall be assessed at their actual value, and the same shall ATTENTION **FARMERS!** 

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The GLOBE is The Chief Paper of the Northwest, and is Recognized Throughout the Country as the One Exponent of that Great Wonderland of the Future lying between the Misslssipp River and the Rocky Mountains, of which Minnesota and the Dakotas are the center. Its complete success and phenomenal growth during the past four years have attracted the attention of the reading world, and all is comprehended when it is said the GLOBE for 1889 will be better and greater than ever. hended when it is said the GLOBE for 1889 will be better and greater than ever. During this non-partisan period the GLOBE will address itself to the interests of the wide section it represents, without regard to party or faction, clique or clan. With improved and unrivaled mechanical and news facilities, it will present, in compact and readable form, the doings of the world with such accuracy as to fit it for a text book in the schools of the commonwealths.

The scenes and incidents of the administration of Gen. Harrison will be brightly and graphically described, and his policy fairly and freely detailed.

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LEWIS BAKER, St. Paul, Minnesots. CHATTEL

The stage running between Canyon City and Baker City, Ore., was robbed and all the registered mail taken. Robert Marvel, of Indianapolis, after MORTGAGE

Office.

a fast lasting sixty-seven days, died Tuesday, aged 85 years. Forty thousand veterans and 200 000 spectators are expected to participate in the G. A. R. convention at Milwaukee. The Russian government will shortly resume negotiations with the Vatican in BLANKS regard to the vacant bishoprics in Rus-

It is reported in the house of commons that the death sentence of Mrs. May brick is sure to be commuted. For Sale at this The Interstate Farmers' congress, composed of delegates from a dozen South-

Superintendent of Census Porter has appointed Charles E. Taft. of Little Rock, Ark., a special agent on ship The visit of the czar to Berlin has

been postponed until after the marriage of Prince Leuchtenberg and the Princess An influential German company has

000 marks to complete the Simplon tun-A dispatch from Montenegro says that

teen months. He is at large in the city Cardinal Gibbons has started a move ment towards the crection of a memorial to Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, the pioneer of civil and re-

## LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Cattle-Good to choice ripe corn fed steers, \$3.50@4.00; good to choice fat native steers, \$5.23 @3.75; good to choice cows, \$2@2.75; common cows and mixed, \$1.00@2.50; bulls, \$1.00@2.50 milch cows, \$12,30; stockers, \$1,49,2,50; feeders, \$2,09,2,75; veal calves, \$2,01,3,3,5; butchers' steers, \$2,50,3,00; Montana range steers, \$2,50,3,70; Dakota steers, \$2,50,3,3,0; Sheep—Good to choice native mutton, \$3.50@ 4.00; feeders, £3.00@3.00; good to choice western muttons, \$3.50@4.00; western fee lers, \$3.40@3.80; good to choice lambs, \$3.75@4.50; western lambs, \$3.75@4.50; western lambs, Hogs -Light, \$4.15@4.45; mixed, \$3.75@4.20;

Cattle-Beeves, \$3.75@4.75; steers, \$3.30@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.15; cows. bulls and mixed \$1.00@2.89; Texas cattle, \$2.35@3.10; natives and half-breeds, \$3.00@3.80; noor to Hogs-Mixet, \$4.30@4.45; heavy, packing and shipping, \$3.95@1.45; light, \$4.30@4.50; rough packing, \$3.95@3.50.
Sheep-Natives, \$3.50@4.65; Westerns, \$3.60@

Cattle-Good to choice corn fed steers, \$4.00@ Sheep-Good to choice mutt muttons, \$3.75@4.00

Flax-Cash, \$1 23; September, \$1.32.

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Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at Slatcher's store. Villard House Thompsen's restaurant, Villard House, will re-ceive prompt attention. Pepairing done on Gen-tlemen's washing free of charge.

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stop them for a time, and then have them re turn again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

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THE JUDICIARY "Chief. Justice—Bartlett Tripp, Yankton; asso-ciate justices—Frank Aikens, (Fourth district), Sioux Falls; Roderick Rose (Sixth district), Bis-marck; W. B. McConnell (Third district), Fargo; C. M. Thomas (First district), Deadwood; James Spencer (Fifth district) Huron. C. F. Temple-ton. Clerk—J. H. C. Young, Yankton.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, Abc. Boynton, Lenox; Alex. Griggs, Grand Forks; N.T. Smith, Huron; J. M. Quinn, of Bismarck, secretary.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS. Capitoi
Dakota University
North Dakota University
Dakota Hospital for the Insane.
North Dakota Hospital for Insane,
Penetentiary for Southern Dakota
Penitentiary for Northern Dakota. ....Vermilion Grand Forks Yankto .. Jamestown . Sioux Falls

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS. Governor-Arthur C. Mellette, Bismarck.
Secretary-Luther B. Richardson, Bismarck.
Treasurer-J. M. Bailey, Bismarck.
Auditor-J. C. McManima, Pierre.
Superintendent of Public Instruction-Eugene
A. Dye, Mellette.
Assistant Superintendent-J. A. Wilson, Bathgate.

gate.
Attorney General—T. T. Skinner, Bismarck.
United States District Attorney—E. W. Purcell Wahpeton.
Commissioner of Immigration-P. F. McClure Pierre.
United States Marhai—D. W. Maratta, Fargo.
Delegate to Congress—O. S. Gifford, Canton.
Surveyor General—Marais Taylor, Huron.
Adjutant General—Col. N. N. Tyner, Fargo.
Board of Health—G. D. Swaine M. D., superintendent, Wahpeton.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES. Bismarck...... Oscar E. Rea, register.
D. W. Hutchinson, rece Grand Forks.... J. M. Corbet, register. J. J. Rodgers, receiver. Devil's Lake .... E. G. Spillman, register. Fargo...... M. F. Battelle, register. F. S. DeMeres, receiver.  $\textbf{Aberdeen}...... \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{N. II. Harris, register.} \\ \textbf{L. A. Burke, receiver.} \end{array} \right.$ Watertown..... \ M. W. Sheafe, register. Frank Randolph, receiver Yankton..... Hughes East, register. F. M. Ziebach, receiver. Mitchell..... George B Everitt, register.
Theodore Singiser, receiver DAKOTA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

sident, C. A. Bliss, Aberdeen; secretary, W. Bushnell, Huron; treasurer, John E. Ben-DAKOTA HORTICULTURAL AND PORESTRY SOCIETY President, E. DeBell, Sioux Falls; vice presi-ent, G. H. Whitney, Esmond; secretary, Mrs. L. Alderman, Hurley, treasurer, A. W. Hayes,

FARMER'S ALLIANCE. President, H. L. Loncks, Clear Lake; vice presidents, J. W. Hardin, Plankinton, F. B. Fancher, Jamestown; secretary, C. A. Soderberg Hartford; treasurer, Z. D Scott, Millbank; lecturer, A. D. Chase, Watertown. DAKOTA LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION President, C. B. Kennedy, Madison; vice president, C. J. Alloway, Grand Forks; secretary, A. O. Johnson, Montrose; treasurer, C. E. Place, Sioux Falls.

COUNTY OFFICERS. COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk of Court—H. F. Hatch.
District Attorney—Jas. G. Campbell
Commissioners—A. C. McGillivray, Robert Lee,
T. S. Underhill.
Sheriff—J. B. Hayes.
Register of Deeds—Geo. Auld.
Treasurer—J. A. Farrah.
Judge of Probate—W. H. Richards.
Assessor—L. L. Lewis.
uperintendent of Schools—Alice A. Ellison.
Coroner—P. Ellison.
Surveyor—H. Hollman.

N. P. Time Table.

I. O. O. F.

tanding cordially invited.
M. F. Klinefelter, N. G.; L. A. Davis, Rec. Sec. Don't ferget the closing out sale

Guy J. DeFrance, is pushing the hay business, at Richardton.

Mr. Rufus Robbins, of Gladstone, visited the County scat, on Monday.

W. A. McClure, of Richardton, was visiting his many friends here yester-· A. C. McGillivray is buying and bal

ing large quantities of prairie hay, at G. Armstrong, a rustler from New

Engand City, was here doing business All parties owing me are requested

to call and settle at once. W. A. McCloy, has received the ap-

pointment of Notary Public for Stark

Miss. Gertrude Lawrence, pleasantly entertained a number of her young friends, on Thursday evening.

Landlord Berry, of the Taylor hotel, entertained the delegates to the county convention right royally.

R. J. Turner and Rev. J. S. Letts. Gladstone boomers, paid flying visits

to the county seat Tuesday. A. C. McGillivary loaded out of his store, for the Continental Cattle Co.

6,000 lbs. of groceries yesterday. District Attorney Campbell left on

the east bound train Friday evening, for Jamestown on legal business. Michael Callahan is lying quite sick under the medical care of Dr. Wheat,,

at the residence of Mr. L. A. Davis. Mrs. Kidd came up from Mandan last Saturday to spend a short time visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a temperance mass meeting in the Congrega tional church, one week from to-morrow evening.

General Manager Mellon and Superintendent Kimberly passed west last sunday, in a special car on a tour of

The Continental Cattle Co., John Buster manager, are shipping from this point a bunch of beef cattle num-

bering 1,700 head. It looks as though the Dickinson base ball players might get together and play one more exhibition game

before the season closes. Mr. A. J. Curey and family have removed from the pump house at the dam on Heart river, to the Messersmith building on Sims street.

Mrs. Dunlevy, mother of Mrs. J. T. Scott, left for her home at Wheeling, W. Va., last Tuesday, after a pleasant

visit with her daughter here Mr. Albert Tripp, starts for Minnehorses. He expects to return this fall emporary, grass widowerhood. to "fix up" a new ranch.

Mrs. Jeff. Barber and Miss Elsie Rowe, returned home last evening, after a very pleasant visit with their relatives in inneapolis, inn.

Early yesterday morning a party of roung people took a horse back ride o the Lehigh coal mines, for the puroose of viewing the curiosities etc.

contracted with Collins Bros., of Minot for 400 tons of hay for the Minot stock yards at \$8 per ton. Hettinger County was represent-

The Manitoba Railway company has

ed this week at the Fargo and Mandan republican conventions, by Mr. M. L. Ayers, of the New England Sentinel. Messrs. Lawrence and Scott, depart

ed on Monday evening, for Fargo to attend the convention of the clubs of the North Dakota Republican League. moved from the country, to South Dickinson, which he is fitting up as a night of his return he had the misfortresidence for himself and family.

Mr. R. H. Roberts, representing Wood Bros., Live Stock, Commission merchants of Chicago, was at the Villard House, Wednesday and Thurs-

Married, Tuesday August 20th., at the Congregational parsonage, Mr. H. W. Bird, to Miss Annie Smiley, both of Dickinson. Rev. L. E. Brown offi-

J. Davison, of Jamestown, representative of the Pioneer Press of St. Paul, was here this week looking after the interests of that able republican paper.

The "boys" are organizing a gun club in the town and have procured a

Mr. R. B. Wilson, Live Stock agent | tion.-Ex. for the N. P. R. R. Co., was here last Saturday and Sunday looking after the company's interest in that line of

nied by their wives, passed through low Stone park.

Mr. Chas. Montague and wife, of Cairo, Mich., Arch. McGillivray, brother of A. C. and C. R. McHugh, of Chicago are visiting at A. C. McGil. prairie. livrav's.

James Haskins and mother have south-east corner of the court house square. Mrs. Haskins has recovered from her sickness.

wise in a state of repair. Col. C. H. Gould, General Live Stock

Agent, for the Chicago Burlington and Northern railroad, was here this week looking after the interests of his road in his department. M. L. Hadley, of the Wads-

worth & Halley Cattle firm, has been making arrangements for the shipment of two train loads of beef cattle from this point, on Sunday and Mon-

The County Commissioners should Mother and baby, doing well. take measures to stop a leak in the trough on the west side of the roof of juring the wall, and the plaster in the

Owing to the increase of business on the N. P. R. R., the force of men employed is steadily increasing. The number of train dispatchers at head quarters, here, was increased by two new men this week.

"Doc" Palmer left here on Friday, to be absent two or three weeks at the Hash Knife ranch. On his return from there he proposes to pull out for Morning Globe, Tacoma. Washington. We are sorry to lose such a citizen as Mr. Palmer.

6 ranch, left here, for Chicago last Fargo, as far as we have been able to Mr. Dorr Clark, manager of the E Sunday evening. J. L. Bagnell, foreman for the same ranch company, is holding 400 head of beef cattle near here for shipment.

society held an ice cream social on Wednesday evening, at the rink build. C. Hansbrough; Commissioner of ing. There was a good attendance over all expences, were \$14.

been getting a new roof this week. and an Atty. Gen. to be nominated. Unfortunately the rain which came on Monday evening caught a large portion of the roof stripped of its outer 25, at 7:30 o'clock. covering, causing damage to the plas-

ter in the rooms below. C. H. Klinefelter is having the a refreshment and sample room in

night. If you envy the new handle to be done, with the little ones! May C.

The Republicans of Burleigh county have nominated Col. C. B. Little for state Senate, E. A. Williams, G. W. Rawlings for the legislature, and E. S. Allen, for Clerk of District Court. Mr. Rawlings cast the only republican vote, in his precinct, in Cass county Ills., in 1856.

Mrs. T. J. Greene, left here by the Benediction. east bound train, on Tuesday evening, for an extended visit to New York city, where her parents reside. Mrs. Alphonso Hilliard, left by the same train on a visit to Verment. Joe and or J. G. Campbell. sota on Thursday with a bunch of Alphonso have our sympathy in their

T. S. Tollefson and L. L. Lewis, of Taylor, have dissolved partnership

Mr. Lewis continues at the old stand.

C. S. Langdon returned, on Wednesday evening, from a horse trading trip among the eastern coun-He reports sales of horse stock B. E. Benson is having a house dull and that most of the business done was by way of exchange. On the une to lose a good yearling colt. It Ziner. is supposed that it had eaten some

> C. L. Mason, of Milan, Ohio, relative of Mr. John McGregor of this Peter Palm. place, is here on a visit. He likes the country and would like to settle here, berger. were it not that he fears that in his business he would starve to death. McTier. His business is furnish marble monu-

An impression prevails, and is given currency through some of the exchanges, that all that is now necessary to open the Sioux Reservation is the proclamation of the president. This is a mistake. The treaty as arranged patent trap to throw up metalic between the committee and the Inbirds. Some fine shooting may be dians will first have to be ratified by Congress. It will be some time before settlers can enter the reserva-

> About three miles from Mingus-Peace, which occasioned the Texan he claimed, they never made a fuss vailing. about shooting a man away out on the

J. Williams, of the firm of Robinson & Williams, returned from Chicamoved into their new residence at the go last Sunday, where he disposed of prices. He stopped in Wisconsin on his way back and loaded a car with and Hersey have been employed to for the ranch. The stallion is one of

with James R. Stewart!

mechanic of the motor line and Chief Rainy. There were six applicants. two of whom were successful. The names of the successful ones are M. N. Laughlin and David Travers .-

The following is the Republican State ticket for North Dakota: as nominated by the State Convention, at at Fargo, on the 29th inst., were Mes-

Gov., John Miller; Lieut. Gov., Alfred Dickey; Sec'y of Stste, John Flittie; State Auditor, John B Bray; Judges of Supreme Court, G. C. H. The ladies of the Episcopal church | Corliss, Alfred Wallin and C. Bartholemew; members of Congress, L. railroads, T. S. Underhill. There are

and a pleasant time. The net receipts yet, two Commissiners of railroads; nois Central Railroad. Dates August The Stark County Bank building has labor, a Commissioner of Insurance For particulars write the undersigned

Sabbath School Concert, at the Baptist church, Sunday evening August

Singing; Responsive; Reading; Prayer; Duet, by A. Stella Auld, and Belle ware; Recitation, "For Jesus sake," room formerly occupied by H. Smith, Mabel K. Smith; Recitation, Little as a saloon, refitted and improved for Things,' Arthur D. Davis; Solo, Edith vellow or blotched skin can rest as-S. Montague; Exercise with song, by sured that their blood is out of order. connection with the Villard House. Ethel L. Sutton; Recitation, 'Jesus A few doses of Beggs' Blood Purifier A door way has been cut connecting Loves me, Hilder Smith; Recitation, and Blood Maker will remove the t with the public room of the hotel. | Talents, Merlin Heckman; Singing by a class of Girls; Diaiogue, 'Coals of Hon. Wm. Ray, returned from his Fire,' Merlin Heckman, Arthur Davis, faction is not given it will cost you labors at the constitutional conven- Harry Klinefelter; Recitation, Papa's tion, on last Sunday. The convention Letter, by Edith Montague; Song by Freeman, druggist. adjourned at 11 o'clock Saturday the little ones; Exercise, What shall his name, get elected to the legislature | Sutton; Duet, May and Stella Auld.; and get one like it for your own name. Exercise, 'The Heavenly Ladder,' Harry Klinefelter, Merlin Heckman, Ethel Sutton, Grace Klinefelter, Alice ley, Dakota made crackers, Dakota Klinefelter, Stella Auld, Belle Ware, Sarah McClements, May Sutton. Hattie Klinefelter, Edith Montague, and made paints and oils, and swept with

For Sale Cheap.

disk harrow. Apply to J. F. Kricek, -Ex.

The Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the central and Mr. Tollefson is now doing busi- committee, the republican county conness in the room formerly occupied by vention met at the school house in W. J. Larison. He took as his share Taylor, last Saturday, to elect deleof the stock the dry goods and grocer- gates to the state and judicial convenies and will keep a good stock on hand. tions. H. L. Lickinson called the convention to order and nominated J. It seems to us that some of the M. Tracey, for temporary chairman. members of the constitutional con- W. H. Brown was chosen temporary vention placed themselves in a very secretary and the following commitridiculous position by voting for an tee on credentials appointed: H. L. article in the constitution prohibiting Dickinson, S. D. Gregg and Benjamin members of the legislature from ac- Webb. The committee found all precepting passes from railroad compa- cincts, except three, fully represented nies, and then riding home on passes either by person or proxy and the following delegates in attendance:

Dickinson-II. L. Dickinson, J. C. Thompson and J. G. Campbell with proxies of other delegates. Gladstone--S. D. Gregg and W. H. Brown who were allowed to cast full vote of delegation. Richardton-Benjamin Webb and

Taylor -- J. M. Tracey, Fred Zellers, friends. W. S. Fenno and Samuel Juel. Springvale-T. S. Underhill and

Farmers Valley--J. C. Schmalen-Antelope-E. R. Bonney and Geo.

The report of the committee was ments and, in most cases, people have adopted and the temporary organizato leave this country in order to die tion made permanent. For delegates successfully and require a monument. to represent the county at the state convention N. C. Lawrence, T. S. Unwere placed in nomination and unanimously elected. Guy J. DeFrance, J. M. Tracey, H. L. Dickinson and O. C. Bissell were placed in nomination as delegates to the judicial convention to be held at Mandan and elected by a The convention instructed both delegations to vote as a unit, but left them uninstructed as to choice of candidates. This completing the business ville, Montana, on last Saturday, a of the convention Mr. Underhill made Texan cow boy got "riled" at one of a few remarks on the subject of statethe local cow boys and practiced on | hood and the economy that should be A number of the delegates to the him with his gun. The local cow boy practiced in the management of the constitutional convention accompatives was slightly wounded. The Texas cow new state. J. K. Slack thanked the boy was arrested and called to account | convention for the honor conferred in here last Sunday on a trip to the Yel- for his act, before a Justice of the sending him as a delegate and the convention adjourned with the utmuch surprise and disgust. In Texas, most harmony and good feeling pre-

The Dickinson Republican Club.

A number of republicans met at the for the purpose organizing a republia car load of mutton sheep at good can club. A temporary organization griping in the bowels, and wind-colic Stickney as chairman and C. Wilson the mother. Price 25c, a bottle. two fine mares, a good Norman stal. as secretary. The form of the con-Our enterprising carpenters Stamp lion, wagon, buggy and other supplies stitution laid down by the National Republican League for clubs was adopted, section at a time, and the orhouse and to put the building other- tion. He also purchased ten full blood ganization named the Dickinson Re- in the house, as cramps, colic, dair-Shropshire rams to improve the grade publican Club, of Dickinson, North rhea and all inflamation of the stom Dakota. On motion the chair appointed J. G. Campbell, H. L. Dickinson gerous if not attended to at once. First citizen: What's the matter and C. Wilson a committee to draft a One bottle of Beggs' Diarrhea Balsam code of by-laws, the committee to re-Second citizen: Why do you ask! port before adjournment. The com- kind than any other medicine on First citizen: Because he has been mittee reported article 1, section 1, of earth. We guarantee it. J. J. Freesmiling all the week as if he had just the by-laws, which report was adoptgot a warranty deed for a corner lot ed and the club proceeded to the election of officers. Dr. V. H. Stickney, Second citizen: Oh! He has got a president; W. A. McCloy, 1st vicenew nine pound daughter, at his house, president; C. H. Klinefelter, 2nd. "Just an angel without wings," as vice-president; H. L. Wheeler, secrestyles and patterns at reasonable pric a lady remarked, "and so like its tary; G. W. Tilton, treasurer; J. G. es and work guaranteed first-class. papa." That's what's the matter. Campbell, J. J. Freeman and J. T. Address Peter Jensen, carpet weav-Scott, executive committee. On mo- er, Richardton, Dak. The board of engineers appointed to tion, J. T. Scott, N. C. Lawrence and Aug. 10-3t examine applicants for the position of | C. Wilson were elected delegates to the court house. It is in danger of in- engineers for the two new engines, represent the club at the meeting of Alert 2 and Eagle 2, met Wednesday | the territorial league, at Fargo, last | That people linger along always night at the house of hose company Tuesday. A resolution was unani- complaining about that continual No. 1. The board consisted of H. H. mously passed indorsing the delegates tired feeling? One bottle Beggs' Blood Warner, master mechanic of the selected by the republican county con- Purifier and Blood Maker will entire-Northern Pacific railroad company's vention at Taylor, last Saturday, to at- ly remove this feeling, give them a shops, Scott Hewitt, an experienced tend the state and judicial convenigood appetite and regulate digestion. engineer, R. M. Laughlin, Sr., master tions. The meeting then adjourned. J. J. Freeman, Druggist.

The county convention of Stark The county convention of Stark about 1,350 peunds, dark iron gray, County Democrats, was held at the three years old. For price and court house on Tuesday evening. further information apply at the Alphonso Hilliard, chairman and Jer-

ry Hayes, secretary. The delegates selected to attend the democratic state convention to meet srs. Wm. Ray, T. J. Green, Jerry Hayes and John Slatcher. Said delegates were also empowered to attend cash. A bargain. Apply to the as delegates, the democratic district. judicial convention, of this judicial district.

Harvest Excursions South.

Five excursions to Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana; via the Illia State Treasurer, a Supt. of schools, 6 and 20, September 10 and 24, Octoa Commissioner of agriculture and ber 8. One fare for the round trip. at Manchester, Iowa.

J. F. MERRY, Gen. West Pass. Agt

The Pride of Woman. A clear pearly and transparent skin

persons troubled with dark, greasy, cause and the skin will become clear and transparent. Try it and if satisnothing. It is fully warranted. J. J.

Use Home Products.

Every Dakota home should be supplied with Dakota made flour, Dakota made oat meal, Dakota made pearl barmade cheese and Dakota cured meats. It should be painted with Dakota Daisy Fowler.; Singing; Address by Dakota made brooms. Every Dakota Pastor: Reading, 'The single head of farm should be plowed with Dakota wheat; Duet, May Auld and Mabel made plows, and harrowed with Dako Klinefelter; Collection; Singing; ta made harrows. Every acre of grain should be bound with Dakota made twine, and every bushel of grain carried to market in Dakota made wag A second hand wagon, cutter and one hauled by Dakota raised horses

GLADSTONE NOTES.

Miss. Tina Lee has been engaed to teach a two and a half months term of school at Springvale.

R. J. Turner has received a contract

for 300 tons of hay and has ordered a Mrs. Murray, of Hebron, a niece of Mrs. Marshall's, is visiting in town. The ditch crew are busy putting in new pipe from the springs, to the

One of our batchelors took a trip or Wednesday, to a station in the eastern part of the county, to meet that which would make himself, and home happy but for some reason as yet unexplained, the expected did not arrive, so the would be "Benedict," is still a folorn

railroad tank

Martin Long, who has been section foreman here, for the past five years, has been removed to a western division. The citizens will be sorry to loose him, as he has been well loose him, as he has been well rebellion more than indicty days, gets liked and has made a great many on account of disability the

NOUS VERRONS.

Eupepsy. This is a Greek word, signifying just the opposite of dyspepsia. Few Americans need to have the meaning of dyspepsia explained, but all would like to get "eupepsy." One can, if he chooses, swallow drugs as a remedy, but we think there is a much better way. Much dyspepsia results from illcooked meals, eaten hastily in the hurry of travel, and digestion is further mpaired by ill-temper and vexation produced by rough-riding railroads. incomfortable cars, slow time, and nissing connections. To produce 'cupepsy" take a vacation trip on "The Burlington" to Chicago, St. Louis Kansas City or Denver. You will traverse the most beautiful country in the West, be served with the finest meals on palatial dining cars, rest at night in the most luxurious Pullmans. and be treated with courteous atten tion. For tickets, rates, etc., call or your local agent, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, St. Paul, Minn.

Advice to Mothers.

physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is inpain, cures dysentery and diarrhoa, was effected by selecting Dr. V. H. By giving health to the child it rests

At this season of the year to be without a good reliable diarrhea balsam ach and bowels are exceedingly danwill do more good in cases of this

Carpet Weaving.

Save your rags and put them to us by having Peter Jensen, of Richard ton, weave rag carpets for you. Al

Why is It

For Sale, One grade Norman Stallion, weight

PRESS office. House and Lot For Sale. A new story and a half house, five rooms down stairs, barn and coal shed, for sale. This property is located on

Sims street and will be sold for \$800

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Press office.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents a box. For sale by J. J. Freeman.

The Press Newspaper Agency. A newspaper Agency has been es at publishers rates, no matter where published, either domestic or foreign. is always a sign of pure blood, and all If you wish to learn the price or suboffice or drop a postal card for terms. New subscribers to the Press paying ne year in advance or old subscrib ers who pay up and one year in advance can have any publication they desire furnished at a discount.

THE MARKETS.

	Dickinson	Retail	Markets.	
Best F	amily Flour,	per 1001	bs\$3.5	50 m. 1.0
Graha	m			3.0
Oats	m			
Potato	es, per bu			4
Turni	p*			4
Onion	H. "			9.9
Apple	s, green, per b	u		2.0
Apple	<ul> <li>green, per b</li> <li>dried, per ll</li> </ul>			10 to 1
Prune	*			1
	fresh roll			- 2
	packed			1
	C			
				- 1
Vineg	ar			4
Young	Hyson Tea			- 0
Gun I	owder "			- 6
Japan	owder			30 to :
Coffee	Arbuckle's			
CHERT	a mil de la carte de la carte a carte			110 - 51.0
Sugar	Α		12	Ibs \$1.0
Sugar	, C		13	lbs \$1.0
	r bouse Steak .			
Sirloi	n Steak			1
	d Steak			1
Shoul	der			
Dress	ed Pork per pe	ound		12.00 1
Pork	roasts			11
Ham.				
Preak	frat bacon.			
Antei	opæ			
/ bulla	On			
Lard				10 to 1:
	er ton			5.0

THE LAND LAWS.

How to get Government Land in the Bismarck District.

THE HOMESTEAD Law gives the head of a family, male or female, the right to enter a quarter section, 160 acres, of vacant land if he or she is a native born citizen of the United States, or if foreign born has taken out "first papers." single man (or single woman) over nance. Within six months of date of entry the party must build a hous on the land taken and begin living in it. If he lives on and farms it for five years, title is acquired by proving those facts and paying the land offi fees, four or eight dollars—the latter the highest figure. If at any time before the five years run out the home steader wants to pay for his land, he can do so. The price per acre is \$1.25 and \$2.50. The cheaper price rules on lands forty miles from the North ern Pacific railroad, and the higher \$2.50, within that distance. An ex-soldier, who served in the rebellion more than ninety days, gets whole time for which he enlisted) deducted from the five years. His army service, to the extent of four years, counts as so much residence. The original fees at the land office are \$14 and \$18 the for-

mer for \$1.25 land and the latter for THE PRE-EMPTION LAW Requires some act of improvement by the applicant himself, and a filing costing two dollars as the first steps Then actual residence, cultivation of the soil and payment at \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre, according to location. This payment is not required before two years and nine months. Any time however, after six months residence and cultivation the payment can be made and title had. THE TIMBER CULTURE ACT.

Under this law a quarter section, 160 acres, is allowed the qualified man or woman, resident or non-resident, who pays \$14 fees and thereafter breaks or plows five acres the first year, cultivates it the second year and plants to forest trees, cuttings or seeds the third year; and beginning the secon year breaks another five acres and cultivates and plants the third and fourth years. When he gets his ter acres (the lawful area) planted, h keeps the trees cultivated and in good growing condition for four years Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for his entry. If at that time he can children teething, is the prescription show 6,750 healthy trees he will b granted title upon paying \$4, land

office fees. U. S. Land Office, Bismarck, D. T.



Stark County Land Office. MAKE YOUR

-BEFORE H.F.HATCH Clerk of the District Court.

Homestead Entries and all other Land Filings taken NOTICE OF HOMESTEAD FINAL

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T. August 14, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the followin named settler has filed notice of his intenti-to make final proof in support of his claim, a that said proof wil be made before the sud continuous residence upon and cultivation of said hard, viz. D. D. Hersey, C. H. Pearl, Ja-Colgrove and A. Lams, all of whose postoffle address is Dickinson, Dak,

A newspaper Agency has been established in connection with the Press and we are prepared to receive subscriptions for any of the leading Newspapers, Periodicals or Magazines, at multishers rates, no matter where for the south-east quarter of section 2 in township 130 n. of range 94 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and calification of, said land, viz: Daniel R. Forbes, of Taylor, Dak, and Ephriam W. Kittell, William Brown and Andrew Jopp, all of Gladstone, Dak,
Also DANEL R. FORBES, for the south-east quarter of section 12, township 129 h. range 94 w.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and calification of, said land, viz: Charles W. Kono and Enpriam W. Kittell of Gladstone, Dak, and William S. Fenno and Samnos Branatt, of Taylor, Dak. OSCAR E. REA. Register

SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA. | District Court. COUNTY OF MORTON. V Sixth Judicial Dist COUNTY OF MORTON. Y SIXTH JUDICIAL DE George Calvin and Falden E. Calvin copartners doing business as Geo. Calvin & Son and Geo. D. Hans-com and Charles H. Fond, Plaintiffs. SUMMONS Maria E. Moore and C. B. Perry. Defendants. J The Territory of Dakota to the Above Named De The Territory of Dakota to the Above Named Defendant Greeting:

You C. B. Perry are learny summoned and required to answer the Complaint in the above entition action, which is filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, and Territory aforesaid, within 30 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. paper of the composition of the B. F. FOWLER

Of every description, also Farm Machinery, Wagons, Harness, Buggy Whips, Oils, Etc. You will find his Store in the First National Bank Block, Corner of Villard and Barnes Streets.

DICKINSON, NORTH DAK.

## BUY YOUR LUMBER

AND BUILDING MATERIAL AT

O. E. LEHMICKE'S

Lumber, Coal Wood Yard.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lime and Cement. CEDAR POSTS & FENCING MATERIAL.

Lumber Delivered Gratis to any Part of Town.

# J. TURNER,

Agricultural - : - Implements! PLOWS OF ALL KINDS, SULKY and GANG.

WAGONS AND BUGGIES. Harvesters, Mowers, Feed Grinders and Wind Mills, Iron and Wood Pumps.

HARNESS: Double and Single. R. J. TURNER, GLADSTONE, DAK.

RICHARDTON LAND & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE.** LUMBER,

Farm Machinery, Wagons and Buggies, RICHARDTON, DAK. Blacksmithing Promptly Attended to. WM. WILKING, Agent.

## N. C. LAWRENCE.

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GROCERIES, Canned Goods, Flour and F Flour and Feed,

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

CLOTHING,

A COMPLETE LINE

OF THE

BEST : GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

DICKINSON,

DAKOTA.

MERCHANT TAILORS, WILL OPEN ON August 12, 1889

WALLACE & CO.

A \$7,000 STOCK

In the Room now occupied by Slatcher. Reserve Your Orders.

PERSONS SAVED FROM DROWNING SELDOM SHOW GRATITUDE.

They Often Show Fight If Their Rescue Has Pulled Their Hair or Scratched Them-The Popular Fallacy That Death by Drowning Is an Easy Taking Off.

It is a serious fact that persons rescued from drowning are generally ungrateful to their rescuers, and seem to have little appreciation of the desperate chances taken to save them. The only explanation given for this strange in gratitude is that the person rescued from drowning has so great a horror of such a death that he detests everything in connection with it. Numerous instances of ingratitude can be cited. A man who was once rescued by Mr. Story at Prison Point bridge, in midwinter, endeavored in every way for a year after the rescue to secure Mr. Story's place as drawtender of the bridge. A woman whom the same brave man saved from death and cared for during several weeks of sickness brought on by her involuntary bath, proved a miserable ingrate. Mr. Story provided her with a dress belonging to his wife, her own having been badly torn and otherwise damaged when she fell overboard. She never returned it, and he has never heard from her since. NO ROMANCE HERE.

A man was rescued from drowning after a desperate struggle near Tuder's wharf, Charlestown, several years ago, and to quiet him it was necessary for the young man who jumped in after him to strike him several times and plunge his head under the water. When taken from the water the man turned upon his rescuer and demanded satisfaction for the rough usage he received and started in to get it. He reckoned without his host, however, and got what he deserved-a

good pounding. A little boy was saved from drowning at the same place by the same person shortly afterward. When the wharf was reached he was unconscious, and the life saver tried to resuscitate him, which he succeeded in doing after a half hour's labor. The boy received two slight abrasions on his face, a slight bruise on the forehead and a scratch on the neck, which were caused by the old rough planks on the wharf. When the boy was taken to his home his mother, notic ing the abrasions, asked how he got them, and being informed, she showered abuse on the plucky young fellow who saved her boy's life, and to the present day she has a strong dislike for hi

A young man, drowning in Highland lake, Norfolk, this state, a few years ago, was rescued by a companion, taken ashore and carried to a little arbor for resuscitation. He was revived, and afterward mingled with the pienickers in enjoyment. Of course he was congratulated on his escape from death, and his rescuer was praised. He was informed of circumstances connected with the accident and rescue, and, hearing the life saver complimented, envied him. Today this man, brought back, so to speak. from the portals of the unknown hereafter, detests the brave fellow who risked his life to save him.

Cornelius Roach, the brave ferry hand, has never but once received grateful ac knowledgment for a rescue from those whom he has saved from watery graves. Romantic stories sometimes tell of the hero being rewarded liberally by those whom he has saved, but they are works of fiction and not fact. Occasionally some one who has been snatched from death rewards his preserver, but these

cases are very rare. DROWNING A HORRIBLE DEATH. 'There is a very popular fallacy that death by drowning is easy," said a well known expert swimmer a few days ago. "I have even heard it remarked that it is an enjoyable death; that sweet music charms the senses when death approaches, and beautiful scenes present themselves to view. These ideas concerning drowning are absurd. Where they originated I cannot say, but it must have been in the mind of some foolish person.

"Any one who has ever been rescued from drowning in an unconscious condition will agree with me that this sort of talk is rank nonsense. Once I was in the water so long that, when rescued, it required forty-five minutes' work to revive me, and I assure you that my stay under water was anything but pleasant. In diving at Hittinger's wharf, in the Charlestown district, several years ago. I got caught between two piles, which were joined together like an inverted V I got wedged in back unward, and was pretty firmly held there by the strong ebb current. I struggled hard to free myself, but my efforts were futile. 1 held my breath as long as possible, and tried in every way to extricate myself. 1 endeavored to swim downward, upward and straightforward, but it was a useless waste of strength. My face began to grow hot, there was a heavy pressure n my head and body; I began to tremde, and was forced to expel the air from my lungs. Then I commenced to smother. I knew that something must e done and quickly, too, or I should die. The pressure on my head and body increased. I was being strangled and crushed to death. My head seemed to crack and split into a dozen pieces.

"My whole past life rose before me. I thought of home and everything dear to me, and a thousand other thoughts seemed to pour into my mind at once. I cursed my luck, and also prayed that I might be freed. I realized that death was upon me, and wondered what would come after death. Frightful noises rang in my ears, which gradually grew to the volume of the most terrific thunder. Finally I relapsed into insensibility.

"When I recovered my senses I was lying on my back, and there was a choking sensation in my throat. I opened my eyes and found myself surrounded by a large, gaping crowd. An hour later I was moving about all right. I had been rescued by a sailor after remaining under the water almost three minutes Death by drowning is not easy, and I hope I shall never have such an experience again."-Boston Herald.

The Condition of Blaine. "I spent a couple of hours with him at his rooms, and if I ever saw a well man it was he. He is full of life, joke, story and reminiscence, easily takes the lead in conversation and holds it with relish, even after seeing callers all day long in further effect, he tried the stinging on a his office in the department of state. I rheumatic patient. Upon saturating the have read so much about Mr. Blaine's patient's system with the bee poison the poor health during the past few years. rheumatism disappeared-not to return and have so often found the reports untrue, that if I were to read in the papers his remedy in 175 cases and has inflicted that he had been stricken with paralysis, 39,000 stingings, and now keeps a colony or had been given up by his doctors, I would not believe it till I had seen him in this work. with my own eyes. In my opinion Mr. Blaine's chances for living to a green old age are as good as any man's of his years."- Washington Letter.

Artificial Honey. Artificial honey, which is more common in the market than consumers know, is made of potato starch and oil of vitriol. Some rash optimists think that they are sure of getting the genuine product of bees and flowers by purchasing honey in the comb. They do not know that the exquisite white comb that pleases them is often made of paraffin wax .- Herald of Health

Mr. H. M. Stanley's Early Years.

A correspondent of The Western Mail,

writing from St. Asaph, furnishes some further interesting particulars of the early years of Mr. H. M. Stanley. When young Rowlands-as Stanley was, of course, known before he was adopted by the gentleman who took him to America -attended the St. Asaph Union school, the schoolmaster had so high an opinion of him that he used to put him in charge of the schoolboys during his absence. The boy was quite equal to the task of maintaining discipline. He would allow no one to question his authority. Rather than to suffer any one to take liberties with him he would give the boys a thrashing all round, and this he used to do so effectually that no boy was found bold enough to dispute his authority. The boy was particularly fond of geography and arithmetic, and seemed never so happy as when, pointer in hand, he was allowed to ramble at his own sweet will over the face of the map. He seemed to his fellow pupils to have the latitude and longitude of each place at his fingers' ends. He was also a good penman, and on this account was often selected by the porter to enter the names of visitors in a book kept for that purpose, and at time he was even invited into the clerk's office to help with the accounts.

"T. L. L.W." says that having search ed the books at the workhouse in order to find if there are any traces of Stanley there, he discovered among the entries the name of John Rowlands some eight times. The first entry is that of his admission to the house, which took place on Feb. 20, 1847. He is entered as belonging to the parish of Denbigh, and as having been born in 1841 (this date, by the way, tallies exactly with Dr. Pierce's ecount). His name next occurs in the lists of inmates for the years 1851-56. Previous to this no list of names for each year was made out; only the names of those who were admitted or discharg ed during the year were registered. The last entry is dated May 13, 1856, and is the time when he finally left the workhouse. He is there reported to have gone to his uncle at the national school Holywell." Other books, such as the reporter's report book and the clerk's acupon the early days of Stanley .- Pall Mall Gazette.

Danger in Celluloid.

Umbrella and cane handles, collars, ruffs, and scores of other articles of conenience, utility and even elegance, manufactured from celluloid, are in daily use by large numbers of the people. The question is asked, "May they be safely used?" Celluloid is made from gun cotton, the powerful and violent explosive compound. Gun cotton is made y saturating absorbent paper with a cellent food nicely cooked. mixture of two parts of nitric acid and five parts of sulphuric acid. The cellulose of the paper, derived from the cellular tissue of the cotton in common use, s changed by the combination and becomes gun cotton. To make celluloid, the excess of acid is washed out by the free use of water, and by pressure carefully applied. After the removal of all with about one-third of its weight of gum camphor.

These materials are mixed as uniformly as possible by careful manipulation with wooden instruments, and then by men are most easily reached through grinding. The pulp which is turned out their stomachs."-San Francisco Paper. by grinding is spread out and reduced to slabs of various thicknesses and rolled between steam heated rollers and then for general use is not recommended; and, achieve great results. Some of the used with ordinary care, a bonfire of by men of physical feebleness. No man such articles for amusement is not rec- has left a more distinct impression of have been reported. A word to the wise, Darwin, and there have been few men however, suffices.-American Analyst.

The emperor of Russia, when upon a tour of inspection in the provinces, passed the night in the simple hut of the toll taker, Before retiring he was pleased, as the head of the church, to see the old man take up his Bible and read a chapter. "Do you read often, my son?" he asked. "Yes, your majes-, every day." "How much of the Bible have you read, my son?" "During the past year the Old Testament and part of Matthew, your majesty."

Thinking to reward him, the ezar placed 500 rubles between the leaves of the Book of Mark on the following morning, unknown to the toll keeper, whom bade farewell. Several months passed away and the emperor returned, upon a second tour, to the toll taker's hut. Taking the Bible in his hands he was surprised to find the 500 rubles intact. Again interrogating the toll keeper as to his diligence in reading he received an affirmative answer and the statement that he had finished the chapters of Luke.

'Lying, my son, is a great sin," replied his majesty; "give me the Bible till I see." Opening the book he pointed to the money, which the man had not seen. "Thou hast not sought the kingdom of God, my sou. As punishment, thou shalt also lose thy earthly reward. And he placed the rubles in his pocket, to distribute afterward among the neighboring poor .- London Standard.

Lord William Poulet was said to be the author of a pamphlet called "The Snake in the Grass." A gentleman, abused in it, sent him a challenge. Lord William protested his innocence, but the gentleman insisted upon a denial under his hand. Lord William took up a pen and began: "This is too sartefy thut the bock kalled the snak"— "Oh, my lord!" said the gentleman, "I am satisfied. Your lordship has already convinced me you did not write the book."-San Francisco Argonaut.

Bec Stinging for Rheumatism. According to The Medicinishe Presse, of Vienna, a Dr. Terc has found a cure for rheumatism in bee stingings. Having found that every sting is followed by a swelling up to a point when the bone for a long time. Dr. Tere has applied in this work.

A Vocal Impediment.

Mrs. Bloodgood-I understand that Mrs. Chataway, who has just moved into our block, has an impediment in her speech. What is it? Do you know? Mrs. Parvenu-Her teeth drop out while she is talking .- Burlington Free Press.

Frozen milk, it is asserted, may be kept in a fresh state indefinitely, and many steamers sailing on distant voyages are now provided with steam refriger-ators, in which milk and other foods may readily be preserved for any length you don't go now you may go out at the

LONG AFORE HE KNOWED.

Jes' a little bit o' feller—I remember still— Ust to almost cry fer Christmas, like a youngste

Fourth o' July's nothin' to it!-New Year's ain't a Easter Sunday - Circus day-jes' all dead in the Lordy, though 'at night, you know, to set around The old folks work the story off about the sledge Long afore

I knowed who "Santy Claus" wuz. Ust to wait, and set up late, a week er two ahead; Couldn't hardly keep awake, ner wouldn't go to

Kittle stewin' on the fire, and Mother settin here

And me a dreamin' sleigh bells when the clock 'ud whir and buzz, Long afore

Size the fireplace up, and figger how "Old Santy"

Wisht that I could hide and see him- andered what I c'd say

Ef he ketched a feller layin' fer him thataway) But I bet on him, and liked him, same as ef he had Turned to pat me on the back and say, "Look Here's my pack-jes' he'p yourse'f, like all good

I knowed who
"Sauty Claus" wuz! Wisht that yarn was true about him, as it 'peared Truth made out o' lies like that un's good enough Wisht I still wuz so confidin' I could jes' go wild Over hangin' up my stockin's, like the little child Climbin' in my lap to-night, and beggin' me to tell 'Bout them reindeers, and "Old Santy" that she

loves so well, I'm half sorry fer this little girl-sweetheart of his-She knows who
"Santy Claus" is:

—James Whitcomb Riley

The Stomach as a Disciplinarian. Said an ex-prison official: "They have a new and novel method of maintaining discipline in the state prison at Folsom, Cal., and as near as I can learn it is proving a count books, may throw additional light great success. They have no dungeons or dark cells in the prison, corporal punishment is unheard of, tying up by the thumbs is never permitted; in short, none of the old modes of punishment are recognized in this institution. The system in vogue is this: When a new priso ner is received he is informed that they have three different bills of fare in the prison, and that it is optional with each man as to how well he lives. If he is industrious, orderly, well behaved, and in all things conforming strictly to the rules of the prison, he is served with ex-

"He can have chops, steaks, eggs, tea and coffee, milk, white bread, etc.; if he is only fairly well behaved and does not do his allotted task properly, is inclined to growl and grumble at the regulations of the institution, he is given ordinary prison fare, mush and molasses, soup, corn bread, etc.; and if he is ugly and insubordinate he is permitted to feast on uncombined acid, it is reduced to a ho- unlimited quantities of cold water and a mogeneous pulpy mass, strained until it rather small allowance of bread. You becomes nearly dry, and is then mixed can have no idea how hard the convicts try to enter the first class, and once there it's very seldom that one of them has to be sent back to a lower class, thus going to prove the truth of the old theory that

Keeping at It.

becomes moderately elastic in strips of the best work of the world is done by medium thickness. In this form it is people of great strength and great opporworked up into the various articles tunities. It is unquestionably an advanwhich are offered for sale and use. Al- tage to have both these things, but though gun cotton is easily manufact- neither of them is a necessity to the man ured, its manufacture for experiment or who has the spirit and the pluck to although celluloid articles may be safely greatest work of our time has been done ommended. No injuries from such use himself on this generation than Charles who have had to struggle against such prostrating ill health.

Darwin was rarely able to work long at a time. He accomplished his great work by having a single aim, and putting every ounce of his force and every hour of his time into the task which he had set before him. He never scattered his energy, he never wasted an hour, and by steadily keeping at it, in spite of continual ill health and of long intervals of semi-invalidism, he did a great work, and has left the impression upon the world of a man of extraordinary energy and working capacity. Success is rarely a matter of accident, always a matter of character. The reason why so many men fail is that so few are willing to pay the price of self denial and hard work

which success exacts.—Christian Union.

To Induce Sleep. Among the many recipes that have been given for overcoming wakefulness is one devised by a Mr. Gardner, and formerly celebrated in England, but now almost forgotten. It is to lie on the right side, with the head so placed on the pillow that the neck shall be straight; keeping the lips closed tightly, a rather full inspiration is to be taken through the nostrils, and the lungs then left to their own action. The person now imagines that he sees the breath streaming in and out of his nostrils, and confines his attention to this idea. If properly carried out this method is said to be infallible. Counting and repeating poetry are other means that have been recommended. Combing the hair, brushing the forehead with a soft shaving brush, or fanning, are all good sleep inducers, and might well be tried on sleepless children. -Once

Sir Boyle's "Bulls."

Sergt. Arabin had a facility of making "bulls" which would have done credit to Sir Boyle Roche. Here is one of them: "Prisoner at the bar, if ever transportation for a period very considerably beyond the term of your natural life, but the court, in its mercy, will not go so far as it lawfully might go." His happiest effort was perhaps the offer to give another prisoner "a chance of re-deeming a character which he had irreseems to have become hardened against trievably lost."-San Francisco Argo-

Keeping It Going. The attention of the passengers in a southern smoking car was riveted on a strangely behaved negro. He rocked

himself from side to side without ceasing.
"What's the matter with you?" asked a traveler who was in the car. "Does you know Dan McGary?" in

quired the negro. "Yes." "Well, sah, he sold me a silver watch for \$20," added the negro, still swaying from side to side, "an' ef I stops movin dis here way de watch don't go no moah."-New Orleans Picayune.

He (sentimentally)-How shall I ever leave thee, love? She (practically)-Well, if you go now you may get out of the door. But I hear father coming and if window.-Lawrence American.

TOM BLINKER'S BABY.

THE STORY OF A FALL AND REF-ORMATION IN REAL LIFE.

The Life of a 2-Year-Old Darling the Price of a Man's Redemption-The Little Mound of Earth on Crown Hill-The Neat Cottage of the Old Time Tom.

Tom Blinker was one of the "boys," and there are many in this city who would know him should his right name be given. He made good wages, spent his money freely and was a hale fellow well met with every one.

When he and Mary stood before the altar in the little church and linked their lives together many were the compli ments they received, for indeed they And quar'l with his frosted heels, and spill his were a fine couple. Their friends congratulated them and the future looked bright. And when the first little prattler came the acme of their happiness seemed to have been reached.

But Tom's old habits clung to him,

and ere many years had gono he began said to neglect his home. Often he would come home late at night under the influence of liquor. The money he earned passed over the bar of the saloon, and the roses faded from Mary's cheeks. The stars left her eyes; her face became pinched, and deep lines of sorrow chased away the dimples. Still she did not complain, and Tom did not see what great changes were going on in his home From one house to another they moved The little home on which Tom on hi wedding day had made the first payment was gone, and at last his midnight reel carried him to a miserable hovel in which a heart broken woman and children ex

THE ANGEL'S WING. Tom had reached the bottom. So low had he descended that he would scrub out saloons that he might get the dregs of alcoholic stimulants. He was Bum mer Blinker now with a rum colored nose and eyes bleared and bloodshot Many times he inhabited the "drunk room" at the station house, and when he was brought in the desk sergeant would say, "Hello, Blinker; you here again" Why don't you brace up and be some one? You used to be a pretty good kind

of a fellow." Tom would only mumble and drop down into a corner to sleep. In police court he was a "chronic" and was fined time and time again.

One cold and dismal night, when the snow was on the ground and all nature was ice clad, Tom was in a low barroon asleep. Some cruel jokers had painted his swollen face with lamp black and were having rare sport with the drunker man. When he awoke and realized his condition he became angry, and the result was that he was badly beaten and thrown out of doors. Then he staggered homeward. That night while the father was at the barroom 2-year-old baby Mary, whose eyes and dimples were like mother's used to be, was taken suddenly ill with that night dread of all mothers the croup, and in a few hours its little life was ended. While the mother ben over the form of her child and bathed its face with her tears, Tom staggered in and threw himself on to a chair, with a besotted oath; then, as sleep overcame him, he fell to the floor, where he lay till morning with Mary's faded and torn shawl under his head for a pillow.

All night long the mother sat beside her dead and sent her prayers heavenward. When morning's light appeared. and Tom, benumbed with cold and partially sobered, saw his dead child and rethe death damp from its brow, or help it battle for life, then an old feeling, be come new, came to him. Down on his knees, with his face buried in the tattered bed clothing, he sobbed as only great strong men can sob, and Mary, the wreck of long ago, placed her wasted arm about his neck, and with her wan face against his, unmindful of the lamp black, the fumes of vile liquor, mingled her tears with his. But no promises of reformation did Tom make.

Kind neighbors furnished a little coffin and when Tom, trembling in every limb from dissipation, dropped hot, burning tears on the little face upturned, and with his shaking hand caressed the tiny white hands peacefully crossed on the bosom of white, people wondered "if this will be a lesson to him." The funeral was unpretentious. Every clod that fell on the coffin struck a blow on Tom's heart. For two day's Tom remained at home, and on the third, when he started away, he took his wife in his arms and kissed her as he did in times gone by. And when he returned Mary listened for his step, oh, so anxiously and, when she heard it, thanked God it was the step of a sober man.

Tom was missed from the bar room, from the police station, from the police court. He quit drinking and went to work. Go to one of the largest factories in the city. Pass among the whirring wheels and ringing hammers. See that tall, broad shouldered man with a cheery face, begrimed not with lamp black, but with the result of honest labor! That's

Tom Blinker. When the whistle sounds he takes off his apron, buttons his stout coat about him and with a brisk swinging walk and a cheery whistle starts for home. Follow him to a neat little cottage and watch the picture that the light throws upon the curtains at the window. See a happy wife in tidy attire throw her arms around his neck and kiss away the dirt of the factory. See happy children clamoring to kiss papa. See them at their evening meal—and then if Tom does go out after supper—Mary and the children go along. The neat cottage isn't Tom's yet, but it will be some day, for he is the old time Tom, sober, hard working and honest.

Out in Crown Hill is a little mound of earth that Tom and Mary visit every Sunday. On this mound in summer the flowers ever bloom, and winter's fierce there was a clearer case than this of a gale that rends the oak and shakes the man robbing his master, this case is that evergreens sinks to a low sweet and tencase." "It is in my power," he said to der lullaby as it passes over the spot another delinquent, "to subject you to where rest the remains of Blinker's baby. -Indianapolis News.

> Genuine sympathy is a balm that heals many wounds, but it is a question if a certain man who met a friend on the street a day or two ago had his grief as sugged by the overveet on their faces. Westignettes on their faces. suaged by the expression of sympathy he received. Both parties were from a rural district and it was evident had not seen each other for a long time. Meeting on Clark street, one of them cried out: "Why, hello, Joe; I am awful glad to see you. How are you, anyhow?" "Oh, I'm all right, personally, but I ain't feeling very chipper; I lost my wife last week." "No, did you? Say, Joe, how's

week." "No, did you? Say, Joe, how's crops?"—Chicago Herald.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles free at J. J. Freeman's Drug Store.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Discovers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy price to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C. 181 Pearl st., New York.

Some Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles free at J. J. Freeman's Drug Store.

Some Rude Proverbs

A contributor to The Freisinnige Zeitung has collected from all the foremost nations of the world a heap of "proverbs of men concerning women." It appears from them that the southern people, who count themselves the most chivalrous and gallant toward the ladies, are more coarse and insulting in their proverbs than the colder northerners. Although the Germans, the Scandinavians and the English are not complimentary to women in their proverbs, they are "rarely

lautal."

The Frenchman says: "A man who has a wife has a plague." "A man made of straw is worth double as much as a woman made of gold." The Spaniard says: "A woman's advice is never of any use, but unless you follow it she will rail at you as a fool." "Be on your guard against a bad woman, but do not put your trust in a good woman." "There is only one bad woman, but every husband believes he possesses her." The Italians say: "If a man loses his wife and a farthing, he has only lost a farthing." The chief failings of the sex, according to a whole host of English and German proverbs, are changeableness and talkativeness, the former of which is equally true of men and the latter not disagreeable to men in the Latin nations. The charge that "Women's minds and

April winds often change," and the statement that "A woman's strength lies in her tongue," appear to be accepted in various readings throughout northern Europe. The specimen of a Yankee proverb is characteristic: "Women can keep a secret, but it takes a big crowd of them to do it." The Chinese say that "A woman's tongue is her sword," but "she never lets it grow rusty."-New

Difference in Eggs.

In form and general aspect the difference among birds' eggs is endless. Some are elongated, some are spherical, some are dull on the surface, some are polished, some are dark and others gray or white, others very bright. The shape of eggs offers as much diversity as their size and weight. They may be thrown, however, into six different or typical forms-the cylindrical, the oval, the spherical, the ovicular, oviconical and the elliptic. The ovicular form of eggs belongs to the Passerae and Galliacæ, the oveid to the rapacious birds and the Palmipedes, the conical to the wading birds and some Palmipedes, the short to some game and many stilted birds and the spherical to nocturnal birds of prey and the kingfisher If a farmer has a flock of 100 hens they roduce in egg shells about 137 pounds of chalk annually; and yet not a pound of the substance, or perhaps not even an ounce, exists around the farm house within the circuit of their feeding grounds. . The materials of their manuacture are found in the food consumed and in the sand, pebble stones, brick dust, bits of bones, etc., which hens and other birds are continually picking from the earth. The instinct is keen for these

long in action unless the materials for the shell are supplied in ample abundance.-Popular Science.

apparently innutritious and refractory

substances, and they are devoured with

as eager a relish as the cereal grains or

insects. If hens are confined to barns or

outbuildings it is obvious that the egg

producing machinery cannot be kept

The 1804 Dollar. "There is something curious about the American silver dollar and half dollar of 1804," said a numismatist. "There were about 20,000 of the dollars coined. but not one of them ever got into circulation. Two of them are in well known coin collections today, however, and they are the most valuable of all American coins. Why the dollar of 1804 was never seen in circulation after leaving the mint is one of the unsolved government mysteries. It is asserted on good authority that the two 1804 dollars now in existence, while having been made from the original die, were in reality not coined for many years after that they subsequently passed into the collections referred to. The half dollar of 1804 is surrounded by a mystery equally profound. There were over 150,000 of other hand, but 700 quarter dollars were coined in that year, and specimens of these are in every collection and numis matist's shop."-Philadelphia Press.

Pure Air from Coal. An Englishman is credited with the discovery of a method of producing perpectly pure air from the combustion of The process is very simple, and is described as follows: It consists of a brick chamber about 5x2x2 feet, built brick chamber about 5x2x2 feet, built upon the ground. At one end is a feed chamber and a fuel chamber, and at the other a powerful exhaust and blast fan. Placed intermediately between the chamber and the fan are baffic plates, splitting plates, a standing bridge with perforations at the back, and a hanging bridge with perforations at the front. There are also several carefully proportioned inlets to supply the exact quantity of air inlets to supply the exact quantity of air requisite for perfect combustion. Issuing from a fan mouth of twelve inches in diameter, comes rushing a column of hot air, marking on the pyrometer at its exit a steady, uniform temperature of 500 degs. Fahrenheit. Not a trace of a taint of any kind is perceptible to the taste or smell .- New York Telegram

On the New York Elevated It has been said by people of superficial observation that the impulsive, excitable man on the platform near the middle of the car just as the train is coming to a stop, who is jumping back and forth, uncertain which door to run for, is the most miserable man in the world, but he is not; the most truly wretched is the one who has put his ticket in his pocket and dropped a dollar and ninety-five cents' worth of change into the silent, immovable chopper box which never gives up its victims.-New York Tribune.

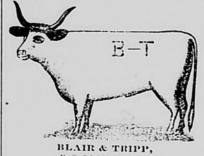
"I've got a Martha Washington, two Hancocks and a Gen. Grant," is the way

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County
Atty., Clay county, Tex., says: "Have
used Electric Bitters with most happy
results. My brother also was very low
with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but
was cured by timely use of this medicine.
Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave,

STOCK BRANDS



Cattle branded as above. Horses with sam brand on left shoulder. Range, Kildeer Mou lains and Little Missouri river. July 18-1



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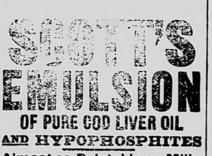
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SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by these coined, but not one of these were Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparer known to be in circulation. On the ration in the world for the reli-f and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA. GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUCHS. The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

MANHOOD

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smoke or fume is visible to the eye; not Minneapolis St. Louis R'y "Albert Lea Route."

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BUSINESS AND PLEASURE VEHICLES.



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FISH, GAME AND PRODUCE. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

## **CONSTITUTION**

-

## NORTH DAKOTA.

1880.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

of contracts shall ever be passed.

SEC. 17. Neither slavery nor involutary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state. SEC. 18. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant snall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particu-larly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC, 19. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC, 20. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the Legislative Assembly; nor shall any citizen or class of citizens be granted privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not be granted to all citizens. SEC, 21. The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory and prohibitory unless, by express words, they are declared to be otherwise.

stherwise.
SEC 22. All courts shall be open, and every man for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due process of law, and have remedy by due process of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases, as the Legislative Assembly may, by law, direct. SEC 23. Every citizen of this state shall be free to obtain employment wherever possible, and any person, corporation, or agent thereof, maliciously interfering or hindering in any way, any citizen from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained, from any other corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

SEC. 24. To guard against transgressions article is excepted out of the general pow-

ers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II. THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 25. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives.
SEC. 26. The senate shall be composed of not less than thirty nor more than fifty

not less than thirty nor more than nity members.

SEC, 27. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC, 28. No person shall be a senator who is not a qualified elector in the district in which he may be chosen, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been a resident of the state or territory for two years next preceding his election.

state or territory for two years next preceding his election.

Sec. 29. The Legislative Assembly shall fix the number of senators, and divide the state into as many senatorial districts athere are senators, which districts as nearly as may be, shall be equal to each other in the number of inhabitants entitled to representation. Each district shall be entitled to one senator and no more, and shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory; and no portion of any county shall be attached to any other county, or part thereof, so as to form a district. The districts as thus ascertained and determined shall continue until changed by law.

SATTLE 1.

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life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 14. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation having been first made to, or paid into court for the owner, and no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, other than manifest made in money or ascertained and paid into court for the owner, irrepetive or any benefit from any imprevement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury unless a jury be waived.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for deto unless upon refusal to deliver in session to the corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury unless a jury be waived.

SEC. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for deto unless upon refusal to deliver in session to be introduced into such Legislative Assembly, shall it was Assembly shall in paid in court for the owner, irrepetive of any benefit from any imprevement.

SEC. 16. No person shall be appropriated to be introduced into the Legislative Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 16. No person shall be accordanced into the Legislative Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 16. No person shall be a proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into the Legislative Assembly shall into provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 16. No person shall be a proposition pending or proposition pend

vote or influence in favor of or against any other such measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such Legislative Assembly, or in consideration that any other member hath given his vote or influence, for or against any other measure or proposition in such Legislative Assembly, he shall be deemed guilty of oribery. And any person, member of the Legislative Assembly or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either such offenses, shall be expelled, and shall not, thereafter be eligible to the Legislative Assembly, and, on the conviction thereof in the civil courts, shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by Assembly, and, on the conviction thereof in the civil courts, shall be liable to such turther penalty as may be prescribed by

SEC. 41. The term of service of the mem-

SEC. 41. The term of service of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall begin on the first Tuesday in January, pext after their election.

SEC. 42. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same.

For words used in any speech or delayte in the For words used in any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 43. Any member who has a personal

or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislative Assembly, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall taxes not vote thereon without the consent of the

SEC. 44. The Governor shall issue writs billities. of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the Legislative As-

SEC. 45. Each member of the Legislative Assembly shall receive as a compensa-tion for his services for each session, five dollars per day, and ten cents for every mile of necessary travel in going to and re-turning from the place of the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, on the most 4. To guard against transgression igh powers which we have delegate powers which we have delegate that everything in this usual route.

SEC. 46. A majority of the members of any officer

each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such a manner, and un der such a penalty, as may be prescribed by

SEC 47. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of

of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Sec. 48. Each house shall have the power to determine the rules of proceeding, and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes, or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member; and shall have all other powers necessary and usual in the Legislative Assembly of and shall have all other powers necessary and usual in the Legislative Assembly of a free state. But no imprisonment by either house shall continue beyond thirty days. Punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SEC. 49. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered on the journal at the request of one-sixth of those present.

SEC. 50. The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open unless the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 51. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting, except in case of epidemic, pestilence

any trial or inquiry.

8. Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

9. Declaring any person of age,
10. For limitation of civil actions, or
giving effect to informal or invalid deed,
11. Summoning or impanneling grand
or petit juries. Providing for the management of

13. Regulating the rate of interest on money.

14. The opening or conducting of any election or designating the place of voting 15. The sale or mortgage of real estate

oility.
16. Chartering or licensing ferries, toll

Remitting fines, penalties or for-Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers.

19. Changing the law of descent, 19. Changing the law of descent, 20. Granting to any corporation, associa-tion or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or any special or exclusive privilege, immunity of tranchise whatever, 21. For the punishment of crimes.

23. For the assessment or collection of shall taxes

24. Affecting estates of deceased per-ons, minors or others under legal disa-Extending the time for the collection

26. Refunding money into the state treasury.
27. Relinquishing or extinguishing in whole or in part the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or person

tion therein.

28. Legalizing, except as against the f state, the unauthorized or invalid act of

Exempting property from taxation. Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes.
31. Authorizing the creation, extension

31. Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.
32. Creating offices, or prescribing the powers or duties of officers in counties, cities, townships, election or school districts, or authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children.
33. Incorporation of cities, towns or villages or changing or amounting the

villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village.

34. Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities.

ships, incorporated towns or cities,
35. The protection of game or fish,
SEC, 70. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special
law shall be enacted; nor shall the Legislative Assembly indirectly enact such
special or local law by the partial repeal
of a general law; but laws repealing local
or special acts may be passed.

ARTICLE III.

the publication and distribution of the consider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elect shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to gether with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two thirds of the members elect, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the years and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be em.

SEC. 80. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items, or parts of any bill making aporopriations of money or property embracing distinctives, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items, and part or parts disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the Legislative Assembly be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the which the bill originated a copy of the state of North Dakota."

SEC. 98. Any vacancy happening by item or items, or parts thereof disapproved together with his objections thereto, and the items or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same coursé as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 81. Any Governor of this state who sakes, receives or agrees to receive any bribe and the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 81. Any Governor of this state who said pointment except as herein purished on upon judges of county courts, or elsewhere.

SEC. 113. The Legislative Assembly shall be shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or items, or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same on part shall then take the same of parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same of parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered and each item or part shall then take the same of parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered and each item or part shall then take the same of parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered and each item or items, and the legislative Assembly say content poone of the supreme and district courts shall be filled to the passage of the supreme and district courts shall be filled to the passage of the supreme and district courts shall be filled to the passage of the supreme and district courts shall be filled to the passage of the supreme of the continu

upon any understanding that his official opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or who gives or offers, or promises his official influence in consideration that any member of the Legislative Assembly shall give his official vote or influence on any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who menances any member by the threatened use of his veto power, or who offer or promises any member that he, the said Governor, will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created, in consideration that any member shall give his official vote or influence on any matter pending

or thereafter to be introduced into either house of said Legislative Assembly, or who threatens any member that he, the said Governor, will remove any person or persons from office or position with intent in any manner to influence the action of said member, shall be punished in the manner now or that may her after be provided by law, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all right to hold or exercise any office of trust or honor in this state.

Therefrom may give the reasons of his dissent in writing over his signature.

SEC. 102. It shall be the duty of the count to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in each case, which shall be concurred in by a majority of the judges thereof, and it shall be prefixed to the published reports of the case.

DISTRICT COURTS.

SEC. 103. The district court shall have original jurisdiction, except as otherwise and the points adjudicated in each case, which shall be concurred in by a majority of the judges thereof, and it shall be prefixed to the published reports of the case.

SEC. 82. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the times qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislative Assembly, a Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction.Commissioner of Insurance, three Commissioners of Railroads, an Attorney General and one Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have the qualifications of state electors. They shall severally hold their offices at the seat of government, for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and duly qualified, but no person shall be eligible to the office of treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

sign, but it not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, the publication and distribution of the two thirds of

DISTRICT COURTS.

SEC. 103. The district court shall have original jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, or all causes both at law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. They and the judges thereof shall also have jurisdiction and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 104. The state shall be divided into Six Judicial Districts, in each of which there shall be elected at general elections, by the electors thereof, one judge of the district court therein, whose term of office shall be four years from the first Monday in January succeeding his election and until his successor is duly qualified. This section shall not be construed as governing the first election of district judges under this Constitution.

SEC. 105. Until otherwise provided by law said district shall be constituted as follows:

ing the first election of district judges under this Constitution.

SEC, 105. Until otherwise provided by law said district shall be constituted as follows:

District No. One shall consist of the counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson and Grand Forks.

District No. Two shall consist of the counties of Ramsey, Towner, Benson, Pierce, Rolette, Bottineau, McHenry, Church, Renville, Ward, Stevens, Mountraile, Garfield, Flannery and Buford.

District No. Three shall consist of the counties of Cass, Steele and Traill.

District No. Four shall consist of the counties of Logan, LaMoure, Statsman, Barnes, Wells, Foster, Eddy and Griggs.

District No. Six shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, Sheridan, McLean, Morton, Oliver, Mercer, Williams, Stark, Hettinger, Bowman, Billings, McKenzie, Dunn, Wallace and Alfred, and that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation lying north of the Seventh Standard parallel.

SEC, 106. The Legislative Assembly may whenever two-thirds of the members of each house shall concur therein, but not oftener than once in four years, increase the number of said judicial districts and the judges thereof; such districts shall be formed from compact territory and bounded by county lines, but such increase or change in the boundaries of the districts shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the term for which he may have been elected or appointed.

SEC, 107. No person shall be eligible to the office of district judge, unless he be learned in the law, be at least twenty-fivy gears of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall at the time of his election, nor unless he shall at the time of his election be an elector within the judicial district for which he is elected.

SEC, 108. There shall be a Clerk of the District Court in each organized county in which a court is holden who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the same term as other county officers. He shall receive such compensation for his services as may be prescribed by

curve the Legislative Assembly shall have been content on the legislative Assembly and large resolution for all inference out it all necessary business with the office of the military. He shall necessary business with the office of the content of the legislative assembly at each regular to rent flag and darks of importance with the resolved upon by the Legislative Assembly and and and case of renisons of the content of the rent office of the content of the legislative Assembly and the legislative Assembly and the legislative Assembly and and case of ministros and representative to rent flag and the formation of the legislative Assembly and the separation of the legislative Assembly and the legislative A otherwise provided by law.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Sec. 112. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the election of justices of the peace in each organized county within the state. But the number of said justices sectively. If any bill shall be a law, unless the Legislative Assembly by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall be a law, unless the shall law to North Dakota shall be imposed by law to shall be centered the state and a citizen of the beceted in each organized county shall be the shall have peach and a citizen of the beat and a citizen of the

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 115. The time of holding courts in the several counties of a district shall be as prescribed by law, but at least two terms of the district court shall be held ann in the district court small be field annually in each organized county, and the Legis-ative A-sembly shall make provisions for attaching morganized counties or territories to organized counties for judicial

purposes.

Sec. 116. Judges of the district courts may hold court in other districts than their

own under such regulations as shall be d by law.

Sec. 117. No judge of the supreme or district court shall act as attorney or coun-

dor at law.

SEC, 118. Until the Legislative Assumbly shall provide by law for fixing the terms of courts, the judges of the super-

and district courts shall fix the

the terias of contris, the judges of the surpreme 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. All votes or appointments for either of them 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 judge-

such, shall have no power to render judg-ment 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.

shall be deemed a quantier 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 yerrs prior to such election, conformably to the naturalization laws of the United States.

United States.

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

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,

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 privileged from arrest 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 elections of the state shall be biennial, and 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.

mess, where transfers of its stock shall be made and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public inspection, books with a shall be kept for public in the same the warms of the comment of its assets and a shall be a shall be a shall be a shall be consisted the same the works coal in and by whom, and the transfers of its officers. The directors of revery railroad corporation shall amunally make a perfort, under oath to the anditor of public accounts, or some officers to be classing the same; the words "coal inspection of the shall include such materials and the part of the same the words "coal inspection of the shall include such materials and the part of the portion of the shall include such as the provisions of this section. Governor, Attenyev-General, and the provisions of this section, Governor, Attenyev-General, and the provisions of this section. Governor, Attenyev-General, and the provisions of this section of the provisions of this section. Governor, Attenyev-General, and the provisions of this section of the provisions of t

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, and all railroad, sleeping car, telegraph, telephone and transportation 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 shall have 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

of sulfrage hereatter, 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 sulfrage shall be in force until adopted by a majority of the election.

Sec. 123. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach of the pace or illegal voding, be privileged from arrest 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 elections of the state shall be blennial, and 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.

Sec. 127. No person who is under guardian-ship, non composmentis or insane, shill be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or telony, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 128. Any woman having qualifications enumerated in section 121 of 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

designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which 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. Providing the provisions of this section shall not be so 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 competting line; and in no case shall any 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 hereetofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in the lands of the state board of university and school lands article and any law that may be passed by the Legislative Assembly; said board shall have control of the appraisement, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands. Sec. 157. The county superintendent of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the State Treasurer, under the limitations of section 160 of this article.

Sec. 157. The Saperintendent of Public Instruction, Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State and State Auditor shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this section 160 of the appraisement of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the State Treasurer, under the limitations of section 160 of this article.

Sec. 157. The County superintendent of the shall be denominated the "Board of University and School and university and School and shall have control of the passed by the Legislative Assembly; said board shall have control of the passed by the Legislative Assembly; said board shall have control of the passed by the Legi

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 lands have been granted to this state, or which are supported by 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 per centum as may be granted by the United States of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fail 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 otherwise are remained.

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from taxation in the same manner, and on the same basis as other real estate is taxed, excent road-bed, right-of-way, shops and buildings used exclusively in their business as common carriers, and whenever and so long assuch law providing for the payment of a per centum on earnings shall be in force, that part of section 179 of this article relating to assessment of railroad property shall cease to be in force.

Sec. 177. All improvements on land shall be assessed in accordance with section 179 but plowing shall not be considered as an improvement or add to the value of land for the purpose of assessment.

Sec. 178. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the state or any county or other municipal corporation shall be a party.

Sec. 179. All property, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, township, town, village or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in this state shall be assessed by the state board of equalization at their actual value and such assessed valuation shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, townships, and districts in which said roads are located, as a basis for taxation of such property, in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities, towns, townships and districts.

Sec 180. The Legislative Assembly may provide for the levy, collection and disposi-

### ARTICLE XV.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 202. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the Legislative Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on the journal of the house with the years and have taken thereon, and renouses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on the journal of the house with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislative Assembly to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice, and if in the Legislative Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislative Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the Legislative Assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time they shall be submitted in sent recommendments.

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North Dakota or the State of South Da

kota.

The words "State of North Dakota," whenever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the Territory of North Dakota in case the State of South Dakota kota in case the State of South Dakota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota; and the words "State of South Dakota," whenever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the Territory of South Dakota in case the State of North Dakota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the admission into the Union of the State of South Dakota.

The said State of North Dakota shall

the Union of the State of South Dakota.

The said State of North Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the Territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of North Dakota, and shall pay all warrants issued under and by virtue of that certain Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved March 8, 1889, entitled "An Act to provide for the refunding of outstanding warrants drawn on the Capitol Building Fund."

The said State of South Dakota shall

bilities now existing or hereafter and prior to the taking effect of this agreement incurred, except those heretofore or hereafter incurred on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings, except as otherwise herein specifically provided.

The State of South Dakota shall pay to the State of South Dakota shall pay to the State of North Dakota \$46,500, on account of the excess of Territorial appropriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions which under this agreement will go to South Dakota, and in full of the undivided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of fall claims against the territory, of whatever nature, legal or equitcounts, and of air claims against the territory, of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous
or unlawful taxation of Northern Pacific
Railroad lands, and the payment of said
amount shall discharge and exempt the
State of South Dakota from all liabilities for State of South Dakota from all liabilities for or on account of the several matters hereinbefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liabilities hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions hereitofore had, which liability would be a liability of the Territory of Dakota had such territory remained in existence, and which liability shall grow out of matters connected with any public institutions, grounds or buildings of the territory sit uated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

grounds or buildings of the territory sit uated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

A final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriations since March 9, 1889, and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state shall be charged with one half of all other expenses of the territorial government during the same time. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from March 8, 1899, to the time of taking effect of this agreement by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota; and all sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed State of South Dakota; except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations since the 8th day of March, 1889, based upon earnings of years prior to 1888, under and by virtue of the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved March 7, 1889, and entitled. An act providing for the levy and collection of taxes upon property of railroad companies in this territory, being Chapter 107 of the Se-sion Laws of 1889, that is, the part of such sums going to the Territory, shall be equally divided between the state of North Dakota, and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into said treasury under and by virtue of the part of such sums going to the Territory, shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota, and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into said treasury under and by virtue of the part of such sums going to the Territory, shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota, and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into s shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into said treasury under and by virtue of the act last mentioned, based on the gross earnings of the year 1888, shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much thereof as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed State of North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed State of North Dakota, and South Dakota; each state shall be credited also with all balances of appropriations made by the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota for the account tof the public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within its limits, remaining unexpended on March 8, 1889. If there shall be any indebtedness except the indebtedness represented by the bonds and refunding warrants hereinbefore mentioned, each state shall at the time of such final addistingtion of accounts, assume bonnes and returning warrants referred for mentioned, each state shall at the time of such final adjustment of accounts assume its share of said indeptedness as determined its share of said indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within the limits of said state, as provided in this article; and if there should be a surplus at the time of such final adjustment, each state shall be entitled to the amounts received from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within its limits over and above the amount charged it. And the state of North Dakota hereby obligates itself to pay such part of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of the debts and liabilities of the foregoing.

The Eighth District shall consist of the county of Traill and be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

To be submitted to a separate vote of the county of Fargo and the City of Fargo ordinance.

cases in which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in the United States, or of crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations.

SEC. 205. The State of North Dakota hereby accepts the several grants of land granted by the United States to the State of North Dakota by an act of congress of North Pakota variety and to provide for the division of Dakota into two states, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form Constitutions and state governments, and to be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original states, and to make donations admitted of public lands to such states," under the conditions and limitations therein mentioned; reserving the right however to apply to congress for modifications of said conditions and limitations in case of neces-

### ARTICLE XVII. MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC, 206. The name of this state shall be "North Dakota." The State of North Dakota shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, towit: Commencing at a point in the main
channel of the Red River of the North,
where the forty-ninth degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence south
up the main channel of the same and
along the boundary line of the State of
Minnesota to a point where the Seventh
Standard parallel intersects the same;
thence west along said Seventh Standard parallel produced due west
to a point where it intersects the
twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west
from Washington; thence north on said
meridian to a point where it intersects the
forty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence cluded within the following boundaries, to

meridian to a point where it intersects the forty-ninth degree of north latitude:thence east along said line to place of beginning.

SEC. 207. The following described seal is hereby declared to be and hereby constituted the Great Seal of the State of North Dakota, to-wit: A tree in the open field, the trunk of which is surrounded by three bundles of wheat; on the right a plow, anvil and sledge; on the left a bow crossed with three arrows, and an Indian on horseback nursuing a buffalo towards the setwith three arrows, and an Indian on horse-back pursuing a buffalo towards the set-ting sun; the foliage of the tree arched by a half circle of forty two stars, surrounded by the motto "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable;" the words "Great Seal" at the top; the words "State of North Dakota" at the bottom; "October 1st" on the left and "1889" on the right. The seal to be two and one half inches in diameter.

by law, and a reasonable amount of personal property; the kind and value shall be fixed by law. This section shall not be construed to prevent liens against the homestead for labor done and materials furnished in the improvement thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. SEC 209. The labor of children under twelve years of age, shall be prohibited in mines, factories and workshops in this state.

mines, factories and workshops in this state.

SEC. 210. All flowing streams and natural water courses shall forever remain the property of the state for mining, irrigating and manufacturing purposes.

SEC. 211. Members of the Legislative Assembly and judicial department except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "Ido solemniy swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Dakota; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of......according to the best of my ability, so help me God," (if an oath), (under pains and penalites of perjury), if an affirmation, and no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

SEC. 212. The exchange of "black lists" between corporations shall be prohibited.

SEC. 213. The real and personal property of any woman in this state, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may after marriage become in any manner rightfully entitled, shall be her separate property and shall not be liable for the debts of her husband.

### ARTICLE XVIII.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE AP-PORTIONMENT.

SEC. 214. Until otherwise provided by law, the member of the House of Representatives of the United States apportioned to this state, shall be elected at large.

Until otherwise provided by law, the senatorial and representative districts shall be formed, and the senators and the representatives shall be apportioned as follows:

The Fourth Districtshall consist of the townships of Forest River, Walsh Center, Gratton, Farmington, Ardock, Village of Ardock, Harrison, City of Gratton, Oakwood, Martin, Walshville, Pulaski, Acton, Minto and St. Andrews, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Fifth District shall consist of the

three representatives.

The Fifth District shall consist of the townships of Gilby, Johnstown, Straban, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, North wood, Lind, Grace, Larimore, and the city of Larimore, Elm Grove, Agnes, Inkster, Elkmount, Oakwood, Niagara, Moraine, Logan and Loretta in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and

Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Sixth District shall consist of the Third, Fourth, Fitth and Sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Falconer, Harvey, Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Blooming, Meckinock, Lakewill and Levant in the country of Grand Forks and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

the country of Grand Forks and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventh District shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Grand Forks, Brenna, Oakville, Chester, Pleasant View, Fairfield, Allendae, Walle, Bentru, Americus, Michigan, Union and Washington, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

representatives.

The Eleventh District shall consist of the The Eleventh District shall consist of the townships of Webster, Rush River, Hunter, Arthur, Amenia, Everest, Maple River, Leonard, Dows, Erie, Empire, Wheatland, Gill, Walburg, Watson, Page, Rich, Ayr, Buffalo, Howes, Eldrid, Highland, Rochester, Lake, Cornell, Tower, Hill, Clifton and Pontiac, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

tatives.

The Twelfth District shall consist of the county of Richland and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Thirteenth District shall consist of

The Thirteenth District shall consist of the county of Sargent and be entitled to one senator and three representatives. The Fourteenth District shall consist of the county of Ransom and be entitled to

atives.

The Twenty-first District shall consist of The I wenty-first District shall consist of the county of Ramsey and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-second district shall con-sist of the counties of Eddy, Foster and Wells and be entitled to one senator and

Wells and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-third district shall consist of the county of Stutsman, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-fourth district shall consist of the county of La Moure, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twenty-fifth district shall consist of the county of Dickey, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-sixth District shall consist of the counties of Emmons, McIntosh, Logan and Kidder, and be entitled to one

senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-seventh Dist ict shall consist of the county of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representa-

tives.
The Twenty-eighth District shall consist of the counties of Bottineau and McHenry and be entitled to one senator and one

SEC. 215. The following public institu-tions of the state are permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States, in the Act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the Legis-lative Assembly may prescribe, subject to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in this Constitution.

to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in this Constitution.

First. The seat of government at the city of Bismarck in the county of Burleigh. Second. The State University and the School of Mines at the city of Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

Third. The Agricultural College at the city of Fargo in the county of Cass.

Fourth. A State Normal School at the city of Valley City, in the county of Barnes; and tne Legislative Assembly in apportioning the grant of eighty thousand acres of land for Normal schools made in the Act of Congress referred to shall grant to the said Normal School at Valley City as aforementioned, fifty thousand (50,000) acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

Fifth. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the city of Devils Lake, in the county of Rainsey.

Sixth. A State Reform school at the city

Ramsey. Sixth. A State Reform School at the city Sixth. A State Reform School at the city of Mandan, in the county of Morton.

Seventh. A State Normal School at the city of Mayville, in the county of Traill. And the Legislative Assembly in apportioning the grant of land made by Congress, in the act aforesaid for State Normal Schools, shail assign thirty thousand acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Eighth. A State Hospital for the Insane and an Institution for the Feeble-Minded, in connection therewith, at the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman. And the Legislative Assembly shall appropriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of land made by the act of Congress aforesaid for "Other Educational and Charitable Institutions" to the benefit and for the endowment of said institution.

shall be formed, and the separationed as follows:

The First District shall consist of the townships of Waihalia, St. Joseph, Neche Pembina, Bathgate. Carlisle, Joliet, Midland, Lincoln and Drayton, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Second District shall consist of the townships of St. Thomas, Hamilton, Cavalier, Akra, Beauleau, Thingvalla, Gardar, Park, Crystal, Elora and Lodoma, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Third District shall consist of the townships of Perth, Latona, Adams, Silvesta, Cleveland, Morton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampton, Edon, Morton, Vesta, Silvesta, Cleveland, Morton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampton, Edon, Morton, Vesta, Silvesta, Cleveland, Morton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampton, Edon, Morton, Vesta, Silvesta, Cleveland, Morton, Vesta,

the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau, or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that ourpose, to be held as provided by the Legislative Assembly.

Fitth. A Scientific School, or such other educational or charitable institution as the Legislative Assembly may prescribe, at the city of Wahpeton, county of Richland, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Provided, that no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located by this article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XX.

senator and four representatives.

The Ninth District shall consist of the development to be its proportion thereof, the same as if such proportion had been originally created by said State of North Dakota as its own debt or liability.

Sec. 204. Jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Buford, Fort Pembina and Fort Totten, heretofore declared by the President of the United States; provided, legal process, civil and criminal, of this state, shall extend over such reservations in all cases in which exclusive jurisdiction is:

Senator and four representatives.

The Ninth District shall consist of the township of Fargo and the City of Fargo in the County of Cass and the fractional township number 139 in range 48, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Sec. 204. Jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Buford, Fort Pembina and Fort Totten, heretofore declared by the President of the United States; provided, legal process, civil and criminal, of this state, shall extend over such reservations in all cases in which exclusive jurisdiction is ceded to the United States and the City of Cassellon and the City of Cassellon, in the County of Cass, and the representatives.

Sec. 204. Jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations for Fort Buford, and the entitled to a separate vote of the township of Fargo and the City of Fargo and the Gity of Fargo and the City of Fargo and the Ci and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Tenth District shall consist of the townships of Noble, Wiser, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pieasant, Kenyon, Gardner, Berlin, Raymond, Mapleton, Warren, Norman, Elm River, Harmony, Durbin, Addison, Davenport, Casselton and the City of Casselton, in the County of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

## SCHEDULE.

Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of territorial govern-ment to state government, it is declared that ment to state government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims and rights of individuals and bodies corporate shall continue as if no change of government had taken place, and all processes which may, before the organization of the judicial department under this Constitution be issued under the authority of the Territory of Dakota shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Dakota, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations or be altered or repealed.

the county of Ransom and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Fitteenth District shall consist of the counties of Steele and Griggs and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Sextenth District shall consist of the counties of Steele and Griggs and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventeenth District shall consist of the county of Nelson and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Eighteenth District shall consist of the county of Cavalier and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Nineteenth District shall consist of the counties of Towner and Rolette and be entitled to one senator and one representatives.

The Nineteenth District shall consist of the counties of Towner and Rolette and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twentieth District shall consist of the counties of Benson and Pierce and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

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The Twentieth District shall consist of the counties of Benson and Pierce and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twentieth District shall consist of the counties of Benson and Pierce and be entitled to one senator and two representatives. be such for any recovered accordingly; an criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen, or may arise before the organization of the judicial department, under this Constitution, or which shall then shall be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of

SEC. 6. Whenever any two of the judges of the Supreme court of the state, elected under the provisions of this Constitution shall have qualified in their offices, the causes then pending in the Supreme court of the territory on appeal or writ of error from the district courts of any county or subdivision within the limits of this state, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the supreme The Twenty-eighth District shall consist of the counties of Bottineau and McHenry joy the comforts and necessaries of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting from forced sale to all heads of families a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined which shall be limited and defined in the sale counties of Ward, McLean, and all the counties of Ward, McLean, and all the sale counties of Ward, McLean, and all the counties of Ward, McLean, and all the counties of Ward, McLean, and all the shall be limited and defined in the work shall consist of the supreme court of the state, except as otherwise provided in the sale case to the work shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall receive a majority of all the sone who shall take effect, and whenever it shall be sentatives shall be elected such United by the seads and house of the counties of the counties of by two least of the supreme court of the state, except as otherwise provided in the two purposes. Constitution, as soon as it shall take effect, and whenever it shall be altered or sentatives. In can't tell you exactly what I do want. But sent the counties of the counties of the counties of the state, except as otherwise provided in the state, except as otherwise provided in the state, except as otherwise provided in the stat

the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Thirtieth District shall consist of the counties of Morton and Oliver, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Thirty-first District shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Stark and Bildings, and all the unorganized counties lying south of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

ARTICLE XIX.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Sec. 215. The following public institutions of the state are permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States, in the Act of Congress, which is the constituted under the provisions of this Constitution shall have qualified in his office, the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory within any county in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and pessession of the district court of the state for such county, except as provided in the enabling act of Congress, until the district court of this territory within any county in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and pessession of the district court of the territory within any county in such district court of the territory within any county in such district court of the territory and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court of the territory standing thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and pessession of the district court of the territory within any county in such district court of the territory within any county in such district court of the territory within any county in such district court of the territory within any county in such district court of the district court of the territory standing thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and pessession

Territory.

SEC. 7. Until otherwise provided by law, the seals now in use in the supreme and district courts of this territory are hereby declared to be the seals of the supreme and district courts of this territory are hereby declared to be the seals of the supreme and

the seals now in use in the supreme and district courts of this territory are hereby declared to be the seals of the supreme and district courts respectively of the state.

Sec. 8. Whenever this Constitution shall go into effect, the books, records and papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration and other matters pending therein, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the county court of the same county, and the said county court shall proceed to final decree or judgment, order or other determination in the said several matters and causes as the said probate court might have done if this Constitution had not been adopted. And until the election and qualification of the judges of the county courts within their respective counties, and the seal of the probate court in each county shall be the seal of the county court therein, until the said court shall have procured a proper seal.

Sec. 9. The terms "probate court" or "probate judge" whenever occurring in the statutes of the territory shall, after this Constitution goes into effect, be held to apply to the county court or county judge.

Sec. 10. All territorial, county and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time this Constitution takes effect, whether holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory, shall hold and exercise their respective offices, and perform the duties thereof as prescribed in this Constitution, until their successors shall be elected and qualified in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, and officer shall continue in full force and effect as though this Constitution, or by the laws of the territory, provided for like officers; provided, that the county and precine officers shall hold their offices for the term for which they were elected. There shall be elected in each organized county in this state, at the election to be

county commissioners of each county, calling an election by the people on the first. Tuesday in October, 1889, of all the state and district officers created and made elective by this Constitution. This Constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection at said discrimination. jection at said election to a vote of the electors qualified by the laws of this terri-tory to vote at all elections. At the elec-tion provided for herein the qualified voters shall vote directly for or against this Consti-tution and for or against the article separ-ately submitted

tution and for or against the article separately submitted.

SEC. 13. The board of commissioners of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given for the period of 20 days in the manner provided by law. Every qualified election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the territory for general elections, and the returns for all state and district officers, and members of the Legislative Assembly shall be made to the canvassing board herinatter provided for.

SEC. 14. The Governor, Secretary and Sec. 14. The Governor, Secretary and Sec. 14. The Governor, Secretary and Sec. 15. The Governor of the second state of gross earnings of the Reports of gross earning the gross of gross earning gross earning gross earn

inafter provided for.

SEC. 14. The Governor, Secretary and Chief Justice or a majorty of them, shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the vote of such election for all state and district officers and members of the Legislative Assembly. The said board shall lative Assembly. The said board shall assemble at the seat of government of the territory on the lifteenth day after the day of such election (or on the following day if such day fall on Sunday), and proceed to canvass the votes on the adoption of this Constitution and for all state and district officers and members of the Legislative Assembly in the manner provided by the laws of the territory for canvassing the laws of the territory for canvassing the vote for Delegate to Congress, and they shall issue certificates of election to the persons found to be elected to said offices severally, and shall make and file with the severary, and shall make and hie with the Secretary of the territory an abstract cer-tified by them, of the number of votes cast for or against the adoption of the Constitu-tion, and for each person for each of said offices and of the total number of votes cast

omees and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

Sec. 15. All officers elected at such elec-tion shall, within sixty days after the date of the executive proclamation admitting the State of North Dakota into the Union. take the oath required by this Constitution, and give the same bond required by the law of the territory to be given in case of like officers of the territory and districts, and shall thereupon enter upon the duties of their respective offices; but the Legislative Assembly may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

Sec. 16. The judges of the district court who shall be elected at the election herein provided for shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1893, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All other state officers, except judges of the supreme court, who shall be elected at the election herein provided for, shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1891, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Until otherwise provided by law the judges of the supreme court shall receive for their services the salary of four thousand doilars per annum.

the State.

SEC. 5. All property, real and personal and credits, claims and choses in action belonging to the Territory of Dakota at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be vested in and become the property of the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

Sout Legislative Assembly of the state at the seat of government, on a day to be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be less than fifteen nor more than forty days after the date of such proclamation. And said Legislative Assembly after organizing shall proceed to elect two senators of the United States for the state of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the votes cast by the said senators and repre-

Dakota; and the Governor and Secretary

Dagoa; and the Governor and Secretary of State shall certify the elections of such senators as provided by taw.

SEC. 18. At the election herein provided for there shall be elected a representative to the Fifty-First Congress of the United States, by the electors of the state at large.

United States, by the electors of the state at large,
SEC, 19. It is hereby made the duty of the Legislative Assembly at its first session to provide for the payagent of all debts and intebtedness authorized to be incurred by the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota, which shall remain unpaid after the appropriation made by Congress for the same shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 20. There shall be submitted at the same election at which this Constitution is submitted for rejection or adoption, Article 20 entitled "prohibition," and persons who desire to vote for said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "For Prohibition," and all persons desiring to vote against said article shall have written or printed on their ballots properly the said of the prohibition of their ballots. siring to vote against said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against Prohibition." It it shall appear according to the returns herein provided for that a majority of all the votes cast at said election for and against prohibition are for prohibition, then said Article 20 shall be and form a part of this Constitution and be in full force and effect as such from the date of the admission of this state into the Union. But if a majority of said votes shall appear according to said said votes shall appear according to said returns to be against prohibition, then said Article 20 shall be null and void, and shall not be a part of this Constitution.

shall not be a part of this Constitution.

SEC. 21. The agreement made by the
Joint Commission of the Constitutional
Conventions of North Dakota and South
Dakota concerning the records, books and
archives of the Territory of Dakota, is
hereby ratified and confirmed; which agreement is in the words following: That

agreement is in the words following: That is to say:
The following books, records and archives of the Territory of North Dakota, towit: All records, books and archives in the offices of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory (except records of Articles of Incorporation of Donestic Corporations, returns of election of Delegates to the Constitutional Companion of 1889 for South or incorporation of Domestic Corporations, returns of election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1889, for South Dakota, returns of elections held under the so called Local Option Law, in counties within the limits of South Dakota, bonds of Notaries Public appointed for counties within the limits of South Dakota, napers relating to the organization of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said Secretary's office; excepting also, census returns from counties situate within the limits of South Dakota and papers relating to requisitions issued upon the application of officers of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which are a part of the records and archives of said Governor's office). And the following records, books and archives shall also be the property of the State of North Dakota, to-wit:

as increminater provided, each to have on much of the remaining grant of one hundred and seventy thousand acres of land made by the United States for "Other Educational and Charitable Institutions," as is alloted below, viz.

First. A Soldiers' Home, when located, or such other charitable institution as the Legislative Assembly may determine, at Issue place in the county of Ransom with a grant of forty thousand acres of land.

Second. A Blind Asylum, or such other institution as the Legislative Assembly may determine at an election to be held as prescribed by the Legislative Assembly, with a grant of thirty thousand acres.

Third. An Industrial School and School for Manual Training, or such other education and the county of Elendale in the county of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Fourth. A School of Forestry or such other institution as the Legislative Assembly may provide, at the town of Elendale in the county of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Fourth. A School of Forestry or such other education and acres.

Fourth. A School of Forestry or such other institution as the Legislative Assembly may provide, at the town of Elendale in the county of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Fourth. A School of Forestry or such other institution as the Legislative Assembly may provide, at the town of Elendale in the county of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Fourth. A School of Forestry or such other education and the county of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Fourth. A School of Forestry or such other education and the county of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

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have had a reasonable time after such de mand is made to provide copies or ab-stracts of such por ions thereof as the said State of North Dakota may desire to

have copies or abstracts of.

The State of South Dakota may also provide copies or abstracts of such records, books and archives, which it is agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, as said State of South Dakota shall desire to

have copies or abstracts of.

The expense of all copies or abstracts of records, books and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne

North Dakota is to assume and pay, Reports of gross earnings of the year 1888 in the same office, made by cor-porations operating lines of railroads situ-ated wholly or mainly within the limits of North Dakota. Records and papers of the office of the Public Examiner of the second district of the territory, Records and pa-pers of the office of the District Board of Agricultura, Pacards and papers in the Agriculture Records and papers in the office of the Board of Pharmacy of the

office of the Board of Pharmacy of the district of North Dakota.

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

The following books shall be copied and The following books shall be copied and the copies shall be the property of North Dakota and the cost of such copies shall be borne equally by said States of North Da-kota and South Dakota. That is to say: Appropriation Ledger for years ending November 1889-90—one volume. The Auditor's Current Warrant Register

Insurance Record for 1889-one volume

Treasurer's Cash Book - "D." Assessment Ledger - "B." Dakota Territory Bond Register - one

Treasurer's Current Ledger-one vol-

The originals of the foregoing volumes

The originals of the foregoing volumes which are to be copied shall at any time after such copying shall have been completed be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the State.

SEC 23. Thus Constitution shall after its emollment be signed by the President of this Convention and the Chief Clerk thereof and such delegates as desire to sign the same, whereupon it shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, where it may be signed at any time by any delegate who shall be prevented from signing the same for any reasons at the time of the adjournment of this convention. vention.

Sec. 24. In case the territorial officers of the Territory of Dakota, or any of them who are now required by law to report to the Governor of the Ter ritory, annually or biennally, shall prepare and publish such reports covering the transactions of their offices up to the time of the admission of the State of North Dakota into the Union, the Legislative Assembly shall make sufficient appropriations to pay one-half; the cost of such publication.

lication.

SEC 25. The Governor and Secretary of the Territory are hereby authorized to make arrangements for the meeting of the first Legislative Assembly, and the inauguration of the state government.

SEC. 26. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for the aditing, and for the publication, in an independent volume, of this Constitution, as soon as it shall take effect, and whenever it shall be altered or amended, and shall cause to be published

### A NEWSPAPER OF 1719.

A LITTLE WEEKLY WHICH PRINTED NEWS FOUR MONTHS OLD.

An Account of a Highwayman's Dastardly Deed-A Humming Editorial Opinion The Inhabitants of Queen's County Run a Horse Race-Some Queer "Ads."

In these days when the modern newspaper counts its circulation by tens of thousands and even prints millions of copies a week, it is interesting to take a peep into the files of an ancient newspaper, such as The American Weekly Mercury, the first paper published in Pennsylvania. The venture was made by Andrew Bradford about Jan. 1, 1719, and was one of the earliest newspapers in America. Newspapers were something the colony had managed to get along without from the time of its founding, thirty-seven years before. The news from 'home" came in only three or four times year, and then the whole town flocked to the water edge to hear the intelligence, already three months or more old. As for local maters, the crier had a monopoly of lost and found, strays, etc. Nevertheless Bradfords little sheet soon gained a reputation throughout the surrounding country. That many of its readers were in New York is evinced by the fact that on March 1, 1719, the day of publication was changed so as to permit catching the weekly New York post leaving

Thursday morning.

For many years the paper was but a single leaflet, 8x11 inches, though on occasions when extraordinary news was received The Mercury came out in folio form, in many cases with the fourth page blank, the supposition being that there was not enough to fill up.

THE NEWS COLUMNS.

In the way of news, our forefathers were not rattled and worried with what had hap pened the previous day in London, Paris or Timbuctoo, or even by the doings of the Go-thamites. Time mellows all tidings, and the week between New York and Philadelphia, as well as the four months' age of all European news took away much of its keenness.

The edition of April 14, 1720, is given up for the most part to a letter dated Hamburg, Dec. 15, 1719, while the following week a corresponding space is devoted to intelligence from Bologna, under date of Dec. 4, 1719.

Outside of the foreign "news" there is very little else except reports of clearances at New York and Philadelphia, together with Boston market quotations. Then in each and every issue is told the latest ravages of the "pyrates," as the English were pleased to call their adversaries, the Spanish. Few weeks passed without half a dozen captures being recorded, always in favor of the pirates, who, it would seem, must have swarmed along the whole Atlantic coast. Now and then s Spaniard or two were seized by our men, and in one instance it is related with great guste how several were brought to Philadelphia and immediately taken out to execution. Before suffering death, however, one of the prisoners called for a glass of wine, which being furnished he drank to the confusion and damnation of the English and the mayor of

Here is an excerpt from the issue of Thurs day, March 17, 1720, reproduced exactly as it

appears except in the use of the long s:

"About ten days ago, one Bradshaw, of
Duck Creek, in Kent County, Riding on the Road between Philadelphia and Darby, was met by four Highway men. Two on Horse-back and two on foot. One of them rid up to the Said Bradshaw, Clapt a Pistol to his Brest dead Man, the other 3 having surrounded him and he seeing no other way of escape told them he had but two pistoles, and he hoped they would spare him something to bear his Expence on the Journey. They bid him Not to prate but deliver his Money or Danin him they would shoot him immediately. The poor Man was obliged to Comply. And as soon as they left him he went to Justice Springer, of Chester County, and made Oath to the said Robbery.'

AMONG THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is very rarely any editorial comment whatever is found in the paper, but there is an exception on Feb. 14, 1721, when Mr. unwise action on the part of the English authorities in transporting to this country 180 criminals who had recently landed at Annapolis. American air seemed even then to make our ancestors independent in their

speech. On Feb. 21, 1721, William Burnett, governor of New York, visited Philadelphia and received a puff in The Mercury, while the following week's issue relates of a "famous horse race run for the sum of £60 between the inhabitants of Queen's county on the island of Nassau, and Samuel Bayard, a merchant of New York, where the latter won but little."

There was no electric sugar in the olden time, but South Sea stock was a booming success. A letter published in June, dated in London, March 24, relates that on the preceding day South Sea opened at 275, rose to 400 in an hour, fell to 380, 378, 370 and closed at 328. The next day it fell to 300. A publisher in London made £5,000 that day, while like amounts were realized by specu lators in Mississippi stock.

After all, however, the advertisements in these old papers are more interesting than any other of their contents, reflecting, as they do, more views of the private life of the day. Take, for example, the following, re-produced exactly as they appear:

"This Day Run away from John M'Comb, Junier, an Indian Woman, about 17 Years of Age. Pitted in the face of a middle Stat-ure and Indifferent fatt, having on a Drugat Wastcoat and Kersey Petticoat of a Light Collour. If any person or persons shall bring the said Girle to her said Master shall be Re-warded for their Trouble to their Content. "Right Golden and Plain Spirit of Scurvy

Grass soli at Fiffteen Pence per bottle by Francis Knowles over against the Court-House in Philadelphia."

"A very likely Negro Woman to be sold. Aged about 28 years, fit for Country or City Business. She can Card, Spin, Knit or Milk and any other Country work. Whoever has a Mind for the Said Negro may repair to An drew Bradford. "At the House of William Taylor Brasier

in Duke Street New York is to be Sold a Mill to grind Chocolat, it works in a cast Iron Round Pan 22 inches across 6 inches deep made like the bottom of a Bell and weight upwwards of two Hundred, the other part that works in it any person may see and try; it grinds three Pound an hour with greater Ease than any other Projection already In-vented and likewise to what fineness they please. It is Capable of being set up to much better advantage than it now is the nut may be put whole into the Pan needing no Pounding as in other Mills. The lowest Price of the mill and what belongs to it is Twenty pounds."-New York World

What She Wanted It For

"Have you any prayer books?" said a lady in a Wood street book store. "We have the Episcopal." "Oh, I don't want one of them! I can't tell you exactly what I do want. But you see I have been elected president of our missionary society, and must lead in prayer,

## TRACK SUPERSTITIONS.

QUEER BELIEFS HELD BY THOSE WHO BET ON HORSE RACES.

Mascots and Jonahs Almost as Numerous as the Bettors-Cross Eved Persons and Hunchbacks-An Old Race Goer Says the Signs Never Fail.

"How is it that gamblers, and especially gamblers on the turf, are so superstitious?"

This question was asked of an old race goer recently, but he denied altogether that they were superstitious. He said: "Backing horses in a race is all a game of chance. You may have the very best horse in the race and may back him heavily, but through some mishap, such as the horse being pocketed, or slipping his bridle, he may be beaten. Now these mishaps make the chance in the game, and there are certain signs that all race goers believe in that tell when to back a certain horse and when to let him alone. Why, I would no more think of backing a horse that these would attempt to fly.

"How is it, then, that you don't always win! Are the signs sometimes wrong?" 'Never. The signs are always right, but we don't always read them correctly, and even when we do we sometimes think we know best. Then we have to suffer for our

SAW THE WINNER IN A DREAM. "Just tell me of some of the signs that you

First of all, I never make a bet unless I have my mascot with me. It is a \$5 gold piece. If I should happen to leave it at home piece. If I should happen to leave it at nome I just watch the race. Sometimes I have ed to win when I have not that gold piece with me, but I always lost, and so now I have given it up. I found that gold piece several years ago when coming through the gates at Jerome park. I only had a five dollar bill with me that day, and in the first race I placed it on a horse that won and paid \$56,75 for \$5. I concluded that the \$5 gold siece was meant to bring me good luck, and I determined to keep it. That day I won \$760, and ever since I have never been with-

'Monday is a bad day to lose on. If one starts the week badly then you may be sure it will end badly. If I lose on Monday I rarely make another bet until the next Mor day comes around. Sometimes I have varied this rule and tried to win, but it is of no us "In lacing my shoe this morning I laced it wrong. If I had left it laced wrong all would have been well and I should have won, but instead I unfastened it and relaced it. That is a sure sign of ill luck."

Some bettors believe in dreams. They will sometimes dream that a certain horse will win a race, and then back that horse when he next runs. An old turfman told this story

about a dream recently:
"It was two days before the Great American stakes was run at Gravesend I dreamed of the race — I saw quite distinctly a number of horses start, and one, a big chestnut, win. Who he was I could not make out. I tried all day long to find out the name of this horse, but it was of no use. I had his picture stamped on my mind, and when I got to the track tried again to find out the name of this youngster, but it was no use. Just as the horses going to the post I recognized my winner in the dream. It in the dream. It was August Belmont's St. Carlo, ridden by Garrison. I rushed to the ring and managed to put on some money. Well, you know St. Carlo won, and I won That's one reason why I believe in dreams.

Many believe that a hunchback is a sure sign of luck. In this superstition turfmen do agree with actors. Many an actor has refused to play because he has seen a hunch-back in the audience, and he believes it a sure sign of ill luck. Turfmen think differently. They say if you are in search of good luck never let a hunchback pass without touching the hump, no matter how lightly-the tips of the fingers will do. Some say that you must wish for luck at the same time that you touch the hunchback, and in order to work the charm the hunchback must be aware of your

Cross eyed persons bring good and bad luck with them. If a man sees a cross eyed woman he will have good luck, but this cross eyed woman will bring had luck to another won In the same way a cross eyed man will bring good luck to a woman and bad luck to

ALL A GAME OF CHANCE.

All patrons of the race course are firm believers in the old superstition about seeing the new moon first. It is good luck to see it first over the right shoulder, bad luck to look at it over the left shoulder, but best luck of all to look at it full in the face with money in your pocket. The money must be turned over while looking at the moon and it will double itself during the next twenty-four hours.

Every one, of course, is familiar with the fatality said to surround the number 13. If there are 13 horses starting in a race, the one numbered 13 has to be an extraordinarily good one before the bettors will back it, and then they claim that nine times out of ten something will happen that will prevent his winning. Many believe that luck surrounds certain numbers. More favor the number ? than any other

Some persons who play the races never like to win the first race. They will make a small bet on some horses and expect to lose. After that they will play heavily and are most con fident of winning. If they should win in the first race by any chance they will not bet any more, as they are certain they will lose.

Bettors on horse races are always on th. lookout for some sign that will point to a certain horse in the race. Going down to the Monutouth park races on the Sandy Hook boat they are always on the lookout for s pilot boat, and then when they see the big number on the sail they regard it as a good omen and plan according to what the number points to on the programme. watch signs and listen for names. If they see a sign that bears the name of a horse of hear any one mention the name of a horse in some odd way they take it as a sure tip that

the horse will win the next time he starts, Some men have so little faith in their ov judgment of the merits of the horses engaged to run, and believe so firmly that winning on a horse race is all a game of chance, that they will place the names of the horses ten on separate pieces of paper in a hat and play the first one they draw out. will throw an open knife at a card-of course a lucky knife—and the name in which the blade sticks is the horse they select to carry their money .- New York News

## A Bass Slaps a Man's Face.

Since a salmon trout leaped from Conesus lake and seized by the nose a boy who was riding in a boat, some years ago, no better fish story has been told in this vicinity than actually took place on the river above creek. John Harris, his son, and School Commissioner Moody were coming down in a canoe, when a black bass leaped from the water and struck the commissioner over the eye with sufficient force to raise a lump on his forehead. The fish tumbled into the boat was captured, tried, and convicted of an ag gravated assault.-Rochester Post-Express

Literary Brokerage

In these days every one is bitten with a else writes, why not we! Our stories are every bit as good as Smith's, our ideas per haps better, but our early education has been neglected, our punctuation is uncertain and our spelling shaky. To send MS, in such a condition to a publisher is to waste our stamps. The copy will be returned by the next mail and fame and fortune with which we would so gladly have shaken hands pass

us by without so much as a nod. One puts the MS. in the fire and buries his golden dreams in its ashes, while another writes to a literary bureau, as it is called, for terms, circulars, etc. These being satisfac the unlucky article is sent to the bureau to be revised, corrected, partly rewritten and copied out on the typewriter. comes back as the young girl returns from boarding school, the same and yet different with a polish, a finish which can be seen and admired, though it is hard to say exactly where the difference lies. The "copy" is now as good as anybody's, and very often the trust of the author is justified by the acceptance

These bureaus also advise one as to the best market for literary goods, what publishers to address and what avoid, and for another fee will "place" the article. course by the time one has paid all this his own profit is very small, but next time the writer will walk alone and deal with the publisher unaided-the bureau has furnished the footbold, the introduction needed.

The managers of these bureaus are writers themselves or the "readers" of the publishers, who increase their salaries by working after hours. Each publishing house has at least one of these "readers" and some two or three, whose business it is to read and decide on the articles sent to the house, so that they have a good knowledge of the public taste. and their opinion is of practical value.

As women write more than men it is only fair that the best known and most successful bureau in New York should be that managed by a woman. Indeed, so successful has it be come that a new branch has been openedplays are read, criticised, altered, adapted and recommended to theatrical managers.

These occupations are fair samples of the opened up in New York. There are man thers which would, perhaps, seem more out of the way, for those given are remarkable chiefly as being the newest, that is in the United States, for, strange as it may seem the old world is far ahead of the new in this respect.-New York Letter

The supreme court of Indiana was called upon to review a non-suit in an action brought recover damages for being struck down on sidewalk by a bicycle rider. The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of pedes-trianating, and that the bicyclers had as much right on the sidewalk as any pedestrian. The appeal from the non-suit was argued in the forenoon. When the court adjourned for dinner, Judges Coffey and Berkshire started to walk to their hotel, and as they were pass ing out of the capitol grounds a clumsy bi-cycle rider ran into them, knocking both down and badly bruising the former. practical argument had such a convincing effect on the minds of the learned judges that they immediately overruled their unrendered decision and filed an opinion setting forth rides a bicycle against a man standing on sidewalk is responsible for damages for as mult and battery

After quoting an Indiana law forbidding ersons from riding or driving on the side alks, the court says: "If sidewalks are exwalks, the court says: clusively for the use of footmen, then bicy if they are vehicles, must not be ridden along them, since to affirm that sidewalks are e clusively for the use of footmen necessarily implies that they cannot be traveled by bic eles. It would be a palpable contradiction to affirm that footmen have the exclusive right to use the sidewalks and yet concede that persons not traveling as pedestrians may also rightfully use them. We think, however. that a bicycle must be regarded as a vehicle

People who have seen so much of the world and especially those who have participated a great deal in its fashion and frivolity, often carry their simplicity of life, if they retire from the active world, to the point of tation.

The famous singer, Mme. Pasta, in her later years lived very obscurely in a villa on Lake Como, in Italy. One day Mme. Alboni, an other singer, who had just made her appear ance, paid a visit of respect to Pasta i Lake Como villa. She was met at the door by a wretched serving woman, old, unkempt, frowsy and badly dressed.

"Can I see Signora Pasta?" the visitor in quired.

"In a few minutes, if you will wait," said the servant, conducting her to the parlor. In a short time Signora Pasta made her ap pearance, and the visitor recognized in her with no little astonishment, kempt servant woman who had just admitted her, though somewhat "spruced up" in appearance. In fact, Alboni's astonishme vas so great that she could not help showing it in her face.

"I understand," said Madame Pasta, smil ing. "You are wondering whether the be La Pasta! Well, what else can I do? I made servants of hereabouts, and so I do my own work. I have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that I need not be any worse served than I am now!"-Youth's Companion

The Mischievous Boy.

One of a squad of three telegraph line men was observed on a North end street, throwing a long rope over a string of a doze wires attached to high poles. His repeated attempts to lasso a particular wire attracted the attention of a number of passers by Having accomplished his object, he adjusted the rope so that a short end dangled. Ther with a dextrous twitch, he caused the rope to be fastened to the wire as securely as if it had been skillfully knotted. At the same time he formed a large slip noose around the wire. Next he dragged the rope to a near telegraph pole and collected in a bunch miseous articles, consisting of remnants of kites, kite tails, rags, small stones hanging by strings, and other unsightly objects with which mischievous boys delight to encumber telegraph wires. Another man then climbe the pole, detached the rubbish and threw it into the street. The rope was unloosed, and operations continued on other wires that needed attention. - Boston Herald.

According to a parliamentary paper, there were in the year 1888 throughout the London metropolitan area twenty-nine inquests at which the jury found that the death aros from starvation or was accelerated by star vation. Of these twenty-three were in the various divisions of Middlesex, one in Green wich, two in Southwark and three in the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. A com plete list of the twenty-nine cases is given with various details. In no case had admission to the workhouse been refused. - Once

## BILL ARP ON COOKING.

THE COOK QUITS AND UNCLE WILL IAM TAKES A HAND.

He Tells All About It and Also Discusse 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 dident know last night that Mrs. Angelina Peacock wouldent be here this morning. Nobody knew it until there was a tap at the door and a voice said Mrs. Pencoci sent me to tell you she sick-can't come no more for to cook till her get well." David saith: "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 cook, no joy. Mrs. Arp wasent well nohow. 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 rheumaty, and weighs about 250 pounds, and got fat and greasy while cooking in old Virginny befo' de wah. She is not the lovely maiden that Goldsmith wrote about in the Hermit, when

Furn, Angelina: ever dear

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 MILK Every member of a family ought to know how to cook. There is no other way of feeling independent. Let the cook quit if she wants to. It is no discredit to anybody to 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 up the beds and make their own clothes, and are 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 getting up early in the morning. She is willing to cook dinin the morning. She is willing to cook din-ner and supper, but has no liking for cooking breakfast nor washing the dishes. She is no great admirer of King Solomon either, and sometimes hints that his respect for women and children was very limited, for he wanted switches and thresh poles for the boys, and 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

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 shan't cook if I can help it. She has made a thousand little garments and worked ten thousand button holes in her life, but, thank the good Lord, her eye is not dimmed nor her natural force abated. No; she shan't cook. Our of Health Bulletin (Iowa). colored nabor, Mrs. Fletcher, always comes when she can, but she is raising a crop her self and can't make a full hand in our kit-

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 like for the cook to quit and the washerwoman to strike once in a while. I like for the to threaten us. I like for my vest buttons to 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 up 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 falleth upon a man but not upon a woman, and when she nunches 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 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 lave 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 vain. 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 If a man has a soul how it sea-the ocean. expands it! How diminutive be 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.

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 charities.—Exchange.

A Grammatical Error. Scene-School room at public exhibition. Elderly Lady-Johnnie, what is the pres nt third singular of "to flee!"

Elderly Lady-That's right. Now give the perfect third singular. Johnnie (promptly)—He has fleas Elderly lady is carried out in bysterics.

Johnnie-He flees.

Maj. Benteen, who is spending his retirement in Atlanta, was one of the bravest fron tier officers, and led part of the Custer expe dition, which ended so fatally He is a great observer of natural bistory, 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 The reason they make this turn in the burrows is to prevent water from drowning them out, and to take more precautions the work the dirt up around the mouth of their burrows to the height of a foot, sometime

"There are a great many mistakes concern ing the habits of these ingenious little animals. Some claim that if one is shot neahis 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 mains there until spring calls him forth, but that is another mistake. I have seen them walking in the snow hunting for something 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 createst mistake of all The ow and the rattlesnake do live in the towns, or rather the rattlesnake dies in the prairie dog town, for no sooner does he enter a burrow than the dogs collect and commence filling up the burrow, and if the rattler has gon 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 rattle snake."-Atlanta Constitution.

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. 1756, 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 123 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 the were thrust by the keeper into a hole six fee square and five feet ten inches high-the win dows being close shut. In a very short time four of the inmates were suffocated. These facts show the poisonous effects of the human breath-or of respired air. Professor Brown 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 rab bits it produced almost instant death. 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 thes facts. They cry aloud for better ventilation and purer air—for less crowding in home and church, and hall and school room.-Board

Happy Hus

It is a man's own fault if he is unhappy with his wife, in nine cases out of ten. It is she can be to an attentive husband, and more exceptional one will not be very disagreeable if she finds herself willfully negcted. 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 whe a woman loves she always tries to please. great men of this world have often been wretched in their domestic relations, while mean and common men have been exceedingly

The reason is very plain. Absorbed in themselves, those who desire the world's applause were careless of the little world 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 fo 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. man who loves her well is her hero and her 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 Marshfield cyclone, which oc-curred 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 the test of its holding water or any other fluid. By gradually turning the bottle as 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 Marshfield 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. 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 Marshfield drug stores. 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 nonplused by a youngster at a christ-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.

THE HEADGEAR OF ROYALTY.

I number a great many royal ladies among

my customers. For instance, I have furnished for years past the hats and bonnets

worn by the princesses of the Orleans family The Comtesse de Paris dresses in a severe

A Parisian Modiste Recounts the Fancies of Her Titled Customers

and simple style, and always wears round hats - never bonnets. Her bats are small and of a special variety of the toque shape, which is prepared purposely for her. Dark brown and black are her favorite colors. Her married daughter, the Duchesse de Bra ganza, shares her mother's simplicity of taste The Duchesse de Chartres, the sister-in-law of the Comtesse de Paris, is one of the most elegant royal ladies in Europe. She is famed her graceful carriage, and it has been said of her that to see her sit down was in itself a lesson in grace. Her usual style of headgear is the capote bonnet in black and gold or cream white or red, all of which colors or combination of colors are very be coming to her. Her daughter, the Princess Waldemar of Denmark, prefers a style of headgear which is gotten up especially for her. It is of the toque shape in front, curving down at the back in something of the capote form. She likes straight high trimmings set in front of the crown, never wears strings, and particularly dislikes hanging ends, whether of ribbon or lace. As she has a fresh, fair complexion she delights in deli

cate shades of pale blue or of silver gray. The empress of Russia has been for some years past one of my customers. Like her sister, the Princess of Wales, she never wears high crowned or large brimmed hats, which, indeed, would be unsuited to the delicate type of her beauty Everything must be small and neat and compact, whether hat or bon net. Her favorite colors are pale blue and mauve, and several of the new shades of green, such as Nile reed and varnish green. Her sister-in-law, the Grand Duchess Vladinir, who was a princess of the ducal house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is one of the royal European fashion, being extremely stylish in manner and possessing infinite taste in dress.

I have carried out for her an idea of her own, which was to combine in a toque a crown in real seal skin with trimming of white silk gauze. This union of fur and gauze, of dark brown and white, was daring and novel, and perfectly successful She de lights in wearing flowers, her favorites being chrysanthemums and violets.

The wife of her second brother, formerly the Princess Elizabeth, of Saxe-Weimar, also has much taste in dress. She wears compact capotes, with close bordering and strings, the bow under the throat being very becoming to her. When she was married I furnished the bonnets and hats of her trousseau, comprising some thirty in all. Every costume was made with a hat to match, and every carriage or reception or theatre dress had th as in color. - Paris Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

A Snake Forty-seven Feet Long.

A few whispered words notified half the party to aim at his head and the other half at the central part of his body.

The second volley produced the desired effect. The colossal snake leaped wholly out of the pool, and with a few terrible convulsions, in which he lashed the water and the floor of the cavern, he sank quivering to the ground, a third volley for a quietus insuring his cer-tain death. This fact was then made sure of, and the caves were soon invaded by the

The monster was dragged out into the level and found to measure forty-seven feet, the thickest part of his body having a diameter of two feet six inches. In color he was yellow in the upper part of his body, dark above, with dark rings encircling the body, between which semi-lunar gray disks served as spots to variegate the skin.

He was opened by the machetas of some cocoa pruners, under the direction of Mr. McCarthy. In him there were found the half digested body of a deer and a number of forms, probably swallowed by him with the body of some unknown and

By 6:30 p. m. the joyful concourse, dragging the monster, reached Arima, where the necessary steps were taken to preserve the carcass for display in the council hall of Port of Spain. The exciting occurrences connectgeneral discussion and gossip. The island has not for a long time been disturbed by tragic incidents of this extraordinary nature

The Price of a Leg.

A widow, whose husband had lost his life in a railway accident, received from the com-pany 10,000 francs by way of compensation. Shortly afterward, she heard that a traveler who had lost a leg on the same occasion had been paid 20,000 francs. The widow at once put on her bonnet and shawl, and trotted off to the offices of the company.
"Gentlemen, how is this?" she said; "here

you give 20,000 francs for a leg, and you have only allowed me 10,000 for the loss of my hus-

'Madame," replied one of the clerks, "the reason is quite plain; 20,000 francs won't provide the poor man a new leg, whereas for 10,000 you can any day get another husband. perhaps a better one.

We are informed that the lady, who is still young, after a moment's silent reflection alked away apparently satisfied.-Etoile

Inquired at Headquarters. A little rosebud blooming in the wilds of

New Jersey appeared one day, dolly in her arms, at the house of a friend living a few blocks away from her own domicile "Tan I tum in and 'muse myself and 'ou a 'ittle while!" she inquired

Kisses and a hearty response gave her as surance of welcome. An hour or more went by, when her father appeared searching for "Why did you do so, Rosebud?" he asked,

reprovingly. "You must not go out without permission; you must inquire of your mother if she will let you go visiting."
"Oh, I knew she'd say no," replied Rose bud, coolly, "so I just 'quired of myse'f."

The Pistol State.

Daughters of America.

Florida's topographical appearance is exactly like that of a pistol. The Pensacola end of the state would represent the muzzle, Apalachicola the trigger, Fernandina the hammer, and all South Florida the handle of the weapon. Annexation to Alabama west of the Chattahoochee river would cut off the muzzle and a good part of the barrel. It is not generally known, perhaps, that in extent of territory Fiorida ranks as the twelfth state of the Union, and is larger than any other southern state except Texas.-Montgomery

Fifty young girls, ranging in age from 8 to 17, compose the "Girls' Military company, of Poughkeepsie." The uniform is navy blue flannel, a skirt made full and reaching to the tops of the boots, a blouse waist falling over the belt, skirt and blouse trimmed with narrow gold braid, the blouse closing in front with military buttons, a military cap bearing a burel wreath and the letters

A WEST INDIAN CITY.

First Impressions Which St. Pierre Make on the Tourist.

When you find yourself for the first time, upon some unshadowed day, in the delightful West Indian city of St. Pierre—supposing that you own the sense of poetry, the recollections of a student-there is apt to steal upon your fancy an impression of having een it all before, ever so long ago, you cannot tell where. The sensation of some happy dream you cannot wholly recall might be compared to this feeling.

In the simplicity and solidity of the quaint architecture; in the eccentricity of bright. narrow streets, all aglow with warm color ing; in the tints of roof and wall, antiquated by streakings and patchings of mold greens and grays; in the startling absence of window sashes, glass, gas lamps and chimneys; in the blossom tenderness of the blue heaven, the splendor of tropic light and the warmth of the tropic wind-wou will find less the impression scene of today than a sensation of thing that was and is not. Slowly this feeling strengthens with your pleasure in the colorific radiance of costume; the semi-nudity of passing figures; the puissant shapeliness of torsoes ruddily swart like statue metal: fruit; the grace of attitudes; the unconscious of groupings; the gathering and folding and falling of light robes that oscillate with swaying of free forms; the sculpthred symmetry of unshed feet. You look up and down the lemon tinted streets-down to the dazzling azure brightness of meeting sky and sea; up to the perpetual verdure of mountain woods-wondering at the mellowness of tones, the sharpness of lines in the light, the diaphaneity of colored shadows, always asking memory, "When-where did I see all this long ago?"

Then, perhaps, your gaze is suddenly riveted by the vast and solemn beauty of the verdant violet shaded mass of the dead volcano, high towering above the town, visible from all its ways, and umbraged, may be, with thinnest curlings of cloud, like spec-ters of its ancient smoking to heaven. And all at once the secret of your dream is revealed, with the rising of many a luminous memory-dreams of the idylists, flowers of old Sicilian song, fancies limned upon Pompeiian walls For a moment the illusion in delicious; you comprehend as never before the charm of a vanished world, the antique life, the story of terra cottas and graven stones and gracious things exhumed; even the sun is not of today, but of twenty centuries gone; thus, and under such a light, walked the women of the elder world.

Too soon the hallucination is broken by modern sounds, dissipated by modern sightsrough trolling of sailors descending to their boats, the heavy boom of a packet's signal gun-the passing of an American buggy. Instantly you become aware that the melodious tongue spoken by the passing throng is neither Hellenic nor Roman; only the beautiful childish speech of French slaves.-Harper's Magazine.

Clever War Strategy.

Senator Spencer had an excellent record for shrewdness in the army. An illustration of it was found in his conduct when placed in a critical position during the march of Sherman to the sea. During that famous march he commanded a brigade of cavalry in the division of Judson Kilpatrick. In some manner, how it is unnecessary to explain, the command of Col. Spencer became separated rom the rest of the division, and Gen. Wheeler, who was endeavoring to cut off part of the Federal forces, came between him and his friends. There was a very strong prospect that if word was not conveyed to Kilpatrick of the condition of affairs the entire command of Col. Spencer would be made

prisoners of war. In this emergency Col. Spencer conceived a plan of escape. As it happened there had been, shortly before that time, continued disregard by Confederate troops of the custom war which made a Federal soldier, when captured, a prisoner of war, entitled to exchange. A number of Federal prisoners had gard of all usage of war. a dispatch to Gen. Wheeler asking a flag of truce and a conference on the subject of this lawlessness, saving that retaliation in deeds troops unless some action was taken by the Federal and Confederate commanders. this dispatch he signed the name of Gen.

Gen. Wheeler agreed to the flag of truce and a conference. Some of the officers of Col. Spencer's brigade were dressed up as general officers and sent out to meet the officers detailed by Gen. Wheeler. By this de-vice Col. Spencer held Gen. Wheeler and his troops two days, or until he had time to communicate with Kilpatrick, who arranged to relieve him, and eventually got him out of troops were placed. Gen. Sherman, when he has frequently spoken of it since as one of the cleverest that he knew during his war experience.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

A notable thing in every work-poem, history or novel-that has survived its own period is perfection of form. It is that which has kept it. It is the amber that preserves the fly. I have no doubt that thousands of noble conceptions have been lost to us beause of the inadequacy of their literary form. Certain it is that many thoughts and ancies, of no great value in themselves, have been made imperishable by the faultlessness of their setting. For example, if Richard Lovelace-whose felicities, by the way, were purely accidental-had said to Lucasta:

"Lucasta, my girl, I couldn't think half so much of you as I do if I didn't feel it my duty to enlist for the war. Do you eatch If Richard Lovelace, I repeat, bad put it in that fashion, his commendable sentiment would have been forgotten in lifteen minutes. but when he said-

I could not love thee, dear, so much Loved I not honor more-

he gave to England a lyric that shall last onger than the Thames embankment. of these two addresses o Lucasta illustrates just the difference there is between literature and that formless commonplace which certain of our critics suppose to be life. -Atlantic

A Bruno Anecdote.

It would hardly be reasonable to expect a martyr to be extremely prudent in language while the fagots were being set alight him, and for that reason just before the burning must be a bad quarter of an hour for secret accomplices. At least that is the idea suggested by a story of Giordano Bruno. he was being led to the stake he cried out to his friend and co-believer: "My ideas will not perish with me. To thee, Ventimighia, I address a last appeal. Forget not our continue my work." On hearing his name thus publicly proclaimed Ventimiglia, who On hearing his name was in the crowd waiting to see the spectacle was sorely agitated and hastily sto com the scene, the Campo dei Fiori, and, after hiding for a few days, managed at last to get away from Rome. He did not quite appreciate the distinction Bruno was conferring on him.-London Globe.