

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mr. Albert Tripp, starts for Minnesota on Thursday with a bunch of horses. He expects to return this fall.

Alphonso Hilliard, left by the same train on a visit to Vermont. Joe and Alphonso have our sympathy in their temporary, grass widowhood.

For Sale Cheap.
A second hand wagon, cutter and
disk harrow. Apply to J. F. Kriek,
r J. G. Campbell.

made railroads. Every acre of grain
could be bound with Dakota manure,
and every bushel of grain car-
ried to market in Dakota made
hauled by Dakota raised horse
power.

Sirloin Steak.....	
Round Steak.....	
Shoulder.....	
Dressed Pork per pound.....	
Pork roast.....	
Ham.....	
Pork knuckle.....	
Antelope.....	
Veal.....	
Lard.....	
Hay per ton.....	

13	fail to answer the said Com-
15	plaint aforesaid, the plaintiff
114	apply to the Court for the re-
10	complaint.
12 1/2 13	David, Bismarck, D. T. Ju-
14	GEORGE
14	Plaintiff's Attorney
11	The Complaint in the ab-
5	with the Clerk of District Co-
6	ty, D. T. on July 15, 1889.
10 to 13	July 20-91
5.00	Clerk

18, A. D. 1889.
J. WEBSTER,
Bismarck, D. T.
action was filed
of Morton coun
L. B. DOYLE,
f District Court.

A \$7,000 STOCK
In the Room now occupied by
Slatcher. Reserve Your Orders.

own under such regulations as shall be made by law.

SEC. 117. No judge of the supreme or district court shall act as attorney or counselor at law.

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

SEC. 119. No judge of the supreme or district court shall be elected or appointed to any other than judicial offices or be eligible thereto during the term for which he was elected or appointed, such judge, 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 officers of justice, but such tribunals or other courts when sitting as such, shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference and dispute to 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 several classes who shall have resided in the state one year, in the county six months and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

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

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

SEC. 122. The Legislative Assembly shall be empowered to make further extensions of suffrage hereafter, at its discretion to all citizens of native birth, 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 the general election.

SEC. 123. No elector 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 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. 1889.

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

SEC. 126. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of his being stationed therein.

SEC. 127. No person who is under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

SEC. 128. Any woman having qualifications enumerated in 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 matters pertaining solely to school matters, and be eligible to any school office.

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

ARTICLE VI.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

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

ARTICLE VII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

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

SEC. 132. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time this Constitution takes effect shall thereafter have no validity.

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

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

SEC. 135. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast his vote for one or more candidates, or he may cast his vote for as many candidates as there are candidates, or he may cast his vote for one candidate, or he may cast his vote for two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 140. Every railroad corporation organized and doing business in this state, under the laws of any state, territory, or the United States, shall have and maintain a public office or place in the state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed and the names of the subscribers, and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom, and the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities and the names and addresses of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some other officer or officers to be designated by law, of all the 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 shall not be so construed as to apply to foreign corporations.

SEC. 141. No railroad corporation shall hold any real estate, copyhold or franchise, with any other railroad corporation, owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given at least sixty days prior to such election, in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section, by any railroad corporation, by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

SEC. 142. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways, and all railroad, sleeping car, telephone, telegraph 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, to connect at the state line with the railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other; and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and freight, and its empty, without delay or discrimination.

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

SEC. 145. If a general banking law be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the state, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof be deposited with the state treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

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

SEC. 148. The Legislative Assembly shall provide at its first session, after the adoption of this Constitution, for a uniform system of free public schools throughout the state, beginning with the primary and extending through the high school and including the normal and collegiate course.

SEC. 149. In all schools instruction shall be given in such a manner that the branches of knowledge taught shall be adapted to the mind the vital importance of truthfulness, temperance, purity, public spirit, and respect for honest labor of every kind.

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

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

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

SEC. 154. The interest and income of this fund together with the net proceeds of all fines for violation of state laws, and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be for this purpose apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily, from this purpose or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of the people of the state; provided, however, that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid be not expended during any year said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

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

than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same became saleable by virtue of this section. No more than one-half of the remainder of such lands shall be sold within five years after the same became saleable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for the sale of such lands, and the manner of disposing of them, and the provisions of this article shall be subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the Legislative Assembly; said board shall have control of the disposal of said lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the state treasurer, under the limitations of section 156 of this article.

SEC. 156. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State and State Auditor shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the Legislative Assembly; said board shall have control of the disposal of said lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the state treasurer, under the limitations of section 157 of this article.

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

SEC. 158. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than one dollar. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in five years, one-fifth in ten years, one-fifth in fifteen years, and one-fifth in twenty years, with interest at the rate of not less than six per cent, payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situated, and shall be at public auction and to the highest bidder, after sixty days' advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall have been sold shall be divided into one-quarter sections, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within the time specified shall be resold before they are sold. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the lands contracted to be sold by the state shall be subject to taxation from the date of such contract. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, the same shall be subject to contract of sale for such lands shall become null and void.

SEC. 159. All land, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or from the source of the University, School of Mines, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Normal School or other educational or charitable institution or from the proceeds of all such lands and other property shall be deemed a perpetual fund, and shall remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which together with the rents of all such lands as may be sold, shall be applied to the support of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used.

SEC. 160. All land mentioned in the preceding section shall be appraised and sold within the same manner and under the same limitations and subject to all the conditions as to price and sale as provided above for the appraisal and sale of lands for the benefit of common schools; but a distinct separate account shall be kept of the proceeds of each of said funds; provided, that the limitations as to the time in which school land may be sold shall apply only to lands granted for the support of common schools.

SEC. 161. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the leasing of lands granted to the state for educational and charitable purposes; but no such law shall authorize the leasing of said lands for a longer period than five years. Said land shall only be leased for pasturage and meadow purposes and at a public auction after notice as heretofore provided, and the proceeds of the sale of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased at the discretion and under the control of the board of university and school lands, for other than pasturage purposes, until sold. All rents shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 162. The moneys of the permanent school fund and other educational funds shall be invested only in bonds of school corporations, or bonds of the State of the United States, or in first mortgages on farm lands in the state, not exceeding in amount one-third of the actual value of any subdivision of land, and no such bonds, or mortgage, shall be loaned, or such value to be determined by the board of appraisers of school lands.

SEC. 163. No law shall ever be passed by the Legislative Assembly granting to any person, corporation or association, any privilege or reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands by said person, corporation or association subsequent to the survey thereof by the state, and no such person, corporation, occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be recognized, nor shall such occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands ever be school funds or other educational funds.

SEC. 164. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the sale or disposal of all public lands not granted by the United States to the state for purposes other than set forth and named in sections 153 and 159 of this article. And the Legislative Assembly in providing for the sale or disposal of such lands, shall be subject to the provisions and limitations of this article.

SEC. 165. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the safe keeping, transfer and distribution of the state school funds; and shall require all officers charged with the same or the safe keeping thereof to receive and deliver all moneys and funds received by them, and any such officer shall convert to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan with or without interest or shall deposit in his name, or other wise than in the name of the State of North Dakota or shall deposit in any bank or with any person or persons, or exchange for other funds or property any portion of the school funds aforesaid, or purposely allow any portion of the same to remain in his own hands uninvested except in the manner prescribed by law, every such act shall constitute an embezzlement so much of the aforesaid school funds as shall be thus taken or loaned, or deposited, or exchanged, or withheld shall be a felony; and any failure to pay over, produce or account for the state funds or any part of the same entrusted to any such officer, shall be required or demanded, shall be held and taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

SEC. 166. The several counties in the Territory of Dakota lying north of the

Seventh Standard parallel, as they now exist, are hereby declared to be counties of the State of North Dakota.

SEC. 167. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by general law for organizing counties, locating the county seats thereof, temporarily, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be organized, nor shall any organized county be so reduced as to include an area of less than twenty-four congressional townships, and containing a population of less than one thousand bona fide inhabitants. And in the organization of new counties and in changing the lines of organized counties and boundaries of congressional townships and natural boundaries shall be observed as nearly as may be.

SEC. 168. All changes in the boundaries of organized counties before taking effect shall be submitted to the electors of the county or counties, to be effected thereby at a general election and be adopted by a majority of all the legal votes cast in each county at such election; and in case any county organized by law shall be stricken off and added to another, the county in which such portion is added shall assume and be held for an equitable proportion of the indebtedness of the county so reduced.

SEC. 169. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by general law for changing county seats in organized counties, but it shall have no power to remove the county seat of any organized county.

SEC. 170. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by general law for township organization under which any county may organize, whenever a majority of all the legal voters of such county, voting at a general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this Constitution as provides for the management of county concerns shall be deemed to be amended so that the voters of the people voting at any general election, and the affairs of said county may be transacted by the chairman of the several township boards of said county, and such officers as may be provided by law for incorporated cities, towns or villages within such county.

SEC. 171. In any county that shall have adopted a system of government, the chairman of the several township boards, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to the electors of such county at a general election in such a manner as may be provided by law, and if a majority of all the votes cast upon such question shall be against said system of government, then such system shall cease in said county, and the affairs of said county shall be managed by a board of county commissioners as is now provided by the laws of the Territory of Dakota.

SEC. 172. Until the system of county government by the chairman of the several township boards is adopted by any county, the fiscal affairs of said county shall be transacted by a board of county commissioners. Said board shall consist of not less than three and not more than five members, whose term of office shall be prescribed by law. Said board shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 173. At the first general election held after the adoption of this Constitution, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected in each organized county in the state, a county judge, clerk of court, register of deeds, county auditor, treasurer, and sheriff.

SEC. 174. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the election and qualification of the county officers, and shall elect and who shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the election and qualification of the township officers, and shall elect and who shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the election and qualification of the township officers, and shall elect and who shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE XI.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SEC. 175. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the state, not to exceed in any one year four (4) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state, to be levied and collected by the county and township officers, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the state debt.

SEC. 176. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

SEC. 177. Laws shall be passed taxing by uniformity shall be enforced, and its true value in money, but the property of the United States and the state, county and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to exempt from taxation property used exclusively for school, religious, cemetery or charitable purposes and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual liable to taxation; but the Legislative Assembly may, by law, provide for the payment of a gross sum of money for the payment of taxes to be paid in lieu of all state, county, township and school taxes on property exclusively used in and about the prosecution of the business of such corporations, associations, or individuals, but no real estate of said corporations, associations, or individuals shall be exempt from taxation in the same manner, and on the same basis as other real estate is taxed, except road-bed, right-of-way, shops and other structures exclusively in their business as common carriers, and whenever a long as such law providing for the payment of a percentage on earnings shall be in force, that part of section 176 of this article shall cease to be in force.

SEC. 178. All improvements on land shall be assessed in accordance with section 179, but no law shall not be considered as a tax, or assessment or add to the value of land for the purpose of assessing taxes.

SEC. 179. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the state or any other municipal corporation shall be a party.

SEC. 180. 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 shall be assessed valuation shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, townships, and districts in which said property is located, as a basis for taxation for such property, in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities, towns, townships and districts.

SEC. 181. The Legislative Assembly may provide for the levy, collection and disposition of an annual poll tax of not more than one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) on every male inhabitant of this state over twenty years of age, and under fifty years of age, except paupers, idiots, insane persons and Indians not taxed.

SEC. 182. The Legislative Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC DEBT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 183. The state may, to meet casual debts or failure in the revenue, or in case of emergency, borrow money, contracts debts, but such debts shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of what may be the debt of North Dakota at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

Every such debt shall be authorized by law for certain purposes to be defined in the act authorizing the same, and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest semi-annually, and the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law, and shall specify to the payment of said principal and interest, and such appropriation shall not be repealed nor the tax discontinued until said debt, both principal and interest, shall have been fully paid. No debt in excess of the limit named shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the state in this war, or to provide for public defense in case of threatened hostilities, but the issuing of new bonds to refund existing indebtedness, shall not be construed to be any part or portion of said two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 184. The debt of any county, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision, shall never exceed five (5) percentum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; provided, that any incorporated city may, by a two-thirds vote, increase such indebtedness three (3) per centum on such assessed value beyond said five (5) per cent. limit. In estimating the indebtedness which a city, county, township, school district or any other political subdivision may incur, the entire amount of existing indebtedness, whether contracted prior or subsequent to the adoption of this Constitution shall be included; provided, further, that any incorporated city may become indebted in any amount not exceeding four (4) per centum on such assessed value without regard to the existing indebtedness of such city, for the purpose of constructing city, for the purpose of constructing or purchasing water works for furnishing a supply of water to the inhabitants of such city, or for the purpose of constructing sewers, and for no other purpose whatever. All bonds or obligations in excess of the amount of indebtedness permitted by this Constitution, given by any city, county, township, town, school district, or any other political subdivision, shall be void.

SEC. 185. Any city, county, township, town, school district, or any other political subdivision incurring indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also to the principal thereof, when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid.

SEC. 186. Neither the state nor any county, city, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except for necessary support of the poor, or to subscribe to or become the owner of the capital stock of any association or corporation, nor shall the state engage in any work of internal improvement, unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people.

SEC. 187. No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrants drawn by a proper officer and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state, or any county or other political subdivision, shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full itemized statement in writing shall be filed with the officer or officers, whose duty it may be to audit the same.

SEC. 188. No bond or evidence of indebtedness of the state shall be valid until the same shall have been indorsed thereon by a certificate signed by the Auditor and Secretary of State that the bond or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit. No bond or evidence of debt of any county, or township or other political subdivision shall be valid unless the same have been indorsed thereon a certificate signed by the county auditor, or other officer authorized by law to sign such certificate, stating that said bond, or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit.

ARTICLE XIII.

MILITIA.

SEC. 189. The militia of this state shall consist of all able-bodied male persons residing in the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state. Persons whose religious tenets or conscientious scruples forbid them to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so in times of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for a personal service.

SEC. 190. The militia shall be enrolled, organized, uniformed, armed and disciplined in such a manner as shall be provided by law, not incompatible with the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 191. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of volunteer organizations of the several counties, cities, towns, villages or districts, as active militia, and no other class or body of armed men shall be permitted to perform military duty in this state except the army of the United States without the approval of the governor of the state.

SEC. 192. All militia officers shall be appointed or elected in such a manner as the Legislative Assembly shall provide.

SEC. 193. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the Governor, and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office except by sentence of court martial, pursuant to law.

SEC. 194. The militia forces shall in all the peace be privileged from arrest on their attendance at musters, parades and election of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

ARTICLE XIV.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SEC. 195. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment.

SEC. 196. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for the trial, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. When the Lieutenant Governor is on trial, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside.

SEC. 197. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except county judges, judges of the peace and police magistrates, shall be liable to impeachment for habitual drunkenness, crimes, corrupt conduct, or malfeasance or misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the state. The person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 198. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct, malfeasance, crime or misdemeanor in office, or for habitual drunkenness or gross incompetency in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 199. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 200. On trial of impeachment against the governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 201. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof, at least twenty days previous to the day set for trial.

SEC. 202. No person shall be liable to impeachment twice for the same offense.

ARTICLE XV.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 203. 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 houses, 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 no 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, then such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted in such manner they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

ARTICLE XVI.

COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state.

SEC. 204. First. Perfect toleration of religious opinions shall be secured, and no inhabitant of this state shall be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. The people inhabiting this state declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian tribe, tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been acquired by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and that said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state; and no tax shall be imposed by this state on land or property therein, belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing in this article shall prevent the state from taxing as other lands are taxed, the lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto, and no other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any acts of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which last mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation so long, and to such an extent, as is, or may be provided in the act of Congress granting the same.

TRACK SUPERSTITIONS.

QUEER BELIEFS HELD BY THOSE WHO BET ON HORSE RACES.

Mascots and Jokers. Almost as numerous as the Bettors—Cross Eyed 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 mis-haps 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 not go to think of backing a horse that these signs and omens said would not win than I 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 conceit."

SAV THE WINNER IN A DREAM.

"Just tell me of some of the signs that you go by."

"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 I just watch the race. Sometimes I have tried to win when I have not had 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 \$50.75 for \$5. I concluded that the \$5 gold piece was meant to bring me good luck, and I determined to keep it. That day I won \$700, and ever since I have never been without it."

"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 lost on Monday I rarely make another bet until the next Monday comes around. Sometimes I have varied this rule and tried to win, but it is of no use."

"In losing my shoe this morning I laced it wrong. If I had laced it wrong all would have been well and I should have won, but instead I unfasted it and related 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 were going to the post I recognized my winner 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 \$400. 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 not agree with actors. Many an actor has refused to play because he has seen a hunchback 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—this tip 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 action.

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 bad luck to another woman. In the same way a cross eyed man will bring good luck to a woman and bad luck to a man.

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 7 than any other.

Some persons who play the races never like to win the first race. They will make a small bet on some horse and expect to lose. After that they will play heavily and are most confident 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 the lookout for some sign that will point to a certain horse in the race. Going down to the Monmouth park races on the Sandy Hook boat they are always on the lookout for a 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. Others watch signs and listen for names. If they see a sign that bears the name of a horse or 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 own 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 written on separate pieces of paper in a hat and play the first one they draw out. Others 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 Black 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 aggravated assault.—Rochester Post-Express.

Literary Brokerage.

In these days every one is bitten with a desire to see himself in print. Everybody also writes, why not we? Our stories are every bit as good as Smith's, our ideas perhaps 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 satisfactory, the unlucky article is sent to the bureau to be revised, corrected, partly rewritten and copied out on the typewriter. It 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 of the article.

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. Of 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 foothold, 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, successful has it become, that a new branch has been opened, and plays are read, criticized, altered, adapted and recommended to theatrical managers.

These occupations are fair samples of the many departments which have been lately opened up in New York. There are many others 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.

Bicycles.

The supreme court of Indiana was called upon to review a non-suit in an action brought to recover damages for being struck down on sidewalk by a bicycle rider. The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of pedestrianism, and that the bicyclists 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 passing out of the capitol grounds a clumsy bicycle rider ran into them, knocking both down and badly bruising the former. This 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 that a person who "trudely and recklessly" rides a bicycle against a man standing on a sidewalk is responsible for damages for assault and battery.

After quoting an Indiana law forbidding persons from riding or driving on the sidewalks, the court says: "If sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen, then bicycles, if they are vehicles, must not be ridden along them, since to affirm that sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen necessarily implies that they cannot be traveled by bicycles. 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 within the meaning of the law."—New York Law Journal.

Pasta's Servant.

People who have seen so much of the world, and especially those who have participated in great deals in its fashion and frivolity, often carry their simplicity of life, if they retire from the active world, to the point of affection. The famous singer, Mme. Pasta, in her later years lived very obscurely in a villa on Lake Como, in Italy. One day Mme. Albani, another singer, who had just returned from appearance, paid a visit of respect to Pasta in her 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 inquired.

"In a few minutes, if you will wait," said the servant, conducting her to the parlor.

In a short time Signora Pasta made her appearance, and the visitor recognized in her, with no little astonishment, the same unkempt servant woman who had just admitted her, though somewhat "spruced up" in appearance. In fact, Albani's astonishment was so great that she could not help showing it in her face.

"I understand," said Madame Pasta, smiling. "You are wondering whether this can be La Pasta! Well, what else can I do? I am a poor old woman, and my maid has made servants of herenabouts, 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 dozen wires attached to high poles. His repeated attempts to pass 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. Then 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 miscellaneous articles, consisting of remnants of kites, kite tails, rags, small stones hanging by strings, and other unsightly objects by which mischievous boys delight to encumber telegraph wires. Another man then climbed 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.

Starvation in London.

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

BILL ARP ON COOKING.

THE COOK QUITS AND UNCLE WILLIAM TAKES A HAND.

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

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." No, we don't. I didn't know last night that Mrs. Angelina Peacock would be here this morning. Nobody knew it until there was a tap at the door and a voice said Mrs. Peacock sent me to tell you she 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 wasn't well now, and so I persuaded her to be calm and serene, 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 greedy while cooking in old Virginia before de walt. She is not the lovely maiden that Goldsmith wrote about in the Hermit, when he said:

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

TEACHING THE CITY GIRL TO 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, but it is no discredit to anybody to cook. It is about as honorable as 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 minding 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 for one test 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 dinner and supper, but has no liking for cooking breakfast nor washing the dishes. She is no great admirer of King Solomon either, and sometimes laments that his respect for women and children was very limited, for he wanted switches and three poles for the boys, and kept three or four hundred wives to wait on him, and his definition of a virtuous woman was, "She riseth while it is yet night and giveth food to her household." He actually wanted his wife to get up before day and go to cooking, while he slept until the bell rang for breakfast.

He 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 shouldn't cook if I can help it. She has made a thousand little garments and worked ten thousand little holes in her life, but thank the good Lord, her eye is not dimmed nor her natural force abated. No, she shan't cook. Our colored nurse, Mrs. Fletcher, always comes when she can, but she is raising a crop herself and can't make a full hand in our kitchen.

MRS. ARP A GOOD SPEAKER.

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

I like for her to hear mysterious sounds away in the night when deep sleep falleth upon a man but not upon a woman, and when she punches me in the side with her elbow I get up and meander bravely all through and around the house hunting for robbers and ghosts just to show her what a protector she has got. She is going to St. Simons next week and I am going to stay at home. Some of the married children are going with her, and she is to chaperon the chaps and matronize the party, or whatever you call it. I don't know whether she is going to live 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 sea—the ocean. If a man has a soul how it expands it! How diminutive he feels in the presence of this mighty work of God! But hundreds go there just like they go to a circus. They have no new emotions, no increase of reverence and no decrease in their own conceit.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

A Good Woman.

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

A Grammatical Error.

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

Little Prairie Dogs.

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

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

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

"The prairie dog is about the size of a fox squirrel, and is almost the color of one. They are very destructive to crops. The farmers poison thousands of them, but it seems as if the old adage of killing one fly ten will take his place, has reference to the prairie dog. Another tale told of the prairie dog—that the rattlesnake, the greatest owl and the prairie dog all live in the same burrow, but that is the greatest mistake of all. The owl and the rattlesnake do live in the towns, or rather the rattlesnake dies in the prairie dog town, for no sooner does he enter a burrow than the dogs collect and commence filling up the burrow, and if the rattler has gone too far to hear them his doom is sealed, but if he is near the mouth of the burrow he will come out as soon as possible. When the owl takes up his abode in a burrow the dog leaves it and goes to another burrow. They never try to fill up a burrow when an owl goes in, probably because they think there is not so much harm in an owl as there is in a rattlesnake."—Atlanta Constitution.

Ventilation.

Perhaps few who have heard of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" know the terrible facts that have rendered the place famous and made the story of all that is to be dreaded from foul air and overcrowding. At 8 o'clock on the evening of June 20, 1783, 146 prisoners, officers and men, black and white, and of different nationalities, were thrust into a room eighteen feet square—with two windows on one of the four sides, heavily barred with iron—giving to each inmate forty cubic feet of space. In ten hours 123 were found dead—only twenty-three being saved.

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

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

Happy Husbands.

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

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

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

He Did Not Like the Game.

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

THE HEADGEAR OF ROYALTY.

A Parisian Modiste Recounts the Fancies of Her Titled Customers.

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 and simple style, and always wears round hats—never bonnets. Her hats 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 Braganza, 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 for 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 cream or white or red, all of which colors or combination of colors are very becoming 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 wings, whether of ribbon or lace. As she has a fresh, fair complexion she delights in delicate 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 bonnet. Her favorite colors are pale blue and mauve, and several of the new shades of green, such as Nilo reel and varnish green.

Her sister-in-law, the Grand Duchess Vladimir, was a princess of the ducal house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is one of the royal ladies of European fashion, being extremely stylish in manner and possessing in fine 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 delights 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 hats, 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 troussseau, comprising some thirty in all. Every costume was made with a hat to match, and every carriage or reception or theatre dress had the bonnet to correspond in materials as well 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 certain death. This fact was then made sure of, and the caves were soon invaded by the pursuers.

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.

It was opened by the machetes of some coccu pruners, under the direction of Mr. McCarthy. In him there were found the half digested body of a deer and a number of forms pauperis forms, probably swallowed by him with the body of some unknown and unfortunate coccu contractor.

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 occurrence, however, did not prevent the monster still the subject of general discussion and gossip. The island has not for a long time been disturbed by tragic incidents of this extraordinary nature.—Port of Spain Gazette.

The Price of a Leg.

A widow, whose husband had lost his life in a railway accident, received from the railway company 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 30,000 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 husband."

"Madame," replied one of the clerks, "the reason is quite plain; 30,000 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, walked away apparently satisfied.—Etoile Belge.

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 leagues away from her own domicile. "Tan I run in and house myself and 'ou a little while?" she inquired.

Kisses and a hearty response gave her assurance of welcome. An hour or more went by, when her father appeared searching for her.

"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 know," said she, "I replied Rosebud, cozily, 'so I just 'quired of myself.'—Daughters of America.

The Pistol State.

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 Florida ranks as the twelfth state of the Union, and is larger than any other southern state except Texas.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

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 top 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 laurel wreath and the letters "G. M. C."

A WEST INDIAN CITY.

First Impressions Which St. Pierre Makes 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 seen 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 coloring; in the tints of roof and wall, antiquated by streakings and patches of moldy greens and grays; in the startling absence of window washes, glass, gas lamps and chimneys; in the blossom tenderness of the blue heaven, the splendor of tropical light and the warmth of the tropic wind—you will find less the impression of a scene of today than a sensation of something that was and is not. Slowly this feeling strengthens with your pleasure in the colorful radiance of costume; the semi-splendor of passing figures; the puissant shapeliness of torsos rudely swart like statue metal; the rounded outline of limbs yellow as tropic fruit; the grace of attitudes; the unconscious harmony of groupings; the gathering and folding and falling of light robes that oscillate with swaying of free forms; the sculptured symmetry of unshod 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 diaphanous 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 unbraced, may be, with thinning curls of cloud, like specters 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 idyls, flowers of old Sicilian song, fancies limned upon Pompeian walls. For a moment the illusion is delicious; you comprehend as never before the charm of a vanished world, the antique life, the story of terra cotta and graven stones and gracious things exhumed, even the sun is not of today, but of twenty centuries gone; then, and under such a light, walked the women of the elder world.

Too soon the hallucination is broken by modern sounds, dissipated by modern sights—rough trolleys 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