Brian O'Lyn had no boots to wear, So he came to Wahpeton to buy him a pair: I'll have one pair of thick ones and one pair of thin, It I can find Hunt's shoe store, says Brian O'Lyn.

Says he the right one I've not yet found out : I want Hunt, the Shoe Man, I'll buy only from him, For he sells the cheapest and best, says Brian O'Lyn.

He lifted the latch and Joe stood within;

We showed him both calf boots, kip and cow hide, The ones we praised most had no seams on the side: We have felt boots of all kinds from Quebec to Berlin; Sure you have boots for the million, says Brian O'Lyn.

He paid down the money, for we sell only for cash, To the public he says, be not taken in, But buy from Hunt, says Brian O'Lyn.

If there's a leak in your toe or the side of your shoe, Just take it to Hunt's, that's all you need do. He will peg it or patch it just while you are in, And the charges seem like nothing, says Brian O'Lyn.

A. MIKSCHE'S

and Summer Clothing,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

New Patterns in white Dress Goods. His Stock of

Whole libraries might be written ment business we will sell our stock Groceries is Fresh and Large. ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

TEN PER CENT. STRAIGHT.

When you pay interest you Interest payable in the Fall. I do not send your application East and keep you wait-

ing for your money. I Loan on City Property. A. ASPINWALL,

A HODEL

Tinner and Jobber in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

house in the township of Grafton, on sec. 16 T. 134 R. 50. Bids will Roofing and Repairing a Specialty

All Work done in the most Workmanlike Manner.

D. E. RICE. Undertaker and Embalmer.

COFFINS, CASKETS, SHROUDS, ROBES, SUITS, SLIPPERS, BLACK

Sewing Machines and Organs,

Organ Stools, Organ Instruction Books, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings Window Shades and Fixtures. PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER. Call and leave your order for a trial of the

Davis Sewing Machine.

D. E. RICE his Don't Pass us By. Read this,

Such as Shelf Groceries, Canned Fruits, Canned Meats and Fish, Dried

and Evaporated Fruits and Berries. Special drives in TEAS,

Tobacco. Green Fruit of all kinds. A Good Assortment of Queensware, Chinaware, Lamps, etc., which I will

his way west and that he will re- Close Out at Cost to Make Room for Other Goods.

ENTERPRISE.

Between Second and Third Sta ALL WORK GUARANTEED. Wahpeton,

J. H. NOBLE

Painter and Paper Hangut

FAST MAIL LINE with Vestibuled Trains be-tween Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Min-neapolis.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE between 'Chi-cago, Council Bluffs, Omaha and the Pacific Coast, GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE between Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo. 5700 MILES OF KOAD reaching all principal points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Dakota.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc., apply to the nearest station agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, or to any Railroad agent anywhere in the world. d. MILLER, A. V. H. CARPENTER.
General Manager. Gen'l Pass and Tkt. Agt.
MILWUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For information in reference to lands and towns owned by the Chicago, Milwakee & St. Paul Railway Company, write to H. G. HAUGAN Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fargo Southern. N. F. MELLEN, Local Agent.

THE ST. PAUL. MINNEAPOLIS &

RAILWAY Reaches all principal points in NORTHEN AND CENTRAL

MINNESOTA and DAKOTA

THE SHORT LINE TO St. Cloud. Fergus Falls, Moorhead. Fargo, Casselton, Grand Forks, Morris. Aberdeen

and Ellendale. SLEEPING CAR SERVICE UNSURPASSED. DAY COACHES LIGHT, CHEERY AND COM-FORTABLE.

SOLID TRAINS
TO MINOT, DAK., and WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

MANITOBA-PACIFIC ROUTE H. H. ST. JOHN, Local Agt, Wahpeton. C. H. WARREN, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Mins. A. MANVEL, Genl Manager. W. ALEXANDER, General Traffic Manager.

Local Time,

Express from the east, 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Express to the east, 9:30 a. m. and 9:45 p. m. Moorhead accommodation, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arrive 11 a. m. and return 2:15 p. m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

-RAILROAD --The direct line between

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS. OR DULUTH

And all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho. Washington Territory, OREGON,

British Columbia, Puget

and ALASKA. Express trains daily to which are attached

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Elegant Dining Cers.

No CHANGE OF CARS

St.Paul & Portland

EMIGRANTSLEEPERS FREE The only All Rail Line to the

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

For full Information as to time, rates, etc.

CHAS. S. FEE

Ceneral Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn

Local Time.

Passenger from east arrives 2:20 a. m. Going east, leaves 7:25 p. m., daily. Freight going west arrives 7:20 a. m., departs 8:25 a. m. Going east arrives 5:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday. This line makes close connections at Wadena, with trains on the main line to and from the twin cities and Duluth. Through Pullman sleepers from Wahpeton to St. Paul.

DWIGHT M. BALDWIN,

Agent, Wahpeton.

W. A. Seely, INSURANCE

Wahpeton, Dakota.

MONEY.

. PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN. We can make you a loan, and divide the principal up into \$50, \$100 or \$200 notes any one or more, or all of which you may pay at any date of any interest payment in any year, or you need not pay any of them until the end of the full five years. When you pay any of these notes, the interest on the ones paid is stopped. By this means, if you have a good crop, you can pay part or all of your mortgage. It you have a poor crop, you need not pay any of it.
. INSTALLMENT PLAN. We can allow you

to pay your loan in four installments; one fourth of it at the end of the second year, onefourth of it at the end of the third, one-for at the end of the fourth, and one-fourth of it at the end of the fifth. ON OR BEFORE PLAN. We can give you

a regular "on or before" plan by which you can pay all of your debt any year you want to. . We can make interest payable annually or semi-annually, as you prefer, and at any time of the year that you may prefer; either in spring, fall or winter.

We use but ONE MORTGAGE, saving you the expense of recording two mortgages and two satisfactions.

emember that with other companies you ar not only compelled to pay for recording two mortgages and two satisfactions, but forever afterwards, when you have an abstract made, you must pay for abstracting both these

mortgages. We always have plenty of money, and when we promise you your loan you can depend on

we always have pienty or money, and when we promise you your loan you can depend ear getting it.

Our rates of interest are as low as the lowest.

We can make your loan any way you want it to suit you. See us and get your loan to suit you before you make arrangements for it elsewhere.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Special Attention Given to Collection Office up stairs in Peirce's Block.

rel mill than this one.

may come out O. K., yet.

finally been reached.

derful beyond description.

Judge Shippam has tendered his

resignation as judge of probate and

asks for the earnest support of his

friends for the office of clerk of

pneumonia, her life having Been all

but despaired of at times, but we

The National Park party got

A good many of exchanges affix

date Miller's name. The name of

the candidate for governor on the Republican ticket is John Miller-

jail charged with having set fire to

the Blanding Bros. wheat stacks,

Saturday evening, which burned

them to the ground. The examina-

was before Justice Dow who held

The Republicans gave their nom-

spoke as did McCumber and Lauder.

THE TIMES was unavoidably absent,

"whoop 'er up" for their ticket, and

wanted about all the votes in the

territory. They won't get them,

nor they won't get all the votes in

Within the past few days, the

unerals of the following named

children occurred at St. John's

Mrs. Kihn of this city, seven years

Mrs. Jacob Lodtcer, this city; infant son of Mr. Patrick Fahey,

south of the city; infant son of Mr.

and Mrs. James Leary, Brecken-

ridge. And infant of Mr. and Mrs.

faneral at St. Adelbert's church.

John Wiszgalla of Breckenridge,

Kittle Lea, while driving home

day evening, undertook to cross the

it was struck by the south bound

express, which snatched the wagon

from the horses leaving them stand-

ing in the road, and, dumping Lea

out unharmed passed on taking the

vehicle along which, it is said, Lea

has been unable to find! The mir-

aculous escape of team and man is

accounted for in the fact that Lea

was drunk. And yet there is the

proposition that had he been sober

he would not probably have driven

on the track just when he did. He had better sue the company for rob-

What are you doing toward mak-

ing the Red River Agricultural

Fair a success this fall? The time

is now short and men who would

like to see the enterprise attain the

best results, should be moving.

President Bell said to us this week

that Col. J. B. Power had agreed to

allow some of his stock to be shipped

down here for exhibition and in

competition with exhibits open to

the world only-not putting them

in against home products. It

strikes THE TIMES that the associa-

tion should employ some wide awake

man to look after the interests of

the fair for the next three or four

weeks, and thus work up a better

interest in the same. There are

\$1,200 offered in premiums.

bing him of his wagon.

Richland county.

any sort .- | Fargo Republican.

foundation to roof.

TOHN M. RUGGLES, REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Titles to lands investigated and abstract WAHPETON, · · · DAKOTA. W.A. FRANKLIN, Ph. B., M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Successor to Dr. Rockwell.)

Office in Bee Hive Block. Residence Eighth St., (Dr. Reno's house). Telephone 61. Office hours-9 to 11 a m. and 2 to 4 p. m · LAUDER & VOORHEES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. W. S. LAUDER, H. M. VOORHEES, Notary Public Office over People's Savings Bank. WAHPETON.

SPALDING & TEMPLETON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Negotiators of first mortgage loans on Re-tiver valley lands. Corner Broadway and Second avenue. FARGO,

DENTIST. Office up stairs in Bee Hive Block

H. S. SOWLES,

GEO. M. HANLY, SURGEON DENTIST.

Office over Petrce's Hardware Store.

R. J. HUGHES & CO.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggles, Road Carts at all kinds of Spring and Lumber Wagons in such grades as can be Fully Warranted, all at Reas-

NO SHODDY GOODS KEPT IN STOCK We have the latest in Corn Tools, Best Machine

Oils and Window Glass. Agents for the

onable Prices.

Walter A. Woods MOWERS and HAY RAKES.

-and the new-SINGLE APRON HARVESTER AND BINDER.

And for Threshing Machines and Engines. We handle the Well Known

four miles north of Wahpeton, Mon-Yankee Gang Plow, The Lightest Draught Plow in the Market. 12 Manitoba track and had fairly got-

FIRST, HIGHEST

ONLY AWARD Sewing Machines.

Cincinnuti Centennial, made to the White Sewing machine company, of Cleveland, Ohio,

READ WHAT THE JURORS SAY. For simplicity of construction, durability of parts, adaptability of adjustment, light and quiet running, we award the White Sewing machine company, the medal for the BEST MACHINE for family use. ---\$1,000.00---

We offer to donate one thousand dollars to any charitable institute in Dako a it these state-ments are not house, straight forward, and un-deniable facts.

HENRY MILLER, Agent for Richland Co., Dakota and Wilkin Co.,

Monday morning, and that it is desirable that as many as possible of the pupils attend the first day-and Shelby Smith is giving Milnor by thereafter. A full attendance in long odds the best paper ever published there. If Shelby keeps a the start will greatly aid Prof. Fort in establishing a proper system of school work throughout the good supply of ballast on hand he

The new constitution was considered so unconstitutional and corrupt-

Mrs. Chas. Smith is quite ill with Richland's entire delegation. And now will you listen to the are pleased to say that it is thought Fargo Republican on the Sullivan Consultation free. a turn for the better has finally been episode: Sullivan votes the democratic ticket, but even this was not enough to save him in Mississippi. back home Tuesday morning and He should have 'killled a nigger' the members are very enthusiastic when he went down there. This would not only have established in their description of the wonders seen. They say it is simply won- him politically, but it would also have given him social standing.

the letter "W" as a part of candi- about the mistakes of great men. no affixes, prefixes or trimmings of county, if he would join in the com-Go to Schuler Bros. for your gang mittee's report locating public in-

plows, headquarters for lumber and stitutions. He refused to do so. all kinds of building materials. If -[Forman Independent. you intend to put up a building it And that's not all, at Wahpeton will pay you to call on them. All kinds of buildings completed from Mr. Power intimated that money anywhere west of New York. 22 was as good as tendered him by 22

Anton Lodtcer, the herder, is in those at the head of the combine.

Didn't Reach Enough. In the course of telegraphic reports sent to the twin city papers from Fargo during the late contest. Lodtcer in the sum of \$1,500. The boys think that they have sustained this appeared: "However, it is a loss of not far from 800 bushels whispered that an effort will be made to "induce" enough members to change their votes to give control inee, Mr. Miller, a reception at the of the nominations to the Allen court house on his return from men." One feature of the Bis-Fargo, Friday evening. Mr. Miller marck "inducements" was held out but it didn't seem to turn over but we understand the speakers did

enough votes.

Our Ticket Next Week. THE TIMES will trot out a good clean able state ticket next week, one standing upon a platform untrammelled and ready to make the people's fight upon every question of paramount interest to the new any or all bids. Plans and specifichurch: Julia, daughter of Mr. and state. Our Republican friends of age; infant daughter of Mr. and having gone over body and soul to the corruptionists in justification of the unlawful squandering of valuable public lands and the setting adrift of a lot of unnecessary public institutions, inviting further demoralization in succeeding legislatures all ending in severe taxation and public indebtedness, not to mention their approval of organized ten his wagon upon the track when enough to call out the public's disapproval of so cowardly and deprecating a course. Hence we urge that the people of the new state righting of Rebublican misgovernment, deceit, fraud and corruption at this important juncture in our state aspirations, and invite you to of the administration when he said: look for our ticket next week.

FOR SALE CHEAP. 240 acres best farming land

near Mooreton Dak.

Chicago store.

FRANK BRAUN & BRO. Anything in the line of clothing nay be had at Miksche's.

For Clerk of District Court. I hereby announce myself a can-Court, subject to the will of the peober 1st, 1889. Very respectfully, JOHN SHIPPAM.

250 New Plows. and triple gangs, for sale at your Sun.

one way for round trip, 25 cents added for admission. Tickets on sale August 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th, 29th, and 31st, September 3rd, 5th, 14th, prohibitionists, is, we think, alone 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th, 28th good for return passage on or before and including September 16th, and must look to the Democracy for the will be good to either Minneapolis or St. Paul.

didate for the office of Clerk of the Democratic central committe, that he expects to pass through ple at the election to be held Octo- Fargo next Tuesday morning on turn in time to attend the Democratic state convention here next Great reduction in prices at the Thursday. Mr. Springer is entitled to a royal reception from the citizens of Dakota and will undoubtedly be cordially, welcomed in Fargo, Walking, sulkies, gangs, double and by the convention .-- [Fargo Telephone Call No. 18.

He stepped a little west from Fourth street, I've found you at last, says Brian O'Lyn.

round trip tickets to western point will be sold very cheap. For the information address or inquire

D. M. Baldwin, Agent Wahpeton Before buying your fail bill ti the Chicago store, and

Dr. Moody. Geo. E. Moody, veterinary sur friends for the office of clerk of court at the coming election, October 1st, 1889.

It is a series of clerk of court at the coming election, October 1st, 1889.

It is a series of clerk of clerk of clerk of court at the coming election, October 1st, 1889.

It is a series of clerk o work on his own account in the ture. His office is at the old

quarters, Michael Schmitt's hotel. Spring When you are ready to buy your all goods, don't forget to call and get prices, and see the mammoth stock the Chicago offers. 22

CLOSING OUT SALE. As we are going out of the impleabout the mistakes of great men.

C. T. Allen of Rutland, says that John Power told him he had the offer of either the School of Mines or Soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the country of the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country if he would join in the soldier's Home, for Sargent country is the soldier's Home, for Sargent country is the soldier's Home, for Sargent country is the soldier's call at an early date and secare a

FRANK BRAUN & BRO. The Chicago store is filled clear to the top and running over with new goods at prices cheaper than

Minnesota State Fair, Which opens September 6th, and closes September 14th, St. P. M. & M. will sell tickets to either Minne apolis or St. Paul and return at rate of one fare to Minneapolis for the round trip, 50 cents added for admission to Fair grounds, sell September 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. These tickets are

good returning up to and including September 16th, 1889. One hundred and one different styles of ladies and childrens cloaks at the Chicago store, to be sold at

prices never heard of here before, 22 Call for Bids. Bids for the erection of one schoo be recevied by the undersigued until 1 oclock p. m. Tuesday, the 10th day of September, 1889. School board reserves the right to reject OPP. MIKSCHE'S STORE. cations on file with S. Smith of

Mooreton and C. Olson of Dwight. NEIL CAMPBELL

School Township Clerk. 18-4 Exposition. For the Minneapolis Exposition which opens August 21st and closes September 28th, St. P. M. & M. will sell excursion tickets at one fare Monday following date of sale, Sep. tember 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, good to return up to

Globe: The good Wanamaker modestly underestimated the ability 'We can't turn out more office holders than the Democrats did." In his own department there have been 15,000 removals, by force or suggestion, to less than 5,000 in the same time under Mr. Cleveland. The president, in his personal sphere, is making more removals

than Mr. Cleveland did.

The Hon. W. M. Springer has written to Mr. Ryan, chairman of

No. 22.

He hunted the streets all along the main route,

He met Hunt's sign, sure it was a great treat.

He bought him his boots which of course were no trash,

GO TO

----FOR YOUR-

Farm Loans.

can make a payment on your mortgage if You Wish.

WAHPETON, DAKOTA.

and WHITE CRAPE, ARTIFCIAL FLOWERS, DISINFECTANT for Contagious Diseases and Dealer in

Mail and Telegraph Orders Filled Immediately.

FANCY GROCERY SPECIALTI'S

COFFEES and Spices. Baking Powders, Cigars and

Old Bank of Wahpeton Building.

The rustling of the wings thou hearest near Are not great Love's wide pinions fringed with fire. Nor that soft air that stirs thy soul with Aught but the tingling breath of vague De-The wings of him who stands betwixt us Mock with their wanness Love's bright hues

Thou canst not take Love's name in vain. Aught but thine undivided burning heart Upon his shrine, lest even the air should stay
Thy hand, and into warning whispers start;
Mar not this moment's aye-remembered To set a stain of earth upon its face;

Alas, how heavenly fair this spot would be If we but loved!—This overhanging cave Life's long sought haven, while the murmur

ing sea.
Reflects a smile of God in every wave; Tet we, wrapt in night shadows still do stay Hopeless upon the outskirts of the day!

A ROMANCE.

By Lieut. J. Dark Chandlee in National Tribune.

A few years ago Mrs. James Bellis, an aged and much-esteemed resident of the neighborhood of Bethlehem, particulars regarding an eccentric Winter of 1855.

Bethlehem is a pretty little crossroads country village of about a dozen houses, with the usual store, blacksmith-shop and tavern, nestling under the eastern slope of the Musconetcong Mountains. It is very old, very quiet, and has never been was just one great pain all over me, distinguished for anything except a and oh! so hungry! I at once began strict attention to its own business. to crawl about and look for nuts, In the pleasant and luxuriant agri-cultural valley south of and in sight of the one church steeple of this peacefully obscure villiage Mary In the pleasant and luxuriant agri-Armitage was born in 1835, and beech, and everything, but nut-bearlived until her marriage with James ers. Then I cried for the first time, Bellis, in 1857, In telling her little because I was hungry as because I had been dunce enough to as she called it, Mrs. Bellis said:

John Mackey about the same time that I began to notice a vague and that I began to notice a vague and hazy distinction between good and hazy distinction between good and evil. He was then held up before the course of the cours evil. He was then held up before sun. It was always on the wrong me as a terror on the not infrequent side. At last I came to a little holoccasions when I misbehaved. Findlow and a tiny spring. Here I got a
drink, and felt much better. My
limbs were not so sore now and my
Mackey was concerned. The first ing that he utterly failed to put in limbs were not so sore now, and my an appearance on the frequent oc- feet did not hurt me so much. Then useful work I ever did was to knit in buttoned down the back, an appearance on the frequent occasions when mother or my maiden aunt, Isabel, would go to the door aunt, Isabel, would g and call cut in an awful voice:

"'Here, John Mackey; come and take this bad girl."

Mackey as a bogey. As I grew a little older and able to carry my misdoings tarther afield, my father used proof by saying sterenly:

"'Little gal, if you don't stop paddling down yonder in the creek, and stop straggling around on the mountain, Hog Mackey will get you some of these days, sure.'

tentment. Finally, having outgrown my regard for childish scarecrows at an early age, the time came when I heard only of John Mackey, when father came home in the Spring with a dozen beautiful little white pigs in the wagon, which I was told he had bought from Hog Mackey, or in the roaring, panting voice answered: Fall when the farm hands, with the big wagon, and father on horseback. started into the mountain early in until the next day, when the wagon would be full of dead and dressed up helping Hog Mackey kill his pigs.

The Musconetcong Mountain is chestnuts and hickory-nuts. From the time I first began to have teeth until the time I ceased to have any, and, in fact, ever since, I have been an ardent lover of every nut that grows in the forests. 'As long as there was a nut to be

found in the woods, that was the best place to look for me after I had attained an age and size that admitted of my going out of sight of the house. The foot of the mountain was not more than half a mile away, and before I was eight years old I was familiar with every tree, bush and rock along the eastern foothills and for a are out of season now; and besides, mile up the rugged sides of Musconet- I think you have more need to eat

"It was when I was about 10 years old that an event occurred which came near cutting this story short, quainted with John Mackey. My hard that after dinner I was allowed

further, feeling sure there must be me with them stopping every minute more trees of the same family. I had to go out and halloa and fire off his wandered around for some time with gun. Once in a while he would exmore or less success, a sizes, apron full of nuts of allnd had when my obligation not to go out of hear- want anybody there would be a dozing of the axes occurred to me. I en poking about.'
stopped and listened, but not a "After I had been fed a half dozen stopped and listened, but not a

the valley. I looked for the sun and found that it was not only pretty low down, but it did not seem to be in the right place. I turned my back to it and marched off, whistling contentedly. I found I was going up the hill, but concluded I had crossed some of the little hills without noticing them, and kept on, and on, and on, until I grew tired, and still I was going up, up, up, but the sun was at my back, and I knew I could not be wrong. My nuts grew so heavy that I made a little pen of after them the next day.

"Then I wandered on again until it began to grow dark, for the sun until we came down the mountain had gone down. I could not under-road to where our house could be "I knew you would come. Poor stand why I could not get over that hill and begin going down into the valley. I listened, but there was not a sound. My limbs ached so that I could hardly drag them along, and I was getting very hungry. It was now so dark that I could not see any distance in front me. Then it occurred to me to call out, and I screamed "Father!" at the top of my small voice, just once. I did not do it any more, for my voice sounded so that it scared me, it made such a noise in the awful silence.

of the neighborhood of Bethlehem, "Utterly wearied out I dropped been ou in the upper end of Warren County, down at the foot of a tree upon some for me. related to the writer the following leaves, and must have went to sleep particulars regarding an eccentric particulars regarding an eccentric awoke, and feeling very cold I got up character well known in that section up to the time of his death, in the up to the time of his death, in the large in hot water, gave me a dose of some dark. 'I'm lost because it is so dark,' kind of horrible weed tea, crying and silent and alone without a tear of redark. T'm lost because it is so dark, kind of horrible weed tea, crying and I said to myself; but I will find the scolding all the time, till they had place when daylight comes.' Then I said my prayers and laid down again. et so tight that I could do nothing son."

"When I opened my eyes again the sun was shining on the other side of drinks all at once, and he seemed not me from where it ougth to be, and I to mind much until Aunt Isabel put but there were none there. Directly story, the only romance of her life, part with my apronful of nuts. sshe called it, Mrs. Bellis said:
I now forgot all about being lost in my search for nuts, and looked a room, and after looking all around night again, and my feet and limbs hurt worse than before. I wondered "I gradually lost faith in John to myself, 'I must really go home. Mamma will worry about me.

"I tottered on again the best I the house at the upper end. I started to run up the porch steps and fell. Down, down down I went a fearful distance, and hit my head against ed that I was still in the wood; then "As this calmity never eventuated. for a time I knew nothing.

girls, and I persisted in my small great speed. My eyes were open, and I coald see the rocks and trees mischies with great peace and conflying past me, and I knew that a man of terrible height and awful long legs was running away with

> "'Hog Mackey has got meatlast," I said to myself; but I must have said it aloud, for at once a loud "'Yes, Hog Mackey has got you

"And when I awoke again I was the morning and did not return coughing and strangling and crying, and my throat was on fire. I could dimly see before me, where I lay on a hogs that were sent on to Easton bed, an old man sitting, holding a botmarket, and I learned they had been | tle in one hand and a spoon in the other, and big tears were running down his face. After I had coughed and the best place in Warren County for strangled a little more, and got hold of my apron and wiped my tears away. I looked at the old man again.

"What are you crying for?"
"He put away the bottle and spoon and wiped his eyes with the back of his hands, and said: "I'm not crying; it's only sweat."

"'Old man, you shouldn't lie,' I remarked, for I felt concerned about him. He only gave a kind of deprecatory grunt and started at me.

" 'Are you Hog Mackey?' I asked. " 'Yes, I'm Hog Mackey.'

" 'Are you going to eat me?' "'No,' he said calmly; 'little girls

somebody or something yourself.'
"I am right hungry,' I candidly admitted. "With that he hurriedly brought me a gourd, full of milk, and at the same time made me ac- which he thrust into my hands and was rushing after something else, father and some men in the hight of when I dropped it on the floor, being the nutting-time were out on the foot | too weak to manage it. He quickly of the mountain cutting and framing filled the gourd again and held it for ing I pushed open the door and walktimber for a new barn. I begged so me while I drank. Then he softened bread in the milk and gave me. As sat in a chair by the fire. The mo to go out with them to pick nuts, soon as my hunger was a little satis-under heavy verbal bonds that I was fied, he ran out of the house and soon as my hunger was a little satison no account to go out of hearing halloed with all his might. Then he of the axes of the workers. "The nuts were plentiful and I it on a gridiron to broil in the open gathered a basketiul; which I carried fireplace, where there was no fire. and set down by father's coat on a Then he ran out and halloed again. Then I remembered a tree Then he come in and threw the gridthat bore particularly big hickory- iron across the room and grabbed nuts, and concluded that I down his gun from off some hooks, wanted some. On reaching and went in and shot it off. After the tree I found that none had this he built a fire and cooked his fallen. Then I resolved to search ham and made some coffee, and fed

> my claim. "Confound them! If I didn't

sound was to be heard, save the oc. times, and had my face and hands casional fall of a fat nut, or the querulous bark of a squirrel. Then I had been nearly strangled again with noticed that I was in a part of the raw whisky, it occurred to him to mountain entirely strange to me.

"This gave me little trouble, I knew that if I turned my back to the sun and walked on I must come to he asked."

"The walk of the lask me how I felt. I told him I felt pretty good, only I couldn't move. "Could you bear to be carried?" he asked.

"I said I thought I could. Then folded like a shawl, and placing me on it tied me up as though I had been a bundle. Then he put his head through the loop of the sheet, raised me in his arms, locked the door of his house, and started to carry me the five miles to my home. It must have been terrible hard but there was no one at our house and laid on my mother's bed.

utes, took the long tin dinner-horn happy life!'
and blew a blast which must have "Thus he passed away, and after also took father' gun out and fired cemetery my father told me that I it off, to call home not only my own was a comparatively rich woman, folks but the people of all the neighfor John Mackey had left me all he folks but the people of all the neighborhood for miles around, who had been out on the mountain hunting which was unknown until his will was

"They all came rushing home, and a terrible fuss they made. Mother scolding all the time, till they had gret for poor John Mackey, who me in bed, and tucked up in a blank-couldn't eat little girls out of seaseemed to have done. Everybody was trying to feed him and give him her arms around his neck and wanted to give him a drink of my weed tea. Then he got up and looked a little scared, as he said, quietly but

" 'Good folks, you all being willing, I guess I'll go home' Father insisted upon taking him in the carriage, and at last he con-

sented. Before going he said: "I'd like to look at the little girl who thought I might eat her out of season.

"Of course I was soon about and as well as ever; but I had lost a great | the details of statecraft, a man of went to sleep. When I awoke it was was not long before I learned all of ears and a cock's comb on it, a stick his history that was to be learned. He had, it was unnerstood, been an ble placed in his hand, and thus officer in the Federal army during made a mockery of already, he was the war of 1812, and at its close returned to his home in Brooklyn. In 1815 he disappeared from his home. could, and in a few minutes I began which was with a brother, who died to see lights, and suddenly I was in 1820. In 1817 or 1818 he appear-the other forgot in a night. to supplement my mother's mild rea big garden just like our own, with ed in Bethlehem on horseback, carrying only a valise containing a few clothes. Away up on the side of the Musconetcong Mountain, just after the Revolution, a man named Croffut something. For a moment I realiz- had built a house upon a section of Government land which he patented to be of the ruder and grosser kind, with a soldier's right. He cleared by I came to the conclusion that Hog Mackey had lost his taste for little great speed. My eyes were open, for farm land, and being distinct the feared and appeared, while often be feared and appeared. appointed in not finding the iron he he was a creature of pure wit and inexpected to, he abandoned the place finite jest. With the advance of civbecause he could not sell it. Mackey ilization, and the opening of the found this place, and, hunting up the heirs of Croffut, bought it for a song. In this way he became the owner of a tolerably fair house and 360 acres Harper's Bazar. of about the most undesirable land in Warren County. After furnishing his house and procuring a cow, his last purchase was a half dozen choice Pennsylvania hogs.

"He now settled down, after letting his house or set foot on his place. His life of seclusion soon gave him the appearance and reputation of a hermit. His only business and ostensible means of living was in his pigs. It soon became widely known Mackey, on Musconetcong Mountain, sold the best breed of pigs in the country; hence he got the name of Hog Mackey. His life was pertectly harmless His only eccentricities were that he visited nowhere, spoke to no one unless it was absolutely necessary, and would allow no woman to enter his

house. "Every Christmas until I was 15 years of age, I sent him a remembrance of socks and mittens, to which then away for three years at school, and one of the first things I heard was that John Mackey-I would allow no one to call him Hog Mackey in my presence—had been sick and had asked for me. He did not say he wanted to see me. He only asked the doctor where I was. The very next morning I sadled a horse and rode to his house. Without knocked in. He was still quite feeble, and ment he saw me he exclaimed:

" 'Go away, woman! Have you no more sense than to rush into a man's house that way.' 'I'm no woman,' I replied; 'I'm only the little girl you wouldn't ea

" 'God bless me!' he exclaimed; 'you don't look as though you had been out lost on the mountain for two days and nights lately!'

out of season.

"I told him I had not, and did not particularly want to be again. Then went to work fixing up his room and preparing him something good to eat. He remonstrated with me first, then he ordered me out of the house, and swore at me; to all of which I paid no attention whatever, but worked and talked away cheerfully until he subsided into a kind of despairing apathy that I could have laughed at in any other person. After that I went to John Mackey's house when I pleased, and he got went out into the liquor, caught a leaving the field Chicago Times. used to me, but not another woman would he let in. My visits were altogether directed to making his house cleaner and more comfortable, and mourning.

re was very little talk between he filled a bottle with milk, which he put in one coatpocket, and in the other he put a lot of bread and ham.

"Herecovered, and all went on well until, on one very stormy night in the Winter of 1855, a neighbor who Then he brought a sheet, which he had come across the mountain and folded like a shawl, and placing me stopped at Mackey's to get warm,

pleurisy, and the doctor had told work, for I was a stout, heavy him there was no hope. He did not stones at the foot of a big tree and poured them in, intending to come an old man who did not look about phases of his life of which we strong. By sitting down to rest frequently he bore me along, however, delirum passed off and he recognized

seen in the valley. Here he satdown little girl; I can't eat you, however. and called again with all his voice, Little girls are not in season. But up there-and he raised a wan and to hear him, and he toiled on with trembling hand heavenward-where his burden until he had me at home I am going, little girls like you will always be in season; for you have "He then, after resting a few min- brightened the last hour of an un-

awoke all the mountain echoes. He he had been laid to rest in the church found in an old chest along with every stocking and mitten I had ever knitted for him. From that hour to souled being treading life's pathway silent and alone without a tear of re-

> The Jester. There has probably never been any greater degradation of genius, nor many sights better able to make gods and men weep, then the old employment of the court jester. After the custom of having a court fool had held sway during many reigns, the fool gradually ceased to be the dwarf or imbecile who had an object ofgeneral ribaldry in the beginning, and became some one superior in intellect, if not in person, to most of those about him; a man very frequently of undoubted genius, not great or masterful or well born enough posable of understanding and criticising strung with bells and called a bau-

who, as the saying goes, did not know so much in his whole life as Gradually, however, from this low beginning, the court fool became a personage whose powers of entertainment made him valued as any great comedian is now by those that can command him; his repartee ceased but found it pleasantry, caustic and pungent very

further rendered subject to the inso-

lence of every silly courtier or page

A Remarkable Dream.

Belief in dreams has received new adherents in Lincoln county, Me., it be known that he had no particular desire to be unsociable, but he attending the finding of the body of wanted no woman ever to come into Elbridge Call. The account is given by The Bath Times as follows: For three or four days three or four hundred people had been diligently scouring the woods and examining the ponds in the vicinity, when s 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 others 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 his intimate friend and brother-in law, Mr. Bowman mother added table delicacies. I was to the little stream from a directly Myers, and they both made their way contrary direction from Call's 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.

A Duel with Rum.

A novel kind of duel with a tragic termination has just taken place outside Paris between two rivals in the affections of the buxom barmaid of a wine tavern. The rivals were brothers, and they resolved to drink copious libations of fiery and undiluted rum until one or both should be overpowered. The alcoholic article sold as "pure Jamaica" in Parisian taverns is bad enough when well watered, but when taken neat and in large quantities it is worse than the poisonous absinthe with which too many Frenchmen ply themselves. The brothers began their "rum duel" before the eyes of their damsel, who supplied them with the deleterious concoction as they called for it. At last one of them fell down by the side of the counter and was carried home carefully and restored. The other went out into the frosty air full of liquor, caught a chill and died, thus leaving the field free to his rival.—

THERE is a movement in Canada to abolish the wearing of black for House. There is where so many of the m

They Played Billiards All Night-

Some people who are fond of com-A good story is told of the late 8. paring modern with early civilization L. M. Barlow's experience, several profess to find no evidence that the years ago, with some Democratic world has advanced. But they are either ignorant of or purposely keep out of view conspicuous facts bearing to spend a holiday with him. The upon the question. While the ancients had the philosophy of Plato, which one can conceive might be preferred to the utilitarianism of Bacon that dominates humanity to-day, they lived and died ble, editor of the World: Smith M. Weed, since become prominent in without having attained the degree of development in the evolution of the moral and physical leaning to the eternal verity, as now demonstrated, that the perfect man is a muscular person, with little flesh and no brains, and under the autocratic control of the accompanied him, with the purpose fighting instinct. The Romans, had, of returning later to his pleasure it is true, a good type of man, flatseeking friends, but when he got up headed and full-chested, and whose stairs he reached the conclusion that, prodiguous muscles made his arm as his guests knew where to sleep, he would follow Mr. Tilden's example. resemble a topographical map of Northern Italy. He was a fighter, a gladiator, but what of his art? He was wholly deficient in fisticuffs, which the low-grade Roman civilization condemed. With a measly blade the gladiator went into the arena to let the life should get out as soon as possible. out of his antagonist. It was largely a He did so, and went to the billiard stabbing matinee and altogether a room, where the game had proceeded clumsy piece of business that our modwithout interruption through the ern civilization would not tolerate. whole night. He found at the door, We want art with bloodshed. Our rethe only exit, his taithful but flerce fined taste demands a succession of "rounds" in the ring, with no other weapons than the bare fists, and a combat is more or less a failure if one of the participants be not artistically pounded to a jelly. Herein is one vast vas nothing else to do through all difference between the crude ancient the long watches of the night but to and the polished modern. A clean return to their cues and billiard tastab that ended a worthless life in a jiffy was barbarous; the process of mashing a man all out of shape for the A Tory View of It. delectation of the multitude and still

allowing him to live, to be admired by

the rising generation as a noble speci-

men of heroic, if unfortunate, man-

hood, is a beatitude of the refinement

of our age. Such, no doubt, would be

recent prize fight.—Cincinnati Times.

A Blow for Boston.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to

I open my head it'll be said I'm a brag-

gin' and blowin'." If there is anything

a Bostonian admires more than courage

But alas! in the midst of the glorifi-

expressed his unwillingness to again

that he considered it entirely too de-

grading for a white man to place him-

Shades of Garrison, Sumner and the

good Quaker, Arnold Buffum, that such

words should be spoken of "a man and

distinguished citizen of Boston!-New

A Hairless Horse.

A very interesting equine curiosity,

in the shape of a horse absolutely

without hair, arrived on the Alameda

from Australia on Saturday last, says

the San Francisco Call. It was exhibi-

ted to a few connoisseurs in horseflesh

yesterday by the owner, R. A. Cun-

mare, for it belongs to the latter gen-

der, is a pronounced phenomenon.

Her skin is black and as smooth and as

fine as that of a human being. She

stands a little over 15 hands high, and

is about seven years old. It would be

difficult to find a handsomer or more

shapely animal. She looks well bred

and is strongly developed. In action

the movement of every muscle is plain-

ly discernible by reason of the animals

utter nakedness. Were it not for her

abnormal appearance the mare would

make a most excellent carriage horse.

shiny skin, black as ebony, attempting

to whisk from her back, with a hair-

there, it is impossible to conceive.

The softness and smoothness of every

portion of her anatomy, even where

the mane ought to be found, precludes

the idea that the hair has been gotten

rid of artificially, as by shaving. The

black-leading process, which has not

infrequently been used in the prepara-

tion of freaks of this character, has not

been resorted to here. Viewed from

behind, something in the make of the

animal's back suggests the elephant.

who utilized her as a buggy horse.

ten miles, her tender skin being pro-

Mountain Railway.

tected by rugs and blankets.

self on an equality with a negro."

it is 'umbleness.

York World.

ointment. On being o

St. James (London) Gazettè.

the verdict of an inhabitant of Mars could he read the dispatches from Louisiana, and were he to look no further attorney-general, the auditor of pubinto social conditions than to note the lic accounts, and half a dozen of the public manifestation of interest in the judges. "That," said Mr. Gladstone, chuckling, "is I think pretty execu-The executive and legislature of the cultured and brotherly-loving peo-Illinois form a body which, judged ple of Boston. But little more than by the importance of their functions twenty-four hours ago they held their and the magnitude of the interests heads even higher than usual, in gratiintrusted to their care, is considerfied pride, when they heard the inspirably inferior to the London county ing news that their most distinguished council. We wonder what would be citizen, John Lawrence Sullivan, had the particular kind of screech set up handsomely "done up" the ambitious Baltimorean, Mr. Jacob Kilrain, who assistant judge and head clerks were ligations has become an essentiality had foolishly aspired to "down" their to send an address to President Har- every twenty years in the history of great professor of slugging. Moreover, rison in favor of free trade, revenue they had the further gratification of reform, the abolition of jobs, and the learning that their hero bore his honors suppresion of the Irish caucuses, with characteristic Boston modesty. machine politicians, and agitators "I ain't a going to say nothin'," rethroughout the territories of the marked Mr. Sullivan to a newspaper United States. reporter. "Let other people talk. If

Dangers of Plutocracy.

The danger that arises from this unequal distribution of wealth and its accumulation in the hands of the cratic class, which tends more and his future intentions the great slugger enter the prize-ring, and added that "he certainly did not intend to fight the California negro, for the reason ministration. The real peril at present comes from the fact that a public policy has been adopted in the past and still maintained, which involves the pecuniary interests of capitalists directly in the course of legisa brother" by the foremost and most lation and the action of the government. The taxing power of the goverment is used for their benefit, and so long as it is so used they will endeavor to control its operation. This has done more to build up a plutocracy, and does more to maintain it. than all other causes combined, and the adoption of a system of taxation that shall give it no advantage .ningham. The horse, or rather the New York Times.

She Won the Umbrella. W. J. Norris, a prominent merlowing proposition recently: That ifshe would take a little ten cent parasol, which is about the size of a palmetto fan, hoist it and walk up Main he would reward her with a silk um-Anything more peculiar than the ap- brella. She at first hesitated, but, pearance of this beast, with her smooth after making numerous futile attempts, finally made off with the little mushroom shaped concern held less, stumpy tail the flies clustering aloft over her graceful form. She returned in a few minutes bearing a note with the signatures of a number of the clerks attached stating that she had passed by or arrived at their stores with the parasol in position. Mr. Norris gracefully turned over the umbrella to its rightful owner, and the young lady departed with two umbrellas instead of one. Mr. Norris will hardly make another such offer soon.-Warrenton (Ga.) Clipper.

Chewing-Gum and Buttons. A wad of chewing-gum and three

Mr. Cunningham purchased the mare in Eshuca, Victoria, from a farmer, trouser-buttons in the collectionbasket at the Saturday meeting of She was driven every day a distance of the Sunday-school assembly at Ocean Grove, N. J., aroused the ire of President E. H. Stokes of the Grove association. He made an analysis of the collection of that day and found The mountain railway to the summit that of the 3,500 persons present 815 gave 1 cent, 17 gave 3 cents, 380 gave 5 cents, 170 gave 10 cents, of Mount Pilatus has been successfully inaugurated, having an incline twice that of the Righi line, namely 48 in and only 12 gave as much as 25 cents each. The other 1,100 con-100. The ascent of 8,000 feet is accomplished in 1 hour and 40 minutes. tributed the chewing-gum and buttons. The total collection amounted Office-seekers say that the coolest place they can find in Washington is the White to only \$47.60, while the necessary expenses were \$100, and the president was indignant.-Philadelphia get the "cold shoulder."—Norristown Her- Record.

Fallure of a Great Dry Goods Lewis Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, have failed for \$4,000,000. It is one of the greatest dry goods firms in the United States, and has branches in friends who had gone to his summer Boston, New York, Baltimore and Chihome at Glen Cove, on Long Island, cago. The aggregate of its sales in a single year has been as high as \$15,party was made up of the late Gov. 000,000, which is small compared with Tilden, Charles A. Dana, then as Stewart's \$50,000,000, but large at the now editor of the Sun: Manton Mar- present day, when dry goods are so

very low. The house was founded in 1852 by politics, and one or two other men of Henry Lewis, and has therefore been position. After dinner his guests in existence thirty-seven years. This made their way to the billiard-room seems a short life for a great establishand began to play. Before long Mr. ment, but is about as long as any of Tilden confessed to sleepiness and them run in the United States. We proposed to go to bed. Mr. Barlow live in a changeable country, and men's lives are short in every sense of the word.

In April last the firm wanted to horrow money and made a statement to a financial institution which was intend-He did so and slept soundly after ed to be accurate. This statement redaylight the following morning. On presented that the assets were \$1,343,awakening he heard the rattle of the 000 more than the liabilities. But billiard balls, and concluded that as these assets were unfortunately in the his guests were such early risers, it form of uncollected accounts, and as was quite desirable that their host collections are and always will be difficult, the firm could not realize on its million of excess. They could not take up their maturing paper, and so they have failed.

Some of their friends think the firm bulldog standing guard. The guests will not be closed up, but will go on had made, during the night, one at under an extension. This we doubt; tempt after another to get away as \$3,682,000 of their paper is held by and go to bed; but the bulldog had the banks in Boston, Providence, done his duty so successfully as to Hartford, New Haven, New York, prevent their departure, and there Philadelphia and Baltimore. Bankers cannot wait long for their dues, in justice to their own creditors, and so we think the Lewis Brothers will be closed up.

The history of Lewis Bros. & Co. is that of almost every other business firm in the United States. They are The state of Illinois has sent Mr. all trying to do too much business on Gladstone an address of approval, their capital. They had a capital of signed by the senators and the mem- \$1,500,000, and on that basis they did bers of the house of representatives, a business of \$15,000,000. Yet they and the governor, the lieutenant, trusted freely, as thousands of others governor, the secretary of state, the do, and after they got their property out they could not get it back again; so more than \$1,000,000 remained uncollected when they failed.

Too much credit and too much business on a narrow capital have become tive and judicial." It is also pretty the bane of the mercantile, the indusimpertinent and intolerably officious. trial and the manufacturing establishments of the United States. The waste of competition has become so devouring that merchants and manufacturers will sell goods at a very low profit and even then take doubtful pa-

So we go; so we hurry-scurry, and by the American eagle if Lord Ros. so we smash; and a national bank perry and his colleagues and their rupt law to wipe out the existing obthe country.

If everybody dealt for cash, or so limited their credits that a slight loss only was possible, then these sweeping periodical revulsions, producing bankruptcy, insolvency and ruin, would not be the concrete history of the business of the United States.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Curious Computations.

An electrical writer has calculated cation of Boston over the triumph of few is altogether real. It increases that the firing of a small pistol sets her favorite son comes a dash of disap- the power and influence of a pluto- free about 600 foot-pounds of energy, while a watch consumes about one 54 more to direct the forces of society, to subsidize the press and even the of the bullet being sufficient to keep pulpit, and to confine the manage the time for two years. An Edison ment of political parties, the result telephone transmitter requires about a of elections, the action of legislative thousandth of the energy in a watch; bodies, and the course of public ad- it would therefore be worked for two thousand years on the energy exerted in the pistol. A lightning flash of 3,500 .-000 volts and 14,000,000 amperes, lasting one twenty-thousandth of a second, would run a 100 horse-power engine for ten hours.

A Dude's Prayer

An El Verano dude who had fallen into the creek and was nearly drowned before he was pulled out, was heard to pray in the following manner on retiring in the evening: Hevawnly Fawther; the most effective means of averting Thou who adorweth all thy cwe tures, the danger of its absolute and per- I wish to weturn thawanks for the awmanent control in public affairs is the—aw vewy pressing invawtation you extended me to meet you in the wealms where the too lovely awnd exquisite sunflowah perpetually smiles upawn those who love to linger in the sweet sunshine of its countenawnce. Weally I aw, I aw, am pained to be chant of our town, thought to back awbliged to aw, refuse youaw kind indown one of our young ladies would vawtation, but weally pwessing enbe a nice thing, so made her the fol- gagemawnts heaw cawmpelled me aw to do so, howevah I sincerely hope to reach you sawm day in the aw muchness of the hence and spend a while with you which I aw, I know would street a certain distance and return, Hawtily hoping, you aw, will not think be aw, so vewy enjoyable to us both. carrying it over her all the way, that me wude or unintewested in youaw fuchaw welfare, I remain, youaws vewy wespectfully; Amen. - The

A Puzzled Celt.

A class in a San Francisco art school was recently startled by the sudden appearance in its midst of a dilapidated Irishman, who, with tears in his eyes, begged for enough money to get him a bite." The first impulse of the presiding genius was to request him to move on, but his picturesque qualities suggested that he be given a chance to earn his supper by sitting as a model. "Sit down," said the instructor, kindly. "If you will permit these young ladies to paint you, we will pay you four bits. What do you say?" "Av oi'll let em wha-at?" replied the beggar, with a puzzled look on his

"Paint you. Paint you. It won't take very long."

"Bedad, oi want th' foor bits bad enough," he returned, after a moment's reflection, "an' oi'il be viry gla-ad t' let th' young la-adies paint me, av ye'll tell me how'll oi git th' paint arf av me afterwar-rds.-Editor's Drawer of Harper's Magazine.

In the Adirondacks.

"You're the most coward ly creature I ever met." sneered the dog to the flying deer.

"True," was the reply, "but I always die game."-Life.

cubs he has captured and killed. He was born and raised at the foo

of Black mountain, one of the highest peaks in western North Carolina, and has been hunting bear since a mere

The home of Big Tom is a small hut with stick and mud chimney at the foot of Black mountain and on the edge of a small stream known as Caney river. There is not another house within ten small gap through the mountains by which it is possible to reach the place. for Caney river a short distance below the hunter's mountain home is suddenly lost from view and appears above ground again miles away on the other side of the mountain.

Thus Big Tom is monarch of all he

Tom has a wife and fourteen children, all of whom live in one room of \$10,000,000 worth of property was the small log cabin. But children are not the only live stock Tom has, for around his home are three large pet bears. These are his dogs or his bunting companions.

Tom is a great, burly fellow, 6 feet inches tall with broad shoulders and muscles of steel, His beard is long and black, slightly tinged with gray. His hair is as straight as an Indian's and hangs down over his shoulders. His eyebrows are long and bushy, while beneath them is as piercing a pair of gray eyes as one could imagine. He is huntsman, and a mere glance at him would indicate to the most conservative that he could grapple with and conquer, empty-handed, the most ferocious bear.

But Tom has had one tussle empty handed and says he never wants another. As a consequence his face and body are covered with scars and one finger of his right hand is gone.

It was in the fall of 1882. He had been hunting over the mountains, and having struck no game had rested his rifle against a tree and lain down for a nap. He awoke suddenly to find a big black bear on his hind legs with the gun clutched between his paws and almost over him. Tom jumped to his feet in an instant. But the bear was equally quick, and dropping the gun made for Tom. They grappled, and, as Tom expresses it, "there was the greatest hugging match for half an hour you ever saw." Tom held his own admirably at first, but the bear bit and tore at his clothes until they were off, and then tore the flesh from his shoulders in hunks. Tom was choking the bear with his great hands of iron and the bear was hugging and tearing at his arms and shoulders. He was bleeding from a dozen different wounds and rapidly growing weak, when he stumbled upon a rock and fell, with the bear on top. His back struck something hard. It was his rifle. His hopes arose and with a great effort he turned, caught the muzzle of the rifle with one hand, pressed it against the throat of the bear, and quickly pulled the trigger with the other.

The ball crashed through the neck and brain of the bear and he fell over dead. Tom was saved, but to use his own expression he "will never tackle another bar without old trusty" -his rifle.

Tom was never known to trap a bear. He says that is taking an unfair advantage of the "critters."

Just after his single-handed experience with the bear Tom got three large ones out of one tree. He and his boy were going over the mountains unarmed. They were nine miles from his cabin and it was late in the afternoon when he spied three bears in the limbs of a chestnut tree eating the fruit. He immediately built a large fire around the trunk of the tree and sent his boy home for his rifle, while he remained to keep up the fire and prevent them from getting away.

The trip was a long and rugged one and the boy did not return until the next morning, but Big Tom kept the fire burning and watched all night. At sunrise the boy had returned and Tom got all three in that many

1

Big Tom don't hunt as much now as he used to, but he never returns without game. The three bears he has at home he raised, having captured them while cubs. They are as obedient to his command as dogs, and always accompany him on his hunts. He says they never fail to find a bear, and as a wild one seeing them will approach he can kill them without difficulty. Two of them are scarred and bitten up quite badly, for sometimes Tom carries them out to see them fight with and kill the wild ones around the mountains. They sometimes, however, have very tough fights, and on one or two occasions Tom has been compelled, in order to save his pets, to enter the melee armed with a knife and assist them in the fight.

At home they are generally chained. but the big man's children play around them and the little ones often ride on their backs around the cabin.

Tom says he is getting old now and is going to give up hunting after next winter, but those who know him say he will never give it up until be is too old to climb the mountains. He is now apparently about 55 years of age, and perhaps the most perfect specimen of physical manhood to be found in this

A Year of Great Disasters. Judged by the record of its first six months, the year 1889 bids fair to be remembered as the year of disaster all

January there were no serious railros wrecks except the collision on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad. in which eight persons were killed and as many more seriously injured, but there were fifteen marine disasters, involving a loss of 165 lives, included among them being the steamer Paris C. Brown, which went down in the Mississippi river, costing the loss of writing just 357 bears, exclusive of the 11 lives. February and March also were singularly free from railroad disasters, but the marine losses in February were 284, an increase of 119 over January. During the same month 20 persons lost their lives by a railroad disaster in Belgium, 10 by a wind storm in Nebraska, 23 by the terrible hotel fire in Hartford, Conn., 200 by an earthquake in Costa Rica, 18 by a cyclone in Georgia, and 11 by a powder explosion in Wilkesbarre, Pa. In miles and to any but the most ex- March the marine losses further inperienced mountain guide the place is creased to 351, the number being swellinaccessible, there being only one ed by the 146 sailors of the German and American war vessels who were drowned during the hurricane at the Samoan Islands. In May the floods began their work

of death and devastation. The first intelligence came from Austria and Bohemia, where 135 lives were lost. The consummation was in the Conemaugh Valley on the last day of the month. when nearly 5,000 persons perished and destroyed. The month was characterized by a frightful series of disasters. Thirty persons were killed by an accident on the Pennsylvania road at Latrobe; 70 by a railroad disaster at Armagh, Ireland; 1,200 by a fire in Mexico: 70 by a mine disaster in Austria, and 70 by a cyclone in Cuba. July well keeps up the record with railroad, mine and storm disasters. Altogether during the first six months of the year nearly 15,000 lives were lost in disasters of all kinds. Besides the loss of property involved in these disasters fire has a perfect type of the ideal mountain swept away property amounting to over \$70,000,000 in value in the United States. It adds to the mournful record of the six months that suicides, murders, hangings, lynchings, and crimes of all kinds have also shown a marked increase over the corresponding period for many years past.-Chicago Trib-

A Leprous Princess in Paris.

The London leper has caused quite a scare. I have no doubt that there has always been lots of leprosy in the world, but that we know nothing about it, because the doctors give it a fine Greek name. Why not translate all the new Greek names of diseases into graphic English? If there was a descriptive name that we could understand for every malady, a long step would be taken towards curing them. What meaning for instance, does the word eczema convey to the unlearned mind? Whenever I hear doctors giving evidence to a jury. I feel as if they were talking in a foreign language, which nobody but themselves can understand. It would perhaps startle the world to hear that the Prince of Wales' leper could find his match in a palace in this city, where there is a leper high and mighty from a heraldic standpoint. She is on kissing terms with our royalties. This illustrious person has been nearly twenty years attacked jection by careful daily treatment. I never heard that she had given it to any one. There is, however, no doubt whatever as to the nature of her affection. They say that the primary cause of leprosy in her case was the consanguine marriages of her ancestors.-Paris Letter to London Truth.

Wealthy Women in Plain Attire.

Some of the richest women are the least extravagant in their clothes, as is the case, for example, with old Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, who does not spend above \$1,000 a year, and the late Mrs. Gould not so much. Nelly Gould, who will inherit \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 and already has an income of \$40,000 a year, spends about \$2,500 in dress. The late Mrs. A. T. Stewart was a fortune to the dressmakers, who put away \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year on her furbelows. When she died and an inventory of her effects was taken her great white mausoleum of a house on Fifth avenue was found to be overrun with the most marvellous amount of clothes, laces, furs, bonnets and jewels, most of them very youthful in appearance, though she was over seventy years of age. Mrs. Astor dresses with s solemn, handsome expensiveness at the cost of \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year, and all of the younger Vanderbilt women spend a great deal of money on their clothes. Mrs. George Gould, who was Edith Kingdon, the actress, and who has been the quietest and most careful of women since her marriage, spends money like water when it comes to a question of clothes, and must put a good \$10,000 a year in the hands of the dressmakers. Her dressmaker, by the way, is a woman who had a good deal of social position, but who, when financial misfortunes came, followed the example Englishwomen of rank have set of late years, and went into the milliner's business.—New York Letter to Chicago News.

Why he Wished his Paper Stopped. I happened to be in the office of the Mercantile Review and Live Stock Journal on Wednesday last to hear one of the best reasons ever given for stopping a newspaper. A German boy entered, removed his hat, and asked: "Is Mr. Vepsider in?" "He is." replied Charles H. Webster, looking up from a mass of tissue live-stock reports which he was winnowing. "Vell, Mister Bitters don't vant to take dot paber no more. He vas dedt last nide alretty." The name of the late Mr.

A Confidential Interview. Newspaper Man-But I thought your organization repudiated assassination! Agitator-So it does-after the objectionable persons have been removever the world. During the month of ed .- Puck.

Bitters, a cattle-dealer, was duly

erased from the delivery sheet.-Buf-

falo Truth.

PRISKY DUKE ALEXIS.

The Gay Young Man Deprived of His Office, Shorn of His Honors and Banished to Siberia's East-

St. Petersburg correspondence of the Chicago Herald: The Grand Duke Alexis, deprived of his office of lord high admiral of the fleet and shorn of most of his honors, is now on his way to Vladivostock, the eastern seaport of Siberia, where he will reside until his prother, the czar, sees fit to recall him from his dreary exile. The Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg, likewise banished from the Russian court and capital, has sailed for a cruise of two Rhynda, and the Comtesse Zenaide de ndefinite period. The people here talk with bated breath of the scandal of the emperor's favorite brother and to the break-up of the Leuchtenberg household, and every possible effort has been taken to prevent its publica-

It is scarcely necessary to say that he lovely Comtesse de Beauharnais has been one of the primary causes of it. The sister of the famous General Skobeleff, who died in such a mysterious manner at Moscow a few years ago, she is without exception one of the most ambitious women in the czar's dominions. Endowed with extremely fascinating beauty, supremly elegant and exceedingly clever, she experienced no difficulty in captivating, at one of the first court balls at which she was present, the Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg, a member of the imperial family and known as one of the handsomest fools in Europe. Indeed. his stupidity has furnished the basis of innumerable ludicrous anecdotes, both here and at Moscow. The marriage took place in October, 1878, Mile. Skobeleff receiving the title of Comtesse de Beauharnais in honor of the occasion. On the return of Grand Duke Alexis, in 1880, from his visit to the United States and from his subsequent cruise, he became acquainted with his new cousin, and from that time forth, until a couple of months ago, can scarcely be said to have left her side. Wherever the lovely Zenaide was to be seen, whether on the Neffsky Prospect in this city, in the Bois at part of the grand duke was of the most lasted all these years without interrup-

The comment which is caused in every catptal of Europe was exceedingly painful to the czar, but as long as the husband did not see fit to interfere, or even to appear to suspect the nature of the intimacy between the two cousins, it was exceedingly difficult to intervene. General Skobeleff's death vas a great blow to his sister, for she had looked forward to take advantage of his fame to become not merely the left-handed but the right-handed wife husband, the Duke Eugene had furnished a climax to his good nature and indulgence by disappearing to another sphere. Her great ambition was to ecome the Grand Duchess Alexis of Russia and to live in the history of her princesses of the imperial house.

country as one of the most remarkable Although the czar was much incensed against Alexis for not returning to St. Petersburg immediately after the railway catastrophe at Rorki last year. the intrigue might still have gone on for several years longer had it not been for an unfortunate occurrence which took place about two months ago at one of the leading restaurants in this city. The Grand Duke Alexis happened to be enjoying supper en tete-a-tete with Comtesse Zenaide in one of the cabinets particuliers of the establishment after the theatre was over. By some means they were brought into contact with a party of two French actors and two actresses of the same nationality who were supping en partie carree in one of the adjoining rooms, and finally all sat down at the same table together. An immense amount of wine was consumed and the fun waxed fast and furious, until finally one of the French cabolins, in a perfect ecstacy of loyalty toward the reigning family of Russia, threw himself on his knees and attempted to kiss the Comtesse Zenaide's small foot. With one masterly kick the Grand Duke Alexis sent the actor flying to the other end of the room. whereupon a rough and tumble fight ensued. Alexis being attacked by both the actors, while the fair Zenaide fell a prey to the drunken fury of the two Paris actresses. It was not until the police appeared upon the scene that peace was restored and the combatants were seperated. It is needless to add that the actors and actresses in question were forced to leave St. Petersburg and, in fact, Russian territory on the following day, happy to have escaped a severer punishment. The czar, however, to whom the occurrence was reported in due course by the police, was infuriated beyond measure by the scandal, which had made the round of every club and salon in the capital before tweety-four hours had elapsed, and determined to avail himself of the opportunity to put an end to the relations existing between the Comtesso de

The latter, whose gigantic stature and handsome features are familiar to a number of New Yorkers, is famed for his affaires de cœur, which have at the remark: "Well, it tain't so bad as various times constituted a source of I thought, after all. There's a stingserious annoyance and perplexity to his family. Thus, in 1875, he created a great sensation here by eloping with one of his mother's maids of honor. Mile. de Reutern, the niece of the minister of finance of that name. A private against such things as these."—Arkanmarriage took place, and for a couple saw Traveler.

Beauharnais and his brother.

of years the grand duke and his bride lived together on the Riviers and in Italy. Repeated efforts were made to severtheir relations, but without success, and not even the late emperor's action in decreeing the annulment of the union, both as czar and as supreme head of the Russian church, was able to detach the grand duke from his blonde and dark-blue-eyed wife. At length, in despair, the emperor dispatched Count Shouvaloff, at that time chief of the third section of the imperial chancelierie, or in other words, the head of the secret police, to the Riviera for the purpose of making a last attempt to bring about a final years or more on the imperial corvette rupture between the wayward prince and the young baroness. Beauharnais, the morganatic wife of the The count happened to reach duke of Leuchtenberg, has been given Nice during a temporary absence "permission" to reside abroad for an of the grand duke at Paris and was able to have a long conversation with the ex-maid of honor before her which has led to the sudden disgrace husband's return. What took place during that interview no one will ever know. For the count is dead and the baroness and her two children have mysteriously disappeared, no one knows whither. The arguments which Shouvaloff used must, however, been singularly powerful, for without waiting to speak a word of farewell to Alexis she left Nice and vanished from sight. Not even her relatives know to this day whether she is alive or not. How the grand duke took the matter I am unable to say. Like many big men he is somewhat weak of character and easily led. On the whole, however, he seems to have taken matters pretty quietly, and a few weeks later left on a prolonged cruise around the world, during the course of which he visited New York.

I may add that with the object of making the disgrace of Alexis more marked and his punishment more severe, the czar has recalled his uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaiwitch, from the Crimea and has conferred upon him the post of lord high admiral and the other honors of which he has just shorn his exiled brother.

Good Tree for Smoky Cities.

The gingko tree is proving itself one of the best trees for street planting in smoky cities, thriving in the most impure atmosphere and not having as yet been attacked by insects or fungus dis eases. In this country, according to Garden and Forest, extensive use has not been made of the gingko as a street tree except in Washington, where, of Paris, on the Pincio at Rome, or in the course, it is not subjected to the test of Prater at Vienna, it could always be an atmosphere impregnated with aken safely for granted that Alexis smoke. If it is, indeed, able to withwas somewhere in the immediate stand the most unfavorable conditions, neighborhood. The infatuation on the it might be more generally adopted, for it grows rapidly, its shape well ervent and constant nature, for it has adapts it for association with architictural forms, and the peculiar character of its foliage always makes it interesting to the popular eye. - Gardener's Chronicle.

> A Witty Judge. The only occasion on which Maule

showed any irritation was when a witness persisted in speaking in a low tone of voice, which it was difficult for him to catch. He once said to a witness who would go on mumbling, after being frequently remonstrated with, "Witness, for the sake of God and your penses, do speak out. Unders circumstances-still in reference to the mumbler's expenses-he remarked. Witness, if you do not speak louder, I shall have to teach you the difference between aloud and disallowed?" He once said, "People talk about a man and his wife being one. It is all nonsense. I do not believe that, under the most favorable circumstances, they can be considered less than two. For instance, if a man murders his wife, did ever anyone hear of his having committed suicide?" A little girl was n the witness box, and, as is usual. before she was allowed to be sworn, he was examined by the judge as to her understanding the nature of an oath and her belief in a future state.

'Do you know what an oath is, my child?" said Maule. "Yes, sir; I am obliged to tell the truth." "And it you do always tell the truth, where will "was—that there was no greater puppy than your said. doctor." you go to when you die?" "Up to yourself, doctor., heaven, sir." "And what will become cried Julia in dismay.
"Well, it is true," said Sampson. contendown to the naughty place, sir." "Are you quite sure of that?" "Yes, sir; Maule. "It is quite clear she knows a fred, dryly. "Who should know better than you, young "Who should know better than you, young great deal more than I do." Here is one of his quaint remarks, not made, however, when he was on the bench. 'I have often thought," he said, "that there can be no place of punishment for sinners after death; but then my mind has turned to some of my particular friends, and I have become convinced that if there were none, there ought to be." A witness who had given his evidence in such a way as satisfied everybody that he was committing perjury, being cautioned by the judge, said at last, "My lord, you may believe me or not, but I have been wedded to truth from my infancy." "Yes, sir," said Maule, "but the question is how long you have been a widower."-Sergeant Robinson's Bench and Bar.

What the Deacon Thought.

Deacon Goodkind (glancing over his norning paper the day after the Sullivan-Kilrain fight)—"Oh, my dear suds! Here's one, two, three, four, five, sixjust think of it-six columns devoted to that terrible prize fight and those wicked pugilists. What's this world coming to, I wonder, when the papers pander to and encourage all sorts of sinful goings-on?"

Here his eye catches the headlines and he relapses into silence. Half an hour later, and after he has eagerly read the entire account of the fight he hands the paper over to his wife, with ing little editorial right there on the fourth page that denounces the whole business as shameful. I believe in a paper printin' the news, but I want their editorials to speak right out

YERY HARD CASH.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

By CHARLES READE.

CHAPTER VIII CONTINUED. As he concluded Julia came in, and he in sisted on her reading the master-piece. She hesitated. Then he told her with juvenile everity that a good husband always shares his letters with his wife. "His wife? Alfred!" and she colored all

wer. "Don't call me names," said she, turning it off, after her fashion. "I can't bear it; it makes me tremble. With fury. "This will never do, sweet one," said Alfred, gravely. "You and I are to have soparate existence now, you are to be I and I am

to be you. Come! "No; you read me so much of it as i proper for me to hear, I shall not like it so well from your lips. But never mind."

"When he came to read it, he appreciated the delicacy that had tempered her curiosity. He did not read it all to her, but nearly.

"It is a beautiful letter," said she; a little pompouser than mamma and I write. 'The Paternal Roof!" But all that becomes you; you are a scholar; and, dear Alfred, if I should separate you from your papa, I will never estrange you from him; oh, never. never. May I go for my work? for methinks, never. May I go for my work? for methinks, O most erudite, the 'maternal dame,' on domestic cares intent, hath confided to her off-spring the recreation of your highness."

The gay creature dropped him a courtesy and fied to tell Mrs. Dodd the substance of the sweet letter the dear high-flown Thing had written."

By then he had folded and addressed it; she returned and brought her work; charity

By then he had folded and addressed it; she returned and brought her work; charity children's gray cloaks; her mother had cut them, and in the height of the tashion, to Jane Hardie's dismay—and Julia was trimming, hemming, etcetering them.

How demurely she bent her lovely head over her charitable work, while Alfred poured his tale into her ears! How careful she was not to speak, when there was a chance of his speaking! How often she said one thing so as to express its opposite, a process for as to express its opposite, a process for which she might have taken out a patent!

which she might have taken out a patent! How she and Alfred compared heart-notes, and their feelings ateach stage of their passion. Their hearts put forth tendril after tendril, and so clung round each other. In the afternoon of the second blissful day, Julia suddenly remembered that this was dull for her mother. To have such a thought was to fly to her; and she flew so swiftly that she caught Mrs. Dodd in tears, and trying adroitly and vainly to hide them.

droitly and vainly to hide them.
"What is the matter? I am a wretch. I

"Do not think me so peevish, love! you have but surprised the natural regrets of a mother at the loss of her child."
"Oh, mamma," said Julia warmly, "and do you think all the marriage in the world can ever divide you and me, can make me lukewarm to my own sweet, darling, beautiful, blessed, angel mother? Look at me, I am as much your Julia as ever; and shall be while I live. It's a son who is a son only till he gets him a wife; but your daughter's your daughter ALL THE DAYS OF HER LIFE."
Divine power of native eloquence; with this Divine power of native eloquence; with this trite distich, you made hexameters tame; it gushed from that great young heart with a sweet infantine ardor, that even virtue can only pour when young, and youth when virtuous; and, at the words I have emphasized by the near device of earlier by the poor device of capitals, two levely, supple arms were minaciously spread out like a soaring albatross's wings, and then went all around the sad mother, and gathered every bit of her up to the generous young bosom

"I know it, I know it," cried Mrs. Dodd. "I know it, I know it," cried Mrs. Dodd, kissing her; "I shall never lose my daughter, while she breathes. But I am losing my child. You are turning to a woman, visibly. And you were such a happy child. Hence my misgivings, and these weak tears; which you have dried with a word; see!" And she contrived to smile. "And now go down, dearest: he may be imputient. Men's love is so fiery."

love is so flery."

The next day Mrs. Dodd took Julia apart from Mr. Hardie. Julia replied, from Alfred, that Jane had received a letter last night, to judge by the contents, Mr. Hardie must and have left London before Alfred's letter got there. "He is gone to see poor Uncle Thom-

"Why do you call him 'poor'?" "Why do you call him 'poor'?"
"Oh, he is not very clever. He has not much mind, Alfred says, indeed, hardly any."
"You alarm me, Julia!" cried Mrs. Dodd, "what!, madness in the family you propose

to marry into?"

"On, no, mamma," said Julia in a hurry,
"no madness; only a little imbecility."

Mrs. Dodd's lip curved at this, Julia's answer; but just then her mind was more drawn to another topic. A serious doubt passed through her whether, if Mr. Hardie did not write soon, she ought not to limit his son's attendance on her daughter. "He follows her about like a little dog," she said, half fretfully. to marry into?"

follows her about half fretfully.

Next day, by previous invitation, Dr. Eampson made Albion Villa his head-quarters. Darting in from London he found Alers. Darting very close to Julia over a book. ers. Darting in from London he found Alfred sitting very close to Julia over a book.
"Lordsake!" cried he. "Here's 'my puppy," and 'm' enthusiast, cheek by chowl." Julia turned scarlet, and Alfred ejaculated soloud.

tedly, and proceeded to dissect himself just as he would a stranger. "I am a vain mun; a remarkably vain man. But then I'm a

Oxford? Y' have got a hidach Don't tell lies now. Ye can't deceive me

Don't tell lies now. Ye can't deceive me, man; I've an eye like a hawk. And what's that y'ere studing with her? Ovid, for a pound."

"No, medicine; a treatise on your favorite organ, the brain; by one Dr. Whately."

"He is chaffing you, doctor." said Edward, 'it is logic. He is coaching her; and then she will coach me."

"Then I forbid the chaff-cutting, young Pidant. Logic is an ill-plaster to a sore head."

ead."
"Oh. 'the labor wedelight in, phisics pain."

"Oh, 'the labor wedelight in, phisics pain."

"Jinnyus, Jinnyus;

Take care o' your carkuss,"

retorted the master of doggrel. "And that is a profounder remark than you seem to think by your grinning, all of ye."

Julia settled the question by putting away the book. And she murmured to Alfred, "I wish I could steal your poor dear headaches you might give me half of them at least; you would, too, if you really loved me." This you might give me half of them at least; you would, too, if you really loved me." This sound remonstrance escaped criticism by being nearly inaudible, and by Mrs. Dodd entering at the same moment.

After the first greeting, Sampson asked her with merry arrogance how his perscriphad worked? "Is her sleep broken still, ma'am? are her spirits up and down? Shall we have to go back t' old Short and his black draught? How's her mukis membrin? An her biliary ducks, an—she's off like a flash."

her biliary ducks, an—she's off like a flash."
And no wonder," sald Mrs. Dodd, re "And no wonder," said Mrs. Dodd, re-proachfully.

Thus splashed Sampson among the ducks.
One of them did not reappear at all till dinner.
Jane Hardie accompanied her brother by invitation. The general amity was diversi-

fied, and the mirth nowise lessened by con-stant passages of arms between Messre. Sampson and Alfred Hardie; these were charcteristic, and a few dried specimens will b After tea came the first contretemp Sampson liked a game of caads. He c play, yet talk chronothermalism, as the fair can knit babies' shoes and imbibe the poet-

msters of the day.

Mrs. Dodd had asked Edward to bring fresh pack. He was seen by his guardian angel to take them out of his pocket and undo them: presently Sampson, in his rapid way, clutched hold of them; and found a slip of paper curled round the ace of spades, with this written very clear in pencil: REMEMBER THY CREATOR IN THE DAYS OF THY

"What is this?" cried Sampson, and read It out aloud. Jane Hardis colored, and so | the song, and with her daughter's rare pow

betrayed. It was the young and comely. Edward she wished to save from the disbolical literature, the painted perdition; and not the uninteresting old sinner Sampson. He proceeded to Justify her preference by remarking that "remember not to trump your partner's best card, Indies," would be more to the point.

Everybody, except this hardened personage, was thoroughly uncomfortable. As for Alfred, his face betrayed a degree of youthful mortification little short of agony. Mrs. Dodd was profoundly disgusted, but, fortunately for the Hardies, caught sight of his burning cheeks and compressed lips! "Dr. Sampson," said she, with cold dignity, "you will, I am sure, oblige me by making no more comments. Sincerity is not always discreet; but it is always respectable: it is one of your own titles to esteem. I dare say," added she with great sweetness, "our resources are not so narrow that we need shock anybody" are but it is always respectable: it is one of your own titles to esteem. I dare say," added she with great sweetness, "our resources are not so narrow that we need shock anybody's prejudices, and, as it happens, I was just going to ask Julia to sing; open the plano, love, and try if you can persuade Miss Hardie to join: you in a duet."

At this Jane and Julia had an earnest conversation at the plano, and their words.

conversation at the piano, and their words uttered in a low voice were covered by a con-temporaneous discussion between Sampson and Mrs. Dodd.

and Mrs. Dodd.

Jane. No, you must not ask me. I have forsworn these vanities. I have not opened my piano this two years.

Julia. Oh, what a pity: music is so beautiful. And surely we can choose our songs, as easily as our words; ah, how much more easily.

easily.

Jane. Oh, I don't go so far as to call Jane. On, I don't go so far as to call music wicked: but music in society is such a snare. At least I found it so. My playing was highly praised; and that stirred up vanity: and so did my singing, with which I had even more reason to be satisfied. Snares! snares! I don't find them so. Now

you mention it. gentlemen do praise one, but dear me, they praise every lady, even when they have been singing every other note out of tune. The little unmeaning compliments of society, can they catch any-

thing so great as a soul?

Jane. I pray daily not to beled into temptation, and shall I go into it of my own accord?

Julia. Not if you find it a temptation. At

Jane. That doesn't follow. My conscience is not a law to yours. Besides, your mamma said "sing;" and a parent is not to be

insist on my going to a ball even, or reading a novel, I think I should obey; and lay the whole case before Him.

Mrs. Dodd (from a distance). Come, my dears, Dr. Sampson is getting so impatient

for your song.

Sampson. Hum! for all that, young ladies singing is a poor substitute for cards and even conversation.

Mrs. Dodd. That depends upon the singer,

Sampson. Mai—dear—madam, they all sing alike; just as they all write alike. I can bardly tell one fashionable tune from another; and nobody can tell one word from an other, when they cut out all the consonants. N' listen me. This is what I heard sung by a lady last night: Ee un Da'ei aa an oo.

By oo eeeeyee aa Vaullee, Vaullee, Vaullee, Vaullee om is igh eena An ellin in is ud. Mrs. Dedd. That sounds like gibberish. Sampson. It is gibberish; but it's Dryden ish in articulating mouths. It is He sung Darius great and good

By too severe a fate Fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen, Fallen from his high estate And wiltering in his blood. Mrs. Dodd. I think you exagerate. I will newer for Julia that she shall speak as dis-

answer for Julia that she shall speak as distinctly to music as you do in conversation. Sampson (All unconscious of the tap). Time will show, madam: at present they seem to be in no hurry to spatter us with their word jelly. Does some spark of pity linger in their marble bosoms? or do they prefer inaudible chit-chat t' inarticulate mewin? mewin?

Julia, thus pressed, sang one of those

Julia, thus pressed, sang one of those songs that come and go every season. She spoke the words clearly, and with such variety and intelligence, that Sampson recanted and broke in upon the—"very pretty"— "how sweet"—and "who is it by?" of the others, by shouting, "Very weak trash, very cleanly sung. Now give us something worth the wear and tear of your orgins. Immortal vairse widded t'immortal sounds; that is what I understand b' a song."

Alfred whisnered, "No, no, dearest, sing something suitable to you and me." "Out of the question. Then go further away, dear; I shall have more courage."

He obeyed, and she turned over two or three music books; and finally sang from memory. The cultivated musical memory, men of sense visit the sorry pre-tenders to music who are tuncless and songtenders to music who are tuneless and songless among the nightingales, and anywhere
else away from their books. How will they
manage to sing in heaven? Answer me that?
The song Julia Dodd sang on this happy
occasion, to meet the humble but heterogeneous views of Messrs. Sampson and Hardie,
was a simple, eloquent Irish song called
Aileen Aroon, whose history, by-the-bye, was
a curious one. Early in this century it occurred to somebody to hymn a son of George
the Third for his double merit in having been
born, and going to a ball. People who thus
apply the fine arts in modern days are seldom artists; accordingly this parasite could
not inventa melody; so hecoolly stole Aileen
Aroon, soiled it by inserting sordid and incongruous jerks into the refrain, and called
the stolen and adulterated article Robin
Adair. An artisan of the same kidney was
soon found to write words down to the degraded ditty: and, so strong is Flunkyism,
and so wash is Cititisian in the stame the stolen and and so strong is Flunkyism,
and so wash is Cititisian in the stame the stolen and so strong is Flunkyism,
and so wash is Cititisian in the stame the stolen and so strong is Flunkyism,
and so wash is Cititisian in the stame the stolen and so strong is Flunkyism,
and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititisian in the stame tuneless and so wash is Cititis and the stame tuneless and so wash is C soon found to write words down to the de-graded ditty: and, so strong is Flunkyism, and so weak is Criticism in these islands, that the polluted tune actually superseded the clean melody, and this sort of thing, "Who was in uniform at the ball? Silly Billy!" smothered the immortal lines.

smothered the immortal lines.

But Mrs. Dodd's severe taste in music rejected those ignoble jerks, and her cuthusiastic daughter having the option to hymn immortal Constancy, or mortal Fact, decide

> When like the early rose, Beauty in childhood glows, Aileen aroon,
> When like a diadem,
> Buds blush around the stem,
> Which is the fairest gem?
> Aileen aroon.

Is it the laughing eye? Aileen aroon, ls it the timid sigh? Is it the tender tone, Soft as the stringed harps moan? No; it is the truth alone, Aileen aroon.

I know a valley fair, Aileen aroon, I know a cottage there, Aileen aroon. Far in the valley's shade, I know a gentle maid, Flower of the hazel glade,

Who in the song so sweet? Who in the dance so fleet?
Alleen aroon,
Dear are her charms to me,

You must with time decay, Beauty must fade away,
Aileen aroon
Castles are sacked in war, Chieftains are scattered far, Truth is a fixed stur,

The way the earnest singer sang these lines is beyond the conception of ordinary singers public or private. Here one of nature's ora public or private. Here one of nature's orators spoke poetry to music with an eloquence
as fervid and delicate as ever rung in the
forum. She gave each verse with the same
just variety as if she had been reciting, and
when she came to the last, where the thought
rises abruptly, and is truly noble, she sang
it with the sudden pathos, the weight, and
the swelling majesty, of a truthful soul hymning truth with all its powers.

All the hearers, even Sampson, were thrilled, astonished, spell-bound; so can one wave

All the hearers, even Sampson, were thrilled, astonished, spell-bound; so can one wave of immortal music and immortal verse (alas! how seldom they meet!) heave the inner man when genius interprets. Judge, then, what it was to Alfred, to whom, with these great words and thrilling tones of her rich, swelling, ringing voice, the darling of his own heart vowed constancy, while her inspired face beamed on him like an angel's.

Even Mrs. Dodd, though acquainted with the song, and with her daughter's rare now-

and mortification.

Julia, whom she had trained never to mon opolise attention in society, now left the piano in spite of remonstrance, and soon noticed her mother's face; for from red it had become paler than usual. "Are you unwell, dear?" said she, sotto-voce. "No, love."
"Is there anything the matter than?"

dear?" said she, sotto voce.

"No, love."

"Is there anything the matter, then?"

"Hush! We have guests; our first duty is to them." With this Mrs. Dodd rose, and, endeavoring not to look at her daughter at all, went round and drew each ot her guests out in turn. It was the very heroism of courtesy; for their presence was torture to her. At last to her infinite relief, they went, and she was left alone with her children. She sent the servants to bed, saying she would undress Miss Dodd; and accompanied her to her room. There the first thing she did was to lock the door; and the next was to turn round and look at her full.

"I always thought you the most lovable child I ever saw: but I never admired you as I have to-night; my noble my beautiful daughter, who would grace the highest and fairest family in England!" With this Mrs. Dodd began to choke, and kissed Julia sagerly with the tears in her eyes, and drew her with tender defiance to her bosom."

"My own mamma." said Julia softly, "what has happened?"

"My darling," said Mrs. Dodd, trembling a little, "have you pride, have you spirit?"

"I think I have."

"I think I have."

"I think I have."

"I think I have."

"I hope so; for you will need them both. Read that!" And she offered Mr. Hardie's letter with averted head.

CHAPTER IX.

Julia took Mr. Hardie's note and read it: "MADAM.—I have received a very juvenile letter from my son by which he has formed a sudden attachment to your daughter. He tells me, however, at the same time, that you tells me, however, at the same time, that your tells me, however, at the same time, that you await my concurrence before giving your consent. I appreciate your delicacy; and it is with considerable regret I now write to inform you this match is out of the question, I have thought it due to you to communicate this to yourself and without delay, and feel sure that you will, under the circumstances, discountenance my son's further visits at your house.

"I am, Madam, with sincere respect;
"Your faithful servant,
RICHARD HARDIE.

Julia read this letter, and re-read it in sil-

Julia read this letter, and re-read it in silence. It was an anxious moment to the mother.

"Shall our pride be less than this parvenu's?" she faltered. "Tell me yourself, what ought we to do?"

"What we ought to do is, never to let the name of Hardie be mentioned again in this house."

This reply was very comforting to Mrs. "Shall I write to him or do you feel strong

enough?"
"I feel that, if I do, I mey affront him. He had no right to pretend that his father would consent. You write, and then we shall not lose our dignity though we are in-

"I feel so weary, mamma. Life seems ended."
"I could have loved him well. And now show me how to tear him out of my heart; or what will become of me?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Shaving the Jim-Jams. "The queerest experience I ever had in my life," continued Gus, "was one night about five years ago. I was just quitting work when a messenger came in to say that one of my customers was very ill at his rooms on Dearborn Street, and wanted me to I took my tools and bottles, went over, and tapped at his door. 'Come in!' he velled in a voice that struck me as being pretty husky for a sick man's. I walked in, and the fellow immediately locked the door, putting the key in his pocket. This made me nervous, but when he gave a wild whoop I began to shiver and wish I hadn't come. The man had the delirium tremens, and a pretty severe dose, too. Well, sir, he kept me there all night, and every time I tried to get out he pulled a big sixshooter and persuaded me to stay a spell longer. First he would have a shave, then he wanted a shampoo, and he

kept alternating every five minutes until I was so tired I thought I'd drop. He drank all my bay rum and tackled the shampoo composition until he frothed at the mouth, but that job was too tough even for him and he threw up. Finally I rubbed his head so much that it quieted him and he fell asleep; then I escaped. I wo days afterward he sent me a \$10 bill, but it didn't begin to pay for the anxiety I suffered on account of that

Perpetual Motion

sixshooter.-Chicago Herald.

A slab-sided, mud-covered granger entered a Broadway clock store about dusk the other evening, and, with a peculiar look, asked. "Mister, is this where a man kin

git a clock?" "Yes, sir," said the clerk. "Wall," said the granger, "what be that ticker worth?" pointing to an ornate and intricate piece of time-recording mechanism on the shelf. "That, sir," said the clerk, "is

wonderful timepiece. It is worth \$200 and will run three years without winding. "Great Scott!" gasped the granger, "three years without winding! Say, mister, how long would the blamed

thing run if she was wound up?"

What the Czar Reads, In the library are a large collection

of books and magazines, most of them on technical subjects, the English, French, German and Russian language being represented. I saw Longfellow's and Whittier's poems, several of Howell's novels which looked familiar, and the Edinburg print of Frank Stockton's "Lady and the This, I was told, was the Tiger." favorite story of the Czar, and Minister Lathrop afterward informed me that "The Casting Away of Mrs. Ayle-shire and Mrs Lecks" has been read with absorbing interest not only by the family of the Czar but by all the court, and the remarkable adventures of those ladies was the theme of much conversation at dinner parties and other gatherings in Russia.

-[W. E. Curtis, in Chicago News. John W. Hardes, for several years judges of probate of Towner county N. D., has skipped the country. It is said that his liabilities by embartement theft amount to \$15,000.

GEO. P. GARRED, Publisher.

WAHPETON, NORTH DAKOTA.

In the United States there are 3,000 women in charge of postoffice.

Ex-Cader Whittaker has been ap pointed principal of the colored graded school at Sumter, S. C.

A CINCINNATI justice has decided that "no man was ever incited by eating ice cream to go home and beat his wife and break the furniture."

MILWAUKEE's saloons have been decreased from 500 to 230, and its revenues increased from \$50,000 to \$230,000.

A pog was placed in a barrel and sent over Niagara Falls. Pieces of the barrel have been picked up, but nary a piece of the dog.

ANNA PERKINS, of Cleveland, wears boys' clothes, subsists on oatmeal and sells papers for a living. She is 30 years of age and a poetess.

Jose de La Rosa, an old printer of Monterey to start a paper in 1883.

WHEN Cornelius Vanderbilt doesn't want to be annoyed by his neighbors he buys them out root and branch-In this way he has acquired an entire block in New York.

AT a recent test of search lights, for the purpose of discovering an approaching enemy dressed in uniforms crazed over the trugedy. of various colors, it was found that the red uniforms were very distinct. blue being the least conspicuous.

MARCELLUS POPE, Secretary Noble's new private secretary, is a son of Gen. John Pope, of St. Louis. He is a young attorney who was recently graduated from Harvard university, and is a personal friend of Gen. Noble-

THE present estimated population of the United States is 64,000,000. The annual growth by natural increase and immigration is placed at about a million. The estimated foreign population is not far below 14,000,000.

THE flag used to drape the casket of President Lincoln is incased and hangs in the private office of the secretary of war. Gen. Drum took care of the flag after the rites had been conducted and took it to Washing-

late Allen Thorndyke Rice that he was not willing to be known simply as a man of wealth. It is to the honor of a rich man in these days that he resists the temptation to live an existence of leisure.

AN ICEBERG 1,000 feet high and 400 feet long was passed by the steamship lowa, on her recent voyage between Liverpool and Boston. The huge crystal mass is stated to have been fully as lofty as the Eiffel | fier, from Anoka, Minn., attempted to rob a

Two marriages were recently solemnized in Bombay in which the brides were utterly ignorant of the gravity of the ceremony. One of the brides was two years old, and the other only fifteen months! In each thirtieth year.

well as foundries. A rolling mill on sixty per cent. of what it would cost labor."

For fully ten minutes a shower of red rain recently tell in Lublin, Russian Poland. The heavens seemed to be overcast with a red haze, dense and opaque. The red rain drops seemed by the peasants to be blood A panic ensued, and the people United States Marshal Sam Hughes took

THE weight and bulk of the gold and silver coin now held by the United States Treasury forms the subject of inquiry by a correspondent of a mathematical turn of mind, and he finds that the weight of the gold is 601 tons of 2,000 pounds, and the silver 8,000 tons. Packing it along the highway, as cord wood is packed, the gold would make a barricade four feet high, four feet thick, for a distance of 385 feet, and the silver. if similarly packed, would extend 4248 feet, or five-sixths of a mile. II packed in carts, one ton to each cart, the procession would be nearly thirtythree miles long, of which distance the gold-bearing carts would cover two and a ball miles and the silver a tion over thirty and a quarter

THE WAHPETON TIMES. | RESUMEOFTHENEWS

A Condensed Summary of the Important Telegraphic News of the World.

The Casualty Calendar.

Bert Miller and John Olcott, ten-year-old ons of prominent men in Pomeroy, Iowa, smothered to death in a bin of flax in an elevator at that place.

2 Andrew Johnson, a barkeeper, and a man named Peterson, a blacksmith, were drowned while fishing on Camplake, near Kenosha, Wis. They lived in Kenosha and were unmarried. Henry Snyder, an employe, was killed outright, and Lizzie Blasco and William Johnson severely injured by an explosion in Gangwishch's brewery at Allegheny City,

Albert Johnson, a Swede laborer, em ployed in Breene's East side quarries, at St. Cloud, Minn., was horribly mangled by the premature explosion of a dynamite blast. His wrists were broken, and a heavy stone fell on his breast, and it is thought that he is internally injured. His wounds may

The supposed stranger who lost his life or the railroad between Willmar and Kandiyohi recently, has been identified as Erick Eastlund, a retired farmer living with his son in the eastern portion of the county. The old man took the westbound freight trainat Atwater on the same evening, and must have fallen from the caboose platform. The matter remains a mystery, it is said that the deceased was subject to spells of temporary insanity.

A party consisting of nine people, supper at the residence of Rev. J. B. Thomas in Du buque, Iowa, and shortly afterward six of San Diego, Cal., is 100 years old. thenine were taken violently ill. Among the He was sent by Gen. Santa Anna to stricken were W. R. Bascom, general freight agent of the Illinois Central, and his wife, Mr. Thomas and his family were also taken down at the same time. Physicians worked all night with their patients and they are still very ill. The sickness was caused by dried beef of which all partook.

Atatal accident occurred near Eldora, Iowa While out hunting Banker L. F. Wisner was accidentally shot and killed by his only son George, aged twenty-three. Mr. Wisner was president and principal owner of the Hardon county Bank, owned several thousand acres of land and was the wealthiest man in Central Iowa, being very popular and widely known. His wife and young son are almost crazed over the truggely.

Criminal Doings.

Annie Wold, a young Norwegian girl living with her parents in Chicago, jumped from a third-story window and was killed. She was a monomuniac on the subject of religion.

Fred Schoenberger a prisoner at Whitewa ter, Wis., feigned sickness and was allowed to sit on the back steps of the jail, from which he made his escape into the darkness.

Herr Lachmann, editor of the London Journal, a weekly newspaper printed in German shot his wife and child and then committed suicide.

Several Mormon elders near Warrenton Ga., who have been making many converts, were whipped by a party of well known citi-zens and ordered to leave the country.

The mail pouch containing \$10,000, thought to have been stolen from a Pennsylvania train near Terre Haute, Ind., was found by the side of the track unopened.

Forty convicts, located at the brick yard on the outskirts of Little Rock, entered into conspiracy to make their escape. Only three of the number were nervy enough to successfully carry out their plan, and two of them were caught with the aid of blood-

Quite a sensation was caused at Milwaukee by the filing of a suit for \$25,000 damages for breach of promise against George Hiles, a millionaire lumberman of that city, by It is vastly to the credit of the ate Allen Thorndyke Rice that he Miss Elizabeth Carter. The plaintiff alleges that under promise of marriage she had lived with Mr. Hiles, who is a married man with a large family, for several years, and that he had failed to keep good his agreement.

Frank Donahue will soon be released from the Illinois penitentiary after serving a twoyears' sentence for larceny. It has been learned that he was the innocent victim of a conspiracy. He had, while going his rounds as a newspaper carrier, become acquainted with the young daughter of a certain millionaire. The father, learning of the intimacy, had him arrested on a charge of larceny, and bribed his lawyer to advise him to plead guilty.

A man who gave his name as Henry Schefstranger at Moorhead, Minn. He drew a knife and demanded money. When about accomplishing his purpose a team came up and the highwayman fled. The two men in the wagon pursued and overtook him. He drew his knife and would not be arrested, Chief Sullivan pursued and arrested him. He is said to be the same party who robbed a man in Fargo of \$100.

Mat Nelson and a friend named Miller were stopped by a highwayman three miles case the bridegroom had passed his south of Baldwin, Wis. They were driving in a buggy when the robber spra ng from the side of the road, caught the horse by the "We are assured," says Iron Age, "that it is the experience of Southern iron manufacturers that the Negro is entirely available for performing all classes of work in rolling mills as a shot at the men in the buggy. A rolling mills as a shot at the men in the buggy.

The wife of Attorney W. H. Tupper of Fresno, knocked at the door of her servant to do the same work with white girl, Elizabeth Verner, to ask her to bring in breakfast. Receiving no response, she opened the door and saw on the bed the girl and her lover, Andrus Olsen, clasped in each other's arms. The girl was dead and Olsen died in a few minutes. On the table nearwas found an empty bottle that had contained poison. The most plausible reason for the supposed suicide seem to be that the couple desired to be married, but their love affairs were interfered with hy another party when in the party when it is not party when were interfered with by another party who was a constant visitor to the house.

A bold attempt to assassinate Deputy rushed to the churches, where they place at Whitewill, Tenn. The deputy marwere quieted by the priests. For several days after the shower all the surface water in Lublin was of a dark pink color.

| Place at waters, fem. The deputy marshal had arrested John Tipton for moonshing, and had left him with an accompanying officer, and had gone further down the mountain to arrest some of his colleagues, when he suddenly ran upon two men with shotguns. They told the officer to skip, and upon his registing to do so, one of them, John Hobs, fixed at him at a space of them, John Hobs, fired at him at a space of thirty yards, eight buckshot taking effect. The officer pulled his revolver as the would-be assassin ran off, but as it refused to work he coul not shoot. He was not fatally wounded.

People of Note.

Robert Marvel the octogenarian of Pike township, Ind., passed the sixty-seventh day of his fast and is still alive. He has now out lived all expectations, and the doctors make no predictions as to his future.

Dr. Challand, of Monmouth, Iowa, a village near Clinton, fell on the sidewalk there and dislocated his neck, dying instantly. Deceased was formerly a resident of Clinton, and his aged father was in attendance at the spiritualist camp meeting now in progrees there, but had left for Monmouth.

From Foreign Shores, Efforts are being made to amicably settle

the strike of the London dock laborers. Out of 26,000 French officers of the active army, fifty-nine have been found guilty of participating in political agitation and have been dealt with according to their offenses.

At Pembroke, Ireland, two tithe bailiffs were hunted by an infuriated crowd and dogs were set upon them. They were captured and compelled to swear that they would abandon their calling.

Twenty Arabs of both sexes are detained at Castle Garden until the Turkish consu can be consulted. It is said there are 70,000 Arabs waiting to come to this country provided the twenty are passed through.

The government of Spain has sent a circular note to the governors of provinces throughout Spain, instructing them not to has seen her in the neighborhood except once,

throughout Spain, instructing them not to take part in the movement to induce the pope to reside in Spain, and to do everything possible to discourage the project.

Capt. Algar, of the sealer Allie Algar, just arrived at Victoria from Deep bay, reports as follows: "On July 30 we were boarded by officers from the cutter Rush in Behring sea, fifty miles from St. Paul. The captain searched us, but, though we had skins aboard, found none. He told us that on July 29 he had seized the schooner Minnie, also of Victoria, Capt. Jase of the schooner Minnie of th hauled the schooners Ariel and Therese, and, although he found skins aboard them, had left them go out of the sea without molestation. He did not give his reason for this." On the trip down Capt. Algar sighted first the Minnie and then the Pathfinder, each with one man as a prize crew aboard. Both

tion. He did not give his reason for this."
On the trip down Capt. Algar sighted first the Minnie and then the Pathfinder, each with one man as a prize crew aboard. Both signalled their intention of not going to Sitka, but of coming to Victoria.

Miscellaneous.

Miscell

of the United States circuit court for \$600,000. The trustees were the purchasers for the bondholders. would eat five and six meals a day and drink my beer by the bucketful. They had their meetingplaces at the Grand Pacific hotel, the Palmer house and the Sherman house. My wife kept all these clandestine engagements in the garb of a nun. The scoundrel, I am convinced, plan-

The people of Dunn county, Wis., the past few days, have been in a state of terror over the appearance of smallpox at Menomonie. There is so little newspaper communication from that point that the situation is scarcey known outside, and Menomonie citizens have kept it as quiet as possible, though hundreds have been exposed. Dr. A. D. Thane of Eau Claire, a member of the board of health, will proceed to Menomonie at once to investigate. There is much uneasiness felt in all the towes near Menomonie, and everybody in that vicinity is being vaccinat-ed.

The Fourth Annual Exposition had a very satisfactory opening at Minneapolis. To be sure, there was the usual tardiness of exhibitors in getting their exhibits in place, and he sound of eloquence had occasionally to complete with the hammer and saw, but on the whole, the preparations were as forward-as could be expected, and enough was seen to convince everyone that there is a great treat in store for them, when, in a day or two, all the displays shall be in proper form. The day was a perfect one for the parade, and it ony was a periect one for the parade, and it was a success. The start was made promptly and led by the Thirteenth regiment band, the procession made a detour through the central part of the city and then across the river to the Expostion building, where the usual programme of music and addresses was carried out.

A suit has been brought by Henry Villard against ex-Judge Noah Davis of New York or \$120,000 and interest, the amount of bonds and stocks and other collaterals. which it is said Mr. Davis has in his possession belonging to Mr. Villard. The transaction to which they relate took place, it is said, between six and seven years ago. A report was in circulation that this transaction. tion was the investment of the funds of an estate Mr. Davis had "placed" on the advice of Mr. Villard. At his office Mr. Davor mr. Villard. At his office Mr. Davis denied this entirely. "I nover heard anything about this suit until a few weeks ago," he said, "then I received a notice from Mr. Villard's lawyer saying that he had this claim to collect with interest. I paid no attention to the matter until a day or two ago, when I was served with notice of a suit. I don't know anything about such a debt. I don't owe Mr. Villard anything. The whole thing looks very like an effort to scare me through bringing the matter into publicity, but I don't intend to be frightened in such a

Negro Predictions in Alabama.

An'article in an independent paper at Selma, Ala., edited by a colored preacher named Bryan, has created a stir in Alabama. An editorial in the last issue abused the whites for various injustices against the colored race, and concludes as follows:

Were you (the whites) to leave this southland in twenty years it would be one of the grandest sections in the globe. We would show you mossback crackers how to run a show you most act trackers now to run a country. You would never see convicts half-starved, depriving honest workmen of an honest living. It is only a matter of time when throughout this whole state affairs will be changed, and I hope to your sorrow. We were never destined always to be servants, but like all other races will and must have out like all other races will and must have our day; you now have yours. You have pre-dicted that at no distant day we will have our race war, and we hope, as God intends, our race war, and we nope, as God intends, that we will be strong enough to wipe you out of existence and hardly leave enough of you to tell the story. It is bound to come, and just such hot-headed cranks as the editors of some of our Democratic journals are just the right set to hasten it. It is late.

The whites in Selma are taking steps to prevent the Per Mr. Breven which is selected. prevent the Rev. Mr. Bryan, who is now absent from the city, from ever coming back any more. The executive committee of the White Republicans' Protective Tarifi league, with headquarters at Birmingham, met, and passed a resolution denouncing the editorial as incendiary and dangerous, and tendering their moral and, if necessary, their physica aid to stop such utterances.

The Markets.

NEW YORK. Wheat, No. 2, red, 871/4@88c.; elevator, 89@891/c.; No. 3, red, 851/c.; ungraded red, 68@871/c.; steamer No. 2, red, 85@851/c.; old No. 2, red, 91c. Barley Canada for October delivery 80c. Corn, No. 2, 481/c.; No. 2, white, 461/6@48c.; ungraded mixed, 431/6@43c. Oats, No. 2, white, 32c.; mixed Western, 25@29c.; white do, 30@39c.; No. 2, Chicago, 281/c. Eggs.]Western, 101/6@171/c. Butter, Western dairy 9@121/c.; do creamery, 11@171/c.; do factory, 8@121/c.

CHICAGO. Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour: dull and unchanged: No. 2 spring wheat, 78@78½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 75@-75½c; No. 2 roots, 20½c; No. 2 roots, 20½c; No. 2 rye, 42½ No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 1 flaxsecd, \$1.22½; prime timothy seed, \$1.42@1.43; mess pork, per bbl. \$10; lard, per 100 lbs. \$6.27½@6.30; short ribs sides, (loose), \$5.15@5.20; dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$4.87½@5. Butter fancy creamery, 17@18c; fine 14@16c; print dairy, 13@14c; fair to good9@10c. Eggs in good demand at 14@14½c. Cash quotations were as follow

ST. PAUL. 87. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only. Wheat, No. 1 hard 95@90; No. 1 Northern, 84@85; No. 2 Northern, 78@79e. Corn, No. 2, 34½ @35½c; No. 3, 35e. Oats, No. 2 white, new, 21@24½c; August, 24c; year, 24c; No. 3, old, 25½c. Rye, No. 2, 61c. Barley, No. 2, 50c hid; No. 3, 35@45; No. 4, 35@40e. Ground Feed. \$14.50. Corn Meal, Unbolted, \$14.50. Bran, \$8. Hay, No. 1 upland, \$6.50@7.50; No. 1, \$5; timothy, \$8.50. Eggs, \$3.90@4.20 per case. Flour, patents, \$4.60; straights, \$4.90; bakers, \$3.50; rye, \$2.75@3.20; buckwhent, \$3. Butter, extra creamery, 14@15c; extra dairy, 13@14c; first, \$@88½c.; packing stock, 7@7½c.; grease, 3695c.

MINNEAPOLIS. Wheat, No. 1 Northern new, 8148324c.; No. 2 Northern new, 75650c.; No. 3, 75677c.; Bran. \$6.5067.25.; shorts, \$7.48.25.; Corn, 346336c.; Onta, new, 21622c.; Hay good to choice. \$6.5068t. Barley, nominal, Feed, choice, \$6.5000N. Barley, nominal, Fe \$13.50014. Flax \$1.15; Chicago \$1.21.

North Dakota Politics.

Elopol With a Roman Priors.

Mrs. Michael McDonald, wife of the famou

July 24 Mrs. McDonald left her home osten-

sibly for the purpose of visiting her mother

joined Rev. Father Joseph Moysant, assist

ant pastor of the church of Notre Dame,

Vernon Park Place and Sibley street. Since

the day Mrs. McDonald left her home no one

until the elopement.

Mr. McDonald said: "This fat, French

a nun. The scoundrel, I am convinced, planned to poison me or get me out of the way in some manner, for he circulated the story that it would not be a great while before there would be a funeral at 'Papa Mac's,' as

Mrs. McDonald, when she left home, had about \$2,500 in money and between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of jewelry. She has probably turned all this stuff over to her para mour. In 1875 Mrs. McDonald ran away

with Billy Arlington, the minstrel, and mar-ried him in Cincinnati, although she was then the wile of Mr. McDonald. She was at this

the wife of Mr. McDonald. She was at this time an invalid, and it was thought she was near her grave. When she returned to Chicago she said nothing about her escapade, but complained about her lungs. McDonald sent her to Denver for the mountain air. The next thing he knew she was in California with Arlington. McDonald lost no time in getting to the slope and reclaiming his wife, whom he brought back to Chicago. It was learned that Father Moysant led Mrs. McDonald to the altar of Notre Dame church just before they left town, and there he performed the marriage ceremony by slipping a plain gold ring on one of her fingers and pronouncing her his wife. It is believed that the priest and his victim have gone to En-

the priest and his victim have gone to En-gland. Before she left town Mrs. McDonald pawned \$2,000 worth of diamonds for \$400.

Shocking Accident in New York.

A fire broke out in the kitchen of the res

taurant in the big five-story tenement at

305 Seventh avenue New York City. Nine

of the sixty occupants of the house lost their

lives. The building was occupied by thirteen

families, who have been made temporarils

homeless by the fire. The pecuniary loss

will not amount to more than \$10,000. The fire orginated at an hour when all the

people in the house were sleeping soundly. Just how the fire started is as yet a

mystery, but as the restaurant cook is mystery, but as the restaurant cook is missing, it is fair to presume that an accident occurred while he was making the fire in the big range. Less than half a block away, stood Policeman Warner and McCullagh, of the Thirteenth street station, They received a warning from a care of received a warning from a care of received a warning from a care of received as warning from a care of received as

in the direction of whence it came, saw a wall of fire beating against the front windows of the restaurant. With their clubs the two officers beat in the

front door, but a spiteful blaze shot out and warned them back. They tried the next door and in that way found an entrance. Fire escapes leading from the burning building to the as yet untouched tenement next were soon filled up with half-naked people, frantic to reach the street. In the

people, frantic to reach the street. In the meantime the fire department had arrived and had begun work on the flames and were

assisting in rescuing the frightened in mates. The flames were extinguished easi-

ly enough by the firemen, and the people on the fire escapes were all landed safely. Not one person escaped down the stairway. The search for the dead was be-

gun as soon as possible. The first body found was that of old William Glennon. The boys were taken to the hospital. They were badly burned on the feet, caused by walking on the hot iron bars of the fire escape. In

on the hot iron bars of the fire escape. In the rooms of the Wells family was a sight which cannot easily be forgotten. In the middle of the floor knelt the mother, Mary Wells, and in her dead embrace where her children. Jane

and Thomas. Snyder, the keeper of the res-taurant in which the fire broke out, has been

arrested on suspicion of being responsible for its origin. A policy of insurance for \$1,000 on his stock was found in his possession, and one of his employes states that he found fat scattered over the floor of the res

Looking for Lost Relatives Andrew McDonald, a well-to-do citizen

of Frankfort, Pa., and the Superintendent

of the Friends' asylum for the insane at that

place, called at police theadquarters in New

York. He was in Bearch of his father, a sister and a brother. The story told by him was one of a decidedly romantic nature. In 1867 his father, Owen, his mother, two sisters are the story told by him to have the story to his tather.

1867 his father, Owen, his mother, two sisters and two brothers came to New York. Times were hard then with the McDonald family, and on May 2 of that year, Andrew. who was six years old, his brother Edward, nine and his sister Mary, still younger, were found wandering on Mulberry street without friends or a home. They were picked up by the police and sent to Randall's island, Eleven days afterward Andrew and Edward.

Eleven days afterward Andrew and Edward

Eleven days afterward Andrew and Edward were taken by the children's aid society and put on a farm in Greenville, Darke county, Ohio. There they remained until twenty-one years of age. They had managed to save a small sum of money during their apprenticeship and shortly atterward bought a farm which is cared for by Edward. A few years ago Andrew began a search for his missing relatives and discovered one of his sisters living in Baltimore, married to Chris

ing in Baltimore, married to Chris Rhein. From her he learned of the death of his mother; who had died at a broken heart because of the loss of her children, but that their father was still alive in New York, as was their brother Patrick, who had married, but she could give no close

had married, but she could give no clue

to the locality of their residences. The sister said that when their mother learned that

find their whereabouts, but the officers of the society declined to give any information. When Andrew asked his sister as to the whereabouts of their sister Mary, she said that the little one had been taken from Randall's island and had been placed with the Catholic sisters. In 1884, according to the narrator's story, she sent a lady friend of hers to the Home of the Good Shepherd to learn if any trace of the lost one could be had. There she was told that Mary was there, but could not

was told that Mary was there, but could not

be seen, as she was in retirement. When An-

contradiction of the story told to the lady who visited the place in 1884. Mr. McDonald will continue the search for his relatives.

A dispatch from Montenegro says that a

the crops, and that endemic disease is now

mine is threatened owing to the failure of

drew called at the institution, the mother drew called at the institution, the mother su-perior informed him that his sister had left the institution in 1875. This was in direct

he always called me

politician and the three times millionaire of Chicago, has eloped with a Catholic priest-Miller Nominated for Governor of North Dakota by Acclaat Tiffin, Ohio. She did not go to Tiffin, but mation.

> The Republican State Convention of North Dakota met at Fargo. The first session was devoted to preliminars.

An adjournment was taken until 1:30 o'clock, and during this interval the supporters of both candidates left noth-ing within the range of human possibilities that could either strengthen their own position or weaken the other fellows. At 2 o'clock the committee on credentials came into the hall with two re-ports, a majority and a minority report. The majority report recommended that one-half of each of the contesting delegations from Cavalier county be scated. The Griggs county case was decided in favor of David Bartlett. Ramsey county was given to Hansbrough. The Ransom contest was given to the Goodwin delegation. This re-CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION

and filibustering, was adopted. Those who felt inclined to oppose it yielded for the sake of saving time. The vote on this report of saving time. The vote on this report showed the superior strength of the Miller combine and it at once appeared evident that they proposed to push the advantage and carry their point on the permanent organization. The committee on permanent organization reported the name of N. M. Johnson of Nelson for chairman, and the Tyler men nominated E. A. Williams. After a great deal of fillbustering the vote was taken amidst the greatest excitement, and resulted in the election of Johnson by a vote of 131 to 130. This was the first decisive victory for the Miller men. It was followed by a report of the committee on the order of business, after which the Tyler faction, seeing their danger, endeavored to get an adjournment, but failed. The Miller lender, flushed with victory and finding their forces standing together, insisted on proceeding with the nomination for governor, and carried their point by an increased majority. The opposing candidates were then placed in nomination and the ballot taken. As the roll call progressed, Traill and Morton counties, which had before stood with the Tyler forces, went over bodily to Miller, increasing his strength by twenty votes. This settled the contest, and before the roll was completed Col. Plummer, of the Cass county delegation, moved to suspend the call and to make the nomination unanimous. This was received with indescribable enthusiasm. It was then after 7 c'clock and the convention adjourned until 8:30. Before reconventing the nominations were resumed in the following order: For secretary of state, John Flittle of Trail, by acclamation; supreme court judges, G. C. H. Corliss of Grand Forks, L. showed the superior strength of the Miller or state, John Frittle or Trail, by acclaimation; supreme court judges, G. C. H. Corliss of Grand Forks, L. C. Johnson of Cass, Johnson Nickeus of Stutsman, A. B. Levisee of Trail, Aifred Wallin of Cass, Bartholemew of La Moure. The vote stood as follows: Corliss, 230; Bartholemew, 141; Wallin, 192; Nickeus, 115; Levisee, 61; Johnson, 45; Corliss, Wallin and Bartholomew wars accordingly declared the Bartholomew were accordingly declared the nominees. For member of congress, L. C. Hansbrough of Ramsey, C. A. M. Spencer of Walsh, Col. C. A. Lounsberry of Ramsey and Charles A. Van Warner of Barnes. Before the roll call was completed Hansbrough had shown such overwhelming strength that his partitation.

nomination

WAS MADE UNANIMOUS,
and after a brief speech he was carried out of the hall on the shoulders of his friends. Here a motion to adjourn was lost and the nominations for lieutenant governor was next taken up. Alfred Dickey and F. B. Fancher, both of Stutsman, were placed in nomination, the latter by a delegate from another county. The Stutsman delegation made a vigorous fight against Fancher, Dickey being the unanimous choice of the delegation. The vote as the roll progressed was so one-sided that it was not completed and Dickey's nomination was made unanimous. John O. Bray of Grand Forks was nominated for auditor without opposition. H. R. Lyon of Morton and L. D. Booker of Pembina were-brought out for treasurer, and Booker got the nomination by a vote of 145 to 116. The candidates for attorney general were J. W. Scott of Barnes and Gen. F. Goodwin of Ransom. The latter secured the nomination. Leonard A. Rose, the present superintendent of schools, and Judge William Mitchell, county superintendent for Cass county, were the candidates for state superintendent. Judge Mitchell was nominated. WAS MADE UNANIMOUS

intendent. Judge Mitchell was nomicated. A Soldi ers' Monument. The corner atone of then Idiana soldiers' and sailors' monument was laid as Indian. apolis, Ind., with imposing ceremonies the presence of the president of the United States. Many men of prominence of the United States and thousands of veteran soldiers and sailors were present.

The city was aflame with color in honor o the occasion. The exercises of the day began at 2 o'clock, when the parade formed and began its march through the principal streets. It was made up of various posts of the G. A. R. throughout the state, and the state militia and local civic organizations. It is estimated that 8,000 were in line. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the head of was nearly 3 o'clock when the head of the procession reached the monument. All the streets surrounding it were packed with people, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the president and other promiglimpse of the president and other prominent personages who appeared on the speakera stand, and to witness the ceremonies.
As the president was recognized on the stand
he was greeted with a cheer, which he
acknowledged with a slight bow. The
crowd watched in silence the laying of the
corner stone by Charles M. Travis, deputy
commander of the Indiana department, G. A.
B. The documents were consigned to their
resting place, and then the stone was placed
in position in accordance with the ritual of resting place, and then the stone was placed in position in accordance with the ritual of the G. A. R. In performing the ritual rites, Commander Travis was assisted by the officers of the department and by the president's respective of the Sons of Veterans and the Woman's Relief corps. When the stone had been placed in position the national flag was raised and the "Star Spangled Banner" sung by Mrs. Zelda Seguin Wallace. Following this Gov. Hovey, as presiding officer of the occasion, made a brief address, and he was followed by Gen. M. D. Munson of Crawfordsville and Gen. John Cohurn of of Crawfordsville and Gen. John Coburn of

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. At the conclusion of the latter's address President Harrison was introduced to the assemblage, and after the applause which greeted him had ended, he spoke as follows: assemblage, and after the applause which greeted him had ended, he spoke as follows:

There have been few occasions in the history of our state so full of interest, so magnificent, so inspiring, as that which we now witness. The suggestion that a monument should be builded to commemorate the valor and heroism of those soldiers of Indiana who gave their lives for the flag attracted my interest from the beginning. Five years ago last January, when the people assembled in the opera house yonder to unwell the status which had been worthily set up to our great war governor. I ventured to express the hope that near by it, as a twin expression of one great soutiment, there might be builded a noble shaft, not to any man, not to bear on any of its majestic faces the name of a man, but a monument about which the Sons-of Veterana, the mothers of our dead, the widows that are yet with us, might gather and pointing to the stately shaft say: "There is his monument. The hope expressed that day is realized now. My countrymen, \$200,000 has never passed and will never pass, from the treasury of Indiana that will give a better return than the expenditure for, the erection of this monument. This is a monument of Indiana to Indiana soldiers. But I beg you to remember: that they were only soldiers of Indiana until the enlistment of which was taken; that from that hour until they came back to the renerous state that had sent them forth they were soldiers of the Union. No American citizen need avoid for pass it with unsympthetic eyes, for, my countrymen, it does not pathetic eyes, for, my countrymen, it does not commemorate a war of subjugation. There is not in the United States to-day a man who, if he not in the United States to-day a man who, if he realizes what has occurred since the war, and has opened his soul to the sight of that which is to come, who will not feel that it is good for all of our people that victory crowned the cause which this monument commemorates. I do seriously believe that if we can measure among the states the benefits resulting from the preservation of the Union, that the rebellious states have the larger share. It destroyed an institution that was their de. It destroyed an institution that was their de struction. It opened the way for a commercial life that if they will only embrace it and fact the light means to them a development that shall rival the best attainments of the greatest of our states. I have felt lifted up by this cocasion. It seems to me that our spirits have been borne up to meet those of the dead and glorified, and that from this place we shall go to our houses more resolutely set in our purposes as citizens to con-serve the peace and welfare of our neighbor hoods, to hold up the dignity and honor of our

stone or from the aggressions of a foreign The address was interrupted by frequent applause. Following the president, Gen. Rusk, Attorney General Miller and Private Secretary Halford delivered short addresses.

Nonrolk, Va., Special: The Republican state convention to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general convened here to-day. The entran of W. C. Elam, George E. Bowden and other notables was greeted with cheers, which became tumuituous when Gen. Mahone appeared. After the audience became silent, Rev. Vernon L Anson advanced to the footlights and offered a prayer. Then Gen. Manone commenced his address amidst loud cheers. He accused the Democrats of overtaxing the masses, swindling the voters, driving capital out of the state, taking away the chastity of females in insane asyluma, and being utterly unable to deal with the public debt question. Among the utterances in Gen. Mahone's address were these: in Gen. Mahone's address were these:

In ten years the party has grown in numbers from 84,000 votes cast for Gen. Garfield in 1890 to 151,000 gradgingly conceded by our Democratic friends for Gen. Harrison in 1898. There is no fair-minded man in the state who does not believe that you polled a majority of the votes cast at the late presidential election. It is of record that even in two of our ten congressional districts of the state there were in line when the polls closed more than twice as many Republican voters as the beggarly majority by which the electoral vote of the state was taken, who by the discieputable conduct of the Democratic managers had not been allowed to deposit their ballots.

eposit their ballots.

Touching the negro question, he said: The unmanly cover under which the Democratic managers have misled public thought and have incited ungovernable apprehension has been a pretended concern for the safety of our civilization—the fear of domination of our affairs where the content of the safety of course they are the safety of the s by the colored man—and under that cover they have led too many honest and honorable men to

3 o'clock to allow the districts to name men for the committees. When the convention met again the committees were announced, and another recess was taken until 7 o'clock and another recess was taken until 7 o'clock to allow them to report. At to-night's session Hon. George E. Bowden of Norfolk was made permanent chairman, and Col. Asa Rogers permanent secretary. The Mahone delegates in cases where there were contests were seated in three out of four cases, and in the fourth the vote was divided between the two delegations. The platform was read by Col. W. C. Elam of Louisa. It pledges the Republican party, if given power, to settle the state debt permanently, satisfactorily and without increasing the state tax. Gen Mahone was nominated for governor by Col. hone was nominated for governor by Col.
William Lamb of Norfolk, who made a brillisat speech, S. Brown Alien, R. A. Paul, A.
W. Harris and others seconded the nomination. Gen. Mahone was unanimously nomi-nated for governor, and Col. Campbell C Slemp for lieutenant governor.

Disastrous Railway Aceident.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., telegram: A horrible wreck occurred on the Knoxville, Cumber-land Gap & Louisville railroad at Flat Gap creek, twenty-two miles from here, to-day. The train was the first to go over the new road, and carried a select excursion of the city council, the board of public works, representatives of the chamber of commerce, and the very flower of the business and prodessional men of Knoxville. The train of two cars left the track at a crossing, and the rear car went down a trestle. Only one man was uninjured. It was impossible to obtain medical aid for a long time, and until 6:30 p. m., when the train reached Knoxville, canty attention was rendered. Many had to be brought back on the flat cars, and the last part of the journey was made in a drivin rain. Three men died from their injuries. and others cannot live. The dead are Judge George Andrews, the most prominent lawyer in East Tennessee; S. T. Powers, the leading merchant and former president of the East Tennessee and former president of the East Tennessee Fire Insurance company, and Alexander Reeder, a leading politician who has held many offices of trust. The injured are: Alexander A. Arthur, president of the chamber of commerce; Isham Young, president, and Peter Kern, member of the board of public works; John T. Hearn, editor of the Sentinel; W. W. Woodruff, a leading whole-sale merchant; Charles S. Seymour, attorney; Alex Wilson, assistant chief engineer Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville road; County Judge Maloney; Aldermen Barry and Hockings; Gen. H. S. Chubert, of the governor's staff; A. J. Alberta, a wholesale merchant; Rev. B. J. Cook, professor of U. S. chant; Rev. B. J. Cook, professor of U. 8. Grant university; City Physician West, Judge H. H. Ingersoll, H. R. Wetzel, W. B. Samuels, C. Abble, Capt. H. H. Taylor, 8. McMilden, Ed Barker, J. F. Kinsoil, John B. Hall, Phillips Samuels, aged ten, R. Schmidt, W. A. Park and one of the train crew. Out of fiftysix persons on the train forty-one were in-jured. The most intense excitement and adness is apparent here to-night

Murdered by a Burglar. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Special: Christian Wilnelm Luca, a well-to-do German groceryman, was literally hacked to piec bowie knife in the hands of Charles McElwain, who had burg!ariously entered his store early this morning. McElwain had two accomplices. McElwain entered the second. story window by means of a ladder. As he reached the passage-way the noise awak-ened Luca, who got up to see what was the ened Luca, who got up to see what was the matter. He saw McElwam and grappled with him at once. The noise of the tustie matter. He saw McElwain and grappled with him at once. The noise of the tussic aroused Mrs. Luca, who rushed into the room. Luca was then down on one knee, and his assailant was striking him repeatedly with a big knife. Mrs. Luca caught the murderer by the arm, but McElwain pushed her off and jumped out of the window. Luca died about ten minutes afterward. As McElwain ray down the ter ward. alwain ran down the street he was caught with the bloody kuife in his possession and taken to the station house. McElwain confessed he stabled Luca and told where he lived. Martin Dinen, one of the two men who waited outside the house, was arrested to-day in New York. He confessed he was implicated in the attempted burglery but implicated in the attempted burglary, but, says he knows nothing of the murder.
To-night Tom Quinian, the third of the murderers, surrendered himself to the police in Brooklyn. On being confronted with Mc-Elvain's confession he admitted that McElvain's vain's story was correct. An autopsy on Laca's body to-night showed that he had twelve wounds, four of wnich would have twelve wounds, four of wnich would have proved fatal, and that his death was due to hemorrhage

Alleged Frand. ST. LOUIS, Special Telegram: The stock holders of the Diamond Point Mining and Milling company, capital stock, \$15,000,000, divided into 15,000,000 shares of the par value \$10 each, are certain to-night that the old gambler who says that a sucker was born every minute was not far from the truth. Six months ago.

Mra Margaret Turgoose, wife of Isaac Turgoose of Dakota, president of the above company, succeeded in interesting a number of ladies in the mining scheme. The stock was only 50 cents a share and its purchase a sure and quick way to fortune. Mra Turgoose soon, succeeded in floating 13,000 chares of the Diamond Point stock. Ore alleged to have been taken out of the Diamond Point was submitted to the stockholders, and when assayed ran \$157 cilver to the ton. This stuyed the fears and redoubled the expectations. Again the stockholders began to kick. They employed an expert and sent him to Gaiena, S. D., where the claims of the Diamond and Silver Point mines were located. He made an examination, and claims to have found no silver or gold. Upon receiving this report L. F. Mitchell, vice president, swore out a warrant to-day for Mra Turgoose's arrest on the charge of fraud. She gave bonds and was released. not far from the truth. Six months ago

A Bogus Publisher Caught. CHEYENNE, Wya, Special: L. Gardner, of Chicago, who has successfully used the mails to defraud the public, was arrested at Dixon, Wyo. Gardner made Chicago wyo. Gardner made Chicago the headquarters for his schemes. He sent out pamphiets through the mails throughout the entire West in which he purported to publish the Golden Age, Ladies' Illustrated Journal and other publications. To each subscriber he offered a ticket in a drawing of watches, pianos, sewing machinea and other articlea. Every ticket was guaranteed to win a prize. Gardner made \$30,000 by the scheme before the postal athorities discovered that he was not publishing any covered that he was not publishing any paper and that the whole business was traud-ulout

BORTH DAKOTA POLITICS. Conclusion of the Work of the Republican State Convention and Adoption of a Platform.

Farco, N. D., Special Telegram, Nominations for the principal state offices having been made last night, there was a noticeable diminution of interest in the propeedings of the convention to-day. It was called to order at 10:30 o'clook. There was a-full attendance of delegates, but a marked falling off in the number of spectators. The nly officers remaining to be rominated were the commissioner of agriculture, com-missioner of insurance, and three ratiroad ommissionera Mr. Anderson of Barnes nominated H. T. Helgerson of Cavalier for commissioner of agriculture, and hr.
Andrus of Valley City nominated
George W. Critchfield of Barnes for the same position. The latter's name was afterward withdrawn, and Mr. Helgerson was nominated by acciamation Col. Gearey of Cass placed in nomination for commissioner of insurance, Conductor A. L. Carey of this city. Mr. Fauning of Eddy was nominated for the same position, but withdrew in favor of Mr. Carey, and the latter's nomination was made unanimous. At: this point Chairman Johnson called attention to the fact that the chair he had been occupying was the one in which Gen. while negotiating the surrender with Gen. Lee at Appomatox, and added that it was now the property of Gen. Cape-hart of Fargo. He then wheeled the chair to the front of the platform, which was the signal for a storm of applause. Gen. Capehari was called to the platform and gave a very interesting account of the manner in which he obtained possession of the relia. The fol-lewing gentlemen were then placed in nomi-nation for railroad commissioners:

F. S. Underhill of Stark, David Bartlett of Griggs, George S. Montgomery of Sargent, A. R. King of Steele, J. J. Jordan of Cass, E. H. Berg-man of Pembina, John Van Dusen of Kidder, W. J. Hawk of Cass, B, S. Dodds of Nelson, and J. L. Colter of Ward.

L. Colter of Ward.

The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Mesars. Underhill and Montgomery.

Hawk, Dodds and Colton withdrew, and after three more ballots had been taken Bartlett was declared the third nominee. During the numerous seconds to the nominations Charles Johnson, in recognizing one of the speakers, created considerable merriment by designating him as not only a particular friend of mine, but as a gentleman whose sister I courted for many years. whose sister I courted for many years."

ticular friend of mine, but as a gentleman whose sister I courted for many years."

The committee on resolutions submitted the following report, which was adopted as the platform for the campaigr.

Resolved, That as Republicans of North Dakota, in convention assembled, we reaffirm the platform of principles enunciated by the national Republican convention, assembled in Chicago in June, 1888, and heartily endorse the administration of President Harrison. That we hall with unfeigned pleasure the near approach to statehood, and in this, our first state convention, with that in view, we congratulate the Republican party of North Dakota upon its thorough organization and the happy blending in its ranks of our native and foreign-born citizens, of whatever nationally or previous political opinin the one harmonious union with the great national Republican party, a party which secures to the emigrant his homestead, his pre-emption or his tree claim, and welcomes him to a heritage such as no other government can offer; a rarty which stands for American honor, power, progress and prosperity, which demands ample remuneration to labor and full security to capital; which advocates pure, true, popular government, moral, intellectual and material development and the comfort and sanctity of the American home. That we fully and unreservedly recognize agriculture as the paramount material interest of North Dakota; that there should not and cannot reasonably be any antagonism between this and the commercial, manufacturing, mechanical or other interests, because all these are inseparably identified with the great central agricultural interest and dependent upon its prosperity for their own success. We therefore declare it to be the duty, as technic leaves and comment of the comment with the great central agricultural interest and dependent upon its prosperity for their own success. We therefore declare it to be the duty, as it should be the pleasure, to all men who are placed in public position by the people of North Dakota to oppose every unjust encroachment of corporations or trusts upon the rights or interests of the farmers, and to so administer to the government in all its branches as will best conduce to the welfare, the prosperity and the advancement of our agricultural people. That we are uncompromisingly in favor of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF PROTECTION by such properly regulated import duties upon foreign products as will stimulate every industry and protect the wages of our vast army of labor against the unfair competition of the serfs of Russia, ryots of India, the coolies of China and the pauper labor of other nations.

That we honor that grand army of men who followed Grant, Sherman and Sheridan until permanent and enduring peace was established

and the pauper labor of other nations.

That we bonor that grand army of men who followed Grant, Sherman and Sheridan until permanent and enduring peace was established by their victories and sacrifices, and we are in favor of granting equitable and liberal pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and that the flags stay where they are.

That we view with pride our educational facilities, the flourishing condition of our common schools, colleges and universities; and we demand that the grand inheritance of land provided for their maintenance and perpetuity shall be guarded with zealous care. The Republican party, viewing with unfeigned regret the growing evils of intemperance in our land, declares itself in sympathy with all well directed efforts, calculated to suppress the vice. We cordially approve the wisdom of the constitutional convention in providing for the submission to a vote of the people of the question of prohibition, in accordance with the expressed wish of the organized temperence associations of North Dakota; and in the event of its adoption by the people, pledge ourselves to a strict enforcement of the laws and to enact such legislation as may be necessary to that end.

Resolved, That the watchword of the Republican party of North Bakota should be economy in the management and conduct of the governmental affairs of the new state; that this convention of delegates advise and recommend a conservative course in making appropriations for the purpose of building public institutions, in order that during the periodi of financial depression in the state nothing be done to increase the burden of taxation on the people.

A separa'e resolution was offered by Gen. Capehart and adopted favoring Chicago as the proper place for the Coulmbus centernial exposition. George Winship, A. M. Lofthagen, J. B. Power, W. E. Higby, E. E. Santer, R. T. Kingman and Dr. Satterthwatte were appointed a committee to select a state central committee was instructed, in calling the state convention next year, t

the state convention next year, to base the apportionment on the Republican vote for congressman at the approaching election.
Votes of thanks were tendered to Chairman Johnson for the impartial manner in which he had presided and to the citizens of Fargo for their hospitality, and the convention then adjourned. The various delegations pledged. at the fall elections.

He Was Thirsty.

Just after the baccalaureate examination in Dublin, I was driving down on a jaunting car with sometriends to the races at the Curragh of Kildare. As we would say Ireland, "it came on to rain very hard;" as would be said in America, "there was a heavy rain storm;" and on reaching the first roadside inn I told the driver to halt, and as we, his passengers, jumped from the car, I said, we having had the comparative shelter of umbrellas:

"Come in quick, Denny; you must be wet." "Faith, your bonor," was his ready answer; "It I was as wet inside as I am outside I would be as dry as a

bone"-Harper's Magazine.

The Safety Coffin.

One of the most curious inventions of 1868 was that of a safety coffin, intended to obviate the results of premature burial, and invented by M. Vester, a German. The comin was larger than required by the size of the body; it had at the head a movable lid, communicating with the open air by means of a square trough from the bottom of the grave. The arrangements was such that a person might thus readily escape from the tomb. The inventor proposed to place refreshments in the coffin as a prudent precaution against starvation!-Once a Week

CONSTITUTION NORTH DAKOTA,

1889.

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.

SECTION 1. All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain in alienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation; and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have a right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require.

good may require.

SEC. 3. The State of North Dakota is an inseperable part of the American Union and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship.

SEC. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference snall be forever guaranteed in this state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness or juror an account of his opinion on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

SEC. 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SEC. 6. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor

sumerent sureties, unless for capital offences when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted. Witnesses shall not be unreasonably detained, nor be confined in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned.

SEC. 7. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate; but a jury in civil cases, in courts not of record may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. Until otherwise provided by law, no person shall, for a felony, be proceeded against ariminally, otherwise than by indioting the process, or in the militia when in actual structures in time of war or public dangers. It all other cases, offence shall be presented criminally by indictmentary information. The Legislative Assembly may change, regulate or abolish the grand jury system.

SEC. 9. Every man may freely write, speak and publish his opinions on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege. In all civil and criminal trials for libel the truth may be given in evidence, and shall be a sufficient defense when the matter is published with good motives and for justifiable ends: and the jury shall have the same power of giving a general verdict as in other cases; and in all indictments or informations for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court as in other cases; and in all indictments or informations for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court as in other cases.

SEC. 10. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for the redress of grievances, or for other proper purposes by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 11. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform overstion.

SEC. 11. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

SEC. 12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be maintained by this state in time of peace, and no soldiers shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by

SEC. 13. In criminal prosecutions in any Sec. 13. In criminal prosecutions in any court whatever, the party accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial; to have the process of the court to compet the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and to appear and defend in person and with counsel. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of 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 municipal, until full compensation therefor be first made in money or ascertained and paid into court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived.

unless a jury be waived.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for dett unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases of tort; or where there is strong presumption of fraud.

SEC. 16. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law; or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ague he massed.

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 war-rant shall 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.

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 convict-

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.

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 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 Mislative Assembly may, by law, direct. SEC. 23. Every citizen of this state shall be free to obtain employment wherever

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ers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. SEC. 25. The legislative power shall be rested in a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 26. The senate shall be composed of

not less than thirty nor more than fifty members. SEC. 27. Senators shall be elected for the

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.

years, and have been a resident of the 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 at there 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.

Sec. 30. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively from one upwards, according to the number of districts prescribed, and the senators shall be divided into two classes. Those elected in the districts designated by even numbers shall constitute the other class. The senators of one class, elected in the year 1890, shall hold their office for two years, those of the other class shall hold their office four years, and the determination of the two classes shall be by lot, so that one-half of the senators, as nearly as practicable, may be elected biennially.

Sec. 31. The senate, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, shall elect one of its members president pro tempore,

other times as may be necessary, shall elect one of its members president pro tempore, who may take the place of the Lieutenant Governor under rules prescribed by law.
SEC. 32. The house of representatives shall be composed of not less than sixty, for more than one hundred and forty

members.
SEC. 33. Representatives shall be elected for the term of two years,
SEC. 34. No person shall be a representative who is not a qualified elector in the
district for which he may be chosen, and
who shall not have attained the age of
twenty-one years, and have been a resident
of the state or territory for two years next
preceding his election

who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a resident of the state or territory for two years next preceding his election.

SEC. 35. The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned to and elected at large from each senatorial district. The Legislative Assembly shall, in the year 1895, and every tenth year, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of this state, and shall at its first regular session after each federal census, proceed to fix by law the number of senators which shall constitute the Senate of North Dakota, and the number of representatives which shall constitute the House of Representatives of North Dakota, within the limits prescriped by this Constitution, and at the same session shall proceed to reapportion the state into senatorial districts, as prescribed by this Constitution, and to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, to be elected from the several senatorial districts; provided, that the Legislative Assembly may, at any regular session, redistrict the state into senatorial districts, and apportion the senators and representatives respectively.

SEC. 36. The house of representatives shall elect one of its members as speaker.

SEC. 37. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, register of deeds, sheriff or person holding any office of profit or honor under any foreign government, or under the state, interest on the public debt, and second representatives respectively.

SEC. 38. The house of representatives emperitions and the second reading and those only, may be upon the same day; and the second reading and those only, may be upon the server of profit or honor under any foreign government, or under the government of the Legislative Assembly or become a member thereof.

SEC. 38. No member of the Legislative Assembly or become a member thereof.

branch of the Legislative Assembly or become a member thereof.

SEC. 38. No member of the Legislative Assembly, expelled for corruption, and no person convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime shall be eligible to the Legislative Assembly. the Legislative Assembly, or to any office in either branch thereof.

SEC. 89. No member of the Legislative Assembly shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected; nor shall any member receive any civil ap-pointment from the governor, or governor and senate, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 40. If any person elected to either house of the Legislative Assembly shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence, in favor of, or against any measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into the Legislative Assembly, in consideration or proposed. in consideration, or upon conditions, that any other person elected to the same Leg-islative Assembly will give, or will prom-ise or assent to give, his vote or in-fluence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition, pending or pro-posed to be introduced into such Legisla-tive Assembly, the person making such offer or promise shall be deemed guilty of dicitation of bribery. If any member of the Legislative Assembly, shall give his vote or influence for or against any measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into such Legislative Assem bly, or offer, promise or assent so to do upon condition that any other member will five, promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any 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 in the civil courts, shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by

SEC. 41. The term of service of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall begin on the first Tuesday in January, next

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 Sava speech or debreion. after their election. For words used in any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

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 disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall the consent of the not vote thereon without the consent of the

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

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 of the high powers which we have delegated, we deciare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general pow-

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 law.

der such a penalty, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 47. Each house shall be the judge 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 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.

uays. Funishment 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
or other great danger.

SEC. 52. The senate and house of representatives jointly shall be designated as
the Legislative Assembly of the State of
North Dakota.

SEC. 53. The Legislative Assembly shall

SEC. 58. The Legislative Assembly shall Sec. 58. The Legislative Assembly shall meet at the seat of government at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, in the year next following the election of the members thereof. Sec. 54. In all elections to be made by the Legislative Assembly, or either house thereof, the members shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered in the journal.

journal.

SEC. 55. The sessions of the Legislative Assembly shall be biennial, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 56. No regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly shall exceed sixty days, except in case of impeachment, but the first session of the Legislative Assembly

except in case of impeacement, but the first session of the Legislative Assembly may continue for a period of one hundred and twenty days.

SEC 57. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislative Assembly, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

SEC. 58. No law shall be passed, except by a bill adopted by both houses, and no bill shall be so altered and amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 59. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota.

SEC. 60. No bill for the appropriation of money, except for the expenses of the government, shall be introduced after the fortieth day of the session, except by unanimous consent of the house in which it is sought to be introduced.

SEC. 61. No bill shall embrace more

or so incorporated shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 66. No bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members elect in each house, nor unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

SEC. 66. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly; immediately before such signing their title shall be publicly read and the fact of signing shall be at once entered on the journal.

SEC. 67. No act of the Legislative Assembly shall take effect until July 1st, after the close of the session, unless in case of emergency (which shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the Legislative Assembly shall, by a vote the Legislative Assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present in each house, otherwise direct.

SEC. 68. The Legislative Assembly shall SEC. 68. The Legislative Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 69. The Legislative Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

1. For granting divorces.
2. Laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways, vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public

Locating or changing county seats Regulating county or township 5. Regulating the practice of courts of 6. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magis

trates or constables. 7. Changing the rules of evidence in 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. 12. Providing for the management of common schools.

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 belonging to minors or others under disa

bility.

16. Chartering or licensing ferries, toll bridges or toll roads. Remitting fines, penalties or for 18. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers.

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 or franchise whatever For the punishment of crimes. Changing the names of persons or 23. For the assessment or collection of

taxes.

24. Affecting estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities.

25. Extending the time for the collection of taxes.

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 to this state, or to any municipal corpora-

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

29. Exempting property from taxation.
30. Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes.
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 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.
35. The protection of game or fish.
36. The protection of game or fish.
37. 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.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 71. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall reside at the seat of government and shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor is elected and duly qualified. SEC. 72. A Lieutenant Governor, shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the Governor. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, failure to qualify, absence from the state, removal from office, or the disability of the Governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted; or the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 73. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor unless he be a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the state, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall have resided five years next preceding the election within the state or territory, nor shall he e eligible to any other office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 74. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the time and places of choosing members of the Legislative Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes for, Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively shall be delared elected, but if two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the two houses of the Legislative Assembly at its next regular session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. The returns of the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 75. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval

such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 75. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, surpress insurrection and repel invasion. He shall have power to convene the Legislative Assembly on extraordinary occasions. He shall at the commencement of each session communicate to the Legislative Assembly by message, information of the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Ligislative Assembly and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 76. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant repreives, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment; but the Legislative Assembly may by law regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations and reprives may be applied for. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislative Assembly at its next regular session, when the Legislative Assembly shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant further reprieve. He shall communicate to

execution of the sentence or grant fur-ther reprieve. He shall communicate to the Legislative Assembly at each regular session each case of remission of fine, re-prieve, commutation or partion granted by him, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he is convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the re-mission, commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reason for granting the same. crime for

SEC. 77. The Lieutenant Governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. If, during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced resident or displaced resident. displaced, resign or die, or from mental or physical disease, or otherwise become in-capable of performing the duties of his office, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until the vacancy shall be filled

or the disability removed. SEC. 78. When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution or law for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 79. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislative Assembly shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign, but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it origi-nated, which shall enter the objections at nated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elect shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together 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 yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each, house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law,

days excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the Legislative 'Assembly by its adjournment. prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State, within fifteen days after such adjournment.

SEC. 80. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items, or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property embracing distinct items, 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 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 supreme court shall be filled by appointment, by the Governor, which in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part 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 course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

Sec. 81. Any Governor of this state who asks, receives or agrees to receive any bribe

Sec. 81. Any Governor of this state who asks, receives or agrees to receive any bribe 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 offers or promises any member that he, the said 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 every point rairly arising upon the record and decided, and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing, signed by the judges to organized counties or territories to organized counties or territories to organized counties for judicial purposes.

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

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 hereafter 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 concurred in by a majority of the judges thereof, and it shall be prefixed to the published reports of the case.

DISTRICT COURTS.

SEC. 108. The district court shall have original jurisdiction, except as otherwise state.

exercise any office of trust or honor in this state.

SEC. 82. There shall be chosen by the 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.

treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

SEC. 88. The powers and duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioners of Railroads, Attorney General and Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, shall be as prescribed by law.

SEC. 84. Until otherwise provided by law, the Governor shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the Lieutenant Governor shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioners of Railroads and Attorney General shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor shall be as prescribed by law, but the salaries of any of the said officers shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected, and all fees and profits arising from any of the said offices shall be covered into the state treasury.

state treasury ARTICLE IV

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 85 The judicial power of the State of North Dakota shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, and in such other courts as may be created by law for cities, incorporated towns and villages.

SEC. 86. The supreme court, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state and shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 87. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction, and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary to the proper exercise of its jurisdiction, and shall have authority to hear and determine the same; provided, however, that no jury trials shall be allowed in said supreme court, but in proper cases questions of fact may be sent by said court to a district court for trial.

SEC. 88. Until otherwise provided by law three terms of the supreme court shall be held each year, one at the seat government, one at Fargo, in the county of Cass, and one at Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

SEC. 89. The supreme court shall consist

Grand Forks.

Grand Forks.

SEC. 89. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, but one or more of said judges may adjourn the court from day to day or to a day certain.

SEC. 90. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large, and except as may be otherwise provided herein for the first election for judges under this Constitution, said judges shall be elected at general elections.

and they shall hold their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 92. The judges of the supreme court shall, immediately after the first election under this Constitution, be classified by lot so that one shall hold his office for the term of three years, one for the term of five years and one for the term of seven years from the first Monday in December, A. D. 1889. The lots shall be drawn by the judges, who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the Secretary of the territory and filed in his office unless the Secretary of State of North Dakota shall have entered upon the duties of his office, in which event said certification shall be filed therein. The judge having the shortest term to secret see. office,in which event said certification shall be filed therein. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by election or appointment to fill a vacancy, shall be chier justice and shall preside at all terms of the supreme court and in case of his absence the judge having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

SEC. 93. There shall be a clerk and also a reporter of the supreme court, who shall

SEC. 93. There shall be a clerk and also a reporter of the supreme court, who shall be appointed by the judges thereof, and who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of said judges, and whose duties and emoluments shall be prescribed by law and by rules of the supreme court not inconsistent with law. The Legislaand by rules of the supreme cour not inconsistent with law. The Legisla-tive Assembly shall make provision for the publication and distribution of the decisions of the supreme court and for the sale of the published volumes thereof.

SEC. 94. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he be learned in the law, be at least thirty years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this state or Territory of Dakota three years next preceeding his election. SEC. 95. Whenever the population of the State of North Dakota shall equal six hundred thousand the Legislative Assembly shall have the power to increase the number of the judges of the supreme court

by appointment, by the Governor, which appointment shall continue until the first general election thereafter, when said va-cancy shall be filled by election.

SEC. 99. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive such compensation for their services as may be pre-scribed by law, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which a judge shall have been

elected. SEC. 100. In case a judge of the suprem SEC. 100. In case a judge of the supreme court shall be in any way interested in a cause brought before said court, the remaining judges of said court shall call one of the district judges to sit with them on the hearing of said cause.

SEC. 101. When a judgment or decree is reversed or confirmed by the supreme court every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided, and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing, signed by the judges

sent in writing over his signature.

SEC. 102. It shall be the duty of the court 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. 108. The district court shall have original jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, of 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 determined the state of the writs, with authority to hear and deter-

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:

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, Mountralie, 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 Richland, Ransom, Sargent, Dickey and McIntosh.

District No. Five snall consist of the counties of Logan, LaMoure, Stutsman, 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 Allred, and that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation lying north of the Seventh Standard parallel.

SEC. 106. The Legislative Assembly may

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 of 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-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided within the State or Territory of Dakota at least two years next preceding 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 county, and shall hold his office for the same term as other county officers. He shall receive such compensation for his services as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 109. Writs of error and appeals may be allowed from the decisions of the district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

COUNTY COURTS.

nounce a decision, but one or more of said judges may adjourn the court from day to day or to a day certain.

SEC. 90. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large, and except as may be otherwise provided herein for the first election for judges under this Constitution, said judges shall be elected at general elections.

SEC. 91. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, except as in this article otherwise provided, shall be six years, and they shall hold their offices until their successors are duly analised. lands by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other probate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law; provided, that whenever the voters of any county having a population of two thousand or over shall decide by a majority vote that they desire the jurisdiction of acid court ingresses above or over shall decide by a majority vote that they desire the jurisdiction of said court increased above that limited by this Constitution, then said that limited by this concurrent juriscounty courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in all civil actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed one thousand dollars, and in all criminal actions below the grade of felony, and in case it is decided by the voters of any county to so increase the jurisdiction of said county court, the jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanors arising under state laws which may have been ing under state laws which may have been dent of the county at the time of his elec-tion, and said county judge shall receive such salary for his services as may be pro-vided by law. In case the voters of any county decide to increase the jurisdiction of said county courts, then such jurisdic-tion as thus increased shall remain until otherwise provided by law.

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 in the state. But the number of said justices to be elected in each organized county shall be limited by law to such a number as shall be necessary for the proper administration of justice. The justices of the peace herein provided for shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions when the amount in confronce, explusive of casts does not court in all civil actions when the amount in controversy, exclusive of costs, does not exceed two hundred dollars, and in counties where no county court with criminal jurisdiction exists they shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor as may be provided by law, but in no case shall said justices of the peace have jurisdiction when the boundaries of or title to real estate shall come in question. The Legislative Assemcome in question. The Legislative Assembly shall have power to abolish the office of justice of the peace and confer that jurisdiction upon judges of county courts, or elsewhere.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

SEC. 118. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the election of police magistrates in cities, incorporated towns and villages, who in addition to their jurisdiction of all cases arising under their jurisdiction of all cases arising under the ordinances of said cities, town and villages, shall be ex-officio justices of the peace of the county in which said cities, towns and villages may be located. And towns and viliages may be located. And the Legislative Assembly may confer upon said police magistrates the jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases of misde meanors, and the prosecutions therein shall be by information.

be by information.

Sac. 114. Appeals shall lie from the county court, final decisions of justices of the peace and police magistrates in such cases and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

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 annually in each organized county, and the Legis-lative Assembly shall make provisions for attaching unorganized counties or terri-

own under such regulations as shall be ed by law.

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

selor at law.
SEC. 118. Until the Legislative 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

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 judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunals or courts. of such tribunals or courts.

ARTICLE V. ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SEC. 121. Every male person of the ag 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.

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

relations two years next preceding such election.

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

SEC. 123. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach of the peace or illegal voting, be 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.

SEC. 126. No soldier, seaman or marine

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 guardian-hip, non compos mentis or insane, shall 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 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 orshall provide by general law for the or-ganization of municipal corporations, re-stricting their powers as to levying taxes and assessments, borrowing money and contracting debts, and money raised by taxation, loan or assessment for any pur-pose shall not be diverted to any other purpose except by authority of law.

ARTICLE VII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

SEC. 181. No charter of incorporation shall be granted, changed or amended 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 Logislative Assambly shall provide by Legislative Assembly shall provide by general laws 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. 182. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges under

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

stitution takes effect shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 183. 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 benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold the charter supject to the provisions of this its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.
Sec. 184. 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 ranchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of this state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe the ness in such a manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the gener-i well-being of the state. SEC. 135. In all elections for directors

or managers of a corporation, each mem-ber or share-holder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more can-didates, as he may prefer.

didates, as he may prefer.

SEC, 186. 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, 187. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter.

SEC, 188. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all ficticlous increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

ceived; and all ficticious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

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

Sec. 189. No law shall be passed by the Legislative Assembly granting the right to

SEC. 189. No law shall be passed by the Legislative Assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, telgraph, telephone 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 blethway promoted to be occupied.

ness, where transfers of its stock shall be made and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom, and the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and do designated by law, of all their acts and do-ings, which report shall include such mat-ters relating to railroads as may be pre-scribed by law, and the Legislative As-sembly shall pass laws enforcing by suita-ble penalties the provisions of this section. Providing the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to apply to for-eign corporations.

eign corporations.
Sec. 141. No railroad corporation shall Sec. 141. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall 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.

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 corpora-

remain in force pending the decision of the courts.

SEC. 143. Any association or corpora-tion organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a rail-road between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with the railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect connect with or cross any

company shall have the right with its road company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other; and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

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

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

Sec. 146. Any combination between in.

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 or effect the controlling of the price of any product of the soil or any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation, is prohibited and hereby declared unlawful and against public policy; and any and all franchises heretofore granted or extended, or that may hereafter be granted or extended in this state, whenever the owner or owners thereof violate this article shall be deemed annualled 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 free from sectorian control. This legislative require-

State of North Dakota and free from sectarian control. This legislative requirement shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of North Dakota.

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

legistic course.

SEC. 149. In all schools instruction shall be given as far as practicable in those branches of knowledge that tend to impress upon the mind the vital importance of truthfulness, temperance, purity, public spirit, and respect for honest labor of avery kind. every kind.

every kind.
SEC. 150. A superintendent of schools for each county shall be elected every two years, whose qualifications, duties, powers and compensation shall be fixed by law.
SEC. 151. The Legislative Assembly shall take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent illiteracy, secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in course of study and to promote industrial, scientific and agricultural improvement.

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 on the sale of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts and donations to the state for common schools, or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift, and all other property otherwise acquired for common schools, shall be and remain a 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 involate and may be increased but never diminished. The state shall make good all losses thereof.

SEC. 164. 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 all the people of the state; provided, however. SEC. 189. No law shall be passed by the Legislative Assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, telegraph, telephone or electric light plant within any city, town or incorporated village, without 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 or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in the state for the transaction of its busi-

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 SEC. 167. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for levying an annual tax section. No more than one-half of the remainder within ten years after the same become saleable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the 'provisions of this Article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but' the Legislative Assembly may by general law provide for leasing the same; the words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

SEC. 156. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Governor. Attorney-General, Secretary of State and State Auditor shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the Legislative Assembly; said board shall have control of the appraisement, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands, and shall direct the investment 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 common schools, the chairman of the county board, and the county auditor shall constitute boards of appraisal and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties which may from time to time recommend 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 he sold for less SEC. 156. The Superintendent of Public

uable lands.
SEC. 158. No land shall be sold for less SEC. 158. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than the dollars per acre. 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 the years, one-fifth in the years, one-fifth in the years, with interest at the rate of not less than six per centum payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situate, 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 not have been specially subdivided shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal shall be

lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal shall be reappraised 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, then and thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall become hull and vold.

and separate account shall be kept by the proper officers 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

omy 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

nive years. Said land shall only be leased for pasturage and meadow purposes and at apublic auction after notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; provided, that all of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased at the discretion and under the control of the board of university and school lands, for other than pasturage and meadow 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 within the state, bonds of the United States, bonds of the State of North Dakota or infirst mortgages on farm lands in the state, not exceeding in amount one-third of the actual value of any subdivision on which the same may be loaned, such value to be determined by the board of appraisers of school lands.

SEC. 162. No law shall ever be pessed by

such value to be determined by the board of appraisers of school lands.

Sec. 168. No law shall ever be passed by the Legislative Assembly granting to any person, corporation or association any privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands by said person, corporation or association subsequent to the survey thereof by the general government. No claim for the 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 used to diminish either directly or indirectly the purchase price of said lands.

ly the purchase price of said lands.
SEC.164. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the sale or disposal of all public lands that have been heretofore, or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for purposes other than set forth and or purposes other than set forth and amed in sections 153 and 159of this article And the Legislative Assembly in provid-ing for the appraisement, sale, rental and disposal of the same shall not be subject to the provisions and limitations of this article.

article.

Sec. 165. The Legislative Assembly shall pass suitable laws for the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the state school funds; and shall require all officers charged with the same or the safe keeping thereof to give ample bonds for all moneys and funds received by them, and if any of said officers shall convert to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan with or without interest or shall deposit in his own name, or other wise than in the name of the State of North Dakota or shall deposit in any banks or with any person or persons, or exchange for other funds. Dakota or shall deposit in any banks 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 of so much of the aforesaid school funds as shall be thus taken or loaned, or deposited, or exchanged, or withheld and shall be a felony; and any failure to pay over, produce or account for, the state school funds or any part of the same entrusted to any such officer, as by law required or demanded, shall be held and be taken to be prima facia evidence of such embezzlement.

and be holden 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 the fiscal concerns of said county by the board of county commissioners may be dispensed with by a majority vote 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 others 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 by the chairmen 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 then be transacted 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 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 preserved by law. Said be and shall consist of not less than three and not more than five members whose term of office shall be

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, sheriff and states attorney, who shall be elected and who shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualfied. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for such other county, township and district officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall prescribe the duties 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 any other source for a University, School of Mines, Reform School, Agricultural College, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Normal School or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and other property so received from any source, shall be and other property so received from any source, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the specific objects 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. Every fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state, and the state, and the state and income only shall be used. Every fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state, and the state and income only shall be used. Every fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state, and the state and income only shall be used. Every fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state, and the state and income only shall be used. Every fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state and elimitations and subject to all the conditions of the appraisal and sale of lands for the appraisal and sale of lands for the proper officers 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.

made for state and county purposes, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the state debt.

Sec. 175. No tax shall be levied except

in pursuance of law, and every law im-posing a tax shall state distinctly the ob-ject of the same, to which only it shall be pplied.
Sec. 176. Laws shall be passed taxing

by uniform rule all property according to its true value in money, but the property of the United States and the state, county 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, and the Legislative Assembly shall by a general law 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 per centum of gross earnings of railroad companies 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 companies as common carriers, but no real estate of said corporations shall be exempted 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 buildings used exclusively in their business as common carriers, and whenever and so long as such 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.

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.

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 asassessed 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-tion 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-one and under fifty years of age, except paupers, idiots, insane persons and Indians not taxed. SEC. 181. The Legislative Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XII. PUBLIC DEBT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 182 The state may, to meet causual deficits or failure in the revenue, or in case of extraordinany emergencies, contract debts, but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of what may be the debt of NorthDakota at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 200. 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. 201. No person shall be liable to impeachment twice for the same offense.

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 new 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 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 natural boundaries shall be observed as nearly as may be.

SEC. 168. All changes in the boundaries of organized counties before taking effect of sample of organized 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 portion of an organized county is stricken off and added to another, the county to which such portion is added shall assume and be holden for an equitable proportion of the indebtedness of the county so reduced.

SEC. 169. The Legislative Assembly

Every such debt shall be authorized by law for certain purposes to be definited mentioned therein, and every such law shall provide for levyling an annual tax sufficient to paythe interest semi-annually, and the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law, and shall spectially appropriate the propersion the passage of such law, and the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law, and the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law, and the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law, and the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law to the payment of said principal and interest, and such appropriate the propersion such as decident to pay the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law and the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law and the principal within the passage of such law and th

SAN THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

existing indebtedness, shall not be constructed to be any part or portion of said two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 188. 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 (8) 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 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. 184. 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 the principal thereof when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid.

Sec. 185. Neither the state nor any county, city, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision shall loan or give its credit or make

SEC. 185. Neither the state nor any county, city, township, town, school district or any other political auddivision 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, nor 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.

authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people.

SEC. 186. No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the 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. 187. No bond or evidence of indebtedness of the state shall be valid unless the same shall have indorsed thereon 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 of any township or other political subdivision shall be valid unless the same have endorsed 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. 188. 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 au equivalent for a personal service.

SEC. 189. 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.

the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 190. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of volunteer organizations of the several arms of the service, which shall be classed as active militia, and no other organized body of armed men shall be permitted to perform military duty in this state except the army of the United States without the proclamation of the governor of the state. SEC. 191. All militia officers shall be appointed or elected in such a manner as the Legislative Assembly shall provide.

SEC. 192. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned officer shall be removed from affice except by sentence of court martial, pursuant to law. Sec. 193. The militia forces shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, parades and election of officers, and in going to and re-turning from the same.

ARTICLE XIV. IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

SEC. 194. 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 im-

The concurrence of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment.

SEC. 195. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose 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 Governor or Lieutenant Governor is on trial, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside.

SEC. 196. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except county judges, justices 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 further than 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. 197. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to

SEC. 197. 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. 198. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 199. On trial of impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court.

ARTICLE XV.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

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 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 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 a mendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall be come a pirt of the Constitution of this state. If two or more amendments 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.

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

Second. The people inhabiting this state do agree and 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 or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by 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 his state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without his state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to citizens of the United States or between the united States, or reserved for its use. But nothing in this state shall never be taxed, any large therein, belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing in this article shall preclude his state from taxing as other lands are taxed, any 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, by patent or 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 a nextent, as is, or may be provided in the mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation and behalf of the Territory of Dakota mod behalf of the Terri The following article shall be irrevoca-

North Dakota or the State of South Dakota."

The words "State of North Dakota."

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

warrants drawn on the Capitol Building

The said State of South Dakota shall The said State of South Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the Territory or 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 South Dakota.

That is to say: The State of North Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the Hospital for Insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$256,000; also, bonds issued on account of the North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$256,000; also, bonds issued on account of the North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is

also, bonds issued on account of the North Dakota University at Grand Forks, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$96,700; also, bonds issued on account of the Penitentiary at Bismarck, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$93,600; also, refunding Capitol Building warrants dated April 1, 1889, \$83,507.46.

And the State of South Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the Hospital for the Insane at Yankton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$210.000. also, bonds issued on account of the School for Deaf Mutes, at Sloux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$51.000; also, bonds issued on account of the University at Vermillion, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$75,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Penitentiary at Sloux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$94,300; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Madison, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$94,400; also, bonds issued on account of the School of Mines at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$34,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Reform School at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$38,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Spearfish, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$350,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$350,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$350,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$350,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$350,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Spearfish, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$350,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School a

Ities now existing or hereafter and prior ties 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 North Dakota shall pay to the State of North Dakota shall appropriations for the permanent improvement of count of the excess of Territorial appropri-ations 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 ac-counts, and of all claims against the ter-titory of whatever nature, legal or coult-

counts, and of all claims against the ter-ritory, of whatever nature, legal or equit-able, arising out of the alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of Northern Pacific Kailroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the State of South Dakota from all liabilities for or on account of the several matters here-inbefore referred to; nor shall either state inbefore 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 here-tofore 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.

A final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums

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, 1889, to the time of taking effect of this agreement by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, shall be credited to the State of North Dakota, shall be credited to the State of South Dakota; except that any and all taxes on the pages are priors and all taxes on the pages.

ilmits of the proposed State of South Dakota shall be credited to the State of South Dakota; except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations since the 8th day of March, 1889, based upon 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 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 lows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed State of North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed State of South Dakota; each state shall be credited also with all balances of appropriations made by the 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 bands and refunding warrants hereinbefore the indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the public limitativities. by the amount paid on account of the pub-lic institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from 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 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 Dakota as is declared by the foregoing agreement 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

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 not vested in the United States, or of crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations.

SEC. 205. The State of North Dakota 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 entitled "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form Constitutions and state governments, and to be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original states, and to make donations the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states," under the conditions and limitations therein mentioned; reserving the right however to ap-ply 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, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the forty-ninth degree of north lati-tude crosses the same; thence south up the main channel of the same and along the houndary line of the same and 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 so a point where it intersects the twenty-seventh regridient of longitude west wo 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 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 horse-

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. state.

state.

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

Sac. 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 solemnly 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 tion 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 benalties 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. 218. 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 AF PORTIONMENT.

SEC. 214. Until otherwise provided by 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 First District shall consist of the townships of Walhalia, 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, Cavaller, Akra, Beauleau, Thingvalla, Gardar, Park, Crystal, Elora and Lodoma, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

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, Eden, Rushford, Kensington, Dundee, Ops, Prairie Center, Fertile, Park River and Glenwood, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Fourth District shall consist of the
townships of Forest River, Walsh Center,
Grafton, Farmington, Ardock, Village of
Ardock, Harrison, City of Grafton, 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
townships of Gilley. Johnstown, Straker

townships of Gilby, Johnstown, Straban, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, Northwood, Lind, Grace, Larimore, and the city of Larimore, Elm Grove, Agnes, Inkster, Ekmount, Oakwood, Niagara, Moraine, Lo

Elkmount, Oakwood, Niagara, Moraine, Logan and Loretta in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Sixth District shall consist of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Falconer, Harvey, Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Blooming, Meckinock, Lakevill and Levant in the county of Grand Forks and be entitled to one senator and two representatives. 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, Allendale, Walle, Bentru, Americus, Michigan, Union and Washing-Americus, Michigan, Union and Wasning-ton, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.
The Eighth District shall consist of the

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

representatives.
The Tenth District shall consist of the The Tenth District shall consist of the townships of Noble, Wiser, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pleasant, 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.

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.

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 one senator and two representatives.

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

one senator and two representatives.

The Sixteenth District shall consist the counties of Steele and Griggs and be entitled to one senator and two represent-

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 represent-

ative. The Twentieth District shall consist of the counties of Benson and Pierce and be entitled to one senator and two represent atives.
The Twenty-first District shall consist of

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

The Twenty-second district shall consist of the counties of Eddy, Foster 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.

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 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 represent-

The Thirty-first District shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Stark and Billings, 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 institu-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 approved February 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the Legislative Assembly may prescribe, subject to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in this Constitution. Constitution.

First. The seat of government at the

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 the 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 the city of Devils Lake, in the county

Ramsey.

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, shall assign thirty thousand acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Ville, and said lands are hereby appropria-ted for said purpose.

Eighth. A State Hospital for the Insane
and an Institution for the Feeble-Minded,
in connection therewith, at the city of 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.

SEC. 216. The following named public institutions are bereby permanently, located

SEC. 216. The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinafter provided, each to have so 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 Lis bon, in the county of Ransom with a grant of forty thousand acres of land.

Second. A Blind Asylum, or such other institution as the Le islative Assembly may determine, at such place in the county of Pembina as the qualified electors of said county may determine at an election to be held as prescribed by the Legislative Assembly, with a grant of thirty thousand acres.

acres.
Third. An Industrial School and School Third. An Industrial School and School for Manual Training, or such other educational or charitable institution as the Legislative Assembly may provide, at the town of Eliendale 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 determine at such place in one of

bly may determine, at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau, or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the Legislative Assembly.

ARTICLE XX.

PROBIBITION. To be submitted to a separate vote of the people as provided by the schedule and ordinance.

SEC. 217. No person, association or cor-poration shall within this state manufacture for sale or gift, any intoxicating liquors and no person, association or corporation shall import any of the same for sale or snail import any of the same for sale or gift, or keep or sell or offer the same for sale or gift, barter or trade as a beverage. The Legislative Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this article and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of territorial government to state government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims and rights of individuals and bodies corporate 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 page of the State.

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

or this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations or be altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the Territory of Dakota shall accrue to the use of the States of North Dakota and South Dakota and may be sued for and recovered by either of

of North Dakota and South Dakota and may be sued for and recovered by either of said states as necessity may require.

Sec. 4. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the judicial department under this Constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the State; all bonds, obligations or other undertakings executed to this territory or to State; all bonds, obligations or other undertakings executed to this territory, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be saed for and recovered accordingly; all 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 the State.

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.

anvii and sledge; on the left a bow crossed with three arrows, and an Indian on horse-back pursuing a buffalo towards the setting 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 bottom; "State of North Dakota" at the bottom; "October 1st" on the left and "1889" on the inches in diameter.

Sec. 208. The right of the debtor to enjoy 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 such as the set time shall be limited and defined such as the counties of Ward, McLean, and all constitution shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-sixth District shall consist of the counties of Emmons, McIntosh, Itogan and Kidder, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-seventh District shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-eighth District shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

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The Twenty-eighth District shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representative, and the program of the causes then pending in the S

When ver the judge of the district court or any district elected 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 possession 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 shall be superseded in the manner aforesaid, the said district court and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction a d power to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively as heretofore constituted under the laws of the Territory.

same judicial districts respectively as heretofore constituted under the laws of the
Territory.

Sgc. 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 respectively of the state.

Sgc. 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 provided
for in this Constitution, the probate judges
shall act as 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 eounty 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 suc-

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 provisious of this Constitution, and official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this Constitution had not been adopted; and such officers for their term of service, under this Constitution shall reservice, under this Constitution, shall re-ceive the same salaries and compensation as is by this Constitution, or by the laws of the territory, provided for like officers; provided, that the county and precinct officers shall hold their offices for the term for which they were elected. There for which they were elected. There shall be elected in each organized county in this state, at the election to be held for the ratification of this constitution,

a clerk of the district court, who shall hold his office under said election until the successor is duly el. vieu and qualified. The judges of the district court shall have power to appoint states attorneys in any organized county where no such attorneys have been elected, which appointment shall continue until the general election to be held in 1890 and until his successor is elected and qualified. elected and qualified.

SEC. 11. This Constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon the admission of the territory as a state.

the admission of the territory as a state.

SEC. 12. Immediately upon the adjournment of this Convention, the Governor of the Territory, or in case of his absence or failure to act, the Secretary of the Territory, or in-case of his absence or failure to act, the President of the Constitutional Convention shall issue a proclamation, which shall be published and a copy thereof mailed to the chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county, calling an election by the people on the first Treaster in October, 1889, of all the state or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the Legislative Assembly.

Fifth. 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 and for or against the article separately submitted.

SEC. 13. The board of commissioners of 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 elector of the territory, at the date of said election, shall be entitled to vote thereat. Said 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 hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 14. The Governor, Secretary and

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 assemble at the seat of government of the territory on the fifteenth day after the day of such election (or on the following day if 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 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 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 Secretary of the territory an abstract certified by them, of the number of votes cast for or against the adoption of the Constitution, and for each person for each of said offices and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

sec. 15. All officers elected at such election shall, within sixty days after the date of the executive proclamation admitting the State of North Dakota into the Union, 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.

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 1801 and until their successors. 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 dollars per annum, payable quarterly; and the district judges shall receive for their services the salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

quarterly.
SEC. 17. The Governor elect of the state SEC. 17. The Governor elect of the state immediately upon his qualifying and entering upon the duties of his office shall issue his proclamation convening the 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 representatives shall be elected such United States senators. And the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives shall each certify the election to the Governor and Secretary of the State of North Pakota: into the Uniton, the Legislative Assembly shall make sufficient appropriations to pay one-half constitution.

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 editing, 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 in the same volume the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Enabling Act.

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

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 electrs of the state at large

state at large.

SEC. 19. It is hereby made the duty of the Legislative Assembly at its first session to provide for the payment 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 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 "Against Prohibition." If it shall appear according to the returns herein provided "Against Prohibition." If 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 casts into the Union But if a majority of

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 returns to be against prohibition, then said Article 20 shall be null and void, and 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 is to say:

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 Domestic Corporations, returns of election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1889, for South Dakota, returns of elections held under the so called Local Option Law, in counties within the limits of South Dakota, bonds of Notaries Public appointed for counties within the limits of South Dakota, papers relating to the organization of ta, papers 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 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:

Vouchers in the office or custody of the auditor of this territory relating to expenditures on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings situate within the limits of North Dakota. One warrant register in the office of the treasurer of this territory, being a record of warrants issued under and by virtue of Chapter 24 of the laws enacted by the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly of Dakota territory. All letters, receipts and vouchers in the same office Assembly of Dakota terriwry.

Assembly of Dakota terriwry.

receipts and vouchers in the same officer

receipts and pertaining to now filed by counties and pertaining to counties within the limits of North Dakota. Paid and canceled coupons in the same of fice representing interest on bonds of South Dakota.

South Dakota,
All other records, books and archives
which it is hereby agreed shall
be the property of South Dakota,
shall remain at the Capital
of North Dakota until demanded by the
Legislature of the State of South Dakota,
and until the State of North Dakota shall
have had a reasonable time after such de have had a reasonable time after such de mand is made to provide copies or abstracts of such por ions thereof as the said State of North Dakota may desire to have conies or abstracts of

have copies or abstracts of.
The State of South Dakota may als 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 equally by said two states.

equally by said two states.

SEC. 22. Sho.ld the counties containing lands which form a part of the grant of lands made by Congress to the Northern Pacific railroad company be compelled by law to refund moneys paid for such lands or any of them by purchasers thereof at tax sales thereof, based upon taxes illegally levied upon said lands, then and in that case the state of North Dakota shall appropriate the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to reimburse reof as may be necessary to reimburs said counties for the amount so received from said illegal tax sales and paid by said counties into the treasury of Dakota Territory, which said State of North Dakota is to assume and pay North Dakota is to assumings of Reports of gross earnings of year 1888 in the same office, made by porations operating lines of railroads si ated wholly or mainly within the limits North Dakota. Records and papers of the office of the Public Examiner of the second district of the territory. Records and papers of the office of the District Board of Agriculture Records and papers in the office of the Board of Pharmacy of the district of North Dakots.

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 Da-

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 Dakota and South Dakota. That is to say:

Appropriation Ledger for years ending November 1889-90—one volume.

The Auditor's Current Warrant Register

one volume. Insurance Record for 1889—one volume Treasurer's Cash Book—"D." Assessment Ledger—"B."

Dakota Territory Bond Register—one

Treasurer - Current Ledger-one vol

Treasurer's Current Ledger—one volume.

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

SEC. 23. This Constitution shall after its enrollment 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 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 Territory, 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 to the cost of such publication.

A NEWSPAPER OF 1719.

The state of the s

LITTLE WEEKLY WHICH PRINTED NEWS FOUR MONTHS OLD.

As Account of a Highwayman's Dastardly Deed-▲ Humming Editorial Opinion. The Inhabitants of Queen's County Run a Horse Race-Some Queer "Ada."

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 Week-ly Mercury, the first paper published in Pensly mercury, the first paper published in a sylvania. 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 found-ing, thirty-even years before. The news from "home" came in only three or four times a year, and then the whole town flocked to the water edge to hear the intelligence, alread three months or more old. As for local man ters, the crier had a monopoly of lost as found, strays, etc. Nevertheless Bradford little sheet soon gained a reputation through out the surrounding country. That many of its readers were in New York is evined 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 hapnot ratted and worried with what had hap-pened the previous day in London, Paris or Timbuctoo, or even by the doings of the Ge-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 intelligent from Bologna, under date of Dec. 4, 1719.

Outside of the foreign "news" there is way Outside of the foreign "news" there is very little else except reports of clearances at New York and Philadelphia, together with Buston 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 recorded, always in favor of the pirates, who, it would seem, must have swarmed along the whole Atlantic coast. Now and then a Spaniard or two were seised by our men, and in one instance it is related with great gusts 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 maves of tion of the English and the mayor of the city.

the city.

Here is an excerpt from the issue of Thursday, 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 most by four Highway men. Two on Horseback and two on foot. One of them rid up to the Said Bradshaw, Clapt a Pistol to his Breet and bid him deliver his Money or he was a dead Man, the other 3 having surrounded him. dead Man, the other 3 having surrounded l 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 the Expence on the Journey. They bid him Nest to prate but deliver his Money or Damn him thay 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 Outs to the acid

It is very rarely any editorial comments whatever is found in the paper, but them in an exception on Bub. 14, 1781, when his Bradford gives a humming opinion of the unwise action on the part of the English authorities in transporting to their authorities in transporting to this country 180 criminals who had recently landed as Annapolis. American air seemed even to make our ancestors independent in t he our ancestors independent in the

On Feb. 21, 1731, 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 suc-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 speculators 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, reproduced 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 Stature 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 Rewarded for their Trouble to their Content.
"Right Golden and Plain Spirit of Scurvy

Grass sold 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 Andrew 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 weighs upwards of two Hundred, the other part that works in it any person may see and try; it grinds three Pound an hour with greater Case than any other Projection already Invented and likewise to what fineness they please. It is Capable of being set up to a nuch better advantage than it now is. the nut may be put whole into the Pan needing no Pounding as in other Mills. The low-Twenty pounds."—New York World. est Price of the mill and what below

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, and I want a book of prayer to learn how."

—Pittsburg Chronicle.

TRACK SUPERSTITIONS.

QUEER BELIEFS HELD BY THOSE WHO BET ON HORSE RACES.

Mascots and Jonaha Almost as Numerou as the Bettors-Cross Eyed Persons and Hunchbacks-An Old Race Goer Says the

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

This question was asked of an old race goes recently, but he denied altogether that they were superstitious. He said: "Backing horses to 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 mishan. such as the horse being pocketed, or slipping his bridle, he may be beaten. Now these mis-high make the chance in the game, and there is 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 when to let him alone. Why, I would no wire think of backing a horse that these than sind omens said would not win than I think attempt to fly."

**Elow is it, then, that you don't always

wins Are the signs sometimes wrong?"
"Never. The signs are always right, but
we don't always read them correctly, and hen 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 ! 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 tried 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 gates at Jerome park. I only 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 piece 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

out money:
"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 Monrarely make another bet until the next Mon-day comes around. Sometimes I have varied this rule and tried to win, but it is of no use. "In lacing my shoe this morning I laced it wrong. If I had left it laced wrong all ald have been well and I should have won, but instead I unfastened it and relaced it. That is a sure sign of ill luck."

nes dream that a certain horse will win a race, and then back that house 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 chestnet, 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 st on my mind, and when I got to the track tried on my mand, and when a 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 recognised 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 \$600. That's one reason why I believe in

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 the hund, no master now again; the tingers will do. Some say that you maint wish for luck at the same time that you touch the hundaback, and in order to work the charm the hundaback 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 woman. In the same way a cross eyed man will bring

All patrons of the race course are firm be-lievers in the old superstition about seeing the new moon first. It is good luck to see 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

Every one, of course, is familiar with the fatality said to surround the number 18. If there are 13 horses starting in a race, the or bered 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. Afte that they will play heavily and are most con fident of winning. If they should win in th 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 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 the see a sign that bears the name of a horse or hear any one mention the name of a horse in ne 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 ow judgment of the merits of the horses engaged to run, and believe so firmly that winning or 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 Base Slape a Man's Face.

Since a salmon trout leaped from Conesu 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 cance, 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 hoat, 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 wel Our stories are every bit as good as Smith's, our ideas perhaps better, but our early education has be 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 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-tory, the unlucky article is sent to the bureau to be revised, corrected, partly rewritten and copied out on the typewri 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 pub-lishers 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 dear wave publisher unaided—the bureau has furnished

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 a least one of these "readers" and some two or 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 opened— plays are read, criticised, 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 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 upon to review a non-suit in an action prongna-to recover damages for being struck down on adawalk 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 adewalk as any pedestrian. The appeal from the non-suit was argued in The appeal from the non-suit was argued in the forencen. 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 hicycle 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 unreadened. nediately overruled their unrendered decision and filed an opinion setting forth that a person who "rudely and recklemly" rides a bicycle against a man standing on a sidewalk is responsible for damages for as-ments and bastery.

After quoting an Indiana law forbidding persons from riding or driving on the side walks, the court says: "If sidewalks are exwants, the colors and the colors and colors implies that they cannot be traveled by bicycles. It would be a palpable contrad affirm that footmen have the exclusive right to use the sidewalks and yet concede that rightfully use them. We think, however, that a bicycle must be regarded as a vehicle within the meaning of the law."-New York

Pasta's Servant.

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 affection to the point of the point

nous 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 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 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 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 ap-pearance. In fact, Alboni'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 have a horror of those mercenaries that are 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 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 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. 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 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 mis-cellaneous 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 climber 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 areas which the jury found that the death arces from starvation or was accelerated by starvation. Of these twenty-three were in the various divisions of Middlessx, one in Greenwich, two in Southwark and three in the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. A company of the Duchy of Lancaster. plete list of the twenty-nine cases is given with various details. In no case had admis-

BILL ARP ON COOKING.

THE COOK QUITS AND UNCLE WILL IAM TAKES A HAND.

He Tells All About It and Also Disci Other Subjects of a Demostic Character He Unreceivedly Expresses His Fondness

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for the 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. Peacock sent me to tell you she sick-can't come 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 conseth 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 so I persuaded her to be calm and servers, and to I permaded her to be calm and serene, and ist me manage the breakfast; and so I called Carl and Jessie, and we made a regu-isr 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 ner 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

That was another Angelina. I used to cry over her and wish that I was Edwin when he

TEACHING THE CITY GIRL TO MILK. Every member of a family ought to kno how to cook. There is no other way of feel ing independent. Let the cook quit if she It is no discredit to anybody to cook. It is about as honorable as it is to eat and is more scientific and takes more brains A hog can eat, but he can't cook. But 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 Savaunah girl up here not long ago, and she had never men a cow milked and Carl had to explain t 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 titutionally opposed to getting up early ne 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, an sept three or four hundred wives to wait on n, 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 lit-tle garments and worked ten thousand buttle garments and worked ten thousand but-ton holes in her life, but, thank the good and pur force abated. No; she shan't cook. Our 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 some ow I like for something to happen that hanges the monotony of things and gets up a commotion and stimulates our energies. ike for the cook to quit and the wash to strike once in a while. I like for the bucket to get into the well or a young cyclone to threaten us. I like for my vest buttons to come off and my under garments to ge ragged so that Mrs. Arp will be sorry for me and beg me to buy some new clothes, and I can say with a sigh, I can't afford it, these will do me very well; it doesn't matter how I look. I like to work in the garden while the sun is hot and hear Mrs. Arp calling me from the window, "You had better come in the house; you will make yourself sick again working in that sun."

I like for her to hear mysterious sound away in the night when deep sleep fallet upon a man but not upon a woman, and when the punches me in the side with her elbow get up and meander bravely all through and around the house hunting for robbers and ghosts just to show her what a protector she 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 matronise 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 peaker 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 Gott.
hundreds go there just like they go to a cir ence of this mighty work of God! But cus. They have no new emotions 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 attorn general, and before the war was a leader i he brilliant society of the national capita In the days of the war Mrs. Porter busied herself in establishing hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers, and spent a great por-tion 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 present third singular of "to flee?"

Johnnie-He flees. Elderly Lady-That's right. Now give th perfect third singular.

Johnnie (promptly)—He has fless. Elderly lady is carried out in bysterica.

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 expe-dition, which ended so fatally He is a great observer of natural history, and his narra-

tive 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.

ourrows 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 beight of a foot, som ing the habits of these ingenious little animals. Some claim that if one is shot near

row before he dies, but that is all a mistake. I have shot them while they would be in the mouth of their burrow and then took them out. Some think that a prairie dog enters his burrow at the coming of winter and re-mains there until spring calls him forth, but that is another mistake. I have seen them walking in the snow hunting for something to eat. They live on grasses and roots and prickly pear, or cactus, as it is called by some "The prairie dog is about the size of a fox squirrel, and is almost the color of one. They are very destructive to crops. The farmers poison thousands of them, but it seems as if the old adage of killing one fly ten will take his place, has reference to the prairie dog. Another tale is told of the prairie dog—that the rattlesnake, the prairie owl and the prairie dog all live in the same burrow, but that is the greatest mistake of all. The owl and the rattlesnake do live in the towns, or rather the rattlesnake dies in the prairie dog own, for no sooner does he enter a burrow than the dogs collect and commence filling up the burrow, and if the rattler has go 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 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.

Ventilation.

Perhaps few who have heard of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" know the terrible facts made it the synonym of all that is to be ded 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 heavily barred with iron—giving to each in-mate forty cubic feet of space. In ten bours 123 were found dead—only twenty-three

being alive!
Another instance is where, in 1742, the high constable of Westminster, London, con 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 respired air. Professor Brown-Sequard 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 rab bits it produced almost instant death . This poison he found to be not a microbe, but an alkaloid. His conclusions are that the ex-pired air of all animals contains a poison

It is well for the people to understand the facts. They cry aloud for better ventilation and purer air—for less crowding in home and

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 if she finds herself willfully negsoted, It would be very easy to hate a ma who, having bound a woman to him, made no effort to make her happy; hard not to love one who was constant and tender: and when a woman loves she always tries to please. The great men of this world have often been wretched in their domestic relations, while mean and common men have been exceedingly

reason is very plain. Absorbed in themselves, those who desire the world's applause were careles of the little world ome, while those who had none of that egotism strove to keep the hearts that were their own, and were happy in their tenderness. No woman will love a man better for being renowned or prominent. Though he be the first among men, she will only be prouder, not fonder; and if she loses him through this renown, as is often the case, she will not even be proud. But give her love, appreciation kindness, and there is no sacrifice she would not make for his content and comfort. The king. No less a hero to her though he is not one to any other; no less a king though his only kingdom is her heart and h 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 blac 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 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. The famous meteorologist attributed the bending of the bottle to the force of electricity, and considered this one of the most won results of the mighty agency at work in the torm cloud. The bottle was found in the wreck of one of the Marshfield drug stores. Mr. Wilson has been offered extravagant prices for the curiosity, but declines to part with the relic. — Osark (Mo.) Cor Globe

He Did Not Like the Game. A clergyman relates that he was once com-

pletaly nonplused by a youngster at a christ-ening. The child having been taken to church ening. 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 THE HEADGEAR OF ROYALTY.

A Parisian Modiste Recounts the Fancies

of Her Titled Custo I number a great many royal ladies as my customers. For instance, I have furnished for years past the hats and bonnet worn by the princesses of the Orleans family.

The Comtesse de Paris dresses in a severy and simple style, and always wears rou hats — never bonneta. 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 Bra-

gansa, 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 title of a leason 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 beadgear 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 tripers and capitalists. strings, and particularly dislikes hanging ends, 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 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 Vladi-

mir, who was a princess of the ducal house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is one of the royal leaders of European fashion, being ex-tremely stylish in manner and possessing in-

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

The wife of her second brother, formerly the Princess Elizabeth, of Saxe-Weimar, also 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, com-prising 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 Gasette.

A Snake Forty-seven Feet Long. A few whispered words notified half the party to aim at his bead and the other half at the central part of his body.

The second volley produced the desired ef-

fect. The colossal snake leaped wholly out of the pool, and with a few terrible convu the cavern, he sank quivering to the groun 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 leve 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 abova. with dark rings encircling the body, between which semi-lunar gray disks served as spots

He was opened by the machetas of some cocca pruners, under the direction of Mr. been, shortly befor McCarthy. In him there were found the regard by Confede forms pauperis forms, probably swallowed by him with the body of some unknown and

By 6:30 p. m. the joyful concourse, dragnecessary steps were taken to preserve the carcass for display in the council hall of Port of Spain. The exciting occurrences connected with the monster are 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 company 10,000 france 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.

We are informed that the lady, who is still young, after a moment's silent reflection, walked 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 clocks away from her own domicile. "Tan I tum in and 'muse myself and 'ou a 'ittle whilef" she inquired.

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

"Why did you do so, Rosebud?" he asked, reprovingly. ovingly. "You must not go out without mission; you must inquire of your mother permission; you must may if she will let you go visiting."

"Oh, I knew she'd say no," replied Rose bud, coolly, "so I just 'quired of myse't."— Daughters of America.

The Pistol State

Florida's topographical appearance is excity like that of a pistol. The Pensacci end of the state would represent the muszle 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

Buty young girls, ranging in age trom 8 to 17, compose the "Girls' Military company, of Poughkeepsie." The uniform is navy blue fiannel, 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 laurel wreath and the letters "G. A WEST INDIAN CITY.

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, parrow streets, all aglow with warm color ing; in the tints of roof and wall, antiquated by streakings and patchings of mold green and grays; in the startling absence of window mashes, 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—you will find less the impression of a scene of today than a sensation of someing strengthens with your pleasure in the colorific rad ance of costume; the semi-nudity of passing figures; the puissant shapeling of torsoes ruddily swart like statue met the rounded outline of limbs yellow as tropic fruit; the grace of attitudes; the uncons harmony of groupings; the gathering and folding and falling of light robes that oscillate with swaying of free forms; the sculpt-ared 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 words—wondering at the mellow-ness 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, vieible 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 Pompetian 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 cottas and graven stones and gracious things exhumed; even the sun is not of today, but of twenty cen-

turies 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 sights-rough trolling of sailors descending to their boats, the heavy boom of a packet's signal boats, the neavy coom of a packet's signal gun—the passing of an American buggy. Instantly you become aware that the melo-dious tongue spoken by the passing throng is neither Hellenic nor Roman; only the beau-tiful 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 from 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 discaptured, a prisoner of war, entitled to ex-change. A number of Federal prisoners had been seized and strung up to trees in disregard of all usage of war. Col. Spencer sent a dispatch to Gen. Wheeler saking a flag of truce and a conference on the subject of this lawlessness, saying that retaliation in deeds of like character might be expected of Federal troops unless some action was taken by the Federal and Confederate commanders. To 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 the perilous position in which he and his troops were placed. Gen. Sherman, when told of the trick, laughed very heartily, and 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 because of the inadequacy of their literary form. Certain it is that many thoughts and fancies, 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 catch on?" If Richard Lovelace, I repeat, had put it in that fashion, his commendable sentiment. would have been forgotten in fifteen minutes; I could not love thee, dear, so much Loved I not honor more—

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

A Brunn Anesdate

It would hardly be reasonable to expect a martyr to be extremely prudent in language while the fagots were being set alight for him, and for that reason just before the burning must be a bad quarter of an hour for se-cret accomplices. At least that is the idea suggested by a story of Giordano Bruno. As he was being led to the stake he cried out to his friend and co-believer: "My ideas will not perishwith me. To thee, Ventimigha, I address a last appeal. Forget not our projects: continue my work." On hearing his name thus publicly proclaimed Ventimiglia, who was in the crowd waiting to see the spectacle, was sorely agitated and hastily stole away from 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.

NEW York, Special: The four murderers of women-Patrick Packenham, Jack Lewis (solored), James Nolan and Ferdinand Caro-tin—were hanged in the yard of the Tombs prison on Fridsy. There were two scaf-folds and two men were hanged on each. Sheriff Flack and Undersheriff Sexton entered the prison from the Franklin street side at 6:35 o'clock. They were followed by twenty deputy sheriffs. Ten of them went to the Leonard street side and the others took their places at the Franklin street wall. At 6:40 o'clock the first jury of twelve men, all newspaper representatives, were the signal to enter the prison and two minutes later the nd set of jurors filed out and marched to their places. At 6:54 two of the con-demned men, Packenham and Nolan, emerged from the jail accompanied by the priests. Father Prendergast supported Packenham and father Gelinas walked alongside of Nolan. The procession brought up with Father Van Rensellaer. The arms of the condemned men were pinioned, and over the shoulder of each hung the black cap. Packenham's face was of a ghastly pallor, but his step was firm and he looked unflinchingly into the faces around him. Nolan hardly appeared to realize his position. There was a half-defiant look on his countenance and he cast his eyes up at the cross beam from which two ropes dangled, with something skin to curiosity. The rope around his neck, with the kmc's pressing against his left ear, seemed to chafe him, for he moved his head uneasily once or twice in his

BRIEF WALK TO DEATH. Kolan took his place under the rope hanging nearest the Franklin street wall. Packenham was four feet away from his companion, and next the prison. Hangman Atkinson stooped down and tied a white cord about legs of Nolan, just above his ankles. His assistant did a like service for old Packenham. In a twinkling the black caps were adjusted and Atkinson rapped three times in adjusted and Akkinson rapped three times in rapid succession on the side of the box wherein a third assistant stood with a hatchet. The third rap had hardly been given when the bodies of the murderers were perked up into the air. At 7:10 o'clock both men were pronounced dead, but were permitted to hang for fifteen minutes longer. The hanging of Carolin and Lewis in several aspects is probably unparalleled. The two murderers at 6:45 o'clock received their last spiritual consolation. Two mintheir last spiritual consolation. Two min-ntes after 7 o'clock Carolin and Lewis, with utes after 7 o'clock Carolin and Lewis, with the priests, came through the door. Lewis walked unsteadily the first dozen paces, but quickly recovered himself. Carolin had the butt of a cigar between his lips, and was puffing vigorously, blowing great clouds of smoke into the faces of the attending priests. His face was as pale as the face of the dead, and the scowi upon it was demoniacal. He glared at the priests as he turned around and felt the rope touch his shoulder. Spitting the cigar stump from his mouth, he

BROKE OUT INTO BLASPHEMY that horrified the spectators. Atkinson had just pinioned his legs when he spoke. Looking sullenly at the three priests, he suddenly

"I die an innocent man, G-d d-n it; i didn't do this thing."

Lewis, who had then been pinioned, said:
"What's the matter with you, any way?

erable wretches went into the air with so little force that there was scarcely any rebound at all. Lewis immediately began to struggle in the most sickening manner. He threw his legs about so violently as to kick off his slippera. Then he began to gurgle and choke. The rasping, wheezy sound came from under that horrible black cap for fully ten seconds. His body introduced in blue, and gold, and bronze; anchor, and monogram, and in scription, telling to future generations the bravery of the man or woman who saved aome one from drowning. But, my friends, if it is such a worthy thing to save a body from the deep, I ask you if it is not a worthhorrible black cap for fully ten seconds. His body interest a wide reading. The rollow-ing are the rules to be observed for the prevention of the spread of this dread disease:

Pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) is directly communicated from the deep, I ask you if it is not a worthier thing to save an immortal soul. And you shall see this hour the son of God step forthing to save an immortal soul. The prevention of the p were so painful that half a dozen men turned away their heads. The poor creature was slowly strangled. Carolin's body was viotly contorted also, but he uttered no and. The weight fell at 7:03 o'clock and 7:10 both men were dead. The four dies hang for half an hour, and were then cut down and placed in plain coffins.

James Nolan's crime was the killing of his mistress, Emma Buch, who had left her husband to live with the man who finally murdered her. Nolan treated her brutally, and she had threatened to leave him. She had also shown a preference for another man. On Nov. 20, 1888, Nolan came home and found his mistress in company with his visual.

A Montana Hauging. -Harry Roberts was hanged at Butte, M. T. for the murder of J. W. Crawford on May 14 last. The killing grew out of a quarrel between the two men. Crawford being a wagon boss and Roberts, a teamster in the employ of E. Correa, ore transfer man for the Silver Bow mill. A dispute occured between them, which had led to blows, when Crawford. Then what do we want? A swimmer! A crawford and crawford and crawford. for the murder of J. W. Crawford on May 14 knocked Roberts down with a pitchfork. Boberts harbored revenge, and sought an epportunity to kill Crawford, which came noon hour on May 14, berts went into Correa's boarding house for dinner and saw Crawford stooping ever a wash bowl, when he drew his nistel and shot the defenseless man through the body, killing him. The district court being in session, an indictment was found and he was placed on trial June 3, and on the even-ing of June 5 he was found guilty and sentenced to hang on Aug. 16. The supreme court refused to entertain an appeal, but Gov. White granted him a respite of one week at the eleventh hour. During this week the friends of the condemned actively circulated a petition for a commutation to lite imprisonment, which was signed by many Grand Army comrades and some citizens. However the governor decided to let the law take its course. A strong

Advice From Talmage. Ministers, He Thinks, Should Find New Texts Instead of Thrashing Over Old Straw.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, preached at Seattle, Sunday. His text was Isaiah, xxv., 11: "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as h that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to

swim." The preacher said: At this season of the year multitudes people wade into the ponds and lakes and rivers and seas. At first putting out cauti. ously from the shore, but having learned the right stroke of arm and foot they let the waters roll over them, and in wild glee dive or float or swim. So the text will be very suggestive: "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

The fisherman seeks out unfrequent nooks. You stand all day on the bank of a river in the broiling sun aud fling out your line and catch nothing, while the expert angler breaks through the jungle and goes by the shadow of the solitary rock and in a place where no fisherman has been for ten years, throws out his line, and comes home at night, his face shining and his basket full. I do not know why we ministers of the gospel need always be fishing in the same stream and preaching from the same text that other people preach from. I can not understand the policy of the minister who, in Blackfriars, London, England, every week for thirty years preached from the epistle to the Hebrews. It is an exhilaration to me when I come across a theme which I feel no one else has treated and my text is one of that kind. There are paths in God's word that are well beaten by Christian feet. When men went to quote scripture they quote the old passages that every one has heard. When they want a chapter read they read a chapter that all the other people have been reading, so that the church today is ignorant of three-fourths of the bible. You go into the Louvre at Paris. You confine yourself to one corridor of that opulent gallery of paintings. As you come out your friend says to you: "Did you see that Rubens?" "No." "Did you see that Titian?" "No." "Did you see that Titian?" "No." "Did you see that Titian?" "No." "Did you see that Inthin we are too much apt to confine ourselves to one of the great corridors of this scripture truth, and so much so that there is not one person out of a million who has ever people preach from. I can not understand scripture truth, and so much so that there is not one person out of a million who has ever noticed the all-suggestive and powerful pic-ture in the words of my text.

This text represents Godas a strong swimmer striking out to push down iniquity and save the souls of men. "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim." The figure is bold and many-sided. Most of you know how to swim Some of swim." The figure is bold and many-sided.
Most of you know how to swim. Some of
you learned it in the city school, where this
art is taught; some of you in boyhood in the
river near your father's house, some of you since you came to manhood or womant while summering on the beach of the sea You step down in the wave, you throw you head back, you bring your elbows to the chest, you put the palms of your hands downward and the soles of your feet outward, and you push through the water as though you had been born aquatic. It is a grand thing to know how to swim, not only for yourself but because you will after a while perhaps have to help others. I do not know anything more stirring or sublime than to accommodate the property of the propert "I die schief do this thing.

Lewis, who had then been pinno...

"What's the matter with you, any way! Why don't you die like a man," shrieked Carolin, "I will die like a man,— an innocent man."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth before Atkinson had clapped the black cap over the munderer's face. The assistant hangman covered Lewis' face at the same moment. Atkinson gave the signal and the weight fell. Instead of bounding up, as Packenham and Nolan had done, the miserable wretches went into the air with erable wretches went into the air with the dep. Any one who has performed such a deed or daring has all the particulars of that bravery recorded in a public record, and on his breast a medaldone in blue, and gold, and bronze; anchor, and monogram, and inscription, telling to future generations the avery of the man or woman who save from the ship Madras into the sea to save Charles Turner, who had dropped from the royal yard while trying to loosen the sail, bringing him back to the deck amid the huz-In order to understand the full force of thi

figure you need to realize, first of all, that our race is in a sinking condition. You some

cut down and placed in plain coffins.

Charles Ferdinand Carolin murdered a woman mamed Bridget Quinn, who passed as his wife, in a small back room in a Stanton street tenement. March 16, 1888. He butchered her with a shinging hatchet. Carolin and his mistress lived very pesceably together until he tost his place in the carpenter shop where he had been working. Their supply of money ran out and the pair began the series of quarrels which ended so fatally for them both. On the day on which the murder was committed the woman wanted him to go out and loos for work. Both had been drinking and were in a mood for quarreling. Words passed between them, and then Carolin picked up a little, keen-edged shingling hatchet and, making for his mistrees, lacked her about the head and shoulders until life was extinct. Throughout his imprisonment he maintained a remarkable composure.

Alice Jackson never had a chance for her life after. He negro John Lewis, alias Black Jack, burst into the kitchen of the house, No. 84 West Third street, where she was at work, on July 17, 1888. Alice had lived with him previously, but after he had made an attempt to kill her she had fied from him. On the afternoon of the murder Lewis went to the house where Alice was employed and forced his way into the kitchen and into the presence of his mistress. Bhe ordered him out, but the only reply was to draw his revolver and shoot her twice, once in the left breast and once in the abdomen. She lived but a short time, but long enough to identify the murderer, who was arrested betore he had walked half a block.

James Nolan's crime was the killing of his mistress, Emma Buch, who had left her hasband wrong her and they are all though his insanity he kept saying: "Take her away from me! Lady Jane Grey." It was the voice of his conscience. And no man ever does anything mistress, Emma Buch, who had left her husband times hear people talking of what they sider the the most beautiful words in language. One man says it is "home," he kept saying: "Take her away from me Lady Jane Grey." It was the voice of his conscience. And no man ever does anything wrong, however great or small, but his conscience brings that matter before him and at every step of his misbehavior it says:
"Wrong wrong." Sin is a leprosy, sin is a paralysis, sin is a consumption, sin is pollution, sin is death. Give it a fair chance and it will swamp you, hody, mind, and soul, forence for another man. On Nov. 20, 1888, Nolan came home and found his mistress in company with his rival. He called her into the half and shot her twice, the wounds proving fatal. Patrick Packenham was the patriarch of the quartet of murderers who were hanged. He was once a member of the New Orleans police force. On March 13 he was drunk and quarrelsome. On the night of the 15th he fought with people in the house who were friends of his wife. Packenham was preparing for bed, when he suddenly drew a razor and ran at his wife. He caught her by the hair and pulled her over backward. His son Robert sprang at his father in an effort to be much of a disease." But wait until save his mother, but it was no use. The keenedged blade was used with deadly effect, severing the jugular vein. Packenham was cleaning the razor and washing the blood from himself when the police came in and arrested him. his intellect is gone—then you see the full havoc of the disease. Now, sin in this world is an ailment which is only in its very first stages; but let it get under full way and it is an all-consuming typhoid. Oh, if we could see our unpardoned sins as God sees them our teeth would chatter and our knees would brack together, and our respiration, would have the contact and our respiration.

Then want do we want? A swinter? A strong swimmer! A swift swimmer! And, blessed be God, in my text we have him announced. "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim." You have noticed that when a swimmer goes out have noticed that when a swimmer goes out to rescue any one he puts off his heavy apparel. He must not have any such impediment about him if he is going to do this great deed. And when Christ stepped forth to save us he shook off the sandals of heaven and his feet were free; and then he stepped down into the wave of our transgressions, and it came up over his wounded feet, and it came above the spear stab in his side—aye, it dashed to the lacerated temple, the high-water mark of his anguish. Then, rising above the flood, "he stretched forth his hand in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

If you have ever watched a swimmer you

If you have ever watched a swimmer you notice that his whole body is brought into play. The arms are flexed, the hands drive the water back, the knees are active, the feeling of indignation at interference prevailed in Butte, and Roberts met, his fate with marveious firmness and composure, not the least tremor being visible on him when stauding under the gallows. His neck was broken in two places when the weight fell, and he never moved after being strung up. Deceased was born in Wales, and had served in the Union army during the Rebellion, bearing an honorable discharge.

A strong flexion of the arms are flexed, the hands drive play. The arms are flexed, the water back, the water back to escape trangulation. The water back are flexed, the water back to escape trangulation. The water back to escape trangulation the whole body is in propulsion. And when the water back to escape trangulation the water back to escape trangulation the water back to escape trangul

tire God could save us. Christ leaped ou for our rescue, saying: "Lo! I come to do thy will," and all the surges of human ansatanic hate best against him, and those who watched him from the gates of heaves feared he would go downunder the ways ansinatead of saving others would himself perish but putting his breast to the foam, and shaking the surf from his locks, he came or and on, until he is now within reach of every one here. Eye omniscient, heart infinite, arm omnipotent. Mighty to save, even unto the uttermost. Oh, it was not half a God that trampled down bellowing Genesaret. It was not a quarter of a God that mastered the demons of Gadara? It was not two-thirds of

trampled down bellowing Genearet. It was not a quarter of a God that mastered the demons of Gadara? It was not two-thirds of a God that lifted up Lazarus into the arms of his over-joyed sisters. It was not a fragment of a God who offered pardon and peace to all the race. No. This mighty swimmer threw his grandeur, his glory, his might, his wisdom, his omnipotence, and his eternity into this one act. It took both hands of God to save us—both feet. How do I prove it? On the cross were both hands nailed? On the cross were both hands nailed? On the cross were both feet nailed? His entire nature involved in our redemption!

If you have lived much by the water you notice also that if anyone is going out to the rescue of the drowning he must be independent, self-reliant, able to go alone. There may be a time when he must spring out to save one and he can not get a lifeboat, and he goes out and has not strength enough to bear himself up and bear another up he will sink, and instead of dragging one corpse out of the torrent you will have two to drag out. When Christ sprang out into the sea to deliver us he had no life-buoy. His father did not help him. Alone in the wine-press. Alone in the pang. Alone in the sea. Oh, if he saves us he shall have all the credit, for the mountain. Alone in the sea. Oh, if e saves us he shall have all the credit, for there was none to help." No oar. No wing. o ladder. When Nathaniel Lyon fell in the No ladder. When Nathaniel Lyon fell in the battle charge in front of his troops he had a whole army to cheer him. When Marshal Ney sprang into the contest and plunged in the spur till the horse's flanks spurted blood all France applauded him. But Jesus alone! "Of the people there was none to help." "All forsook him and fled." O it was not a flotilla that sailed down and saved us. It was not a cluster of gondolas that came over the wave. It was

down and saved us. It was not a cluster of gondolas that came over the wave. It was one person independent and alone, "spreading out his hands among us as a swimmer spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

Behold then today the spectacle of a drowning soul and Christ the swimmer. I believe it was in 1848, when there were six English soldiers of the Fifth fusileers who were hanging to the bottom of a capsized boat—a boat that had been upset by a squall three miles from shore. It was in the night, but one man swam mightily for the beach, guided by the dark mountains that lifted their tops through the night. He came to the beach. He found a shore man that consented to go with him and save the other men, and they put out. It was some time before they could put out. It was some time before they could find the place where the men were, but after awhile they heard their cry: "Help! Help! and they boredown to them, and they saved them and brought them to shore. O that this moment our cry might be lifted long, loud, and shrill, till Christ the swimmer shall come and take as lest we done a they are ome and take us lest we drop a thousand

loud, and shrill, till Christ the swimmer shall come and take us lest we drop a thousand fathoms down.

That is a thrilling time when some one swamped in the surf is brought ashore and being resuscitated. How the people watch for the moment when he begins to breathe again, and when at last he takes one full inhalation and opens his eyes upon the bystanders a shout of joy rings up and down the beach. There is joy because a life has been saved. O ye who thave been swamped in the seas of trouble and sin! we gather around you. Would that this might be the hour when you begin to live. The Lord Jesus Christ steps down, he gets on his knees, he puts his lip toyour lip, and would breathe pardon and life and heaven into your immortal soul. God grant that this hour there may be thousands of souls resuscitated. I stand on the deck of the old gospel ship that the lust man overboard may be saved. May the living Christ this hour put out for your safety. "spreading forth his hands in the midst of you, as a swimmer spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

The Contagion of Consumption.

The New York Health Department is distributing a report on consumption as a contagious disease which deserves a wide reading. The follow-

one person to another. The germ' of the disease exists in the expectoration of persons afflicted with it. The following extract from the report of the pathologists of the health department explains the means by which the disease may be transmitted. Tuberculosis is commonly produced in the lungs (which are the organs most frequently affected) by breathing air in which living germs are suspended as dust. The material which is coughed up sometimes in large quantities, by persons suffering from consumption, contains these germs often in enor-

mous numbers. This material, when expectorated. frequently lodges in places where it dries, as on the street, floors, carpets, handkerchiefs, etc. After drying in one way or another, it is very apt to become pulverized and float in the air as dust. By observing the following rules the danger of catching the disease will be reduced to a

minimum: 1. Do not permit persons expected to have consumption to spit on the floor or on the cloths unless the latter be immediately burned. The spittle of persons suspected to have consumption should be caught in earthen or glass dishes containing the following solution: Corrosive sublimate one parts, water 1,000

parts. 2. Do not sleep in a room occupied by a person suspected of having consumption. The living-rooms of a consumptive patient should have as little furniture as practicable. Hangings should be especially avoided The use of carpets, rugs, etc., ought always to be avoided.

3. Do not fail to wash thoroughly the eating utensils of a person sussoon after eating as possible, using boiling water for the purpose. 4. Do not mingle the unwashed

5. Do not fail to catch the bowe

discharges of consumptive patients with diarrhea in a vessel containing corrosive sublimate one part, water 1000 parts. 6. Do not fail to consult the family physician regarding the social re-

lations of persons suffering from suspected consumption. 7. Do not permit mothers suspecttheir offspring.

birds) are quite susceptible to tuberculosis; therefore, do no expose them to persons afflicted with consumption; also, do not keep, but destroy at once, all household pets suspected of having consumption, othe of the printers' home, to be built by there was enough in this point alone

9. Do not fail to thoroughly cleanse the floors, walls and ceilings of the living and sleeping-rooms of persons suffering from consumption at least once in two weeks.

DAKOTA MENTION.

Condensed Happenings Throughout Both North and South Dakota.

Lauren Dunlap, the first commissioner of immigration in Dakota, is

W. L. Miner, of Hitchcock, is in trouble because he sold intoxicating liquors without a license.

A number of Canton young ladies have organized a society which has physical culture for its object.

The contract has been let for the construction of the new Methodist church edifice at Gettysburg. It will cost \$14,000.

A light vote was polled on the question of bonding Oakes for an artesian well, and was nearly unanimous in favor of the bonds.

It is said that eastern capitalists have invested in Aberdeen's street railway and that the work of building the line will commence at once and be completed this fall.

The editor of the Kimball Graphic says if money is the root of all evil the average Dakota editor is in ,no immediate danger of eternal damnation.

With several brick blocks in course of construction, the contract for an artesian well let and a \$10,000 school house under consideration, Elk Point citizens are happy.

Lars Olmsted, living near Slaughter, northeast of Bismarck, was kicked by a mule over a month ago. He lived in agony until death came to

near Steele, was accidentally shot in the arm and head by Dan Sachs, hunting prairie chickens. Truxton will probably recover.

At Grand Forks a building boom is prevalent. Brick blocks are going up at almost every corner. At least four new blocks are started and the outlook for two more is favorable.

John W. Hardee, for several years udge of probate of Towner county, has skipped the country. It is said that his liabilities by embezzlement, forgery and theft amount to \$15,000.

Farmers in the vicinity of Watertown are after the city sports who kill the young prairie chickens. Two have been arrested and warrants are in the hands of officers for several

At Milnor the North Dakota constitution was burned in effigy and a telegram denouncing the location of the public institution was sent to the Sargeant county delegation at

Frank Allison is in the Lead City hospital nursing a legthat is broken in two places. A horse objected to Frank's demonstrations of affection and kicked him against a tree fracturing the limb as stated.

The Rapid City Journal says it has that it is the intention of the Milwaukee company to commence grading west of the Missouri river the pres-William Forger, of DeSmet, has in.

vented an attachment for harvesters which takes the place of a reel. It is a cylinder with rotary fans inside which blow the grain against the sickle. B. F. Sage, a Castlewood harness

dealer, has skipped. He packed the

best of his stock and had it hauled away in the night. The stock was mortgaged, and the Konantz Saddlery company, is after him. John Griffin left his home near Freya Postoffice, in Turner county,

the 27 of June last and has not been heard from since. He was only 13 vears old and his parents are trying to ascertain his whereabouts. William Maulton, of Deadwood, sent to the United States penitentia-

ry under a sentence of eight months imprisonment for illegal voting, has been released because of the expiration of his term. Forty head of cattle have died in

the city of Yankton within a very short time, and the mysterious disease among the herds in Yankton county is rapidly spreading and causing considerable alarm among farm-Gen. Brisbin says the Black Hills

can come down with all the tin the mangels, wheat chaff and a chop world requires. Black Hills roadagents in the early days of Deadwood forced fortune-hunters to "come down with the tin," and were always ready pected of having the consumption as for more than they actually required. Things have changed out there.

A farmer by the name of Roselwich clothing of consumptive patients living near Gann Valley, Buffalo with similar clothing of other percows, a quantity of grain and some farm machinery by the burning of a farm will certainly ordainarily his barn that was struck by light- prove profitable. As has been said ning. The barn was insured, but the stock and grain was a total loss.

One of E. I. P. Staede's agricultural warehouses in Devil's Lake was destroyed by fire the flames communicated to the adjoining building, also important matter that it might ed of having consumption to nurse owned and occupied by Mr. Steade. doing considerable damage. Staede 8. Household pets (animals or carried an immense stock, the larger portion of which was saved. Loss fully covered by insurance.

The citizens of Hot Springs are erwise they may give it to human be the International Typographical union, in their city. A bonus of 160 home, and a substantial cash contribution have been the inducements

FOR THE FARMER.

Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up in the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits. Crude petroleum, remarks the Con

necticut Courant is a better preserva. tive of wood than linseed oil, and costs only one-fifth as much.

Half of the wear to tools, on some arms, comes from unnecessary ex posure to sun, and wind, and rain convenient shelter is far cheaper and looks less shiftless.

The ordainary red paint, made of red oxide of iron and linseed oil, is the cheapest that can be used, and should be applied on the roofs of the barns and other outbuildings. If a good account of expenses and

sales is kept there will always be a balance in favor of sheep-breeding; not so much as a specialty, but as an assistant to other farm animals and crops.

Prof. Gamgee recommends that animals sick from eating smutty corn should be given some purgative, as a pound of epsom salts or a pint of linseed oil for a grown animal and that the animal should be induced to drink water freely

A weak solution of carbolic acid and water, says an exchange, applied to cows with a brush will protect them from the attacks of flies. It is the odor which repels, and a little carbolic acid for odor goes a great way.

As a rendezvous for skunks and rabbits the hedge fence takes the Ryland Truxton, a farmer living lead, and when we consider the amount of labor necessary to keep such a fence in good condition and pleasing to the eye, we much prefer the barb wire, although as a protection to stock in winter the advantage is largely in favor of the hedge.

A 2-year-old steer requires in his daily food, to enable him to make even, well-develoded growth, about one pound of flesh-forming food to eight pounds of fat and heat-producers, and this is about the pro-portion in which these two classes of nutrients are found in good hay.

Fruit and vegetable growers are apt to look at the distant city market with a magnifying-glass, and to overlook the advantage of the home market in consequence. How foolish to reach for the stars to light your pipe with, when you have a match in your pocket.—American Garden.

The Hon R. P. Flower has just returned from a two months' Western trip extending as far as San Francisco. Mr. Flower speaks most encouragingly of the business and crop prospects of the land of the setting sun. He remarked especially the increase in farming, and recalled that on a previous trip made a number of years ago, where all was desolation, there were now vast and profitable farms.!

Speaking of weeds, a Western jou nal says: "It is a most costly mistake to let them grow till light cultivation will not destroy them. Among small plants no cultivator is better than a good sharp-toothed with this, and the labor and cost of cultivation will be reduced by half, and the better growth secured will be surprising to one who has never tried the plan of killing the weeds in their early youth."

A couple of acres of rve sown the third week of last August furnished an acceptable bite of pasture for a dozen milch cows after the frost had browned everything else, served to start up the quantity, quality, and color of the butter from the cows this spring two or three weeks before the regular pasture was available, and cut a full crop of grain at harvest time, which was as good in every particular as that on an, adjoining ot which had not been pastured though it was ten days or two weeks later in ripening.

Carrots are not appreciated in this country as they are in Germany. In Germany they are fed to all kinds of animals including the poultry. They do the horses good, make more milk and butter and of a rich color. They may be fed to cattle and horses, or cutter. For poultry they should be chopped fine. When mixed with made of straw or hay, put in half bushel of the fodder and a peck of the roots. This is good for horses when not at work, but when at work put in some oats or bran. We have always believed that our

farmers would find sheep profitable, if the land is dry enough. It is of no use to attempt to keep sheep on wet land. But a small flock on a many times by us, and by others, sheep furnish a convinent way for the farmer to obtain fresh meats, a very desirable thing for the average farmer and his family. Diet is such an almost be said that too much attention cannot be given to it. If our pork which is eaten in this country to so large an extent, was not the best in the world, the health of our people would be severely affected, for our consumption of pork is very working to secure the establishment large. We have always believed that to induce farmers to go to raising sheep. Then comes the profit, and we believe that a profit can be made acres of valuable land, with the free from sheep, taking all things into use of the baths for inmates of the consideration, even under unfavorable circumstances.—Western Rural.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Broad Sashes of the material of the gown, especially in cottons, are now worn in colors and white by young girls.

As a dressing for ladies shoes glycerine renders the leather soft and pliable without soiling garments which come in contact.

Hats are low crowned and broadbrimed. The brim may be perfectly flat, or it may turn up at the side.

In spite of the flat of fashion that only puffy sleeves are permissible. many women who have plump, pretty arms cling to the tight sleeve. Leather corsets are among the re-

cent novelties. What else will the mind of man invent with which to crush grace and health out of the body of woman? In picking cucumbers for putting down in brine it is best to leave a

small portion of the stem adhering, to prevent withering and insure perfect keeping. The little red ants, that are so troublesome in the house, may be

caught in sponges into which sugar has been sprinkled; then the sponge should be dropped into hot water. To clean and whiten hairbrushes

wash in tepid water in which is dissolved a teaspoonful of borax or a few drops of ammonia; rinse in clear cold water, and stand on the bristles, or hang in the sun to dry. Cucumbers are more healthful if

silced three hours before serving; put in a drainer well sprinkled with salt in a cool place. Serve with a halfcup of vinegar, half-teaspoon sweet oil and plenty of pepper.

To set delicate colors in embroiderea handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been well

Brass can be cleaned by scouring with ashes and soapsuds and after. ward with vinegar mixed with salt heated to a boiling point, then dried thoroughly and brighten with a newspaper.

Green is beginning to go out of fashion; that is to say, a few people consider it to be too generally popular a color to be any longer in favor with them. Notwithstanding this, many handsome dresses are made in the quieter tones of green, although bright shades are quite out of style.

To clean cane-seat chairs, turn them upside down and with hot water and a sponge wash the cane-work soaking it thoroughly; if very dirty use a little soap. Let it dry in the air and it will be as bright and firm as when new, if the cane is not brok-

The high hat must go. The hair is to be worn in a knot low on the neck, and flat hats with broad, outstretched front brims are the thing of the future. Artificial flowers are worn in the greatest profusion and in condition to receive his reply. were never more natural and beautiful, even the perfume is now exactly imitated.

To keep knives and forks in good rake. Stir the surface every few days they are left with stains on them the lies on the water to restore his health. harder they will be to clean. After cleaning, put them into a vessel of hot water and wipe dry with a soft flannel cloth. It is a good plan to rub the steel parts with a flannel dipped in oil, letting it remain on for an hour or so, and then wipe dry.

Miss Jennie Slack, aged sixteen years, residing in the blue-grass region of Iowa, near Villisca, has this season planted and cultivated thirtyfive acres of corn, besides milking six cows night and morning and helping in other work about the farm and household. The corn is in fine condition, and the young lady who raised it has done so for her invalid know. I generally dream of porter-tather, who was unable to pay a house steaks, fried chickens and that hired hand or do it himself.

Baked potatoes are more nutriway, but they must be properly little girl who accompanied by her baked to be good. They should be mother into town one day was very washed clean but not soaked and much interested in the speed with baked as quickly as possible without which she was traveling toward the burning. As soon as they are done city, and on leaving the train at the each potato should be pressed in a station and passing by the great cloth, to crack the skin and permit the puffing locomotive the little one escape of steam. This makes them turned to the mother and said: "See, cut with a spade in a box or a root | mealy. Served immediately, with the skins on, in a napkin, and seasoned as they are eaten, with salt, pepper, and a bit of butter put into a hole in the top, they have a flavor that they lose when otherwise prepared.

If rats enter the cellar, a little pow dered potash thrown into their holes from rats and cockroaches, If a mouse makes and entrance into any part of your dwellings saturate a sprinkle dry cayenne on some loose cotton and stuff it into a hole, which can be repaired with either wood or No rat or mouse will eat mortar. that rag for the porpose of opening and across barb wire fences. communication with a depot of sup-

His Youthful Guard.

When the shah arrived at Berlin a small boy, dressed in gorgeous gar ments of gold and purple, was noticed at one of the windows of the train. Nobody knew who he was, and many stories were current, but it is now stated that the little lad. who is only 5 or 6 years old, and who accompanies the shah every-

Perspiration never reigns but pore The tombstone is about the con thing that car stand upright and lie on its face at the same time.

The Chicago Limited. Gassam-So young Briggs has taken a part ner for life, has he?" "No, not-not exactly for life. He married a Chieago girl.-Time.

Minnie-It is no longer fashionable to have the ears pierced. Minnie-So I suppose you won't be called upon any more to sing, will you, dear?—Terre Haute Express. Accepted Suitor-"Won't you find

it awkward when you meet your other two husbands in heaven?" Interesting Widow-"I do not expect to meet either of them there."

First Omahan-"One must look out for hpdrophobia this hot weather. Do you know how to tell a mad dog?" Second Omahan-"If I had anything to tell a mad dog I should do it by telephone."—Omaha World. A foolish fellow was taunting a

"It's true," replied the latter. "that my ears are rather long for a man; but how uncommon short yours are for a donkey!" Flossie (after the feast of the melons)-"Mamma," she said, pressing

neighor on the length of his ears.

her hands wearily upon herstomach, "my sash is just like a window-sash, isn't it?" "In what way, dear?" asked the mother, smilingly. "Because it's around the pains," she replied, demurely.—Binghamton Republican.

Doctor-"I see just what's the matter with you. You need something strengthening. Eat a plate of oatmeal boiled, every morning for breakfast." Patient—"I do doctor." Doctor(equal to the occasion)—
Then leave it off."

My little daughter caused quite a laugh the other day. Her grandpa was joking her about sending her away, when she unexpectedly said: "Grandpa, what will ma and pa do for some one to eat what is left at meals if you send me away?"

Mean Contractor (to workman who fell from a three-story wall that he was tearing down)-"I'll have to dock you for lost time." Workman (unhurt)-"I thought I was saving time coming down that way. Next time I'll take the ladder."-N. Y.

Mrs. Prooftext (who remained at home, sick)-Did you take up a collection this morning, my dear? Rev. Mr. Prooftext-"That's a theological point which puzzles me, my lovewhether a collection where you don't get anything can properly be called

Young Coachman (to keeper of livery stable)-I'd like to get kicked by a mule if you've got one. Stablekeeper-What for? "I'm going to ask the boss if I can marry his daughter, and I want to see if I am

the milkman, coming on? D.-He has gone to a watering place to recuperate his health. That's what I condition wipe them as soon as pos- call gall. He is indebted to the watsible after being used, as the longer er for all his wealth, and now he re--Texas Siftings.

An exchange remarks that "mothers have trained our Presidents and statesmen." True. They were fortunate in having mothers. The only man who ever made a success in life without the training influence of the mother was Adam, and he felt the need of one before his career closed.

A Poet's Dream .- Miss Gushley-"I so often see some one spoken of as being beautiful as a poet's dream. Do you poets have more beautiful dreams than we common mortals?" Mr. A. Tennyson Fizzle-"I hardly sort of thing."

The quaint sayings of children are tious than those cooked in any other always more or less refreshing. A mamma, its all out of breath.

> Dressy Young Man and the Tramp. Philadelphia Press.

A dressy young man went to a secluded portion of the Rutter Groveshore at Scranton, Pa., for a moonor mixed with meal and scattered in light bath in the river a few nights. their runways never fails to drive ago. His ecstatic splashings caught them away. Cayenne pepper will the attention of a tramp, who softly keep the buttery and storeroom free divested himself of his seedy attire, robed himself in the swimmer's garments, which chanced to fit him adrag with cayenne in solution, or the moonlight scene. When the swimmer came out he was speechless for a minute, and, having no other resource, he put on the tatters and stole homeward through cornfields

Bugs Sink a Torpedo Boat.

An amusing and true story has come from Toulon about bugs. The numbers of those nauseous insects that swarmed in every corner of the torpedo boat Couleuvrine seemed to be endless. The celluloid of which the Couleuvrine is built seems to be their favorite haunt, for all the surfaces of that material were black with bugs. The ordinary insect kill-Nasr-ed-Deen from all ills and all misfortunes during his journey.— Once a Week. and kept under water for three days. -London Star.

Never mind the when and where of this tale. It is a romance, and a romance is the disembodied spirit of a story, only sufficiently materialized to render it perceptible to mortal senses. Suffice it to know that it belongs to a country where castles were a part of the vitality of the land, not lans love. Now, with a free hand, he picturesque cenotaphs of a dead past: and to those olden days when men not having yet learned to delegate the keeping of their consciences to a national code of laws, came nearer to the principles that underlie those

It was a time and country of arms. swore, and no death was feared save a death on the straw. And with valor ruled song. When the clash of swords was for a moment stilled minnesingers and minstrels sang of the sweetness of love. Are not the tenderest blossoms of the year those that are fostered by the snowdrift?

baptisms of blood and consecrations of song more frequently, it may well be, than any other castle within the same horizon bounds, for it stood on disputed ground. It was a defiance in stone flung down by an early Tynedale, and many a time had the Branksome men dashed themselves against it in vain assault. Once, in-deed, the portraits had traitorously yielded, and the banner of the hated house of the assailants had taunted the scattered Tynesdale from the battlements of its own tower. That dishonor had been wiped out in the desperate courage of the recapture, but its memory roused to new life the old family feud, which had its birth in the buried past,
It was the thought of that unfor-

getten shame that made more lofty the bearing of the lord of Tynedale as he entered the demesne to which a long absence had made him well nigh a stranger. The gay laughter of his retainers, who found it joy enough to feel the shadow of Tynedale oaks once more above them. seemed to his ear but to muffle the angry mutter of defeated men. Age itself was forgotten, as the very thought of the men of Branksome sent the hand of the old lord to the hilt of his sword. His steed, responding to his unconscious touch, bounded forward, and carried him in advance of his train to the opening in the forest that commanded a distant view of

And there the sunbeams that flashed from spear head and sparkled from the jeweled dresses of lady fair gallant knight and waiting esquire sank into shadows amid the folds of the Branksome banner, which Branksome hands had flung once more from the battlements of Tynedale tower. Dark and sullen hung the silken folds, heavy with shame. And dark grew the brow of the lord of Tynedale—dark even as the shadows of the forest, when that message met his eye. The sun sank down and the night came swiftly to cover alike the

ttered little whether the flag of trusty s the brief tale of the days foray. An attack, a surprise, a weak defense, a look, more potent than speech, that few hours of desperate hand to hand held their eyes locked for a moment fighting within the old walls, and ere they swerved aside, Edwy read then the sunset with its revelation; that he was known. that was all.

The party camped hastily. "We are helpless," said the old lord, bitterly; "within those walls a ringing in his ears that sounded like handful may laugh at a host; without, a handful like this would be but Then the blood surged back to his a dash of summer raindrops on the heart, and he lifted his dauntless stones. False stones, they protect Tynedale face to his foes. Trapped friend and foe alike."

Then spoke Edwy, the heir of Tyne-"My lord and father, an it please

you, I will enter the tower. My harp will be my passport, for a minstrel means to open the gates to our men was no answer to his silent challenge, ere the morning."

The old lord's eye flashed. He felt triumph of an enemy, but the grieved he fever of youth throb in his veins perplexity of a child. the fever of youth throb in his veins for a moment; then it passed, but he beheld his own spirit kindling keen and high in the dauntless youth who proved past doubt in that first long

"Go, my child, The honor of Tynedale is in your hands." So it shortly came to pass that a admittance for his harp and himself

at the gate where Edwy of Tynedale might not pass for his life. A rude welcome greeted him from the hall. "Enter, thou minstrel lad. Such a only for the boy, whose drooping day as this hath merited a night of eyes could not bear the steadfast

song. What ballads hast thou that gaze he bent upon them. "Ballads new and old in plenty to

pleasure the lords of Tynedale tower, answered Edwy calmly, resting his harp near the board about which lounged the dark men of Branksome, pledging their victory in tankards of Tynedale ale. At his feet, trampled and stained, lay the silken banner of his house, rudely torn from the batthement. But no one saw the fire that smouldered under Edwy's low-

"Sing, Harper, and Oswald shall dance." "Oswald shall dance the morrow."

Edwy had already noted the bound figure of Oswald, an ancient servitor of the house, who listened unmoved Edwy's voice, a quiver passed over heart he had preserved. his blood stained cheek, but he raised Armed men ringed him not his eyes from the floor. Grim, stern, silent, he waited, and if he strained his iron muscles against the cords till he felt them slip and yield, no one heeded. The youth with his harp was more diverting than the impassive prisoner, whom the savage gibes moved not.

"A song! a song! After the battle cry, the madrigal"

hast lost thy taste for love songs since Edric spoiled thy pretty face for thee."

"Fill thy tankard, Gregory, and go then to sleep." Gregory scowled but profited by the counsel "Now, harper, give us the last bal-lad in thy wallet." Edwy's fingers had been straying over the strings of the harp, waking those low soft murmurs that musicstruck the ringing chords, and no one save Oswald heard aught but careless

Burd Margaret hath gone to the greenwood alone,
Alone to the greenwood tree;
"Nay, sister, I pray thee hinder me not,
My true love will tarry for me."

melody in the young voice that filled

Valor was the saint by whom all

Wore and no death was found and all fast by the greenwood tree;

"Burd Margaret burd Margaret thy Willie is

But I will thy true love be." O Willie, my Willie, and hast thou forgot The tryst thou hast plighted with me? O gin it be sooth that my Willie be false, Full soon will thy Margaret dee!

Nay, weep not, fair maid, but come thou with me; My castle lies over the sea. Nay, though all forsaken and faithless

The Tower of Tynedale had had its Yettrue will fond Margaret be.

Then down sprang the knight from the gal lant gray steed, All under the grenwood tree; Look up, sweet maid, for thy true love am I Thy Willie, still faithful to thee.

The languishing strains sank softly, to be caught up and repeated by lusty voices, till the armor on the walls rang again. Deep were the draughts of Oswald's ale, and Edwy joined in draining the circling cup, muttering a prayer to his patron saint the while that a deep sleep might mingle with the mead for the thirsty rogues. But few were yet ready to follow the lead of Gregory, sullenly snoring on a bench by the door, and soon the mingled voices demanded

another song.
"And let it be a song for men, not lovesick boys."

Edwy was as willing as ever was minstrel to pleasure his audience, and with a ringing voice he gave them old Oswald's favorite.

Keen are the arrows of Sko, Deadly the song of his bow; Loud laugheth he, Joyful to see Stricken and fallen the foe. Death grimly waits his behest,

Death grimly waits his benest, Singing the strongest and best; Never shall they Greet the glad day; Low in the dust lies their crest,

Lonely and mournful is Sko; Wearily idle days go; All in the land, Fear his strong hand, Ne'er can he find a stout foe. As Edwy finished the song, he lifted

his eyes and squarely encountered an intent gaze, which he seemed to have felt before he turned. He saw a mere boy, whose fair, floating hair and gravely sweet face made him seem as apart from these dark visaged men of blood as a saint stepped down from the stained windows of some cathedral.

Once before the boyish face with its halo of golden hair had held Edwy's eye, and with a lightning flash of memory that earlier meeting was recalled. It was a lonely spot on the mountain side, and the fearless boy, An indifferent forester, to whom it bay an antiered stag. Had Edwy's felt the blood flow from his breast, the tower were gules or argent, told ered, no morrow had ever smiled on and gasping out "A Tynedale!" he

His fingers trembled as he struck slow fragments of music from the and at their mercy he knew himself, but at least he could show them how the Tynedales were wont to die. The liquid drops of music shivered into a sharp silence as his hand forsook the strings to rest lightly on the short hath free warrant to hall and bower. sword at his belt, while his haughty Once in, it will go hard but I find glance swept the hall. But there

Edwy understood. That the boy remembered his benefactor's face was gaze, and now his troubled silence revealed that he remembered the benefaction also. But silence was hard for Edwy's beating heart to bear, gay young minstrel boldly demanded and striking the chords sharply, he gave to measured music the tumultuous words that throbbed in his brain. The carouse about the board was somewhat hushed, but Edwy sang

Lone is the mountain path,
Dark is the glen,
Fierce is the antiered stag,
Hater of men.

Hapless the hunter now, Lacking his spear, Woe to the hunter led, Death draweth near

The boy shuddered and met Edwy' look pleadingly. One word from those beardless lips and the minstrel had sung his last strain, but the word was not spoken. Edwy read the con-flicting emotions that held him passive, and with that tense of power that is the wine of strong souls, he to the rude jests and taunts of the that is the wine of strong souls, he soldiery. Once, at the first tone of knew his own domination over the

Armed men ringed him in, sleeping, drinking or shouting fragments of merry song, but he who roused them from their careless mood would find that he had wakened the sleeping cobra. Those sheathed daggers were used to flashing out at a word. In their midst sat the boy, with whom he dare not speak—his judge—looking into eyes the Branksome men had good reason to fear, and meeting the

the precipice waited hungrily for a heedless step, but never yet had they

met in the breath of a song. walls that even now schood to the trol the will of the child who now more touched his harp. He must sing, as he had fought, for his life and the honor of Tynedale.

Faithless are lovers, but lovers are many; Maidens are cruel, but hearts heal amain; Thankless are beggars who take the drink penny, Few hold remembrance while one moon

may wane. Chiefest in infamy whom may we call? Ingrate of ingrates and king of them all? Who but the traitor to friend and to honor?

strife,
Strikes at the bosom that succored and saved him, Offers him death who hath rendered him

Dead in dishonor of living in shame. Edwy ceased. Had he lost or won The boy's grave eyes glowed with a ly. clear light, and as the impetuous strain sank to silence, he drew the harp from Edwy's arm.

Methinks your songs ring not true, fair harper. There be blacker traitors than he who slays even a friend.

And with mournful yet steadfast look he gave in song his answer to Edwy's challenge:

Youthful knight, I charge the well,
Guard the banner that thou bearest;
Though it leads to blackest hell,
Though o'er naked swords thou farest.
Though thy life, thy friend, thy soul,
Doomed be to endless dole.

Edwy had lost. As the verse ended with a tremble, the two stood silentlyside by side watching the quivering strings. The last faint vibration died away, and with eyes that seemed "Nay, boy, there shall be no need.

I saved thee once from death; I will save thee now from ingratitude. Snatching up the silken banner of his house he wound it as a shield about his left arm, and with drawn sword ry twenty-four. he planted his back against a friendly

"Ye men of Branksome, heard ye ever melody like this before?' And lifting his clear voice, the battle song of the Tynedales rung out over heads of the conquerors with defiant boldness. A Tynedale! a Tynedale! and merry St. An-

A Tynedale! a Tynedale! and merry St. Andrew to aid!

While blood may flow or edge may bite, a
Tynedale wileds the blade!

While heart can beat or eye can see, a Tynedale! fronts the fray!

A Tynedale! a Tynedale! St. Andrew wins the

There was a hush like death, then the wide hall echoed and re-echoed with a hoarse cry of "Death to the Tynedale!" and fifty swords flashed their menace out; fifty foemen, wild with hate, leaped to face him. Then they paused, awed by the dauntlessness of the proud youth, whose eyelid never quivered. He would die, but not alone. A moment and they closed upon him, while flashing steel pear swerved then or ling- the wall seemed to weaken and yield, sank to the floor.

Was it the echo of his voice, or the wild heart blood beating in his ears? His last words were caught up and repeated: "A Tynedale to the rescue! A Tynedale!"

Then for Edwy came silence. But not for the hall. Though the portal sprang Oswald, leading the Tynedale men, who had waited without in the shadows for Edwy's signal. The signal had come, but from Oswald's hand, at the moment when the defiance of the minstrel in the hall had left the door unguarded.

Hand to hand and knee to knee they fought about the board; but the cry of "Strike for Edwy!" made the Tynedales irresistible. The mead had not ceased to flow from the overturned tankards before Tynedale tower again floated the banner they unwound from Edwy's arm.

Then Oswald lifted Edwy's head and stanched the wound in his breast. The blue eyes slowly opened. "Edwy, lad, how is it with thee?"

Edwy laughed. "I' faith; Oswald, I fear me my harp must lie idle many a day. But is the boy safe?"—Lily A. Long in Overland Monthly.

A Curious Accident. A curious accident, which unhap-

pily has since proved fatal, befell M. Boutet, anartist, residing in the Avenue Victor Hugo. M. Boutet was working in his studio, when, inconvenienced by the sun, he asked his bonne to get on the roof and pass a light linen covering over the glass. As the woman was arranging this awning she slipped and, falling through the glass, alighted on the table at which her master was seated. Oddly enough she sustained no injury worth mentioning. M. Boutet, however, was not so fortunate. A piece of the broken glass struck him on the neck, severing an artery. He tried to staunch the blood and, failing, ran out of the house in the direction of a neighboring druggist's shop; but he fell down fainting ere he reached the place, and two hours afterwards he breathed his last .-London Times.

A Woman as a Plow-Horse, The people of this section are accustomed to seeing plows pulled by horses and mules, and very often by an ox, but until recently they had never seen a woman pulling the plow while her husband held the plowshares. But such a scene can be witnessed within a mile of McRae almost any day now. The parties are "Thave little faith in your madrigals and ministrels," growled one stout wight. "They are all false, these fair fingered squires, who love better the strumming of a harp than the twang of a bowstring."

"Thou art soured, Gregory, and good reason to lear, and meeting the glance of his savior. And here stood he, Edwy, the heir of Tynedale, with no hand raised against him, yet face it was voluntary on her part that to face with death. They were no strangers. Off had they measured the editor has withheld his editorial respects in the premises.—McRae(Ga.) Enterprise. white, and the husband a preacher

The Preservation of Beauty.

The preservation of beauty and apparent youth, says the New York Ledgsaw in a certain journal that Patti, the soda and sorghum. walls that even now echoed to the prima donna, had told a reporter her way of doing it, I was eager to read above the pag. what she had said.

> voice and complexion without losing hers; "and really," I thought, "she must stood gazing sorrowfully upon the risspeak as an expert."

So I looked up her prescription. It was this: "Ten hours' sleep every night, unlimited lemons, and no emo-

tions." It sounded very simple at first, but when I cousidered it carefully it occurred to me that one must use any prescription with caution. In almost any locality lemons may be procured and eaten, or converted into lemonade: but I recall a conversation I once heard on the porch of a country hotel, which suggested that something more simple in the game where the stake was life? even than lemons may be used too free-

> "How is your husband?" asked the wife of one local magnate of another. "How is your husband, Mrs. Brown?" "Well, Mrs. Smith, he don't seem to

feel real good." "Why, do tell! What seems to be

the matter with him?" "I think, Mrs. Smith, he's been drinking too much milk." "You don't say! Well, I suppose

a body may drink too much of anything, Mrs. Brown."

This remark applies to lemons no less than to milk. Unlimited lemons may

Patti's beauty, but, usually, most of the benefit would accrue to the nearest druggist in his profits on cholera drops. not to see, the boy stepped forward and raised his hand imperiously for silence. But Edwy was before him. Would be good for any one, though eight is a liberal allowance for ordinary people; but it would take a good deal of leisure and a peculiar location to get ten hours' sleep out of an ordina-

My conscience is as good as that of most people, but I am sure that it would not last me out for ten hours' of untroubled slumber. I should consider it presumtion to expect more than

I am afraid we cannot all of us adopt hat portion of the receipe; but when it brates de fofe." comes to no emotions-ah. I doubt if Patti has really given her wonderful secret to the world, after all.

Fancy a woman with no emotions. she would not be a woman at all; her life would not be worth living. Adelina Patti could not make me believe that idea of what it is than the one intershe has feasted on flattered vanity, viewed above. They know it is a day been loved by men, envied by women, reigned queen of song for so many lemonade and soda water, and that is years, had all that the world offers to sufficient for them. success and beauty, without feeling a multitude of delightful emotions.

Has God so blessed her that she has had no sorrows in all her forty years? on steel struck fire; A shriek, a groan, Has she not loved or been moved by or newspaper," said an English clergybut not from Edwy's lips; a narrowing friendship, or felt pity for the woes of man to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat rewoman's emotions befallen her?

I doubt if a cold heart, a loveless one, a blank life not worth living, half the county being undermined, and would preserve beauty. These are many years ago the Duke of Bridgewawhat would come of no emotions. For ter's managers thought they could save my part, I prefer the ordinary crow's feet and spider tracks written on the ground instead of on the surface. So face of middle-aged women of feeling. Adelina Patti, you evidently kept your secret and humbugged that reporter beautifully.

German Emigration.

A Berlin journal publishes a synopsis of German emigration since 1871. The total for the period is 1,769,291 persons. Of these emigrants the destination of no fewer than 1, 318,816 was the United States; 33,433 went to as there are two divisions in the tunnel Brazil, 15,699 to other parts of South America, 16,391 to Australia, 4,780 to British North America, 4,047 to Africa. and 1,086 to Asia. There remain unaccounted for 74,885 emigrants sailing from French ports, though it is believed that nearly all of these went to the United States. The year of highest emigration was 1881, when 220,902 Germans left their fatherland. The lowest number of emigrants during any period is found in 1877-viz., 22,898. Brazil received most of her Germans long ago, nearly 9,000 going to that empire in 1872-3. Latterly the tide has run much more strongly to other parts of South America-1,723 going there in 1888, for example, while only 1,129 went to Brazil. The total emigration in 1886 amounted to 83,218, a lower figure than for the preceding seven years. In 1887 it was 104,659: in 1888, 98,568, but in the latter year the returns from Harve were missing.

Romance and Reality. "It is easy for married couples to quarrel and bring themselves to the point of a divorce," said a well known New Yorker yesterday. "After I had been married three months I came sadly home one night to tell my wife that business would keep me away from her for the next twenty-four hours. She was girlish, and by way of reply she gave herself a little hug, with a little wriggle of her body thrown in, and expressed her feelings in an exclamation of unmistakable joy. Deeply pained. I said to her that I had never supposed she desired my absence enough to gurgle with joy at the mere proposal of it. Many a man would have gone off angry or darkly suspicious. Instead I questioned her. Why, you goose,' said she, 'when you said you were going away one thing popped into my head to the exclusion of everything else. That was, now he's going away and I can cat some raw onions with salt and vinegar. That was all. I have been dying for raw onions ever since our wedding." -New York Sun.

The stepping-stones to success are

A Beeson for the Fourth.

On another stand, says the Atlanta Journal, was a long pan in which was In one fierce moment he grasped er, is a subject that interests everythe full strength of life. The little body; and I cannot deny that when I band waiting his signal without, the

When the rain came the tent leaked

The ginger cake began swelling, and raised questioning eyes to his, as asking counsel. The battle courage in the prime of life, she has passed that it looked like a single wardrobe of flushed his dark cheek as he once those years which generally spoil a mahogany laid on its back on the shelf. A regular Fourth of July darky

> en mass of "spiled" sweetness. He was an old man, a sage among his people. He wore the regulation black suit, second-handed and faded, while his head was adorned with a brokendown beaver hat that had done service

in ante-bellum days. The old man sighed very audibly as Journal reporter came up. "What's the matter, old man?" ask-

ed the reporter. "Ha! Lawd, boss. I hates ter see all dat sweetnin' stuff sp'lled, an' hit de fofe er July too."

"Do you know what the Fourth of July is?

"Who, me? In course I does. Hits de openin' er de watermillion season, an' de folks lays off a day ter git a good taste."

"Why do the colored people celebrate?" "Cause de white fokes selerbrate

hit." "Well, why did the white folks first

start it?" "Well, dat was 'for my time. You rwine back too fur me, boss. But I'se hear 'em tell how dey cum ter

start de fose er July." "How was it?" "Well, of I'se up on de bible, hit wuz 'bout de time Moses wuz 'lected

fust president er dese Nunited States." "No, you are a little off there; it wasn't Moses." "Well, wot wuz de gemmen's name?"

"Don't you know it?" "Course I knows it, but I can't member de name rite now."

"Was it Abe Lincoln?" "Yasser, he de man. My grandpa wuz wid him when he rid across de Chattahooche riber in the batteau an' grandpa catched de bigges' catfish offin de trot line dat Mister Linkun eber seed, an' he gib him a silver dollar fur hit, an' my ole lady'y got de dollar now. Yasser, das de reezin dey sele-

Just then another shower came up and the old darky hobbled off to take shelter under one corner of a friendly tent.

There are many negroes in the south who celebrate the Fourth with no other of rest, ginger cakes, apple pies, red

An Underground Canal.

"The strangest canal in the world is one I never saw mentioned in any book hated banner and the little band resting under the edge of the wooded hill. with failing strength, was holding at ing under the edge of the wooded hill. With failing strength, was holding at the blood flow from his broad. in the north of England and is under ground from end to end. In Lancashire the coal mines are very extensive, money by transporting the coal underthe canal was constructed, the mines ger, regarded the bright light in his connected and drained at the same time. Ordinary canal boats are used, but the power is furnished by men. On the roof of the tunnel arch are cross pieces, and the men who do the work of propulsion lie on their backs on the coal and push with their feet against the cross bars on the roof. Six or eight men will draw a train of four or five boats, and boats pass each other without diffi. culty.

An Eel Swallowed by a Snake.

A water snake surprised a rowing

party on Lake Carasaljo, Me., a short time ago. The snake, a large one, was contorting itself into a hundred shapes when first seen, and was so busily engaged that it permitted the boat to come within less than an ordinary oar's length. The snake had captured an eel and was making a tremendous effort to swallow it, while the eel was resisting with all its slippery tactics and vibratory strength. After a protracted struggle the snake was able to get about two and one-half inches of the eel down, when it paused, as if to rest before renewing the swallowing process. The snake's mouth was tightly closed over and beyond the eel's head, and the eel seemed to be weakening under the smothering clasp of its enemy. Such air as there was in he vicinity of the eel's gills was being exhausted by the snake, and the eel was in a very tight place. The situation excited the compassion of one of the occupants of the boat to such an extent that he could not resist the impulse to bring one of the oars down upon the snake with such murderous effect as to simultaneously dispatch the restile and put an end to a very interesting study in repailes. The naturalist of the party brought the snake and eel into the boat, the latter being still held, but not so tightly as before, in the mouth of the snake. The eel was released and measured. its length being 15 inches. The snake measured 67 inches in length and 61 inches in circumference at the largest part of the body. The eel, showing signs of resuscitation, was laid in the water and soon began to wriggle about, and doubtless fully recovered. The snake says the New York Sun, was one of the largest, if not the largest, of its kind ever found in this vicinity, -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A good deal of billing and cooing is being done at the summer resorts just now. done at the summer resorts just now. baggage the company is responble Lovers do the cooing and hotel preprietors for its full value if lost. the billing. -Life.

Paris Beggars,

The census of Paris beggars, which

was taken recently by the prefecture

of police has brought to light some

of course, that Paris beggars have always been a peculiar set of people from the days of the Cour de Miracles thrive more than ever in the times. when money is made with comparative ease and distributed with generous hand. The Paris beggars have, accordingly, grown prosperous with the age, and we are rather far from the days of the genuine rags and squalor of Miracle court. The beggar is nowadays well trained in his profession. There is tee novice who begs indiscriminately from door to door, and the "old bird" who only rings the bells of mansions. The gueux have a directory of their own n which the names and addresses of rich philanthrophists are given as well as the dodges to be used for unloosening their purse strings. This is called the "Guide of the Grand Jeu," or "big game," and costs 6 francs. There is a smaller volume for petitjeu," which gives the addresses of mere bourgeois people and only cost 3 francs. These guides are carefully compiled and are constantly increased by new aditions, each beggar who has discovered a donor selling the name, address, and charitable qualities of the philanthropist to the publishers for a franc or wo. Full instructions are given to the mendicants in the guide-books as to how they are to demean themselves before those to whom they apply for alms. Rich radicals, they are told, give largely to people who represent themselves as victims of the reactionaries, or even to those who allege themselves to have suffered as communists at the hands of the Versailles government. Others are told what clothes they are to wear when on duty-for a prosperous beggar is supposed nowadays so have a wardrobe. Some philanthropists, for example, give generously to those who affect "clean poverty," that is to say, poverty with a wellwashed face and faded clothes. Others are munificent to shabby-genteel people who have been ruined in trade, while some are only "fetched" by famished jaws and absolute rags. M. Jain, a police inspector lately came across, in a lonely haunt of beggars, a man who had been a notary and who, to show the officer what h knew, babbled legal phrases in Latin. Members of Parliament are, as a rule a great mark for the beggars.

Neal Dow's War on Smoking.

Gen. Dow is strongly opposed to the use of tobacco, and has carried on a life long cursade against it. He always bas claimed that tobacco dulls the moral sense. Many years ago, before there were any railroads, a man traveling in a stage coach with Dow one day lighted a cigar.

"I wish you would stop smoking sir said Dow.

"Is smoking offensive to you?" the man asked.

"Well, I'll stop as soon as I've finished this cigar." Without another word Dow sud-

denly reached forward, pulled the gar from the man's lips and threw it into the road. The man fired up but looked at the well knit figure of his fellow passen-

eves-and cooled off. "I recall an incident coming down the Rigi, while I was traveling in Europe," said the general. European railroads did not provide a separate smoking car then, and I don't know as they do now. A passenger in our car was complacently smoking his cigar. "You're an Englishman, sir, aren't you?' I said to him.

"'Oh, no,' said he briskly; 'I'm ar American. What! you an American and smoking in the presence of ladies!" "He stopped smoking, but with poor grace, and he looked as if he

would like to eat me. "He was of a different type from a man whom I met on a steamer in the English channel. I asked him to stop smoking, and he did so with profuse apologies. I told him that I believed that tobacco dulls the moral sense, but he smiled at the idea.

"You furnish a proof of my theory sir, said I. 'You were smoking when you ought not to have been, and you acknowledged it as soon as I called your attention to it. Tobacco dulled your moral sense.""-Lewiston Journal.

An Old Morse,

I heard a story lately of one of the experiences of a minister which are sometimes pathetic and sometimes amusing. An old parson was very much in need of a horse, and the sisters of the flock determined to raise the money to buy him the desired animal. After much exertion they raised an amount considerably below the estimated price and the beast acquired was proportionately deficient in the quantites which make Bucephalus superior to Rosinante. One day when the horse was tied in front of the parsonage, a sporting man drove by and, seeing the outat, stopped and remarked to the parson Well, dominie, that isn't much of an animal the sisters gave you, is it?" Don't say a word against the horse,' said the parson indignantly; "that's a better beast than my Saviour rode

into Je**rus**alem." The sport gravely descended from his carriage, examined the horse's legs, gazed into his blinded eyes and looked at his teeth. As he closed the horse's mouth and turned away, he laconically remarked:

"Same beast, parson, same beast." -St. Paul Pioneer Press. JUDGE GRESHAM has decided that

when a railroad company's agent accepts a sample trunk as personal

Vices of a Blave System Die Hard,

From the New York Sun. To have one's own way under all circumstances was la party of the curious facts respecting mendicancy necessary training of the slave-holdin this city. It is a matter of history ing class of the South. It was born in them and bred in them. They breathed it and sucked it. It was part of the social atmosphere. It to our own, but the gueux seem to It was their environment. It gave birth to the Bufords and the McDows, and especially to the courts and juries before whom they were tried. It nurtured men of high spirit, excellent duellists, splendid soldiers, dare-devils in war. But it was an atmosphere of savagery which one generation of nonslave-holding has not been able to clarify or Christian-ize. The expulsion of McDow from the South Carolina Medical Society is the first formal indication that his crime is really condemned by the higher circle of the state. It is a welcome sign, and we shall give it all the weight and prominence it deserves as proof that the gentleman murderer is no longer free from all

kinds of punishment in the South. COULDN'T WORK HIM.

The Straight Line the Shortest Distance Be

tween Two Points. A prominent Grand Army man was interviewed regarding the alleged determination viewed regarding the alleged determination of St. Paul and Minneapolis posts to patronize a roundabout route to Milwaukes to the exclusion of the direct lines. He said. "History repeats itself, and the old boys seem to learn nothing by experience. Those who patronized the inferior lines to St. Louis and Columbus have been cursing since to think how they let self-constituted "committees on transportation" work them over said lines, in order that the committee might ride free, the ranks and file paying the same price for their tickets that was charged by the first-class lines. Any indirect line can run a special train to a point without a change of cars, if there is a sufficient number of passengers to warrant, without much inconvenience to the party, beyond the loss of time; but it is on the return trip that the hardship comes in, when one is obliged to return by regular trains with no close connection, long midnight lay overs at desolate junctions, and no through sleeping car service. Let those 'cut of their nose to spite their face' who will, but a direct route is good enough for me, and I am not going around 'Robin Hood'e barn' to help pay for some fellow's free ticket." of St. Paul and Minneapolis posts to patron-

Miss Fisher Gets Her Money.

Miss Amanda Fisher, of 201 Champlain street, has suddenly stepped from compara-tive property to affluence.

She is the lore-lady in one of the flats of Gray. Toynton and Fox's caudy factory in this city.

On Saturday, the 6th of July, Miss Fisher

On Saturday, the 6th of July, Miss Fisher bought a one-twentieth part of ticket No. 42,758 in the July 14 Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. On Tuesday last she received a telegram in which she was notified that her ticket netted her \$15,000.

"Of course, I am delighted at my good fortune," said Miss Fisher to a Sunday Sun

"Did you experience any difficulty in get ting the money?"
"No: I put my ticket in the hands of one of the banks here, and they got my money

for me."

"I suppose your friends are delighted at your good fortune."

"Yes; I must say that I have received many congratulations. Of course I am delighted for I shall not have to work so hard."

The money was paid to Miss Fisher at the Commercial National bank, this city, Wednesday—Detroit (Mich.) Sunday Sun, July 28.

Rudolph's Widow. The Archduchess Stephanie, the widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph. has been released from the quasi imprisonment to which, according to the law of the house of Hapsburg, the widow of any prince who is in the line of succession must submit. She is attended night and day by a couple of duennas, and during that time she may not leave the country. The emperor has received the formal notifieation, with a certificate from the court accoucheurs, that "no posthumous child of the Crown Prince Rudolph will be born."-New York Sun.

Four alleged White Caps have been arrested at Marion, Ind., for the recent barbarities-inflicted on Mrs. Azneth Street and daughter.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" are those "Penny wise and pound looisn" are those who think it economy to use cheap sode and rosin soap, instead of the good old Dobbins' Electric Soap; for sale by all grocers since 1864. Try it once. Be sure, buy genuine.

keeper, probably fatally shot T. F. Thomas, for which he was hanged by a mob. No summer jaunt should be taken without water, unripe fruit may produce bowel trou-bles which a few drops of Pain Killer in water will prevent and cure serious results.

At Roslyn, Wyo., Fred Loshman, asaloon,

Chief of police Gaston of Jackson Tenn., was fatally shot by a number of negroes whom he attempted to arrest.

Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters invigorate the Liver. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn. Freeman Donald and Benjamin Andrews

were drowned in the Lehigh river during the seed at Easton, Pa. Have you tried "Tansill's Punch" Cigar? The prairies a few miles to the north and

southeast of Miles City, Mont., are on fire. The fire covers an area of several thousand Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitation of by the warm weather, by disease, or overweek. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the stuggish blood, and restore the lest appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My appetite was poor, I couldnot sleep, had headeche a great deal, pains in my back, my bowls did not more regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and achee are relieved, my appetite improved:" Gronge P. Jackson, Roxbury Station, Conn.

It affords me much pleasure to recommend than the condition of many people debilitate

It affords me much pleasure to rec It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health two sears ago was very poor. My friends thought I was going with consumption. I commenced using Head's Sarsaparilla, took five bottles of it, and to-day I can do as hard a day's work as I ever could. It saved me from the grave and put me on my jeet a sound, healthy man." WILL R. D. TRIBBEY, 144 East Main Street, Wiggonsvilla, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption with BERT OF ALL, sold everywhere. Zee

It will be to your advantage when writing advertisers to say you saw their advertisement in this paper.

N. W. N.*U

Claude Damien's Million.

Queen's Gate looked a little ask ance at Mr. Ponsonby Walker, though he occupied one of the biggest houses there and dispensed lavish hospitality. He was a tall, stout red-faced, elderly gentleman, with a familiar manner and a jovial laugh addicted to spotless white waist-coats, loudpatterned trousers and patentleather boots. He was very hearty and genial with every one, and had the reputation of being able and him some months ago, when my fawilling to make fortunes in the city for any of his friends who chose to seek his advice and assistance. But. though his wife wore diamonds and chair and glaring at his unfortundistrust regarding his alleged wealth. Business men shook their heads at the mention of his name, and hinted that, though he described himself as a financier, he dealt with other people's money rather than his own, and was chiefly engaged in the mysterious occupation of promoting pubous occupation of promoting public companions.

These rumors, however, did not having a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who assisted at their social functions and returned their hospitality by similar entertainments. In fact, the Ponsonby Walkers were rather fashionable people, and it was, perhaps, envy as much as anvthing else which caused some of their neighbors to speak disparagingly of them. The prevailing impression among honest, unsophisticated folk was that Mr. Ponsonby Walker was a personage in the city of scarcely less importance and standing than a Rothschild or a Baring; and no one was more deeply imbued with this idea than young Claude Damien. But three-and twenty is a credulous age, and a passionate admiration for a man's daughter is apt to shed a kind of golden halo around the young lady's parents. Claude Damien would never have thought of suspecting Mrs. Ponsonby Walker of being dull and commonplace, nor did he ever doubt that Mr. Ponsonby Walker was a merchant prince of almost untold wealth. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the young gentleman felt serious misgivings on the subject of his attachment to Mr. Ponsonby Walker's only daughter Miriam, for he guessed instinctively that the financier would sternly discourage his pretensions. But Miriam Walker was an impul-

sive, warmhearted girl, and having lured Claude Damien to his tate by receiving his attentions with marked favor, she scoffed at his idea his poverty was an insurmountable bar to their union. She fervently vowed that, whatever her father's decision might be, she would always regard Claude as her affianced husband, and prevailed upon the young man to demend the parental consent and benediction. She succeeded in almost persuading him that Mr. Ponsonby Walker belonged to the benevolent order of fathers who are disposed to overlook such trifling drawbacks as absence of income and expectations in a daughter's suitor. Claude Damien could not quite bring himself to regard Mr. Ponsonby light, but, rendered desperate by the state of his affections, he screwed up father one day at his office in the

What can I do for you, Mr. Daming against his ribs like a battering-

"You do not recognize me, sir," said Claude, nervously observing intentionally blind or extremely stuthat Mr. Ponsonby Walker read his | pid. At all events she never interfername from his card with a hesitation which showed that it was unfamiliar. "I had the pleasure of being introduced to you once at the house of a mutual friend, Major Stanhope."

perfectly," said Mr. Ponsonby Walk- making. er. encouragingly.

"Can I have a few minutes' private ous efforts to obtain employment,

conversation with you, sir?" mui- but unfortunately without success. mured the young man. "Well, I am very much overwhelmed with business just now. I have who had no influence whatever in

of the Grand Eldorato Diamond Mining company at 3 o'clock," said Mr. Ponsonby Walker, with importance. "We are proceeding to alotment, Mr. Damien," he added significantly.

"Oh! indeed!" observed Claude. Damien; a splendid property,' Mr. Ponsonby Walker, rubbing his hands. "As a friend of Maj. Stanhope's, I advise you to apply at once

for some shares Claude, with an ominous sinking at day he was startled by receiving a his heart. "The fact is, I have called formidable-looking letter, address to ask your permission to become engaged to young daughter Miriam." To my daughter Miriam-to Miss Ponsonby Walker!" exclaimed the

financier, staring at the young man with undisguised amazement. "Have you spoken to her on the subject?" 'Yes; last night, at Mrs. Anstruther's hall," said Claude eagerly.
"Really, this is very serious," said

Mr. Ponsonby Walker solemnly. "I have heard nothing of it. Will you have the goodness, Mr. Damien, to state your position and prospects?" Poor Claude Damien realized, with

paintul force, the utter hopelessness -not to say temerity-of his mission, as he proceeded, in faltering accents, to describe his unfortunate circumstances; and it is hardly surprising that the brief statement caused Mr. Ponsonby Walker to grow

crimson with indignation. "Do you mean to tell me, Mr. Damien, that you have no means, no occupation, and no expectations whatever?" exclaimed the financier, falling back in his chair, and gazing at him with contemptuous amazement; "no relatives, even, or friends to whom you can look for assist-

desperation.

"Well! and what is his name? and what will he do for you?" inquired Mr. Ponsonby Walker, in an almost awestricken voice, "this is glorious news! encouragingly.

"His name is Williams Barnes. He emigrated many years ago, and I believe he lives at Princess Town, Kansas county. But I have no right to expect that he will do anything for his chair. me," added poor Claude, blushing hotly. "Indeed, he has never answered the letter which I wrote to ther died.'

"Upon my word, this is absolutely preposterous!" exclaimed Mr. Ponsonby Walker, bounding from his he kept up a considerable establishment, there was a vague feeling of hearthrug. "Do you seriously suppose for an instant, Mr. Damien, that I can consent to your engaging yourself to - ahem! - Miss Ponsonby Walker.

"I love your daughter, sir, very deeply, and am doing my best to seek employment. I hoped, perhaps, that you might consent conditional-

wasting my time and your own," interposed Mr. Ponsonby Walker with an angry gesture. "Understand, prevent the Ponsonby Walkers from please, once for all, that I forbid you to speak to my daughter again. Your conduct, sir, is impertinent nothing less than impertinent. In fact, I-I-Mr. Damien, oblige me by leaving the room this instant."

Mr. Ponsonby Walker was purple in the face with indignation, and he even made a step toward Claude as though he meditated violence. The young man had sense enough to perceive that to attempt to prolong the interview would probably lead to a regretable scene, and he therefore prudently withdrew, feeling more deeply humiliated and crestfallen

than he had ever done in his life. The truth was that Claude Damien was thoroughly ashamed of himself, for he was an honest lad, and he painefully realized that he had acted the part of an imprudent adventurer. It was, no doubt, the height of presumption on his part, considering that he was absolutely penniless and friendless, to aspire to marry the daughter of a rich man. To do him justice, nothing had been further from his mind than to profit by the circumstance of the girl he loved being an heiress. He was just at the age when to make a fortune seems only a question of giving the mind to it; and he had vaguely determined that he would set to work with that laudable object without a moment's delay. Mr. Ponsonby Walker's indignation had, however, opened his eyes to the unpleasant fact that his conduct was worse than thoughtles; and he was so remorseful and contrite that he immediately worte a heart-broken and penitent

letter to Miriam Walker, releasing her from her engagement. But Miss Ponsonby Walker was evidently a young lady of considerable spirit of force and character, for she absolutely refused to give up her lover, and declared that she was willing to wait for him for a thousand years. She hinted that she did not despair of overcoming her father's opposition, and peremptorily commanded Claude to meet her at the house of a mutual friend, to which they had both been invited. The young man had neither strength of mind nor, indeed, the inclination to res opportunity of renewing his protestations of ardent devotion, and the his courage and called upon Miriam's | consequence was that, much against his conscience, Claude Damien continued to carry his clandestine courtship. In extenuation of the conduct ronizing, condescending tone, as Claude entered with his heart thumping against his allow a line and the line Miriam's mother, who was a stout

lady and of easy-going, phlegmatic disposition, must either have been ed, though Claude Damien contrived to obtain invitations to several entertainments to which the Ponsonby Walkers were bidden, and as the financier rarely accompanied his wife "Ah! to be sure. You're a son of and daughter into society, the young the late Gen. Damien. I remember man found no obstacle to his love-

His friends were chiefly retired halfpay brother officer of his late father, an important meeting of the board | the commercial world, and the lad possessed no accomplishments or resources of any kind which he could turn to account. Luckily for himself his temperament was sanguine, and he found Miriam's sweet encouragement a sufficient antidote against the demoralizing influence of perpet-"Yes; a splendid property, Mr. ual disappointment. In this man-namien; a splendid property," said ner a month or six weeks passed, and ner a month or six weeks passed, and the only result of this lapse of time was that Claude Damien became more infatuated than ever. He was even beginning to feel a little depress-"No-no. thank you," interposed ed in moments of solitude, when one in an unknown hand, and bearing an American stamp. The sight of it caused the young man an anxious thrill of expectation, for he immediately concluded that it was a reply from his maternal uncle, to whom he had written many months previously. When, with trembling hand, he broke the seal, the following commu-

nication met his astonished gaze: 537 BLOCK A, PRINCESS TOWN, KANSAS CO. Sir: I beg to acquaint you that by the will of your late uncle. Mr William Barnes, of this city (copy of which I enclose), you are entitled, as residuary legates, to the whole of his property and effects, estimated at about \$5,000,000. The testator died on the 21st of last month. Awaiting the honor of your instructions. I am air yours obediently. instructions, I am, sir, yours obediently, Silas G. Blotting, Barrister, &c. To Mr. Claude Damien.

The young man fairly gasped for breath as he read this amazing intelligence, and for several minutes he stared blankly at the letter, unable to realize that he was actually a millionaire. But as he grew calmer and proceeded to read the will of his deceased relative, he grasped the situation sufficiently to jump into a cab and drive straight to the office of Mr. Ponsonby Walker.

Miriam's father received him with very scant courtesy, but when he an-"I have an uncle-my poor moth- nonneed his good fortune, and pro-

er's brother-living in America. I duced the letter of Mr. Silas Blotting have heard that he is rich and a and the copy of his uncle's will, the bachelor," said Claude, from sheer financier's manner changed completely.

"My dear Damien," exclaimed Mr. I congratulate you." "I love your daughter, sir," murmured the young man tremulously.

"A million sterling!" ejaculated Mr. Ponsonby Walker, rising excitedly in "It belongs to Miriam," cried

Claude, with emotion. "My dear Claude, your constancy touching," said Mr. Ponsonby

Walker, quite overcome. "God bless you, my boy!" "Thank you, sir," said Claude, wringing the hand of his future fath-

"Claude, my boy, regardless of your fortune, it will be better that you should have some employment. As a start, therefore, I would suggest that you should join the Board of the Grand Eldorado Diamond Mining company," cried Mr. Ponsonby Walker, with sudden eagerness.
"Certainly, sir," said the young

man promptly. "May I put you dawn for a hundred shares?" inquired Mr. Ponsonby Walker, in a business-like tone. "I'll take a thousand," replied Claude, with a new and delightful

sense of recklessness. "No, no; you mustn't put all your eggs in one basket. The Grand Eldorado, however, will be a splendid thing—a splendid thing. Pon-sonby Walker, rapidly filling up a printed form. "There, my boy, sign that, and you will discover that I have given you a princely wedding

Claude Damien dashed off his signature in a lordly manner and then started off in a state of delirious happiness to claim his affianced bride. Then came a period of delicious excitement, during which the young man was scarcely conscious of his own identity. His sudden elevation from poverty to extreme wealth almost turned his head. Now only was he received with affecionate deference into the bosom of the Ponsonby Walker family, but he was overwhelmed with congratulations and polite attentions from every one. The fame of his good luck spread abroad like wildfire, and before a week had elapsed every newspaper in England published paragraphs al-

tweek had elapsed every newspaper in tenging published paragraphs at length published paragra Ponsonby Walker.

"What a ridiculous situation," exclaimed the financier, with a hearty

"It's awkward all the same," said Claude, laughing also.

"Pooh! There need be no difficulty," responded Mr. Ponson by Walk-"I'll write you a check. Stay, though!" be added, thoughtfully. think on consideration, that I had better not. One can't be too careful in these matters, and remarks might be made if it should transpire that the money came from me.

Mr. Ponsonby Walker winked confidentially as he spoke, and looked so knowingly at the young man that the latter, without the least understanding him, felt impressed by the wisdom of the financier's remark.

"I suppose not," acquiesced Claude doubtfully; but where shall I get the money from?"

"You can borrow it from you solicitor, or-well, perhaps it is better to be independent, and you can afford the luxury-why not get it from Benlevi?" said Mr. Ponsonby Walk-

"By all means. But who is Benlevi?" inquired Claude.

"Benlevi of Burlington street," replied Mr. Ponsonby Walker, with another sagacious wink. "A money lender, but honest as they go. He will make you pay for the accommodation, but what will that matter to vou?

So Claude, nothing loath, paid a visit to Mr. Benlevi, who received him very civilly, having evidently read all about him in the newspapers. From this worthy the young man obtained, on somewhat startling terms, a sum of money which enab-led him to take up his shares and left something over. Being thus in funds, Claude Damien did not scruple to launch out a little by taking an expensive set of chambers and furnishing them luxuriously. He found no difficulty in obtaining credit from tradespeople, and having once set the ball arolling, he soon raised a very considerable crop of debts, and began to live in a manner

worthy of his enviable circumstances. At the instance of his future fatherin-law, who represented that he ought not to neglect his own interests, Claude Damien attended one or two meetings of the directors of the Grand Eldorado Diamond Mining Company, though the proceedings, and indeedithe company itself, rather bored him. It was gratifying, however, to the young man to learn that his connection with the company had had a very good effect, and that its shares were being eagerly applied for, lovers in my establishment, you had especially as he understood that in better marry her straight away. some mysterious way the success of You think she would come, el?"

company was an excel-thing for Miriam's father. Claude was a little puzzled this, because Mr. Ponsonby Walker's name did not appear on the prospectus of the company, nor among the list of shareholders. But the young man asked no questions, being completely absorbed with the raptures of love-making and the delights of luxurious living, and, as Mr. Ponsonby Walkersoon ceased company, Claude was perfectly con-

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and the same

tent not to refer to it. It was, perhaps, fortunate for the young man's peace of mind that he shirked the directors' meetings, and never read the financial columns of the newspapers, for he thus remained in happy ignorance of ugly rumors which began to be circulated but, what was more to the point, the about the new venture. He did, indeed, hear something of an unfavor- for all the money he owed.-London able report which had come to hand concerning the company's mines, and which had caused a panic and a great outery among the shareholders. Still, this gave him but little uneasiness.

Early one morning, however, a few days after these rumors first came to his ears, Claude Damien found his sitting-room occupied by a gauntlooking, elderly gentleman, who was seated in his best easy chair, tranquilly smoking a cigar and reading the newspaper. Claude stared in amazement at the stranger, whose shrivelled features seemed oddly familiar, though he was not consciou of ever having seen him before. His unceremonious visitor stared at him in return with an amazed, half-contemptuous expression, which excited the young man's wrathful indigna-

"Who are you, sir? and what are you doing here?" demanded Claude "I'm a corpse," said the old gentle-

man with a sardonic grin. "A what!" exclaimed Claude, start-

"I used to be your mother's brother William, and consequently your uncle, young man," said the stranger with a decided Amercian twang; 'but it seems, on this side, I'm only a testator. When I heard the news over yonder, there seemed to me to be something kinder wrong about it, so I've come over to make inquiries.' "Good heavens!" gasped Claude, turning pale. "If—if what you say s true. I have been duped. But Mr.

Having no means of meeting this de- | the difficulty of his position. "What | port duty. The Egyptians are great mand he had no alternative but to seek the advice and assistance of Mr. will Mr. Ponsonby Walker—what smokers. You see the Turks in the bazaars with long hookahs or wated with fierce energy.

"Say, how did it all happen then?"

on his defense, pulled himself togeth- of the harems. I am told there are er, and gave a tolerably lucid and have been narated. His Uncle listened with close attention, and occasionally asked questions, which, if the the khedive nor his wife smokes, but young man had been less agitated, it is the custom in Egypt to ofer a would have given rise to a suspicion made himself acquainted with the circumstances.

"Well, nephew, if you ain't a knave, you are a fool, which is almost as bad these days," said his uncle, when he had finished. "Your Mr. Ponsonby Walker has played you a nice

"Mr. Ponsonby Walker!" exclaimed Claude, with a start.

"Why, certainly. It was a plan of his to boom his precious company, whose shares, by the by, are now worthless. But that don't matter to him. He floated the concern, and got his promotion-money, you bet," said the old gentleman, with quiet conviction.

"Impossible!" gasped Claude, horrifled at the suggestion.

"That is so, and you've got into an awkward scrape. The best thing you can do is to clear out of it, and come along with me," said his uncle not unkindly. "I've a business over yonder in Princess Town—a dry goods store. It ain't aristocratic, but it's honest. I call myself Williams over there because I'm in trade and don't want to hurt the family pride," added the old gentleman sarcastically.

"Hang family pride! I'll go with you, uncle, certainly, and, if necessary, sweep out the shop," cried Claude, with heartfelt earnestness. "But what about my debts?"

"Never mind your debts," replied the old gentleman who seemed pleased at his nephew's evident sincerity. "They are not your debts; they are Mr. Ponsonby Walker's. He shall see to 'em."

"And-and Miriam!" exclaimed the young man with a beating heart. "Miram! Oh! That is the girl You don't suppose that she really cares for you, you young idiot," said his uncle brusquely. "I'm sure she does. Whatever her

father may be, Miriam is true, and-

and I love her, Uncle William, better than my life," exclaimed Claude excitedly "Well, is that so," said his nucle, in a quiet, matter-of-fact tone," as I've no room for absent-minded

"Unciel" ejaculated Claude, completely staggered by the boldness of the proposition. "Why. why, of course she would. But-but, her parents would never consent. Mr. Ponsonby Walker-"

"Leave him to me," said the old gentleman with a grim smile. "He will be only too anxious to get rid of the ghost he has raised on any terms, you bet! I've got evidence in my pocket which will make him listen to trouble him any more about the company, Claude was perfectly congirl to come back with us in the Etruria at the end of the month, I'll fix matters with her father and get his blessings-for what its worth!into the bargain."

Claude never quite understood how it all occurred, but he not only receivhand of his daughter and receipts Truth.

A Dude's Great Feat.

The other night five or six young men of the listless, self-sufficient variety, so familiar just now, dined together in a private room at a fashionable restaurant. After cigars had been lighted one of them drawled:

"I'll bet, fellows, that I can throw this knife and it will stick in the crack of that door every time."

He rose from the table and pointed out the narrow crack between the door and the jamb, and showed how he proposed to place the knife. The five others approached the place and cried out: "We take that bet. For how much?"

"I am to have ten throws. Each time that I fail I pay a \$10 bill; if I succeed in putting the knife in the crack ten times each of you will pay me the same sum."

The young man took his position. and, with a rapidity and accuracy that words cannot describe, executed ten times in succession this remarkable feat.

When he had finished every one hurrahed with delight. Each of his wagers being paid, he pocketed a roll of bills with a just pride. "But how did you ever learn to do

this?" asked one of the company. Then he revealed the secret. For two or three years, having nothing

shame as he thought of his debts and imported and it will pay a big imany swindle, Uncle William," he add- er-pipes before them, and you seldom meet a man or a boy without a cigarette in his mouth. The women inquired his Uncle in a more friendly smoke as well as the men, and puffing at cigarettes makes up a large part Claude Damien, feeling that he was of the occupation of the rich ladies some women in Cairo who have regcoherent account of the events which | ularly 100 cirarettes a day, and I have seen women walking on the streets puffing at cigarettes. Neither cigarette or a pipe to all visitors. that the old gentleman had already The tobacco used here is very light and first-class cigarettes cost about 70 cents a thousand. The tobacco trade is in the hands of the Greeks, who have cigar stores all over Cairo.

A Tooth from a Man's Nose,

A peculiar piece of dentistry was performed yesterday, by which a tooth was extracted from William Barnhardt's nose. Mr Barnhardt was kicked by a horse sixteen years ago and some of his teeth were knocked out of place. When he had recovered from the injuries resulting from the kick he was troubled with a dull headache, which has scarcely ceased a day since that time. He also had a distressed feeling in the upper portion of his nose and supposed that he was suffering from catarrh. In course of time he discovered what he thought was an extra piece of bone and a doctor dug out one of the teeth. Since that time he had been troubled still more There was still another tooth that had grown lonesome and longed to get out. Drs. Condon and Cook undertook the job of arresting the rov-ing tooth, which had gathered little moss, and captured it. This is probably the first record of a tooth being extracted from a person's nose. -Ogden (Cal.) Commercial.

A Modern Absalom.

Peter Anderson, who is visiting relatives here, has the most wonderful hirsute development in the United States. He is a good looking young man about 21 years of age. He was born in Wisconsin, and is a veritable Absalom. His hair is about ten inches long, of an ashy brown color, and each particular one stands on end-not like quills-but like wool on a sheep. It also has a weol-ly look and feeling.

Mr. Anderson can wear neither hat nor cap, but instead a silk turban, with a light elastic band drawn over and down to the scalp, above which it bulges out about fifteen inches in diameter, and the cubic contents of which are about equal to that of neck measure.

A Yankos with Forty-six Freder Mr. C. R. King, of this city, is a natural genius. When a boy of nine or ten he completed a miniature saw mill, an exact counterpart of the mill, an exact counterpart of the mill owned by his uncle, for whom he worked. This was placed under the mill, where it was run by a water wheel. Long, red potatoes were cut into "planks" and "boards," the machinery running with the precision of the larger machines. As he grew older his genius developed until he could turn his hand at anything. He worked at many trades and was the master of each after a short apprenticeship. Mr. King is now 60 years of age, and in making a list of the various trades he has followed he finds the total to be forty-six.-Hartford times.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

2: JACOBS OIL FOR LAMENESS AND SWELLINGS.

In the Hip. Uties, Pulton Co., Ill., Jane, '88. Three or four years ago was taken with Lamesees in hip; was in bed part of time; tried several dectors without benefit; was cured by three or four application of St. Jacobs Oil. WM. HAPPEN.

Always There. Palmyra, Mich., May 19, '88.

Have used St. Jacobs Oil for lameness with best
results; have handled it for twelve years; always
in stock.

S. P. WHITMARE, Druggist. Swellings.

rellings. Little Chute, Wis. May 21, 1888. Sufared three years with swellings from impure blood; cured by external use of St. Jacobs Oil. He return in a two years. ARNOLD VOR HAMDEL. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, M.

ANIMALS IN THE BODY

Young Man Meets with a Misfortune while Hunting--- The Lesson it Reaches to all Careful Observers.

The son of lawyer Atkins, while hunting a few weeks since, drank at a spring, and while doing so, drew in a small lizard. The animal grew wonderfully and caused the boy much annoyance, but Dr. Wainwright yesterday succeeded in removing it.—Exchange.

Remember it is better to prevent Summer diseases, but Pain-Killer will certainly cure them even if neglect has caused them.



Office. 44 Murray St., New York.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Case-sumption is THEE BEST for keeping the value clear. 2 cents. To Exchange For Poultry Any kind of Wood, Coal of traw Heating or Cook stove at Wholesale prices. White what you have and kind of stove you want to J. F. FERRY, Box 437 Minneapolis.

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CURTISS COLLEGE employs none but the best teachers. It stan at the head of all schools of business in the Nort west. It has the best of everything and does t best work. Send for special circular of Shortha

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.





Satisfaction Guaranteed. Take no other. Sold only in Tins. AP Never buy loose mustard, as it is generally worthly

PIANO The Northwestern Conservatory of Music, Minneapolis, Minneapolis ORGAN

BY GEO. P. GARRED.

THE TIMES is published every Thursday at its own building, Fourth street, Wahpeton, Dakota and the subscription price is \$2.00 per Rates of Advertising.

Space. 1wk 2wk 3wk 1m 8m 6m 1 yr

The Columns of THE TIMES are open to all who desire a candid discussion of questions of interest to the people of Richland county, but of course we do not hold ourselves responsible for

Let the journalist defend the doctrine of the party which he approves, let him criticise and condem the party which he does not approve, reserving always his right to applaud his opponents or censure his friends, as the truth may require, and he will be independent enough for a free country.—[Garfield.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.

To add to the misery of the starv ing coal miners of Illinois, a large store house of provisions, contribbeen burned by an incendiary, on being properly disposed of. Five tons of flour was in the fire.

The nomination of John Miller only a little white speck on the escutcheon of Republican insincerity and bluster, after all. Their resolutions are a little string of nothings, forming a platform of nothing,-hence the youngsters stand on nothing. That's about the size of it.

Prohibition is making such rapid strides that the output of whiskey is now, 50,000 gallons a day more than it was a year ago at this time. The increase in the product of whiskey, strange as it may seem, is relatively the same as the growth would look like the young Republiof the population of Kansas .- Minneapolis Tribune.

It is now said that Ex-Gov. Pierce and the Hon. P. J. McCumber will be leading candidates for the United States senate. Provided the legislature is hopelessly Republican we would be glad to see Mr. McCumber step into the U.S. senate. But we have no use for sliplittle new blood among the Amerithrough. can house of lords.

As soon as the king bolt had been ne up, and he struck out to try and save something for Cass county,-and helped to capdent of public instruction in the missioner of Insurance, A. L. Carey. And Cass got the chairmanship of the state central committee.

Germany sustains the most expensive army in the world, 1,500,000 men at an expenditure of \$86,000,000 per year. Last year our government paid out \$82,000,000 in pensions, and it is confidently predicted that Commissioner Tanner's wide open policy will increase the list to \$120,000,000 per year. And then add the \$25,000,000 we pay to our standing army including expense, and it would seem that America is not at all in the rear in this matter of sustaining a standing army. We should say that \$145,000,000 per year is not so slow. The way to reduce a surplus is to reduce it.

The Republican platforms of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa had nothing to say this year about civil service reform. Will the Democrats take advantage of their opponent's sin of omission? Or will the mugwumps have the sole care

The civil service law is a Republican bastard, and since it did its part in the wrecking of the Cleveland administration, it is now in overboard. No one but Mr. Cleveland ever imagined that the Republicans cared anything about their bastard!

logical sheets. In their news col- so! If this great moral party Prohibition or by license, and, on

fallacy of "protection." The South high license voters! Away with such is being built up because there are arrant humbuggery. But then that openings for business there. "Pro- is about as near as the great moral tection" tends to swamp The South party ever comes to advocating this, viz. the public opinion of the as other sections, and retain every- honest principles! And then they city sustains it. thing in the way of manufacturing blow about accepting nothing short interests in the New England of 30,000 majority. These Fargo

to the great army of laboring poor in this country. It is a corner stone upon which the centralization of power is founded.

The Republican party in convention last week pledged itself, if its utterances mean anything at all, to the support of prohibition. Thus it not only proposes to approve of the shameful jobbery in the location of a lot of unnecessary institutions and the unlawful squandering of public lands, but will force "free rum" upon this new state, if they can. The whole outfit should be defeated.

Have Fallen Short. The Republicans did a commend-

able thing in checking the boodlers

at Fargo, but what are they going to do with the same boodler's job at Bismarck? Will they lie down and become a party to one of the most uncalled for unconstitutional and corrupt bargains ever perpetrated in the territory-and that at the very threshold of statehood. The bargain which located the pubuted by the charitable public, has lic institutions is a specimen of usurpation of power no free and the claim that the goods were not enlightened people should tolerate. It violates the enabling act in appropriating lands which had been set aside for future use by succeeding legislatures, and at this early Overdrawn b'd and int fund \$ 652 90 day sets adrift a horde of unnecessary and useless public institutions whose greedy champions will deluge future legislatures with premature plans for endowment purposes-to the verge of bankrupting the new state. Had the men who nominated John Miller shown the courage to join other conservative and honorable citizens and continue the people's fight and resolved to sit upon this unlawful and menacing feature in the constitution, some good would be accomplished,—and it would look like the young Republicans meant business. But no, they straddle the question-or ignore it, and after all, Miller's great victory looks very much like, simply, the transferring of power, temporarily, to the younger element in the party. A clean governor, a clean legislature and a clean constitution by the grace of the people, would indeed be a thing worthy of mention. The Democracy proposes to make a good pery Gilbert. Give the honors to clean fight all the way through, the home boys, men who come to whether it wins or loses! It is the make homes, pay taxes and make a people's party and the only party clean, bright state. Turn loose a the people can depend on, clear

Great Straddlers.

We cannot find a single commenddrawn from the great combine's able feature in the resolutions passed structure, Editor Jordan who head- by the Republican convention. ed the Cass county delegation, ac- They were of course expected to companied by two others, pulled endorse their platform of 1888 and inoperative. out for Miller. Mr. Jordan knew the present administration. And it that when Allen was beaten the old is all right to hail with pleasure the near approach of statehood, but when it comes to congratulating all amendment to the constitution proforeign born citizens for their beauture the nominee for superinten- tiful blending with the only and pure minded and munificent Repubperson of Wm. Mitchell, and Com- lican party so zealous of the people's interests, is where it breaks us all up! And then when they lovingly recognize the agricultural interests of North Dakota and under their Chicago platform deprecate the unjust encroachment of corporations upon the rights and interests of the farmer, we have a roaring misnomer; it is not statesmanlike utterances; it is farcial in the extreme. And then the idea that the "American system of protection" is any support to the laborer of this country is enough to make an Egyptian mummy yawn!

But here is the straddle for you The republican party, viewing with unfeigned regret the growing evils of intemperance in our land declares itself in sympathy with all well directed efforts calculated to suppress the vice. That we cordially approve the wisdom of the constitutional convention in providing for the submission to a vote of the people of the question of prohibition in accordance with the expressed wish of the organized temperance association of North Dakoto, and in the event of the adoption by the people pledge members to a strict enforcement of the laws, and enact such legislation as may be necessary to the same.

"In sympathy with all well direct."

"In sympathy with all well directed efforts to suppress the vice. What does that mean? Simply straddle. Besides all the various of the lone orphan ?- [Minneapolis lessons being taught on this question, not to mention Dakota's late experience, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have spoken in no uncertain tone on this question. And it is being everyregulation of the liquor traffic are the only "well directed efforts to the only "well directed efforts to of the people be opposed to it, it suppress this vice." Again: "And can not be repealed? in the event of the adoption by The Southern newspapers are the people," will do thus and

of manufacturing in that section and upon their editorial pages they deplore the blighting influence of protection.—[Minneapolis Tribune.] Therein is where they prove the hibs and yet seeks to not offend

Financial Statement.

The following statement shows the financial affairs of Wahpeton.

WAHPETON, Dakota, September 1, 1889. o the Mayor and City Council, Wahpeton, GENTLEMEN: I hereby transmit to you my annual report showing the financial standing of the city, also a statement showing the receipts and e_penditures for the fiscal year, beginning September 1, 1888 and ending September 1, 1899.

LIABILITIES. Outstanding city bonds.... \$15,000 00

Outstanding city warrants .-Total Liabilities...... \$39,850 63 Money in treasury..... 4,939 83

Statement showing receipts and expenditure for the fiscal year closing September 1, 1889. RECEIPTS-GENERAL PUND.

Total receipts Gen'l fund. \$14,789 83 EXPENDITURES-GENERAL FUND

Total expenditures Balance on hand... RECEIPTS-SINKING PUND

Balance on hand..... RECEIPTS-BOND AND INTEREST FUND. Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1888.. 230 31 Taxes collected.......... 1,120 79 Tot'l receipts bond & int f'd \$ 1,351 10

Cash on hand Sept 1, 1888... \$
Transferred from sewer find
from F D fund Total receipts contin fund.. \$ 76 87

EXPENDITURES. City warrants paid \$ 51 45 Salance on hand....., Total amount of money on dand \$5,592 93 Less am't overdrawn for b'd, int fund 652 90 Total amount of ease on hand...... \$4,940 03

Statement showing amount of orders issued during the fiscal year from Sept 1, 1888 to Sept 1, 1889. " Mayor....
" Councilmen.....
" Chief of Fire Dep't
" Chief of Police...

" Patrolman"
" City Treasurer ...
" City Auditor"
" City Attorney Total amount issued ... Bill for printing mas and Respectfully submitted, CHAS. G. BADE, City Auditor. Bill for printing has as yet not been presented.

Timely Pointers.

Here are a few more timely pointers on the late proposition to adopt prohibition in Massachusetts: EX-CONGRESSMAN STONE.

I have your circular, and am clearly of the opinion that an amendment of the constitution to prohibit the sale and manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor would be ill-judged and practically E. F. STONE. March 18, 1889.

AUGUSTUS RUSS.

I am opposed on principle to the hibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; among other reasons, because I remember distinctly the wholesale corruption of certain public officers which prevailed during the existence of the so-called prohibitory statute, the knowledge of which came to me professionally, through so many sources that it was impossible to discredit 'the evidence; and I have no reason to suppose that there has been any radical change in human nature when exposed to similar AUGUSTUS RUSS. temptation. Boston, March 18, 1889.

REV. J. H. MORRISON.

In reply to your communication, would say that I do not believe in the expediency of the proposed constitutional amendment, because it certainly would not be carried into effect in the places where it is most needed i. e., in the large cities. And few things are more demoralizing than laws of this kind which are not enforced. I believe that a prohibitory law adopted wherever a majority can be secured for it, and a high license law, rigidly executed elsewhere, will be far more effective than the proposed constitutional amendment. J. H. MORRISON.

Boston, March 18, 1889. Here is a man who answers Dakota's case precisely:

JOHN C. HAYNES.

Though all my life an advocate of the temperance reform, and at one time a prohibitionist, I am opposed to putting prohibition into the constitution of the State, in brief, for the following reasons, viz:

First-If the people of the State order for the parentage to strangle where acknowledged by sensible cured any year by legislative enactthe life out of it and kick the corpse needle that high license and strict ment. What need, then, of putting want a prohibitory law, it can be seprohibition into the constitution, where, even though a large majority

Second-The cities and towns of the State now have the choice of has any faith in prohibition why the whole, the present policy works does it not come out and say so and well. It can be improved by having the officers of the courts, who prose, cute offenders, appointed instead of elected. The liquor traffic in Boston never was under more restraint than now, and the restraint is to be increased. The license law is fairly well enforced and has the great ad-

Third-If the present policy is overthrown, all the wise restrictions states. "Protection" means diminuwinners are all "corkers!" in their opinion, under the license system tion not only commercially but minds. They ought to be defeated. must be abandoned, and in its

When the whole family gathered Under the same roof of shelter, And the old house resounded With music; mirth and laughter. Little cared we for the storm,
Which might be raging outside,
As long as we were all together,
With father and mother for guide. But now the old house is drear For there are two vacant chairs. And midst our music and mirth You'll oft discover the tears,—

For the dear ones who have left us To make homes of their own, One who has settled near,— The other iar away does roam. But may God be with you
Till we reach that heavenly land,
Where we shall join together,
And form a happy band.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—Land Office at Watertown, Dak., Aug. 12, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at this office, on Nov. 23, 1889, viz.: Michael Saul, under his pre-emption D. S. No. for the nex section 1, in township 120 N., range 50 W. 'He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz.; John McGuirc, Cornelius Shea, Jerry Shea and John Early all of Wahpeton, Richland Co., Dak.

G. G. MILLER, Register, SKUSE & MORRILL, Attys., Fargo, Dák.

[First pub. Aug. 15, 1889.]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—LAND OFFICE At Watertown, Dak., Aug. 12, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that the following numbed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at this office, on Oct. 7, 1889, viz: David Johnson, under his pre-emption D. 8, No. 9829. na y Section 29, Township 129 N. Range 48 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: 1, R. Grimesey, Isaac I. Lewis, Silas Burgor and Henry Burgor, all. of Devillo, Richland Co., Dakota.

C. G. MILLER, Register, Skure & Mobrill, Attys, Fargo, Dakota.

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C. G. MILLER, Register, Skure & Mobrill, Attys, Fargo, Dakota.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—Land Office at NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—Land Office at Watertown, D. T., August. 20, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before John Shippam, judge and ex-officio clerk of the probate court of Richland county, at Wahpeton, D. T., on October 3th, 1889, viz.; John C. Contes, D. S. No. 17277 for the wij swx section 28, town 128, N., range 47 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz. Ole Larson, Hans Swanson, James Chilson, Stephen Henderson, all of Fairmount, Richland county, D. T. C. G. MILLER, Register. (First publication, Aug. 22, 1889.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE—Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by George T Swasey and Delcy A Swasey, his wife, mortgager, to T E Penney, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of November, A D eighteen hundred and eighty-six and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Richland in the territory of Dukota, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1886, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book V. of mortgages on pages 89, 90 and 91, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Six hundred ninety-six (966) dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

The said mortgage was duly assigned by an

the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

The said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument thereof, duly executed and delivered by the said T E Penney to E B Turner, dated the sidth day of November, A D 1886, and recorded in said office of the register of deeds on the 84th day of Decamber, A D 1886, and recorded in said office of the register of deeds on the 84th day of Decamber, A D 1886, and recorded in said office of the register of deeds on the 84th day of Decamber, A D 1886, and recorded in said office of the register of deeds on the 84th day of Decamber, A D 1886, at 5 o'clock p m in book T of mortgages, on pages 633 & 634.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the county house in the city of Wahpeton in the county of Richland and territory of Dakota, at public auction by the sheriff of said county, or by his duly authorized deputy, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and Fifty dollars attorneys fees, as stipulated in said mortgage and so to be sold are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Richland and Territory of Dakota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne ½) of section thirty-three (133), range fifty (50) containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, according to the United States government survey thereof.

Dated at Fargo, Dakota Territory, this 24th day of August. 1880

E. B. TURNER.
Assignee of Mortgagee CHAS. J. MAHREER,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee,
Fargo, D. T.
First pub Aug. 29, 1889.

> Any To 0 9 Loan at 6 0 ORCUTT per cent.

place, so far as Boston and others of our large cities are concerned, we shall have a law un-enforced and practically "free rum," Yours very truly, JOHN C. HAYNES. Boston, March 16, 1889.

Lally, the pawnbroker, says "Oh, for a Hepublican convention every week of the year!" Thirty-four good Republican time-pieces gone up the spout since the convention convened. Where was Ordway's barrel when the light went out?

—[Fargo Daily Sun.

It is true the boodlers did not capture the Republican convention in this instance, and we wonder if that fact bears any relation to the business done by the pawnbroker.

Home Memorles.

(Written for The Times.)

Dear saiser, though many miles apart, With hills and vales between, icherish your memory in my heart, I'm with you in my dreams.

Gathering flowers once again, Gathering flowers once again, Grant of the first hilden for the whole sum secured by said mortgage and without notice, be declared the and so the sum secured by said mortgage and without notice, be declared the and so the sum secured by said mortgage and without notice, be declared the sum of eight hundred, twenty like and so the sum secured by said mortgage and without notice, be declared the sum of eight hundred, twenty like and so the sum secured by said mortgage at the date of this notice, the said Mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of eight hundred, twenty like and spable, and therefore there is claimed the sum of the sum of the said mortgage of said mort gase and mortgage of said mortgage and mortgage on sum secured by said mortgage and mortga

W. A. Scott, Mortgagee.
(First publication July 25th, 1889.)

M. T. Stevens.

GENERAL HARDWARE

STOVES, TINWARE, IRON AND STEEL, STEAM FITTINGS, PUMPS, PIPES, EPC.

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DAMS & WESTLAKE MONARCH STOVES.

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H. G. ALBRECHT.

ALLEN & PAXTON

Fargo, Dakota.

Light and Heavy,

Collars, Blankets, Whips, Fly

Nets, Lap Robes, Turf

Wahpeton, North Dakota

Wm F Eckes, (Successor to Anton GILLES & Co.)

Boots and

W. H. HARKER,

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A large supply of the best binding twine constantly on hand. Call

YARDS IN Edwards & McCalloch Lumber Company. DAKOTA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, MINNESOTA.

Blinds, Building Paper, Paints, NEBRASKA Oils and Varnishes, Coal, Brick, Etc, Etc

Wahpeton, Dakota. KANSAS. A. McCULLOCH. Res't Partner.

The Model Market

Wahpeton, North Dakota, FRESH AND CURED MEATS,

Poultry, Game, Fresh and Salt Fish

Dated at Fargo, Dakota Territory, this 24th At Greatly Reduced Prices for I Sell for Cash Wm. NORTHEY, Proprietor.

C. S. COMSTOCK, Painter & Decorator, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Artist's Supplies, Etc.

GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

NEXT TO HANLY'S DRUG STORE, WAHPETON, DAKOTA,

THE LIGHTNING JETTING ARTESIAN WELL MACHINE Is the best thing in the business, and the only ones in the county

are owned by HOLZHAUER heving just added another machine to his already complete facilities and will in the future keep two outfits in the field which will enable him to do much more business than formerly and do it much more readily. This machine is acknowledged to be the best machine made for soil such as is found in the Red River Valley. It will sink a two inch pipe 312 feet in ten hours.

Mr. Holzhauer is also agent for THE PHELPS WIND MILL.

One of the best Mills of this kind manufactured. Address him at Hankinson, Dakota.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—Land Office at Watertowa, Dak., Aug. 12, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at this office, on Nov. 22, 1889, viz: John White, under his pre-emption D. S. No. for the swiz section 1, in township 129 N., range 50 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and entityation of said land, viz: John McGulr, Cornelius Shea, Jerry Shea and John Early, all of Wahpeton, Richland county, Dakota.

C. G. MILLER, Register.
SKUSE & MORRILL, Attorneys, Fargo, Dak.
First pub. Aug. 15, 1889. Plumbers and Steam Fitters,

First pub. Aug. 15, 1886.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—Land Office at Fargo, August 18th, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before John Shippsm, judge of the probate court of Richland county, at Wahpeton, D. T., on Monday, October 7th, 1886, viz: William Mathias, H. E. No. 1333; for the southeast quarter section 30, town 135 north, range 49 west, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. E. Crandall, Sr., E. H. Berg, Lars E. Anderson, Iver Skare, all of Colfax, Richland county, D. T.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.

R. N. INK, Agent.

MICHAEL F. B. R. N. INK, Agent. (First publication Aug. 22, 1889.)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—Land Office at NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., August 21st, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make five year final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof, viz: Nicholas Warner, H. E. 13716 for the east half northeast quarter of section 23, town 181 north, range 49 west and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Fred Stoltenow, Louis Brendel, Charles Stoltenow, and the Kuboski, all of Hankinson, Richland county, D. T. The testimony will be taken before Wm. B. McConnel, judge of the district court, or in his absence before J. W. Cope, clerk of the district court, at his office in Wahpeton, D. T., on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1889.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.

JOHN SHIPPAM, Agent.

First publication Aug. 22, 1889

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, \$88.

—In Probate Court.—
In the matter of the Estate of George Law-In the matter of the Estate of George Lawrence, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Louisa Lawrence
has filed with the Judge of this court, a petition
praying for letters of administration of the estate of George Lawrence, deceased, and that
Thursday, the 3rd day of October, 1889 at
11 o'clock a.m. of said day, being a day of a
special term of this court, to-wit: of the October special term, 1889, at the office of the
Judge of Probate, in the city of Wahpeton,
county of Richland, D. T. has been set for hearing said petition, at which time and place any
person interested in said estate may appear and
show canse why said petition should not be
granted.

Detect to the said of this court, toprovide the said of the said

granted.
Dated at Wahpeton this 29nd day of August,
A. D. 1889.

JOHN SHIPPAM, Judge of the Probate Court. (First pub. Aug. 224, 1889.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., August 8, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final commuted proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before John Shippam, Judge and ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court of Richland county, at Wahpeton, D. T., on Thursday, September 26th, 1889, viz: Bertha Brendel, H. K. No. 1883 for the cly sex section 23, Township 131 north, of range 49 west and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W P Adams, Nettle Adams, Louis Brendel, William Bohu, all of Wahpeton P O, Richland county, D. T.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.
S. H. SNYDER, Attorney.

[First pub. Aug 15, 1869.]

[First pub. Aug 15, 1809.]

NOTICE OF SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Judgment and decree in foreclosure rendered and given by the district court of the third judicial district, in and for the county of Richland and Territory of Dakota, and entered and dooketed in the office of the clerk of court in and for the county of Cass and territory of Dukota, on the 37th day of July, 1889 an action wherein the Travelers' Insurance Co., of Hariford, Connecticut, ca coi poration), was pluintiff and Nick Cence, Warren Hunt, Charles K Lincoln and Otis Lincoln, copartners as Charles K Lincoln & Son, were defendants, in tayor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendant, Nick Cence for the sum of eight hundred seventy-four dollars and thirty-five cents, which judgment and decree among other things directed the sale by me of the real estate hereinafter described. to satisfy the amount of said judgment, with interest thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy. And by virtue of a writ to me issued out of the office of the clerk of said court in and for said court, directing me to sell said real property pursuant to said judgment and decree, i, J.H. Miller, sheriff of Richland county and person appointed by said court to make said sale will sell the hereinafter described real estate to the linghest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the city of Wahpeton, in the county of Richland and territory of Dakota, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock a.m. of that day, to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs thereon, and the costs and expenses. A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock a.m. of that day, to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs thereon, and the costs and expenses of such sale, or so much thereof as the process of such sale applicable thereto will satisfy. The premises to be sold as a foresaid pursuant to said judgment and decree, and to said writ, and to this notice, are described in said judgment, decree and writ as tollows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw %) of section thirty-four [34] township one hundred and thirty-two [132] north of range forty-eight [48] west.

J. H. MILLER,
Sheriff of Richland county, Territory of Dakota.

Francis & Southard,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Fargo, D. T.

[First pub Aug 1, 1888.]

"Matilda and I are Goin'." "I've jus' got a letter Matilda From our old Friend Tom, You Know, He wants us to come to Muwankee To attend the Encampment show. To attend the Encampment snow.
You know Matilda, ol' Tom and me remain side by side in the hattle,
And he was always a smilin'
When the bullets began to rattle. We both fit side by side Thro' the long and bloody war, And now we're goin' to meet again With the loyal G. A. R. Thar's one thing certain, Matildu, You know I've always said If old Tom and me ever met We'd paint Milwaukee rod. We'll give her a coat of vermillion, 'Tis a color I've long admired, And we'll whoop her up for the American Fing, Till we both get awfully tired.

Milwaukee's a beautiful city, We'll have a glorious time, An' the ride will be par excellence On the Wisconsin Central Line," On the Wisconsin Central Line.

A pamplet containing valuable information for those who intend visiting Milwankee suring the G. A. R. meeting, can be obtained free upon application to, LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Ass't Gen'i Passr. & Tkt. Agent, wisconsin Central. Milwankee, Wisconsin.

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Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific; St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points North and continues.

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