

for ascertaining qualifications of aspirants for employment in the public service, and that there shall be no political test, and Mr. Selby offered a resolution providing that the pay of the official stenographer shall be \$8 per diem, and that he shall receive an additional compensation for translating 10 cents per folio. Referred to the committee on reporting and publication.

PRESIDENT SPRAGUE SPEAKS.
On motion of Mr. Johnson President Sprague, of the Grand Forks university, was called upon, and on being introduced said that he came to Bismarck to endeavor to have a meeting with the committee on education. He did not intend to make a speech, but inasmuch as he was on his feet he wanted to make a few remarks on the importance of education. He reviewed the labor troubles, strikes, anarchy, communism, and said he had his peace—his education. It is not safe to permit one to grow up without education.

He believed North Dakota's opportunity for a high order of education is better than that of any other state ever admitted to the Union. His remarks were eloquent, and at the close he was loudly applauded. The convention then adjourned.

THE ARRENA.

ON THE JUMP.
Talk about your constitutions, ye oriental states, boast of your constitution makers ye commonwealths of south and west, but he who saw the fusillade of statesmanly propositions poured into the chief clerk's desk at the capitol yesterday must acknowledge that North Dakota is not slow. It was as though a gatling gun had been loaded for the occasion, and when the order to fire was given, the articles and resolutions were shot at the clerical target with a vengeance. The sleeping days of the session are over. The delegate who has been enjoying unbroken slumber since the assembling of the convention is now thoroughly awakened, and although some are still rubbing their eyes and wondering what struck them, it is safe to predict that they will not again return to their dreams until the constitution is completed and the last stone in the foundation of the statehood structure is in its place. There is now an abundance of material for discussion. The corporations have been unveiled and are before the convention with all their food for oratory and debate. There need no longer be an excuse for idleness on the part of the farmer delegate, nor can the friends of the railroads complain that there is nothing of interest to them in the proceedings. The prohibitionists, too, are in their glory. Not satisfied with one article prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the dose was repeated until four distinguished statesmen had "squared" themselves with their prohibitory constituents. There are now four articles before the convention, each declaring that the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the state of North Dakota shall be unlawful. The "drys" are on the aggressive, the "wets" on the defensive and the tipplers making the best of the present opportunities.

With prohibition and railroads, taxation and civil service reform challenging the committees to a catch-as-catch-can contest, the prospect for entertaining an instructive proceedings during the next week of the session is encouraging.

TO DIVIDE THE SPOILS.
One of the principal events of interest in convention work yesterday was the arrival of the South Dakota members of the joint commission which is to divide the property of the territory between North and South Dakota, and adjust the debts between the states. The chairman of the South Dakota commission, Mr. A. G. Kellam, is a comely, black-eyed gentleman, and his associates are men who are not strangers to North Dakota. There was some doubt as to whether or not the commission would arrive yesterday, but when a large broad-shouldered voice was heard rolling in from the east a few moments before the smoke of the train appeared upon the horizon, it was known that Caldwell was aboard. The train soon arrived and the commissioners were greeted by the waiting delegates. Among others not strangers to fame is V. T. McGillivuddy, the ex-Indian agent, who for several years was a standing attraction for the newspapers of the country, and who has furnished as many magnificent scare headlines to the ambitious correspondents as any man in the northwest. He is a tall and impressive gentleman with luxuriant mustaches and a graceful goatee, and is above the ordinary in appearance, conversation and intelligence. Another of the familiar characters is the tall and nonchalant Jacksonian barrister from Highmore, the eloquent Charley Price, who has not missed a democratic convention or political fracas since his settlement in the territory. Messrs. Henry Neill, of Milbank, Wm. Elliott, of Hurley, and S. C. Brock, of Grand Forks, are also well known figures in South Dakota politics, and as a whole the commission is well equipped with intellectual qualifications and personal beauty. Among its leading attractions is John H. Drake, the interesting and able antagonist of the Aberdeen Pioneer, the only editor in Dakota who uses tennypenny nails for gum while writing editorials on his hated rivals or inditing epistles to his political foes. Mr. Drake is assisted by S. W. Goodner, of Huron, as prepossessing and pleasant a blonde as ever bore up under uniform or adorned a governor's staff. Accompanying the commission is ex-Auditor Ward, who is a pretty good fighter himself, and who emerged from the ring at the end of his two-year bout with few scars, regretting that the referee had decided against him instead of letting him fight it to a draw. Every politician fights for a draw—but some never reach the treasury. Mr. Ward, who, by the way, fared very well, has many friends in Bismarck who hope to see him locate in the capital and join the ranks of her boomers.

WE ARE WITH THEM.
In the South Dakota constitutional convention a memorial was presented signed by thirty-six Mennonites, praying that in the constitution they be exempted from military service. They say they are "religiously opposed to taking up arms, going to the field of battle and killing one another." We hadn't thought of it before, but now that these brilliant headlights of modern civilization have mentioned it, we realize the wisdom of their position. We are not so much opposed to killing one another as to getting killed. There is probably nothing more detrimental to a man's health than getting killed, and yet it remained for the meek and low-browed Mennonites of South Dakota to discover a remedy for the evil. Constitution after constitution has been framed; legislature after legislature has assembled; and yet there has been nothing done to protect a law abiding citizen against the popular

craze for getting killed. A few lines on the subject can be placed in the constitution at a very slight expense, and will not only relieve many minds from a constant burden, but will give to the constitution that air of originality which so many deem essential.

WHISPERS.
THE SECOND house will hold a meeting for organization some time during the week, and it is expected that Spatter Governor Hannifin will submit a constitution which he has drafted for the state. The message would be ready now, but Denny has not decided whether to make Jeff Davis or Frank James chief justice by constitutional enactment. He says Jeff played cards to suit him until he appeared in female attire and he is inclined to favor Frank.

Among the sovereigns to arrive yesterday was W. E. Dodge, the fair-haired farmer-boy from Vermont, who is now looking after the interests of the Farmers' Alliance in Fargo. Mr. Dodge is glad to see so many of his fellow-fighters in Bismarck during the convention, and says the scene transports him to his boyhood days when behind the bally bridle steers he made the old Green mountains ring with frantic "Gees" and "Haws."

L. P. McLaren is the name of one of the brightest members of the Sioux City Journal staff, and the fact that the name of Mr. McLaren appeared on the Sheridan register yesterday has led to the rumor that he is not in the city, but that he is being impersonated by a much homelier man who, taking advantage of his newspaper popularity, hopes to work some scheme into the constitution.

Mr. Bartlett, of Griggs, has a proposition before the convention declaring a ballot containing the names of others than the regular party nominees to be illegal. Mr. Bartlett has evidently been a victim of the double cross.

WE ARE GLAD to see in the visiting group the beaming countenance of J. C. Warnock, the gifted editor of the Farmer's Alliance organ. The newspaper boys in the city have some cause for envy in the case of the former of Warnock, for representing as he does that irresistible phalanx of rural brawn which captured the convention and now stands on the neck of the political situation, he has what is known in the classics as the "dead immortal."

The Convention.

[From Tuesday's Daily.]
The constitutional convention met at 2 o'clock p. m., all present excepting Messrs. Camp, Griggs, Scott and Whipple, who were excused.

On motion of Mr. Parsons the reading of the resolutions and articles proposed for the constitution and contained in the journal, was dispensed with.

Proposed articles for the constitution were introduced as follows:
By Mr. Richardson: Prohibiting legislation from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting free exercise thereof. Also providing that the assessment of all moneys secured by note or mortgage, be made in proportion to its value the same as real or personal property. Also making each person or officer of the state responsible for the delivery of bills or other documents placed in his keeping.

By Mr. Best: Exempting the property of states, counties or religious organizations from taxation.

Mr. Robertson: Preventing the subordination of any school district and establishing each school district outside of municipal corporations as an independent organization.

Mr. Moer: Prohibiting the legislature from allowing debts to be set off against money, credits, or other property, which may be subject to taxation.

Mr. Flemington: Prohibiting county, city, or other municipal corporations from becoming subscribers to the capital stock of any private corporation or in any way loan their credit.

Mr. Blewett: Providing that militia shall consist of all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, unless excused; excusing in times of peace persons religiously opposed to carrying arms, and prescribing regulations.

Mr. Haugen: Providing that the amount of bona fide loans and encumbrances on property shall be deducted and that the remainder shall be deemed the actual cash value upon which assessment for taxation shall be made.

Mr. Fay: A Preamble; Also: Article preventing legislature from passing special laws for granting divorce, changing names of persons, laying out roads, regulating county and township offices, regulating the practice of court of justice—and other questions. Also: Providing means of amending the state constitution after the same has been adopted. Also: Providing that any male person living in the state one year or the county 90 days and precinct 90 days shall be a legal voter. Also: Regulating state militia. Also: Providing for the enumeration of the state census in 1885, and every ten years thereafter. And after such census, the legislature which shall consist of two bodies, shall make a senatorial apportionment. The number of senators shall never be more than one-fourth nor less than one-half of the entire number of the legislature.

Mr. Harris: Providing for the raising of revenue to defray the expenses of the state and to pay the interest on the state debt.

Mr. Parsons of Rolette: Providing for legislative apportionment, providing for not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty senators, and not less than seventy-five nor more than 150 representatives. The population of the state to be divided into equal senatorial and representative districts, and each county having a population of two-fifths of the ratio entitled to one member of the house or senate, as the case may be. The apportionment under Mr. Parsons' proposition would be as follows: (See official report.)

Mr. Miller: Submitting prohibition question as separate proposition to a vote.

Mr. Parsons of Morton: Making six months of legal vote one year in state, six months in county and thirty days in precinct.

Mr. Elliott: Making the use of public money for profit or for any purpose not authorized by law, a misdemeanor.

Mr. Wallace: No money shall be paid out of treasury except by appropriation of legislature; also giving circuit courts original jurisdiction of all actions in law and equity.

Mr. Harris: Providing that no member of legislature shall be eligible to any office by appointment of the governor or by appointment with concurrence of the legislature, or filled by election of legislature.

Mr. Wallace: Embodying prohibition clause in the constitution.

Mr. Miller: Preventing passage of any law except by bill, and bill shall embrace but one subject.

Mr. Stevens (by request): Providing that the legislature shall consist of one house, with not less than 100 members. Mr. Wallace: Taxing mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts etc., and deducting their value from the assessment of the property. Mr. Parsons presented a copy of the Australian voting bill, the original of which

was lost last winter, and on his motion it was ordered that 10 copies of the same should be printed for the use of the convention.

Mr. Stevens withdrew his resolution which provided that all matter to be embodied in the constitution should first be introduced by resolution and printed, stating in his withdrawal that the report of the committee on printing had obviated the necessity of the resolution.

SLEEPING BEAUTIES.

Solemnly, silently, serenely and voicelessly did the delegates sit through another warm and enervating day. There was an abundance of work for the clerks; the resolutions and proposed articles poured in from nearly every desk; the food upon which the committees are to feed was produced in wholesale lots, and from the standpoint of simple and unadorned constitution framing it was a good day's work. But for the gentlemen in the gallery and the buzz-saw manipulators of the newspaper row it was a tame and lifeless day. Not a speech, not an argument, no one assailed, no one assailed, no one defending his fair escutcheon. It is said that at a gathering of the newspaper men last evening the meeting was opened by prayer which closed with the words, "and now, dear Lord, we pray Thee to infuse a little life into the proceedings, and by so directing the minds of the delegates as to stir up a sweet and glorious row, aid us in the good work for which we have assembled." But 'twill not be ever thus. There is a quiet humming in the vicinity of the committee rooms; a significant whispering among the advocates of certain measures, and the calm which has long given to the convention the comatose silence of a man struck with a club, will be broken by as beautiful a storm as ever decorated the political heavens with forked-lightning chromos or meteoric glow. The judiciary committee has had several explosive under consideration and it will not be long until they make the first experiment. If it does not prove fatal, more will follow, and with the committee on corporations doing its duty there need be no fear of a continuance of oppressive peace. The question of county courts has already stirred up the attractions on the judiciary committee, and the legal lions are getting ready for a mighty war. Some desire the establishment of the office of justice of the peace and the establishment of county courts. Some are uncompromisingly opposed to the plan, and others are willing that they should fight it out. Prohibition, taxation, county seats and minority representation are all mounted on fiery steeds for the grand entry, and an oratorical tournament will soon be opened with great effect.

THE COMMISSION.

The joint commission upon which devolves the duty of dividing the property and debt of the state is sharing the dreamy repose of the convention. The members from South Dakota passed yesterday in discussing preliminaries, directing the clerks in the work upon the books in the auditor's office, and becoming acclimated. Having seen to the great entry, they were a little timid about going out into the cold, crisp air, but having walked around a few blocks with the thermometer registering 90 in the shade, they returned to remove their overcoats and strike boldly forth to view the city. The North Dakota commissioners have done very little thus far, but within the next two days the joint commission will meet for organization and will then get down to business. The North Dakota commission has elected three clerks—Messrs. Hayden, of Fargo, Bennett, of Wheatland, and Sanford, of Jamestown. Mr. Hayden was deputy public examiner for two years, and will be of little assistance on accounts.

Ike Must Fight.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: Seeing by the daily papers that Ike Hayes of Bismarck offers to fight any heavy weight in North Dakota. I also see he claims the colored heavy-weight championship. Now, I am a colored man and my weight is between 185 and 200 pounds, and I reside in North Dakota and have been successful in seven or eight fights, but I don't claim the championship, but would like to fight for it. So seeing Mr. Hayes claims to be the champion I would like to fight here. I challenge him to fight me to a finish for a purse or gate money, either in Fargo or Bismarck, and will give or take \$50 for expenses and fight for all the gate money. Yours respectfully, FRANK GILL, Fargo, Dak., July 13, 1889.

A Serious Mistake.

Mrs. H. Brandt, who had been suffering with a severe headache, took an overdose of morphine by mistake Saturday, and for several hours it was feared she would not recover. Fortunately prompt treatment revived her, and last evening she was resting well.

Col. Little, Jr.

Col. C. B. Little says that congressional nominations and political honors may go to the winds. He is contented and supremely happy, for Saturday he became the father of a bouncing boy that tipped the scales at eight and one-half pounds. Colonel and Mrs. Little have the congratulations of their friends.

The South Dakota Commission.

The South Dakota members of the joint commission arrived Saturday. It is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Maj. A. G. Kellam, Dr. V. T. McGillivuddy, Chas. H. Price, Henry Neill, S. D. Brodt, E. W. Caldwell and Wm. Elliott. Col. John H. Drake and L. P. McLaren accompany the commission as clerks, and Col. L. W. Goodner, stenographer. Ex-Auditor Ward is also with the party, perhaps as chaperon. According to the Sioux Falls Argus leader this commission take away from the Sioux Falls gathering the gentlemen who have thus far made most of the business. If this be so the boys will likely find a great deal of business when they get back.

Advertised Letter List.

The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice, in Bismarck, Dak., July 13, 1889:

- Allen, Bob
- Allen, Miss Josie
- Birdie, Miss Fannie B
- Fox, Len
- Hayden, William
- Kasson, Andrew C
- Kasson, Gabriel
- Lout, Edwin
- Robbie, Henry J
- Stark, Swan
- Thruen, Miss Francis
- Weaver, George D
- Wetzel, L L

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised." In thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office. M. P. SLATTERY, Postmaster.

The Right Kind.

J. C. Boren, who lives eight miles east of Bismarck, is the right kind of a settler. He made final proof on the 12th on his home stead, from which his family has not been absent one day during seven years. Mr. Boren says he was a good crop this year, and that his crop was a failure during his seven years' residence in the country.

THE PASSING BELL.

IT WAS RUNG TO TERRIFY AND DRIVE AWAY THE EVIL SPIRITS.

Bells of Different Size to Indicate the Rank of the Deceased—Beating on Pans to Increase the Noise—Origin of the Modern Custom of Tolling.

In the Tenth and Twelfth centuries the twofold efficiency attributed to the early bells, that of breaking lightning and calling to worship, gave a way to one which accorded to the bells much greater influence over the woe and woe of the sinful world. The Latin inscription on all bells of that time when translated read:

Men's death I tell by doleful knell, Lightning and thunder I break sunder, On Sabbath all to church I call, The sleepy head I raise from bed, The winds so fierce I do disperse, Men's cruel rage I do assuage.

Some writers believe that a superstitious idea prevailing among the high and the low of early times, which attributed to the bell the power to dispel evil spirits, was the prime cause of its introduction, the idea being that the ringing would so terrify the disembodied spirit of an evil doer that he would permit the followers of the lowly Jesus to send forth their praises in peace.

IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

We know that there is good reason for belief in the evil spirit theory. As late as the beginning of the Eighteenth century it is a historical fact that the passing bell was always rung during the time a comatose man was dying to terrify evil spirits and give the spirit of the departing Christian an ample start in the heavenly race, otherwise it was in danger of being overtaken and carried to the realms below by infernal emissaries detailed by the devil for that purpose.

Mr. Douce, the antiquarian, says that he believes that the passing bell was originally intended to drive away any demon that might seek to take possession of the soul of the deceased or the one dying. On this account it was not infrequently called the soul bell. He also adds that he believes ancient engravings of dying dignitaries, in whose room both the priests and the devils have assembled, the former to administer extreme unction and the latter to take the soul of the unlucky wight as soon as it leaves the body, warrant this inference.

If the dying person was one of rank or wealth, the largest bell in the immediate vicinity was tolled during his or her time of passing from life. But, on the contrary, should the dying one be poor, only small hand bells were rung. Occasionally, however, the din was augmented by pounding an unearthly noise on tinware from the kitchen, the idea being to scare the devils and goblins as far away as possible, by which the poor soul would get that much the better start of its tormentors. The louder the noise the farther off it could be heard, thus serving a double purpose, that of scaring the devils out of sight and securing for the dying a greater number of prayers, as each one who heard the noise was supposed to pray for the departing spirit. Excuse the travesty, but does not the plan remind you, gentle reader, of the one now used by an apirist in setting his bees?

In the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in the "Advertisement for due order, etc.," may be found the following: "Item, that when a Christian bodie is in passing, that the bell be tolled, and that the curate be specially called for to comforte yo sicke person; and after the time of his or her passing to ring no more but one short peal, and another short peal after the buriall."

FOR THE REFORMATION.

After the Reformation, when people had become more enlightened, it was with great difficulty that the old custom of ringing the passing bell was adhered to. The bolder of the people rebelled against the idea of ringing a bell to frighten away evil spirits in whose existence they did not believe. First, the dissenters were told that the bell was rung to excite within all of those in hearing a desire to pray for the departing soul, but this did not have the desired effect. Gradually the people began to see that it was a relic of superstition, and that it aroused in the dying undue anxiety. After a time it was discontinued, as mentioned above. Before the passing bell had become entirely extinct, however, a new custom of tolling the bell after the death of the person, and before his burial, had been engrained into the minds of the people by the clergy, the people being informed that it was done "in honor of the deceased."

That this is the case in the present age no one will doubt for an instant, but that it is the original heir of the old devil chasing passing bell of the middle ages is equally apparent. Jacobs, in his "Travels," says: "Akin to the superstitious reverence once attached to bells in England may be mentioned the oration in Spain, which sounds at sunset, when every one, as if by magic, seems fixed in his place, uncovers his head and repeats, or is supposed to repeat, a mental prayer for a few minutes."

There being a death in the family of the clapper-bell had become entirely extinct, the sex or the age of the person deceased or dying, has also been traced to remote times. Durand, a Spaniard, who lived and wrote in the Twelfth century, says: "Bells must be tolled twice for a woman and thrice for a man, if for a clergyman, as many times as he has orders, and at the conclusion a peal on all the bells to distinguish the quality of the person for whom the people are to put up their prayers."

The ceremony mentioned by Durand was very dissimilar to that in vogue in England, Scotland and America in later times. In northern England and in Scotland, after the conclusion of the funeral ceremony, nine slow taps or knells are given for a man, six for a woman and three for a child of either sex. In the United States, since earliest times, one knell has marked the demise of a man and two that of a woman. No distinction is made in case of a child, the one knell signifying the male sex, two the female.—John W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

A Ghastly Idol.

A writer in The Missionary Recorder, in describing the Tai Shan mountain in Shantung, much resorted to by pilgrims, says that among other attractions is the mummy of an old Taoist, who died in the reign of Ch'ien Lung (1735-1796), set up as an object of reverence. This desecrated corpse is set on a pedestal, as are idols generally, in a sitting posture, with legs crossed and hands together. Over his skull has been fitted a plaster mask painted in the very red and very white Chinese fashion, in which glass eyes have been set; a yellow silk robe hangs loosely from his bony shoulders, leaving exposed, however, the withered arms and legs. A more gruesome, ghastly object it would be difficult to conceive. He is referred to by the plebs as the "Dried Up Taoist," but when seeking admittance they refer to him more politely as the venerable immortal. The writer inquired of the attending priest: "How long since his death?" He replied: "He was transformed in the time of Ch'ien Lung. His spirit left him while he was in a sitting posture, and he had neither ache nor pain, being fully convinced that he was not dying, but being changed."—Japanese Gazette.

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GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 16, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

- 100,000 Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.
- LIST OF PRIZES.**
- 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is..... \$300,000
 - 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is..... 100,000
 - 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is..... 50,000
 - 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is..... 25,000
 - 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are..... 20,000
 - 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are..... 25,000
 - 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are..... 25,000
 - 100 PRIZES OF 500 are..... 50,000
 - 200 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 40,000
 - 1000 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 200,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

- 100 Prizes of \$500 are..... \$50,000
- 100 Prizes of 300 are..... 30,000
- 100 Prizes of 200 are..... 20,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

- 999 Prizes of \$100 are..... \$99,900
- 999 Prizes of 100 are..... 99,900

3,134 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,054,800

NOTE—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

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FOR CASH RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

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ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

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NOTES

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That the Wisconsin Central has made an enviable reputation with its peerless Dining Car Service. That the Wisconsin Central runs fast trains on which all classes of passengers are carried with commodious and distinct accommodation for all; That the Wisconsin Central has representatives distributed throughout the country, who will cheerfully give any information that may be desired and that its terminal agents are specially instructed to look after the comfort of passengers who may be routed via its line.

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