



SIXTEENTH YEAR

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS.

THE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. New York Financial. New York, July 24. MONEY—Easy, 2 to 3 lost loans, 2 1/2; closing, offered 2 1/2.

THE STAKE MONEY.

Stakeholder Cridge Turns Over the \$20,000 Stake Money to John L. Sullivan.

The Champion Immediately Goes Out With His Friends to Paint the Town.

The Opening Day of the Races at Hamline Course a Great Success.

John L. Drinks Champagne.

NEW YORK, July 23.—John L. Sullivan came into possession of \$20,000 this afternoon. It was the stake money in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, and was paid over by Stakeholder Ald. Cridge at his establishment in West Twenty-eighth street.

MILWAUKEE, July 24. WHEAT—Steady; flour firm.

DULUTH, July 24. Receipts: 12 cars. Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash \$1.02; July 96; August, 84c; September, 80 1/2c; December 81c. No. 2 Northern, July 84 1/2c; on track, No. 1 hard, \$1.03. No. 2 Northern 85 and 86c cash.

General. EVERY country has its disasters. Du- buque, Ia., has recently been visited by a rain of sand flies, which fell so thick as to paralyze business, and it is feared breed pestilence.

It is reported that Murat Halstead has been informed by his physician that his disease is incurable and that death is a question of only a short time. Mr. Halstead is now in Europe.

REV. J. B. BLOCHET, pastor of the Sacred Heart church, at Faribault, Minn., died in St. Paul, Tuesday evening.

K. O. CARBON & Johnson, builders and contractors at Ispeying, Mich., have failed. Liabilities unknown.

SATURDAY's landslide on the Northern Pacific near Miles City was one of the most disastrous in the history of the road.

THE failure of the owners of Spokane to keep their promise and run him at St Paul this week is a great disappointment to thousands of people in the northwest who had figured on a treat.

Territorial. Two children of Edwin Welsh were drowned at Huron Sunday.

THE St. Paul Globe's report of the crop failure in Walsh county are greatly exaggerated.

HENRY BELWAH and Mrs. Hust charged with horse stealing are in custody at Vermillion.

THE Wahpeton Times says there is no question but that Richland county has the best crops in the two Dakotas this year.

THE Oakes Republican wants Col. Lounsbury for congress and Allen for governor.

A HURON dispatch says two-thirds of the wheat is harvested in Beadle county and it is a fair crop.

SEVERAL Wells county stock owners are driving their stock west to the coteaux forty or fifty miles, to winter on the cured hay. One stock man, according to the Sykeston Gazette, in addition to pasturage found a large coal bed at the surface which will give plenty of fuel.

McVeagh Released. MOORHEAD, July 23.—Van R. McVeagh, some time ago arrested on a charge of bigamy, was released yesterday. There was not sufficient evidence to hold him. McVeagh threatens to sue several parties for libel when he returns to St. Paul.

Luchow burned twenty-three hours, destroying 87,000 dwellings, over, 200 persons perished in the flames and 400 others were killed. Nearly 170,000 people were obliged to camp out without shelter and were dying at the rate of 100 a day from want and exposure. The authorities are providing for their necessities.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION. It is on its Way From Cheyenne to Standing Rock Agency.

CHEYENNE RIVER, July 23.—The commissioners left Cheyenne Agency this afternoon for Standing Rock. At the time of leaving there was about 275 signatures on the rolls. The rolls were left in charge of Maj. Randall of the army, formerly agent here and who thoroughly understands the Indians and it is expected that, as at Crow Creek most of the Indians will sign, including a number from the hostile camp.

ELEVATORS BURNED. Incendiaries Get in Their Work in Hamilton, Grand Forks County.

GRAND FORKS, July 24.—The Minneapolis and Northern and Northwestern elevators at Hamilton on the Minneapolis & Manitoba burned this morning at 8:30 o'clock. Loss about \$12,000, each company. It is supposed the fire was incendiary, as both were started at one time.

A HORRIBLE CONFESSION. A Youth Who Would Poison His Father, Step-Mother and Sister.

BUCHANAN, Mich., July 24.—Horace Zebbing of Three Oakes charged with attempting to murder his father, step-mother and sister, has confessed to purchasing ten cents worth of arsenic in New Carlisle, Md., and putting about a third of it into the family tea pot. He waived examination yesterday and is in jail to await trial at the circuit court.

The Mayor Stopped the Fight. THE AUSTRALIAN pugilist, leaves to-day for Detroit with a feeling of deep disappointment.

Mixed Up With the Capital Fight. CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., July 24.—The result of the commissioners' labors at Cheyenne leads our people to believe that there is more than rumor in the charge that the towns interested in the capital fight have been taking a hand in the matter.

Base Ball—Wednesday. Chicago 3, Indianapolis 2 (first game).

Philadelphia 15, New York 4. Boston 12, Washington 3. Cleveland 4, Pittsburg 5.

Brooklyn 7, Kansas City 6. Baltimore 17, Louisville 8. Columbus 6, St. Louis 0. Athletic 6, Cincinnati 6.

Sioux City 10, St. Joe 3. Omaha 9, Denver 0. Des Moines 10, Milwaukee 11. Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 5.

James G. Blaine, Jr., as a Fireman. BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—Secretary Blaine and M. Rouston, French minister and party, spent the day at Ellsworth as the guests of Senator Hale, returning this evening. The fireman of the train bringing the party was James G. Blaine, Jr., who has now made four trips in the capacity of fireman on the Maine Central road.

Four Years in the Pen. MINOT, Dak., July 24.—Roxy Queal, indicted for the murder of Isaac C. Foster, September 1887, by his attorney W. F. Irwin pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. He was sentenced by Judge Rose to four years in the penitentiary.

Guthrie's Charter. GUTHRIE, Okla., July 24.—The much talked of charter election, which was prevented a week ago by the mayor from being held, finally occurred to-day. No opposition was offered by the city administration. The charter was carried by 1,121 majority.

A Terrible Fire. YOKOHAMA, July 23.—A recent fire at

"HIRE A HALL."

That is what Washington Territory Tells Woman-Suffragist Blackwell to Do.

And this, too, in a Territory where Woman Suffrage has been Tried.

The Proceedings of the Various Constitutional Conventions for Tuesday and Wednesday.

Washington Territory.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 23.—The convention to-day probably decided an important judicial question which was that of Governor Ferry, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the United States senate. Ferry wants to be first governor and undoubtedly will, as he has no rival for the republican nomination, but it was thought when the legislature met he might be elected to the senate if the warring factions could agree on no one else.

Idaho's Convention. BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 23.—The citizens of Washington county presented a petition to the constitutional convention to-day against the monopoly of irrigating canals.

Roosevelt Indignant. WASHINGTON, July 24.—Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt said to-day that charges have been brought against both the pension office and the sixth auditor's office that men have been discharged because they were democrats.

DECLINED A COMMISSION. WASHINGTON, July 24.—Emmons Clark, ex-colonel of the Seventh regiment, New York National guard, has declined an appointment as consul to Alaska.

AMHS FOR ALASKA. WASHINGTON, July 24.—The governor of Alaska has requested the officials of the wild department to furnish that territory with 250 stands of arms with which to equip the territorial militia.

The Corea Story a Hoax. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—The statement that Mrs. Heron, wife of the American missionary, was sentenced to death in Corea is denied. It can be said on the best authority that Mr. Heron is not a preacher, but a doctor; that a nobleman has been converted, and that Mrs. Heron has not been arrested. On the contrary the husband enjoys the confidence of the king of Corea.

A Straw Board Trust. CHICAGO, July 24.—The straw board makers of the county have united in one mammoth company or trust, incorporated under the name "The American Straw Board Co." The capital stock of the company is \$6,000,000. Its purchases include the plants of the twenty-six mills and all the personal property appertaining thereto.

The N. P. Gets Another Road. WINNIPEG, Man., July 24.—It is announced that the Northern Pacific officers are about to secure control of the Manitoba Northwestern railroad. It is an important key to the West Saskatchewan country and has long been coveted by the Canadian Pacific, which up to the present time has not had money enough to buy it.

Couldn't Get Ball. ABERDEEN, July 24.—Dr. J. C. Evans and E. J. Chalfont, charged with the abortion of Lottie Williams, waived examination and were bound over to the grand jury in \$5,000 bail. They failed to get bondsmen and were returned to jail to await the action of the district court, which convenes in September.

For Burke's Extradition. WINNIPEG, July 24.—Martin Burke's attorneys applied this morning for a writ of habeas corpus for their prisoner. Mr. Padue, in making the appeal, impugned the validity of the testimony allowed by Judge Bain. The writ was granted. The court will consider the matter to-morrow.

Duluth Strikers Still Out. DULUTH, July 24.—The men are at work on all the docks, but the strikers are still out. The docks are guarded by armed police, but no disturbance is anticipated.

The Montana Convention. HELENA, July 24.—In the convention to-day the judiciary committee reported as

follows: The enabling act of congress provided for a general election to be held before admission, to fill all offices of the state and county provided by the constitution; that such provision is not mandatory; that the convention has the right and power, in its discretion, to provide, by the constitution, that officers be elected at such times and for such terms as may be prescribed; or provide that any district or county officers now holding offices under the laws of the territory may continue in office under the constitution until such time as may be prescribed. The committee are of the opinion the whole matter is within the power of the convention to regulate town and county organizations. Myers introduced a resolution providing that no person holding an office of profit under the United States, shall, during his continuance in office, be eligible to hold an office of profit under the state. The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the judiciary bill organizing the districts and appointment of judges.

Whalers Lost. It is Feared that Three Whalers, with their Crews, are Lost in the Arctic.

Roosevelt Indignant Over the Discharge of Democrats in the Pension Office.

Roxy Queal, of Minot, will Serve Four Years in the Bismarck Penitentiary.

Whalers Lost. SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—News from Ounalaska, by the steamer Bertha, confirm the recent reports of the loss of the three whaling schooners, James A. Hamilton, Oter and Annie. No trace of them has been seen in the Arctic, and it is generally believed they are lost. The vessels carried about sixty officers and men.

Twin City Races. ST. PAUL, July 24.—The success of the first meeting of the Twin City Jockey club is now assured. The attendance to-day was about 7,000.

First race, selling purse \$400, for three-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Argentina won by two lengths, Charlotte J second, Bonair third; time 1:15 1/2.

Second race, selling purse \$400, for 3-year-olds, seven-eighths mile—Lotion won easily by a length, Bonnie King second, Alphonse third, two lengths behind, with the Elk twenty lengths away; time, 1:20 1/2.

Third race, purse \$500, for 2-year-olds, five-eighths mile—Miss Belle was given three lengths the best of the start and maintained the lead throughout, winning in a gallop by two open lengths, Alarm Bell and Abilene were lapped in the second and third place at the finish; time 1:02 1/2.

The bookmakers immediately after the third race made a protest against the miserable efforts of Mr. Brown as a starter, in claiming that his abominable work will do more to kill the betting and the success of the meeting than anything else.

Fourth race, sweepstakes, \$20 each, \$600 added, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Catalpa took the lead at the half mile and was never headed, winning the race with Somerset second and Winning Ways third. Time, 1:42 1/2.

Fifth race—Ladies stakes for two year old fillies of \$100 each, Lillian Lindsay won, Spring Dance second and Sisolee third; time, 1:02 1/2.

Base Ball—Thursday. Brooklyn 4, Kansas City 3. Athletics 2, Cincinnati 9.

Baltimore 6, Louisville 3. Columbus 3, St. Louis 9. Cleveland 3, Pittsburg 0.

Chicago 10, Indianapolis 8. Philadelphia 7, New York 5. Boston 10, Washington 4.

Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 3. Sioux City 6, St. Joe 8. Des Moines-Milwaukee and Omaha-Denver games postponed—rain.

The Floods in West Virginia. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 23.—In the flooded district the waters have subsided, and the farmers can now see where they stand. Many have lost all, and will be compelled to ask charity. It is known that eighteen persons have lost their lives. There may have been other drownings in Jackson county. The county commissioners returned from a tour of inspection to-day, and find the loss in bridges about \$25,000. Many farmers will be unable to pay their taxes this year. The loss in this county will reach \$50,000.

Too Much Rain in Kansas. KANSAS CITY, July 24.—The heavy rains of the past few days in Kansas, which was welcomed as a sure preventative of hot winds and the savior of the corn crop, seems to have done almost as much harm as good. The rains were the heaviest in the small grain sections of the state, where much wheat and oats had not been stacked. The damage will be considerable. At Topeka that part of the city known as Walnut Grove and Parkdale additions were flooded. No loss of life is reported, although many families were compelled to abandon the lower stories of their houses and seek safety above.

The Woman-Killer Arrested. LONDON, July 19.—An Englishman was arrested this morning on a charge of having murdered the woman who was killed Tuesday morning in Castle alley, White Chapel. After being taken into custody, the prisoner confessed that he killed this woman and also the earlier ones. He is insane.

Best Crops in Years. REDWOOD FALLS, July 24.—The farmers in this vicinity have just begun harvesting. The crops are the best in several years. Spring wheat is especially good, and corn is looking fine on account of the late rains.

Welch vs. Conroy. WASHBURN, Wis., July 24.—Articles of agreement were signed to-day by William Welch and Patrick Conroy to fight with two ounce gloves to a finish August 11th, London prize ring rules.

HOSTILE SIOUX.

The Commission Hold a Council with the Indians at Cheyenne River Agency. They Meet With More Opposition There than at any other Point Yet Visited.

All Those Connected with the Sullivan-Kilrain Fight will be Arrested.

Opposed to Signing.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, Dak., July 18.—The council met about 11 this morning as usual. A large delegation of the hostile element arrived in a body and took seats surrounding the chief. It was soon apparent that it was the object of the speakers to waste time in useless talk, and prevent any signers to-day. Swan Swift and others spoke to the same effect as yesterday. General Crook finally stopped further discussion by sending for the rolls and inviting such Indians as wished to sign to do so. Chasing Crow stepped forward and said that he was in favor of the bill and touched the pen. This was the signal for an angry outburst from the Cherry Creek band, who began to crowd around the table where the rolls were spread out. Two painted Indians sprang to the front, one brandishing a large club, and threatening to brain anyone who signed. General Crook stood near with his hand on a heavy chair prepared to knock the Indian at the first hostile demonstration, when the latter was arrested by the police and hurried out of the pavilion. General Crook spoke for a few minutes. He told them that this commission had been sent here by the president for the purpose of explaining the act of congress and that it had done its duty. If any one did not understand it the signers were ready at any time to explain. If any one wanted to sign they should be allowed to do so. Matters were in a bad shape, if a lot of breach-clouted blanket Indians, who had just come on the reservation and cared for nothing so long as the signers were taken away to prevent these Indians who were trying to provide for the future of their children, from signing. He said if the police would not protect him he would bring men here who could. He wanted it distinctly understood that those who chose to sign would be protected. The police prevented the crowd from pressing too closely around the signing Indians and opened a large lane for them through the hostile faction. Signatures were taken rapidly for an hour, and are continuing slowly. There were 100 signers up to 5 o'clock p. m. The opposition here is thoroughly organized, and has the support of the majority of the police force and of all the wealthy half-breeds at other agencies. The half-breeds have been, as a rule, in favor of the bill, and the police force its staunchest friends. The worst element of the Sioux reservation is located here, the Cherry Creek band consisting mainly of these Indians who were, within a few years, brought here from Poplar river, and were the last of the hostiles to come in. These conditions make the work of the commission very difficult.

Arranged for Fighting.

PURVIS, Miss., July 18.—John Fitzpatrick, referee; Bud Renaud and Pat Duffy, managers of the excursion and prize fight; C. B. Rich, owner of the fighting ground and Sullivan's host; J. W. Smith, Rich's clerk, who entertained Sullivan the night before the fight; D. A. Gilbert, head carpenter; H. B. Gilbert, sawyer at Rich's mills, were all the parties in town to be arranged. Rich and Captain Jamieson, of the rangers who had duty at the fight, gave bond last Monday. Fitzpatrick, Duffy and Renaud pleaded not guilty and gave bail in the sum of \$1,500 each to appear at the next term of circuit court.

Meeting of N. P. Directors.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Northern Pacific directors held their regular monthly meeting to-day, but failed to declare the expected dividend on preferred stock. They took steps, however, to frame a promise of dividend, similar to that made in 1887, when the stockholders waived their rights, under reorganization and consented to the issue of a third mortgage. Now the promise will be incorporated in the directors call the financial plan, providing for the issue of \$15,000,000 of new bonds, but the details of the plan will not be given out for a couple of weeks.

Has Not Reached New York.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Acting District Attorney Goff said to-day that the requisition for the parties and principals in the recent Kilrain-Sullivan fight had not yet reached his office. "The men," he added, "who were identified with the fight, when arrested, will, of course, be turned over to Gov. Lowry, and it is certain Gov. Hiss will consent as long as the necessary papers are shown."

DECIDES NOT TO WORK.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—The Journal's Brazil correspondent reports that a secret ballot has been taken in the block coal regions to determine whether the miners would resume work at the prices offered by operators—70 and 75 cents per ton. The returns are not complete, but enough has been received to indicate that the proposition to go to work was defeated by at least four to one.

Inundations in Texas.

COLUMBUS, Tex., July 18.—The Colorado river at this point is thirty-one feet high and rising. The lowlands are all inundated and crops entirely destroyed. The damage to the corn crop in this county is estimated at a million dollars. UVALDE, Tex., July 18.—Reports continue to come from the surrounding country regarding the high water. Some lives have been lost and the damage to property is heavy.

The First Governor of Wisconsin.

PLATTSVILLE, Wis., July 19.—The venerable Nelson Dewey the first governor of Wisconsin, who is lying at the point of death at his home in Cassville, this county, is reported to be gradually sinking, and it is thought death is not far distant.

Dakota's Surveyor-General.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president appointed B. H. Sullivan, of Dakota, surveyor-general of Dakota. Among the new postmasters are John Longstaff, at Huron, vice George A. Love, removed, and William H. Dowley at Crookston, Minn., vice Allen McKinnon, resigned.

A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

Lifted by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 18.—The United States Trust company of New York filed in the office of the secretary of state a release of the mortgage held against the property, franchise, etc., of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior railway. The mortgage was executed in September, 1888, and was for \$2,500,000 to secure additional track and terminal facilities in Chicago and to build an extension in Northern Wisconsin. The bonds were to run until 1898, but the railroad company decided to call them in and cancel the indebtedness.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

Vote on the Question of Difference with the Operators. BRAZIL, Ind., July 18.—The executive committee of the striking black coal miners has determined to submit the question of difference with the operators to a secret ballot of miners, to be taken at the various mines to-day. Numerous complaints of intimidation were made of the vote taken some time ago. It is believed the second ballot will end the strike. The relief committee to-day disbursed \$231.55 among 5,888 dependents as the semi-weekly dividend.

CHASING A BALLOON.

A Pilot Boat Pursues a Lost Balloon, but Falls to Overtake It. NEW YORK, July 18.—Pilot Phelan, of the pilot boat Caprice, who brought the bark Belt into port, reported that on July 16, in latitude 39, degrees 30 minutes, longitude 17, degrees 40 minutes, he sighted from the masthead at a long distance away, a balloon dragging its car along the surface of the water. He gave chase to it, but at sundown, when about three-fifths of a mile from it, it collapsed and disappeared from sight. Hogan is thought to have been drowned.

A BOILER EXPLODES.

And Kills Three Men and Blows a Planing Mill to Pieces. CHICAGO, July 18.—The boiler in the planing mill of the R. F. Stone Lumber company exploded this morning. The mill was blown to atoms, scarcely a board or sign of machinery being left. The following were killed: Jefferson King, engineer; A. Dollar, laborer; Oscar Troll, engineer. Loss \$60,000.

Bonds Sold.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—At last the state officers of Indiana have succeeded in negotiating the sale of \$8,900,000 of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding the school fund loan. A telegram has been received announcing that New York capitalists have been found who were willing to take the paper. The discovery has been made, however, that the state will lose \$117,000 annually instead of gaining that much by the transaction, owing to a peculiar provision of the act authorizing the loan. There is no immediate remedy.

Shot the Postmaster.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—A special to the Age-Herald reports that on yesterday Postmaster Gray at Gain, Lamar county, was shot and killed by a man who escaped. Gray lived an hour, and gives the following account of the affair: A few days ago a letter came to the office addressed "Cain." No one living there bearing that name, he returned it to the sender. A man named Burrows called for the package yesterday, and being told it had been returned, asked Gray if he had seen the contents. Gray said yes, upon which Burrows shot him and threatened to shoot others. The package arrived partially opened and contained a white mask. Burrows is an escaped train robber and has disappeared in the swamps.

Decided on a Foul.

BRAINERD, Minn., July 19.—A rattling fight with two-ounce gloves was fought this morning by Tom Paehly, a former saloonkeeper, and Winn McGuire, a lumberman with some fighting reputation. The chief of police refused to let the fight take place in the city limits and the party went to Red Sandy lake, a former sporting resort a few miles out, and everything was put through in regulation style. Sixteen rounds were fought, when the claim of a foul was made for McGuire and allowed and the battle given to him. Bad feeling has resulted and the fight will probably be fought over to-night.

Base Ball—Thursday.

Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 1. Louisville 5, Kansas City 1. Columbus 0, Baltimore 5. Brooklyn 11, Athletics 7. Boston 8, Chicago 1. Washington 5, Cleveland 5 (10 innings.) Philadelphia 15, Pittsburgh 0. New York 4, Indianapolis 2. St. Joseph 1, Omaha 6. Des Moines 6, St. Paul 7. Minneapolis 4, Milwaukee 2. Sioux City 13, Denver 10.

Laborers Strike at Yankton.

YANKTON, July 19.—Men working for Contractor Sykes on the Third street sewer trenches to the number of about forty struck this morning. They were receiving only \$1.25 a day and demanded \$4.20. The men were peaceable and it is understood will be paid off and work suspended for a few days.

Base Ball—Friday.

Sioux City 1, Omaha 8. Minneapolis 7, Milwaukee 4. Des Moines 7, St. Paul 2. St. Joe 6, Denver 8. Boston 6, Chicago 18. New York 8, Indianapolis 9.

Put Arsenic in the Food.

LITTLE ROCK, July 18.—Arsenic was placed in the food of four children of Joseph Hunter, a planter living near Star City, Tuesday, and three of them died. The criminal and his motive are unknown.

Storm in Iowa.

BURLINGTON, July 18.—A storm of universal severity passed over this section yesterday. Reports from the country districts indicate that a great many fences and small bridges are swept away. Roads are washed out and crops considerably injured.

A Warrant for Mitchell and Donovan.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Detective Norris appeared at the Tombs police court to-day with a requisition from Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, calling for the arrest of "Charley" Mitchell and "Mike" Donovan, who looked after Kilrain's interests with Sullivan.

ANOTHER FLOOD.

The Little Kanawa Valley, in West Virginia, Visited by a Cloud Burst.

A Large Number of Lives Lost—Towns and Villages Completely Destroyed.

The Work Progressing at Cheyenne Agency—South Dakota Convention Matters.

The Little Kanawa Valley, Submerged. PARKERSBURG, July 19.—The greatest disaster which ever befell the Little Kanawa valley came last night in the shape of a terrible cloud burst, which has completely flooded the country, destroying many lives, carrying off thousands of dollars in property and ruining crops for miles. The deluge fell here about dark, and continued to fall in torrents, doing much damage to the city. The worst of the storm struck the lower side of the Kanawa, filling small tributaries from bank to bank, and ending in the worst flood in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. In three hours the Kanawa raised six feet and ran out with such force that it carried everything before it. At this point thousands of logs, and a number of boats went out or were sunk. Mrs. Isaac H. Tucker, Martin Lawless and an unknown man were drowned. Above the destruction was still greater. The Big Tygart valley is completely ruined. A big mill near its mouth went out and took the Tygart bridge. In the valley all the fences, crops and much live stock was lost. At Chesterville, a small town about ten miles above, half the residences were carried off bodily, and left in the corn fields. In Clay district five churches and three dwellings were wrecked. Several steamers on the river were wrecked. The worst story of all comes from Morrystown, a small village near the head of Tucker creek, where the cloud-burst concentrated its fury, coming down in the village about midnight and totally destroying it, together with many of its people. The first report gave the loss of life at eleven, but later news since fixes the loss at a greater number. Houses are said to have been picked up and hurled against each other in such a short space of time that no chance to escape was given the people. Among those lost at Morrystown are Jake Kiger, his brothers Joseph and Thomas, a man named Bailey, Orville West, wife and child. The body of a man believed to be another Morrystown victim was found on the Richardson farm this morning. At Hill Brush all the bridges and culverts are containing three or four persons went out during the night, and it is believed all are lost. A freight train on the Ohio Valley railroad went through a trestle at Harris Ferry, completely wrecking the train, and fatally injuring Wm. Neptune, an employe on the road. The wreck was caused by a heavy shower.

Disastrous Cloud Bursts. CINCINNATI, July 19.—About 3 o'clock this morning a heavy rain storm, with the result of a flood, came upon the city from the north, accompanied by very severe thunder and lightning. Advices from other parts of the state show that yesterday afternoon and last night heavy rains fell in many places. A cloud burst is reported at Lancaster, which caused a big washout on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad. At Logan a heavy rain caused much damage to crops. Lightning struck a house in Georgetown, in Franklin county, and set it on fire and burned half the town. Lightning struck the electric light works, burned the dynamo and put out the lights of the town. It now appears that the rain was in the nature of a cloud burst along the canal in this city, as it was overflowed in places between Cincinnati and Lockland, and surplus water in many instances washed away railroad embankments, causing temporary obstruction to travel. A house on Walnut hill was struck by lightning. The loss in the city caused by the canyons of the night is estimated at \$30,000. The rainfall here is 2.40 inches.

The Bill Progresses. CHEYENNE AGENCY, July 19.—Last night and to-day there have been numerous councils by the Indians. The number of signatures received yesterday was a surprise to the reactionary party. This weakness in their organization created a feeling of insecurity, which will possibly cause several prominent chiefs to come out in favor of the bill, who have been strongest in its opposition. It is said the half-breeds are also beginning to hedge.

Horr Declines His Commission. WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following letter has been received at the state department: EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 16. Hon. William H. Wharton, acting secretary of state, Washington, D. C.: DEAR SIR: Your notice of my appointment as the president of the United States as consul to Valparaiso, Chili, is just received. I most respectfully decline to accept the position. Yours most truly, R. G. HERR.

South Dakota Convention. SIOUX FALLS, July 19.—To-day's session of the convention was one of the longest thus far held. The only business developed was the submission of a dozen reports of standing committees, all of which were made a special order for next Tuesday.

Two on Account of Poverty. PITTSBURG, July 18.—Early this morning the bodies of Mrs. John McGregor and two children were discovered in a small creek near Oangstown, O. The woman had first drowned the children and then herself, the result of poverty.

A County Seat War. TOPEKA, Kas., July 20.—Another county seat war is threatened in Garfield county. The bitterest feeling exists between the towns of Ravenna and Eminence. A collision is probable. Ravenna has the records but the courts say Eminence is to have them.

Two Maids Suicided. POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., July 19.—Anita and Merriam Boggs, two maiden sisters living in Jackson county, committed suicide last Tuesday by taking arsenic.

McQUADE FREE.

The so-called Hoodie Alderman of New York Set at Liberty.

BALISTON, N. Y., July 19.—Arthur J. McQuade was one of the board of aldermen of New York in 1884, the members of which, including McQuade, were indicted in 1885 for alleged bribery in connection with the Broadway railroad franchise. McQuade was convicted and was for months confined in Sing Sing. His counsel secured a new trial by due process of law, and the case was removed to this county for trial. The case was submitted to the jury to-night at 7 o'clock, and at 8 p. m. a verdict of "innocent" was rendered. McQuade is now free. It is the first acquittal in the famous so-called "hoodie case."

SKIPPED TO CANADA.

Charles Mitchell and Mike Donovan Cross Over to Her Majesty's Domain. NEW YORK, July 19.—A sporting extra this morning prints this: Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, with Mike Donovan, skipped to Canada. Rather than run the risk of less than a city fine he has his friends among sporting men who would help him at a pinch, he decided to cross over into her majesty's dominion.

An Old Couple Suicides.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 20.—One of the most remarkable suicides that ever occurred in this city was that to-day of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Sussmlich, an aged couple, each over 75 years old. For some time they have been in poor health. Last night they rode to the end of the street car line, walked to the river, tied their arms together, and jumped in. To-day the bodies were found four miles below the city. Old age and poor health the only cause.

A Young Couple Drowned.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 20.—Richard Lyman, aged 23, and Miss Bertha Head, aged 30, started out in a row boat last evening bound for a bath house on the lake shore. A heavy sea was running and the boat capsized. The life-saving crew immediately went out and were at the scene of the mishap in less than five minutes, but the occupants had disappeared. A late hour the bodies had not been recovered.

The Commission Succeeding.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, July 20.—Affairs at the agency look decidedly more favorable for success. The half-breeds are changing sides almost in a body and are now supporting the bill. The captain and several other members of the police force signed to-day. In the council this afternoon, instead of the opposition hitherto met, there was an evident desire on the part of several chiefs to find away in which to back down from their former position and still retain their influence with their bands. The Indians to-day spoke on real grievances instead of harping on the violation of past treaties. They spoke of their horses taken from them in 1877, for which they have only received a few cents. They think they should receive more pay now that Red Cloud is to be paid. The Commissioners agreed that there was justice in their claim.

A Newspaper Man Called Down.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Register Luse of the Rapid City, Dakota, land office, forwards to Commissioner Stone, a notice received from the Butte County Star, published in Minnesota and Dakota, stating that hereafter they would charge \$10 for publishing notices of final proof, and \$6 for contest. The register states that the usual charge has been \$5 for the former and \$4 for the latter. It seems the paper had the advantage because the law requires notices to be published in the papers of the land, and to be designated by the register. Commissioner Stone is indignant, writing a letter denouncing the papers action as an imposition on the poor settlers. He at once issued an order to the register to have all such notices published in the paper nearest the land that would do it at reasonable rates, and the commissioner would see that the lands went to the right parties.

In a New Light.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Evening News in an extra edition gives to the public this: A letter received from a well-known newspaper man puts a new aspect on the result of the battle between Sullivan and Kilrain. The writer says: "From information I have received and from investigations I have made, I am confident that Kilrain was in the plot with John L. Sullivan and later I will have the names of the parties who concocted the plot. The business was done at Richburg on Sunday 260 men will be thrown out of work for the sake of the fight. Kilrain was an Indian hump dinged with jelly, and the effects of the drug did their work steadily with the assistance of a torrid sun. One of the parties who put up the ring with Butler has the secret and it is more than probable he will expose the plot."

Struck by Lightning.

STURGIS, Dak., July 20.—Lightning struck the residence of Samuel Laister, in Whitewood, seven miles east of this city, last night during a heavy storm. A son of Laister was instantly killed. The house caught fire and was totally consumed, along with all household effects. A young child who was in the house was severely shocked but is expected to recover. In this city the residence of P. A. Brigham was struck and badly damaged. No one was injured.

South Dakota Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, July 20.—The South Dakota convention met and adjourned to-day without transacting any business whatever. A small number of delegates were present, the majority having gone out of the city to spend Sunday. About two-thirds of the reports of standing committees were submitted, the greater part of which have been made the special order for next Tuesday. The judiciary committee will report next Tuesday. While there is some dissatisfaction with the work of the committee in arranging judicial districts, and while the minority report will probably be submitted, there is no doubt the report of the majority will be adopted when it comes before the convention. The minority were in favor of the "shoe-string" form of districts. That is one county in width and extending across the entire state, making counties in the Jim River valley centers of the district. The majority favors the more compact form. The committee on legislative apportionment will probably reach the agreement before the middle of next week. An effort is being made to so amend the reciprocal treaties as to reduce the number of states from forty-four to forty, and the number of representatives in proportion. Reports from the joint committee are not very encouraging to the delegates who are anxious to finish the work of the convention and adjourn, especially those who have personal interests in the primaries that are soon to be called for electing delegates to the state convention.

THE KANAWA DELUGE.

No Estimate Can Yet Be Made of the Damage by the Overflow.

The Loss of Life is Considerable, and on Property Will Reach Millions.

The Sioux Commission Meeting with Less Opposition at Cheyenne Agency.

In the Kanawa Valley. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 20.—No estimate can hardly yet be made of the great calamity that swept over the Little Kanawa valley, but enough is known to mark it as the most destructive in life and property ever occurring in West Virginia. The scene of the greatest disaster was on Pond creek, Jackson county, and Tucker creek, Wirt county. Pond creek rose twenty-five feet in an hour; the water spread from hill to hill and carried all before it. Poor men took refuge in the Thomas mill. The mill was washed away and Edward Ross was drowned. Thomas Plack and his newly wedded wife were washed from their home and perished. Thomas Higes, with a wife and four children, fled from their home but the water overtook them and none escaped. On Tucker creek seven lives are reported lost, but no definite information can be ascertained. The loss of property is immense and will run up in millions.

South Dakota Convention. SIOUX FALLS, D. T., July 22.—Just one-third of the delegates were present at the session of the convention today. The only business presented was a resolution instructing the joint committee on the part of South Dakota, that in any case of uncertainty as to the location of the seventh standard parallel, the boundary between the Dakotas (as fixed by the omnibus bill) to come to the best possible agreement with the committee of North Dakota and report the same. A report is being circulated by the members of the convention that in case of disagreement of a dead lock in the joint committee over the division of the property of the territory or in establishing the boundary lines, President Harrison will by proclamation admit the Dakotas without full settlement, and refer the matter to congress for arbitration. Computations by several members develop the facts that by the close of this week the \$20,000 appropriation will be exhausted, in which case the delegates will be obliged to go down into their pockets for their expenses the remainder of the session, and trust to the legislature or congress for reimbursement. The report of the schedule committee in relation to submit to the convention a modified form of the Australian ballot system, will not be final. A strong minority report will be submitted favoring some form of the Australian system, and it is claimed there is a sufficient number of delegates favorable to the measure to adopt the report of the minority.

Terrible Storm in Chicago. CHICAGO, July 19.—About 10 o'clock last night one of the heaviest thunder storms of recent years visited Chicago. The stores and basements were flooded. The total loss is heavy. In the town of Lake a residence was fired by a bolt of lightning and it and two other houses were consumed, entailing a loss of \$10,000. At the stock yards the packing house of Armour & Co. and McNeal & Libby were damaged by lightning \$18,000. In the former case 300 men will be thrown out of work for a time. Many shade trees in the residence quarters in Hyde park were broken by wind or damaged by lightning.

The Strike at West Superior. WEST SUPERIOR, July 22.—The situation here is growing alarming. A mob of strikers ordered a crew of graders to quit work and they did so. Mayor McRae, accompanied by the military ordered the crowd to disperse. They refused and he placed six of them under arrest. The crowd then dispersed. Fifty men arrived from Minneapolis and started to work on the Northern Pacific dock under military guard. More trouble is feared. Mayor McRae has issued a proclamation declaring that all men who wish to go to work will be protected.

Twin City Races. ST. PAUL, July 22.—Entries for the first day of the races indicate a good day's sport, and the weather predictions are all that members and friends of the Twin City Jockey club could desire. Some fifteen cars of horses from Chicago arrived in the city during the day, and there are about 200 fine horses on hand for the meeting. For the convenience of those coming in on the trains late in the day, tickets will be sold at the Union depot in this city for admission to the grounds. The crowd will be great, and racing likewise.

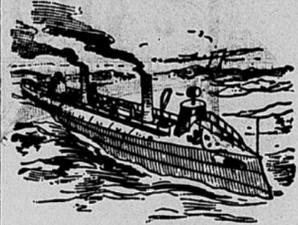
Caught a Sea Lion. MENASHA, Wis., July 22.—During the past two years people have at various times claimed to have seen a sea serpent in Lake Winnebago. Others who saw the alleged monster said it was a whale. In one or two instances affidavits to the truth of the claim were made. It is now found that there was some ground for the stories told. On Saturday afternoon, while two boys were spearing frogs near the lake, they saw a monster in a shallow pool. Assistance was summoned, and a sea lion eleven feet long was captured. It escaped from a circus here four years ago, and the fact had been forgotten.

For River Improvement. WASHINGTON, July 20.—In the reports to the chief of engineers of the operators under the river and harbor bill the following recommendations of appropriations for continuing the work next year are made by Major Chas. Allen: Mississippi river above the falls of St. Anthony, Minn., \$18,000; reservoirs at head waters, \$75,525; Chippewa river, \$25,000; St. Croix river, Wis., and Minnesota, \$185,200; Minnesota river, \$24,000; Red river of the North, \$40,000; Yellowstone river in Montana and Dakota, \$60,000.

Governor Mellette in Washington. WASHINGTON, July 20.—Prominent officials occupied most of the president's time to-day, in the consideration of matters requiring action before his departure for Deer Park. Secretary Proctor was the first caller, and was followed by Secretary Noble, with Assistant Secretary Chandler, Walker Blaine, First Assistant Postmaster Genl. Clarkson, Governor Mellette, Delegate Matthews and Mr. Lyons of Dakota.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

It Is Being Built by the Herrschoffs at Bristol, E. I.—Description. The torpedo boat which the Herrschoffs of Bristol, E. I., are building for the United States government is not like any other vessel in Uncle Sam's fleet. It is, to a certain extent, similar to the Ariete type of torpedo boats turned out by Messrs. Thornycroft & Co., of England, although it differs from them in many essential particulars.



THE HERRESCHOFF BOAT. The contract speed requirement for the new boat is twenty knots, but the builders have voluntarily guaranteed a speed of twenty-three knots, and are confident that when the trial comes the boat will not make less than twenty-six or twenty-seven knots. The Ariete made twenty-six knots on her first official trip.

The American boat is of less draught and less length than her English built prototype, but her tonnage displacement is 90 tons, to the Ariete's 98.75 tons. This means that while she is smaller than the Ariete, her hold upon the water will be a trifle greater than the English built boat's. The Herreschoff boat is of the deep sea type, has twin screws, and her dimensions are as follows: Length, 138 feet; breadth, 15 feet; depth, 10 feet; draught, 4 feet 8 inches; displacement, 90 tons. The engines in developing this power will make from 300 to 350 revolutions a minute. The shafts are 5 1/2 inches in diameter and solid. The coal capacity 25 tons, with not an inch for a spare bag. Her engines are of the fine cylindered quadrupled expansion type; her two boilers are of the latest Herreschoff pattern and protected by coal bunkers fore and aft of the engine room. The interior of the vessel is electrically lighted and she is divided into eleven water tight compartments. In each of the two conning towers is a powerful electric search light. The armament called for by the contract is two torpedo tubes in the bow, one torpedo gun aft, and three 37 pound rapid fire guns.

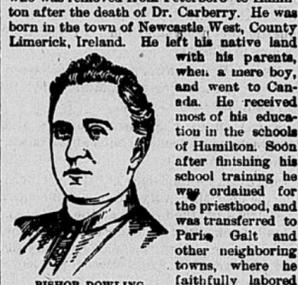
The English firm—the Thornycrofts—have built three boats of the Ariete type, the Ariete, the Rayo and the Guesar. The first two were built for Spain and the last for France. The trials of the new United States vessel will be watched with interest, as showing the relative abilities of American and English builders.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, lately appointed United States commissioner of Indian affairs, has always identified himself closely with the Indian work. He has been a professor in an Indian college, and during the past five years has been principal of the Rhode Island State Normal school at Providence.



He was born in Franklin, Ind., August, 1839. He entered Franklin college, but left during his senior year to enter the army as a private in the Seventh Indiana, and served three months in the West Virginia campaign. In August, 1862, he re-entered the service as first lieutenant in the Seventieth Indiana, commanded by Col. Benjamin Harrison. He served three years in the Army of the Cumberland, rising to the rank of colonel of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry and brevet brigadier general of United States volunteers. After the war he was graduated from the Rochester Theological seminary, and since then has been engaged in educational work.

Bishop of Hamilton. The Right Reverend Dr. T. J. Dowling is the new Catholic Bishop of Hamilton, Ont., who was removed from Peterboro to Hamilton after the death of Dr. Carberry. He was born in the town of Newcastle, West, County Limerick, Ireland. He left his native land with his parents when a mere boy, and went to Canada. He received most of his education in the schools of Hamilton. Soon after finishing his school training he was ordained for the priesthood, and was transferred to Paris, Ga. and other neighboring towns, where he faithfully labored in the spiritual interests of his parishioners. On the death of Bishop Crinnon he was chosen as administrator of the Hamilton diocese. He fulfilled the duties of this office with care and zeal, and remained in this position until the appointment of the late Dr. Carberry as bishop took place. After the death of Bishop Jamot, the Catholics of Peterboro being left without a leading ecclesiastic, he received noteworthy distinction by being elevated to that post of honor. Wherever he has labored, priests and people alike have learned to love and admire him for his many ennobling qualities and his labor in their behalf.



The Great Pennsylvania Flood Explained. This topographical map was furnished by the Pennsylvania state weather service, and it shows where the rainfall was unprecedented forty-eight hours before the flood. In the black districts the rainfall exceeded eight inches in places. The check lines cover the district in which the rainfall was from four to seven inches. The diagonal lines denote a rainfall of from one to four inches in the districts so marked. In the counties printed in white, including the entire western part of the state, the rainfall was less than one inch, showing how Philadelphia entirely escaped the flood, which was heaviest in the valleys of the Susquehanna and Conemaugh rivers.—Philadelphia Press.

SAMUEL THE REFORMER.

LESSON III, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 21.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. vii. 1-12—Commentary to Memory Verses 3-4—Golden Text, Isa. i. 16, 17—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

1. "And the men of Kirjath-jearim came and fetched up the Ark of the Lord." This holy vessel, the Ark of Jehovah, which was the most sacred vessel in the Tabernacle, or in the Temple, the same Ark being used in each, and which is mentioned now at least thirty-five times since chap. iii. 3, is to me one of the most interesting of Bible studies, and speaks to me of Jesus both as God and man, God's law in His heart, delighting to do the will of God, fulfilling all righteousness, the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth, our mercy seat, our hidden manna, our High Priest chosen by God, the great head of the church from whom the churchman is formed, the revelation to us of the Father's love and eternal purpose, and the Father's love and eternal purpose, and though it thus talks of all these glorious things, the full significance of it will not be known till the temple of God is opened in Heaven, and there is seen in His temple the Ark of His Covenant. (Rev. xi. 19.)

2. "While the ark abode in Kirjath-jearim" It was twenty years; and all the house of Israel lamented after the Lord." We know from II Sam. vi. 1-3, that the ark was in the house of Abinadab a very much longer period than twenty years; but the last clause of this verse may indicate that this was the period that elapsed after the return of the ark before Israel was awakened from her slumber to gather together unto the Lord.

3. "Return unto the Lord with all your hearts, but away the strange gods." Prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve Him only." This was the exhortation of Samuel to Israel as they lamented after the Lord, and he assured them that if they would thus sincerely turn to God He would deliver them out of the hand of the Philistines.

4. "I will pray for you unto the Lord." In Jas. v. 16, we are told that "the effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much," and we know that Moses by his intercession saved Israel from destruction more than once. In Jer. xv. 1, Moses and Samuel are associated as men mighty in prayer. God told Abimelech to pray for him, and thus bring blessing to him and his house (Gen. xv. 7, 17); and Abraham's intercession for Sodom (Gen. xviii. 20-33) is a memorable occasion. It is to be feared that much prayer is simply saying words, but that only is true prayer which is asking from the heart, in the name of Jesus, for that which we really desire for His glory.

5. "They gathered together, drew water, poured it out before the Lord, fasted on that day and said there. We have sinned against the Lord." The pouring out of water symbolized their helplessness and penitence; they were as water split on the ground; which cannot be gathered up again (II Sam. xii. 14) they had nothing to plead for their guilt and their great need, and convinced of this they turn with fasting unto the Lord.

6. "The Philistines heard." Let the people of God come together in true humility to seek Him and the enemies of God will be sure to hear of it. It is surely true that "Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees," and if one praying saint makes him tremble a nation in true penitential prayer must make him awfully afraid, so that we do not wonder that the Philistines gather against Israel when they hear that Israel have gathered unto the Lord. It is not necessary to suppose that the Philistines understood the true meaning of Israel's gathering, but the devil understood it and incited the Philistines onward.

7. "Cease not to cry unto the Lord our God for us." This was their prayer to Samuel. It is good to hear them say "the Lord our God," and they have a right to say it now since they have truly turned to Him, and He will undoubtedly prove Himself to be "the Lord their God," for He says, "Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me." (Psalms i. 15.) In the same way Hezekiah asked Isaiah to pray unto God for Judah, when they were besieged by the army of Sennacherib, and God heard (Isaiah xxxvii. 4, 6). The words "cease not" remind us of the command to "pray without ceasing" (I Thes. v. 17), and we remember that when Moses' hands were held up Israel prevailed, and when they were held down Amalek prevailed (Ex. xvii. 11).

8. "And Samuel took a sucking lamb and offered a burnt offering wholly unto the Lord, and Samuel cried unto the Lord for Israel, and the Lord heard him." The burnt offering typifies the sacrifice of the Lord Jesus, who is all offerings in one, the only sacrifice for sin; and reminds us that without shedding of blood there is no remission, and that only in the name and by virtue of the merits of Christ can we draw near or come to God. (Heb. ix. 22; Acts ix. 12.) Samuel did not approach God because he was holy or trusting in his merits, but only as one who believed God and came trusting in the sacrifice; thus trusting he came with confidence in God and was heard. In I John v. 14, 15, we read that "This is the confidence we have in Him, that if we ask anything according to His will He heareth us, and if we know that He hears us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of Him."

9. "The Philistines drew near to battle against Israel; but the Lord thundered with a great thunder, and discomfited them." The Philistines may have thought that as they conquered when the ark was in the camp of Israel, so they would conquer now, but circumstances had changed. At that time Israel relied on the ark, and it was simply a battle between men and men, but now Israel was relying upon God, and it was a conflict between the Philistines and the God of Israel, and consequently they could not but be smitten. Thunder is the voice of Jehovah (Ps. cxiii. 3, 4; Job xxviii. 1-5; John xii. 28, 29) and when He speaks in judgment none can stand before Him, all His enemies must fall. How thankful we ought to be that God in His mercy is speaking to us so lovingly in His word and that His judgments are not yet made manifest; but let every teacher show the scholars from the word of God that there is wrath for all who will not accept Jesus, and because the day of mercy may for each end any time, therefore, urge every one to turn quickly to God, receive Jesus as their Saviour, and with sincere hearts serve Him only.

QUEER QUESTIONS.

Prominent Old Timers Who Interested Themselves in Puzzles.

Centuries ago Samson proposed a riddle—the earliest of which history treats—to the Philistines, allowing them a week in which to answer it, a length of time that would have been insufficient but for the assistance of Samson's wife.

Hiram, king of Tyre, had a mania for constructing riddles, as also had Solomon, and the wages of an immense sum of money between the two as to which could construct the most perplexing one was won by the latter.

Archimedes, the famous mathematician of Syracuse, passed most of his leisure—to the surprise of many of his friends—in the production or solving of puzzles, and his discovery of how much alloy his maker had mixed with the gold in King Hiero's crown was nothing but the solution of a puzzle.

The Greeks had a curious puzzle. "If Achilles, racing with a turtle, gives the reptile 100 yards start, and runs ten yards while the turtle runs one, when will he overtake it?"

Theoretically, never; as a matter of fact, he must in the course of time. A very perplexing question, one well calculated to catch the wise as well as the unwary, was that proposed to the Roman senate:

"Why does a pail of water, with a fish swimming in it, weigh no more than the same pail of water without the fish?"

It called forth much discussion from the members of that august body, who explained the singular circumstance in different ways to their entire satisfaction, but found by experiment that the pail of water did weigh more when there was a live fish in it.

A precisely similar story is related in connection with the Royal society of London. In this case one of the Georges, when Prince of Wales, proposed the puzzling question:

"An excellent, if an old, puzzle is—How can a window having a height equal to its width be made twice as large without increasing its height or width?"

Impossible, Oh, no. In the first instance it is shaped like a diamond, then it is changed to a square.

Bachet, a French writer, furnishes the following:

Half of a ship's crew, consisting of thirty persons—Christians and Turks in equal numbers—were to be thrown overboard during a gale. They consented to being placed in a row and every ninth person should be sacrificed counting from the first in the row, round and round again. It was desired to so place them that no Christian should be a victim, and this result was obtained by arranging them thus:

4 C, 5 T, 2 C, 1 T, 3 C, 1 T, 1 C, 2 T, 3 C, 3 T, 1 C, 2 T, 2 C, 1 T.—New York World.

Lick's Flour Parable. Mr. Lick was never married, but, like many of the bachelors, as Shakespeare in differently called the members of either sex, he had his experience.

One of his apparently unexplainable freaks in California was to build a mill, which was ceiled with mahogany and other beautiful woods and finished in the most expensive style.

There seemed to be no reason for this form of extravagant folly until a little romance of his early life came out.

Before he went to learn the organ making business he had been apprenticed to a wealthy miller in Pennsylvania who had a pretty daughter.

Lick was a comely and plucky youth and the two fell in love.

Full of hope and the prospect of happiness, the young man applied to the girl's father, giving him full information as to both their wishes. Whereupon the rich Pennsylvania Dutchman became indignant and scouted the idea, exclaiming:

"Out, you beggar! Dare you cast eyes upon my daughter, who will inherit all my property! Have you a mill like this! Have you a single penny in your purse?"

To this tirade the poor youth could only reply that just then he hadn't, but he added that the day would come when he would have a mill compared with which that one would be nothing more than a pig sty.

He left the miller, but he never forgot the cruel words. So, after he had become not only rich, but a millionaire, he built this mill, and when it was finished it had everything that could have added to the perfection of its appointment.

Its machinery was perfect and its walls and floor of the very highest polish.

It was not able to bring the miller to see fulfillment of his boyish declaration, but he had the mill photographed in every possible way; within and without, and although his eyes were shut he had long since been married, he sent her father the pictures and recalled to him the day when he had boasted of his mill.

—Baltimore American.

Nephews' Claims in Fiji. Most prominent among the public notoriety of Fiji is the Vanu. The word means a nephew or niece, but because a title of office in the case of the main, who, in some localities, has the extraordinary privilege of appropriating whatever he chooses belonging to his uncle, or those under his uncle's power. Vanu are of three kinds: The Vasu taukel, the Vasu levu, and the Vasu; the last is a common name, belonging to any nephew whatever. Vasu taukel is a term applied to any Vasu whose mother is a lady of the land in which he is born. The fact of Mbau being at the head of Fiji rank gives the queen of Mbau a pre-eminence over all Fiji ladies, and her son a place nominally above all Vanu. No material difference exists between the power of a Vasu taukel and that of a Vasu levu, which latter title is given to every Vasu born of a woman of rank, and having a first class chief for his father. Vasu taukel can claim anything belonging to a native of his mother's land, excepting the wives, home and land of a chief.

However high a chief may rank, however powerful a king may be, if he has a nephew he has a master, one who will not be content with the name, but who will exercise his prerogative to the full, seizing whatever may take his fancy, regardless of its value or the owner's inconvenience in its loss. Resistance is not thought of, and objection only offered in extreme cases. Thokanuto, a Rewa chief, during a quarrel with an uncle, used the right of Vasu, and actually supplied himself with ammunition from his uncle's stores.—C. N. Starck, Ph. D., in Popular Science Monthly.

A Nice Distinction. In regard to the question of preference as between bachelors and benefactors, it is always pleasant to revert to the delicate distinction set forth by Gen. Lafayette in a conversation during his second visit to America. He shook hands with 8,000 men in one day, says the legend, and used but seven words in all. He asked each one: "Are you married?" If the answer was yes, he exclaimed: "Fortunate fellow!" If no, "Lucky dog!" After a long love, a friend asked how the general could reconcile his congratulations to wedded and single men alike. The Frenchman laughed, and answered: "Why, my dear boy, can you not perceive the vast difference between a lucky dog and a fortunate fellow?"—America.



The Makers of a Well Known Churn write: "We have been often asked by dairymen: 'What is the very best soap to use to properly cleanse dairy utensils?' We have invariably replied, the 'Ivory,' but as for giving specific directions for washing dairy utensils, it is really summed up in making them thoroughly clean. Boiling water must be used, and that, in connection with IVORY SOAP, will thoroughly cleanse and deodorize the wood, leaving it clean and sweet for further use. Any dairy utensils half cleaned will spoil the delicate aroma of 'gilt edge butter,' which may be perfect in other respects."

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, 1884, by Procter & Gamble.

USE PEARL TOP LAMP THE BEST CHIMNEYS MADE ONLY BY GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Notice of Homestead Final Proof. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, DAK., July 19, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States land office at Bismarck, D. T., on August 30, 1889, viz:

SOLOMON BISHOP, for the northeast 1/4 of section 20, in township 141 north and range 78 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Beed, of Conger, D. T.; August C. Fisher, Edward T. Goodkind, Frank Miller, of Bismarck, D. T.

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 should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

OSCAR E. REA, Register. [First publication July 19, 1889.]

Notice to Creditors. In the matter of the estate of Henry Schiffbauer, deceased.

All persons having claims against said Henry Schiffbauer, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned executor of said estate, at the office of Hollembaek & Long, in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, territory of Dakota, and that four months have been limited as the time for creditors to present claims against said estate.

LENA SCHIFFBAUER, Administratrix of the estate of Henry Schiffbauer, deceased. Dated the 17th day of June, A. D. 1889.

In Probate Court. TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, deceased.

In the matter of the Estate of W. H. W. Comer, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that James A. Comer, Administrator of the estate of W. H. W. Comer, deceased, has presented and filed in said court his final account and report of his administration of said estate, and stating that said estate is ready for distribution, and paying for a final settlement thereof and an order for distribution, and on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1889, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at the court room, in the city of Bismarck, in said county of Burleigh, has been appointed as the time and place for the settlement of said account and report and petition for distribution, and for the confirmation of the devise of the real estate described in the last will and testament of W. H. W. Comer, deceased.

Witness my hand and seal of said court hereto affixed this 8th day of July, A. D. 1889. JOHN F. PHILBRICK, Judge of Probate. [First Publication July 5, 1889.]

Notice of Timber Culture Final Proof. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, DAK., July 3, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that

JOHN SATTERLUND has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the register and receiver at his office in Bismarck, D. T., on Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1889, on timber culture application No. 123, for the west 1/4 of south-east 1/4, and east 1/4 of southwest 1/4 of section No. 4, township No. 140, range No. 81 w.

He names as witnesses: Avel Johnson, Hans Jacobson, Louis A. Larson, Gust. W. Johnson; postoffice address of all, Wagonport, D. T.

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 should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

OSCAR E. REA, Register. O. F. DAVIS, Attorney.

Notice of Homestead Final Proof. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, DAK., June 28, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States land office at Bismarck, D. T., on August 24th, 1889, viz:

MARY E. ROBINSON, for the southeast 1/4 of section 10, township 136, range 78 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Beed, of Conger, D. T.; August C. Fisher, Edward T. Goodkind, Frank Miller, of Bismarck, D. T.

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 should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

OSCAR E. REA, Register. C. H. BUNSTED, Attorney for Claimant. [First publication June 28, 1889.]

Notice of Final Proof. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, DAK., June 19, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, Dak., on August 3, 1889, viz:

GEORGE LORIMER, for the north 1/4, northeast 1/4 and north 1/2, northwest 1/4, section 18, township 138, range 76, west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Oscar Hall, John Wray, William P. Wagner, and Samuel Adams, all of Sterling, D. T.

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 should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

OSCAR E. REA, Register. W. H. WINGHESTER, Claimant's Atty. [First Publication June 21, 1889.]

Summons. TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, vs. Isaac Ross and Frank M. Searles.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Isaac Ross and Frank M. Searles, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscribers at their office in Bismarck, within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer this complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-two dollars, with interest thereon from May 3, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum besides the cost of this action.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 1st day of June 1889. HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's attorneys.

To Isaac Ross and Frank M. Searles, defendants: The complaint in the above entitled action referred to in the foregoing summons, was filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, at Bismarck, Burleigh county, D. T., on the 1st day of June 1889.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's attorneys.

[First Publication June 21, 1889.]

Summons. TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

The Capital National Bank of Bismarck, vs. Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Searles.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Searles, defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscribers at their office in the city of Bismarck, within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer this complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety-seven and 10/100 dollars, with interest thereon from May 3, 1888, at 12 per cent. per annum besides the cost of this action.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 1st day of June, 1889. HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Elizabeth McClellan and Frank M. Searles, defendants: The complaint in the above entitled action referred to in the foregoing summons, was filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, at Bismarck, Burleigh county, D. T., on the 1st day of June, 1889.

HOLLEMBAEK & LONG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[First Publication June 14, 1889.]

NOTICE OF SUMMONS. In District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, Theodore K. Long, Plaintiff, vs. Jerry Smith, Defendant.

The Territory of Dakota to the above named Defendant greeting.

YOU, Jerry Smith, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office in Bismarck, Dakota, within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer this complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and twelve cents, with interest thereon from August 1, 1887, besides the cost of this action.

Dated at Bismarck this 29th day of May, 1889. J. C. HOLLEMBAEK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To Jerry Smith, Defendant: The complaint in the above entitled action referred to in the foregoing summons, was filed in the office of the clerk of the district court at Bismarck, Burleigh county, D. T., on the 31st day of May, 1889.

J. C. HOLLEMBAEK, Plaintiff's Attorney. Dated June 11, 1889. [First publication July 5th, 1889.]

Notice of Mortgage Sale. MORTGAGOR, Beeson P. Stitt; mortgagee, Annette P. Dana; mortgage dated December 4th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 15th day of December, 1888, at 2:15 o'clock, p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, page 111.

Mortgaged premises, the southeast one-quarter of the northeast one-quarter (1/4 of 1/4) of section twenty (20), township one hundred and forty-one (141) north, range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, together with all the buildings and improvements situate thereon in Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Default having been made in the condition of said mortgage, the mortgagee elects and declares the principal note, which said mortgage was given to secure, to be due and payable, amount claimed to be due at date of this notice is two hundred and ninety-one and eight one-hundredths (\$291.08) dollars, interest is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of said sum of money, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said mortgaged premises at public auction, by the sheriff or his deputy, at the front door of the court house of Burleigh county, in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, on the 19th day of August, 1889, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest, taxes, and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure.

ANNETTE P. DANA, Mortgagee. Dated Bismarck, Dakota, July 3d, 1889. Wm. T. Perkins, Attorney for Mortgagee. [First publication June 28, 1889.]

Sheriff's Sale. TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, District Court, Sixth Judicial District.

Matthew J. Ederley, Plaintiff vs. Frank J. Mead, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the clerk's office of the sixth judicial district court, territory of Dakota, in and for the county of Burleigh, a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Matthew J. Ederley, plaintiff, and against Frank J. Mead, defendant, I have this day levied upon and taken all of the right, title and interest which said Frank J. Mead had on the 10th day of January, 1887, or subsequent thereto, in and to the following described real property to-wit: Lots numbered nine, (9) ten, (10) eleven, (11) and twelve (12) in book numbered twenty-two (22) in the Capital National Bank of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, and that I shall, on Saturday the 3d day of August, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, in said county and territory, proceed to sell all right, title and interest of the above named Frank J. Mead, in and to the above described property to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighteen cents, together with accrued costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 10th day of January, 1887, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and the balance of said principal and interest for cash.

FRANK DONNELLY, Sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T. Dated Bismarck, D. T., June 28, 1889. [First publication July 5, 1889.]

Trustee's Sale. WHEREAS, the Bismarck Electric Light and Power company did on the first day of December, A. D. 1887, in order to secure the payment of two bonds of said company, in the amount of one thousand dollars each, payable January 1, 1888, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, execute and deliver a mortgage deed of trust to the Capital National Bank of Bismarck, in Dakota territory, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds. And whereas, it was provided in said mortgage deed of trust that if the said mortgage on said bonds should remain in default for the period of six months after it became due, then said trustee, the Capital National Bank of Bismarck, should declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage deed of trust due and upon the written request of a majority of the holders of said bonds secured by said mortgage deed of trust, should enter upon and take possession of all and singular the premises, rights, and franchises thereby conveyed or intended to be conveyed, and each and every part thereof, and sell the same at Bismarck, Dakota territory, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in order to pay the amount due on said bonds, and whereas the interest on said bonds has remained unpaid for more than six months since the same became due. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said mortgage deed of trust, and the written authority of a majority of the holders of said bonds, the undersigned trustee has declared the whole sum payable on said bonds due, and has taken possession of all and singular the property described in said instrument, and will sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at Bismarck, in the territory of Dakota, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, in order to satisfy the amount due on said bonds, which at the date of this notice amounts to twenty-six thousand, six hundred and four dollars, together with interest and costs and expenses of sale. The property conveyed in said mortgage deed of trust is described as follows: The electric light plant of the Bismarck Electric Light and Power company, situated in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, together with all dynamos, machinery, wires, tools, poles and appurtenances, property and right of property, real, personal or mixed, and all privileges and franchises of said company, also allight, rents, income and profits of and from the said electric light plant, all contracts with consumers and users of electric light.

THIS CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK, Trustee. Dated at Bismarck, Dakota, July 5, 1889. CARLAND & HANTCH, Attorneys for Trustee.

[First publication July 12, 1889.]

Notice to Creditors. In the matter of the estate of Gorham Thurber, deceased.

All persons having claims against Gorham Thurber, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned executor of said estate, at the office of George W. Newton, their attorney, Room 17, First National Bank block in Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, territory of Dakota, and that four months have been limited as the time for creditors to present claims against said estate.

Dated the 8th day of July, A. D. 1889. WILLIAM H. THURBER, Executor of the Estate of Gorham Thurber, deceased. GEORGE W. NEWTON, Attorney for Executor, Bismarck, D. T.

HEARD FROM AT LAST! After many years the true narrative of the only survivor of the ill fated steamship, City of Boston, lost at sea in 1870, bearing the miraculous life of

MISS JULIA DEAN, Her wonderful and exceedingly strange and startling adventures on sea and land. Parity at no one other woman in all this world has passed through such a wonderful career. The book is gotten up in first-class style and profusely illustrated. It is a most interesting story, and one will regret sending for it. One copy by mail postpaid for only 25c, or three copies for 50c. Remit by postal note. Agents wanted in every town. Address:

I. D. STAPLES, Portland, Mich. [First Publication July 5, 1889.]

Notice of Mortgage Sale. MORTGAGOR, Robert S. Fessles and Mary A. Fessles, his wife; Mortgagee, Daniel Steele. Mortgage dated August 28, 1886, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, Burleigh county, Dakota territory, on the first day of September, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, page 81.

Mortgaged premises, the southeast one-quarter of the southeast one-quarter (1/4 of 1/4) of section two (2), township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north, range seventy-eight (78) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and thirty acres (130), according to the United States government survey, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at date of this notice is five hundred and thirty-eight and thirteen one-hundredths (\$538 13/100) dollars. Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said debt, with interest, and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, which said sale will be made by the sheriff of said Burleigh county, at the front door of the court house of Burleigh county, in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m.

DANIEL STEELE, Mortgagee. Dated Bismarck, Dakota, July 13, 1889. Wm. T. Perkins, Attorney for Mortgagee. [First Publication July 5, 1889.]

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

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

Subscription rates: Daily one month, postage paid, \$1.00; Daily three months, postage paid, \$3.00; Daily six months, postage paid, \$5.00; Daily one year, postage paid, \$10.00.

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

THE HILLSBORO Press very truly says in speaking of Hon. J. F. Selby: "He will doubtless acquit himself with honor and credit."

HON. HERBERT ROOT objects to the Fargo Argus' appellation of "Banker Root" and declares he's a farmer—"Farmer Root, the reformed banker."

MINNEAPOLIS and Hennepin county seem to be in a fairly healthy and prosperous condition. The statistics show 3,083 deaths for 1888 against 5,591 births.

MITCHELL REPUBLICAN: The Dakota joint commission at Bismarck is moving very slowly for some reason. Perhaps "Cal" is making some more of his convention speeches.

DELEGATE PRICE, a member of the South Dakota constitutional convention discovered a crook in the seventh standard parallel, which moves the Pierre Signal to say that "Delegate Price is a man of more than ordinary ability, and we would be pleased to see him in the first state senate."

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean sends the following greeting to the new states: Long life and health and happiness. A good constitution is a necessity. Look at your constitutions. Don't incorporate dyspepsia and consumption into them.

JUDGE A. B. LEVISEE, of Mayville, in whom the good people of Traill county place much confidence and expect to honor in some way this fall, is a visitor in the capital city. He is being chaperoned by Hon. E. M. Paulson, one of Traill's four earnest champions and representatives in the constitutional convention.

DID it ever occur to the reader that under the two house system it is only necessary to have one-half of one house or thirteen to twenty members out of a whole legislature—to defeat any reform measure demanded by the people? Perhaps this is why the corporations do not take kindly to the one-house idea.

THE Nelson County Observer says: We regret that we are unable to devote the amount of space necessary to describe in detail the many attractions which Bismarck offered for the amusement and edification of her visitors on the "glorious fourth" suffice to say that the good people of that city, for old-fashioned courtesy and genuine western hospitality are beyond question the peers of any people on God's earth.

Is a long editorial on the new states the Chicago Herald says: "The one experiment suggested so far to the convention, that of a single legislative chamber, is well worthy of being tried. It is Jeffersonian and it is democratic. It will fix the responsibility for laws where that responsibility belongs. Laws will not be bandied back and forth between upper and lower chambers. There will be a single body coming directly from the people who will be able to reflect and embody the people's desire. It is an experiment well worth being tried. If it succeeds it will be of advantage to the older states. If it fails no very great harm can result."

THE following excellent advice is from the Grand Forks Plaindealer: Dakota soil is the best on earth. Her grasses are the richest that grow. Her wheat is the best the world produces. Where is the country that does not experience an occasional failure? It does not exist.

Brace up. We know that it is discouraging, but where will you find anything better? Go back to the older states to encounter not only drought, but grasshoppers, chinch bugs, Hessian fly, weevil, cutworms, cyclones, floods and malaria—one or more of these pests and afflictions every year. Better stay where you are and endure an occasional set back and have good health.

The man who loses his crop is not a pauper. Morally he has the same claim upon the county or the state that he would have if he were made destitute through other causes. It is no disgrace to be poor, especially when poverty is the result of circumstances over which men have no control.

THE democratic committee of North Dakota met Saturday and called its state convention for the 28th of August at Fargo. Chairman Ryan says the democrats propose to organize and present a solid front in every county. The TRIBUNE is glad to know this. Nothing can be more beneficial to the republican party than a good, healthy opposition. It will result in better party discipline and the putting of good, staunch republicans to

the front. To falter in the ranks will be dangerous. To grieve over personal disappointments, to bolt party nominations, to sulk and jump over the traces will be little less than criminal. Every republican should feel an individual responsibility and contribute his best energy to make this fall's campaign a sweeping and glorious victory. The eyes of friends in congress and all over the land are upon us. Let us not disappoint them.

STILL FOR ONE HOUSE. The advocates of the one-house system found in Messrs. Stevens, Turner and Parsons of Morton, three very earnest and able champions. Mr. Stevens made the speech of the session and was warmly applauded by his colleagues. He covered the whole question, citing precedents and giving convincing reasons why the one-house assembly would be advantageous to the people of North Dakota. The remarks of the gentlemen appear in another column. The advocates of the one-house system present the argument of precedent only. The very fact that we have the precedents of the states on this side of the question ought to convince us that a change is needed. It would be the height of stupidity if we should follow blindly the footsteps of the changed condition of affairs. The complaints of the masses in all the older states ought to be a lesson to North Dakota, and if we do not take advantage of the experience of the older states and heed the cry of the common people, we are losing a golden opportunity.

THE TRIBUNE has had much to say in advocacy of the one-house plan because it believes it would meet the hearty approval of the masses and prove a lasting blessing to the people. And in its advocacy of this simple form of popular government the TRIBUNE is not alone. Editor Warnock of the Jamestown Capital, the official organ of the Farmers Alliance, has the following to say in favor of the measure now under discussion: "The single house idea for our state legislature is now receiving quite a good deal of attention from some of the territorial papers, principal among which is the Bismarck TRIBUNE. The idea is one well worth discussing and we are inclined to believe that it is worthy of incorporation in our state constitution. The two houses of our state legislatures is obviously a custom carried beyond necessity or utility, certainly beyond the grounds upon which the two-house idea was originally based, and is merely the shadow without the substance. The marked difference in the character of the two houses that compose our national congress finds no similarity, even in miniature, in our state legislatures. The members of the national congress are elected by direct vote of the people and the individual members represent local constituencies into which the state is sub-divided, while the members of the national senate are elected by the legislatures and represent states. No corresponding distinction exists between the two houses of a state legislature. The members of both houses are elected by the same people for the same identical purpose. To carry out the one-house theory of the theory upon which the United States senate was originally established, would require that our state senators be apportioned two to each county, without regard to size or population, and provide for their election by the county commissioners or board of supervisors. The people would not entertain such a proposition for a moment, and yet that is the essential theory upon which a senate is based. Instead of the two houses being a check upon each other against evil legislation enacted by the legislature, the smaller body it is made the point of attack by corporations who wish to defeat legislation that restricts them in their grabbing propensities and powers, and as that body can defeat any legislation proposed and passed by the lower house it is not necessary for monopolies to spend any time or money on the lower house. A single house would bring the law-making power in closer relation with the people and put the power of correcting legislative evils more directly into the hands of the people. The present power of government emanates. We believe the single-house plan would subvert all the good ends of the legislative department of state government and eliminate the most serious evils. We also believe the present government should be made an official presiding officer of the body, which would do away with pernicious bargains and sales that too often are offered, exacted and made to secure the position of speaker by aspiring and ambitious members elect."

THE Chicago News contains the following very excellent advice to the new states in regard to taxation: Questions of taxation are among the most important to be considered in framing the fundamental laws of the new states. The subject has already been heard, but more is needed to clear away the mists that becloud most minds in relation to the subject. The danger for the people of the new states lies in the attempt to be made by the constitution builders to provide for the immediate future. Evidences are not wanting that the convention will slavishly copy the constitutions of older states with respect to the taxation of personal property and of industry in general. Especial ingenuity will be shown in devising plans for reaching what is termed intangible property—stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, and money. It will be wasted effort. Experience in all the other states teaches that attempts to levy and collect taxes on such property have always failed, and they always must fail. To continue them is unpardonable folly.

Governor Oglesby clearly pointed out the utter futility and imbecility of the Illinois revenue system in the last annual message. He said its effects were oppressively unjust, and he demanded radical changes. In New York and California, in Indiana and Texas, in Missouri and Massachusetts the same essential evils have been felt and have been condemned. In Ohio a special commission was appointed to examine the whole subject of taxation and to report a substitute for the cumbersome system under which aim at unbelievable injustices have been obtained. This commission gave the most painstaking study to the matter before them, a mass of testimony was taken, the arguments of economists and of practical men of affairs were heard, and a conclusion was reached which is a constitutional amendment which covers the whole subject of revenue was left to the discretion of the legislature. In other words the commission recommended the repeal of all that part of the constitution which prescribes the things that shall be taxed; the people are left free to try experiments and to apply any new idea that may commend itself to their business judgment. That judgment now condemns the personal-property tax as thoroughly inequitable; it questions the justice of taxes on industry; it questions light is coming to it from many sources on other points of vital concern to the public

welfare, as it is affected by the incidence of taxation. Should the amendment prevail Ohio will be prepared to make great advances on new and plainer lines, and many of the inequalities which now affect her people will speedily disappear under the unhampered enactments of legislatures guided by the best thought of the world, and the widest range of practical experience in levying and collecting taxes.

The two Dakotas, Montana, and Washington owe it to themselves and to the country to avoid the follies and blunders which have everywhere else cost the people so dearly. The sitting conventions have no right to frame constitutions which will saddle upon the new states a load of evils such as those prevailing in Illinois, Ohio, and the rest of the sisterhood of states. Those conventions have been warned in time by Governor Oglesby and by the Ohio tax commission, as well as by the unnumbered outpourings of like character from other sources, and for them now to repeat the blunders so fully exposed by such high authority would be scarcely less than criminal.

These conventions can afford to blunder by way of experiment, but they cannot afford to blunder by copying the exposed and acknowledged follies of other constitution-makers.

THE crop report for July 1, issued from the office of commissioner of immigration, shows that the average condition of wheat on that date in South Dakota was but 54 per cent. of a perfect crop, and in North Dakota but 49 per cent. Down in South Dakota 79, North Dakota 65. The condition of oats in North Dakota 53 per cent.; exceeds the south by eight points. Vegetables is a stand off at 60 points and the north leads the south a few points in rye and barley. On the whole the average of the two sections is very close—a little over half a crop all around. The rainfall average of the territory was but 1.51 inches, while in 1888 it was 4.18 inches. The crop, taking into consideration this remarkable deficiency in the rainfall, shows the wonderful amount of punishment the soil of Dakota will stand. When put to the test, no other country on earth could show such a favorable condition of crops as now exists when the conditions had been so unfavorable. The total precipitations at Yankton was 2.68; at Huron, 1.04; at Fort Snely, 1.64; at Fargo, .96; at Pembina, .76; at Bismarck, 1.03; at Buford, 1.03, and at Rapid City 2.97. In speaking of the condition of the crops in his official circular, the commissioner of immigration says: "The Dakotas will be short on wheat this year. The June report would indicate about half a crop. It is more than likely, however, that the shortage will amount to the larger half of an average yield. The crop of 1889, allowing for the increase in acreage for the two Dakotas combined, will probably not exceed twenty million (20,000,000) bushels. There is no disposition to conceal or distort the facts. It is the business of this office to furnish accurate information on every subject connected with the welfare and interests of the two Dakotas. It does not hesitate to report the facts as they are with respect to the unusual climatic conditions which have prevailed this year. Dakota cannot be injured by a poor crop. The history of other western states shows how fortunate the Dakotas have been in their early settlement, as compared with most of their older neighbors. The distribution of rainfall has been marked by exceptional peculiarities. For the most part it has occurred in short showers, and has been uneven and irregular that wheat fields may be seen in one locality where the present stand promises a full yield, while within a few miles other fields will not produce a bushel of good grain to the acre. It has been an extraordinary year, the open winter being followed by a long period of cold unseasonable weather, turning into a hot, dry summer, such as Dakota has not experienced in twenty years."

Since the above bulletin was published there have been several good rains throughout North Dakota, and it is likely that the general average condition is now a few points higher than those stated above.

THERE is one thing the members of the constitutional convention should insist upon—and this duty will largely devolve upon the committee of revision and appointment—and that is the correct phraseology of the constitution. Let us have a clear cut document—so plain in its language as to be readily understood by all. It is no small task to so classify and adjust the various articles adopted so that the constitution will read smoothly, and we are not sure but that it would have been wise to have had a committee of five or six appointed, whose duty it would have been to draft a complete constitution as a sort of basis to work upon. This was doubtless the idea of Mr. Williams, who yesterday introduced such a document. Only a hasty perusal of the document introduced by Mr. Williams is required to convince the reader that the proposed articles have been prepared with great care and are the result of much research. However, a more extended synopsis will be given later. Doubtless some changes will be necessary to make it a perfect document for North Dakota, but that it will prove of great assistance to the convention and form the basis of its deliberations, seems most likely. The document should be carefully read by every member. It will appear in the proceedings of Saturday, which will be published in Tuesday's daily.

EX-GOVERNOR STONE, of Iowa, acting commissioner of the general land office, tells a Washington correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal something about the condition of affairs in that much neglected department when it came into his hands. He found over 400,000 delayed cases to commence work upon, and everything in chaos. Instead of being a nice, well-regulated office and every employe trying to expedite work, it looked as if all were trying not to expedite it. The office is now issuing patents at the rate of \$2,000 a week, while under Sparks' regime 503 per week was the average. Stockholder increased this record to a little over 1,100 per week. A goodly number of long-waiting settlers

in the Bismarck land district have received patents for their lands within the past few weeks, the final proofs being mostly more than two years old. The settlers have not alone been sufferers by the mal-administration and delays of this office. The surveyors of the public lands have received a full share of neglect in the adjustment of their claims. The delays have been outrageously unjust, in some instances. Everybody in any way connected with the land department will have a good word for Acting Commissioner Stone if he continues to prosecute the work of reform as he has commenced.

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS in his inaugural address March 4, 1797, has this to say about majorities: "In the midst of these pleasing ideas, we should ever lose sight of the danger to our liberties—if anything partial or extraneous should infect the purity of our free, fair, virtuous and independent elections. If an election is to be determined by a majority of a single vote, and that can be procured by a party, through artifice or corruption, the government may be the choice of a party, for its own ends—not of the nation, for the national good. If that solitary suffrage can be obtained by flattery or menaces, by fraud or violence, by terror, intrigue, or venality, the government may not be the choice of the American people, but of foreign nations. It may be foreign nations who govern us, and not we the people who govern ourselves. And candid men will acknowledge, that, in such cases, choice would have little advantage to boast of, over lot or chance."

This should not be construed into an argument against majority rule, but it illustrates a danger apparent to the early statesman in the early days of the republic that still exists. The dominating cause for alarm in the mind of President Adams has long since disappeared. Foreign influence is no longer a menace but the domestic article has increased in proportion with the increase and growth of political parties. The statesmen and constitution makers of to-day who are the most zealous in surrounding the ballot box with such protection and safeguards as will secure the expression of an honest majority will be the ones to be rewarded by their constituents and go down to posterity as men most noted for wisdom, virtue and patriotism.

THE North Dakota constitution-makers will not repeat the mistake of their southern neighbors in fixing niggardly salaries for the state. The committee have agreed on the following sums: Governor, \$3,000; lieutenant-governor, \$2,000; auditor and commissioner of insurance, \$2,500 each; secretary of state, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of schools and public lands and attorney-general, \$2,000 each. The committee will also recommend that the railroad commission consist of three members, who shall be elected, and whose salary shall be \$2,000 each. This is a bad feature. The railroad commission should be appointed. The election of railroad commissioners forces railroads into politics for self-protection. This ought not to be. It would be a serious mistake to elect the railroad commissioners.

REPORTS from various parts of North Dakota show an improved condition of crops over last week, although west of Grand Forks there has been some very hot days since the rain, and some damage reported. In the Pembina region there were hard rains Thursday with occasional streaks of hail, doing some damage. On the Missouri slope the rains of the past week insure us at least half a crop of small grain, and a big yield of corn and potatoes. Corn is looking exceptionally fine. There never was a failure of corn on the Missouri slope, and it is likely that hereafter the acreage will be very large. There is a good amount in this year, small farmers having in over 100 acres. In some gardens about town "roasting ears" can be had in ten days.

THE republican convention of Burleigh county to elect delegates to the first state convention has been called for August 19th. The apportionment—one delegate for each sixteen votes cast for delegate to congress last fall—makes a convention of forty-five delegates. The TRIBUNE has taken the trouble to figure out how many delegates this will give the city, and how many the country will have, for the reason that it doesn't care. It wants to obliterate such sectional lines. The utmost harmony now exists in the republican ranks, both in the city and country and between the two—let it continue.

DELEGATES favorable to Charley McCoy for congress are being elected to the state convention from several of the counties in the south. It is the opinion of those best posted that McCoy will divide the honors about equally with Delegate Matthews. The scramble over Delegate location in the south enters into and complicates the election for state officers. A private letter from a prominent South Dakota man says: "We envy the north in at least one respect—her state election will not be demoralized by an unseemly capital squabble."

If the Plaindealer can be relied upon, Grand Forks will have more than one pin set up on the political alley this fall. In an editorial Saturday, that paper says: "In the scramble of men for office, it is refreshing to find a candidate who has the entire confidence and respect, not only of those whose votes he directly hopes to obtain, but also the indorsement of his opponents. Grand Forks county

is particularly favored in this respect. Out of the dozen or more names of parties in this city and county who are willing to accept positions of honor and emolument in the new state, this county will present only two or three names to the members of the coming state republican convention." The Plaindealer then goes on to say that John P. Bray is just the man for state auditor, and John W. Cochrane peculiarly fitted for the lower house of congress.

THE VALUE OF DEBATES. Whatever the constitutional convention may or may not do, it is hoped for the benefit of history, that it will reconsider its action of Tuesday in regard to the reporting and preservation of the debates. Under the rules adopted by this convention all articles must be reconsidered in committee of the whole. The convention then acts upon that report. All the arguments for or against a proposition having been made in committee, none will be made after the report has been presented to the body. If the resolution of yesterday is allowed to stand, North Dakota will hand down to history a valueless volume of proceedings of its first constitutional convention. It may as well do away with the stenographer altogether, and let the proceedings of the most important event in the new state's career remain forever a blank. The debates and journals of previous conventions of this kind are now being carefully studied by the honorable members of this convention—what does North Dakota propose to do for history? This is a serious matter, and it cannot be possible that the members who voted in the affirmative yesterday understood the full scope of the resolution or amendment.

Regarding the value of preserving convention debates, probably no better authority could be quoted than "Jameson on Constitutional Convention." On page 416 under the title of "Character and Value of Convention Debates," the learned jurist says: "It has been the practice of nearly all the conventions held in the present century to order the sale for the use of the members as for distribution among their constituents, one or more newspapers for each member during the session. The reason usually assigned for this expenditure is, that it is important there should be a direct and constant communication between the people and the delegates in the convention, in order that the latter may as perfectly as possible reflect the public will. If all that is proposed and discussed, is submitted immediately to the people, with the result for and against, a thing possible only through the medium of the press, the delegates would be guided and moulded by a reflex wave of sentiment which would be fresh and unmistakable. Everything which, within reasonable limits, conduces to that end, and at the same time conforms to wages and is not foreign from the nature of the convention is, by a liberal construction of its powers, authorized."

SEC. 457. The same principle applies to the use of phonographic reports and printing for the convention. It would be a most niggardly policy which should refuse the expenditure necessary to the preservation of most full and accurate reports of the debates and proceedings. Upon this subject, however, there has been very great difference of views in different conventions. In many of the states volumes have been published, containing both the journals and debates of all their conventions. The members of the public mind are not to have been regarded as of any consequence whatsoever, and what little has been preserved has been owing to the private enterprise of the newspaper press. The result is, that the memorials of the most important public bodies ever assembled in those states, are often very meagre, and often more confused and inaccurate. Such a policy is "penny wise and pound foolish." In after years, when it has become impossible to replace what has been lost, more enlightened public opinion commonly finds cause to regret a paltry economy, which deprives history of its most important data. It should be remembered, that our conventions lay the foundations of states, many of which are to rival the greatness and glory of Rome, of England, and of France. In a hundred years from now, what treasures would they not expend, could they purchase therewith complete copies of their early constitutional records—documents standing to their several organizations in the same relation as would the discussions of those ancient sages who framed the twelve tables of the Roman law, to the Republic of Rome."

SEC. 457. And here I may be indulged in a remark or two in relation to the character and value of the debates of our conventions. Doubtless, to the listener, few public assemblies would exhibit so little that is attractive as those bodies. There are, of course, in them, much garrulousness, ignorance, and the topics of discussion are abstract and unfamiliar. Accordingly, the published conventional debates are dreary wastes of platitudes, dotted here and there with gems of wisdom and eloquence. So that their prevailing character is that, in some of the latter conventions, particular pains have been taken to discourage speech-making by the establishment of rules limiting debates—prominent delegates in one case, where there were no such rules, directing the reporters to omit speech they themselves should make. But I am persuaded that a different style, tainted in every period with rhetorical views, is not incompatible with a high degree of political wisdom, and that all such attempts, however well meant and on grounds of taste, deserving of sympathy are ill judged and harmful. When measures are under deliberation, which rest on principles alone, the opinions of common-place men are frequently of as much value and are likely to quite as original, as those of the more gifted debaters. At all events, it is eminently useful to a public assembly to listen to the observations upon any subject, of men of various callings, and of unequal attainments. If their thoughts are not generally profound, they are often suggestive; and, in a deliberate body, it is not so much the remarks of those who speak, as the reflections upon them of those who listen, which ripen its measures. The truth of this is seen in perusing the printed reports of the debates in our conventions. One cannot go through the discussion of any important measure, in which men of ordinary minds participated, without being surprised to find fresh light constantly flowing over the subjects from speeches which not all the polishing of the reporter could make otherwise than offensive to a cultivated taste. In such judgments, therefore, it is unwise, where questions relating to the fundamental law, always more or less abstract, are under discussion, to limit or discourage debate to the same extent that might be advisable in a legislature, in which the measures proposed are commonly of such a nature that their policy or impolicy upon their faces,

or, at least, in reference to which, if a mistake be made, the consequences are not so disastrous or so lasting.

The volumes of debates of this constitution will not be very large, and the question of expense is not a sufficient argument against the refuting of all the debates. All the debates thus far had would not make 100 pages of an ordinary law book.

DELEGATE SELBY warmed up in debate Tuesday and gave evidence of the ability that is in him. The county seat removal question stirs up the boys in great shape.

DELEGATE JOHNSON, in his speech in favor of a one-house assembly Tuesday, more than sustained his reputation for oratory and research. Mr. Johnson is a scholarly talker and able debater.

In the distribution of juicy plums soon to fall from the political tree in North Dakota, Valley City is likely to present a most excellent candidate for attorney-general in the person of Hon. John W. Scott.

RAMSEY county has hit upon a novel way of assisting the needy farmers, whose crops are a total failure. It is proposed to issue bonds to the extent of \$20,000 for the purpose of building county roads—work to be given to those only who are destitute and deserving.

EDITOR HANSBROUGH, of the Devils Lake Inter-Ocean, now announces in his paper that at last he has yielded to the pressure of his friends and he is now a candidate for congress, subject to the decision of the republican state convention.

THE more the constitution introduced by Mr. Williams Saturday is read, the more kindly one takes to it. It seems to be an exceptionally well-worded document and covers nearly every point touched upon by the various articles introduced thus far.

Down in Cass county, it is said, a republican love-feast has been had—the republicans have come together, discussed the situation, and Gen. Allen's friends are now confident that he will be Cass county's favorite son for governor, Stimmel being now practically out of the field.

THE democratic state convention in South Dakota has been called for September 4th at Huron. This is just a week later than the republican convention. In the north the democrats seem to have figured on the same basis—to take advantage of any mistake the republicans may make. This is not a year for republican mistakes. The democrats are doomed to disappointment.

It has been discovered by the Sioux Falls Press that Hon. H. L. Loucks, who has been mentioned lately in connection with one of the senatorships of North Dakota is not eligible. He has been a citizen of the United States—from Canada—only five years whereas nine years is a necessary qualification of a senator. The fact that the Press has discovered this is proof that Loucks does not contemplate "double-teaming" with Pettigrew. It does not seem yet to have been settled in the south, what is to be done for Judge Edgerton.

THE first prohibition convention in Dakota of which there is any authentic record, was held in the summer of 1863, somewhere in the vicinity of Devils Lake. When General Sibley was pursuing the hostile Sioux over the prairies the pursued took time to hold a convention, and passed a resolution forever prohibiting white men from occupying any portion of their eminent domain. But like all prohibition resolutions and enactments before and since that day, it failed to be observed. The white man came all the same, and he came to stay.

THE committee of the whole house in the constitutional convention recommended the indefinite postponement of the one-house resolution. This was to be expected. The friends of the measure are not disappointed. They had the best of the argument, but the other side had the most votes. Probably over one-half of the convention believe that a one-house assembly would be the proper thing for North Dakota, but it is such an innovation, and the time of its discussion has been so limited that many do not feel justified in making the departure. Its advocates have been earnest however, and the TRIBUNE believes that at some time in the near future the wisdom of their remarks on this measure will be demonstrated.

THE first session of the legislature of Vermont, under the constitution, was held at Windsor, March 12, 1778, and continued thirteen days. The government of the state was early vested in a governor, council, and the house of representatives, but in 1836 the constitution was so amended as to abolish the council and establish the senate as a co-ordinate branch of the legislature. Chapter two, section sixteen of the original constitution, which was in operation until 1836, reads as follows: "To the end that laws, before they are enacted, may be more maturely considered, and the inconvenience of hasty determination as much as possible prevented, all bills which originate in the assembly, shall be laid before the governor and council for their revision or concurrence or proposals of

amendment; who shall return the same to the assembly, with their proposals of amendment, if any, in writing, and if the same are not agreed to by the general assembly, it shall be in the power of the governor and council to suspend the passage of such bills until the next session of the legislature." The usual provision for a bill becoming a law if not returned within five days was added. The constitution of Vermont was mostly copied from the Pennsylvania constitution, and the council had practically the same force and effect, so far as legislation was concerned, as the senate, as no law could be passed without its concurrence. It cannot therefore properly be said that Vermont ever tried the single-house system as contemplated in the North Dakota constitution proposition. It was to all intents and purposes two houses for Vermont from the beginning, the amendment of 1836 changing the name from council to senate and increasing the number of its members from twelve to thirty.

The Mandan Pioneer, which seems to favor woman suffrage very earnestly says: If the Pioneer were to venture a shrewd guess, it would be to the effect that the editorial "Female Politicians," in a late issue of the Bismarck TRIBUNE, did not emanate from the regular editorial force, but rather from the pen of some clerical gentleman outside the office. The internal evidence is strongly in favor of this assumption. The vocabulary is theological, rather than journalistic. An habitual scribbler may array himself in the TRIBUNE editor's cloak, and still deceive nobody.

The Minneapolis Journal, in an editorial on the advisability of locating public institutions in the constitution, takes the position that the public institutions would be a constant bid for corrupt legislation in the future, and foster a system of trade and dicker for votes. The experience of Minnesota is cited in support of a policy that shall forever take away this corrupting influence.

The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader has this to say regarding the joint commission: Advice from Bismarck indicate that the probate commissioners are not reaching a basis of settlement very fast. The balance seems to be in favor of North Dakota, but whether that balance is \$5,000 or \$55,000 is the question.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice the Barleigh County Republican Central Committee met at the city of Bismarck, July 20, 1889. The committee decided to take the vote cast in the county for the republican delegate to congress in November, 1888, as a basis upon which to apportion the county for a county convention to elect seven delegates to attend the North Dakota Republican Convention to be held in the city of Fargo on the 21st day of August, 1889—allowing one delegate to every sixteen votes or major fraction thereof. On motion it was decided to hold said county convention at the court house in the city of Bismarck, on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the primaries to elect delegates to said county convention at their respective places, as hereinafter named, on the 17th day of August, 1889—in the county precincts between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, p. m., and in the city precincts between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m.

The committee apportioned the county on said vote as follows: Precinct No. 1 shall consist of First ward, city of Bismarck, and shall vote at N. A. Walberg's, paint shop, and shall be entitled to seven delegates. Precinct No. 2 shall consist of Second ward, city of Bismarck, and shall vote at the city hall, and shall be entitled to six delegates. Precinct No. 3 shall consist of Third ward, city of Bismarck, and shall vote at the shop of Farnce & Brown, and shall be entitled to two delegates. Precinct No. 4 shall consist of Fourth ward, city of Bismarck, and shall vote at John White's, livery stable on Fourth street, and shall be entitled to three delegates. Precinct No. 5 shall consist of all of township 138, range 80, outside of the city of Bismarck, and shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 6 shall consist of all of that portion of Fort Rice reservation east of the Missouri river in Barleigh county. Shall vote at the school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 7 shall consist of all of township 137, range 79, outside of Fort Rice reservation, shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 8 shall consist of all of township 137, range 77 and 78. Shall vote at school house on section 27, township 137, range 78, and shall be entitled to two delegates. Precinct No. 9 shall consist of all of township 137, range 75 and 76; all of township 138, range 75 and 76; all of township 139, range 75 and 76; all of township 140, range 75 and 76. Shall vote at the Herling school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 10 shall consist of all of township 140, range 77. Shall vote at the residence of John Rogers, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 11 shall consist of all of township 139, range 77. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 12 shall consist of all of township 138, range 77. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to two delegates. Precinct No. 13 shall consist of all of township 138, range 75. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 14 shall consist of all of township 141, range 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 15 shall consist of all of township 140, range 78, township 141, range 75, 76, 77, 78, township 142, range 75, 76, 77, 78. Shall vote at school house on section 26, township 140, range 76, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 16 shall consist of all of township 140, range 78. Shall vote at school house, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 17 shall consist of all of township 139, range 79. Shall vote at school house on section 9, and shall be entitled to two delegates. Precinct No. 18 shall consist of all of township 139, range 80 and 81, outside of city of Bismarck. Shall vote at school house on section 10, township 139, range 80, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 19 shall consist of all of township 139, range 79, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 20 shall consist of all of township 140, range 80 and 81. Shall vote at school house on section 34, township 140, range 80, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 21 shall consist of all of township 141, range 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and shall be entitled to one delegate. Precinct No. 22 shall consist of all of township 142, the west half of range 80, and all of range 81. Shall vote at Painted Woods school house and shall be entitled to two delegates. Precinct No. 23 shall consist of all of township 142, range 79, and east half of range 80. Shall vote at Beklund school house on section 8, township 142, range 79, and shall be entitled to two delegates. Precinct No. 24 shall consist of all of township 143, range 75, 76, 77, 78, and township 144, range 75, 76, 77, 78. Shall vote at Peterson's residence and shall be entitled to one delegate. Pursuant to the action of said committee as above stated, said county convention shall be called at the time and place above mentioned, and the republican electors of the county are requested to meet in their respective precincts at the time and place above named, and elect the number of delegates apportioned to their respective precincts to attend said county convention. By order of the committee: W. H. WINGSTEDT, Chairman. B. H. JOHNSON, Secretary. Bismarck, July 25, 1889.

THE CITY.

Thursday's Personals.
Editor McClure returned to Devils Lake last night.
Treasurer Bailey arrived from Sioux Falls and will stay a few days.
Deputy Territorial Auditor Giffon has returned from a brief visit to his Vilas home.
At the Custer: R. H. Baldwin, St. Paul; C. M. Andrews and wife, Sterling; J. G. Smith and wife, Menoken.
Editor Sargent, who has just taken charge of the Grand Forks Plaindealer, spent yesterday in the capital city.
At the Herbert: Warren E. Raymond, Wahpeton; George P. Stillman, Fargo; L. A. Warner, Jamestown; A. E. Harvey, Wm. James, St. Paul.
Attached to last night's Atlantic express was General Alger's private car, containing the general and his family and Senator Platt and wife, of New York.
At the Western: M. M. Milles, Mankato; John M. Horan, Owen Sound, Ont.; J. H. Canten, Helena, Ill.; Fred Stratton, Huron; H. E. Pearl, Fort Lincoln.
At the Pacific: E. F. Turner, wife and two children, Mrs. C. T. Lange, Miss Lois D. Snyder, Washburn; F. E. Tobie, Madison, Wis.; W. D. Bates, Gratton; John O. Tarp, Conger; C. Goodrich, Emmons county.
At the Sheridan: E. W. Truesdell, Minneapolis; John R. Richard and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; C. C. Turner, Chicago; R. C. Leavitt, Minneapolis; Geo. P. Stillman, Fargo; C. A. Sargent, Grand Forks; John L. Caspell, W. D. Bates; C. B. Bristol, Gratton; Joseph Cleary, New Rockford; S. B. Judson, Minneapolis; Hugh Campbell, Emmons county.
Friday's Personals.
At the Western: E. A. Borchard, St. Paul.
At the Herbert: Sam Hamilton, Chicago; A. M. Stuart, Steele.
At the Pacific: W. H. Scott, Wogansport; C. H. Scott, Callopie, Ia.; Leonard du Heaume, J. A. Sargent, Grand Forks; John R. H. Thistlewaite, Williamsburg; J. W. Johnson, Painted Woods.
At the Sheridan: Fred Whiting, Minneapolis; T. S. Sanburn, Chicago; Charles H. Howell, Fargo; J. H. Miller, St. H. Snyder, Wahpeton; Wm. O. Mulcahey, Grand Forks; C. Gazley, St. Louis; H. C. Payne and wife, Milwaukee; Mrs. W. S. Cameron, Jamestown; N. Y. C. P. Jones, Milwaukee; B. Horton, Chicago.
At the Custer: George Walker, Williamsport; J. H. Allensworth, Calob, Fargo; Clarence; H. S. Ball and wife, Alex. Turnbull and wife, William Nelson and wife, Menoken; William V. Wade, Hampton.
Saturday's Personals.
Delegate Scott went to Valley City last evening.
F. D. Edwards, of St. Paul, took a look at the capital.
M. A. Hildreth, of Fargo, passed the day in the city.
Mrs. M. H. Jewell returned from Indianapolis yesterday.
George N. Cornwell, of New York, was a guest at the Sheridan.
Engene Price a thoroughbred young Ohioan, is visiting his brother, Clarence Price of this city.
Miss Kate Millard returned Thursday, from a several month's visit with relatives at Beaver Dam, Wis.
John De Groat, of Hillsboro, the jolly old-time democrat of Traill county, was one of the prominent arrivals.
Chairman Ryan, of the democratic central committee, arrived from Fargo last evening, and returned last night.
J. M. Fasdyke and W. P. Buckley, two of Jamestown's prominent young rustlers, came up to witness yesterday's game between the Bismarck and Mandan teams, and it is reported that they returned with some Mandan money.
The following visitors are at the Hotel de Stewart: Hon. L. B. Richardson and family, Judge and Mrs. Price, Major and Mrs. Keelan, Delegates Fay, Parsons, Camp, Meacham, Brown, Fleming, Col. Drake, Col. Goodner, Mr. McClaren (Sioux City Journal), Dr. McGillycuddy, Capt. Elliot, Capt. Bratt.
Col. A. M. Easterly, who for several years has been special agent for the land department in the Bismarck and Fargo districts, came in from the east yesterday. Much to the regret of many citizens of both parties, Mr. Easterly's term has expired, and he retires from the public service. He leaves a good record.
Monday's Personals.
A. H. Lowe, of Fargo, is at the Sheridan.
Attorneys W. F. Cochrane and J. W. Walker, of Steele, were visitors in convention hall yesterday.
C. F. Smith and wife, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, are visiting the city.
The Hon. W. J. Anderson, Grand Forks, is hobnobbing with his friends in the capital.
Miss Cora B. Smith of Grand Forks, who ranks as one of the most talented young ladies of the state, and who as an elocutionist has few equals, arrived yesterday and will remain during the week.
Editor Winship of the Grand Forks Herald, whose political contentions have gained him no little fame, has joined the visiting groups.
Judge A. B. LeVey, the dignified sage of Traill county, alighted from yesterday's west bound train and will remain to see how constitutions are made in the new northwest.
Superintendent McCabe, of the Northern Pacific, passed yesterday in the city.
John Simons, of Valley City, is among the constituents of the Wiley Scott, now in Bismarck.
Tuesday's Personals.
J. J. Kelley of Steele was at the Sheridan.
J. B. Wineman returned from the east yesterday.
Editor Miller of LaMoure returned to the capital yesterday.
E. P. Wells, the Jamestown boomer and railroad builder, is in the crowd.
Senator Dodge came in from Fargo, and is enjoying a visit with the statesmen.
John Flynn of Duluth is representing the zenith city's interests in the capital.
President Fairchild of Oberlin College is visiting his son, Geo. H. Fairchild, of this city.
F. E. Jones, of Jamestown, added his smiling countenance to the array of masculine beauty in the city.
Col. W. E. Dodge will leave for Barton, Vt., in a few days, to join Mrs. Dodge and take a trip down the St. Lawrence.
Mr. N. Davis, one of the wire-pullers of Fairmount, Richland county, is in the city to assist in state and slate-making.
At the Custer: E. J. Martin, Aagaard Bottom; Peter Shier, Gayton; B. F. Herrick, St. Cloud; B. F. Melton, Sterling.
Judge McConnell, of Fargo, spent yesterday at the capital. The judge's family, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ball, went on west to the coast, where they will remain a few weeks.
At the Pacific: L. C. Harris, LaMoure; S. A. Peterson, Painted Woods; Charles Anderson, Sterling; J. W. Burnham, Wheatland; M. Frank, Long Lake; Frank Paris, Burnt Creek; Peter Wallin, Conger.
At the Western: M. E. Berridge, Sterling; James Perry, Menoken; James Locke, Billy Housewell, Mandan; E. McBride, Menoken; Jas. E. Reed, A. Mackenzie, Towney; J. L. Niday, Gallipolis, O.; Ben. C. Hatfield, Lancaster, Pa.
Capt. J. J. Kelley, of Primrose, Steele county, one of the leading republicans of that section, is taking a look at the constitution-builders. Capt. Kelley was one of the youngest officers in the army and has four scars to show for his bravery in that crisis.
Commissary Drake, of the South Dakota commission, has gone down to Aberdeen to close the sale of his paper, the Aberdeen Pioneer, to Mr. A. J. Parshall, formerly of the Alexandria Herald. This paper is constructed to be in the interest of McCoy for congress.
At the Sheridan: Robert J. Flemming, Jamestown; Larry Casselman, Washburn; Harrison Allen, Fargo; E. P. Wells, Jamestown; John Miller, Dwight; N. Davis, Fairmount; W. B. McConnell, Fargo; J. B. Wintelin, Grand Forks; M. W. Miller, Larimore; J. J. Kelly, Steele county; Lowell, Fargo; T. T. Old, wife and boy, Lanark, Ill.; John Flynn, Duluth; W. E. Dodge, Fargo; F. E. Jones, Jamestown; J. G. Ferrault, Mandan; James M. Rait and son, E. A. Chamberlain, Dawson; Geo. H. Purchase, Jamestown; Mary A. Benedict, Walton, N. Y.; N. F. Boucher, Washburn.
Wednesday's Personals.
Frank Palmer and son of Ft. Totten, arrived yesterday.
John C. Pollock returned from a short visit to Casselton.
Delegate Stevens left for his Ransom county home last evening.
Rustler Purchase of Jamestown is fitting about among his numerous friends.
Mrs. J. A. Haight and little one, arrived from Jamestown to spend a few days in the capital city.
S. T. Lambert returned to the city yesterday, having been called home by the illness of his little son.
Major Edwards came in from Fargo, and the gigantic rocking chair is once more in the office of the Sheridan.
Major Casey of Jamestown, one of North Dakota's brightest business men, is enjoying a brief visit in the capital.
Mrs. B. R. Glick, wife of Delegate Glick, and Miss Annie McHugh, daughter of Col. McHugh, were among yesterday's arrivals.
Editor Miller of the Larimore Pioneer, was called home by the illness of his wife. Mr. Miller is clerk of the committee on legislative department.
The numerous friends of George Auld of Dickinson, are pleased to see that he has been recognized by appointment as clerk of the committee on corporations.
HOTEL ARRIVALS.
At the Sheridan: Paul McCormick, Montana; H. A. Mayo, Wahalla; E. C. Rice, Mandan; Wm. Dwyer, Steele; A. W. Edwards, S. F. Satterwaite, Fargo; S. Glover, Glover; Frank Palmer and son, Fort Totten; Wm. Wane, Kansas City; L. R. Casey, Jamestown; Paul J. Berresford, St. Paul; C. A. M. Spencer, Gratton; Wm. Budge, Grand Forks; M. F. Winter, Mrs. B. R. Glick; Miss Annie McHugh, Langdon; N. G. Backley, Grand Forks; W. Rawlings, Sterling; Andrew Blewett, Jamestown; M. Kline, San Francisco; D. A. Murphy, St. Paul.
At the Herbert: Eben E. Saunders, Jamestown; Miss Cora E. Smith, Grand Forks.
At the Pacific: L. O. Rose, Fargo; Ed Anderson, Wogansport; Joseph Haight, Chebanse, Ill.; G. S. Smith, Cromwell; F. E. Lewis, A. J. Carlson, Sterling.
At the Custer: S. G. Smith, Menoken; W. Tracy, Jamestown; N. N. Garsuch, Francis; Peter Cox, Menoken; J. F. King, Wales; Frank Inglis, Jamestown; D. W. Backley, George Welch, Glencoe; Wm. Ogle, Williamsport.
At the Western: Geo. W. Chadwick, Cromwell; W. J. McCarty, Kansas City; Frank Palmer and son, Fort Totten; G. W. Wentz, Fred Carstens, Menoken; J. R. Robertson, Fargo.
The Atmosphere of Love.
Is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using Socozotum which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.
Died at Mandan.
A. A. Ingham, who was well known in Bismarck, died at Mandan Friday, dropping dead from heart disease.
Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of Anstetter's, the South American tonic of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.
Restricting Hindoo Women.
The Hindoo women travel as lightly as the men, but the two sexes are never put into the same cars. There are closed cars on all of the trains for high caste Hindoo women, and these have windows which permit the women to look out, but which prevent the men from looking in. These women come to the depot in closed chairs, and as they go to the train they pull their shawls close about their faces, though their ankles and calves, covered with gold and silver bracelets, often show. In some of the cars the windows of the women's compartments are so fixed with shutters that there can be no looking out, and in the train which carried me to Darjeeling there was one car covered with canvas as thick as that of a circus tent. This contained Hindoo women, who, as they rode up the Himalaya mountains through the finest scenery in the world, were thus shut in the stuffy darkness of this tent like car, and saw more of the grandeur of the nature about them than they would have seen had they been tied up in so many leather bags and sent through the walls.—Frank G. Carpenter.
An Enchanting Creature.
God never made among all the exquisite things of creation a more lovely, enchanting, exquisite, admirable creature than a free, pure, charming young girl, full of unselfish thought for others, gentle, gracious and spotless. Not the milk white and stately June lilies are so radiant in their stainless candor as such a girl; no tropic blossom vies with her health colored face, beaming with the light of the sweet soul within her; she is the flower and crown of humanity. Ah, my dear, fulfill thy destiny waiting for you, and you will become to your household and the world one of the "angels that are to be," one of the "American girls" who shall help to redeem their country and their people from the stigma that I say it with pain and regret—our own countrymen have cast upon those whom they should have been the first to defend.
Enjoy your flight, O pretty swallows! migrating toward mountain and shore; but fly true to your wings, upward and onward.—Rose Terry Cooke.

A ROYAL FARMER.

THE INTEREST QUEEN VICTORIA TAKES IN AGRICULTURE.
The Queen's Two Farms in the Great Windsor Park—The Finest Dairy in the World—Recent Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society.
The great interest which Queen Victoria has in agriculture is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the influence of the prince consort. When the German prince married Queen Victoria he brought to England a mind devoted to the interests of science, and it is well known that his experiments in agriculture and other useful arts have been a great aid to England. One of the most noteworthy of his plans had its outcome in the two great farms, which together occupy 1,130 acres of the great Windsor park, just outside of London and adjoining Windsor castle. These farms, which are called respectively the Shaw and Flemish farms, have been attracting much attention lately in England, owing to the Royal Agricultural show which was recently held in the great park. This year the queen, in president of this society, which dates back for fifty years, and this has attracted throughout her majesty's dominions attention to the fact that the queen is a farmer—not only that, but she is declared to have the finest farms in the world.
This year's exhibit is the largest ever known. The show embraced everything which comes under the head of agriculture. The great Windsor park is a beautiful place to visit. The long drive goes directly through the two farms and the show grounds adjoined, occupying 125 acres. From different parts of the grounds, where the sight is not obstructed by the trees, a magnificent view of Great Windsor castle is obtained. The show was arranged in the shape of a fan. Entering the handle of the fan, to carry out the illustration, the first thing which presented itself was the great seed department. Passing this and following the main road is the Queen's pavilion. The pavilion is a tastefully designed structure built for the use of her majesty and the royal family. The building has a frontage of 64 feet and a depth of 54 feet.
In the front is a fine porch, over which was a panel containing the royal arms of England, handsomely executed. At the sides are arched, from which her majesty can obtain views of the show in every direction. The porch leads into the hall, and the hall into a commodious reception room, 34 feet by 18 feet. There is also the luncheon room, 28 feet by 18 feet; and, besides these, there are five other rooms, all luxuriously furnished. Inside, the structure is most luxuriously fitted up, yellow gold curtains throwing a subdued light over masses of rich hangings. It is probably the finest building ever erected at any agricultural show.
Just to the right of the pavilion is the working dairy, where lectures on butter making and competitions were in progress every day during the show. Then comes the displays of farm produce, and further on to the left the cattle shedding and agricultural implements.
In addition to the \$50,000 given by the Royal Agricultural society for prizes the queen gave gold medals for the best stallions and mares exhibited and for the best bred animals in the first classes, and a gold medal for butter making. The queen herself had four entries of horses, seventeen of cattle and three of pigs, and took several prizes. The Prince of Wales had eleven entries of horses, thirteen of cattle and eight of Southdown sheep. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, whose name appears as an exhibitor for the first time, sent four pens of pigs from Cumberland lodge, and among the other exhibitors of horses are Prince Henry of Battenberg, who sends two ponies picked up in the Pyrenees during the queen's recent visit to Biarritz.
It will be seen from this brief description that the show was a big one; indeed, it is claimed to be the largest agricultural show ever known, there having been exhibited no less than 1,637 cattle, of which 434 were Jerseys and 222 shorthorns. Let us now pass from the show grounds and take a look at the queen's farms.
Soon after his marriage the prince consort began to turn his attention to the farming operations at Windsor, in reality himself becoming their tenant, and when the ranger-ship of Windsor park was conferred upon him he officially directed the work of improving the park, which has since been carried on to such a successful end. This position enabled him to secure the execution of extensive schemes of drainage and he personally observed the work as it progressed. In 1819 Prince Albert became a member of the Smithfield club, and this was his first official connection with agriculture. In 1848 he became an exhibitor at the show of that club and then onward every year since that time the farms in his or the queen's possession have been represented more or less at the leading agricultural and fat stock shows. It was not until two years after the formation of the Royal Agricultural society that Prince Albert became a member, which he did in 1841 by taking the position of life governor.
The Shaw farm, so called because it was at one time held, before the estate was purchased by the crown, by a Frenchman, M. de Shaw, was more lately an appendage of Frogmore, and was occupied by the Princess Augusta; but on her death in 1840 the prince consort took it in hand, continuing as the tenant till his death in 1863, since which time it has been in the occupation of her majesty.
It includes the management of some 730 acres, of which 120 are arable; 600 acres being occupied by the home or dairy farm and the home park.
Here are the splendid farm buildings which form one of its chief characteristics. The cost of the buildings erected by the prince must have been enormous and with those on the home farm must have absorbed a very large sum of money. They are adapted for the breeding of stock, and at the present time there are upwards of 200 head of stock on the place, besides a large number of sheep and pigs. The principal herds are those of shorthorns and Jerseys, but there are also a number of Herefords and Devons. The object is not merely ornamental, for the practical production of beef and dairy produce is ever kept in view. Considerable success has been achieved in the production of fat stock, and the prices won at leading Christmas shows have proved that the system of feeding is thoroughly understood by those in charge of the farm.
The operations are and have been closely watched by members of the royal family, and at the residence of Mr. Tait, the manager, who succeeded to this position on the death of his father in 1883, there is a suite of apartments devoted to the use of her majesty, from which she can privately go through the entire range of buildings. It is the dairy farm, near which is the magnificent range of poultry houses, where in days gone by members of the family were wont to walk in the morning, and, in the comfortable room which forms the center of the block, partake of new laid eggs, that will attract chiefly the attention of visitors. The magnificent dairy was built according to the directions of the prince consort, and it embodies all that is desirable in a place where cream and butter are to be kept.

THE QUEEN'S PAVILION.
The site is on gravel, the floor being laid on brick arches, which have an under vacant space of three feet. The external walls are hollow with ventilation. The roof is prepared to secure coolness. The floor is laid with tiles of an incised pattern, with a rich majolica border, not unlike a Turkey carpet in appearance. The tables are of solid marble, and below, extending to their full length, are tiled reservoirs, through which, when required, a stream of water can be kept constantly flowing. The walls are covered with tiles bearing a mauve colored star on a white ground, the whole having a green and white running border. Majolica bas-reliefs, emblematic of agriculture and the four seasons, are introduced on the walls, together with medallions of the royal family, supported by sea horses, etc. The ceiling is exquisitely made in keeping with the walls, and a fountain of majolica stands at each end of the dairy, the form being a shell supported by a heron and bulrushes.
A water nymph, pouring water from a jar, worked in statuary marble, forms a third fountain, and is placed at the south side of the room. The windows have double casements, the inner being filled with stained glass to represent daisies and primroses. Supporting the roof are six ornamental pillars, carrying the ornamental arches in connection with the ceiling and roof, all being richly decorated in color and highly enameled. Externally the dairy is built in the renaissance style, bearing the legend, "Erected in the twenty-first year of the reign of her majesty Queen Victoria." The roof is covered with alternating rows of red and blue tiles, surmounted by an octagonal turret ventilator, on the sides of which are elaborate perforated panels bearing the royal arms. The cow house which supplies the milk for use in the dairy is very handsome, and the records kept of the production of each animal are most complete.
Recognizing the importance of helping the workers on the estate, amongst the various improvements effected have been the dwellings of the laborers, which are now worthy of the whole place. And in the first year of his tenancy Prince Albert established an evening school for his workpeople, which is sustained still, and has been the means of doing a large amount of good. Both these examples have been followed by the Prince of Wales on his Sandringham estates, for the heir apparent has the same tastes as have been so strongly shown in his progenitors, immediate and remote.
It has often been a matter of speculation as to whether the queen's two magnificent farms pay for themselves. One thing is certain: the queen pays rent like any ordinary tenant, but whether it is high or low no one outside of the pale of royalty knows. One thing, however, is clear: the queen is quite a farmer.
Doctors, Give Heed!
A request is sent out from the census office to the medical profession of the United States urging co-operation with the government for the furtherance of a most important branch of statistical inquiry. Dr. John S. Billings, surgeon of the United States army, takes charge of the report on the mortality and vital statistics of the United States, as returned by the eleventh census. The census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of state and municipal registration.
In view of this the census office issues to the medical profession throughout the country "physician's registers" for the purpose of securing more accurate returns of deaths than is possible to be kept from June, 1889, to May 31, 1890. In 1880 nearly 38,000 of these registration books were filled up, returned to the office and used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the eleventh census.
Physicians not receiving registers can get them by sending name and address to the census office.
Physicians are earnestly requested to lend their assistance, so that the mortality and vital statistics of the eleventh census will be more complete than heretofore. The circular is signed by Robert P. Porter, superintendent of census.
A Famous Picture
Here is an outline—to attempt to give more in the limits of a newspaper cut would be an artistic sacrilege—of Jean Francois Millet's famous picture, "The Angelus," which recently

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING ROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the county auditor of the county of Burleigh, at the city of Bismarck, until 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1889, for filling the road between sections 8 and 9, township 137, range 78. It will require about 2,270 cubic yards to make the fill. Bidders will state the rate per cubic yard. Any information regarding the work will be furnished by M. J. Edgerley.
Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 13th day of July, 1889.
R. R. MARSH, County Auditor.

ITCHING AGONIES.

Every Night I Scratched until the Skin was Raw.
Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies in five weeks.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my face, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and it came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost instant relief. I began to notice that the scales gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began to use the Cuticura Remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the Cuticura Remedies to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, especially mothers who have babies with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the Cuticura Remedies have done to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and white as a baby's.
Geo. COLEY, Merrill, Wis.
Sept. 21, 1887.
Feb. 1888. No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since. G. C.

Cuticura Remedies
Cure every species of agonizing, humbling, itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, crusts, whether simple, scrofulous or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail. Sold everywhere. Price, a Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.
I CAN'T BREATHE.
Chest pains, soreness, weakness, hacking cough, asthma, pleurisy and inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for weak lungs.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Popular Transcontinental Dining Car Route,
2 TRAINS DAILY 2 BETWEEN
ST PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS
AND ALL POINTS IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA and MONTANA,
TAKE THE LIMITED EXPRESS FOR Helena, Butte, Spokane Falls, Portland, Tacoma, Victoria and all Pacific Coast Points and SITKA, ALASKA
New All Rail Route to SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
via the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Mount Shasta Line.

Pullman palace sleeping car and emigrant sleeping cars attached to express trains. The only rail line to the Yellowstone park. For information address CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pas and Ticket Agent

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The Weekly World is the Best and Biggest Newspaper on the North American Continent.
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A Woman's Love. Breeze
Mignon's Secret. Robinson
Poor Zeph. Robinson
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THE QUEEN'S PAVILION.
The site is on gravel, the floor being laid on brick arches, which have an under vacant space of three feet. The external walls are hollow with ventilation. The roof is prepared to secure coolness. The floor is laid with tiles of an incised pattern, with a rich majolica border, not unlike a Turkey carpet in appearance. The tables are of solid marble, and below, extending to their full length, are tiled reservoirs, through which, when required, a stream of water can be kept constantly flowing. The walls are covered with tiles bearing a mauve colored star on a white ground, the whole having a green and white running border. Majolica bas-reliefs, emblematic of agriculture and the four seasons, are introduced on the walls, together with medallions of the royal family, supported by sea horses, etc. The ceiling is exquisitely made in keeping with the walls, and a fountain of majolica stands at each end of the dairy, the form being a shell supported by a heron and bulrushes.

ROYAL DAIRY—THE SHAW FARM.
Into a commodious reception room, 34 feet by 18 feet. There is also the luncheon room, 28 feet by 18 feet; and, besides these, there are five other rooms, all luxuriously furnished. Inside, the structure is most luxuriously fitted up, yellow gold curtains throwing a subdued light over masses of rich hangings. It is probably the finest building ever erected at any agricultural show.

RESTRICTING HINDOO WOMEN.
The Hindoo women travel as lightly as the men, but the two sexes are never put into the same cars. There are closed cars on all of the trains for high caste Hindoo women, and these have windows which permit the women to look out, but which prevent the men from looking in. These women come to the depot in closed chairs, and as they go to the train they pull their shawls close about their faces, though their ankles and calves, covered with gold and silver bracelets, often show. In some of the cars the windows of the women's compartments are so fixed with shutters that there can be no looking out, and in the train which carried me to Darjeeling there was one car covered with canvas as thick as that of a circus tent. This contained Hindoo women, who, as they rode up the Himalaya mountains through the finest scenery in the world, were thus shut in the stuffy darkness of this tent like car, and saw more of the grandeur of the nature about them than they would have seen had they been tied up in so many leather bags and sent through the walls.—Frank G. Carpenter.

AN ENCHANTING CREATURE.
God never made among all the exquisite things of creation a more lovely, enchanting, exquisite, admirable creature than a free, pure, charming young girl, full of unselfish thought for others, gentle, gracious and spotless. Not the milk white and stately June lilies are so radiant in their stainless candor as such a girl; no tropic blossom vies with her health colored face, beaming with the light of the sweet soul within her; she is the flower and crown of humanity. Ah, my dear, fulfill thy destiny waiting for you, and you will become to your household and the world one of the "angels that are to be," one of the "American girls" who shall help to redeem their country and their people from the stigma that I say it with pain and regret—our own countrymen have cast upon those whom they should have been the first to defend.

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The site is on gravel

THE CONVENTION.

The Orators Turn Loose and Entertain the Convention With a Lively Contest.

The County and Township Problems are the Cause of the Welcome Disturbance.

Articles Introduced—The Committee on Revision Discussed—A Good Day's Oratorical Work.

Sixteenth Day.

Convention met at 2 p. m., Mr. Johnson in the chair.

Mr. Lauder moved that the convention reconsider the vote by which it adopted the resolution providing that all articles agreed upon in committee of the whole be referred to the committee on revision for correction. He said there seemed to be some misunderstanding as to the full import of the resolution. The motion prevailed, and Mr. Lauder moved to amend the resolution so that when the committee on revision shall report back the constitution to the convention, it shall be considered section by section for amendment and adoption.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs opposed the amendment and the resolution. He thought when the committee recommends the adoption of a proposed article the convention should adopt the committee's report, and then refer to the committee on revision.

Mr. Miller replied that when the convention adopted an article the committee on revision is powerless to revise or correct. As well send the disjointed articles to the printer and abolish the committee on revision.

Mr. Stevens said that while he did not question the motives of the gentleman who introduced the resolution, he believed its adoption meant the serving of notice on the public of what the convention was about to do. It would give the corporations notice of what the committee of the whole had agreed upon, and before the committee on revision reported back for final adoption the city would be flooded with a lobby. It was not in the interests of the people.

Mr. Lauder failed to see the force of the remarks of Mr. Stevens. The convention sits with open doors; the journal is published daily and is public property. He resented the insinuation that the railroads would flood the city with a lobby as a reflection on the body. He favored the resolution. One of the objects of the amendment offered was to give every delegate an opportunity of expressing his sentiments after the committee on revision had reported.

Mr. Rolfe said he was opposed to any proceeding that would be final on articles until the committee of the whole or the committee on revision reports a complete constitution. It would be impossible to act intelligently on the adoption of any part of the constitution unless the convention knows whether or not the articles are in harmony.

Mr. Stevens said that if his remarks were susceptible of the construction placed on them by Mr. Lauder, he wished it understood that such a reflection was farthest from his mind. He considered every member of the convention as honest as himself, but he believed that no good could come from the resolution.

Mr. Bean raised the point of order that the amendment and not the resolution is before the house. The resolution had been discussed yesterday by the same men who are discussing it to-day, and they are repeating the same sentiments. The point was sustained and the amendment was adopted. The resolution was amended came up for passage and Mr. Wallace opposed it. He said he believed the proper course was for the convention to act upon the report of the committee of the whole, and then send the articles to the committee on revision.

Mr. Spalding agreed with Mr. Wallace and also approved of Mr. Lauder's amendment. The object of the amendment was to accomplish just what Mr. Wallace and others desired.

Mr. Moer did not see that the amendment provided for the adoption of the constitution as a whole, and moved that it be amended so as to make provision for such adoption. It was so amended.

Mr. Williams said that there seemed to be a division of opinion on the question that its further consideration be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Noble: The resolution has already been adopted once and was reconsidered simply for a slight amendment.

Mr. Williams, in answer to Mr. Noble, said the resolution had been reconsidered and was not before the convention. He moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed. Lost.

Mr. Parsons offered a resolution that the committee on revision specify in its report every change made in the text of the constitution.

Mr. Moer could not see the need of the resolution.

Mr. Wallace favored the resolution. He believed it was just.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, said that as a member of the committee on revision he hoped the resolution would prevail. He wanted the committee to report every change made so that the convention and not the committee might be held responsible for the mistakes.

The roll call was demanded on the resolution and it was passed.

Proposed amendments to the constitution were introduced as follows: By Mr. Lowell: Declaring railroad and transportation companies common carriers, and providing that they shall receive reasonable rates to be determined by the courts.

Mr. Rowe: Providing for electing state senators for a term of four years.

senatorial districts, which shall have the same boundaries as the districts created for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

Mr. Fay: Providing that at the first election senators in the even-numbered districts shall be elected for two years, and in the odd-numbered districts for four years. Thereafter all to be elected for four years.

Mr. Hegge: Providing for taxing money, credits, investment in bonds, etc., creating a board of assessors for the assessment of railroad property.

Mr. Pollock: Providing for granting charter for banking purposes.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. The committee resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Lauder in the chair.

The article providing for county and township organization was considered.

Mr. Miller opposed the plan of making the chairman of each board of township supervisors a member of the county board. In some counties it would make a board of from sixty to ninety members. In Cass county under this act, Fargo, which has nearly half the population of the county would be without representation. So would Cassellton and other points, and yet they would have over forty members. By giving Fargo and other incorporated cities representation the board would number over sixty. Allowing each member \$3 per day each day the board was in session would cost the county \$180 per diem and the mileage for such meeting would be between \$200 and \$300. He opposed the plan because it would make the county boards large, unwieldy and expensive. He favored authorizing the legislature to make the experiment, but objected to having such an innovation in the constitution.

Mr. Gray wanted to know what authority he had for making the per diem \$3.

Mr. Miller: I presume they would be the actual expenses and \$3 per day will no more than defray them.

Mr. Gray: There are plenty of men willing to serve for \$1.50 per day.

Mr. Moer objected to the provision for the location of the county seats on the ground that it was legislation and properly belonged to the legislature.

Mr. Appleton: The gentlemen who are opposing this section acknowledge it is right and just, but want it left for the legislature to enact. If it is a good thing, why not put it in the constitution.

Mr. Stevens said he had lived under the township system in good big counties and it was a success.

Mr. Rolfe said that the convention would probably hear the cry of legislation a good deal before adjournment, and if the constitution will be a very small and unimportant document. Many of the delegates had suffered at the hands of the legislature and were suspicious of legislation. He believed section 3, which was the subject of the discussion, was not territory can be taken from one county and added to another without a majority vote of each county. He wanted as little left to the legislature as possible. In his county the republican party was compelled at the last election to trade with the democrats to save the county from dismemberment. They had to vote for the democratic candidate for congress to secure democratic votes for their candidates for legislature so that they might send a man pledged against disunion to the legislature. He hoped this matter would be regulated in the constitution so that the counties will not be at the mercy of the legislature.

Mr. Miller: While the people might suffer at the hands of the legislature, the evil could be remedied every two years, while an evil in the constitution must remain without remedy for several years.

Mr. Wallace agreed with Mr. Rolfe. The real evil of such legislation should not frighten the convention.

Mr. Miller moved that the sections under consideration, together with other sections, be referred to the committee on towns and counties, with the information that the committee should report on the constitution, and properly belongs to the legislature.

Mr. O'Brien could not see any reason for sending it back to the committee, which was already overburdened with work. The committee would then make another report and the convention would have another day in discussion. He could not see why the matter should not be disposed of by the convention without delay.

Mr. Colton moved that section 3 be adopted. He hoped the constitution would be adopted so that the legislature to cut up counties without consulting the people.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey said he wasn't much of a lawyer, but the section suited him first rate.

Mr. Moer moved to amend the section by simply providing for submission to the people without going into legislative detail. Mr. Harris moved to amend by specifying that when territory is taken from one county to another the county to which it is added shall assume such indebtedness of the county from which it is taken as its assessed valuation represents. Carried.

Mr. Scott opposed the amendment and the section. He believed the entire ground was covered by section 2.

Mr. Moer moved to amend by providing that when counties are to be divided the question shall be submitted to "a" general election instead of "at the next general election. Lost.

Returning to the original motion the section was adopted.

The committee rose. Messrs. Griggs, Douglass, Stevens, Bartlett of Dickey, Mathews, Lauder, Rowe, Fleming and Holmes asked to be excused until next Tuesday.

Mr. Mathews moved that when the convention adjourn it be till Tuesday next.

Roll call was demanded.

Mr. Stevens said that if the roll call was for the purpose of putting delegates on record, he desired to have it also appear on the record. He made the motion as because the committee have all they can attend to, and as the convention cannot act until they report, it would expedite matters to take a recess of several days so that the roll call might be given a few full days in which to work.

The roll was called and the motion was lost.

The convention adjourned until two o'clock to-day.

THE ARCHA.

FINDING THEIR VOICES. The delegates are beginning to find their voices and much to the surprise of themselves and their friends, they are in excellent condition. During the early part of the session some of the members acted as though they had lost their vocal powers in a railroad wreck or dropped them in a well or in some way lost them forever. But this was not the case. They simply forgot where they laid them and are now stumbling upon them in the most unexpected places. Yesterdays proceedings were encouraging to the patient antagonizers in the lobby who have been waiting wearily and prayerfully for the sound of war. The dark oratorical horses who pranced into the ring made a good showing. H. F. Miller, of Fargo, strengthened up until the short delegates wondered if he would telephone his speech down to their anxious ears, but before he had spoken many minutes it was evident that they could all hear what he had to say, and that he was going to entertain them. Mr. Miller knows how to talk, and will hereafter out a wider swath in the oratorical field. It was also good to see Mr. O'Brien, the blue-eyed Hibernian from Devils Lake,

give his larynx a little exercise and let the sweet melody of his Killarney voice float out upon the convention air. Mr. Rolfe, the dimpled Adonis from Minnewaukan, threw a little acceptable red fire into his eyes and cast the floor as gracefully as a roasting, which he sprinkled with the spice of a political confession, as frank as it was engaging to the disciples of reform.

He shy and was a blushing blunderer in the heat of debate, but when he ended his epigrammatic speech, he convinced the surrounding statesmen that he knows a point when he sees it, and has the faculty of keeping the business end against the other fellow. Mr. Appleton's oratory is not of the florid type, but when it turns itself loose with a club in its hand, it reaches the objective point with a brevity that is refreshing. The ray and frisky Dr. Bartlett gave his silvery brassy a careless whack, and taking the floor as a family as though greeting a bevvy of bewitching belles, hurled off a few rhetorical bouquets with the indifferent ease of an old campaigner. And still they come. Mistakes may not come singly, but they come trooping down in platoons. 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TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.

A Correspondent Thinks That Church Property Should Not Be Exempt From Taxation.

Mr. Editor—There is a danger to which makers of constitutions for states are exposed to which, at the present moment, it is highly important that the attention of the statesmen of Dakota, Montana and Washington should be called.

An American who has had his attention drawn to the evils wrought by laws exempting as a matter of right all real estate owned by religious bodies from taxation, can probably not imagine how very great are these evils.

Many people do not know that during Grant's administration the legislature of New Mexico, a territory in which the people are largely Roman Catholics, passed a law exempting church property from taxation.

Religious corporations are given a high premium to buy large quantities of real estate when their real estate cannot be taxed. They become richer and richer while the people are in danger of being made poorer and poorer.

Too few Americans have had their attention drawn to the vast amount of the real estate which is being sold in Europe to revolution after revolution and has led the states under one plea and another, to confiscate immense amounts of real estate held by religious corporations.

With Grant's words in his message of 1878 these brief remarks on the evil of exempting by constitutional provision church property from taxation—as an attempt is being made to do in the new states—may, for the present, be brought to a close.

In 1880, I believe, the church property, in the United States, which paid no tax, municipal or state, amounted to \$83,000,000.

BURLINGHAM COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican Committee Calls for August 19.

The republican central committee of Burling county met Saturday at the office of W. H. Winchester.

Excitement on the Diamond. There have been many so-called ball games in Bismarck and Mandan during the past few years, but not until Saturday did the people have an opportunity of witnessing a real game.

At one time when a Mandan runner was called out at the hour of the game, the entire west Missouri nine rushed to the field, surrounded the umpire, threatened violence and tore up the sod, but Tuohy had rendered his decision, and they would accomplish more by playing ball than by organizing a debating society with the umpire.

Over two hundred Bismarckers went over on the special train to attend the game, and the grounds were crowded. It is said that over \$2,000 changed hands on the contest.

The Weather for June. Mean barometer, 29.924. Highest barometer, 30.51; on the 21st. Lowest barometer, 29.51; on the 29th.

Mean daily range of temperature, 54.9. Prevailing direction of wind, south. Total precipitation, 1.06 inches.

Number of foggy days, none. Number of sunny days, 14. Number of fair days, 11. Number of cloudy days, 5.

Democracy Shie the Castor. A number of North Dakota's most prominent democrats arrived in Bismarck Saturday and met in Judge Carland's office last evening to discuss the approaching campaign and agree upon a time and place for holding the first democratic state convention.

A Big Time. La Moure Chronicle: The visiting members of the press were very handsomely treated at Bismarck. Gov. Pierce had been assigned the duty of caring for them, and if anything fell short it was not for lack of vigilance on his part.

THE PARISIAN WONDER.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION APPEARS TO BE A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

French Enthusiasm About Anam, Tonkin, Etc.—Anamite Theatre—A Blacksmith Shop 1,300 Feet Long and 360 Feet Wide. A Remarkable Combination.

The Paris exposition is now almost at the maximum, and from dawn till near midnight the grounds and immediate vicinity are in a roar with the talk, laughter and movements of some 400,000 people.



SCENE AT THE ANAMITE THEATRE.

It must be mentioned, and perhaps with some regret, that most of the references to Germans, English and Americans in the Paris press are of a more or less satirical character; but all these references together scarcely equal the columns devoted to the French.

Not only does the Parisian press give elaborate pictures of the scenes in the Anamite theatre, but all the plays are analyzed and critiques given; the actors have as much space as the New York papers ever gave to Irving or Bernhardt, Forrest or Macready.

We can easily believe him. The few words spoken in the play indicate that the king, Ly-Tieng-Vuong, is defeated, and the succeeding acts show how he loses his followers one after another, until with a few faithful ones he hides in a jungle.

There has been much criticism by English and Americans on the ground that the affair was a scenic show rather than an exhibition of arts, sciences and manufactures, but this defect is rapidly being remedied.



BEHIND THE SCENES.

Behind this are the factories, next the halls of electricity and water works, then the show of agricultural implements and so on to the fine arts and elegant displays.

Eiffel tower is such a wonder in this respect that it has caused the other specimens to be overlooked, but in reality almost every structure in the grounds is a triumph.

One visitor, amazed at this combination, breaks into rhapsody thus: "The Eiffel tower and the machinery gallery are the lyricism of engineers, just as the Gothic cathedrals are the lyricism of architects glowing with genius."

MARIA MITCHELL.

A Distinguished Woman Astronomer Whose Death Was Recently Recorded.

When Maria Mitchell, whose death occurred recently, retired from her professorship in Vassar college and announced that she realized the end of her life to be near, the statement brought grief to many hundred ladies of culture in the United States.

As such a time the people first fully realize what an honor this woman has been to America. At the age of 11 she assisted her father by recording his observations of a lunar eclipse.

Maria Mitchell was born at Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 1, 1818. Her ancestors had been among the first Quakers who went to that part of the country.

At the age of 18 she was made librarian of the Nantucket Athenaeum, and the duties being light, she had abundant time for study, and this she kept up for twenty years, often watching the stars from dark till dawn.

It cannot be said that Miss Mitchell was a lovely woman, and to a few only did she seem lovable. She had a thoroughly Nantucket nature—strong, rugged and persevering.

She was a point to arrive too late at faculty meetings for the religious exercises, and when expected to give the prayer at the end of the discussion at once by saying that she did not "pray to order."

She was professor at Vassar from 1865 to 1887, but her fame was greatest before leaving there. It is related that as she was making a railway journey the newsboy appeared very much struck by her appearance, and after long study of her face, brought her one of Mrs. Stowe's works.

Not to be baffled by her refusal to accept the name he tried to fit to her face, he presently returned to the attack, saying: "Then, perhaps, you're Mrs. Stanton?"

To expel mosquitoes, take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of a hen's egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and holding it over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Dastoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.

RUSSELL & MILLER MILLING CO PROPRIETORS BISMARCK ROLLER MILLS, BISMARCK :: VALLEY CITY. MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS OF FLOUR "CLIMAX" and "GOLD BELT"

Gull River Lumber Co. LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL—Wholesale and Retail. BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE, FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

RUPTURE. PERMANENTLY CURED BY USING THE SANDER ELECTRIC TRUSS. ROGERS & ORDWAY, ST. PAUL, MINN.

LADY AGENT'S WANTED FOR THE SALE OF THE MME. WILLIAMSON CORSET! See the LARGEST SALE of any CORSET in the Market.

Woven Wire Fencing. BEST STEEL WIRE. GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONS. BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose charted rights are recognized in the highest Courts.

THE CONVENTION.

The Orators of the Convention Still Remain Relentless and Uncompromising.

The Single-Body Legislative Plan is Knocked Out in the Second Round.

County Seat Location is a Subject Upon Which all are Competent to Speak.

Twentieth Day.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

Convention met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Camp introduced a resolution providing that none of the debates of the committee of the whole shall be reported by the official stenographer for publication in the official report.

Mr. Stevens raised the point of order that this resolution was in conflict with one already adopted and hence out of order.

The point of order was sustained. Mr. Williams offered a resolution providing that the president of the convention shall, immediately after adjournment, cause the constitution to be deposited in the office of the governor, and if it is approved by the people, the governor shall forward a certified copy of the same, together with an abstract of the votes polled. Carried.

The subject for consideration in the committee of the whole was that of county and township organization. Mr. Stevens maintained that the 'single-house' proposition should be first considered, as it was before the committee of the whole when the committee rose last evening.

Mr. Miller moved that the consideration of the county and township article be postponed until Thursday.

Mr. Lauder opposed this delay. He did not believe the convention should adjourn to suit the personal convenience of the delegates. His business was important to him, but he remained at work in the hope of hastening the day of final adjournment.

Mr. Miller: I did not ask for the postponement on personal grounds, but because a number of gentlemen had prepared speeches on the "single-house" question, the discussion of which would consume the afternoon.

The motion to postpone was lost. Col. McHugh moved that the "one-house" resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Stevens said that the committee of the whole had reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Parsons moved that the convention go into committee of the whole.

Mr. Stevens hoped the convention would go into committee of the whole. The "one house" men had their day and he hoped those opposed would have an opportunity to speak.

The convention resolved itself into committee of the whole—Mr. O'Brien called to the chair.

JUDGE CARLAND'S REMARKS.

The first to speak was Judge Carland, who opposed the proposition to vest the legislative power in a single body. He was surprised to find delegates assuming that the question is new and novel. This was far from the fact. It is a question that was discussed a century ago and which was settled by the people in favor of two houses. So far from being new or novel, the proposition to vest the legislative power in a single body had been thoroughly discussed in the past, the plan was tried, discarded, and is now obsolete. It had been truthfully said that it is dangerous for a country to forget its past. During colonial times the legislative power was vested in one house, but after a thorough test it was found inadequate and unsatisfactory. The state of Delaware started out with a single body in 1701, but in 1776, after seventy-five years' experience with the system, it was abolished and two houses established. Rhode Island lived under the "single-house" system from 1663 until 1842, and then gave it up forever. South Carolina had a like experience. Vermont tried it from 1779 to 1886, and Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790. These were the experiments made by the states, and the national legislative body was also changed from a single house to a house of representatives and a senate. And yet men spoke as though the question were new. It has been said that the constitution of the United States was adopted by a single body. True, but it was necessary for it to be ratified by two-thirds of the states before it became law. The gentlemen allude to the fact that the constitutional convention to prepare a constitution for a great state, is a single body, but they forget that the convention in the case of the states was approved of the people to whom it must be submitted for a vote. This is different with the legislative assembly. Its action is final, and unless the constitution is so framed that the legislative enactment must be approved by the people before it becomes law, these comparisons have no force. There should be some restraining influence. Men are too often controlled by their passions or prejudices, and this was the evil of the one-house system, which was so long ago discarded by our forefathers. Even the people will make mistakes. The people have their flatterers as well as the king. Man's first loyalty is to himself. He acts for himself or his family first, then for his neighbors, then for the municipality, and last for the state. A single representative body with every man working in his own interest or that of his few constituents, could not be for the general good, and it must be plain that a coordinate branch, called the senate, the members of which are elected for a longer term, will act as a check on evil legislation. The proposition under discussion had never, since the days of its failure, been advocated save by enthusiasts or unbalanced agitators. The history of the governments of Europe and closed by saying, "I cannot agree with the gentleman from Ransom (Mr. Stevens) when he says that if we adopt the single-body legislature we will be the bright north star of the union to whom all other states will look with admiration. I would sooner think that its adoption would change the boundary of the United States, and that when the traveler from the south crossed the northern boundary of South Dakota he would feel that he was in the Canadian province of Manitoba, under the protection of her imperial majesty." [Great applause.]

The judge's remarks were extended and forceful, and in his historical figures he gave the convention much enlightenment. It was a most satisfactory argument. Mr. Johnson favored the article and referred to numerous historical instances in support thereof, including the ancient Greek states, the Roman senate, Carthage, the Hanseatic league, the Swiss cantons, the Storting of Norway, and the Provincial Assemblies of the Dominion of Canada. He was listened to with interest and heartily applauded by the one-house advocates.

Mr. Lauder, who had given the subject consideration, delivered a most logical argument in answer to Judge Carland and made many points which struck the nail on the head from the one-house standpoint. He did not see the force of Judge Carland's allusion to changing the boundaries of the union and making Dakota a part of Canada, for the "two-house" men are the ones who are copying the English. But for England, no one would ever thought of having two branches to the legislative bodies in the United States, and the senate is in imitation of the useless house of lords. In the first place, everything else being equal, the single body is less expensive and hence more desirable. The one-house is not elected as a check on the house, because both are elected by the same people. The people of a county do not vote for two senators as a check on their four representatives, but they vote for them because it gives them six instead of four in the legislative assembly. Mr. Lauder favored one house on the ground of economy, expediency and the public welfare.

Mr. Harris inquired in the survival of the fittest. Nearly every civilized nation on the earth has abandoned the one-house idea and adopted the two-house plan.

Mr. Parsons said that if the upper branch of the legislature would be representative of the people—one from each township—it would be in favor of two houses. But if the legislatures of the future are to be the same as those of the past, he would be in favor of one house. The question had been debated as though the present conditions were the same as those of a century ago. He believed the present issues that demanded attention—wrongs to be righted and reforms to be introduced.

All of the speakers were given hearty applause, and the discussion was pronounced the most interesting of the session. A vote being taken, the single-house resolution was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

COUNTY SEATS.

The next question of interest discussed was that of county seats. The proposed article regulating the organization of counties and townships and locating county seats came up for the second round, the first having been witnessed several days ago.

Many amendments were offered and defeated. Mr. Selby offered an amendment, that in case the county seat is located by a majority vote, prior to construction of a railroad in the county and where it is five miles distant from a railroad it may be changed by a majority vote.

Mr. Camp moved that the entire section on the amendments be stricken out. Lost.

Mr. Appleton moved to amend by striking out the words, "or where it is five miles distant from the railroad." Carried.

Mr. Clark moved that the word "majority" be stricken out, so that the article simply leaves it to a vote of the people. Carried.

Mr. Scott moved that the entire section as amended be stricken out. Carried.

Mr. Blewett moved that section 7, providing for township organization, be adopted.

Mr. Camp moved that it be so amended that the legislature "may" provide for township organization. He did not think it right to force the system upon counties not desiring it.

Mr. Fancher hoped Mr. Camp's amendment would prevail. The people of Statman county did not desire to incur the expense of the township system.

Mr. Scott thought the legislature should be compelled to provide for township organization, but the counties should not be compelled to adopt the system—leaving it optional with the counties.

Mr. Camp said that brought him to a point upon which he desired to speak. He noticed the word "shall" was being frequently used in the constitution. He did not think the convention had power to compel the legislature to pass law, and if not, why use the word "shall."

Mr. Carland could not see what was gained by Mr. Camp's amendment. Why say the legislature "may" do a thing, which it can do without permission of the convention. The only power of the convention is to restrict the legislature.

Mr. Stevens did not believe the amendment introduced by Mr. Camp reached the desired point.

The amendment was lost. Mr. Huntington moved that the committee rise and report progress. Carried.

The consideration of Mr. Williams' resolution providing that the official stenographer shall furnish the chief clerk with a report of the debates each day, to be read and corrected by the convention, was next in order.

Mr. Camp moved that debates of the committee of the whole be omitted from the official report.

Mr. Stevens raised the point of order that a resolution on this question had already been adopted and the motion was out of order. Sustained.

Mr. Camp moved to reconsider that resolution for the purpose of amending, so that debates in the committee of the whole shall not be published.

Mr. Stevens opposed the motion. He believed that these debates are all that are of importance.

Mr. Camp objected to the printing of these debates on the ground of expense. The Pennsylvania report made over ten volumes.

Mr. Stevens: How long was the Pennsylvania convention in session?

Mr. Camp: One year.

Mr. Lauder thought the gentlemen were exaggerating the amount of cost attached to the publication of debates.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, would vote to reconsider. He opposed the publication of any debate in committee of the whole. He must be approved by the people before it becomes law, these comparisons have no force. There should be some restraining influence. Men are too often controlled by their passions or prejudices, and this was the evil of the one-house system, which was so long ago discarded by our forefathers. Even the people will make mistakes. The people have their flatterers as well as the king. Man's first loyalty is to himself. He acts for himself or his family first, then for his neighbors, then for the municipality, and last for the state. A single representative body with every man working in his own interest or that of his few constituents, could not be for the general good, and it must be plain that a coordinate branch, called the senate, the members of which are elected for a longer term, will act as a check on evil legislation. The proposition under discussion had never, since the days of its failure, been advocated save by enthusiasts or unbalanced agitators. The history of the governments of Europe and closed by saying, "I cannot agree with the gentleman from Ransom (Mr. Stevens) when he says that if we adopt the single-body legislature we will be the bright north star of the union to whom all other states will look with admiration. I would sooner think that its adoption would change the boundary of the United States, and that when the traveler from the south crossed the northern boundary of South Dakota he would feel that he was in the Canadian province of Manitoba, under the protection of her imperial majesty." [Great applause.]

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gentleman from Ransom will go on record in fine shape. But what will us poor fellows do? I cannot speak do? I am opposed to the scheme.

Mr. Stevens said he enjoyed a good pun or a good joke. But he could see the point of Mr. Spalding's remark. He did not desire to have his speeches printed, but he would like to see the speeches of Mr. Spalding, whose irresistible logic and persuasive eloquence were such valuable assistance in the deliberations, appear in print to delight future generations.

Mr. Camp thought Mr. Spalding meant Mr. Stevens' colleague—the other gentleman from Ransom.

At this point roll call was demanded, and the motion that no debates in committee of the whole be reported for publication in the official records, prevailed.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The committee on revenue and taxation will meet at the Pacific house this morning at 9 o'clock sharp, and all members are requested to be present.

The committee on public institutions and building will meet at 10 o'clock this morning at the Richmond house. Corrections met immediately after adjournment in the convention hall.

The committee on public lands met in the commissioner of immigration's rooms last evening.

THE LURID GLARE.

The political situation in North Dakota is rapidly reaching the lurid glare period. It has been flickering in little short, spasmodic, fitful flicks for several moons. For a moment the glare of some rising light of statesmanship would give a tawny candle brilliancy to the surroundings, and then die away in the monotonous gloom of the night. A candidate would loom up just long enough to be snuffed out by the watchful Colonel Jealousy, and the candidate makers of the press would struggle with the doubtful material on hand to bring forth another star. But it is growing more encouraging. The candidates are beginning to peep boldly above the horizon and the day of political storm and sunshine, dawning radiance and chain-lightning climax is here. Among yesterday's arrivals were two of the most prominent candidates for governor—General Allen, the handsome high-stepper of the Red River valley, and John Miller, the reticent but watchful leader of the courtiers from the valley of the Red that the clans have gathered the hosts of Stimmel have forsaken their leader, and are now sounding the tocsin in the Allen camp. This is the report that comes from the couriers from the valley of the Red that the clans have gathered the hosts of Stimmel have forsaken their leader, and are now sounding the tocsin in the Allen camp. This is the report that comes from the couriers from the valley of the Red that the clans have gathered the hosts of Stimmel have forsaken their leader, and are now sounding the tocsin in the Allen camp.

Yes, it is getting interesting. A few more weeks and the convention will be held in the more suns and the initial battle of statesmanship will be fought; a few more days and the victors will be leaping over the prostrate forms of their vanquished foes to reach the wagon where the trombone rides.

WORDS AND THOUGHTS.

Messrs. Spalding and Stevens devoted some time to complimenting each other yesterday, during the discussion of the resolution relating to the publication of debates. By omitting the lines in brackets you will get what they said. By including them you will have a more faithful report of the scene.

Spalding: I rise most noble lords, with humble mien.

To speak in honor of the good Stevensians. (The black-eyed brawler who doth speeches make).

And plead in his behalf, who speaks so well, (Oh, that some word would choke him to the death).

That his good speeches shall appear in print (To give the public nightmare and distress).

And thus to history lend their bright adornment, (While all the world in concert crieth "Rats!") Stevensian: To thee, Spaldingicus, thou dear politician wise.

(Thou cunning, mumbing sphinx, that I could kick and smile.)

I quick return the praise, which in thy honeyed words— (Oh how my fingers ache to reach thy hairless scalp).

So generously thou bespeest on one so poor as I, (Ye gods, when will my pent-up rage have vent).

And I do say that 'tis not for myself (Ah see the quiet villain how he squirms and grins).

But that thy speeches wise may soon appear (To show thee as thou art a senseless loon).

And give instruction to all future men, (While those who read will die from sheer chagrin).

That I do plead for publication fall. (And now, Spaldingicus, dear friend, adieu. [A well stuffed ball I hold in wait for you.]

Twenty-First Day.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

This was a quiet day in the constitutional convention.

The complete constitution introduced by Mr. Williams came up for consideration, but Mr. Miller moved that its consideration be postponed until after the standing committees have all reported. He did not think it courteous to the committees to consider a complete constitution while they were preparing their reports.

The motion to postpone consideration of the Williams constitution prevailed.

Judge Carland of the committee on judicial department submitted the report of that committee, with the explanation that on one subject the majority would withhold its recommendation until the minority prepared its report. The report of the committee provides for a supreme court of three judges, to be elected for six years, but at the first election one to be elected for two years, one for four and one for six. The supreme court shall hold three terms of court each year at the seat of government. It also provides for six judicial districts, retains the office of justice of the peace and probate judges. The point upon which a minority report will be submitted is that of county courts, which are opposed by a majority of the committee.

In the report the six judicial districts are described as follows:

District No. 1 shall consist of the counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson and Grand Forks.

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

District No. 3 shall consist of the counties of Cass, Steele and Traill.

District No. 4 shall consist of the counties of Richland, Ransom, Sargent, Dickey and McIntosh.

District No. 5 shall consist of the counties of Logan, LaMoure, Stutsman, Barnes, Wells, Foster, Eddy and Griggs.

District No. 6 shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, Sheridan, McLean, Morton, Oliver, Mercer, DeWitt, Stark, Hettinger, Bowman, Mr. Spalding, Mckenzie, Dunn, Weldon and Allred, and that portion of the Sioux Indian reservation lying north of the seventh standard parallel.

The proposed article for the regulation of county and township organization, which has been the subject of so much discussion, came up in regular order and Mr. Gray moved that the entire article and amendments be re-committed to the committee on county and township organization. Mr. Gray's motion was misunderstood and while he was preparing a written motion to re-consider all past action on the article, Mr. Noble moved that the entire article be re-committed, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Camp presented the invitation of Mayor Fuller of Jamestown, to have the convention adjourn to that place to complete its work, promising a free hall and free entertainment. No action was taken on the invitation.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The committee on elective franchise will meet in room 40, Sheridan house, at 9 a. m., this morning.

The committee on public lands will meet at the Banner house, at 9 o'clock, this morning.

Heard in the Lobby.

It is all state convention talk. Within four weeks the republicans of North Dakota will meet in Fargo to place a state ticket in the field, and the politicians hovering about the constitutional convention are speculating on the probable result. The head of the ticket is discussed more than any other office, and with General Allen of Fargo, and John Miller of Richland county in the city they are the subjects of much comment. Both are popular gentlemen and both are receiving commitments sufficient to give them the joyous thrill of pride. That which was yesterday a rumor, with regard to the withdrawal of Stimmel and the harmonizing of Cass county's factions in favor of General Allen, is now a well-known fact in political circles and the general is receiving the congratulations of his many friends and supporters. Mr. Miller, who has been a most prominent candidate without even his consent, is said to have decided to positively refuse to enter the race and this leaves it all the more promising for Allen.

The situation with regard to the auditor and treasurer seems to be unchanged, John Bray of Grand Forks leading for the former, and the energetic Cashel of Grafton for the latter. The other state offices are hardly touched and it begins to look as though many of the prominent candidates for the leading offices are quietly preparing to slide gracefully into the minor positions.

The United States senate is not forgotten by the candidates of the republican party, and all have the same names upon their lips. Can you guess what names these are?

For congress the names of Hansbrough and Lounsbury, of Devils Lake, and President McKinley of the constitutional convention, are heard, and it is said by those who peep over the breastworks that a brigade of anxious warriors are in waiting for the approach of the nomination, with the hope of capturing it.

Oh, there is room for the boys in the state of North Dakota.

prairie-fire mustachios for Portland on the Goose last evening.

Mr. ROLFE has been an ardent advocate of the county court. The judiciary committee has reported against the system and we are now waiting with joyous expectancy for Mr. Rolfe to take the floor. He can throw himself as artfully as the best of them when he puts on the gloves.

IN CONFIDENCE.

(In the Inner Chamber. Allen the General and Edwards the Major meet.)

Allen: Come nearer, good Edwardus—let thy voice be low.

And tell me what these fawning smiling knaves Who give me engorged speech unto my face Do say in truth when they in earnest speak.

Edwardus: By all the gods, my dear Allenius, Methinks the signs are silver-tipped with hope. They all do say that thou wilt nobly fill The chair excoetive.

Allenius: Thy hand, Edwardus! Give me thy hand!

That fragrant, dainty hand which oft hath been The clasp of love and promise unto me. For when upon thy fairy form I gaze Bright visions of the past before me rise And all my soul with joyous rapture fills At thought of thy sweet pictures of success. But hold! Before too high we soar in bliss, I pray thee tell me of Fancherius'—

Who with his eyes transfixed on office high Doth by some strange mysterious sorcery Command the horny-handed of the realm. What think you—does he stand with treacherous hand Between me and the prize for which I reach?

Edwardus: In sooth, Allenius, thou dost ask too much.

Fancherius is voiceless when his words we seek And dumb as any stone when we draw near.

Allenius: Then be it so. By all the gods of war M'armor's on! M' trusty sword unshathed, And with the scheming hosts who plan m' death I will make war so fierce, and oh, so terrible That all the earth will tremble 'neath m' tread And foemen flee as chaff before the wind. Yea, let them come, with all their lancees new. Allenius ne'er runs when victory's in view!

The Horse Race.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

For some time the sportsmen of Bismarck and Mandan have been looking forward with sweet anticipation to the race between the McDonald horse of Bismarck and Wm. Badger's pony, which has been in training in Mandan. The race came off last evening, was a quarter-mile dash, and was witnessed by a large crowd of excited, shouting, betting and whooping residents of the sister cities of the Missouri slope. The betting was about even, Mandan backing the Badger pony and Bismarck money going up on the capital city racer. For nearly an hour the animals scored without getting a satisfactory start, and it was agreed to give them a standing start. They were ramed up in front of the judges stand and at the signal they leaped forward in as pretty a start as was ever given. Soon after the start the McDonald horse took the lead, and kept it to the finish, passing under the wire over two lengths in advance of the pony. It was an easy race for the Bismarck animal, and her admirers and backers are more confident than ever that it will require a lively thoroughbred to defeat her. The race was for \$100, and with the hundreds that were wagered, it was an event of some financial importance to the sports.

Compliments Flirtly Bestowed.

Mandan Pioneer: Mr. E. W. Camp of Jamestown, the chairman of the North Dakota commission, has been known for several years by his near neighbors as an able lawyer and a coming man—by force of his ability. But this is the first time he has taken any prominent part in territorial politics, and he is making his mark. There are some politicians who have an eye to the fitness of things who are mentioning him as a probable follower of Judge Rose on the bench. Mr. Camp is a young man, but everybody who knows him says that he is one of the lawyers in the country who is an indefatigable student.

"Johnson Nickens will probably aspire to congress or the senate," said a politician to-day who is in the combination, "and if he does, I want to predict that J. W. Scott of Valley City, will come about as near being attorney-general of the new state as anybody. He comes from the right space. Don't neglect it. So with constitution and debility."

First a Pigmy—Anon a Giant.

We are too apt to regard a small ailment, such as we get some pigmy, unpleasant of aspect and frankish in name, as incapable of serious mischief. We know the fact that it grows prodigiously, strengthens in proportion, and begets evil progeny. A fit of indigestion, a slight bilious attack, sensations of unrest and languor when the system should have been braced by recent sleep, unaccountable nervousness, inactivity of the kidneys, and feverish what are these but the precursors of obstinate and serious bodily disturbance? In either of the above emergencies, common sense and experience unite in indicating Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the best preventive. Particularly should its use be prompt when the languor, swelling, chills, inertness, the back, and feverishness that precede a malarial attack, manifest themselves. Incontinent rheumatism grows from it. Don't neglect it. So with constitution and debility.

The Excursion Line.

Since its advent into the Northwestern field about three years ago, "The Burlington" has come to the front as the favorite line for large excursion parties. In June 1888, this line carried the Northwestern delegates to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, by special train, to their entire satisfaction. In the same month "The Burlington" was the people's line to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, carrying in four days over four thousand delegates and visitors to that gathering. The Knights of Pythias also selected it as their line to the Supreme Lodge meeting at Cincinnati. This year the teachers of Minnesota and the Northwest selected "The Burlington" as the official route to their meeting at Nashville. The reason is that this is the superior route for all large parties. For tickets and rates address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. B. & N. R. St. Paul, Minn., or call on your local agent.

TUESDAY morning horse thieves entered the barn of Jno. Winberg near Red Wing, Minn., and stole a horse. No clue.

You should read THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS because it's a family newspaper. This is an age when everybody reads, and the paper you bring into your family should have something to read in the hands of your interests of women are not overlooked in THE DAILY NEWS. And then you don't want to bring questionable reading matter into your family. You don't want to put indecent or immoral reading into the hands of your children. You will never make a mistake on this score if you take home THE DAILY NEWS. The newspapers are the great educators of this nation. The strength of the nation lies in the intelligence of its people. Remember—its circulation is 200,000 a day—over a million a week—and it costs by mail 25 cents a month, four months \$1.00—one cent a day.

Base Ball on Party Lines.

The game of base ball to be played by delegates of the constitutional convention will not be between the prohibitionists and antis, as it will be pretty difficult to find nine thoroughbred sports to declare themselves in favor of prohibition. The contest will be between the democrats and the republicans and will be for such stakes, forfeits or feasts as may be hereafter agreed upon. It is gleaned from the heated discussions heard on all sides that Mr. Moore of LaMoure will be the captain of the republican team and that Mr. Elyett of Stutsman will command the democratic athletes.

Easy For Ike.

The fight Monday evening, between Ike Hayes of Bismarck and Frank Gill of Fargo for the championship of North Dakota was one of the events of the year, which is sporting circles is known as "short and sweet." When Hayes and Gill met on the stage betting was in favor of Hayes, but little did the audience think that Hayes

Scattering Shots.

The democrats and republicans of the convention are to meet in a game of base ball with President Fancher as umpire. There can be little doubt but that this will settle for all time Mr. Fancher's belief in a system of protection.

We have been waiting patiently for some time to see what will come of the quiet sparring between Messrs. Williams of Burleigh and Miller of Cass. They have been swinging their feet around on each others coat tails for some time and it is hoped that when the "mill" takes place, it will be no hippodrome.

When the delegate who has not spoken a word for a week arises to move that "We do now adjourn" only to find that the convention is in committee of the whole, and the motion is out of order, it is not difficult to understand how men are driven to strong drink.

Messrs. Griggs and Budge, the jovial Damon and Pythias of Grand Forks, have returned to their places, and the southeast corner of Convention hall is once more holding its own.

The Washington territory Convention told Mr. Blackwell, the woman suffrage advocate, to "hike a hall." If the convention showed disrespect to Mr. Blackwell, it is little itself, for he is an intelligent, courteous and entertaining gentleman. If it simply sat down on woman suffrage, we are not surprised, for they have tried it in every territory and know what it is to be used as an experimental station.

CAPTAIN J. J. KELLY, the enthusiastic representative of the Scandinavian Temperance of North Dakota, was in the third house yesterday, and departed in his throes full-mouth countenance and

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would knock out his Red River valley