

ENGER

FOR SALE.

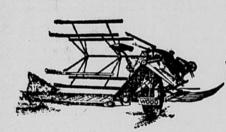
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1 mule;

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Confectionery, Fruit, Cigars,

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SECRETARY OF STATE.

Official Directory.

TEBRITORIAL OFFICE FE overnor-A. C. Mellette.

Governor—A. C. Mellette.

Secretary—M. L. McCormick.
Anditor—Jas. A. Werd
Treasner J. W. Raymond.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Eugene
A. Dye.
Ass'stant Supt.—Frank A. Wilson.
Autorney General—C. F. Templeton.
United States Bistrict Atroney—J. E. Garland.
Commissioner of Immigration—P. F. McClure.
United States Marshal—D. W. Marratta.
Delegate to Congress—G. A. Mathew.
Surveyor General—Maris Taylor.
Adjutant General—Col. N. N. Tyner.
Board of Health—Geo. F. Swain. Supt.
Veterinary Surgeon—Dr. C. J. Alloway.
Railrond Commissiozers—Abe Boynton, Alex.
Griggs, N. T. Smith.
Judge District Court, Sixth District—Roderick
Rose, of Jamestown.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Commissioners—R. C. Cooper, chairman. C.
H. Messeley, DeForest Conant. Nels Hemmingson,
Andrew Torfin.
County Clerk and Register of Deeds—Rollef
Berg.
Clerk of District Court—J. N. Jorgensen.

County Cierk and Register of Deeds-Rollef
Berg.
Cierk of District Court—J. N. Jorgensen.
Sheriff—M. L. Michaels
District Attorney—Iver Jacobson.
Tressurer—Knud Thompson.
Auditor—P. A. Melgard.
Surveyer—Martin A. Ueland
Sunt. of Schools—Dr. T. F. Kerr.
Judge of Probate—Peter E. Nelson.
Coroner—Dr. Kerr.
Commissioners of Insantty—Peter E. Nelson,
T. F. Kerr and Iver Jacobson.
Justices of Peace—T. E. Warna, *Cooperstown,
Justices of Peace—T. E. Warna, *Cooperstown,
County J. Nelson, Romness; Alonzo Ellis, Willow;
W. A. Baker 'Hannaford; M. A. Ueland, Gallatin,
Constables—O. A. Johnson, Ole O. Groff, Harry
Wasser Gideon Shelden.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING TRUBSHAW & THOMPSON,

Publishers. PERCY R. TRUBSHAW, Editor.

Republican State Ticket. 1 horse team:

For Governor: JOHN MILLER, of Richland Co.

ALFRED DICKEY, of Stutsman.

For Secretary of State: JOHN FLITTIE, of Traill.

For State Auditor: . JOHN P. BRAY, of Grand Forks.

For State Treasurer:

H. H. BOOKER, of Pembina. For Attorney General:

GEORGE E. GOODWIN, of Ransom For Superintendent of Public Instruction: WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Cass.

for Judges of the Supreme Court: GUY C. H. CORLISS, of Grand Forks. ALFRED WALLIN, of Cass. J. M. BARTHOLOMEW, of LaMoure.

DAVID BARTLETT, of Griggs.

GEO. D. MONTGOMERY, of Sargent. T. S. UNDERHILL, of Stark.

For Commissioner of Labor: H. T. HELGESON, of Cavalier.

For Commissioner of Insurance: A. L. CAREY, of Cass.

H. C. HANSBROUGH, of Ramsey.

OUR FIRST GOVERNOR.

for Governor of North Dakota, is 44 school education and at the age of 15 years of age and a splendid specimen of entered the St. Johns university where rugged manhood. He is a native Tomkins county, New York, and was raised on a farm. He was a merchant and far- in 1876 and engaged in mercantile busimer in that county up till 1879, when he settled in Richland county, Dakota, where he now resides. He is manager and part owner of the Dwight farm, and is considered by his business associates and acquaintances generally a man of of first-class executive ability. He is clear-headed and practical in business matters. In conversation as well as on the platform he speaks concisely and smoothly, having natural talent as an orator. He is unassuming in all matters, but his views are positive and weighty. He is not ambitious for leadership, but no man in the state can lead more easily. firmly and effectively. Mr. Miller never held a political office until he was elected to the Territorial council last year He has invariably declined to be a candidate. His popularity at home was illustrated by the vote which he received last fall. Richland is a close county, politically, but Mr. Miller carried it by over 700 majority. His record in the council was first-class. He is a prohibi tionist though not extreme enough to favor a party organization, believing that all necessary reforming can be se eured through the Republican party.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Alfred Dickey, candidate for lieutenant-governor, is 43 years of age and was born in Shelby county, Ind. At the age of 16 he joined the First Indiana Heavy Artillery and served three years with devotion and unflagging zeal Subse quently he was in the mercantile business at Crawfordsville and for five years served as treasurer of that city. He was post-master of that place when he decided to come to Dakota and resigned the position, as the state of his health demanded a change of climate. He has been a resident of Jamestown for ten years. He is supt, of schools for years and carries on a real estate and banking business. He is one of the sub. Dakota Educatioal Association. stantial men of Stutsman and his influence in the James River Valley will aid the success of the ticket.

32 years ago. He came to Dakota in 1878 and has been a resident of Traill BARTLETT SMILES where he has a hardware store. He has been mayor of Mayville and was a member of the territorial council in 1885. Mr. Flittie is a good representative of the Scandinavian element. He is clean, bright and shrewd, fully competent and in every way reliable.

CONGRESSMAN.

H. C. Hansbrough goes as the first representative in Congress from the new state of North Dakota, having received the nomination of the Republican convention. He is a resident of Devils Lake, where he publishes the Inter-Ocean. Mr Hansbrough is a first-class journalist, having his training on the San Francisco Chronicle. He makes a very interesting and useful paper at Devils Lake, and is a Republican leader of recognized character and power. He is 42 years old and was born in Randolph county, Ill. He has resided in Dakota since 1882. He is mayor of Devils Lake and has been post-master of the city.

THE TREASURER.

H. C. Booker, a true and progressive Republican of Pembina, has been honored with the nomination for state treas urer. Mr. Booker is mayor of Pembina and president of the first national bank there. He is 43 years of age and one of the pioneer settlers of his adopted town He has won great success as a business man by sagacity, prudence and integrity

THE SUPREME BENCH.

Alfred Wallin, Cass count'ys candidate for the Supreme bench, is 53 years old, and was born in New York. He was raised and educated in the west, and was for several years a resident of Chicago, where he began the practice of law. He has always declined to hold office, except within the line of his profession. For some years he was a resident of Minnesota and held the office of district attorney in Nicollet and Redwood counties. He is recognized as one of the foremost members of the Dakota bar.

J. M. Bartholomew also nominated for the supreme bench, is the leading attorney of LaMoure county, and a gentleman of fine ability and first-class character. He was one of the early settlers of La Moure and has been district attorney of that county. Mr. Bartholomew is a native of New York but his practice has principally been in Iowa.

Guy C. H. Corliss, of Grand Forks, is another thoroughly trained attorney, and stands high in the confidence and esteem of the people of that locality. He is the junior of the three candidates, being but 35 years old, but his reputation places him in the front rank.

STATE AUDITOR.

John P. Bray, the popular candidate for auditor, was born in Sibly county, John Miller, the Republican candidate | Minn., in 1859. He obtained a common he graduated in the commercial department. He came to the Red River Valley ness and real estate. He was appointed to the office of county auditor in 1883 and served until 1889, and is now in the real estate and loan business.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

A. L. Carey, of Fargo, was unanimously nominated for commissioner of insurance. Mr. Carey is a resident of Fargo and an old-time conductor on the Northern Pacific. He distinguished himself last winter by getting a bill passed which appropriates five per cent. of insurance taxes for the support of volunteer fire companies.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE. H. T. Helgeson, the candidate for commissioner of agriculture and labor. is a popular and talented young Scandi navian of Cavalier county. His candidaey will strengthen the ticket in his section of the state.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Geo. F. Goodwin, of Ransom county, s the Republican nominee for attorney general. He stands at the head of the Rausom county bar and his ability and fitness are everywhere recognized.

SUP'T. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Prof. Wm. Mitchell, of Cass county, is the nominee for superintendant. He is a native of Ohio and was educated at Kenyon college. He was superintendent of schools in Norwalk. Mount Vernon and Columbus, at various times, and in company with Prof. Ogden established the Ohio Central Normal school at Worthington. Although pre-eminently successful as an instructor, he had a taste for the law, which led him to adopt that profession for a time, and he was in practice at Cleveland for ten Cass county and president of the North

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

George S. Montgomery, a banker and farmer, of Sargent, T. S. Underhill a cattle breeder, of Stark, and David Bartlett, an attorney of Griggs, are the ing the nomination for secretary of state nominees for railroad commissioners, without opposition, was born in Norway All are fair minded and capable men.



And leaves the convention with a nomination in his grip.

Griggs county had only five votes but she got on the band wagon.

JOHNNY GET YOUR GUN



This is the picture of the band wagon used at Fargo convention.

Republicans! Pull off your coats and work for the ticket. It is a good

The convention opened with a vote of 131 to 130 and closed with the same figures, and it was the closing vote that put Griggs county

on the state ticket.

rousing big vote.

Hon. David Bartlett, whose good record at the constitutional convention won for him many friends, was honored with the nomination as railroad commissioner at the Fargo state convention. Mr. Bartlett's record has been on the side of the farmers during his labors at Bismarck and if elected we predict without hesitation that the interests of the farmers will be looked after to the best of his ability. The Courier congratulates Mr. B. on his nomination and hopes that Griggs county will sustain it by a

With John Miller for governor, and Messrs. Underhill and Montgomery for railroad commissioners,-a majority-the farmers will no doubt feel that they are fairly represented on the state ticket. While John Flittie, of Traill, for secretary of state; H. T. Helgesen, of Cavalier, for commissioner of labor, should also convince our Scandinavian friends that they also have a fart representation on the ticket. Taking the ticket all through it is a good one and cannot fail to be acknowledged as such by all fair-minded people. The ticket in full appears in our columns and you can size it up to suit yourselves. It will bear inspection.

The St. Paul Glob**e**

The GLOBE is The Chief Paper of the Northwest, and is Recognized Throughout the Country as the One Exponent of that Great Wonderland of the Future lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, of which Minnesota and the Dakotas are the center. Its complete success and phenomenal growth during the past four years have attracted the attention of the reading world, and all is comprenended when it is said the GLOBE for 1889 will be better and greater than ever. During this non-partisan period the GLOBE will address itself to the interests of the wide section it representation, clique or clan. With improved and unrivaled mechanical and news facilities, it will present, in compact and rendable form, the doings of the world with such accuracy as to fit it for a text book in the schools of the commonwealths.

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

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PISO'S CURE FOR

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Dowell, Editor Enquirer, Eden-ton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

The man Cough Medicine is Proofs Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all'douggists. 25c.

CONSUMPTION

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'ALBERT LEA ROUTE." TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
FROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPLIS TO
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Without changing, connecting with the fast
trains of all lines for the

East and Southeast! The direct and only line ranning through cars between Minneapolis and

DES MOINS. IOWA, Short Line to Watertown, Darma,

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS Minneapolis and St. Louis ndithe Principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points

trains daily to Kansas City, Leavonworth and Atchison, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railway. Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manipola; Northen Pocific; St. Paul & Duluth; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Redway,

St. Louis Rallway are composed of confortable lay coaches, magnificent Pullman sleeping cars, Horton reclining chair cars, and our justly cele-brated PALACE DINING CARS!

IVER JACOBSON ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Cooperstown Dakota.

Office in Court-house.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

THE forest fires in Montana were checked

on the 19th by heavy rains. An attempt was made near Rome City. GILMAN H. SPILLMAN died on the 20th at Middletown, Mass., of hydrophobis.

EARLY on the morning of the 20th a dam at the top of the hill above Duluth, Minn., burst in consequence of a heavy rain, and the business portion of the town was flooded. A FIRE on the 20th in the lumber yard of B. & J. Godkin, near Tonawanda, N. Y., destroyed about 2,250,000 feet of lumber.

IT was announced on the 20th that the wife of Mike McDonald, the noted Chicago politician, had eloped with a Catholic priest named Joseph Moysant. The guilty pair were supposed to have gone to Europe.

The United States Treasury reports on

the 20th showed that only 20,000,000 of the the 334,000,000 standard silver dollars coined remained in the treasury unrepresented by silver certificates. National bank notes were being retired at the rate of about days. three million dollars per month, and silver sertificates issued at nearly the same rate. A WATER-SPOUT on the 20th at Grantsburg, Wis., and vicinity, swept away many

bridges, culverts and dams. THE citizens of Titusville, Pa., on the 20th celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the discovery of the first oil well in that

Anson Penrod, fourteen years old, was fined \$200 on the 20th at Eureka Springs, Ark., for murdering his uncle

MRS W. A. COCHRAN, of Shelbyville, Ill. on the 20th sold the right to her recently patented dish-washing machine to a De-catur (Ill.) firm for several thousand dollars cash and the promise of a royalty on all machines sold.

AT Jacksonville, Ill., Alexander Cunningham, who claimed he was a coachman for Sir Walter Scott, and well remembered the great poet, died on the 20th at the age of ninety years.

A GANG of counterfeiters was thought to be working through North Dakota on the as a large quantity of bogus silver doltars had been put in circulation at Grand

Ir was reported on the 20th that the victims of the recent disastrous floods in Tucker, Tygart and other creek valleys in West Virginia were houseless and homeless, and but for the charity of their neighbors, the hill farmers, their sufferings would be terrible There were miles of desolate territory with scarcely a house left stand-

ing and not a vestige of crops.

Joseph Brooker, his wife and two children arrived in Titusville, Pa., on the 20th, hav- ticipated. ing walked all the way from Kansas. They had been unfortunate there, and were on their way back to Elmira, N. Y., where they formerly lived.

THE \$300,000 appropriated to clean the streets and cellars of Johnstown, Pa., was exhausted on the 21st, and unless there was more money forthcoming the work would have to be suspended. Dr. Lee was of the opinion that there were hundreds of bodies still buried in the cellars of houses.

An immense crowd gathered at the dock in New York on the 21st to witness the big racers Teutonic of the White Star line, City of New York of the Inman line, Saale of the North German Lloyd, and City of Rome of the Anchor line, set out on their trip to

The British bark Onaway, which sailed from Philadelphia June 5 for Bilboa with a crew of fifteen men and 124,234 gallons of erude petroleum, was on the 21st given up

LYMAN F. WISNER, the wealthiest and one of the most prominent citizens of Hardin County, Ia, was accidentally shot and killed by his only son George on the 21st while

co ever made at auction in one day in the United States and probably in the world was made at Louisville, Ky., on the 21st. The total number of hogsheads sold was 1,002. This amounts to about 1,500,000 pounds, worth in the hogshead over \$100,000

Samuel Ayers, an Adventist living in Worcester, Mass, predicted on the 21st the end of the wor.d on the night of October 7.

NEARLY the entire business portion of Sonoma, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the

THE Wauregan Woolen Company of Providence, R. I., operating several mills, suspended on the 21st with liabilities of \$1,000,000; assets, \$2,000,000. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND barrels of oil

were ignited by an explosion of a gasoline still at the oil refinery of Λ . D. Miller & Son at Allegheny, Pa., on the 21st, and the entire plant was burned. Loss, 8225,000. Two men were consumed in the flames. THE fourth annual encampment of the

Fnion Veterans' Union, an organization composed exclusively of men who were engaged in active service in the late war, met at Detroit, Mich., on the 21st. ADOLPH BRANDT, one of the most prom

ment Hebrew lawyers in the South. dropped dead on the 21st while attending a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows at Rome, Ga.
A OYCLONE of thirty minutes' duration

passed over Winthrop, Me., on the 21st. doing great damage to crops and leveling trees and fences.

Aran influential gathering of American publicists in Saratoga, N. Y., on the 22d a ational league was organized for the protection of American institutions, with John Jay, of New York, as president. Twelve freight cars were ditched on the

21st five miles north of Rush City, Minn., by a washout on the Duluth railroad, and ree men were killed THE fourth annual exposition at Minne-

apolis was opened on the 21st with an imposing street parade and formal ceremonies at the exposition building. In a wreck in the Lake Shore yard at

Erie, Pa., on the 22d an oil tank exploded, and property valued at \$50,000 was debyed and two men were fatally burned. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR H. C. DAVIS, of Nevada, fell dead in his garden at Carson on the 22d from heart disease. His family was visiting in the East.

An epidemic of flux was raging in Charleston, W. Va., or the 22d, over fifty deaths, mostly children, having occurred. shot and killed Miss Maud Mortel on the 22d. The murder was the outcome of a

love affair. THE town of Middlebury, Ind., narrowly

escaped destruction from an incendiary fire L & E. DENNY, the absconding assistant ostmaster of Boonville, Ind., was arrested

at Kansas City, Mo., on the 22d. He consed to having embezzled \$5,000. SPECIAL reports on the 22d from all the seed-leaf tobacco-growing sections of the public for the Denartment of Nebraska. United States diddid a fair vield of didd in Chicago on the 22d from wounds reeverage quality Acre in Court house.

THE n.s. train over the new Knoxville, Cumterland-Gap & Louisville railway was thrown from the track on the 22d near Knoxville, Tenn., and Judge Andrews, Sheriff Reeder and S. T. Powers were killed and forty-one other prominent men were seriously injured.

A MONTGOMERY (Ala.) cotton circular of the 22d stated that this year's crop prom-ised to be the largest ever produced in the United States. JAMES SWEET was arrested on the 22d at Kansas City, Mo., on a warrant sworn out by the sheriff of Green County, N. Y., the

harge being the embezzlement of \$15,000. THE blue-grass palace at Creston, Ia., was formally opened and dedicated by Governor Larrabee on the 22d. Two sons of Captain W. P. Kaiser, aged

Ind., on the 20th to wreck a passenger train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana road ten and twelve years, were drowned on the 22d at Greenfield's Ferry, Mo., while bathing. BUD RENAUD, manager of the Sulhvan-Kilrain pr ze-fight, was found guilty on the 22d and fined \$500 at Purvis, Miss., for participation in that affair.

THE laying of the corner-stone of the monument dedicated to the memory of the Indiana soldiers and sailors who fought in the late war was successfully performed at Indianapolis on the 22d, President Harrison assisting in the ceremonies.

WORD was rec ived at the Treasury Department in Washington on the 22d of the discovery of a counterfeit two-dollar silver certificate which had just made its appear-

THERE were 190 business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 23d, against 18l the previous seven

A FIRE on the 23d at Fairmount, Ill., destroyed Hall's Hotel and livery stable, five business blocks and several res dences. JIM McCov, the noted desperado of Southern Texas, was hanged at San An tonio on the 28d for the murder of Sheriff McKinney on December 26, 1886. Harry Roberts was executed at Butte, M. T., for

the murder of J. W. Crawford. THE famous bank-robber, Jimmy Hope, was discharged from prison at Auburn N. Y., on the 23d. his term having expired, but he was rearrested while on his way to New York on another charge of robbing a lank. DURING a race on the 22d at Sabina O., Elf King, with a record of 2:25 and valued

at \$10,000, fell dead on the track. Four murderers of women, Patrick Packenham, Jack Lewis (colored), James Nolan and Ferdinand Carolin, were hanged in the yard of the Tombs in New York City on the morning of the 23d.

The animal train of Forepaugh's circus was wrecked on the 23d near Potsdam, N. Y., on the way to Montreal, and twentyfour trick horses, valued at many thousand dollars, were killed, also seven chariot norses and other animals.

A NEW and strange disease was on the 23d killing off the hogs in the southern part of Clay County, Ind. Great sores developed over the body, and the animals, after two or three days, died in spasms.

A FINE so diers' monument was unvailed at Elkhart, Ind., on the 25d in the presence of the largest gathering ever seen in that city. Governor Hovey, all the other State officers and many other notables par-

TWENTY-EIGHT vagrant Arabs were denied the privilege of landing in New York on the 23d, and the steamship which brought them over was ordered to take them back.

GARRETT F. FRISCHE, aged seventy-two years, and Louisa Krupp, sixty-eight years, both very wealthy and with large families, were married on the 28d at Seymour, Ind. TANDY H. TRICE, ex-treasurer of Buchanan County, Mo., was on the 23d said to be \$36,000 short in his accounts.

PRESIDENT HARRISON on the 23d attended in Indianapolis the reunion of his old regiment, the sevent eth Indiana, and left in the afternoon for Deer Park, Md. CAPTAIN SAM WHITWORTH Was shot and

killed on the 23d while riding along the road near Rising Sun, La., by an unknown assassin who was lying in ambush. By an accident on the 23d on the Baltimore & Ohio road near Parkersburg, W.

Va., three men were killed and fifteen other persons were badly injured. AXTELL, the wonderful three-year-old trotter, made a mile in Chicago on the 23d in 2:14, his previous record having been

THE annual reunion of the Sherman cort, composed of the men who formed the personal command around General Sherman when he marched from Atlanta to the sea, took place on the 23d at Findlay, O. J. R. CUNNINGHAM, the postmaster at

Coffeysburg, Mo., who absconded with \$8,000 on June 1, was captured on the 23d at Bentonville Ark. THREE young ladies at Wichita, Kan. met William Prince on the street or the 23d and whipped him with r.. whides for

traducing their characters.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. THE New York Democratic State Committee on the 20th called a State convention to be held at Syracuse October 1. JUDGE HENRY C. WHITMAN, distinguished

throughout Ohio and the East, died at Cincinnati on the 20th. ROBERT MARVEL, aged eighty-five years, died at his home in Indian polis, Ind., on the 20th after a fast of sixty-seven days, the longest on record.

Moses Fowler, president of the Fowler National Bank of Lafavette, Ind., and one of the wealthiest men in Indiana, died on the 2 th, aged seventy-four years. THE venerable General Francis E. Spin-

ner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, was on the 2.th said to be hopelessly ill at his home in Pablo Beach, Fla. The trouble is ill-fitting | air of eye-glasses. HOBACE SEAVER, editor of the Boston Investigator for the past fifty-one years, died

in that city on the 21st, aged seventy-nine vears. DR. E. PARSONS, said to be the oldest practicing dentiss in the United States, died at his home in Savannah, Ga., on the 21st. Dr. Pa sons was born in Northamp-

ton, Masz., in 1806. PRESIDENT HARRISON arrived at his home in Indianapolis on the evening of the 21st to assist in laying the corner stone of the State soldiers' monument. He was warmly welcomed by thousands of persons.

MRS. NATHAN POYNER died on the 21st at herresidence near Waterloo, Ia., at the age of ninety years She was the widow of n Poyner the pioneer Baptist clergyman of that section.

THE Governor, Attorney-General and Chief Justice of Kansas on the 21st said that woman suffrage at municipal elections in Kansas had proved such a great public benefit that they advised other States to

THE first party State convention ever held in North D kota met at Farg on the 2ist. In the convention hail, for the use of the chairman, was the ch ir in which General@Grant sat at Appomattox when he signed the papers for General Lee's surrender, now the property of General Cape-hart, of Fargo, and loaned to the Republicans for this occasion.

THE Greenback party of Alabama will hold a State convention at Birmingham on the 6th of September.

MAJOR JOSHUA B. DAVIS, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Received during the war.

The Montana Republican State convention in session on the 22d at Anaconda nominated T. C. Power, of Helena, for Governor; J. E. Rickards, of Butte, for Lieutenant-Governor, and T. H. Carter, of Helena, for member of Congress.

THE Republican State convention of Virinia in a ssion on the 22d at Norfolk nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, General William Mahone; Lieuenant-Governor, Colonel Campbell C. Blemp; Attorney-General Captain Warren 8 Lurty.

ABBAHAM BROWNING, one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in New Jersey, died in Camden on the 22d, aged eighty-two years. THE Republicans of North Dakota nominated the following State ticket on the 22d at Fargo; For Governor, John Miller; Lieutenant-Governor, Alfred Dickey; Secretary of State, John Flittle; Supreme , G. C. H. Corliss, Alfred Watkin, Judge Bartholomew; Auditor, John O. Bray; Member of Congress, L. C. Haus-

THE Constitutional convention of Washngton Territory adjourned sine die on the

THE Nebraska Prohibitionists made the following nominations on the 22d at Lincoln: For Supreme Judge, S. P. Wigton, of Norfolk; for University Regents, Mrs. Jennie F. Holmes of Tecumseh, C. B. Palmer

LEVY NYE, a pioneer of Chico, Cal., died on the 22d, aged seventy-four years. He built the first frame house erected in Sacramento.

FOREIGN.

JACQUES DAMALA, Sara Bernhardt's husband, died suddenly on the 18th at a hotel

AT Shanghai, China, the boiler of a new steamer burst on the 19th, killing thirty

HERR LACHMANN, editor of the Londoner Journal, a weekly newspaper printed in London, fatally shot his wife and child on the 19th and then committed suicide. EDWARD CONROY, United States Consul at Porto Rico, died on the 19th, aged about eighty years. He was the oldest of United

States Consuls Paris was visited by a violent storm o the 20th, and a thunderbolt struck the Eiffel tower, but no damage was done. Advices of the 20th from Montenegro says that a famine was threatened, owing to the failure of the crops, and that en-demic disease was extensively prevalent.

HON. TIMOTHY HEALY, M. P., on the 21st charged Mr. Balfour with giving the I ish people strong drink and depriving them of food in order to make them savage. Severe hail-storms passed over parts of Austria on the 21st, and many persons were

killed and much property destroyed. QUEEN VICTORIA left London on the 22 In London on the 22d Mrs. Maybrick's sentence of death for poisoning her hus-band was commuted to imprisonment for

THE bridge building and mill owning firm of Simmons & Burpu, at Fredericktown, N. B., failed on the 22d, with liabilities aggregating over \$1,000,000.

Ir was reported on the 22d that Mr Parnell would shortly make a tour of America for the benefit of his health. An epileptic in a hospital for incurable

in Ghent made an attack with a razor or the 23d upon the other patients in the institution, who were in bed at the time, and he badly gashed the throats of twenty-four of them, three being fatally hurt. CHOLERA was raging on the 23d at Bag-

dad and Russorah, and orders had been given to place military cordons around the Corron goods manufacturers of the City of Mexico formed a combination on the 23d

and decided to purchase cotton only in the On the 23d the mayor and thirty of the city fathers of Madrid, Spain, were com-pelled to resign owing to the discovery of frauds by which in four years the city had peen robbed of \$20,000,000.

Ir was stated on the 23d that Messrs Gooderham & Worts had sold their distil ery in Toronto, Ont, to an English syndicate for \$6.000.000.

LATEST NEWS.

The Wisconsin Highwayman.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 26.-The Wisconsin robber ap eared again to-day. This time the stage coach that runs between Gogeoc and Bessemer on the Milwaukee, L ke Shore & Western road was held up. The coach was carrying four wealthy tourists to the train to-day. The names o the parties were W. Paddon, of 158 Washington street, Chicago; Robert Reniant, Bink of Montreal, Chicago; D. Mackchore, of the First National bank Minneapolis, and A. G. Fioschbein, Belleville, Ill. When the stage reached for his legal attainments and well known a lonely spot in the woods, a highwayman stepped out into the middle of the road. grabbed the horses by the bits, pointed a big revolver at the terrified driver and told him to hold up his hands. Floschbein who was riding on the driver's seat, failed to obey the command and in a second he was shooting at the robber. Not in the least concerned the robber returned his fire, shooting Floschbein. The latter fell from the wagon into the road unconscious. T e terrified driver whipped up his horses and left Floschbein lying in the road, weltering in his blood. The robber fired again, and this time Mackchore of Minne a cancer on his face, caused by wearing an apolis fell a victim of the high wayman's murderous gun. He was sho in the mouth, and seriously, though not fatally injured. Baffle i in the attempts to make a big haul tue robber returned to Floschbein, at first threatening to kill him. He finally fied into the forests, after robbing the murdered man of his gold watch and \$36 in money, Floschbein was found three hours after he was shot and taken to the hospital at Bessemer, where he is now lying at the point o death. From the discription of the rob ber, it is believ d that he is the same man who robbed the Wisconsin Central train at Chippewa Falls and the Northwestern train at Ellis Junction. A late repor from Bessemer says Floschbein will

Wreck of a G. A. B. Train. STREATOR, Ill., Aug. 25 .- The vestibule train on the Santa Fe railroad was wrecked this morning at Kinsman, fifteen miles north of here. The train was heavi ly loaded with Grand Army veterans and friends b u d for the Milwaukee encamp ment. The disaster was caused by spread ing rails and five coaches were thrown down an embankment a distance of forty feet At least fifty persons were hurt but

The Strike in London.

LONDON, Aug., 26 -To-day the commer cial interests of London were paralyzed The dock laborers are all out and to-day the coal handlers went out. No ment ar rived in the city during the past 24 hours; no ves els were unloaded and grain fo immed ate consumption has advanced five shillings p r quarter. Troops have been

called out. THERE is a grave-diggers' assembly of the Enights of Labor. LEGITIME LEGS IT.

The Usurping Haytian Leader Abdicates and Flees from the Island-Hippolyte Enters Port au Prince in Triumph-Brief History of a War Which Cost Many Lives and Ten Millions in Treas-WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Acting Secretary

cablegram from Rear-Admiral Gherardi, commanding the naval force of the North Atlantic station: "Legitime accepted the terms offered and embarked Thursday afternoon on board the French corvette. It is not known where he will go. Hippolyte's forces occupied the town Friday morning. We fear a riot, I have notified the diplomatic corps that I will

Walker Blaine has received the following

do all I can to prevent trouble. The French and English captains will act under my orders. It is very important that the new Minister should be sent immed ately."

New York, Aug. 25.—Kuhnhardt & Co. have received the following dispatch from Port

au Prince: "Legitime embarked on the 22d. Montepointe entered 23d, Hippolyte 24th. No disorder."

This dispatch indicates that Legitime has

left the field to his rival, Hippolyte. New York, Aug. 26. - The sloop of war Galena sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard Sunday for Port au Prince where she will relieve the Kearsarge, the latter vessel having been ordered to return North. Although the Haytian war is practically at an end, it is understood that the United States Government deems it necessary to keep a war vessel at Port au Prince in order to properly protect American interests there.

IThe war originated in the troubles which followed the flight of President Salomon. All of Hayti for once was united in demanding his abdication, and on August 10, 1888, he fied, as Legit me has fied, before an army of 1,000 orthern men, who were at the gates of Por au Prince under General Theiemaque. A new election was ordered, and the candidates were General Seide Thelemaque and General Francois Denis Legitime. Thelemaque had the sup-port of the north, the northwest and the Department of Aotebonete, and Legitime was backed by the rest of the country. On the night of September 28, before the election was over, there was a riot in Port au Prince and General Thelemaque was killed. His soldiers were quartered away from their arms, which were e zed by Legitime, and the soldiers were literally kicked out of the town. Legitime's friends said the killing of Thelemaque was a pure accident, but the northerners declared that he was assassinated, and they demanded that Legitime withdraw from the can-didacy for the Presidency. Instead of doing so the latter proclaimed himthe Chief Executive and proceeded to put down the disaffected north-erners who had risen against him. The elec-tion is by a house of deputies consisting of eighty-four members. The northern deputies withdrew, but Legitime got enough together to get through the form of an election, and on December 16 he was inaugurate ularly as President. He had was inaugurated reg arms, and what there was of the Haytien navy. He kept the southern colors in line very well, but the whole north rose against him under and munitions of war, and vessels which could be got cheaply and converted into armed cruisers. Legitime declared all of the northern ports blockaded. He captured the steamer Haytien Republic, and Admiral Luce went down with the Galena and got the vessel. By May Hyppolite was in possession of nearly all the counry except Port au Prince. It is estimated that the cost of the war for the year has been about ten million dollars. A great many bloody battles were reported, always with vic-tory for both sides, but the estimate of the killed does not exceed 400.]

BRAVED THE RAPIDS.

Safe Passage Through the Whirlpool at Niagara by Carlisle D. Graham and His

Famous Barrel BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Carlisle D. Graham on Sunday successfully passed in his parrel from he Maid of the Mist landing at the foot of Niagara falls through the devil's and whirlpool rapids and the great central whirlpool, coming out in safety. He entered the rapids at 4:30 p. m. On the surrounding heights were over 2.000 spectators. At 4:30 o clock the barrel entered the great whirlpool where in 1887 William Flack lost his life in a similar attempt. For The Empire and Phoenix flouring mills at a moment it sank from sight and hundreds St. Catherines, Ont., owned by Sylvester Neelon were destroyed by fire on the 25d. the Canada side beyond the reach a rescuing party which had intended to stop it at this point. Then it floated around till it was caught in the devil' rapids, where it was borne swiftly on to Lewiston. When recovered at 5:20 o'c ock the barrel contained a foot of water, but the occupant was uninjured. Graham will send the barrel over the Horseshoe falls to-day and if it is uninjured will go

over it himself next Sunday. A FATAL QUARREL

It Results in a Horrible Murder and Attempted Suicide in Indianapolis. Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26.-Late Saturday night a man and woman were found near the city limits with their throats cut and in a dying condition. The ambulance was summoned and the man was taken to the city hospital, and the woman, who had in the meantime died, was taken to the morgue. The man proved to be Ed Hessman, of Cincinnati. He has so far recovered as to be considered out of dan ger. Sunday he told the story of the crime. He said he and Bertha Eliff, with whom he had been intimate for three years past, had been to Kissell's resort, and on their return

dressmaker and bore an excellent reputa-THE USUAL RESULT.

home had a quarrel. Becoming infuriated,

throat, and then, horror-stricken at what

he had done, he drew the knife across his

own throat. The deceased women was a

s pocket-knife and cut her

Two Women in Denver Burned to Death While Trying to Light Fires with Kero-

sene. DENVER, Col., Aug. 26.—During the pres nt month a dozen persons have lost lives in this city and vicinity by using kerosene in starting fires. Most of the victims have been women. Saturday's rec rd shows two more. Mrs. Dulmadge, mother of Assistant Fire Chief Marshal Dulmadge, of this city, was fatally burned while pouring oil from a can into her cook stove. Mrs. Jeff Orr, wife of a prominent business man of Durango, was using kerosene to light a fire when the can exploded, burning her in a horrible manner, her flesh peeling off her bones. Death soon ended her sufferings.

KILLED IN A COURT-ROOM.

Henry Goodman Stabs a Man at Buckeye Ky., Who Is Threatening His Sister.

BUCKEYE, Ky., Aug. 26 - D. J. Sharp was stabled to death Saturday in the courtroom here by Henry Goodman. Sharp and Miss Goodman, sister to Henry, were engaged in a lawsuit. Sharp made some in-sulting remark during the trial, and Miss Goodman rose excitedly and denounced it as a lie. Sharp jumped toward the woman as if he intended to strike her. Henry Goodman, who was sitting near, leaped to his feet and ran his knife to the hilt in Sharp's side, killing him instantly. Goodman then escaped.

ANOTHER DAM BURSTS.

Three People Drowned by the Breaking of a Reservoir in Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—The Spring Lake reservoir near Fiskville, about ffteen miles from the city, which supplies a whole row of mill villages along the Paw-tuxet river, burst Sunday afternoon. Three persons were drowned and some damage done to property. A man named Yeaw, who was about a quarter of a mile off, noticed the water coming through the masonry of a dam in a stream about as big as barrel. The hole was apparently growing very rapidly, and before he could get out of the way the water was up to his neck. Meanwhile, down the valley were Mrs. Greene Tew, aged 60, a Mrs. Hawkins, aged 90, and Mrs. Tew's son, 7 years old. They were walking through a strip of wood and were overtaken by the The bodies were flood and drowned. found in the wood, through which the water quickly ran until it emptied into the Pawtuxet river. The river rose rapidly an i caused considerable alarm among people along its banks, who thought Ponegansett reservoir, the gest in the State, had gone, of them left their houses and fled, but the flood subsided as rapidly as it had come. The path of the water from the reservoir was through a thinly settled country, and the only damage to property was the wrecking of a stable belonging to Russell Matthewson, the capsizing of a carriage-shop belonging to Dr. E. K. Clarke,

and the demolition of three road bridges.

The cause of the bursting of the dam is believed to be a spring that existed under the middle of the dam. The builders did not take sufficient precaution to choke this spring and it undermined the dam. The dam was built in 1887 for the service

of the Pawtuxet Valley Company. The reservoir covered 18 acres and contained about 25,000,000 gallons of water. The dam is 925 feet long, 17 feet 9 inches high, 8 feet wide on top, and 35 feet wide at the bottom. embankment is composed of clay and gravelin layers and puddled. The lower slope is retained by a stone wall and the upper slope is paved with stone. The gap left by the water is between 60 and 70 feet long.

CHINA'S HORROR.

The Loss of Life by the Overflow of the Yellow River in July Too Great to Be Estimated-Many Killed by an Earth-

quake in Japan. San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The steamer Oceanic from Hong Kong and Yokohama arrived Sunday with late Chinese advices. Further details of the bursting of the Yellow river embankments in the province of Shan Tung, July 22, state that the destruction is widespread. The breach in the river is over 2,000 feet in length and a swift current swept through, flooding to a depth of twelve feet a large extent of the country lying adjacent. Many houses were washed away, and a dispatch from Chee Foo states. that the number of persons drowned is too great to be counted. Ten districts are already submerged, and it is feared many more in the low-lying country south will suffer a similar fate.

The latest advices concerning the earthquake at Kummamota, Japan, July 28, place the number of killed at eighteen and the wounded at nineteen. Fifty-two dwellings were demolished. A telegram on the 4th of July states that fifty-three shocks had been experienced, and that they continued to be felt. The inhabitants wer sleeping in the open air. The same earthquake was felt in the province of Clukugo. Considerable loss of life is reported, but no particulars have been received.

RELIEVING FIELD FROM BLAME.

An Order for the Dismissal of the Charge Against the Associate Justice. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 26.—Governor Waterman has written the following letter to the Attorney-General of the State:

"G. A. JOHNSON ATTORNEY-GENERAL-Dear Sir: The arrest of Stephen J. Field, a Justice on the unsupported oath of a woman who on the very day the oath was taken and often before threatened his life, will be a burning disgrace to the will be a burning disgrace to the State unless disavowed. I therefore urge upon you the propriety of at once instructing the district attorney at San Joaquin County to dismiss the unwarranted proceedings against h m. The question of jurisdiction of the State courts in the case of Deputy United States precedented indignity on Justice F.eld does

not admit of argument." Acting upon the communication from the Governor, Attorney-General Johnson has addressed a letter to District Attorney White at Stockton, in which he says that in view of the fact that there is no evidence to implicate Justice Field in the shooting of Judge Terry, public justice demands that the charge against him be dismissed. The Attorney-General further says: "If any evidence should come to ight hereafter implicating any person in this matter of so much gravity your discretion to proceed under a new complaint is not sought to be controlled."

CROSSED THE DARK RIVER.

Death at St. Louis of Henry Shaw, the Philanthropist-Sketch of His Life. St. Louis, Aug. 26. Henry Shaw, the renerable philanthropist and the best friend St. Louis ever had, died early Sunday morning without showing evidence of physical pain or mental suffering. At his edside were Mrs. Julius Morriss, his sister. and a number of his most intimate friends. Mr. Shaw was in his 91st year.

[Henry Shaw was an Englishmau by birth. At the age of 19 he came to America and ocated at St. Louis May 4, 1819. He made a ortune in commerc at enterprises and retired from business at the age of 40. He went abroad and visited every quarter of the globe, being away from this country about ten years. Upon his return he commenced the study and cultivation of plants and flowers and established here the world-frames betanged, gardens, which he world-famous botanical gardens, which he made free to the public. With his death the gardens become the property of the State. He gave in this lifetime to the city Tower Grove Park, a resort of peculiar beauty, where he resided. Mr. Shaw's estate is valued at \$2,500,000, and it is thought the greater part will be left to the city of St. Louis in various bequests. He was by leaning an Episcopalian, and the charitable institu-tions of that caurch, it is understood. will be particularly favored in his will. The only relatives of the deceased in this country are his sister and a cousin, Frank Bradbury. A large number of distant relatives reside in

A CYCLONE STRIKES A CIRCUS. John Robinson's Show Considerably De-

moralized at Toledo. Toledo, O., Aug. 26.—A terrific wind, rain and hail-storm struck the south end of this city Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock and completely demolished the large fournole tent of John Robinson s circus. The afternoon performance was in progress and a panic ensued, for the guy ropes were broken and the canvas was blown to the ground. From underneath the canvas came the screams of women and children. One little girl had her leg broken and many Many women fainted and were carried away in hacks. DEATH ENDED HIS FAST.

After Going Without Solid Food for Sixty - Seven Days, Robert Marvel

Breathes His Last. Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 21.—Robert Marvel, after a fast lasting sixty-seven days, died Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, aged 85 years. Mr. Marvel ate his last square meal on June 18. For thirtyseven days he took absolutely nothing into his stomach. On the thirty-eighth day he bit off a piece of pie, but did not eat it. On the thirty-ninth day he drank a small quantity of milk, and at irregular periods he has continued to do so. All told, he has not drank not to exceed one gallon of milk in sixty-seven days that have elapsed s nce he began to fast. Marvel's fast is the longest on record so far as known.

Mr. Marvel was 85 years old, but excep-

tionally vigorous and healthful lt was pride in his strength that had caused him in the last few years to assume the care of cultivating a garden. He returned from his work June 8, almost helpless from a strange attack, and stood before the door of his home unable to enter. He was found there by members of his family. The doctors, aft r examining him, said that he was paralyzed, and for a period of five days he was helpless. Then he gradually began to recover the use of his hands, and at the end of nine days he arose from his bed. During this time, however, he had taken neither water nor food. If it was offered to him he pushed it away and became angry. When an effort was made to force him to take nourishment he resisted four men with such force that they were compelled to abandon the attempt. He would permit nobody to touch him if he could prevent it. The laying of a hand upon him no matter how gently. seemed to cause him excruciating pain. He could not talk and he seemed incapable of giving manifestation of any impressions upon his mind. He gave no evidence of suffering from hunger after the first three or four days of his fast. Not until three weeks ago did he become too weak to walk about his home, but until within the last three would occasionally gather sufficient strength to rise from his bed. He gradually failed until from sheer exhaustion he expired Tuesday morning. In the last days of his fast his sleeping became longer and more frequent.

WELL DRENCHED.

Furious Rain-Storm Visits Cities in the Northwest-A Loss of \$60,000 in Duluth, Minn.-Great Damage Follows the Breaking of a Long Dry-Spell in Wis-

consin. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 21.—The Journal's Duluth (Minn.) special says: Nearly three inches of rain fell here Monday night. The city conduits were insufficient to carry away the water and at least \$60,000 worth of lamage was done, much of which the city will be called upon to pay. Simon Clark, grocer, lost \$10,000; J. Freimuth, dry goods,

\$12,000, and the Evening Herald, \$2,000. GRANTSBURG, Wis., Aug. 21.—The drought that has held this country back for a long time was broken Monday night by what may be termed a cloud-burst, rain falling in torrents all night. Nine inches fell during the night. All bridges, culverts and dams are swept away, including the large dam at this place. Part of the railroad track was washed out and no trains had reached this place up to last night. The extent of the damage to the hay crop is heavy, Connections with surrounding

towns are entirely cut off. St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 21.-A storm which prevailed in this city Monday night and Tuesday morning was one of the most severe ever experienced here. It was at its worst at about 2:30 a. m., when it amounted almost to a hurricane. Two inches of water fell between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock and the lightning furnished a constant and vivid illumination. The storm was very gen-eral throughout this section, in some places doing considerable damage. An accident caused by an overflowed track caused much delay to people residing be-

tween the two cities, several hours being taken to clear the track At Stillwater the lightning killed three horses belonging to Hon. John B. Taft, and the houses of Messrs. Lohman and Smithson were struck and damaged. The streets

were badly washed out. At Eau Claire, Wis., lightning struck the large agricultural building on the grounds of the Northwestern Fair Association, destroying the building, together with several thousand bushels of grain and a lot of machinery. The loss is \$6,000; partially insured. Several houses in that vicinity were struck and badly damaged.

PEARLS WITHOUT PRICE. The Gem-Hunting Craze at Darlington.

Wis., Receives a Set-Back. DARLINGTON, Wis., Aug. 21.—The bottom of the pearl industry has dropped out suddenly. Dr. Carey, who shipped a package of pearls estimated at a value of \$500 to Chicago, has received a telegram from the consignees stating that the pearls were of no value. The effect of the dispatch here was ludicrows in the extreme and a great many prominent citizens have become sensitive on the pearlquestion. Quite an amount of money has changed hands among local speculators A boy took thirty-eight alleged pearls out of one shell Saturday morning and refused an offer of \$25 on the

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The general testimony of the Chicago jewelers to whom Wisconsin pearls have been sent for appraisal is to the effect that the alleges gems are worthless. Colonel Keeler, of J. B. Chambers & Co.; Mr. Goodrich, Mr. M. H. Berg, of S. Hyman & Co.; Mr. H. J. Teufel of Peacock's, and other competent judget of pearls have all expressed the opinior that the Wisconstn "find" is of little value Others, however, are more sanguine.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Aug. 2L-The craze for pearl-fishing has reached Belvidere. Inspired by the Wisconsin discoveries several people here began examining the clams which abound in the Kishwaukee river, and it was made known Tuesday that Charles Richardson, a baker, had found upward of 3.0 pearls, for which he had been offered in Chicago an average price of thirty-five cents each The news spread rapidly, with the result that parties will be organized and the river

bottom dragged for clams. REJECTED.

Miners at Streator, Ill., Refuse the Com promise Rate of Seventy-Two and One-Half Cents a Ton, and Will Continue the Strike-Trouble Feared. STREATOR, Ill., Aug. 21. - The compromise rate of 721% cents for coal mining was rejected Tuesday by a large mass-meeting of miners in the public park and an order issued calling upon at miners in this section to quit work as once. Sheriff Morrisey, fearing that there may be trouble should the men attempt to work in any of the shafts to-day, has had a number of deputies sworn in and many extras have been added to the police tha may be called on in an emergency, which is likely to arise at any moment.

A little girl with auburn hair. And eyes so blue,
Of heaven's own bue,
And features all so wondrous fair.

She sings in childhood's gleeful verse Of simple toys And peaceful joys: The future claims no thought of here

A maiden fair, just woman grown, With eyes so bright, Thro' the dark night Awaits her lover's welcome tone

She sings in modest tones of glee:

"O, lover mine,
On ocean's brine Come back, ch, safely come to me."

III. 1. mother's love shines in her eyes; A mother's grace Beams in her face: A nother's faith that never dies.

She dags in soft, maternal strain; "My babe, my love,
My little dove,
Quick shall thy father come again."

IV. With frenzied face and ashen cheek, Upon her knee, With eyes at sea, She gazes on the waters bleak

She prays, with heart so sad, yet brave: "From stress of wave O, Father, save My husband's bark! O, Father, save!"

With furrowed brow and silvered head She sits slone, Children all gone, She sits and muses on the dead.

As fast the years of life now fice. She sings that hymn, "Nearer, my God. nearer to Thee."
-W. A. Buxton, in Yankee Blace

DAN DUNSTAN'S CLAIM.

Graphic Relation of His Troubles in Holding It Down.

It was generally conceded in the Wolf Creek community that Daniel Dunstan had no more sense than the law allowed him-and his liberty.

It was no wonder, then, that when a sertain Mr. Lockyear, a "claim locator." struck Wolf Creek in search of recruits for the far West, one of the "suckers" that was caught was Dan.

It was a memorable day for Wolf Creek when Lockyear and Dan Dunstan left it, for on that day one of the lard tanks at the pork house exploded, killing three men, thirteen hogs and a

Still more remarkable was Dan's return. To the astonishment of every one he came back, three years later, with a "bushel of money," built the Dunstan House at a cost of \$120,000, and married the daughter of the presilent of the bank.

Some said: "A fool for luck, anyhow;" but the better-natured exclaimed: "Bully for Dan!"

A few of the latter were invited to line one evening with Mr. and Mrs. Dunstan, when the former gratified his guests by telling them how he had

made his money. "None of you fellows ever 'held down a claim?" None of them had. "Well, then," said Mr. Dunstan, "take advice that has cost me a few hundred

lollars, and don't." "But it seems to have panned out all right in your case," said one.

"So it has. But I'll tell you; they say, 'A fool for luck--'"

"And a poor man for dogs." interrupted another. "That's right. Well, I decided to

wagon and team, and we drove about that way now. thirty miles due south, where old Lockbetcher.'

knew much about the country; but right enough. still, after driving pretty nearly all "One time when I returned from ner; having at last found one, Lock- guests had gone. year tied his handkerchief round the while I counted the revolutions.

was the township corner that upset the as if he had been something human. wason."

Mr. Dunstan paused to minister to under the floor of the shantee. host continued:

shook his head as he said it. It had job finished. been an exceptional winter for snow. or that little stream never would have been on the surface—it never has since; I saw several ponies standing round it 'runs under.'

"Well, I filed on the northwest quarnortheast quarter as a 'tree claim.' It round the table, playing 'seven up. any one to prove up on a 'tree claim.' the two years and then sell the 'right' -if its worth any thing-to some one looking astonished, so he said: to 'pre-empt.'

"It was four miles from a ranche, and there I boarded with the 'granger' | mess there was, 'why don't you come | board a "schoolmarm" (he startled Youth's Companion.

"He was a nice man ('Honest John' they called him), and he promised to help me out. When I got down with the well so I couldn't throw the dirt out any more overhead, he came down and drew it up for me.

"It was on one of these occasions (I was down the well) when a waterspout burst about three miles north of as, and came roaring down the valley. We had just time to get into the shantee, when over it went and us in it. The door being on the south side, it had us nicely cooped. You see, I had the shantee up first, but couldn't live in it till we struck water; this was another simple trick! I should have dug the well first, but then, you see, I had reckoned on the stream-and that went back on me.

"It was while we were cooped up there, and the rain driving through the cracks in the floor (which now stood to the north, of course,) that John said:

"Dan, didn't you say this was the northwest quarter of 10?' (He was sitting there on the side of the overturned stove, despite the way the lightning flashed, just as unconcerned as if things were right side up.)

"'Yes,' I said.

" Seems to me mighty strange, said John. Why our place is on 36, in the next "town" west.

"This set me to thinking, and sure enough, when I got a land agent down the next week to survey it out, he just said that old Lockyear was a fool, and had worked me for a sucker.' The land that I had 'filed on' was over two miles away. So I had to file on the same piece over again as a 'pre-emption,' and lose my 'homestead right' for nothing, and didn't get the money back either.

"When we set the shantee up again we put her down solid, you bet!

"I got John to 'break' two acres for me (as required to 'prove up'), and I put in a patch of beans. Then the drought set in. The beans came up about four inches, and there they stood! Where in thunder was I to get sticks from? That was a thing I hadn't thought of; but it didn't appear as if they would ever need any, anyhow.

"I was out one day after antelope (I 'rustled' all my meat, except a ham now and then as a luxury), when I happened to come across a large patch of sunflowers, where an old sheep corral had stood, and just happened to be struck with the idea, why shouldn't these sunflowers make the best kind of bean sticks? So I came the next few days and dug up young ones, about a foot high, and set down one to every

"There they stood. For a month neither of 'em grew an inch, but the beans just twisted round and took hold. I could see that my scheme was going to work like a charm!

"At the end of the month we had a good storm, and I looked out with satisfaction on the crops. How they did shoot up in that one day!

"But the next day was a scorcher. I hought toward afternoon that those beans looked sort o' sickly-and sickly grown fellow about sixteen. they were! When I came to investigrown at least two feet, and had taken every last bean up with 'em-by the roots-and their name was Dennis!"

Mr. Dunstan paused, and then went "I had to go thirty mues after my mail. Sometimes I used to go up and back in a day, and sometimes up one day and back the next. Sage was a pretty poor place to stay at, and what few people there were there used to say with a smile when they saw me:

"Hello, Dan! How's crops down take up land 'outside the limits;' so your way?' You see that bean racket when we got to Sage station I hired a had got out on me. But they don't act as none of 'em could catch much be-

"Although when I was at home at year said there was a fine valley, 'you the shantee no one would ever come in sight except John, yet, somehow, when as I was going to speak. I come over "I somehow didn't think the old cuss I was away they could find the place

day, we did eventually find a nice- Sage all that was left of my chickens looking valley-and he appeared to (I had two hens and a rooster) was a recognize it at once. After figuring a plateful of bones and the old rooster little, he said we were in 'range' 61, (he was a toughold cuss). The shantee and about 'town' (township) 13; so we was full of feathers, and the two heads hunted around for a government cor- and insides laid on the table-but my

"Single blessedness didn't suit that front wheel of the wagon, and drove old rooster (I believe he had a deal more sense than I had), for day by day "We were pretty tired; the country he wilted; until one morning, when he vas sandy, and the sun pretty hot, so could crow no more, I found him on his sefore I had counted out two sections back, dead, with his head turned up dropped off to sleep and fell out of the and his feet stretched out, one behind wagon; that started the horses, and the other, pointing to the east in an away they went with Lockyear. They attitude of derision. Perhaps you don't must have run pretty straight, for it believe it, but I missed that old rooster

"Then a skunk took up his abode

ais guests. Mrs. D. sensibly with 'And the grasshoppers came, and, Irew; which action being silently taken take my word for it, gentlemen, they kind of expression on my face, for he as a signal for the cigar of peace, the would have eaten all the siding off the house (there was a fine crop of sun-"I located in that valley, on a nice flowers, but they didn't appear æslittle stream which old Lockyear as- thetic), but, luckily, a strong wind got sured me would never 'dry up-you up and took them farther west (to betcher.' I remember the way he perish, I hope!) before they had their

"Another time I rode up to Sage and back the next day. As I got near home outside the shantee; when I got there and looked in there sat four 'cow er of 10 as a 'homestead,' and the punchers' as unconcerned as you please, was out of the question to grow trees The fire was out, a pile of dirty cups, -they wouldn't live; I never knew plates and dishes stood on the stove. they were all chewing tobacco, and the The way they do is to hold on to it for place was in a fine mess, I can tell you. One of them saw me standing there

> " 'Come is. Don't stand knocking.' "Boys,' I said, looking round at the

(the 'outfit' were away on the 'round out here with the spade and go to me, for, you see, I hadn't thought any up') until I got my house up and well shovelling dirt in—.'

"Another interrupted me with: " 'Is your name Dan?'

"When I said that it was, they got up. One started the fire, another went to the well to fill the kettle, the third got a broom and went to sweeping up, the other threw a cloth over his arm

and commenced to wash dishes. "When the fire burnt up, one went to the corner of the house, where an antelope hung, and began to cut steaks.

" I believe I'd a little sooner have ham.' said I.

"They looked at one another, and then one said: 'I reckon if he wants ham' (he spoke as though addressing the others, not me) 'he'll have to turn get any one else less'n \$30.' cannibal,' and in corroboration another produced the ham bone.

"However, they stayed the night, and we put in a right sociable evening, playing poker. When they left next morning I was sorry to see them go, for all my spare cash went with 'emwas thirty odd hard iron dollars.

"But beans, skunks, grasshoppers and 'cow punchers' were nothing. There came, a few days later a poor man from Missouri.

"He had come West to make a home for his family, and 'rare 'em up with the country;' the East was 'overstocked.' He took up the north half of the section cornering on mine, and lived with me while he dug his well and got his house up (of course I helped him.)

"So the time passed, and I thought I was glad to have a neighbor.

"He said that his family were on the road with the furniture and stock, and 'he reckoned, since all was fixed (he had put up a good deal bigger house ments. than mine, but 'reckoned he could furnish it.') he'd go East and meet 'em.'

"As I had advertised to prove up, I persuaded him to stay a week longer (you see, it would take the family a matter of seven weeks or more to drive out from Missouri) and be one of my witnesses.

"Well, I 'proved up' (after considerable trouble; but then, you see, I was 'green,' and didn't 'catch on' that the judge only made these obstacles to get \$10 or \$20 or so for himself). 'Honest John' was my other witness.

"I looked up north from the shantee one day, about noon, and here came a cloud of dust. In it I could see a 'prairie schooner' and some cattle trailing behind.

"When they came up quite close l was able to 'take in' the whole outfit. Sitting on the front seat, and looking out from under the wagon cover, was the old man; next him was his wifea youngster in each arm, and strung along for two or three hundred yards behind were cattle, horses and children of all sorts and sizes, till you couldn't see out. To this day I don't know how many there was in that family, for I never took the trouble to 'round 'em up.'

"It was about a week after they had got fairly settled, when the old man came over to me one morning with the two biggest boys, one of them a fine-

"Fine lad that,' I said, as I shook gate the matter, the sunflowers had hands with the boy; 'I suppose he's the eldest?

"No, replied the lad smartly. 'Let me see (he reckoned on his fingers), there's five gals and two boys older'n me-but I can lick 'em.

"You see,' said the father proudly, Bill here is left-handed. That's it, why he is such a right smart chance of a lad. Yer see, we raised 'em up (such raisin' as they had) on hash; they had it set out to 'em in a big bowl. All the rest of 'em is right-handed. Waal, they would all go for it, till round and round went the hash in the bowl, so side soup. Then Bill come in with his left-handed sweeps, yer see, and caught all the chunks. But,' he went on, just this morning ter see you on bisness. Seems ter me it's about time this township had a schoolhouse.'

"The deuce, you say,' I exclaimed (for you see we were the only two settlers, and half the expense would come on me). 'But.' I added, 'I've got no children to send to school, so I don't see how it affects me.'

"More fool you,' he replied-and I don't know now whether he meant for having no children or for not seeing dozen, for the matter of that) affected

"'You see,' he went on in an authorative tone, the law provides that when there is a certain number of children in a township there must be a scotible schoolhouse. Now you and me is the only voters-in fact, we're the school board and the taxpayers. Sort o' rocky on you, 'he broke off, 'but laws is laws!'

"Perhaps the old man saw a queer added quickly: "'Maybe you don't think that I've got as many children as the law pro-

vides---' "'I don't doubt it one bit! I broke in (you see, I was sort o' hot), but there's a pile of difference between the law providing for 'em and Dan Dunstan doing it.

But I saw clearly that I was at fault for having no family of my own; and, I swore that that should be amended 'just to get even with him.' "So we went peaceably to work to-

gether, and put up the school-house on the 'school section.' "We had nearly finished tacking down the floor one day-the old man

was wedging up with a chisel while I tacked down-when he looked up and

ain't got room; how would it strike yer if my eldest gal-she's got her certifi-

cate—taught the kids? "I said, very agreeably, that 'it would strike me where the wool was short' for, you see, I thought that the girl would be glad to teach her own brothers and sisters, and any one else would want pay. I thought he just aske's for my consent, so that the motion would be carried unanimously.

"Waul,' he went on, 'Ive talked it over, and, bein' as things is as they are, she's willin' to teach our school (hanged if he didn't lay stress on 'our') for \$28 dollars a month; we couldn't

"This fairly knocked the breath out of me, I can tell you, gentlemen. Was I going to pay \$14 a month for the benefit of having his kids whooping and howling around like Indians? Not much, I wasn't! But I didn't let on.

"When I got home I shook the coaland in those times thirty odd dollars oil can There was about a gallon or so left.

"Early in the morning (before daybreak) I got up, caught my horse and saddled him, rolled up the bedding and tied it on behind the saddle in a pack, and slung my rifle under the stirrup-leather. Then, when all was fixed, I sprinkled the coal-oil round on the floor and took a match-" In the laughter of his guests at this

point Mr. Dunstan lost the thread of his story. Presently he continued: "I hadn't got more than ten miles or so up the valley, when I was met by a buggy load of men evidently headed for our valley. The driver knew me (he came from Sage). I saw that it was a survey party by their instru-

"'Hello, Dan!' exclaimed the driver, these gentlemen were just coming down to your place-want to know

whether you can board 'em?' "Can't board any thing, I answered "They looked at me as though they would have liked to ask, 'What kind

"'I'm burnt out.' "'That's tough,' said one or two of

of a man are you?' before I added:

"Then they told me they were going down to 'cross-section' the old railway survey which ran through our valley, and that the contractors were going to commence work at once to extend the M. & G. through to the coal fields. They wanted to have used my shantee for a time while at work in our valley, for the survey ran across one corner of my land (it was a 'claim' no longer. for I had my 'patent.')

"This was something new to me and I began to wish that I hadn't been quite so hasty.

"We might fix you up in the schoolhouse,' I suggested; 'that is, until I can run up another shantee.' I began to think that it might pay me after all to stay and submit to that \$14 a month.

"What in the world are you doing with a school away down in here?" asked the 'chief.'

"Well, to cut a long story short, it was from that day my luck commenced. "Before winter set in the 'cars' were The valley (and a good deal that such a manner as to have their rea

lots. I sold over \$50,000 worth in six the higher poles will be crowded, the months, and still she booms.

"So now you know how I made my pile and became 'Mr. Dunstan' in place of plain 'Dan.' "-Cornhill Magazine.

PRUDENT SWALLOWS. Why They No Longer Take Up Summer Quarters in France.

If birds will only resort to practical measures, and actually "boycott" those countries which destroy them for their plumage, there is yet hope that the law will step in and protect them, for economical reasons alone. It is a fact that the swallows have taken this sensible precaution, as far as feather loving France is concerned, and have apparently decided not to take up any longer their summer quarters there.

Hitherto the toughness of their flesh has preserved them from the cook, and a popular superstition saves their how his having enough for both (or a nests, but the milliners, who use their feathers for trimming, some years ago organized against them a new plan of campaign.

The department of the Bouches-du-Rhone is one of the great landing places of swallows coming from Africa, and there deadly engines formed by wires connected with electric batteries were arranged to await them. The birds, tired out by their flight over the Mediterranean, perch on the wires, and are instantly struck dead. Their bodies are then prepared for the milliner, and crates containing thousands of them are sent to Paris every year.

This spring, however, with a strange instinct for preservation, they have not sought that coast, but have landed either to the west or the east of it, and have gone in much larger numbers than was their wont to other parts of Europe.

The French Zoological Society, which puts forth an earnest petition to the government in their behalf, says that laces which were once thronged with swallows are quite deserted by them, though there has been no falling off in the number of gnats and other insects on which they live. Great injury would be done to French agriculture by insects if the birds should avoid the

It is to be earnestly hoped that their petition will be heeded, and the deadly "'Dan, you ain't exactly fixed to batteries and wires will be removed .--

TASTE IN DRESS. A Pleasant Field in Which Many Women

A young lady who was about selecting chapeau in one of our leading business houses the other day remarked that "it was enough to make one's hair grow gray to select something becoming from the bewildering variety displayed in the military show-room;" and there is little doubt but that many women add several wrinkles to their countenances each season in this way. It might be supposed that most women would have little difficulty in suiting themselves with styles and colors suited to their complexion, but such is not really the case, for frequently an article that excites admiration to look at is quite inappropriate and unbecoming to wear.

In Europe wealthy women are willing to pay high prices to artists in the millinery line for making the selection of the attire most calculated to enhance their charms or conceal their defects, ters."—Terre Haute Express. and give themselves no further trouble except to pay the bills. This is followed to some extent in New York. There are several competent women who make a business of buying goods, and are also at the service of any lady who wishes for their company upon a shopping expedition.

They are thoroughly posted regarding the latest fashions, the prices of materials, where the cheapest and best articles can be found, and their advise is valuable in regard to what is most becoming and suitable for those who employ them. They make no charge for their services, as the merchants are willing to give them a percentage on their sales. These ladies are registered at the leading establishments, and consequently thoroughly reliable. and as the goods in such houses are marked in plain figures, no extortion is possible. Any number of women with artistic tastes should find employment in this field, but it requires a thorough acquaintance with every class of wares, a constant study of fashionable literature, business ability and, above all, a facility of producing the best effect in dress upon all varieties of age, style

and complexion. A lady who was always attired with great taste told us her secret was to copy the dress of a woman whom she met on the street, a counterpart of herself, and who was dressed to perfec tion. It is rather a pity that ladies of wealth should not follow the example of those of other countries and employ a lady's maid and companion, as there are so many agreeable and well-educated young women who would gladly occupy such a position, and the number is increasing every day.-N. Y. Star.

ROOSTS FOR POULTRY.

Let the Perches Be on a Level with Encl Other, and Eusliy Removable.

The instinct of self - preservation prompts fowls to perch upon the highest point they can attain when seeking the roosts at night. This is done because they naturally desire to be far above the reach of danger from below, this same instinct prompting them to seek shelter to avoid enemies that fly in the air. This instinct of the fowl is running up the valley. They made a well known, and yet a large majority station on the next section to mine. of breeders construct their roosts in wasn't valley) was thickly settled and cross piece higher than the next, and well irrigated within a year. Our so continuing until the first one is town (White City, a well known place quite low. If any one would take a now) had a boom. It was made the look into the quarters at night after capital of the county, as you know, and | the fowls have retired, it will be seen we've got the finest court house in the that no matter how much room there may be on the roosts, a portion of the "I had to lay out my land in town lower space will be unoccupied, while fowls being as compactly pressed together as though the packing process had been purposely done to get

them all as high as possible. There are several objections to such roosts, not only so far as the discomfort of the fowls is concerned, but because they are unsightly, unhandy, and filthy. The gridiron roost, with its low and high perches, is an obstacle in the way of cleaning the coop. It takes up unnecessary space, and it compels the heavy fowls to jump higher, at the risk of knocking over the small ones, and an occasional fall is the consequence when coming off. Not only are the feet injured, but bruises and jars to the body are also the result. Perches should all be on the level with each other, and should be made easily removable. By so doing the fowls will not crowd each other, and the perches can be cleaned and washed with coal oil occasionally. No injury from getting on or off will occur, and no conflict for preference of position will take place, to say nothing of superior, ventilation, etc.-Ohio Farmer.

The Shah's Experiment.

It is told of Naser-ed-Deen that on one occasion he conceived the idea of imitating Haroun-al-Raschid, and going about by night in disguise and unattended through the streets of Teheran. On leaving the castle the sentinel, dozing in his box, let him pass two nights without hindrance, whereupon the Shah had the sleepy sentinel flogged. The third night another soldier stood on guard, and he stopped the Shah, and forced him, despite all his protestations, to spend the rest of the night in the sentry box, barring egress with his bayonet. The next morning the Shah, after having been liberated, first had the unaccommodating soldier bastinadoed, and then sent him a purse with a sum equal to \$150 and a robe of honor. But the Shah was cured of his love for nightly excursions.-N. Y. Tribuna.

The average monthly temperature of San Francisco for the last fifteen years has been 551 degrees. The highest for any month was 59 degrees and the lowest 50 legrees.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS

-Many men of to-day are bald on the inside of their heads. -The Idea. -Brown-"I understand you told Well that I am a regular chump."

Jones—"Nothing of the kind, sir. France." not round telling the public what I

think."-Omaha World. -Shoddy (loudly)-"I'd have you know, sir, that I am a self-made man!" Letters (looking him over intently)-"Well, Mr. Shoddy, you look like it; you do, indeed."—Lowell Citizen.

-Edison has no doubt got a good thing in his phonograph, but we can name a dozen women off-hand who can give it twenty-five minutes' start and discount it without a stop. - Detroit Free Press.

-Hardupp-"Mrs. Cashey, I love you devotedly. Won't you become my bet-ter half?" Mrs. Cashey—"I am afraid, Mr. Hardupp, that you are not seeking a better half so much as better quar-

-Visitor (to convict)-"What are you in for, friend?" Convict-"Bigamy, sir; four wives." Visitor—"Your life here must be sad." Convict-"It isn't as sad as the life I led before I came here."-Epoch.

-"Where is your brother now, William?" "He's in Italy, studying music." "Is that so? Well, as soon as he returns send him around to my store." "Why?" "I can sell him a hand organ at a bargain."-Lincoln Journal.

-If there is any thing in this world that will inspire a woman with a determined desire to learn shorthand, it is to find among her husband's papers a sheet full of mysterious wiggly marks, interspersed here and there with the initials of the woman she doesn't love. -Somerville Journal.

-"I'm saddest when I sing," she said, when Henry came in and caught her in the act of vocalization. "Are you?" he replied, smoothing the look of agony which ruffled his visage. "Darling, it shall be my constant endeavor to make your life a cheerful one."--Boston Transcript.

-Mr. Plaintalk-"Have you traveled much, Miss Elderly?" Miss Elderly-"Indeed I have. Every summer since my sixteenth year dear papa has taken me off for a trip abroad." "Is that so. Well, I don't suppose that there is any country that you have not

visited."-Texas Siftings. -Doctor-"Your wife is in a very critical state, and I should recommend you to call in some specialist to consult on the case." Husband-"There you see, doctor, I was right again. I told my wife long ago she ought to get proper medical advice; but she thought you would be offended."-London Punch.

-Doctor (politely, but looking at his watch with visible impatience)-"Pardon me, madam, but my time is not my own. You have given me all your symptoms in sufficient detail, and now, perhaps you will kindly-er-ah--' Husband (not so considerate)-"Maria. he doesn't want to hear your tongue any more. He want's to look at it."-Chicago Tribune.

A SALAD-EATING RACE.

A Brief Review of the Dietary of the French Peasantry.

Bread, and plenty of it, is the grand foundation of his dietary. Potatoes are admitted as an addition and a change, but not, as in Ireland, as the staff of life. Salad in unlimited quantity and frequency from the beginning to the end of its season; mache, corn salad or lamb lettuce-a great favorite, although, being eaten, it leaves an after taste of one's having swallowed drugs from an apothecary's shop-dandelion, green and blanched; radishes, little red, round and long, and big black. white, or vellow Spanish; lettuce, cos and cabbage; water cress, endive, curled and broad-leaved, and cooked beet root, cold, are all considerable articles of consumption, of course helped down with a huge slice of bread. "How often can you eat salad?" I asked a young peasant. "Three times a day, monsieur, so long as it lasts," was the answer. French beans "princesses" or "flageolets"-are in great request, either hot as a dinner dish, or cold dressed as salad with oil and vinegar. Boiled haricots, also, plain, hot, or dressed as salad cold, come in as a substantial mess in winter. An indispensable repast with the French working peasant is his "collation," a solid slice of bread eaten at four or five o'clock in the afternoon and frequently taken with him or carried out to him in the fieldsperhaps with a little grease spread on it as a luxury-and consumed with a leaf of sorrel or lettuce laid on it as a thumb piece; or their place is taken by a few spring onions—the thinnings of the beds-or a clove of garlic. In the south a red, fiery capsicum is thus indulged in, to relieve and season the bread-which, perhaps, is partially made with the flour of maize. Supported by this inexpensive treat the rustics resume their work till summer time.—All the Year Round.

A Stroke of Genius.

"What did you say?" said Larkie to her husband after some rather onesided talk at the breakfast table.

"I didn't say any thing." "What's the use of denying it. I'm not going to disbelieve my own ears." "It wasn't any thing of importance."

"Probably not." "Then what do you want to know

"Because as your lawful wedded wife I have a right to know." "I said to myself--"

"Well?" "I said to myself that it was about time that you had another silk dress." "Harry, dear, wouldn't you like to have another cup of coffee" - Merchant

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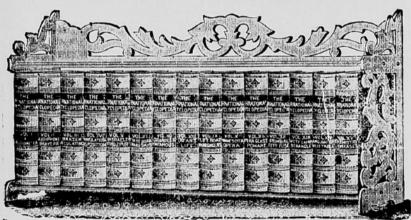
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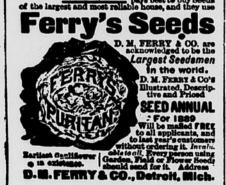
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discussion of all topics of interest to the people, but personalities must be avoided, and the names of the writers must accompany communications. The Courien does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in contribu-

WILLOW.

It is currently reported that our county commissioner, DeForest Conant, has left these parts, skipped, skedadled, and is not expected back. Ditto Wm. Wildgrube and Paul Flick. Who goes next?

The Willow cheese factory has shut down. It has not been as paying an quite effective,

Alliance deal do you can this.

it look to you like Alliance for office only, with Wm. T. McC., D. D. McD.,
Walter Muir, et al., or are you green

We have not yet found out whether the party who assures this support has a mortgage on us or not. If they have, we hope they will let us know in time enough to suppose that your loud or eternity. mouthed leaders are working off their wind at 4th of July celebrations, picnies and country school house assemblies, simply and solely to advance and protect the interests of their poor, defrauded, oppressed and tax-ridden brotherfarmers? Seat! Read, reflect and inwardly digest the following extracts
from last weeks Courier, and draw your
own conclusions as to what, which or
tother. "Report of Alliance Meeting
held at Church's School house, Aug. 5th,
1889. Meeting called to order by Wm.
T. McCulloch, chairman. A motion
made and enthusiastically seconded and
made and enthusiastically seconded and grand start for next year's crop. made and enthusiastically seconded and grand start for next year's crop. unanimously adopted, that we ask the Alliance Central Committee to call an from what you said that you occasionaly independent convention to nominate state fficers. A resolution was also passed that we make a special request to the Republican convention to be held at Fargo, that they support Alliance men for state officers.

D. D. McDaniel, Sec.

"Democratic convention at court house, Aug. 17th, 1889, to elect 5 delegates to democratic convention to be held at Fargo, Aug. 29th. The following delegates were elected, WM. T. Mc-CULLOCH, G. L. Virgo, J. G. White, Charles Johnson and Martin A. Ueland. D. D. McDaniel, Sec."

to the Band wagon? What say you appetizing, satisfying meals, or better

Barnes county boys got badly left and Agent, C. B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn felt somewhat sore over it, of course.

ASHTABULA.

weee laid to rest in Mr. Ed. Ladburys 3d to 13th; Detroit, Mich., Industrial garden between two nice young trees, Fair and Exposition, Sept. 17th to 27th; only temporary, to be transferred east to his former home for a permanent burial,

Mr. A. E. Hill and Mrs. Geo. Parker of Chicago, arrived here August 20th to make a brief visit with their sister, Mrs.

Mr. Chas. Anderson has started his threshing machine.

Haying will be better after harvest

The rains made plowing good and

GALLATIN.

I had a ripe tomota August 18th. We had corn for dinner August 14th.

A brother of E. J. McMahon, of Hope, with a party of extremely pretty and show the productive capabilities of ladies and gentlemen, pienced at the river lately. The party left for Hope line of the Northern Pacific and its

Harvesting is about done down this way and the weather is favorable for drying the grain. A. Luckason has 500 acres to cut with

HELENA.

Harvest of '89 is about finished in this eighborhood.

Earnest Byington has given Dakota the go by, to accept a position as head clerk in a New York store.

H.C. Barringer: Dakota farming may be fun, but somebody else can try it on my place after this year.

J. W. Fiero returned from Fargo Sat-urday night, confident that if R. C. Cooper had been on hand, he could have secured the nomination for Gov-erner without any trouble. It is too bad, but there is one thing that can be

have the pleasure of putting him in the State senate, a place of some honor and one that will not interfere with his farm duties. Early and well begun is half done

A straight credential in my hand. Sung in 16-4 time to the tune of How beautifully we got left", it is

down. It has not been as paying an institution for the farmers as its projectors, B. J. & Co., led them to anticipate.

Jas. McWilliam of London, Ont., who is visiting at Mr. Stewarts, east of the river, came over to see his niece, Miss

Nellie Simpson.

Say, brother farmers, what sort of an Alliance deal do you call this? Don't it look to you like Alliance for office

We have it on good authority that certain parties have the promise of the support of the farmers of Griggs county if they will only start another paper. We have not yet found out whether

J. W. Fiero is getting to be quite a hand te set up all night with the sick. If you don't believe it, ask him.

The rain of last week was a jim dandy, so to speak, and if it had come June 1st, would have been worth thou-

Did we give you away, Chris. X.? Now, we are surprised! We judged saw Harry Clarke, and gave you a message for him. The give-away must be on your side. Cui Boxo.

A Woman's Discovery.

Another wonderful discovery has been made in these closing years of the ninteenth century, by one of the bestknown ladies of Minneapolis. She has discovered a railroad that is perfection. But let her tell it in her own words: "I cannot close this rambling letter without alluding to the charming ride we had on the Burlington road from Minneapolis to Chicago. If there is any road in the United States or elsewhere Now, dont it look just a little to you which has more luxurious or more peras if your office seeking leaders were feetly comfortable sleepers, more beauworking every fin in trying to catch on tiful, well-appointed dining-cars, more attendance in all its departments, than Harry Clarke! I met a great many this road, I have never seen it, and I do old comrades at the convention and not believe it exists. The arrangements had a good, sociable time and would of the cars were all so perfect, and every have gone on to Milwaukee to the G. A. thing was so quiet, that I, for one, was R. Encampment if I had had the time. sorry to leave them, and determined The Columbia Hotel at Fargo is a fine then and there to recomend the Burling house and Mr. Putman knows how to tou so any friends who, in their journeyconduct it to the entire satisfaction of ings, might avail themselves of this his guests. I think that Gen. Allen route." For tickets, rates, and any inwould have stood a chance for being formation, apply to your local agent nominated than did Gen. Tyler. The or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass.

The Northern Pacific Railroad

Will make four attractive exhibits in the autumn of 1889, at the following fairs and expositions: Buffalo, N. Y. The remains of Mr. Obed. Mosher Industrial Fair and Exposition, Sept Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 6th to 14th Minneapolis Exposition, Aug. 21st to

> The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has arranged to make large and attractive exhibits of samples of the products from the states and territories traversed by the line of read, at the above named important industrial fair and exhibits, to be held on the dates specified, in the autumn of 1889. In addition to the exhibits referred to, displays may be made at other fairs.

The exhibits of products as proposed will be viewed by a large number of visitors at the fairs and expositions, and show the productive capabilities of branches pass.

Collections of agricultural products from this year's crops are requested to be made, including samples of grain in the straw, native and cultiva-A. Luckason has 500 acres to cut with two binders.

Wm. Atchison caught about eighty fish the other day and didn't see anything of the sea serpent either. Will is quite a sport.

Simon Ouren was at the river and had a big load of gads. We didn't learn who he intended to use them on.

Perhaps the heaviest rain in years fell here the 19th. The river raised two feet in two hours and some shocks of whoat were afloat. J. Atchison reports a lot of small hail at his place. At Gullickson's they were perfectly drowned out and Mrs. Gullickson had difficulty in saving her pictures and other things. As Mrs. Gullickson is a very neat and tidy housekeeper it will make her a great deal of work to get things straight.

HELENA.

Appropriate labels will be sent to station agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad to supply producers with facilities to describe the samples of products furnished.

After use at the expositions the samples will be forwarded to various prominent points in the states East and South, and in Europe to be placed on permanent exhibition.

Active concerntions on the part of

Active co-operations on the part of residents in assisting to make creditable displays at the expositions as proposed, to show the visitors the agricultural, mineral and timber resources of the great Northwest, will be mutually beneficial to all concerned, and such assistance will be fully appreciated by assistance will be runy are the officials of this company.

Very Truly Yours,
P. B. GROAT,

RIVER LUMBER CO LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL

W. Blackwell,

Yard Near Elevators.

Slightly disfigured but still in the ring.

Wants everyone to understand that he is selling

DRY GOODS

PATS & CAPS

BOOTS & SHOES GROCERIES, ETC.

Bed-Rock Prices.

to suit the hard times.

\$1.50 SUBSCRIBE PER COURIE ANNUM

Weekly Pioner Press

POLITICAL NEWS

EDITORIALS R. DEPARTM BEST

CONSTITUTION

NORTH DAKOTA,

1880.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE 1.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are by nature equal-SECTION 1. All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inalienable 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

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, without discrimination or preference shall 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 acts of licentiousness, or justify practices 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 shall cruel or unusual punishments be in-flicted. Witnesses shall not be unreason-ably detained, nor be confined in any room

ably 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 criminally, otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. In all other cases, offences shall be prosecuted criminally by

tion 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 of profit or honor under any foreign government.

life, liberty or property without due pro-

SEC. 14. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation having been first made 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 hepself from any improvement. tive of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury,

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 ever be passed.

SEC. 17. Neither slavery nor involuntary

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 snall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be and the persons and things to be seized.

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

fession 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 snall any zen or class of citizens be granted privi-leges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not be granted to all citizens. Sec. 21. The provisions of this Constitu-tion are mandatory and prohibitory unless. by express words, they are declared to be

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 th Legislative Assembly may, by law, direct. SEC. 23. Every citizen of this state shall be free to obtain employment wherever possible, and any person, corporation, or agent thereof, maliciously interfering or obtaining or enjoying employment al-ready obtained, from any other corpora-tion or person, shall be deemed guilty of

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-

SEC. 25. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 26. The senate shall be composed of not less than thirty nor more than fifty members.

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

provided.

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.

SEC. 29. The Legislative Assembly shall fix the number of senators, and divide the state into as many senatorial districts as 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 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 con-

tinue until changed by law.
SEC. 30. The senatorial districts shall be tinue 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 one class, and those elected in districts designated by odd numbers shall constitute the other class. The senators of one class, elected in the year 1890, 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, 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, nor more than one hundred and forty members.

SEC. 33. Representatives shall be elected

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 shall to Legislative Assembly shall to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Assembly, or either house thereof, the members shall be entered in the journal.

SEC. 51. The senate and house of representatives jointly shall be designated as the Legislative Assembly shall be cleated in the Legislative Assembly shall be designated as the Legislative Assembly shall be cleated in the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Assembly shall exceed sixty days, except in case of impeachment, but the first session of the Legislative Assembly shall exceed sixty days, except in case of impeachment, but the first session of the Legislative Assembly shall exceed sixty days, except in case of impeachment, but the first session of the Legislative Assembly shall exceed sixty days exc

mor more than one hundred and forty members.

Sec. 38. 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.

Sec. 35. The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned to and twenty days.

Sec. 36. No law shall be passed, except by a bill adopted by both houses, and no bill shall be so altered and amended on its original purpose.

Sec. 35. The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned to and 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 such enumera-tion, and also after each federal census, pro-ceed to fix by law the number of senators which shall constitute the Senate of North or public danger. In all other cases, offences shall be prosecuted criminally by indictment or information. The Legislative Assembly may change, regulate or abolish the grand jury system.

SEC. 9. Every man may freely write, speak and publish bis 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.

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 under this state, except in the militia or the office of attorney-at-law, notary public or justice of the peace, and no person holding any office remonstrance.

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 shall be maintained by this state i

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 law.

SEC. 18. 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 compel

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 created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected; nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against him alf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due propointment 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 upon conditions, that any other person elected to the same Leg-islative Assembly will give, or will promise or assent to give, his vote or in-fluence in favor of or against any other pensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived.

Sec. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for deut 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 law; or in cases of tort; or in cases of tort; or vote or influence for or against any meas-ure 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 give, promise or assent to give his 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 or influence, for or against any other measure or proposition in such Legislative Assembly, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery. 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 Assembly, and, on the conviction thereof

> further penalty as may be prescribed by SEC. 41. The term of service of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be-gin on the first Tuesday in January, next

in the civil courts, shall be liable to such

after their election. SEC. 42. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall in all cases except treason. felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same For words used in any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned

in any other place. SEC.43. Any member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislative Assembly, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon without the consent of the

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

SEC. 45. Each member of the Legislative Assembly shall receive as a compensa-tion for his services for each session, five dollars per day, and ten cents for every mile of necessary travel in going to and re-turning from the place of the meeting of

the Legislative Assembly, on the most usual route.

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

ers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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 under such a penalty, as may be prescribed by

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

of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

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

SEC. 49. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and the year and

al 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 sit-ting, except in case of epidemic, pestilence

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 such enumeration, and also after each federal census, proceed to fix by law the number of sensitors.

it is sought to be introduced. SEC. 61. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, but a bill which violates this provision shall be invalidated thereby only as to so much thereof as shall not be so

expressed.

Sec. 62. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject. but one subject.

SEC. 63. Every bill shall be read three several times, but the first and second reading, and those only, may be upon the same day; and the second reading may be by title of the bill unless a reading at length be demanded. The first and third readings shall be at length. No legislative day shall be shorter than the natural day. SEC. 64. No bill shall be revised or amended, or the provisions thereof extend-

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; whall the state of the Legislative Assembly; when the state of the legislative Assembly; wh

sembly 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 of two-thirds of all the members present in each bouse of the wine direct.

in each house, otherwise direct.

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 4. Regulating county or township affairs.
5. Regulating the practice of courts of

iustice 6. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates or constables. 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 morigage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.
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 of franchise whatever.
21. For the punishment of crimes.
22. 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 whole or in part the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or person to this state, or to any municipal corpora-

tion therein. 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 legit-

tricts, or authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children.

38. 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.

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. 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 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 clieutenant Governor unless he be a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the state.

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 be 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 As-

of choosing members of the Legislative As-sembly. The persons having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieunumber of votes for, Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively shall be declared 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 forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to exe-

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 communistic cate to the Legislative Assembly by message, information of the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall at deem expedient. He shall transpare the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transpare to the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transpare to the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transpare to the supreme court, but in proper cases questions of fact may be sent proper cases questions of the supreme court shall be elected ther reprieve. He shall communicate to the Legislative Assembly at each regular session each case of remission of fine, re-prieve, commutation or pardon 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 remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve,

with his reason for granting the same SEC. 77. The Lieutenant Governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be have no vote unless they be eqally divided. If, during a va-cancy in the office of Governor, tne Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or from mental or physical disease, or otherwise become incapable 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 prov ided 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 originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elect shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, toagree 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 bouse retered 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, unless the Legislative Assembly by its adjournment. prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the samewith his objections

in the office of the Secretary of State, within fifteen days after such adjournment. to disapprove of any item or items, or part 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 void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the Legislative Assembly be in session be shall transmit to the house in a session be shall transmit to the house in the session be shall transmit to the house in the session be shall transmit to the house in the session be shall transmit to the house in the session be shall transmit to the house in the session be shall transmit to the house in the session be shall transmit to the session has the carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of North Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of North Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of North Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of North Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of North Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of North Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of North Dakota." 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 the items of t shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of

oills over the executive veto. 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 in-fluence on any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or required to act in his official capacity, or who offers who menances any member by the threatened use of his veto power, or who offers or promises any member that he, the said Governor, will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created, in consideration that any member shall give his official vote or influence on any matter pending

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

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, Commissoners 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 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.

schemise 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 near 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.

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 thee 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 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 serve, not holding his office by election or appointment to fill a vacancy, shall be chief justice and shall preside at all terms of the supreme court and in case of his absence the judge having in like manner the payt shortest term to 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 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 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 sided 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 court, as thus increased, shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 96. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the supreme court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise SEC. 80. The Governor shall have power any power of appointment except as herein provided Sec. 97. The style of all process shall be "The State of North Dakota." All prose-

> death, resignation or otherwise in the office 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 compendistrict courts shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by law, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which a judge shall have been elected.

elected.

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

DISTRICT COURTS. 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 determine the same.

writs, with authority to near 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, and the state of 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:

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, Mountraille, 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 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 Alfred, 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 Sieventh Standard parallel.

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

SEC. 107. No person shall be eligible to the office of district judge, unless he be learned in the law, be at least twenty-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 pre-cribed by law. parallel.

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 said court increased above that limited by this Constitution, then said county 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 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 conferred upon police magistrates, shall cease. The qualifications of the judge of the county court in counties where the jurisdiction of said court shall have been increased shall be the same as those of the district judge.except that he shall be a resident of the county at the time of his election, and said county judge shall receive such salary for his services as may 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. 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 be elected in each organized county 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 controversy exclusive of custs does not in controversy, exclusive of costs, does not exceed two hundred dollars, and in counties where no county court with crim-inal jurisdiction exists they shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor as may be provided 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 boundaries of or title to real estate snail come 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. 113. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the election of police magistrates in cities, incorporated towns and villages, who in addition to towns and villages, who in addition to their jurisdiction of all cases arising under the ordinances of said cities, town and 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 vilrages 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. Sec. 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

own under such regulations as shall be d by law.

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

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

terms thereof.

Sec. 119. No judge of the supreme or district court shall be elected or appointed to any other than judicial offices or be eligible thereto during the term for which

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

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

formably to the naturalization laws of the United States.

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

election.

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

sex; but no law extending of 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 durling 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 125. No soldier seaman or marine.

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. consequence of his being stationed therein. Sec. 127. No person who is under guardian-ship, non compos mentis or insahe, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 128. Any woman having qualifications enumerated in section 121 of this article as to age, residence and citizenship, and including those now qualified by the laws of the territory, may vote for all

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

ARTICLE VII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

SEC. 131. No charter of incorporation shall be granted, changed or amended by 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 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 which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time this Constitution takes effect shall thereafter have no validity.

no validity.
Sec. 183. The Legislative Assembly

shail 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 charter subject to the provisions of this

Constitution.
SEC. 134. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, or so construed as to prevent the Legislative Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, 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 manuac as to infringe state. ness in such a manner as to infringe the

equal rights of individuals or the gener 1 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

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 dence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the Legislative Assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalities the provisions of this section. Providing the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to apply to foreign corporations.

shall not be so construed as to apply to for-eign corporations.

SEC. 141. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation own-ing 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 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

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.

the courts

strued 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. such notes or bills.

SEC. 146. Any combination between in-dividuals, 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 annulled and become void.

tenance of a system of public schools which school land may be sold shall apply which shall be open to all children of the State of North Dakota and free from secondary schools.

legiate course. SEC. 149. In all schools instruction shall be given as far as practicable in those

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 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. agricultural improvement.

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

than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same became saleable by virtue of this section. No more than one-half of the remainder within ten years after the same 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 lands" shall include lands bearing lignite

SEC. 156. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State and State Auditor shall 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 180 of this article.

SEC. 157. The county superintendent of county board, and the county auditor shall constitute boards of appraisal and under the authority of the state board of university and the county of the state board of university of the state board of university of the state board of university and schools.

constitute boards of appraisal and under the authority of the state board of univer-sity and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective coun-ties which may from time to time rec-ommend for sale at their actual value under the prescribed terms and shall first select and designate for sale the most val-uable lands.

select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

SEC. 158. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than ten 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 fifteen years and one-fifth in twenty years, with interest at the rate of not less than six per centum payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is 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 the courts.

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

SEC. 144. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall not be understood as embracing municipalities or political divisions of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be held and constructed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers of the tate unless of the state unless of the state unless of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be held and constructed to provide a stock companies having any of the powers of the state unless of the state unless of the state unless of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be held and constructed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers of corporations 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 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 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 and to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the lands contracted to be

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 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

extended in this state, whenever the owner or owners thereof violete this article shall be deemed annulled and become void.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

SEC. 147. A high degree of intelligence, patriotism, integrity and morality on the part of every voter in a government by the people being necessary in order to insure the continuance of that government and the prosperity and happiness of the people, the Legislative Assembly shall make provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools

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. 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 in first mortgages on farm

North Dakota or in first 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. 163. 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 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.

SEC. 163. No law shall ever be passed by the Legislative Assembly granting to 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 component of any public lands shall ever be recognized, nor shall such 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.

SEC. 163. No law shall ever be passed by the Legislative Assembly granting to any privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be passed by the Legislative Assembly privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be passed by the Legislative Assembly privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be reson, corporation or association any privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be reson, corporation or association any privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be reson, corporation or independent o

for purposes other than set forth and named in sections 153 and 159of this article. And the Legislative Assembly in providing for the appraisement, sale, rental and disposal of the same shall not be subject to the provisions and limitations of this

Sec. 185. In all elections for directors or nanagers of a corporation, each member of his voice for one candidates, as he may prefer.

distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

business in this state without having one or more places of business and an author whom present the same of the state. It shall be subsiness of the same or property set as all present the state of the state. It shall be stock or bonds except for money, large of the state of the stack and indebtedness shall be void.

Sec. 187. No corporation shall leads of the state of the sta

as nearly as may be.

SEC. 168. All changes in the boundaries of organized counties before taking effect shall be submitted to the electors of the county or counties, to be effected thereby at a general election and be adopted by a majority of all the legal votes cast in each county at such election; and in case any 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 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 woting

organize, whenever a majority of all the legal voters of such county, voting at a general eleotion 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 eral 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

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 government by the chairmen of the several township boards is adopted by any county the fiscal affairs of said county shall the system of county shall the system of county government by the chairmen of the several township boards is adopted by any county the fiscal affairs of said county shall the state engage in any

vided, finat the lands contracted to 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 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 remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which til their successors are elected and qual-fied. The Legislative Assembly shall pro-vide by law for such other county, town-ship and district officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall prescribe the duties and compensation of all county, township and district officers. The sheriff and treas-urer of any county shall not hold their respective offices for more than four years in succession.

ARTICLE XI.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SEC. 174. The Legislative Assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the state for each year, not to exceed in any one year four (4) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state e property in the state. to be ascertained by the last assessment 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 imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied. 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 both real 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 person empt 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 commol 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.

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 herein-

SEC 180. All property, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, township, town, village or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in this state shall be assessed by the state board of equalization at their actual value and such assessed valuation shall be apportioned to the countles, 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

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 twenty-four congressional townships, and containing a population of less than one thousand bona fide inhabitants. And in the organization of new counties and in changing the lines of organized counties and boundaries of congressional townships natural boundaries shall be observed as nearly as may be.

SEC. 168. All changes in the boundaries of organized counties before taking affects. but the issuing of new bonds to refund existing indebtedness, shall not be con-strued to be any part or portion of said two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 183. The debt of any county, town-ship, town, school district or any other po-litical subdivision, shall never exceed five sing, town, school district or any other po-litical 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 thirds vote, increase such indeptedness three (3) per centum on such assessed value beyond said five (5) per cent. limit. In estimating the indebtedness which a city, county, township, school district or any other political subdivision may incur, the entire amount of existing indebtedness, whather contracted prior or subsequent to 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.

cept 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.

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 SEC. 186. No money shall be paid out of

less 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 or evidence of debt of any county, or 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 abie-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 forbid them to bear arms shall not be com-pelled to do so in times of peace, but shall pay an 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. 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 appointed or elected in such a manner as the Legislative Assembly shall provide.

SEC. 192. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the Governor, and no commissioned officer Governor, and no commissioned by the Governor, and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office except by sentence of court martial, pursuant to law.

SEC. 198. The militia forces shall in all 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 returning 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-

peachment.

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-

ARTICLE XV.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

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

ARTICLE XVI.

COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES. The following article shall be irrevoca-

ble without the consent of the United States and the people of this state. Sec. 203. First. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of this state shall ever be 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, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and that said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdicdebt 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 donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except for necessary support of the poor, nor capital stock of second the owner political subdivision shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except for necessary support of the poor, nor capital stock of second the owner political subdivision shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to out this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state; that no taxes shall be and 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 out this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzens of the United States; that the lands belonging to eitzen higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state; that no taxes shall be imposed by this state on lands or property therein, belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing in this article shall preclude this 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

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 an extent. as is, or may be provided in the act of Congress granting the same.

Third. In order that payment of the debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by and in behalf of the Territory of Dakota may be justly and equitably provided for and made, and in pursuance of the requirements of an act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states," the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, by proceedings of a joint commission, duly appointed under said act, the sessions whereof were held at Bismarck in said State of North Dakota, from July 18, 1889, to July 31, 1889, inclusive, have agreed to the following adjustment of the amounts of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota which shall be assumed and paid by each of the States of North Dakota and South Dakota, respectively to-wit:

This agreement shall take effect and be in force from and after the admission into the Union, as one of the United States of America, of either the State of North Dakota."

The words "State of North Dakota."

The words "State of North Dakota," whenever used in this agreement, shall be

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

The said State of North Dakota shall 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 Mařch 8, 1889, entitled "An Act to provide for the refunding of outstanding warrants drawn on the Capitol Building Fund."

The said State of South Dakota shall

Fund."

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 \$266,000; also, bonds issued on account of the North Dakota University at Grand Forks, North

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

the face aggregate of which is \$210.000, also, bonds issued on account of the School for Deaf Mutes, at Sioux 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 Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$94,300; also, bonds issued on account of the Agricultural College at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$97,500; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Madison, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$49,400; also, bonds issued on account of the School of Mines at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$33,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Reform School at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$30,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$30,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Spearfish South Dakota, The South Dakota, T bonds issued on account of the Normal School at Spearfish, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$25,000; also, bonds issued on account of the Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$45,000.

The States of North Dakota and South Dakota shall pay one-half each of all lia-

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

The State of South Dakota shall pay to the State of North Dakota of Territorial appropriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions which under this agreement will go to South Dakota, and in full of the undivided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library, and in full settlement of unbalanced acand in full settlement of unbalanced ac-counts, and of all claims against the territory, of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous of unlawful taxation of Northern Pacific Railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the State of South Dakota from all liabilities for State of South Dakota from all liabilities for or on account of the several matters hereinbefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liabilities hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions heretofore 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.

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 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; and all sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed State of South Dakota shall be credited to the 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 Session Laws of 1889, (that is, the part of such sums going to the Territory), shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and all! taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into said treasury under and by virtue 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 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

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 of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Buford, Fort Pembina and Fort Totten, heretofore declared by the President of the United States, provided legal process, civil 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.

except the indebtedness represented by the bonds and refunding warrants hereinbefore mentioned, each state shall at the time of

such final adjustment of accounts assume its share of said indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the pub-

counties, municipalities, railroad corpora-

counties, municipalities, railroad corpora-tions 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

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 of public lands to such states," under the conditions and limitations therein mentioned; reserving the right however to apply to congress for modifications of said conditions and limitations in case of neces-

ARTICLE XVII. MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 206. The name of this state shall be "North Dakota." The State of North Dakota shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, tocluded 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 the main channel of the same and along the boundary line of the State of Minnesote to a point where the Saventh Minnesota to a point where the Seventh Standard parallel intersects the same; thence west along said Seventh Standard parallel produced due west to a point where it intersects the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west longitude l

o 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 horseback 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 top; the words "State of North Dakota" at the bottom; "October 1st" on the left and "1889" on the right. The seal to be two and one half

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 increase and the construction. 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. furnished in the improvement thereof, in

SEC. 210. All flowing streams and nat-

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

SEC. 211. Members of the Legislative Assembly and judicial department except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirm as the case. "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

ARTICLE XVIII.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE AP-PORTIONMENT.

SEC. 214. Until otherwise provided by law, the member of the House of Representatives of the United States apportioned to this state, shall be elected at large. Until otherwise provided by law, the senatorial and representative districts shall be formed, and the senators and the representatives shall be apportioned as fol-

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

or Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

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

The Third District shall consist of the townships of Perth. Latona Adams. Silvenships of Perth. Latona Adams. Silvenships of Perth. Latona Adams. Silvenships of Perth. Latona Adams.

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.

tives.

The Fourth District shall consist of the townships of Forest River. Walsh Center, Gratton, 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 Gilly, Johnstown, Straban

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

two representatives.

The Sixth District shall consist of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now consti-tuted, and the townships of Falconer, Harvey, Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Bloom-ing, Meckinock, Lakevill and Levant in the county of Grand Forks and be entitled by the amount paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within the limits of said state, as provided in this article; and if there should be a surplus at the time of such final adjustment, each state shall be entitled to the amounts received from entitled to the amounts received from the county of Grand Forks and be entitled to the amounts received from the county of Grand Forks and be entitled to the amounts received from the county of Grand Forks and be entitled to one senator and two representatives. The Seventh District shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives. The Seventh District shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventh District shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventh District shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventh District shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Grand Forks, and the townships of Grand Forks e county of Grand Forks, and be

entitled to one senator and two representa-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.

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, Daysonet, Cassalta, Daysonet, Cassalta, Addison. Davenport, Casselton and the City of Casselton, in the County of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three

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

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

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

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

one senator and two representatives.

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

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

entitled to one senator and one represent-The Twentieth District shall consist

the counties of Towner and Rolette and b

the counties of Benson and Pierce and be entired to one senator and two represent-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.

senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-seventh District shall consist of the county of Burleigh, and be en-

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 have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States, in the Act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the Legis-lative Assembly may prescribe, subject to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in this

school and public lands contained in this Constitution.

First. The seat of government at the city of Bismarck in the county of Burleigh.

Second. The State University and the School of Mines at the city of Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

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

Fourth. A State Normal School at the city of Valley City, in the county of Barnes; and 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 appropriaforementioned, 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

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. Rams

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 Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman. And the Legislative Assembly shall appropriate treaty thousand agree of the propriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of land made by the act of Congress aforesaid for "Other Educational and Char-

itable Institutions" to the benefit and for the endowment of said institution.

Sec. 216. The following named public inas 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

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 Assemblymay 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. 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 the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau, or Rolette, as the electors of said counties

or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that pur-pose, to be held as provided by the Legisla-

pose, to be held as provided by the Legislative Assembly.

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

Tuesday in Octol and district office tive by this Contion shall be subjection at said electors qualified tory to vote at all tion provided for the characteristic provided for the characteristic

ARTICLE XX. PROHIBITION.

tion.

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 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 with the provider of the provider that the provider the provider that the provider the provider that the pr or 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 govern-ment to state government, it is declared that ment to state government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims and rights of individuals and bodies corporate shall continue as if no change of govern-ment had taken place, and all processes which may, before the organization of the judicial department under this Constitu-tion be issued under the authority of the Territory of Dakota shall be as valid as if

issued in the name of the State.

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

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 said states as necessity may require.

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 presented in the remain of the and may be prosecuted in the name of the State; all bonds, obligations or other un-dertakings 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 sued 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.

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.

Such Dakota.

Sec. 6. Whenever any two of the judges of the Supreme court of the state, elected under the provisions of this Constitution shall have qualified in their offices, the causes then pending in the Supreme court of the territory on appeal or writ of error from the district courts of any county or subdivision within the limits of this state, and the papers, records and proceed-"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, shall be recognized by wholesome laws, shall be recognized by wholesome laws, which shall be limited and defined shall be limited states of the state government.

SIGN The country of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives records and proceed to elect two senators of the state of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons within the limits of this state, and the papers, records and 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 supreme court of the state of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the two court of the state of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the two counties of Bottineau and McHenry and be entitled to one senator and one passesion of the supreme court of the state of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the two count of the supreme court of the state of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the two counts of the counties for the States for the State of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the two counts of States for the State of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the two counts of the state of North States for the State of North Holling for the deliction of the United States f

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

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

The Thirty-first District shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Stark and 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.

When ver the judge of the district court of 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 stare 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 jurissaid, the said district court and the judges thereof shall continue with the same juris-diction a d power to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively as here-tofore constituted under the laws of the

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

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

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

cured a proper seal.

SEC. 9. The terms "probate court" or "probate judge" whenever occuring in the statutes of the territory shall, after this Constitution goes into effect, be held to apply to the county court or county judge. SEC. 10. All territorial, county and pre-cinct officers, who may be in office at the time this Constitution takes effect, whether 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 ac-cordance with the provisions of this Con-stitution, and official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this Constitution had not been as though this Constitution had not been adopted; and such officers for their term of service, under this Constitution, shall receive 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 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 his successor is duly election and qualified. The his office under said election until the suc-cessor is duly elected 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. 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, calicounty commissioners of each county, calling an election by the people on the first Tuesday in October, 1889, of all the state and district officers created and made elec-tive by this Constitution. This Constitu-tion shall be submitted for adoption or rejection at said election to a vote of the electors qualified by the laws of this territory to vote at all elections. At the election provided for herein the qualified voters shall vote directly for or against this Constitution and for or against the article separately submitted.

SEC. 13. The board of commissioners of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given for the period of 20 days in the manner provided by law. Every qualified 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 here inafter provided for.

SEC. 14. The Governor, Secretary and Chief Justice or a majorty of them, shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the vote of such election for all state and 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 such day fall on Sunday), and proceed to canvass the votes on the adoption of this Constitution and for all state and district officers and members of the Legislative Assembly in the manner provided by the laws of the territory for canvassing the 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 cer-Secretary of the territory an abstract cer-tified 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, 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

their respective offices; but the Legislative Assembly may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

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

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 per-

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

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

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 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 siring 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 for that a majority of all the votes cast at said election for and against prohibition are for prohibition, then said Article 20 shall be and form a part of this Constitution and be in full force and effect as such from the date of the admission of this state into the Union. But if a majority of said votes shall appear according to said 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:

is to say:
The following books, records and archives of the Territory of North Dakota, towit: All records, books and archives in wit: 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 counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said Secretary's office; excepting also, census returns from counties situate within the limits of South Dakota and papers relating to requisitions issued upon the application of officers of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which are a part of the records and archives of said Corporates are a part of the records and archives of said Corporates and archives of said Corporates are a part of the records and archives of said Corporates are a part of the records and archives of said Corporates are a part of the records and archives of said Corporates are a part of the records and archives of said Corporates are a part of the records and archives of said Corporates are a part of the records and archives of said Corporates are a part of the records and archives of said Corporates are a part of the records and archives of said corporates are a part of the records and archives of said corporates are a part of the records and archives of said corporates are a part of the records an 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,

Vouchers in the office or custody of the 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 now filed by counties and pertaining to counties within the limits of North Dakota. Paid and canceled coupons in the same of 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 Capitol of North Dakota until demanded by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota and until the State of North Dakota shall have had a reasonable time after such demand is made to provide conless of the mand is made to provide copies or abstracts of such por ions thereof as the said State of North Dakota may desire to

have copies or abstracts of.

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

have copies or abstracts of.

The expense of all copies or abstracts of records, books and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne equally by said two states.

SEC. 22. Should the counties containing

SEC. 22. Should 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 propriate the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to reimburse said counties for the amount so received 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. Reports of gross earnings of the North Dakota is to assume and pay, Reports of gross earnings of the year 1888 in the same office, made by cor-porations operating lines of railroads situ-ated wholly or mainly within the limits of ated wholly or mainly within the limits of North Dakota. Records and papers of the office of the Public Examiner of the second district of the territory. Records and 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 Dakota.

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

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

one volume.

Insurance Record for 1889—one Treasurer's Cash Book—"D." Assessment Ledger—"B." Dakota Territory Bond Register-one volume.

Treasurer s Current Ledger-one volume.

The originals of the foregoing volumes

The originals of the foregoing volumes

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

SEC. 23. 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 Terriin the office of the Secretary of the tory, where it may be signed at any by any delegate who shall be prevented from signing the same for any reasons at the time of the adjournment of this con-

Sec. 24. In case the territorial offi cers of the Territory of Dakota. or any of them who are now required by 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 payonable of the cost of such propriations to payonable of the cost o tions to pay one-half co the cost of such pub

vention.

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

A NEWSPAPER OF 1719.

LITTLE WEEKLY WHICH PRINTED NEWS FOUR MONTHS OLD.

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

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

Thursday morning.

For many years the paper was but a single leaflet, 8x11 inches, though on occasions when extraordinary news was received The Mer-cury 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 rattled and worried with what had hap-pened the previous day in London, Paris or Timbuctoo, or even by the doings of the Go-thamites. Time mellows all tidings, and the week botween New York and Philadelphia, as well as the four months' age of all Euro-pean 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 cor-responding space is devoted to intelligence from Bologna, under date of Dec. 4, 1719.

from Bologna, under date of Dec. 4, 1719. Outside of the foreign "news" there is very little else except reports of clearances at New York and Philadelphia, together with Bos-ton market quotations. Then in each and every issue is told the latest ravages of the 'pyrates," as the English were pleased to call their adversaries, the Spanish. Few weeks passed without half a dozen captures being recorded, always in favor of the pirates, who, it would seem, must have swarmed along the whole Atlantic coast. Now and then a Spaniard or two were selzed by our men, and in one instance it is related with great guste how several were brought to Philadelphia and immediately taken out to execution. Before suffering death, however, one of the prisoners called for a glass of wine, which beng furnished he drank to the confusion and damnation of the English and the mayor of the city.

Here is an excerpt from the issue of Thurs-

day, March 17, 1720, reproduced exactly as it appears except in the use of the long s:

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

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

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

There was no electric sugar in the olden time, but South Sea stock was a booming success. A letter published in June, dated in London, March 24, relates that on the preceding day South Sea opened at 275, rose to 400 in an hour, fell to 380, 378, 370 and closed at 328. The next day it fell to 300. A publisher in London made £5,000 that day, while like amounts were realized by 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 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 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 upwwards of two Hundred, the other part that works in it any person may see and try; it grinds three Pound an hour with greater Ease than any other Projection already Invented and likewise to what fineness they please. It is Capable of being set up to a much better advantage than it now is. Note the nut may be put whole into the Pan needing no Pounding as in other Mills. The low-est Price of the mill and what belongs to it is Twenty pounds."-New York World.

What She Wanted It For. "Have you any prayer books?" said a lady in a Wood street book store. "We have the Episcopal." "Oh, I don't want one of them! Episcopal." 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.

scots and Jonaha Almost as Numerous as the Bettors-Cross Eyed Persons and Hunchbacks-An Old Race Goer Says the Signs Never Fail.

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

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

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

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

First of all, I never make a bet unless l 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 dollar bill with me that day, and in the first race I placed it on a horse that won and paid \$56.75 for \$5. I concluded that the \$5 gold 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

"Monday is a had 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 Monday 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 would have been well and I should have won, but instead I unfastened it and relaced it. That is a sure sign of ill luck."

Some bettors believe in dreams. They will sometimes dream that a certain horse will win a race, and then back that horse when he next runs. An old turfman told this story about a dream recently:
"It was two days before the Great Ameri-

can stakes was run at Gravesend I dreamed of the race. I saw quite distinctly a number of horses start, and one, a big chestnut, win Who he was I could not make out. I tried all day long to find out the name of this horse, but it was of no use. I had his picture stamped on my mind, and when I got to the track tried again to find out the name of this youngster, but it was no use. Just as the horses were going to the post I recognized my winner in the dream. It was August Belmont's St. Carlo, ridden by Garrison. I rushed to the ring and managed to put on some money.
Well, you know St. Carlo won, and I won
\$600. That's one reason why I believe in

Many believe that a hunchback is a sur 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. never let a hunchback pass without touching the hump, no matter how lightly—the tips of the fingers will do. Some say that you must wish for luck at the same time that you touch the hunchback, and in order to work the charm the hunchback must be aware of your

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

ALL A GAME OF CHANCE. All patrons of the race course are firm be lievers in the old superstition about seeing the new moon first. It is good luck to see it first over the right shoulder, bad luck to look at it over the left shoulder, but best luck of all to look at it full in the face with money in your pocket. The money must be turned 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 13. If there are 13 horses starting in a race, the one numbered 13 has to be an extraordinarily good one before the bettors will back it and then they claim that nine times out of ten something will happen that will prevent his winning. Many believe that luck surrounds certain numbers. More favor the number ?

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

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

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

A Bues Slaps a Man's Fues.

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 lung on his forehend. The fish tumbled into the bout, was captured, tried, and convicted of an eggravated assault. - Rochester Post-Express

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

Literary Brokerage

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

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

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

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

These occupations are fair samples of the many departments which have been lately ed up in New York. There are many others which would, perhaps, seem more out of the way, for those given are remarkable 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 to recover damages for being struck down on sidewalk by a bicycle rider. The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of pedee trianating, and that the bicyclers had as much right on the sidewalk as any pedestrian The appeal from the non-suit was argued in noon. When the court adjourned for dinner, Judges Coffey and Berkshire started to walk to their hotel, and as they were passe ing out of the capitol grounds a clumsy bi eycle rider ran into them, knocking both down and badly bruising the former. This practical argument had such a convincing effect on the minds of the learned judges that they immediately overruled their unrendered decision and filed an opinion setting forth that a person who "rudely and recklessly" rides a bicycle against a man standing on a responsible for damages for as-

sault and battery.

After quoting an Indiana law forbidding persons from riding or driving on the side walks, the court says: "If sidewalks are ex clusively for the use of footmen, then bicycles. if they are vehicles, must not be ridden along them, since to affirm that sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen necessarily implies that they cannot be traveled by bicy cles. It would be a palpable contradiction t to use the sidewalks and yet concede that persons not traveling as pedestrians may also rightfully use them. We think, however, cycle must be regarded as a vehicle within the meaning of the law."-New York Law Journal

Pasta's Servant. People who have seen so much of the world.

and especially those who have participated 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 affect

The famous singer, Mme. Pasta, in her later years lived very obscurely in a villa on Lake Como, in Italy. One day Mme. Alboni, ansinger, 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-

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

"I understand," said Madame Pasta, smil-"You are wondering whether this can he La Pasta! Well, what else can I do? 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

it in her face.

The Mischievous Boy.

One of a squad of three telegraph line men was observed on a North end street throwing a long rope over a string of a dozen wires attached to high poles. His repeated attempts to 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 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 misous articles, consisting of remnants of kites, kite tails, rags, small stones hanging by strings, and other unsightly objects with which mischievous boys delight to encumbe 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 eded attention.—Boston Herald.

Starvation in London

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

BILL ARP ON COOKING.

THE COOK QUITS AND UNCLE WILL-IAM TAKES A HAND.

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

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for 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 no more for to cook till her get well." David saith: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." That is so as a general thing, but right smart depends on whether the cook comes in the morning. No cook, no joy. Mrs. Arp wasent well nohow. and to I persuaded her to be calm and seren and let me manage the breakfast; and so I called Carl and Jessie, and we made a regular frolic of it, and had the best breakfast we have had for a month.

us when we take a notion to cook. She does her best, but she is old and rheumaty, and weighs about 250 pounds, and got fat and greasy while cooking in old Virginny beforde wah. She is not the lovely maiden that Goldsmith wrote about in the Hermit, when

Furn, Angelina; ever dear My charmer, turn to see

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

TEACHING THE CITY GIRL TO MILK. Every member of a family ought to know how to cook. There is no other way of feeling independent. Let the cook quit if she wants to It is no discredit to anybody to cook. It is about as honorable as it is to eat. and is more scientific and takes more brains. A hog can eat, but he can't cook. But I want it understood that I am not a standing candidate for that business. I just want my family to feel independent, so that when the cook quits it is not a case of utter despair. Our children have never rebelled against these domestic accomplishments. They can cook and milk the cow and make 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 lactean scene. There was a Savannah girl up here not long ago, and she had never seen a cow milked and Carl had to explain to her the process, how that one teat was for sweet milk and one for buttermilk and one for cream and one for the calf, and the sweet innocent believed it, every word.

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

She thinks it enough for a mother to nurse and worry with raising eight or ten children, and after the crop is laid by she is entitled to rest, and I think so, too. She shan't cook if I can help it. She has made a thousand little garments and worked ten thousand button holes in her life, but, thank the good Lord, her eye is not dimmed nor her natural force abated. No: she shan't cook. Our colored nabor, Mrs. Fletcher, always come 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 SPRAKER. But variety is the spice of life, and some how I like for something to happen that changes the monotony of things and gets up a otion and stimulates our energies. I like for the cook to quit and the washe to strike once in a while. I like for the acket to get into the well or a young cyclone to threaten us. I like for my vest b come off and my under garments to get and beg me to buy some new clothes, and I can say with a sigh, I can't afford it, these will do me very well; it doesn't matter how I look. I like to work in the garden while the sun is hot and hear Mrs. Arp calling me from the window, "You had better come in the house; you will make yourself sick again

working in that sun.' I like for her to hear mysterious sounds away in the night when deep sleep falleth upon a man but not upon a woman, and when she punches me in the side with her elbow I get up and meander bravely all through and around the house hunting for robbers and ghosts just to show her what a protector she She is going to St. Simons next week and I am going to stay at home. Some of her married children are going with her, and she is to chaperon the chaps or matronize the party, or whatever you call it. I don't know whether she is going to lave in the salt sea wave or not, but I can see her now standing upon the beach and, with extended arm repeating the speech of her school days: Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll— Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain. Thou glorious mirror where the Almighty's form

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

of reverence and no decrease in their own

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

A Grammatical Error. Scene-School room at public exhibition Elderly Lady-Johnnie, what is the present third singular of "to flee?" Johnnie-He flees.

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

Little Prairie Dogs

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

burrows run down to a depth of five or six feet, then they turn upward running near the surface of the ground for several feet. The reason they make this turn in the burthem out, and to take more precautions the work the dirt up around the mouth of their burrows to the height of a foot, sometime more.

"There are a great many mistakes concern ing the habits of these ingenious little anihis burrow he will crawl back into his burrow before he dies, but that is all a mis 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 enter his burrow at the coming of winter and re-mains there until spring calls him forth, but that is another mistake. I have seen then walking in the snow hunting for somethin 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 for squirrel, and is almost the color of one. They

are very destructive to crops. The farmers poison thousands of them, but it seems as it 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 ow and the rattlesnake do live in the towns, or rather the rattlesnake dies in the prairie dog town, for no sooner does he enter a burrow than the dogs collect and commence filling up the burrow, and if the rattler has gon too far to hear them his doom is sealed, but if he is near the mouth of the burrow he will come out as soon as possible. When the owl takes up his abode in a burrow the dog leaves it and goes to another burrow. They neve try to fill up a burrow when an owl goes in probably because they think there is not so much harm in an owl as there is in a rattle snake,"—Atlanta Constitution.

Perhaps few who have heard of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" know the terrible fact that have rendered the place famous and made it the synonym of all that is to be dreaded from foul air and overcrowding.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of June 20

1756, 146 prisoners, officers and men, black and white, and of different nationalities were thrust into a room eighteen feet square with two windows on one of the four sides heavily barred with iron—giving to each in-mate forty cubic feet of space. In ten hours 123 were found dead—only twenty-three

Another instance is where, in 1742, the high constable of Westminster, London, committed twenty-eight persons to prison, where they were thrust by the keeper into a hole six fee square and five feet ten inches high—the win dows being close shut. In a very short time four of the inmates were suffocated. Thes 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. poison he found to be not a microbe, but ar alkaloid. His conclusions are that the expired air of all animals contains a poison more fatal than carbonic acid

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

Happy Husbands.

It is a man's own fault if he is unhappy with his wife, in nine cases out of ten. It is very exceptional woman who will not be all she can be to an attentive husband, and more exceptional one will not be very dis agreeable if she finds herself willfully neg lected. It would be very easy to hate a 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

The reason is very plain. Absorbed in themselves, those who desire the world's applause were careless of the little world at home, while those who had none of that egotism strove to keep the hearts that were their own, and were happy in their tender ness. 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 ever be proud. But give her love, appreciation kindness, and there is no sacrifice she woul not make for his content and comfort. man who loves her well is her hero and her king. No less a hero to her though he is not one to any other; no less a king though his only kingdom is her heart and home. - Heler tcher in Herald of Health

The Champion Cyclone Story.

E. S. Wilson, a blacksmith of Ozark, has relic of the Marshfield cyclone, which occurred on Sunday, April 18, 1880, that is very remarkable curiosity. This witness of one of the freaks of the great storm is a black quart bottle, bent by some mysterious force into an elliptic circle, without a crack o break in the glass that the closest scruting can discover. The neck of the bottle actually touches the edge of the bottom, and the fac 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 cyclone from a scientific standpoint. The famous meteorologist attributed the bending of the bottle to the force of electricity, and considered this one of the most wonderful results of the mighty agency at work in the storm cloud. The bottle was found in the wreck of one of the Marshfield drug st res. Mr. Wilson has been offered extravagant prices for the curiosity, but declines to part with the relic. - Ozark (Mo.) Cor Globe

He Did Not Like the Game

A clergyman relates that he was once com pletely nonplused by a youngster at a christ-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 play!"-America

THE HEADGEAR OF ROYALTY.

Parisian Modiste Recounts the Fancies of Her Titled Customers

I number a great many royal ladies among my customers. For instance, I have fur alshed for years past the hats and bonnet worn by the princesses of the Orleans family The Comtesse de Paris dresses in a severe and simple style, and always wears round hats - never bonnets. Her hats are small and of a special variety of the toque shape, which is prepared purposely for her. Dark brown and black are her favorite colors. Her married daughter, the Duchesse de Bra ganza, shares her mother's simplicity of taste

The Duchesse de Chartres, the sister-in-law of the Comtesse de Paris, is one of the most elegant royal ladies in Europe. She is famed for her graceful carriage, and it has been er that to see her sit down was in itself a lesson in grace. Her usual style of headgear is the capote bonnet in black and gold or cream white or red, all of which colors or combination of colors are very be soming to her. Her daughter, the Princes Waldemar of Denmark, prefers a style of headgear which is gotten up especially for her. It is of the toque shape in front, curv ing down at the back in something of the capote form. She likes straight high trimmings set in front of the crown, never wears strings, and particularly dislikes hanging ends, whether of ribbon or lace. As she had fresh, fair complexion she delights in deli cate shades of pale blue or of silver gray.

The empress of Russia has been for som years past one of my customers. Like her sister, the Princess of Wales, she never wear high crowned or large brimmed hats, which ed, 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 extremely stylish in manner and possessing in finite taste in dress.

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

chrysanthemums and violets. The wife of her second brother, formerly the Princess Elizabeth, of Saxe-Weimar, ale has much taste in dress. She wears compact capotes, with close bordering and strings, the bow under the throat being very becomin to her. When she was married I furnish 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 th bonnet to correspond in materials as well as in color.—Paris Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

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

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

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

to variegate the skin. He was opened by the machetas of some McCarthy. In him there were found the half digested body of a deer and a number of forma pauperis forms, probably swallowed by him with the body of some unknown and

unfortunate cocoa contractor. By 6:30 p. m. the joyful concourse, dragging the monster, reached Arima, where th eccesary steps were taken to preserve the carcass for display in the council hall of Port of Spain. The exciting occurrences conne ed 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 com-pany 10,000 francs by way of compensation. Shortly afterward, she heard that a travele who had lost a leg on the same occasion had been paid 20,000 francs. The widow at once put on her bonnet and shawl, and trotted off

to the offices of the company.
"Gentlemen, how is this?" she said; "here you give 20,000 francs for a leg, and you have only allowed me 10,000 for the loss of my hus

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

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

ittle whilef" she inquired. Kisses and a hearty response gave her as urance of welcome. An hour or more went by, when her father appeared searching for

"Why did you do so, Rosebud?" he asked, reprovingly. "You must not go out withou permission; you must inquire of your mothe she will let you go visiting." she will let you go visiting."
"Oh, I knew she'd say no," replied Rose bud, coolly, "so I just 'quired of myse'f."— Daughters of America.

The Pistol State.

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

Fifty young girls, ranging in age from 8 to 17, compose the "Girls' Military company, of Poughkeepsie." The uniform is navy blue fannel, 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.

M. C. A WEST INDIAN CITY.

First Impressions Which St. Pierre Makes on the Tourist.

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

architecture; in the eccentricity of bright, narrow streets, all aglow with warm coloring; in the tints of roof and wall, antiquated by streakings and patchings of mold greens and grays; in the startling absence of window sashes, glass, gas lamps and chimneys; in the blossom tenderness of the blue heaven, the splendor of tropic light and the warmth of the tropic wind—you will find less the impression of a scene of today than a sensation of some-thing that was and is not. Slowly this feeling strengthens with your pleasure in the colorific rad ance of costume; the semi-nudity of passing figures; the puissant shapeline of torsoes ruddily swart like statue metal; the rounded outline of limbs yellow as tropic fruit; the grace of attitudes; the unconsci harmony of groupings; the gathering and folding and falling of light robes that oscillate with swaying of free forms; the sculat-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 woods—wondering at the mellowness of tones, the sharpness of lines in the light, the diaphaneity of colored shadows, always asking memory, "When-where did I see all this long ago?

Then, perhaps, your gaze is suddenly rivet-ed by the vast and solemn beauty of the verdant violet shaded mass of the dead volcano, high towering above the town, visible from all its ways, and umbraged, may be, with thinnest curlings of cloud, like spec-ters of its ancient smoking to heaven. And all at once the secret of your dream is revealed, with the rising of many a luminous memory—dreams of the idylists, flowers of old Sicilian song, fancies limned upon Pompeiian walls. For a moment the illusion 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 centuries gone; thus, and under such a light,

walked the women of the elder world. Too soon the hallucination is broken by modern sounds, dissipated by modern sights rough trolling of sailors descending to their boats, the heavy boom of a packet's signal gun—the passing of an American buggy. Instantly you become aware that the melo-dious tongue spoken by the passing throng is neither Hellenic nor Roman; only the beautiful childish speech of French slaves.-Har per'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 man-ner, 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 mad prisoners of war.

In this emergency Col. Spencer conceived a plan of escape. As it happened there had regard by Confederate troops of the custom of war which made a Federal soldier, when captured, 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 asking a flag of truce and a conference on the subject of this lawlessness, saving 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 offi cers 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.

Importance of Style.

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:

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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; but when he said-I could not love thee, dear, so much

Loved I not honor mo he gave to England a lyric that shall last

nger 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 Bruno Aneedote.

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. was being led to the stake he cried out to his friend and co-believer: "My ideas will not perish with me. To thee, Ventimiglia, 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.

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

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

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

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

"First of all, I never make a bet unless l have my mascot with me. It is a \$5 gold piece. If I should happen to leave it at home I just watch the race. Sometimes I have tried to win when I have not that gold piece with me, but I always lost, and so now I have given it up. I found that gold piece several years ago when coming through the gates at Jerome park. I only had a five dollar bill with me that day, and in the first race I placed it on a horse that won and paid \$56.75 for \$5. I concluded that the \$5 gold 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-

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

but instead I unfastened it and relaced it. That is a sure sign of ill luck." Some bettors believe in dreams. They will sometimes dream that a certain horse will win a race, and then back that horse when he next runs. An old turfman told this story about a dream recently:

'It was two days before the Great Ameri can stakes was run at Gravesend I dreamed of the race. I saw quite distinctly a number of horses start, and one, a big chestnut, win Who he was I could not make out. I tried all day long to find out the name of this horse, but it was of no use. I had his picture stamped on my mind, and when I got to the track tried again to find out the name of this youngster, but it was no use. Just as the bornes going to the post I recognized my winner in the dream. 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

Many believe that a hunchback is a sur 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. never let a hunchback pass without touchin the hump, no matter how lightly—the tips of the fingers will do. Some say that you must wish for luck at the same time that you touch the hunchback, and in order to work the

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

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

Every one, of course, is familiar with the fatality said to surround the number 13. If there are 13 horses starting in a race, the one numbered 13 has to be an extraordinarily good one before the bettors will back it, and then they claim that nine times out of ten something will happen that will prevent his winning. Many believe that luck surrounds certain numbers. More favor the number 7 than any other.

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

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

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

A Bass Slaps a Man's Face.

Since a salmon trout leaped from Conesus lake and seized by the nose a boy who was riding in a boat, some years ago, no better fish story has been told in this vicinity than actually took place on the river above Black creek. John Harris, his son, and School doner 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 lung on his forehead. The fish tumbled into the boat, was captured, tried, and convicted of an eggravated assault. - Rochester Post-Express

Literary Brokerage

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

us by without so much as a nod.

One puts the MS. in the fire and buries his golden dreams in its ashes, while another writes to a literary bureau, as it is called, for terms, circulars, etc. These being satisfactory, the unlucky article is sent to the bureau to be revised, corrected, partly rewritten and copied out on the typewriter. It comes back as the young girl returns from boarding school, the same and yet different, with a polish, a finish which can be seen and admired, though it is hard to say exactly where the difference lies. The "copy" is now as good as anybody's, and very often the trust of the anthor is justified by the acceptance of the article.

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

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

As women write more than men it is only fair that the best known and most successful bureau in New York should be that managed by a woman. Indeed, 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 others which would, perhaps, seem more or of the way, for those given are remarkable chiefly as being the newest, that is in the United States, for, strange as it may seem, the old world is far ahead of the new in this respect.—New York Letter.

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

mult and battery.

After quoting an Indiana law forbidding persons from riding or driving on the sidewalks, the court says: "If sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen, then bicycles, If they are vehicles, must not be ridden along them, since to affirm that sidewalks are exclusively for the use of footmen necessarily implies that they cannot be traveled by bicycles. It would be a palpable contradiction to affirm that footmen have the exclusive right persons not traveling as pedestrians may also rightfully use them. We think, however, that a bicycle must be regarded as a vehicle within the meaning of the law."-New York Law Journal.

Pasta's Servant.

People who have seen so much of the world, and especially those who have participated 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 affec-

The famous singer, Mme. Pasta, in her later years lived very obscurely in a villa on Lake Como, in Italy. One day Mnie. Alboni, another 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 inquired.

'In a few minutes, if you will wait," said the servant, conducting her to the parlor. In a short time Signora Pasta made her appearance, and the visitor recognized in her, with no little astonishment, the same unkempt servant woman who had just admitted her, though somewhat "spruced up" in 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 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 time he formed a large slip noose around the wire. Next he dragged the rope to a near telegraph pole and collected in a bunch miscellaneous articles, consisting of remnants of kites, kite tails, rags, small stones hanging by strings, and other unsightly objects with which mischievous boys delight to encumber telegraph wires. Another man then climbed the pole, detached the rubbish and threw it into the street. The rope was unloosed, and operations continued on other wires that needed attention.—Boston Herald.

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 de from starvation or was accelerated by starvation. Of these twenty-three were in the various divisions of Middlesex, one in Green-wich, two in Southwark and three in the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. A complete list of the twenty-nine cases is given with various details. In no case had admission to the workhouse been refused. - Once

BILL ARP ON COOKING.

THE COOK QUITS AND UNCLE WILL IAM TAKES A HAND.

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

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

Mrs. Angelina Peacock can't compare with us when we take a notion to cook. She does her best, but she is old and rheumaty, and weighs about 250 pounds, and got fat and greasy while cooking in old Virginny befo' de wah. She is not the lovely maiden that Goldsmith wrote about in the Hermit, when

Purp, Angelina: ever dear

That was another Angelina. I used to cry over her and wish that I was Edwin when he clasped her to his breast. TEACHING THE CITY GIRL TO MILK.

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

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

But about this cooking business I am not uttering the sentiments of Mrs. Arp. She is constitutionally opposed to getting up early in the morning. She is willing to cook dinin the morning. She is willing to cook din-ner and supper, but has no liking for cooking breakfast nor washing the dishes. She is no great admirer of King Solomon either, and sometimes hints that his respect for women and children was very limited, for he wanted switches and thresh poles for the boys, and kept three or four hundred wives to wait on him, and his definition of a virtuous woman was, "She riseth while it is yet night and givesh 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 nurs and worry with raising eight or ten children, and after the crop is laid by she is entitled to rest, and I think so, too. She shan't cook if I can help it. She has made a thousand little garments and worked ten thousand but-Lord, her eve is not dimmed nor her natural force abated. No: she shan't cook. Our colored nabor, Mrs. Fletcher, always come when she can, but she is raising a crop her self and can't make a full hand in our kit-

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

I like for her to hear mysterious sounds away in the night when deep sleep falleth upon a man but not upon a woman, and when she 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 She is going to St. Simons next week and I am going to stay at home. Some of her married children are going with her. and she is to chaperon the chaps or matronize the party, or whatever you call it. I don' 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 speaker yet. She speaks to me sometimes. I wish that every aspiring soul could go to St. Simons, or somewhere, and look upon the sea—the ocean. If a man has a soul how it

expands it! How diminutive he feels in the presence of this mighty work of God! But hundreds go there just like they go to a circus. They have no new emotions, no increas of reverence and no decrease in their own onceit. -Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter, who died at Nashville, Tenn., was one of the notable women of the south. She was a daughter of the late Felix Grundy, Van Buren's attorney general, and before the war was a leader in the brilliant society of the national capital

In the days of the war Mrs. Porter busied

herself in establishing hospitals for the sic

and wounded soldiers, and spent a great por-tion of her large fortune in this work. Dur-

ing the last quarter of a century her time habeen devoted to charities.—Exchange. A Grammatical Error. Scene-School room at public exhibition Elderly Lady-Johnnie, what is the pres

ent third singular of "to flee!" Johnnie-He flees Elderly Lady-That's right. Now give the

perfect third singular.

Johnnie (promptly)—He has fleas.

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 expedition, which ended so fatally. He is a great observer of natural history, and his narrative of stories about animals is quite as brilliant as are his recitals of army incidents "Not a blade of grass will grow," said he,
"where a prairie dog takes up his abode.

"The prairie dog lives in burrows. The burrows run down to a depth of five or six eet, 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 the work the dirt up around the mouth of their burrows to the height of a foot, sometimes

"There are a great many mistakes concern ing the habits of these ingenious little ani-mals. Some claim that if one is shot near his burrow he will crawl back into his bur 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 enter his burrow at the coming of winter and re mains there until spring calls him forth, but that is another mistake. I have seen then 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

squirrel, and is almost the color of one. They are very destructive to crops. The farmer poison thousands of them, but it seems as i 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 ow and the rattlesnake do live in the towns, or rather the rattlesnake dies in the prairie dos town, for no sooner does he enter a burrow than the dogs collect and commence filling up the burrow, and if the rattler has gone too far to hear them his doom is sealed, but if he is near the mouth of the burrow he will come out as soon as possible. When the owl takes up his abode in a burrow the dog leaves it and goes to another burrow. They never try to fill up a burrow when an owl goes in probably because they think there is not so much harm in an owl as there is in a rattle snake."-Atlanta Constitution.

Perhaps few who have heard of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" know the terrible facts that have rendered the place famous and made it the synonym of all that is to be dreaded from foul air and overcrowding.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of June 20, 1756, 146 prisoners, officers and men, black and white, and of different nationalities. were thrust into a room eighteen feet square -with two windows on one of the four sides, neavily barred with iron—giving to each inmate forty cubic feet of space. In ten hours 123 were found dead—only twenty-three

Another instance is where, in 1742, the high constable of Westminster, London, committed twenty-eight persons to prison, where they were thrust by the keeper into a hole six fee square and five feet ten inches high—the windows being close shut. In a very short time four of the inmates were suffocated. facts show the poisonous effects of the human breath-or of respired air. Professor Brownequard 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. poison he found to be not a microbe, but an alkaloid. His conclusions are that the expired air of all animals contains a poison more fatal than carbonic acid.

It is well for the people to understand these facts. They cry aloud for better ventilation church, and hall and school room.-Board of Health Bulletin (Iowa).

Happy Husbands.

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

themselves, those who desire the world's applause were careless of the little world at nome, 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. man who loves her well is her hero and her king. No less a hero to her though he is not one to any other; no less a king though his only kingdom is her heart and home. - Helen etcher in Herald of Health.

The Champion Cyclone Story.

E. S. Wilson, a blacksmith of Ozark, has a relic of the Marshfield cyclone, which oc-curred on Sunday, April 18, 1880, that is a very remarkable curiosity. This witness of one of the freaks of the great storm is a black quart bottle, bent by some mysterious force into an elliptic circle, without a crack or break in the glass that the closest scrutiny can discover. The neck of the bottleactually 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. famous meteorologist attributed the bending considered this one of the most wo results of the mighty agency at work 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. - Ozark (Mo.) Cor Globe Democrat.

He Did Not Like the Game.

A clergyman relates that he was once com pletely nonplused by a youngster at a christ-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 play!"-America.

THE HEADGEAR OF ROYALTY.

A Parisian Modista Recounts the Pancies of Her Titled Customers

I number a great many royal ladies among my customers. For instance, I have furnished for years past the hats and bonnets worn by the princesses of the Orleans family.

The Comtesse de Paris dresses in a severe and simple style, and always wears round hats - never bonnets. Her hats are small and of a special variety of the toque shape. which is prepared purposely for her. Dark brown and black are her favorite colors. Her married daughter, the Duchesse de Bra ganza, shares her mother's simplicity of taste

The Duchesse de Chartres, the sister-in-law of the Comtesse de Paris, is one of the most elegant royal ladies in Europe. She is famed for her graceful carriage, and it has been said of her that to see her sit down was itself a lesson in grace. Her usual style of headgear is the capote bonnet in black and gold or cream white or red, all of which colors or combination of colors are very be coming to her. Her daughter, the Princes Waldemar of Denmark, prefers a style of headgear which is gotten up especially for her. It is of the toque shape in front, curv ing down at the back in something of the capote form. She likes straight high trim-mings set in front of the crown, never wears strings, and particularly dislikes hanging ends, whether of ribbon or lace. As she has a fresh, fair complexion she delights in deli cate shades of pale blue or of silver gray.

The empress of Russia has been for som years past one of my customers. Like her sister, the Princess of Wales, she never wears high crowned or large brimmed hats, which, indeed, would be unsuited to the delicate type of her beauty. Everything must be smal and neat and compact, whether hat or bon-net. Her favorite colors are pale blue and 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-Schwarin, is one of the royal leaders of European fashion, being extremely 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 a crown in real seal skin with trimming white silk gauze. This union of fur and gauze, of dark brown and white, was daring and novel, and perfectly successful. She de-lights in wearing flowers, her favorites being chrysanthemums and violets.

The wife of her second brother, formerly

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

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

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

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 above, with dark rings encircling the body, between which semi-lunar gray disks served as spots

to variegate the skin.

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

unfortunate cocoa contractor. 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 connect ed 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 francs by way of compensation. Shortly afterward, she heard that a traveler who had lost a leg on the same occasion had been paid 20,000 francs. The widow at once put on her bonnet and shawl, and trotted off to the offices of the company.

"Gentlemen, how is this?" she said; "here

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

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

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

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

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

The Pistol State.

Florida's topographical appearance is exactly like that of a pistol. The Pensacola end of the state would represent the muzzl 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

Fifty young girls, ranging in age from 8 to 17, compose the "Girls' Military company, of Poughkeepsie." The uniform is navy blue fannel, 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.

First Impressions Which St. Pierre Makes

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

In the simplicity and solidity of the quaint

architecture; in the eccentricity of bright, narrow streets, all aglow with warm coloring; in the tints of roof and wall, antiquated by streakings and patchings of mold greens and grays; in the startling absence of window sashes, glass, gas lamps and chimneys; in the blossom tenderness of the blue heaven, the splender 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 something that was and is not. Slowly this feeling strengthens with your pleasure in the colorific rad ance of costume; the semi-nudity of passing figures; the puissant shapeliness of torsoes ruddily swart like statue metal; the rounded outline of limbs yellow as tropic fruit; the grace of attitudes; the unconscious harmony of groupings; the gathering and folding and falling of light robes that oscillate with swaying of free forms; the sculet-ured symmetry of unshed feet. You look up and down the lemon tinted streets-down to the dazzling azure brightness of meeting sky and sea; up to the perpetual verdure of mountain woods—wondering at the mellowness of tones, the sharpness of lines in the light, the diaphaneity of colored shadows, always asking memory, "When—where did I see all this long ago?"

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

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

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 man-ner, 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 disregard by Confederate tro os of the custom of war which made a Federal soldier, when captured, a prisoner of war, entitled to exchange. 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 asking 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. this dispatch he signed the name of Ger

Sherman. 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 offi cers detailed by Gen. Wheeler. By this device 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.

Importance of Style.

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; but when he saidto w

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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 Bruno Apecdote.

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 burn; ing 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 perish with me. To thee, Ventimiglia, 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 confer ring on him. - London Globe.

" six months. -ADVERTISING RATES .- Display ads. \$1 per inch & month; 25 per cent off on yearly contracts of over 2 inches. Locals, 10 cents for first and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. Final proof and contest porices, without citations, \$5 each, spot cash. Advertisements continued and charged for, till written notice of discontinuance is given.

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M. E. CHURCH. Services alternate Sundays at 11 and 7:30. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Friday vening at 7:30. REV. S. WHITFORD,

R. R. Guide. The Cooperstown train leaves for Sanborn at

Paster.

8:00 a. m; arrives 10:50 a. m. Leaves Sanboin for Cooperstown at 4:15 p. m. arrives at 7 p. m.

AROUND TOWN.

Commissioners meet Monday DeForest Conant has immigrated to

other parts. Mrs. Hodge returned from Wisconsin

Friday right. H. P. Hammer returned Saturday

from St. Paul and Duluth. Rev. J. C. Hughes will preach his last sermon in Cooperstown Sunday eyen-

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and returned Wednesday. Mrs. A. F. Gray has gone to Grand Forks to visit friends. She expects to

leave for Montana shortly. Hon. C. A. Van Wormer, of Barnes county, is in the field as a candidate for

judge of the sixth district. School will open up next Monday morning, with C. W. Hodge as princi-

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The delegates returned from Fargo, Saturday night. The boys think that Fargo should have engaged their band to attend the convention, at least.

Knud Thompson leaves Tuesday for

horned stock from a yearling, up. The Duluth & Dakota elevator is to be opened we understand. That's business. That's what the farmers want Competition is the life of trade-some

times. Prof. Aasgaard and kis band pupils Prof. Assgaard and kis band pupils attend the judicial district convention to be held at Jamestown, Sept. 18th. serenade, Saturday evening. The Prof. and his band are striding to the front as

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musicians.

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The lacies of the Congregational Aid Society will give a "C" supper at the church on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4th. Supper will be served from 6 to 8, beginning Fromptly at 6. The following

After the supper, will be held a "Chin enventicle" which will be followed by "Candle concideration". Ice-cream nd cake will be for sale during the 'Conventicle". Dictionaries will be urnished free of charge. Price of super, 35 cents. Ice-cream and cake durng the evening, 20 cents.

Mrs. Kari Flagestad died Thursday of summer complaint, aged 65.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Flynn's baby died f cholera morbus, Saturday.

in addition on to his premises.

Mr. and Mrs. Sansburn's baby daugh ter is reported very sick.

Miss Julia Flagestad came up from Jamestown, Tuesday night.

C. H. Johnson is attending the demoeratic convention at Fargo.

Every gun and bird dog in town has een engaged for chicken day.

the upper story of the Lawrence man- ber 16th.

Col Johnson has a fine running mare which he wagers can beat the world's

is well under way and the new wheat is

A lady says that George Stork has a great knack of freezing onto ice-cream freezers and contents. How is it, major?

Tuesday was somewhat of a sultry day. The thermometer registered 101 in the shade in front of Virgo's drug

The Fargo Argus says that David Bartlett wanted God stricken out of the constitution but raised h-1 in the convention

Next Sunday is chicken day and if the congregations at the churches are rather slim the pastors can blame the chickens.

Dr. G. L. Virgo went to Farge, Tues-place yesterday.

It is rumored that chicken pic will form the basis of the "C" feast on Wednesday night. Nothing need be said to same as at the state convention. ensure a full company

The Woman's Relief Corps dished up ice-cream and cake at Temperance Hall Saturday night, but were not heavily patronized.

Perhaps Your Only Chance. Ten acres of good timber for sale. Oak, elm, box elder with land in lots of to meet in Cooperstown August 28, 1889, 2, 24 and 4 acres. Will be sold part on at 3 p. m. The counties of Steele and time with interest. John Pates, Griggs being now formed into a legisla-Sec. 16-145-58.

vote like Griggs, they would have 31st. at 1 p. m. nominated John W. Scott for attorney general. As it now stands they fell into the soup with a splash and it will take them a long time to get

Editor Hansborough has gotten The beamots eat the honey; St. Paul with 250 head of cattle. On borough will ably represent us if The humbug scoops his money. his return he will purchase any kind of elected. The newspaper men have no kick coming.

CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention of the republican voters of Griggs county will be held at the court house Cooperstown, on the 14th day of September, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing five delegates to 1889; also for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the legislative district convention to be held at

Griggs county. The representation is based upon the total vote for delegate to congress with representation and cau-

congress with representation and cau-cuses named as follows: Precinct No. 1, Tp. 144-58, at Baker's schoolhouse, 1 delegate. Precinct No. 2, Tp. 145-58, at Chal-mers schoolhouse, 2 delegates. Precinct No. 3, Tp. 146-58, at Wash-burn's granary, 2 delegates. Precinct No. 4, Tp. 147-58, at Romness P. O., 3 delegates.

Precinct No. 4, Tp. 147-58, at Romness P. O., 3 delegates.

Precinct No. 5, Tp. 148-58, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.

Precinct No. 6, Tp. 144-59, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.

Precinct No. 7, Tp. 145-59, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.

Precinct No. 8, Tp. 146-59, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.

Precinct No. 9, Tp. 146-59, at the courthouse, 7 delegates.

Precinct No. 10, Tp. 148-59, at the usual polling place, 3 delegates.

Precinct No. 10, Tp. 148-59, at the usual polling place, 3 delegates.

Precinct No. 11, Tp. 144-60, at Fortney schoolhouse, 2 delegates

Precinct No. 12, Tp. 145-60, at the usual polling place, 1 delegate.

Precinct No. 13, Tp. 146-60, at usual polling place, 2 delegates.

polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 14, Tp. 147-60, at Thorn

Precinct No. 16, Tp. 144-60, at usual polling place, 2 delegates.

Precinct No. 16, Tp. 144-61, at usual

the same are decided by the conference of the central committees of Griggs and Steele counties to be held August 31st,

The committee recommend that the caucuses be held Sept. 13th, 1889, at 2 p. m., at the above named places.

Dated Aug. 29, 1889. H. P. SMART, Chm. Rep. Co. Cen. Com. MAYNARD CRANE, Sec.

Special Excursion Rates.

Minneapelis Exposition and Minne-

R. R. Excursion tickets will be sold to Min Restauranteur Marquardt is putting neapolis and return for the exposition clerk before Sept. 7th. on the following dates at one fare for the round taip. Tickets good to return 32 to destination until Monday following date of sale, viz:

August 24th, 27th, 29th and 31st, and September 3d, 5th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 28th. Every day from September 6th to 14th inclusive, tickets will be sold to either St. Paul or Minneapohs at one Minneapolis fare for the round trip, good to return to destination one day after being stamped at St. Paul or Apply at this office. O. C. Ford and wife have moved into | Minneapolis but not later than Septem-

On account of the Minnesota State To the Hon. Board of County Commis-Fair, tickets will be sold to either St. sioners: day on Sept. 6th to 14th, inclusive, good petition and request that the road runto return one day after stamped at St. ning diagonally across the northeast Harvesting is about over, threshing Paul or Minneapolis but not later than quarter of Section 8 Township 147 Range Sept. 16th.

to be a power in the convention and came home loaded with honors.

will include admission coupons at twenty-five cents each for the exposition and society depends on the convention and ty-five cents each for the exposition and society. fifty cents each for the state fair, which! will be added to the railroad rates. For rates enquire of ticket agents N.

Republican Convention.

P. R. R.

meet at Jamestown on the 18th day of & Lucken's. 19tf September for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for judge and to perform such other business as may properly come before it. The convention will be called to order at 2 p. m., and will be composed of forty delegates apportioned as follows:

Barnes......10 LaMoure......5 Føster 3 Stutsman......9

The above apportionment being the giving entire satisfaction. We consider By Order Judicial Committee,

A. C. McMillan, Acting Ch'm. H. P. SMART, Secretary.

Members of the Republican Central Committee

of Griggs county are hereby requested Griggs being now formed into a legisla Sec. 16-145-58.

The convention at Fargo was the most notable event in the history North Dakota.

Sec. 16-145-58.

Triggs being now formed into a cell strict entitled to one senator and two representatives, it is advisable that the two county committees meet and decide upon the time and place for holding the first district convention and such joint committee meeting if not other particularly in Share. Had Barnes county cast a solid wise provided for, will be held in Sher brooke, Steele county Saturday, Augus

H. P. SMART, Chairman MAYNARD CRANE,

TENDERS WANTED.

for the erection of a schoolhouse on sota State Fair via Northern Pacific Sec. 17 Town 144 Range 61. Far plans and specifications apply to the township clerk. All bids to be left with the

WM. McDONALD,

which will be sold low for eash.

Clerk Helena School Township. Just received at Kings' One Car flowr

To sell or trade-one nickle finished self-feeding Invincible hard coal stove in good condition. Will sell cheap for cash or trade for hogs, steers, horses, etc., or anything else you have got.

Petition for Change of Road.

We, the undersigned, respectfully 58 be vacated and a new road laid out All exposition and state fair tickets and opened along the bluffs along the

ANDRREW TORFIN M. H. SKRAMSTAD ANDREW LYNNER and 30 other freeholders.

Have you seen the latest novelty in The republican convention for the 6th binders-the single apron. Don't linger judicial district of North Dakota will another day without seeing it at Ford

> For Sale One yoke oxen. 22 F. B. King.

Champion Binders and Mowers, The best in the world, for sale by F. B. King.

MESSES, CHRISTIE & SANSBURN. The engine you repaired for us is

the boiler as good as new. Flagestad & Thinglestad.



Secretary. The chinch bugs eat the farmers grain

the press recognized by being nominated for congress. Mr. Hans-

Hail to the world's victor

In 1887 when the McCormick came out with his chain drive binder our would be competitors raised a howl. They would slip and rip. In 1888 when we came out with our simplified knotter head, making 7 pieces do the work that requires 46 pieces on other machines they howled again. The McCormick has not got pieces enough, or in other words they were not complicated enough. The harvest district convention to be held at on the day of of 1889; also for the purpose of naminating a candidate for the office of clerk of the district court within and for Criese country. The representation of the district court within and for pletely paralyzing all opposition.

When other binders kick and squeal We never seem to mind it; When they can't drive to turn a wheel

We drive and cut and bind it BRAND NEW THING.

When twine is cheapest.

When Twine Is Dearest.

McCormick wire binding attachment. This attachment can be put on the twine binder and it works equally well with wire or twine. Farmers see in this interchangeable machine a powerful and absolute lever to bring any twine trust or monopoly to its senses. This interchangeable machine is to be found only in the monopoly to its senses. This interchangeable machine is to be found only in the McCormick. Don't forget our new floating bar mowers, the keenest cutter on earth. We invite a critical examination of our machines. Like an honest man they will stand inspection. Our line of extras are always complete, sold strictly at list prices. No express. No delay in harvest field. This our experienced farmer knows cannot be got for the common clap-trap machines.

We have another thing that is very fine A thing that beats them all; We mean our Diamond Blue Jay Twine Which drives them to the wall.

OR

Cherubs choice, Consolation, (To be compotated), Calicular catyces, Creature comfort, Cubical contents, Consumate compound, (caloricized), Country cousing cheer, Cooperative counterparts, Cosmic cordial, (C. P.)

Cold ca(l)culated consignments, Chloride of sodium, Crabbed concomitants, Cereal coordinates, Cozy corner (For celibates), Captivating climax.

Precinct No. 16, Tp. 145-61, at usual polling place, 1 delegate.

Precinct No. 17, Tp. 145-61, at school-house Sec. 23, 2 delegates.

Precinct No. 18, Tp. 146-61, at Richardson's, 1 delegate.

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Precinct No. 19, Tp. 147 and 148-61, at Richardson's, 1 delegate.

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Precinct No. 18, Tp. 147-61, at usual polling of our machines with inferior tune.

We also handle the Famous Straw Burning Advance Separator and Reeves Extention Oscillating Straw Stacker. The only precinct wit

When in need of anything in our line you will further your own interests by giving us a call.

A. H. BERG & CO.

SYVERSON

PURE DRUGS. PATENT MEDICINES, ECT.

ACCORDEONS.

in fact, a full line of musical instruments, Will supply churches and schools at special rates. Can be sold on the installment plan if desired. Also have

BALL GOODS BASE

of the best quality. I have in stock rubber cement, rubber soles, heels, patches mending rubber goods. Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Perfumeries, Toilet Goods, Jewelry, Clocks, Cigars, Homeopathic Medicines.

GEORGE L. VIRGO.

Minneapolis&St.Louis RAILWAY.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

FROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

CHICAG 0 ΤO Without Change, connecting with the Fast Trains of all lines for the

EAST AND SOUTHEAST! The Direct and only Line running through care between MINNEAPOLIS and

DES MOINES, IOWA. Via Albert Lee and Fort Dodge. SOLIDTHROUGH TRAINS MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS and the Principal Cities of the Mississippi Valy connecting in the Union Depot for all point les South and Southwest!

MANY HOURS SAVED and the On y Line running Two Trains Daily Kaneas City, Leavenworth and Atchison making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railways.

with all trains of the St. Paul. Minneapolis & Mnn itoba; Northern Pacific: St. Paul & Duluth Rail ways, from and to all points North and Northwest REMEMBER! The Trains of the Minneapomposed of Comfortable Day Coaches, MAGNIFICENT PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, and our justly Palace Dining Cars!

150 Lbs. of Baggrge Checked Free. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST! For Time Tables. Through Tickets, sic., call upon the near-Ticket Agenter write to

S. F. BOYD,

Agt., Minneapolis, Min

coming a full line of

First-Class Soda Fountain.

MORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

And al! points in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington Ter'y. OREGON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, PUGET SOUND ALASKA.

Express Trains Daily, to which are attached PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS ELEGANT DINING CARS.

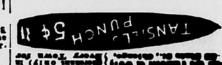
NO CHANGE OF CARS -BETWEEN-

ST. PAUL AND PORTLAND, ORE on any class of Ticket. EMIGRANT SLEEPERS FREE.
The Only All Rail Line to the

YELLOWSTONE PARK For full information as to time, rates

etc., Address

CHAS. S FRE, General Passenger Ager



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Official Paper of Griggs County

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The lacies of the Congregational Aid Society will give a "C" supper at the church on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4th. Supper will be served from 6 to 8, beginning promptly at 6. The following is the menu:

Cherubs choice, Consolation, (To be compotated), Calicular casyces, Creature comfort, Cubical contents, Con summate compound, (caloricized), Country cousins cheer, Cooperative counterparts, Cosmic cordial, (C. P.)

conventicle" which will be followed by "Candle concideration". Ice-cream and cake will be for sale during the caucuses be held Sept. 13th, 1889, at 2 "Conventicle". Dictionaries will be p. m., at the above named places. 'Conventicle". Dictionaries will be turnished free of charge. Price of super, 35 cents. Ice-cream and cake during the evening, 20 cents.

Mrs. Kari Flagestad died Thursday of summer complaint, aged 65.

of cholera morbus, Saturday.

in addition on to his premises.

Mr. and Mrs. Sansburn's baby daugh ter is reported very sick.

Miss Julia Flagestad came up from Jamestown, Tuesday night.

C. H. Johnson is attending the democratic convention at Fargo.

Every gun and bird dog in town has been engaged for chicken day.

the upper story of the Lawrence man- ber 16th.

record.

s well under way and the new wheat is coming in.

A lady says that George Stork has a great knack of freezing onto ice-cream freezers and contents. How is it, major?

Tuesday was somewhat of a sultry day. The thermometer registered 101 in the shade in front of Virgo's drug The Cooperstown train leaves for Sanborn at store.

Next Sunday is chicken day and if the congregations at the churches are rather slim the pastors can blame the tion will be called to order at 2 p. m.,

Dr. G. L. Virgo went to Farge, Tues-place yesterday.

ensure a full company.

The Woman's Relief Corps dished up ice-cream and cake at Temperance Hall Saturday night, but were not heavily patronized.

Perhaps Your Only Chance.

Ten acres of good timber for sale. Oak, elm, box elder with land in lots of to meet in Cooperstown August 28, 1889, 2, 21 and 4 acres. Will be sold part on time with interest. Will be sold part on time with interest. John Pates, Griggs being now formed into a legisla-Sec. 16-145-58.

The convention at Fargo was the most notable event in the history of North Dakota.

Had Barnes county cast a solid vote like Griggs, they would have nominated John W. Scott for attorney general. As it now stands they fell into the soup with a splash and it will take them a long time to get

St. Paul with 250 head of cattle. On borough will ably represent us if his return he will purchase any kind of elected. The newspaper men have no kick coming.

CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention of the republican voters of Griggs county will be held at the court house Cooperstown, on the 14th day of

of the district court within and for Griggs county. The representation is based upon the total vote for delegate to congress with representation and cau-

uses named as follows: Precinct No. 1, Tp. 144-58, at Baker's choolhouse, 1 delegate.
Precinct No. 2, Tp. 145-58, at Chal-

Precinct No. 3, Tp. 146-58, at Wash burn's granary, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 4, Tp. 147-58, at Roniness

P. O., 3 delegates.
Precinct No. 5, Tp. 148-58, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 6, Tp. 144-59, at the

Precinct No. 6, Tp. 144-59, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 7, Tp. 145-59, at the usual polling place, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 8, Tp. 146-59, at the courthouse, 7 delegates.
Precinct No. 9, Tp. 147-59, at school-house on Sec. 24, 2 delegates.
Precinct No. 10, Tp. 148-59, at the usual polling place, 3 delegates.
Precinct No. 11, Tp. 144-60, at Fortney schoolhouse, 2 delegates
Precinct No. 12, Tp.145-60, at the usual polling place, 1 delegate.

Precinct No. 12, 1p.145 00, at the usual polling place, 1 delegate.

Precinct No. 13, Tp. 146-60, at usual polling place, 2 delegates.

Precinct No. 14, Tp. 147-60, at Thorn schoolhouse, 1 delegate.

Precinct No. 15, Tp. 148-60, at usual polling place, 2 delegates.

Precinct No. 15, Tp. 145-00, at usual polling place, 2 delegates.

Precinct No. 16, Tp. 144-61, at usual polling place, 1 delegate.

Precinct No. 17, Tp. 145-61, at schoolhouse Seo. 23, 2 delegates.

Preciact No. 18, Tp. 146-61, at Richmondonia 1 delegate.

ardson's, 1 delegate.

Precinct No. 12, Tp. 147 and 148-61, at A. A. Coleman's, I delegate.

The time and place for holding the Cold ca(l)culated consignments, Chloride of sodium, Crabbed concomitants, Cereal coordinates, Cozy corner (For cellbates), Captivating elimax.

The time and parce for nothing the legislative district convention together with the number of delegates which Griggs county will be entitled to will be inserted in this call as soon as cellbates), Captivating elimax. After the supper, will be held a "Chin of the central committees of Griggs and Steele counties to be held August 31st,

The committee recommend that the

Dated Aug. 29, 1889.
H. P. SMART,
Chm. Rep. Co. Cer. Com.
MAYNARD CRANE, Sec.

Special Excursion Rates.

Minneapolis Exposition and Minne-

R. R. Excursion tickets will be sold to Min Restauranteur Marquardt is putting neapolis and return for the exposition clerk before Sept. 7th. on the following dates at one fare for the round taip. Tickets good to return to destination until Monday following date of sale, viz:

August 24th, 27th, 29th and 31st, and September 3d, 5th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 28th. Every day from September 6th to 14th inclusive, tickets will be sold to either St. Paul or Minneapohs at one Minneapolis fare for the round trip, good to return to destination one day after being stamped at St. Paul or Apply at this office. O. C. Ford and wife have moved into | Minneapolis but not later than Septem-

On account of the Minnesota State To the Hon. Board of County Commis-Fair, tickets will be sold to either St. sioners Col Johnson has a fine running mare which he wagers can beat the world's Paul or Minneapolis and return, every day on Sept. 6th to 14th, inclusive, good petition and request that the road runto return one day after stamped at St. ning diagonally across the northeast Harvesting is about over, threshing Paul or Minneapolis but not later than quarter of Section 8 Township 147 Range Sept. 16th.

to be a power in the convention and came home loaded with honors.

will include admission coupons at twentous ty-five cents each for the exposition and section. Signal by fifty cents each for the state fair, which will be added to the railroad rates.

> For rates enquire of ticket agents N. P. R. R.

Republican Convention. judicial district of North Dakota will another day without seeing it at Ford The Fargo Argus says that David Bartlett wanted God stricken out of the constitution but raised h-1 in the semination and application of the purpose of placing in the constitution but raised h-1 in the semination a condidate for index and nomination a candidate for judge and to perform such other business as may properly come before it. The conven-

> and will be composed of forty delegates apportioned as follows: Føster 3 Stutsman 9

It is rumored that chicken pie will form the basis of the "C" feast on Wednesday night. Nothing need be said to ansare a full consumer a full constant.

By Order Judicial Committee, A. C. McMillan, Acting Ch'm. H. P. SMART, Secretary.

Members of the Republican Cen-

tral Committee of Griggs county are hereby requested Griggs being now formed into a legislative district entitled to one senator and two representatives, it is advisable that the two county committees meet and decide upon the time and place for holding the first district convention and sucl. joint committee meeting if not otherwise provided for, will be held in Sher-brooks. brooke, Steele county Saturday, Augus

H. P. SMART, MAYNARD CRANE,

TENDERS WANTED.

for the erection of a schoolhouse on Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Flynn's baby died sota State Fair via Northern Pacific Sec. 17 Town 144 Range 61. Far plans and specifications apply to the township clerk. All bids to be left with the

WM. McDONALD, Clerk Helena School Township.

Just received at Kings' One Car flow which will be sold low for eash.

To sell or trade-one nickle finished self-feeding Invincible hard coal stove in good condition. Will sell cheap for cash or trade for hogs, steers, horses, etc., or anything else you have] got.

Petition for Change of Road.

We, the undersigned, respectfully 58 be vacated and a new road laid out All exposition and state fair tickets and opened along the bluff's along the

ANDRREW TORFIN M. H. SKRAMSTAD ANDREW LYNNER

Have you seen the latest novelty in The republican convention for the 6th | binders-the single apron. Don't linger

and 30 other freeholders.

For Sale One yoke oxen. 22 F. B. KING.

Champion Binders and Mowers, The best in the world, for sale by

F. B. KING. Messes. Christie & Sansburn.

Flagestad & Thinglestad.



FOR SALE BY JOHN SYVERSON & CO.

The chinch bugs eat the farmers grain Editor Hansborough has gotten The beamots eat the honey;

the press recognized by being nominated for congress. Mr. Hans-

Hail to the world's victor

By their works ye shall know them.

house Cooperstown, on the 14th day of September, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the judicial district convention to be held at Jamestown, Sept. 18th, 1889; also for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the legislative district convention to be held at musicians.

The Prof. Aasgaard and kis band pupils attend the judicial district convention to be held at Jamestown, Sept. 18th, 1889; also for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the legislative district convention to be held at musicians.

We sublish the constitution this week.

The McCormick came out with his chain drive binder our would be competitors raised a howl. They would slip and rip. In 1888 when we came out with our simplified knotter head, making 7 pieces do the work that requires delegates to attend the legislative district convention to be held at on the day of 1888 proved to the entire satisfaction of everybody that they were just complimed enough to lay all opposition with our simplified knotter head, making 7 pieces do the work that requires 46 pieces on other machines they howled again. The McCormick has not got delegates to attend the legislative district convention to be held at our with our simplified knotter head, making 7 pieces do the work that requires 46 pieces on other machines they howled again. The McCormick has not got delegates to attend the legislative district convention to the head of 1888 proved to the entire satisfaction of everybody that they were just compliment at the McCormick came out with his chain drive binder our would a howl. They would slip and rip. In 1887 when the McCormick came out with his chain drive binder our would attend the McCormick came out with our simplified knotter head, making 7 pieces do the work them. ting a candidate for the office of clerk other manufacturers together, which walked through the harvest of 1888, com

When other binders kick and squeal We never seem to mind it: When they can't drive to turn a wheel

We drive and cut and bind it. A BRAND THING.

WIRE When Twine Is Dearest.

McCormick wire binding attachment. This attachment can be put on the twine binder and it works equally well with wire or twine. Farmers see in this inter-changeable machine a powerful and absolute lever to bring any twine trust or monopoly to its senses. This interchangeable machine is to be found only in the McCormick. Don't forget our new floating bar mowers, the keenest cutter on earth. We invite a critical examination of our machines. Like an honest man they will stand inspection. Our line of extras are always complete, sold strictly at list prices. No express. No delay in harvest field. This our experienced farmer knows cannot be got for the common clap-trap machines.

We have another thing that is very fine A thing that beats them all; We mean our Diamond Blue Jay Twine Which drives them to the wall.

TWINE OR

50,000 pounds of the best twine on hand. We are prepared to sell twine to everybody but offer as a special inducement to parties having McCormick binders to furnish experts and team for experts free of charge to parties buying their twine from us and we will see that the McCormick cheks but will not be responsible for the good working of our machines with inferior twine.

We also handle the Famous Straw Burning Ames Engine. Advance Separator and Reeves Extention Oscillating Straw Stacker. The only practiced straw stacker in the world. The Ames engine is the only engine that will keep up steam with wet straw or in cold weather and has been proved as such by the large farmers of Dakota and Minnesota. For strength and durability we challenge the world. The Advance Separator will thresh all the grain that can be got to it and take care of it better than any vibrator or endless apron ever made. Our Ole take care of it better than any vibrator or endless apron ever made. Our Ole Olson gang plow we guarantee to run easier and do better work than any other plow in the market. We have always on hand a full line of

When in need of anything in our line you will further your own interests by giving us a call.

A. H. BERG & CO.

SYVERSON

PURE DRUGS. PATENT MEDICINES, ECT.

Urgans, ACCORDEONS.

in fact, a full line of musical instruments. Will supply churches and schools at special rates. Can be sold on the installment plan if desired. Also have

BALL GOODS

of the best quality. I have in stock rubber cement, rubber soles, heels, patches mending rubber goods. Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Perfumeries, Toilet Goods, Jewelry, Clocks, Cigars, Homeopathic Medicines.

First-Class Soda Fountain.

GEORGE L. VIRGO.

RAILWAY,

Aibert Lea Route.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY PROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS CHICAG 0

Without Change, connecting with the Fast Trains of all lines for the EAST AND SOUTHEAST!

The Direct and only Line running through care between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, IOWA. Via Albert Lee and Fort Dodge.

SOLIDTHROUGH TRAINS MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS and the Principal Cities of the Mississippi Valy connecting in the Union Depot for all point les South and Southwest!

MANY HOURS SAVED and the On y Line running Two Trains Daily Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison. Topeka & Sante Fe Railways.

with all trains of the St. Paul. Minneapolis & Mnn itoba; Northern Pacific; St. Paul & Duluth Rail ways, from and to all points North and Northwest REMEMBER! The Trains of the Minneapomposed of Comfortable Day Coaches, MAGNIFICENT PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, and our instity D. Least Direct Coaches, MAGNIFICENT PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, and our instity D. Least Direct Coaches, MAGNIFICENT PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, and our instity D. Least Direct Cars, and our instity D. Least Cars. JELEBRATED Palace Dining Cars!

150 Lbs. of Baggrge Checked Free. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST! For Time Pables. Through Tickets. stc., call upon the near-Ticket Agent or write to S. F. BOYD, Agt., Minnespelis, Min

Minneapolis&St.Louis

MORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN

SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS. Or DULUTH. Minnesota, Dakota, Montana. idaho, Washington Ter'y. **OREGON**,

BRITISH COLUMBIA, PUGET SOUND

ALASKA. Express Trains Daily, to which are at-tached PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS ELEGANT DINING CARS.

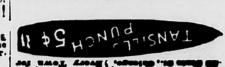
NO CHANGE OF CARS -BETWEEN

ST. PAUL AND PORTLAND, ORE on any class of Ticket. EMIGRANT SLEEPERS FREE.
The Only All Rail Line to the

YELLOWSTONE PARK For full information as to time, rates

etc., Address

CHAS. S FRE, General Passenger Ager.



The Farmer Must Accept Such Rates as

Elevator Companies Offer.
The Northern Dakota and Northern Pa cific Elevator companies have effected a business deal whereby the competition for the grain of North Dakota will be removed and the farmer will have to accept such rates as the elevator companies choose to Heretofore both companies have had elevators in active operation at nearly every station in the State and the competition aroused thereby was greatly to the advantage of the producer. Owing to the supposed smaller wheat yield they have divided the State and will each open elevators at alternate towns, thus doing away with much of the expense caused by mpetition heretofore met with. It is estimated by the companies that one elevator in each town will be amply sufficient to handle all the grain.

EDUCATORS CONFER.

The First Annual Convention of the South

Dakota Pedagogues. The first annual convention of South Dakota educators met recently at Mitchell, and much valuable work was accomplished by the convention. The committee on school supervision advised the appointment of one assistant superintendent. A petition for the granting of life certificates was also recommended, and the township system was preferred in preference to the district system of teachers. The committee suggested the granting of certificates of second and third grade for three, two and one years. On the cause of study and text books the committee adopted a course and no text book to be changed inside of three years after adoption. It was decided to have the State Superintendent appoint the conductors of county reports.

LANDS SURVEYED.

The Settlers Have Waited a Good While

for the Surveys. G. S. Fawkner and Frank J. Smith, of St. Paul, special United States survey examiners, have gone to the Black Hills to examine a number of surveys just completed there. Among them are sixteen townships in Fall River County, two in Custer County, six in Meade County and a large number in Butte and Harding counties. Immediately on the approval of the surveys the land will be put upon the market. In all the counties named are settlers who have waited from five to eight years for these surveys to be made, some of them offering to pay the expense if the Government would allow the surveys to be

Good Times Coming.

Prof. Warren Upham, member of the United States Geological Survey Corps, who has been on duty in Dakota for the past four years and has made extensive examination of Dakota weather conditions, states positively that farmers and all others can pluck up their courage, as the end of the dry eriod is at hand, and the next change will bring the uniformly wet seasons the timers" talk about. He believes that so sure as the laws of nature have been indelibly written in the periodical rise and fall of these lakes, so sure is the wet period now about to begin.

A Fatal Explosion.

A threshing machine engine and beller exploded in New Hope township the other morning, instantly killing Frank Arnswell engineer; William Sheeler, water-tank man, and an unknown man who was acting as fireman, and seriously injuring a Russian and a man named Lamaka Two of the killed were blown distances of twelve and seventeen rods. The cause for the explosion was given as lack of water in the boiler. The wreck was complete and the spectacle most sickening.

A Big Canning Concern.

The Minnehaha Canning Company, which was organized at Sloux Falls a few months ago with a capital of \$50,000, has completed the construction of a \$15,000 manufacturing operations the other day. The factory is claimed to be the largest and most complete in the northwest. It will this year about \$40,000 worth of canned goods.

Short News Items.

George Pratt was struck by lightning and had been to the ice-house, and was passing under a tree on his return with the ice in his

A new post-office has been established on burn, in Custer County. Melvin is the name given to the office, and a gentleman by the cheese factory at that point, has been appointed postmaster.

The War Department has authorized the Sully with water.

Orlando Stultz, who resided near Custer City, was struck by lightning the other night and ins antly killed. Only a month previous his wife died of consumption and now there are four more orphans in the

Sully County has a two-headed calf with three ears.

In the recent competitive examination for the cadet appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point from the South Dakota district, held at Redfield, I. H. Davis, of Winthrop, stood first, and John C. McArthur, of Aberdeen,

The area of the school land in South Dakota exceeds the whole of Oklahoma. A farmer named William Burns, living a

short distance from Pierre, shot his head off with a shotgun recently, being mangled beyond recognition. He is said to have committed suicide on account of family

Regular Kentucky blue-grass is growing finely in Buffalo County and is two feet There is a probability that there will be

another meeting of the Trotting Associa-tion at Sioux Falls in September. Some time ago a large black bear was

shot in the suburbs of Hamilton, N. D. The other night another bruin trotted through the main thoroughfare, and although a crowd popped away at him in the dark he escaped.

The large fish-pond of A. M. Morse near Tilford was washed out during a heavy storm the other night. The pond covered about an acre and was field with carp. The loss was estimated at \$5,000.

The tin mines of the Black Hills are beginning to attract general attention. It has long been doubted if we had any good tin ore in this country, but these new mines are likely to rival those of Cornwall and

Bolivia and Peru. John W. Hardee, for five years probate judge of Towner County, absconded re-cently with several hundred dollars illegally obtained, leaving a large indebt-edness of money obtained by confidence operations. He was supposed to have joined the Canada. A TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE.

The Corner-Stone of the Monument to Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Laid at Indianapolis - President Harrison As-

sists at the Ceremony. Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 23.—The cornerstone of the Indiana soldiers' and sailors' monument was laid Thursday afternoon with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, many men of prominence and thousands of veteran soldiers and sailors. If the monument commissioners themselves had had the privilege of selecting the weather they wished they could not have done bet-ter than did nature. It was all that could have been asked.

All day Wednesday and the early morning trains yesterday brought thousands of strangers to the city, and by noon there were not less than 40,000 on the streets. The city was aflame with color in honor of the occasion. With the scaffold of the monument in Circle park as the hub, the streets radiated in every direction like the spokes of a mighty wheel, and a glance up any of th m revealed to the eye nothing save the red, white and



INDIANA'S TRIBUTE TO HER HEROES

blue, the buildings being almost hidden by the decorations. But the central point of interes, was the big scaffold of the monument itself, looming up in the center of the city to the distance of 104 feet. In every direction from the top ropes stretched away to neighboring build-ings or trees, and each was strung with a glowing rosary of pennons of countless sizes and innumerable shapes, from garrison flags thirty feet long to tiny emblems of freedom hardly large enough to crowd three colors into. At the corners of the scaffold are 2,000-candle power electric lights, which will make the beauty of the scene as plain by night as day.

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 Grand Army of the Republic throughout the State, and the State militia and local civil organizations. It is estimated that 8,000 men were in line. In the second division, commanded by General Dick Ruckle, immediately in the rear of the military, was the escort of President Harrison, 100 strong, all mounted, and in command of Colonel Oran Perry. Between the sections of the escort rode the President in a flag-draped carriage, Mayor Denny and Governor Hovey riding with him. The President acknowledged the compliments of the crowd by repeatedly lifting his hat. Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Rusk and Private Secretary Halford were in the next carriage. Then came the monument commissioners, State officers, city officials, prominent citizens and speakers. The officers of the Woman's Relief Corps occupied a handsomely draped carriage. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the head of

the procession reached the monument. All the streets surrounding it were packed with people anxious to catch a glimpse of the President and other prominent personages who appeared on the speakers' stand and began active business and o 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 he acknowledged with a slight bow. The consume 500 acres of corn, tomatoes and crowd watched in silence the laying of the other vegetables in the manufacture of corner stone by Charles M. Travis, Deputy Commander of the Indiana depart. ment, Grand Army of the Republic. The documents—Grand Army, Loyal Legion, Sons of Veterans and Woman's Rekilled the other night at Vermillion. He lief rituals, reports and rosters, with photographs, newspapers, etc.--were consigned to their resting place, and then hand when he was struck down. Several the struck was placed in position in ac-Army of the Republic. In perform-Lame Johnny, eight miles south of Fair- ing the ritual rites Commander Travis was assisted by the officers of the department and by the presidents of the Sons of name of Perkins, who is the proprietor of a Veterans and the Woman's Relief Corps. When the sione had been placed in position the national flag was raised and the Stangled Banner" sung by Mrs. Zelda expenditure of \$9,500 for the supply of Fort | Seguin-Wallace. The ceremony ended with the firing of a salute.

The following articles were deposited in the corner-stone: Terrell's reports, Grand Army of the Republic reports, badges, ritual and roster; Women's Re ief corps reports, badges, ritual and roster; Sons of Veterans reports, badges, ritual and roster; monu-mental reports and documents since badges, January 1; photographs and plans for the monument, Loyal Legion reports, first me-morial service of the Grand Army of the Republic, reports of original Grand Army of the Republic, minutes of Legislature which passed Monument bill, and the city papers.

Following this Governor Hovey, as presiding officer of the occasion, made a brief address, and he was followed by General M. D. Manson, of Crawfordsville, and the conclusion of the latter's address President Harrison was introduced to the as-semblage, and after the applause which

"MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: J did not expect to make any address on this oc-cas on It would have been pleasant if I could have found leisure to make suitable prepara t ons to have accepted the invitation of the committee having these exercises in charge to deliver an oration. I would have felt it an honor to associate my name with an occasion so great as this.
[Cheers.] Public duties, however, prevented the acceptance of the invitation, and I could only promise to be present with you to day. It seemed to me most appropriate that I should take part with my fellow-citizens of Indiana in the great ceremony. There have been few occasions in the history of our State so full of interest, so magnificent, so insp ring,

as that which we now witness. [Cheers.]

"The suggestion that a monument should be builded to commemorate the valor and hero sm of those soldiers of Indiana who gave then lives for the flag attracted my interest from the beginning. [Cheers.] Five years ago last the beginning. [Cheers.] Five years ago last January, when the people assembled in the opera-house yonder to unvail the statue which had been worthily set up to our great war Governor [cheers]. I ventured to express the hope that near by it, as a twin expression of one great sentiment, there might be builded a noble shaft, not to any man, not to bear on any of its majestic fares the name of a man, but a monument about which the sons of vetbut a monument about which the sons of vet-erans, the mothers of our dead, the w.dows in the West.

that are yet with us, might gather, aud, pointing to the stately shaft, say: "There is his monument.' [Cheera.]
"The hope expressed that day is realized now. [Cries of Thank God! and cheers.] 1 congratulate the people of Indiana that our Legislature has generously met the expecta tions of our patriotic people. [Cheers.] I congratulate the commissioners having this great work in charge that they have secured a design that will not suffer under the criti congratulate you that a monument so costly as to show that we value that which it commemorates, so artistic as to express the sentiment which invoked it, is to stand in the cap-

"Does any one say there is wastefulness here? [Cries of "No, No."] 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. [Cheers.] As I have witnessed these ceremonies and listened to these patriotic hymns I read in the faces of the soul, that kindling of patriotic fire, that has made me real ze that in such occasions the Na tion is laying deep and strong its future security.
[Cheers.] 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 oath was taken; that from that hour until they came back to the generous State that had sent them forth they were soldiers of the Union. [Great applause.] So that it seemed to me not inappropriate that I should br ng to you to-day the sympathy and cheer of the loyal people of all the States. [Applause and great cheering.] No American citizen need avoid it or pass it with unsympathetic 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 real zes what has occurred a nee (he war and has opened his soul to the sight of war and has opened as so that that which is to come, will not feel that it is good for all our people that victory crowned the cause which this monument commemorates. [Cries of "Amen," and applause.] I to seriously believe that if we can measure among the States the benefits resulting from the preservation of the Union the plause.] It destroyed an institution that was their destruction. It opened the way for a commercial life that, if they will only em-brace it and face the light, means to them a development that shall rival the best attainments of the greatest of our States. [Ap-

"And now, let me thank you for your pleasant greeting. [Applause.] I have felt lifted up by this occasion. 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 homes more resolutely set in our purpose as citizens to conserve the peace and welfare of our neighborhoods, to hold up the dignity and honor of our free insti-tutions, and to see that no harm shall come to our country, whether from internal dissensions

or from the aggressions of a foreign foe."
[Great and prolonged applause.
Secretary Rusk, Attorney-General Miller
and Private Secretary Halford each spoke briefly, and their remarks ended the exercises of the day.

The President at the close of the exer-

cises returned to his hotel and in the evening attended the camp-fire in Tomlinson Hall. There he was again received with great enthusiasm by the 5,000 people present. He spoke briefly, and at the close the cheering was great

THE MONUMENT.

The scheme for a monument for the soldiers and sailors of Indiana was originated by Mr. George Langsdale, editor of the Green Castle (Ind.) Banner. In 1875, at a meeting of the State Editorial Association in Indianapol's, he presented his plan, which was heart ily indorsed, and resulted in a reunion in October of the same year of all the surviv-ing sold ers and sailors in the State. Work was fairly begun, the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailor's the panic of 1876 put a stop to this, only \$1,000 does." being in the treasury. In 1883 the scheme was Burk again taken up, and the association was incorporated, with Mr. Langsdale as president.
The association, after meeting with many reverses, secured the passage of a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of the monument. This, with the \$22,000 contributed by the Grand Army of the Republic, enabled the committee to begin work in earnest. Advertisements for designs were made and on January 27, 1888, that of Bruno Schmitz, of tions were put in during the summer of 1883 at

monument was let. The contractors expect to finish the work of the first shaft or pedestal by monument ready for ornamentation.

The monument will be built of light gray limestone. When completed it will be 268 feet high. The diameter of the ground which he was murdered. it will cover is 192 feet. On the north and south sides will be wide stone steps seventy feet in length, leading to the platform of the terrace, from which the interior will be reached by bronze doors. Above these doors large tablets will bear inscriptions commemo rative of the part borne in the war by the different counties, and above the tablets is the dedication: "To Indiana's Silent Victors, by a Grateful State." It is the design of Bruno Schmitz, of Berlin, the designer of the great Victo: Emanuel monument in Italy, and the winner of forty out of flity-eight similar com petitions in which he has entered. Its cost

DEATH WAS A GUEST.

Though Uninvited, the King of Terrors Takes Part in the Celebration of the Opening of a New Railway in Tennessee -Its First Excursion Train Wrecked and Three Persons Are Killed-Forty-One Injured.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.-A horrible wreck occurred on the Knoxville, Cumber-land Gap & Louisville railroad at Flat Gap creek, twenty two miles from here, at 10:3) Thursday morning. 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, the very flower of the business and professional men of Knoxville. The train of two cars left the track at the crossing, and the rear car went down a trestle. Only one man was uninjured. It was impossible to General John Coburn, of Indianapolis. At obtain medical aid for a long time, and until 4:31 p. m., when the train reached Knoxville, scanty attention was rendered. M ny had to be brouht back on flat-cars and the greeted him had ended he spoke as follast part of the journey was made in a driving rain. Three men died from their injuries and others can not live. The deau are:

Judge George Andrews, the most prominent lawyer in East Tennessee; S. T. Powers, the leading merchant and former president of the East Tennessee F.re Insurance Company; Alexander Reeder, a leading politician who has held many offices of trust.

The injured are: Alexander A. Arthur, president of the Cham-ber of Commerce: Isham Young, president of the Board of Public Works; John T. Hearn editor of the Sentinel; W. W. Woodruff, a leading wholesale merchant; Charles S. Rimour attorney of the Cumberland Gap & Louisville road; A. Wilson, assistant chief engineer of the Cumberland Gap & Louisville road; County Judge Maloney; Alderman Barry; Alderman Hock ngs; General H. S. Chubert, of the Governor's staff: A. J. Alberts, a wholesale merchant; Rev. R. J. Cook, professor of U. S. Grant University; City Physician West, and

Several others were injured, but not se riously. The total number of injured was forty-one. Intense excitement prevails here.

Word has been received at the Treasury Department at Washington of the discovery of a counterfeit two-dollar silver certificate which has just made its appearance A NEW CLEW.

Chicago Officials Think They Have Discovered Facts Which May Lead to the Recovery of the Missing Clothes of the Late Dr. Cronin-The Case Approaching Trial

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 - State's - Attorney Longenecker says he is ready to proceed with the Cronin trial next Monday, but in timates that the attorneys for the defense will endeavor to procure further delay, either by motion for separate trials for the prisoners or for a general continuance Several persons feel that Mr. Longenecker

has a few gaps in his case that will be hard to bridge. The identification of the body of Dr. Cronin and the fact of his death by violence are clear. But to trace him to the Carlson cottage and to prove that he was murdered there threaten to be ugly places in the case. How much evidence of the suspicious circumstances familiar to the public the State has remains to be

The police, it is said, have discovered that Iceman O'Sullivan's horses were driven rapidly about Lake View the night of the murder by three excited men. The horses were attached to an ice wagon, and after being driven until they were steam ing with hard work were pulled up in front of a saloon at which the men guzzled large quantities of liquor. The Importance of the discovery is somewhat conjectural. If the team and wagon can be identified as those that carried the body of Dr. Cronin to the catch-basin the new evi dence is an important link between the broken end of the chain at the Conklin residence and the end picked up at the sewer trap.
The State may have a stronger case than

is generally believed but it is very certain that the authorities have made desperate appeals to the prisoners for confessions. The lawyers of the defense deny that any one has confessed The authorities do not pretend to have confes sions from the men to be tried for their lives, but couch their assertions concerning their evidence in mysterious terms. It is the general belief, however, that they have no evidence with which to surprise the public on the trial of the case.

Besides the near approach of the trial, interest in the case is again revived by an important discovery made within the last few days by the police. The discovery is another link in the chain which connects Martin Burke with the murder at the Carlson cottage.

About two weeks ago a tinsmith on North Clark street was taken to the jail, where he identified Martin Burke as the man for whom he did a job of tinning the Monday following the night of the murder. The tinsmith, whose name for obvious reasons is at present withheld, stated that on the Monday referred to Burke came into his shop carrying a tin box under his arms. Except the over the box was securely soldered, and Burke's instructions were to fasten cover "If it takes two pounds of solder."

The box was twenty-four inches long, eighteen wide and fourteen deep, and contained something which entirely occupied the interior yet possessed but weight Beneath the edges of cover was considerable dirt, as if the box had been buried in the ground. The tinner attempted to raise lid and remove the dirt so that the solde would take better hold. Burke grabbed his arm and told him under no consideration to attempt to raise the lid or in any way try to see the contents.

"Never mind the dirt." he exclaimed. Monument Association was organized. The work of collecting funds was commenced, but "If it doesn't hold put on solder till it

Burke suggested that a tule be attached to the box so that the air within could be pumped out. He afterward abandoned his scheme, substituting "more solder" instead. When the work was finished Burke engaged an expressman to carry it

From the description of the box and it contents, as judged by the tinsmith from the feeling, the police are confident that it Berlin, was accepted. The main central foundar contained the clothes of Dr. Cronin. Every effort has been made to find the express-In December, 1888, the contract for the erecman who carried it away, but without sucsent to every city in the country, but as

yet no trace of it has been found. About the time he put the cover on the last box a smaller one was brought to the tinsmith. From the description it is supposed that it contained the box of instruments carried by Dr. Cronin the night

IOWA'S BLUE GRASS PALACE. Every Thing Ready for Its Opening at

CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 21.—The blue grass palace is entirely completed and rapidly receiving consignments of exhibits from the different counties of Southwest Iowa. The yards and the depot are choked with freight, and great activity prevails in getting out goods. The illuminations in the



THE BLUE GRASS PALACE. city are elaborate and will present a gor-geous appearance. The city is prepared to entertain unlimited crowds. The exposi-tion will be formally opened August 22 by

Governor Larrabee.

Governor Larrabee.

[The palace has been built by the Blue Grass Learue, composed of citizens of the eighteen counties in the Southwestern corner of the State, for the purpose of advertising that sections facilities as a stock-raising region. The building is 100x100 feet on the ground, and 120 feet high. The roof is thatched with native grasses, and all entrances and projections are built of haled hay. The inter or is divided into sections to accommodate exhibits from various counties in the league, and from Montana, the two Dakotas and Washington. In size, design, decoration and value of exhibits it compares favorably with many ice palaces, corn palaces, spring palaces, etc., that have graced other enterprising cities of the Republic. The decorations of the blue grass palace are artistic and elaborate. Above a point where the eye can detect the difference, canvas paintings represent pastures with cardier anging these a header unning a treams and canvas paintings represent pastures with cat-tle ranging there n beside running streams and under the shade of overhanging trees.]

UNCLE SAM'S BAD DEBTS.

Over \$25,000,000 in Judgments Owing to the Government-Efforts at Collection to Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Amid the records which Solicitor of the Treasury Hepburn found among the files of that office when he took possession were a number of "revised records of personal suits and judgments," known among the clerks in the office as the "old dockets." These extend back for a period of more than fifty years and embraces unpaid judgments to am aggregating upward of \$25,000,000. Solicitor Hepburn proposes to make an effort to collect this money, and from the reporis of his agents he feels quite hopeful o

NORTH DAKOTA.

First Republican State Convention of North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 23.-The Republican convention completed its work to-day. The following is the full ticket. Governor.....JOHN MILLER Lieutenant Governor..ALFRED DICKEY Secretary of State......JOHN FLITTIE Treasurer.....L E. BOOKER

Auditor......JOHN P. BRAY Member of Con.....H. C. HANSBROUGH Attorney General......G. T. GOODWIN Sup't Public instruct'n..WM. MITCHELL Supreme Court Judge.....C. H. CORLISS Sup. Court Judge.....ALFRED WALLIN Sup Court Judge...J. M. BARTHOLOMEW Commiss'r of Labor...H. T. HELGESON Insurance Commissioner...A. L. CAREY

The following platform was adopted: RESOLVED, That, as Republicans of North Dakota in convention assembled, we reaffirm the platform of principles indorsed by the national Republican convention of 1888, and he artily indorse the administration of Pres ident Harrison.

We hair with pleasure the near approach to statchood, and in this, our first convention, with that in view, we congratulate the Republican party upon its thorough organization, and the happy blending in its ranks of our native and foreign-born citizens, of whatever rationality or previous political opinions, into one harmo nious un on with the great national Republican party, a party which secures to the emigrant his homestead, his pre-emp tion or his tree claim, and welcomes him to a heritage such as no other government can offer; a party which stands for Americrn honor, power, progress and prosperi-ty; which demands ample remuneration labor and full security to capital: which advocates pure, true popular gov ernment, moral, intellectual and material development, and the comfort and sanctity of the American home.

We fully and unreservedly recognize agriculture as the paramount material interest of North Dakota; that there should not and reasonably cannot be any antagonism between this and commercial, manufacturing, mercantile 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 it should be the pleasure, of all men 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 the government in all its branches as will best conduce to the welfare, prosperity and advancement of our agricultural

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 laborers against the unfair competition of the serfs of Russia, nyots of India, coolies of China and the pauper labor of other nations.

We honor that grand army of men who fellowed Grant, Sherman and Sheridan until permanent and enduring peace was established by their victories and sacrifices, and we are in tavor of granting equitable and liberal pens ons to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and we believe that the flags should stay where

The Republican party, viewing with unfeigned regret the growing evils of intemperance in our land, declares itself in sympathy with all well-d rected efforts calculated to suppress this vice.

We view with pride our educational facilities, the flourishing condition of our common schools, colleges and university; and we demand that the grand inheritance of the land now provided for their maintenance and perpetuity shall be guarded with zealous care.

We cordially approve the wisdom of the constitutional convention in providing for the submission to a vote of the people of with the expressed wish of the organized temperance associations of North Dakota, and, in the event of the adoption by the reople, we pledge our members to a strict enforcement of the law, and will enact such legislation as may be necessary to that end.

A separate resolution was introduced and unanimously alopted favoring the city of Chicago for the location of the world's fair in 1892.

Following are brief sketches of the Republican standard bearers of the state: John Miller was born near Dryden. N Y., forty years ago. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of the country. In 1880 he came to Dakota as an employe af the Dwight Farm and Land company, with headquarters at Dw ght. Richland county. Mr. Miler's political career began in 1888, when the Wahpeton Globe began bo ming him for the territorial council. Up to that time he had never thought of holding a political office. He made a good record in the territorial council.

Alfred Dickey, the nominee for lieutenant governor, is a banker at Jamestown. He is an Ohio man, about forty-five years of age. He went to Jamestown cight or nine years ago from Crawfordsville. Ind. He has been successful in business in Dakota, is thoroughly loyal to the interests of the new state, has done .ots of good work for his party without asking anything until recently for himself, and is first rate man for the office.

John Flittie, of Traill county, the candidate for secretary of the state, is a renresentative Scandinavian, a man of ability, still young, and strong as a vote getter with all nationalities.

Col. L. E. Booker, of Pembina, the can didate for treasurer, is an old pioneer, and is competent to fill the office.

John L. Bray, of Grand Forks, the nominee for auditor, is the most popular young Republican in North Dakota, H. C. Hansbrough, editor of the Devil's

Lake Inter-Ocean, is the nominee for member of congress. Gen. G. T. Goodwin, of Ransom, the nominee for attorney general, is a member of the Dakota bar. He has been a resident of the territory for several years, and where best known is very popular

William Mitchell, of Fargo, the nominee

for superintendent of public instruction, is an educator of ability. WAYS OF WOMEN.

SHE can say "no" in such a low voice that SHE can do more in a minute than a man can do in an hour, and do it better.

Six of them can talk at once and get along

first rate, and no two men can do that. SHE can sharpen a lead pencil if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils. SHE can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a baseball pitcher. SHE can safely stick fifty pins in her dress while he is getting one under his

Sue can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too small for her. and enjoy every minute of the time.

Mesmerized Into Wealth.

An Augusta bank cashier recently told me about a queer experience. There came into his bank a seedy man with a wild look in his eyes, who said: "I guess I'll take that money." "What money?" "There's five hundred thousand to my credit here, ain't there?" The cashier thought he was talking with an escaped inmate of the institution across the river. "I guess you've made a mistake," said he. Then his visitor's eyes began to roll strangely; - { he rubbed them with his hand, and a sheepish expression came over his face. "What-what's the matter?" he asked. A moment later it came out that the man had been mesmerized, had been made to believe that he was rich, and had recovered himself in the bank.

To Montana, Oregon and Washington. If you are going west bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific Railroad owns and operates 907 mil-s, or Railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that resches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missouri, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 56 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho I ne via Spokane Falls, theney. Sprague, Yakima-Yand Ellensburg, through the centre of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland, No other trans-continental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days' stop over privileges are given on Northern Pac fie second class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passers are recommended.

line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho. Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacitic reaches all the principal points in Northern Minnesots and Dikota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Du uth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

Address your nearest ticket agent, or Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THE fashionable London wedding ring has recently been of dull gold, but Princess recently been of dull gold, but Princess Louise went back to the old fashion and

Out of Sorts

Is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or it may be caused by change of climate season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right, appetite is capricious, the nerves seem overworked, the mind is con, fused and irritable. This condition finds an excelent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon restores harmony to the system, and gives that strength of mind, nerves, and body, which makes one feel perfeetly well. N. D. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

From bad sewerage or undrained swamps deranges the liver and undermines the system, creates blood diseases and eruptions, preceded by headache, biliousness and constipation which can most effectually be cured by the use of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S

PRICE, 25 CENTS. Sold by all druggists, and prepared only by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. Get the genuine; counterfeits are



CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twen y four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from HABITUAL CONSTIPATION are many and scrious. For the curo of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unpar-alleled. Elegantly sugar coatcd.

SOLD EVERYMMERT ESTABLISHED 1879. WOODWARD & CO., 42 CORN EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS.

BRANCH OFFICES at and Members of the Chicago and Duluth Board of Trade MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

OPTION ORDERS SOLICITED! ST Send for our TELEGRAPH CIPHER.

FAMILY SCRAP BASKET. An Interesting Compilation of Household

Fact and Fancy. It is recommended to freshen salt fish by soaking them in sour milk.

A salt ham should be soaked over to boiling.

Eat only pure food, drink only pure

keep your blood pure.

under melted paraffine. They must be kept down with a wire screen.

The best whitewash for a cellar is made of lime and water only. The addition of other things hinders the pur- 1888 was only 13 years old, and the

keeping.

To set delicate colors in embroidered previous to washing in a pail of tepid turpentine has been well stirred.

Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and Pennsylvania girl is not married by the furniture of a sick room are excellent time she is 23 years old the chances are deodorizers.

To cleanse porcelain sauce-pans, fill them half full of hot water and put in the water a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour well with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

Stains of vegetable colors, fruit, red white goods by sulphur fumes or chlorine water. On colored cottons and old, but only 171 women. woolens, wash with lukewarm soap lye cautiously.

furniture of a garden in city or country during the summer. Filled with down, hair, or the odorous twigs of the pine, it is covered with the gay striped ticking used by the manufacturers of awn-

Canaries are often famished for fresh cool water. You see bits of sugar, and sponge cake and cracker tucked all about the wires, while the drinking in ages rarely exceeded five years. cup will be empty, or filled with dirty There were eighty-three marriages water that no bird with respect for itself will touch. Have a bath tub, too, that is large enough to spread its wings and splash.

A formula for cream candy: Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, add one tablespoonful of cold water and flavor to the taste. Stir together a little and then add confectionery (pulverized) sugar till stiff enough to knead like bread. Then mold in shape and add your nuts, either on top or inside.

A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling a pound of glue in a sufficiency of skimmed milk.

A new source of intoxication has been discovered. It is simply dry tea. enten, of course, before it is steeped. It produces an agreeable effect at first, but indulgence finally causes sleeplessness, disorderly impulses and delirium. Not a few persons have already been found to have contracted this deadly form of the tea habit.

The following is recommended by an English writer for cleaning zinc: Clean off all old paint, and apply the following mixture: In sixty parts of water dissolve one part chloride of copper, one part nitrate of copper, one part sal-ammoniac, and one part hydro-chloric acid. Brush the zinc over with this, which gives it a deep black; leave it to dry until next day, and it is then ready for painting. The best paint to use is prepared varnish paint which can not be surpassed for tenacity and durability .- Good Housekeeping.

WHY FLOWERS SLEEP.

One of the Most Curious Phenomenons of

Plant Life. most casual observer. The beautiful avoid all risks. daisy opens at sunrise and closes at sunset, whence its name-"days eye." The morning-glory opens its flower some to suppose, and that it is more with the day. The "John-go-to-bed- necessary to prohibit the reading of at-noon" awakes at four in the morn- books for whose cleanliness we can not ing, but closes its eyes in the middle vouch, than it is to tell our children to of the day, and the dandelion is in full stop breathing, simply because they bloom only during the hours of strong undoubtedly take into their lungs as light. This habit of some flowers is every respiration some of the germcertainly very curious, and furnishes which are known to be constantly one of the many instances which prove | floating through the air. the singular adaptability of every thing in nature. The reason is found in the method by which this class of many hands not to moisten the finger flowers is fertilized. It is obvious, in turning the leaves, for if that be says Sir John Lubbock, that flowers done, there is afforded a better opporwhich are fertilized by night-flying in: tunity for the transfer into the body of sects would derive no advantage by any germ that may be clinging to the being open by day; and, on the other volume. hand, that those which are fertilized by bees would gain nothing by being open at night. Nay, it would be a disadvantage, because it would render them liable to be robbed of their of doubtful sanitary condition, than we honey and pollen by insects which are do in riding or walking beside people incapable of fertilizing them. I would about whose health we know nothing. venture to suggest, then, that the closing of flowers may have reference to the habits of insects, and it may be observed, also, in support of this, that wind-fertilized flowers never sleep .-Christian at Work.

\$2,500 to \$5,000 to many a young was rendered in order to protect the lemand is for good horses.—Colman's woman in New York City.

WHEN PEOPLE MARRY.

Some Valuable Statistics in Regard to Men Thirteen per cent. of all the men married in Pennsylvania last year married women older than themselves. night in plenty of soft water previous Seven per cent. took wives of their own ages, and the remaining 80 per cent, married women younger than liquids, think only pure thoughts, and themselves. The average age of the men was 27 years and of the women 23 It is said that kerosene will soften years. These interesting facts are boots and shoes that have been hard- found in the annual report for 1888 of ened by water, and make them pliable Secretary of Internal Affairs Thomas

J. Stewart, which contains much other Corks may be made air and water curious information about the matritight by keeping them for five minutes monial propensities of Pennsylvania. Thus it appears that more men are married at the age of 23 than at any other, and that among women 21 is the favorite age. The youngest wife of pose of keeping the cellar pure and oldest was aged 71. Two boys of 16 were married, and two old graybeards In picking cucumbers for putting of 86 ventured into matrimony, probdown in brine, it is best to leave a ably not for the first time. Of 14,726 small portion of the stem adhering to women married, and whose ages were prevent withering and insure perfect given, 4,065, or 27.5 per cent., were less than 20 years old. Among the men there were only 493 who were so young. handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes There were 23 girls of 14 years married, 105 of 15, 353 of 16, 816 of 17. water, in which a desertspoonful of 1.333 of 18, 1,434 of 19, 1,322 of 20, 2,041 of 21, 1,517 of 22, and 1,140 of 23. After the latter age the numbers of those who found husbands rapidly decline. These figures show that if a

that she will become an old maid. Men proceed more leisurely about matrimony. Besides the two 16-yearold husbands in 1888 there were 38 aged 17, 128 18 years old, and 325 19 years old. The figures then take a jump to 637 at 20 and reach the maximum in 1,565 at 23. They decrease wine and red ink may be removed from slowly after that. There were 43? men married after they were 50 years

or ammonia. Silk the same, but more the ages of some of the couples. A There was a remarkable disparity in woman of 59 years married a man of A hammock pillow is an addition 31, and an old man of 74 wedded a considered necessary to complete the maiden of 24. The youngest couple were a 17-year-old husband and a 15year-old wife. The girl of 13 wedded a man 19 years older than herself. A man of 54 married a girl of 18, his age being just three times hers, and a man of 48 did nearly as well, taking a 17year-old wife.

In the marriages where the women where one of the parties had previously been divorced.

It is estimated that there were 6,000 marriages of couples from this State in Camden alone, and, of course, there must have been very many more in citles and towns in other States bordering on Pennsylvania. - Philadelphia Record.

INFECTION IN BOOKS. "

A Source of Contagion Which Has Hitherto Been Neglected. Since it has become pretty well

established that most, if not all, of our so-called infectious and contagious To make a strong glue for inlaying diseases, such as scarlet-fever, diphand vencering, take the best light theria, measles, and possibly typhoid brown glue, free from clouds or fever, are produced and conveyed from duced on the farm that begins to pay streaks, dissolve it in water, and to one person to another by means of the profit realized from well-bred every pint add one-half gill of the best minute vegetable germs, much patient horses. The farmer is invited to look vinegar and one-half ounce of isingla-s. study has been devoted to the question over the whole field and then say if it how these germs find their way into is not so. Nor is the demand all for the human body, and what precautions one kind by any manner of means. All

The subject of the isolation of patients suffering from contagious diseases has been discussed very thoroughly in medical societies and journals, and in some countries the most stringent laws have been made in regard to the isolation of the sick and the fumigation of houses and clothing.

One source of contagion which now seems self-evident, but which for a long time escaped attention, is that of books from public libraries. When we consider that the volume which we are reading may have been last in the hands of some one convalescent from a dread disease, or that it may have been lying for days or weeks in rooms far from clean in a medical sense, then the possibility of danger becomes at once apparent.

Some physicians will not permit their children to take books out of the That flowers sleep is evident to the public libraries, thinking it wiser to

It is very possible, however, that the danger is less than we should be led by

Yet it is safe to caution those who read books that have been through

On the other hand, it is to be remembered that we probably run no greater risk in turning the leaves of a book, even though it has been in homes -Youth's Companion.

-The stealing of an umbrella on a clear day is held to be a theft by an Omaha Judge, but the stealing of the then the black doddies came to the same article on a rainy day is held to front until we exhausted the beef catbe justifiable on the ground of self-The typewriting business nets from defense. We presume this decision them all has the field to-day, and the court. -Buffalo Express.

FARM AND FIRESIDE

-Watering troughs by the roadside at convenient distances are highly appreciated by travelens, and are sure indications of kind and hospitable

-Fruit that is a little green is best for jelly. This is especially so for grapes, as they may be used when the skins are only turned red. I think much of the complaint about jelly not setting well is caused by the fruit being over ripe. -The Home.

-Paradise Pudding: The yelks of eight eggs, one-half pound of bread crumbs, sugar to sweeten, four apples pealed and chopped small, grated rind of one lemon, one pint of milk; mix all together and steam in a buttered mold two and one-half hours; serve with sweet sauce. - Yankee Blade.

-Chopped beet and minced parsley in alternate rings are often used as a garnish for a salad, and with a border of the same on top, the dish is quite decorative. Naturtium blossoms give a pleasant flavor, and a row of them adds much to the appearance of a dish of lettuce.

-Fertilizer for house plants: Potassium carbonate, potassium phosphate, magnesium carbonate, sodium silicate, of each one part; potassium nitrate, two parts; in two thousand parts of water. A little of this solution poured occasionally about the roots is said to favor greatly the growth of house

-The American Agriculturist, in an exhaustive article on the cultivation of oats, says the reasons why the average yield of oats is so low are weeds, wet and undrained land, starvation, poor tilth and late sowing, and adds: very large proportion of our land is so wet in the spring for want of underdraining that it is not in fit condition to plow until it is too late to sow oats with any reasonable expectation of getting a large yield."

-Speaking of weeds, a Western journal 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 rake. Stir the surface every few days 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."

-Raspberry Sirup: Mash and press with a spoon some very ripe raspberries, let them stand a few hours in a cool place, then strain them. Allow a half pound of sugar to each pint of juice and boil it at once. Let it boil slowly for half an hour; skim it well, or when you have taken it from the fire give it a stir, and any scum will sink to the bottom. When quite cold fill small dry bottles, cork them well, using only new corks. Stand the bottles upright in a cool place. A little fine and fresh salad oil poured on the top before corking is said to insure the keeping of the sirup any length of time. - Medica'

RAISING GOOD HORSES.

The Most Profitable Industry for Farmers with a Little Capital.

Just now there is no one crop proshould be taken to avoid, as far as possible, the danger of infection. that is called for is something good; be it roadster, carriage or draft. The day of the scrub in horse-breeding has passed, that is to say, the demand all along the buying line being for something good, the producer, the farmer breeder must, in order to meet the market, produce what is wanted, if he wishes to breed and sell at a profit. There is room for all the good breeds known to American farmers because they each have a place which they can fill to advantage. The farmer who trots off to town with a span of 1,300pound Percherons or Clydes shows not alone his good sense but his thrift, because when called upon they will pull a heavier load over the road, be it good or bad, than a pair of little miserable scrubs. On the same principle the man who has a pair of Cleveland bays in front of his barouche or carriage, has style, pluck, courage and grit. They can get over the ground at a ten-mile pace for hours without feeling fatigue, and then after feeding and a bit of rest, turn around and go back again. And what is true of these is pre-eminently true of the American trotter in whom we have a concentration of courage and vim, a plucky and enduring fellow that will measurably go as fast as the road will permit, and never give up so long as the power of endurance lasts.

But let us be friendly one with the other. Every man to his taste. We do not all care for trotters, some even believe it sinful to breed a horse that can outstrip his neighbor on the road. much more show him on the race track. Sinful men-have queer views of other men's practices, but tolerate their own with a graciousness that is both "child-like and bland." They forget the old maxim, "there are none good," but are carried away with a species of righteousness unknown to any but themselves. Be it then our duty to breed only the best, seeing that whatever we produce of that character is wanted at paying and profitable prices, and that it is the horses' turn just now. Once it was hemp and tobacco, then it was Shorthorn cattle; these were for a short time overshadowed by the Herefords, tle supply. The noblest Roman of

Bural World.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL-BOY. Not Quite so Overworked as One is Ac-

customed to Think.

The manner in which we spend our leisure lacked freedom and independence, but it abounded in regularity and good influences. The German gymnasiast does not appear to be as spirited in his plays as he might; he is often charged with too great seriousness and dignity, and this criticism is not unjust.

I admit that he is, on the whole, not as boylike as we should want him to be. But he is, on the other hand, apt to be exeedingly childlike, in the good sense of the word; he is, as a rule, reverential and submissive, simple and uncontaminated by the ways of the world, with which he has come little in contact. In spite of the large amount of work he accomplishes, he is after all a pretty hardy specimen of a boy. The one hundred and eighth regiment, which had enlisted the flower of the Saxon youth from the University at Leipzig, counting hundreds of students in its lines, excelled by its vigorous marches and valiant deeds in the war of 1870. In the history of this war we read of regiments that marched for twenty-three consecutive hours only to fall in line of battle at the end of such a march; and the students covered themselves with glory in this cam-

I doubt, however, whether the German gymnasiast could do the work he does, and preserve his good health, if it were not for the judicious disposition of his leisure hours, during which he is not only indulged, but carefully guarded in all the details of life. Moreover, he is thus fitted to withstand the great amount of liberty that is bestowed upon him when he is graduated and enters the university. Among the thousands of university students, there are very few who succumb to university freedom. The habits according to which the gymnasiast was compelled to regulate his free hours, the self-control, the sense of duty and love for higher aims, which he gained not only in the class-room, but also during his leisure, prevail in the end, and, as a rule, he makes a final success of his university course, and becomes a useful citizen. For he who has learned to obey in all things is most likely to command in all things. - George Moritz Wahl, in Atlantic.

THE road that carries the largest number of passengers is the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, New York, 525,000 a day, or 191,-\$25,000 yearly.

After Breakfast. You may take the most elegant and com-You may take the most elegant and complete Vestibule Train ever constructed, leaving Chicago daily at 10.15 A. M. via the Chicago and Atlantic Railway. These magnificent trains offer unsurpassed accommodations for all classes of travel to New York, Boston and eastern cities. Pullman Dining Cars are a feature of this new department and with thready in the cities. parture and run through, in either direction between Chicago and New York. rection between Chicago and New York, instead of exacting extra charges for fast time and the peerless accommodations proffered, the Chicago and Atlantic through its own agencies and those of counceting lines quotes fares to eastern cities from \$1.50 to \$3.00 less than is charged by other routes.

Consult your local ticket agent on this important item, of for maps, folders and time cards giving full information of the Chicago and Atlantic, New York and Chicago Vestiouled Limited carrying all classes of Passengers,

Passengers,
Address for prompt reply,
K. C. Donald,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
Inclose two green stamps for an amusing, novel and paradoxically ingenious toy.
A harmless, fireless, powderless, overlasting Fire Cracker.

The pearl mentioned by Tavernier as being in possession of the Emperor of Persia was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to £110,400.

" Mamma's Gittin Better." There is gladness in the household:
The shadow fades away
The that we will be sunshine
Of many a summer day.
O, many a summer day.
The happy children cry,
And the light of hope shines bright again
In the loving husuand's eye.

In thousands of homes women are "sick unto death" with the terrible diseases so common to their sex, and it would seem as common to their sex, and it would seem as if all the happiness had gone out of life and the household in consequence. For when the wife and mother suffers all the family suffer, with her. This ought not to be, and it need not be, for a never-failing remedy for woman's allments is at hand. Many a home has been made happy because the shadow of disease has been banished from the patent power of Dr. Pierce's Fait by the potent power of Dr. Pierce's Fa-vorite Prescription—the unfailing remedy for all weaknesses and diseases peculiar to

\$500 REWARD offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

A PEARL spoken of by Boetius, named Incomparable, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear.

Confinement and Hard Work

Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful ex-ercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the ex-hausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ail-ments.

A PEARL which was brought in 1574 to Philip II., of the size of a pigeon's egg. was valued at 14.400 ducats, equal to £13,996.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that round trip tickets can be purchased to Alabama and the South, ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP via the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, to all points, on September 10th and 24th and October 8th next. 1,000,-000 acres of land are offered for sale along the line of the above railroad. Go and see it.

THEY have politics in Japan now, under the constitution, and one of the parties is the constitution, called the Jijito.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you con-stipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill. THERE are 1,200 persons of the name of Smith employed in the United States postal

A FAIR lady becomes still fairer by using Glenn's Salphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

In the last ten years land has decreased in price in nearly all of the old States. Smoke the best-"Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

A DETROIT man bought a fifty-cent raffle

Dobbins' Electric Soap is cheaper for you to use, if you follow directions, than and other soaps would be if given to you, for by its use clothes are saved. Clothes cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbins'.

Ir a man is fit to go higher, he will show it by being faithful where he is.

Never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills. In any of the modern wars each man

cost about \$10,000. THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c

It is stated that an ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at £80,000.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Be



THE RECONCILIATION.

Two urchins strolling on the beach, Beside the tranquil sea,

Beheld a pearly block, and each Cried, "That belongs to me!" And both at once with eager hands, Began to scramble in the sands.

Like alabaster pure and white, Upon the pebbled shore, That treasure lay, a lovely sight, And well worth fighting o'er; Long struggled the contending twain

The prize so coveted to gain.

Lo, while they strove, a stranger tall, Strode quickly to the spot, He stooped beside the champions small,

And took the prize, I wot ;-Then spoke in solemn voice and slow, "Ye both are richer than you know."

Then with a string he did divide

That precious cake, and smiled: "'Tis Ivory Soap, share it with pride: My lads, be reconciled!" Each took his half and went his way,

Oh, rich and happy boys were they.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.



When the Children Need a Tonic, give them S.S.S., as did the Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe.

WHITE SWELLING.

My little niece had white swelling to such an extent that she was confined to the bed for a long
time. More than 20 pieces of bone came out of her
leg and the doptors said amputation was the only
remedy to save her life. I refused the operation,
and put her on S. S. S., and she is now up and
active, and in as good health as any child.

MISS ANNIE GEESLING, Columbus, Ga.

MISS ANNIE GEESLING, Columbus, Ga.

My little boy broke out with ulcers and sores, the result of the saliva from a calf's mouth coming in contact with a cut finger. I used quite a number of remedies, with no benefit, but got Swift's Specific, and he improved with the first lew doses, and in a short time was sound and well of the poison.

Auburn, Ala., Feb. 15, '89. JOHN T. HEARD. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is entirely vegetable, and cures Blood Poison by forcing the taint out ough the porce of the skin. Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists. CONSUMPTION

Six * Months' * Deposits. THE MINNESOTA

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF MINNEAPOLIS. The Oldest and Strongest Trust Company in the Northwest.

POSITORS. 1,000,000
POSITORS. 1,000,000
No money loaned except on approved security.
The Money Deposit Department of this Company
affords absolute security to Depositors.
Same rate of interest allowed as by savings banks. Same rate of interest allowed as by savings banks.
Interest compounded semi-annually.
Certificates do not require renewal.
Deposits can be sent by mail, and certificates will be promptly returned.
Money always on hand to loan on approved seminity.

GUITY.

ET THIS COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR OF WILLS, TRUSTEE OF ESTATES AND BONDED INDESTEDNESS, AND GUARDIAN OF MINORS. SEND FOR TRUST DEPARTMENT PROSPECTUS.

E. A. MERRILL, Pres. GEO. A. PILLSBURY, Vice-Pres. W. J. HAHN, E. J. PHELPS,
2d V. P. and Trust Officer. Sec'y and Treas.
60 NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

AGENTS \$75 per month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods WANTED by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advange. Full particulars and expenses and particular salary what we say. Standard Silver warre SALARY. Co., Lock Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities Braidingson & Co., 1669 Main St. Richmond Va.

PER ANNUM 50 PER ANNUM 1,000,000 AGRES LAND

NOTICE OF THE PER ANNUM 1,000,000 In Alabama and Mindle of the Alabama And Mindle of the Alabama And Manufactural Color of Hanny and Alabama And Alabama Annum ALAMMA LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., OF HENRY FONDE, Vice-President Mobile, Ala., or J. N., EBERLE, L. & I. Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Reamst trip tickets, 6NE PARIE Folk THE ROUND TRIP; will be on sale to develop the Company of the Company o

BASE BALL CHADWICK'S MANUAL, 11 ... x 5 in. 70 pages, 11 imminated Cover, SENT FREE (2c.) stamp, by addressing,

COINS If you have any money coined before 1878, keep it and send two
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Coins and C. and C. Paper money. A fortune for
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Bith Year. Beautiful location. Advan. LADIES.
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HOME STUDY. Book keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BEYANT'S CULLEGE, Bafale, S. Y. BERMAN'S ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Red Wing, Mins, incorporated. "Renowned for its thorough and practical course." Expenses low. Catalogue free. U NION COLLEGE of LAW, Chicago, Fall Term begins rept. 18. For circular add. H. Booth, Chicago.

A. N. K.,-G 1254. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Adver-

A Wild West Goat on the Warpath-Som of His Pranks.

"Josephus" was a character. Now, although Josephus was a character, the innocence of his expression and the subdued manner in which he walked about among the tents and cabins of "Hard Pan Bottom" continually got him into trouble, as well as those temporarily associated with him. panions of Josephus were for the most part a reflex of the landscape, hard looking and "rocky." How Josephus received his name no one in camp

received the rank of colonel, although more often spoken of as "The Spy Killer." But Josephus did not long live to enjoy his honors. Unlimited "red eye" whisky was too much for his constitution and he died fighting imaginary Indians. The entire camp attended the funeral, which was pronounced to be the most high toned on record in the county.-New York Tribune.

How to Sell Goods.

"How to sell goods?" repeated a New York merchant after a Star reporter. "It depends upon the man. That is the whole secret. Like the old parody on Victor Hugo, 'If you want to be a good salesman, you must educate your grandmother.' A good salesman is born, not made. In the first place you grandmother.' must be able to 'size up' your pur-chaser all through. If you tell a racy story to a church deacon, or if you offer a prohibitionist candidate for instice a drink out of your private bottle, or if you try to get the village freethinker to direct you to prayer meeting, you will make an expensive mistake. You must, like St. Paul, be all things to all men, and, more than that, the right things to the right men. You can't sell two men in the same You must attack each man differently. You must catch a man when he is not busy and when he is not tired. When you do go for a man, go for him horse, foot and dragoons. Don't give him a chance to get away from you, but hold on to him until you land him. You must be prepared for every possible reception, and for every possible and impossible objection, and suddenly you find you have sold a big bill, and you have to go over the thing slowly afterward to find out how you did it."

Athletic Sports Growing in Popularity.

Baseball, horse racing, yachting, rowing, sparring, and a number of other manly diversions divide the attention of the whole people, but few failing to have their sympathies enlisted in one or the other of these pastimes. A proper degree of attention paid to all sorts of maniy sports, and to athletics especially, will do much to promote health and contentment among the people, and will moreover serve to gradually modify one of the most pronounced and not particularly admirable traits in the American char acter, namely, a too absorbing application to strictly commercial matters. This all absorbing rush after gain has kept in abeyance many of the more attractive traits of the American character, hence it is a matter for congratulation that there is a growing tendency towards giving more time to healthful amusement and manly exercise, as indicative of a healthful change of habits. - New Orleans Picavune.

SOME FACTS ABOUT EGGS.

Hatching Chickens by the Million in

Egypt for American Stomachs. The Egyptians are, however, far in advance of us in the science of raising chickens, and the incubating establishments of the country hatch out eggs by the million every year. At a hatch ing establishment near the Pyramids the farmers trade fresh eggs for young chicks and the rate is two eggs per Hard Pan Bottom was a rough mining chick. Another artificial hatchery camp in the Black Hills, and the comseason, and the oven crop of chickens in Egypt amounts, according to figures furnished me by the consul general, to more than twenty millions of

A month of the post time is an adjustment of the post time is a post time in the post time in the post time is a post time in the post time in the post time is a post time in the post time in the post time is a post time in the post time in the post time is a post time in the post time in the post time is a post time in the post time in the post time is a post time in the post time in the post time in the post time is a post time in the post time in the post time in the post time is a post time in the post time in the post time in the post time is a post time in the post time in t

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage, containing a power of sale, dated December 31st, A. D. 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Griggs county. Dakota Territory, January 16th, A. D. 1886at 2:10 o'clock r. M., in book C of mortgages, pages 452, 453, whereby Andrew H. Overby and Ema P. Overby, his wife, mortgager, mortgaged to D. S. B. Johnston Land Mortgage Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and duly authorized to transact to business in Dakota Territory, mortgages, the north-west quarter (NW4), of section twelve (12), in township one hundred forty-seven (147), of range skyyone (61), containing 160 acros according to government survey. In Griggs county, Dakota Territory, by which default said power of sale has become operative, and no netion or proceeding at the date hereof S31.50.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of sald power said mortgage at the date hereof S31.50.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of sald power said mortgage will be forcelosed and said premises sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, as by statute provided, October 17th, A. D., 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the office of the register of deeds for said county at Cooperstown in said county, to pay said debt, interest and attorney's fee, of \$25.60, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 20th, A. D. 1889.

D. S. B. JONSTON LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, HERMAN WINTERER, Mortgagee, Attorney for Mortgagee, Valley City, D. T.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a mortange, containing a power of sale dated August 18th, A. D. 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Griggs county, Dakota Territory, September 18t. A. D. 1885, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., in book E of mortgages, page 5:30, whereby Bole H. Leine (unmarried), mortgageor, mortgaged to D. S. B. Johnston, Charles L. Johnston, Horace Hance, co-partners as D. S. B. Johnston, Son & Hance, mortgages; the north half (N)2), of the north-east quarter (NEV₂), and the south-east quarter (SEV₂), of the north-east quarter (NEV₂), and the south-east quarter (SEV₂), of the north-east quarter (NEV₂), and the south-east quarter (SEV₂), of section eighteen (18), in township one hundred forty-eight (18), of rame sixty (60), containing 160 acres according to the government survey in Griggscounty, Dakota Territory, by which default said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due and is since on said mortgage at the date is recover the said power said mortgage will be forcedosed and said power said mortgage will be forcedosed and at the foundation by the shell of said county or his depart, as by statute provided, October 17th, A. D. 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the front door of the oiles of the Register of Deeds for said county at Cooperstown, in said county, to pay said dot, interest and attorney's G. of 825, as stippined in said mortgage, and the distance of the Register of Deeds for sold county at Cooperstown, in said county, to pay said dot, interest and attorney's G. of 825, as stippined in said mortgage, and the distance of the Register of Deeds for sold county at Cooperstown, in said county, to pay said dot, interest and attorney's G. of S. B. Johnston, Son & Haver, M. of the Register of Deeds for sold county at Cooperstown, in said county, to pay said dot, interest and attorney's G. at S. B. Johns

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Farce. D. T., July 12th, 1889.—Notice is here by given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final 5 years proof in support of his claim and secure finalentry there of viz:

of viz:

Jones Dahlbom.

H. E. Ne. 16489 for the ne's of Sec. 12 Tp. 146 n. R. 60 w and names the following ashis witnesses viz: Lars Sundberg. Ludvig Anderson-Per J. Skanse and Jens Person, all of Coopers town P. O. Griggs county, D. T.

The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before Peter E. Nelson judge of the probate court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T. on Friday, the 30th day of Angust, A. D. 1889, at his office.

Any person who desires to protest against the

m support of his claim and secure final entry thereof viz:

Trond K. Rogne.

H. E. No. 13496 for the neth of Sec. 30 Tp. 147 n.
R. 39 w. and names the following as his witnesses viz: Mads Netrost. Ole K. Thorn and Frank Pheifer of Jessie P. O. Griggs county. D. T. and Adolph Hegre of Cooperstown P.O. Griggs county, B. T.

The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before Peter E. Nelson judge of the probate court at Cooperstown. Griggs county, D. T., on Saturday the 28th day of Sept. A. D. 1889 at his office.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, John O. Oie, agt.

31 36 Register.

Historian control of extron eleven dib, township one hundred forty-seven dit, north, of range fifty-eight 38, west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, township one hundred forty-seven 147, north, of range fifty-eight 58 west.

The south half of section thirty-five 35, townshi

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF—Land Office at Fargo D.T., Aug. 10th, 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 secure final entry thereof viz:

Baar P. Herigstad.

H. E. No, 12890 for the sw\ of Sec. 22. Tp. 145 n. R, 58 w and names the following as his witnesses. 'viz: Seen Lunde. Christian Aarrestad and Martin A. Ueland of Gallatin. P. O. Griggs county, D. T. and Ole Westley of Cooperstown, P. O. Griggs county, D. T. .

The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before Peter E. Nelson, judge of the probate court, at Cooperstown, P. O. T., on Saturday, the 28th day of Sept., A. D' 1889, at his office.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, John O. Ole, agent.

The state of the s

Where will be found at all times, fresh and sait meats—Beef, Mutton, Pork. Sausages and Hams, with fresh fish whenever fish can be procured. GAME IN ITS SEASON.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF. Land Office at Fargo. D. T., July. 3d, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has fied notice of her intention to make five year final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Honorable Roderick Rose, judge of the 6th judicial district court of Dakota territory or in nis absence before John N. Jorgensen, clerk of said jourt at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on Wednesday, August 21st, 1889, viz: Gro Benson, ander her H. E. No. 18309 for the next section 24 township 147 north, of range 58 west Griggs county, Dakota, and she names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gibert O. Olson, Martin B. Olson, Bent B. Olson, Ole O. Fladedand, all of Romness, Griggs county, D. T.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or why knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, with b. given an opportunity at the above mentaned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said chaimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by chaiment.

MICHARL F. BATTELLE, Register.

submitted by claiment.

MICHARL F. BATTELLE, Register.

Iver Jacobson, attv. 25-31-

NOTICE OF FINAL HROOF.—Land Office at Fargo D. T., July 12th, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final five years proof in support of her claim and secure final entry thereof, viz:

Betsey Olson, formerly Betsey Petterson, H. E. No. 1370 foot the self of Sec. 14, Tp. 148 n. R. 58 w, and names the following as her witnesses viz. Torbjorn Hase, Andrew A. Moen, Ole Pederson and John A Iluso aliof Aneta, P. O. Nelson county, D. T.

The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before Peter E. Nelson, judge of the probate court at Cooperstown, Griggs County, D. T., on Saturday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1889 at his office.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof proof should not be allowed, will be given an apportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examin; the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal to—that submitted by claimant.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register, John O. Ole, agent.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF—Land Office at Fargo, Dakota, July 25th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has fled notice of his intention to make flual proof in support of his calim, and that said proof will be made before John N. Jorgensen clerk of the district court, at Cooperstown, D. T., on Thursday, Sept. 12th, 1889, viz:

B. S. No. 1755 for the swa of Sec. 22 Tp. 147 n, D. T., on Thursday, Sept. 12th, 1889, viz:

G. S. No. 1755 for the swa of Sec. 22 Tp. 147 n, R. 61 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence apon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ole P. Overby, Hans O. Voll. Eysten Johnson, Hans H. Premhus, all of R. 58 w, Griggs county, D. T.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.

J. E. Fladeland, Mayville, Attiy.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., July 30th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filled notice of his intention to make final five points court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., and Christian C. Wolden of cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., and Christian C. Wolden of taken before Peter E. Nelson, judge of the probate court at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., and Fillaghte.

J. E. Fladeland, Mayville, Attiy.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., July 30th, 1889. Notice is hereby given and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal to that submitted by claimant.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, Register.

John O. Oie, agent.

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OFFICE AT RESIDENCE.

Corner Roberts & Church Streets,; Cooperstown, - Dakota.