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The Constitutional Convention Called to Order at Bismarck on July 4th.

A Comprehensive Epitome of the Proceedings of the Convention and Interesting Incidents.

Monday, August 5. THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

After prayer by the chaplain, further proceedings of the convention were dispensed with in order that members of the United States senate committee on irrigation could address the convention.

President Fancher then introduced Senator Stewart of Nevada, chairman of the committee, who made quite a lengthy speech, being followed by Senator Regan and Major Powell.

Evening session. The convention went into committee of the whole, and the entire evening was spent in discussing various committee reports.

The limit of indebtedness was fixed at \$200,000. Adjourned.

Tuesday, August 6. THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

The event of the day was the report of the committee on public institutions, which seems to meet with the approval of the convention.

Section 1. The following public institutions of the state are permanently located at the places hereinafter named.

Section 2. The state university and the school of mines at the city of Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

Section 3. The agricultural college at the city of Fargo, in the county of Cass.

Section 4. A state normal school at the city of Valley City, in the county of Barnes, and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of 80,000 acres of land for normal schools made on the act of congress referred to shall grant to the said normal school at Valley City aforesaid 50,000 acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

Section 5. A state reform school at the city of Mandan, in the county of Morton.

Section 6. A state normal school at the town of Mayville, in the county of Bottineau, and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of lands made by congress, in the act aforesaid for state normal schools shall assign 30,000 acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Section 7. A state hospital for the insane and an institution for the feeble-minded in connection therewith at the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman, and the legislative assembly shall appropriate 20,000 acres of the grant of lands made by the act of congress aforesaid for "other educational and charitable institutions," to the benefit and for the endowment of said institution.

The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as herein provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of 170,000 acres of land made by the act of congress aforesaid for educational and charitable institutions as is allotted below, viz:

First—A soldier's home, when located, or such other charitable institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom, with a grant of 40,000 acres of land.

Second—A blind asylum, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in the county of Pembina as the quick and able-bodied men may determine at an election to be held as prescribed by the legislative assembly, with a grant of 30,000 acres.

Third—An industrial school for manual training, or such other educational institution as the legislative assembly may provide, in the town of Ellendale, in the county of Dickey, with a grant of 40,000 acres.

Fourth—A school of forestry or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Bottineau or Renville as the voters of said county may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the legislative assembly.

Fifth—A scientific school or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the city of Wahpeton, county of Richland, with a grant of 40,000 acres, provided that no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located by this article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this constitution.

This report was indorsed by the majority of the committee on public institutions and in all probability will be adopted during the afternoon session, which then occupied in the discussion of the article providing for township organization, many of the delegates opposing it on the ground that counties should be permitted to adopt or reject the system by a vote of the people.

Wednesday, August 7. STATE INSTITUTIONS PERMANENTLY LOCATED. THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

The committee on appointment and representation made the following report: First district shall consist of the townships of Wall, Adams, Minerva, and Moorhead, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Second district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Third district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Fourth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Fifth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Sixth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Seventh district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Eighth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Ninth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Tenth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Eleventh district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Twelfth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Thirteenth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Fourteenth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Fifteenth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Sixteenth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Seventeenth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Eighteenth district shall consist of the townships of Grand Forks, Cavalier, Adams, and Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

to one senator and three representatives. All in Walsh county.

Fifth district shall consist of the townships of Gildy, Johnson, Straube, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, Northwood, Lind, Grace, Larimore and the city of Larimore, Elm Grove, Agnes, Inker, Elkmonst, Oakwood, Niagara, Moraine, Logan and Loreita, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Sixth district shall consist of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Falconer, Harvey, Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Blooming, Meekinock, Lakeville and Levant, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Seventh district shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Grand Forks, Breana, Oakville, Chester, Pleasant View, Fairfield, Alendale, Walle, Benton, Americus, Michigan, Union and Wasington, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives. All in the county of Grand Forks.

Eighth district shall consist of the county of Traill, and be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

Ninth district shall consist of the township of Fargo and the city of Fargo, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Tenth district shall consist of the townships of Noble, Wisler, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pleasant, Kenyon, Gardner, Berlin, Raymond, Mapleton, Warren, Norman, Elm River, Harmony, Durbin, Addison, Duvenport, Asselton, and the city of Casselton, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

Eleventh district shall consist of the townships of Webster, Rush River, Hunter, Arthur, Amenia, Everest, Maple River, Connor, Dewey, Erie, Empire, White, Alliance, Gilly, Walburg, Watous, Fargo, Ayer, Buffalo, Hoses, Eldrich, Highland, Rochester, Lake, Cornell, Power, Hill, Clifton and Pontiac, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

Twelfth district shall consist of the county of Richland and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

Thirteenth district shall consist of the county of Sargent and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Fourteenth district shall consist of the county of Ransom and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

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

Sixteenth district shall consist of the counties of Steele and Griggs and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

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

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

Nineteenth district shall consist of the counties of Towner and Ricketts and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

Twentieth district shall consist of the counties of Benson and Pierce and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

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

Twenty-second district shall consist of the counties of Eddy, Foster and Wells and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Twenty-third district shall consist of the county of Stutsman and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Twenty-fourth district shall consist of the county of LaMoure and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

Twenty-fifth district shall consist of the county of Dickey and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Twenty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of Emmons and McHenry and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

Twenty-seventh district shall consist of the county of Bottineau and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

Twenty-eighth district shall consist of the counties of Morton and McHenry and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

Twenty-ninth districts shall consist of the counties of Ward, McLean, and all the unorganized counties lying north of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

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

Thirty-first district shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Stark and Billings and all the unorganized counties lying south of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

Members of the committee on public institutions made a minority report, after which a lengthy debate the majority report was adopted, permanently locating the public institutions as reported by the majority of the committee the day before. Several amendments were offered but the convention was in no mood to tamper with the original report of the committee. The institutions were located by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs.—Bartlett of Dickey, Lohnes, Bean, Lowell, Blewett, Mencham, Brown, McElfish, Camp, McKenzie, Carlund, Miller, Chaffee, Moer, Parsons of Morton, Clark, Parsons, Elliott, Powles, Fay, Flemington, Ray, Flemington, Rolle, Gayton, Rows, Sandlager, Scott, Glick, Shuman, Gries, Spaulding, Harris, Stevens, Hege, Wellwood, Holmes, Whipple, Hoyt, Williams, Leach, Turner, Mr. President.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs.—Allen, Mathews, Almen, McBride, Appleton, Noble, Bartlett of Griggs, Noland, Bell, O'Brien, Bennett, Peterson, Best, Powers, Bugje, Purcell, Carothers, Pollock, Colton, Richardson, Douglas, Robertson, Haugen, Selby, Johnson, Slotten, Linwell, Turner, Marrinan, Wallace, Abent and not voting, Mr. Parsons of Ricketts.

The convention spent the evening session in committee of the whole, a great deal of business being considered. Adjourned.

Thursday, August 8. THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

The constitutions was completed and submitted to the revision committee who are expected to report on the 13th inst.

The legislative appointment was adopted with change. Convention adjourned.

Col. J. Ham Davidson, a prominent bus man of St. Paul, Minn., has failed for half-a-million dollars.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

A Bold Robbery on the Wisconsin Central Railroad in the Misty Morning.

Startled Passengers Face the Muzzles of Two Revolvers Held by a Highwayman.

One of the most daring train robberies in the history of the Northwest was committed at a lone spot on the Wisconsin Central line about 25 miles from Chipewa Falls, Wis., on the morning of August 5.

A man in slouch hat, high boots and armed to the teeth stepped on the train cut the bell rope, and went through the train single-handed and alone. He fired a shot at the porter, who had attempted to wake up the passengers, then cooly stopped the train by pulling the bell rope, jumped off and escaped.

The train does not stop between Abottsford and Chipewa Falls a distance of 54 miles. When the train was in the midst of a lone spot and dreary country covered with woods and swamps, a man appeared at the door of the smoking room.

The man who was the robber, a man in slouch hat, high boots and armed to the teeth stepped on the train cut the bell rope, and went through the train single-handed and alone. He fired a shot at the porter, who had attempted to wake up the passengers, then cooly stopped the train by pulling the bell rope, jumped off and escaped.

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has been spent in speculation. Collom has confessed his crime, and says he has no desire to defend himself; he simply wants to go to the penitentiary.

The former has been Mr. Blaisdell's attorney and was thus enabled to have access to his papers—an opportunity which he used for the furtherance of his schemes. He is a man about 35 years of age.

The names of those holding the spurious paper and the amounts held by each, so far as brought to light, are as follows: Dean Bros., Minneapolis..... \$18,000 H. N. Peck, Minneapolis..... 18,500 E. W. Peet, St. Paul..... 5,000 Frank Rupert, Minneapolis..... 13,500 Eustis Bros., Minneapolis..... 18,000 Julius Schutt, Minneapolis..... 30,000 Total..... \$102,000

It is not known at this writing how the crookedness will be settled. Some propose prosecute Collom to the full extent of the law.

Bryson Hanged at Boulder, Mont.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of August 7th at Boulder, Mont., the preparations for the execution of George Duncan Bryson were all completed. The gallows was a plain affair consisting of two uprights and a crossbeam. The rope ran through a pully on the top and was attached to a 400 pound weight. It was planned so that the condemned man would stand on the ground, be drawn up and have his neck broken on the rebound.

Bryson spent his last night quietly. He received visits from his father, David Bryson, and from a minister, said his prayers and afterwards wrote a pathetic letter to his little daughter, which he gave to his father for delivery. He still maintained his innocence, hoping for a commutation or a reprieve even up to a late hour. He was constantly watched, as fears were strong that he would attempt suicide at the last moment. It was expected that he would make a statement at the gallows and the supposition was that he would confess.

The previous night he prepared statements of the case, reviewing the testimony and giving some theories of the murder. He claims two men were concerned in it. He put back of the right supper and afterwards received a number of calls. To a correspondent he said: "This is a judicial murder if ever there was one."

At 9 o'clock a dispatch was received from Roy White, saying that he would interfere with the execution by a respite or otherwise.

A large concourse of people called for a last look at the condemned man. Bryson gave a final disposition of his property, giving it to his father.

At 10:30 the elder Bryson took a last farewell, crying bitterly. He was escorted to the hotel by the bystanders. What passed between father and son will never be known. They spoke in French and only a few words were understood.

The walk to the gallows was headed by Sheriff Halford. Bryson walked firmly with a set countenance, carrying a letter in his hand.

Arriving at the gallows he read his dying declaration. He protested his innocence and called the execution a judicial murder. He still adhered to the story of other men having killed Annie Lindstrom. He bitterly scored the newspapers and Detective Walters for the manner in which they acted in his case, claiming Walters had placed the watch and other articles in the prospect hole for working up the case. He commended his father to the kind consideration of the public.

The straps were then adjusted and at 10:50 the trap was sprung. The body shot into the air and dropped back, breaking the neck completely. Bryson was pronounced dead in seven minutes.

The body was cut down and at 11:05 placed in a new casket.

Bryson retained his cool composure throughout the proceeding. The same ironical smile played about his mouth. He showed no nervousness, even as the testing his innocence to the last moment, his guilty soul sped before his Maker. Thus the cold-blooded, deliberate murder of Annie Lindstrom is avenged by the law.

More Trouble in Samoa.

The latest news from Samoa is causing a stir throughout England, and if the advices which have been received through German channels are confirmed there is reason to fear new complications which may entirely undo the work of the recent Samoan conference in Berlin.

According to these accounts King Maitoa, who has been brought back to Apia by a German man-of-war, with the express understanding that the status quo should be maintained until the treaty drafted by the conference could be ratified by the United States senate, has recently repudiated the agreement in the most emphatic manner, he gathered his followers together and compelled King Tamasese to hand over to him the prison and the police force of Apia. He dismissed the German police superintendent, Herr Von Wolfersdorf, and released in the hands of his natives who had been arrested by his order. At last accounts the entire municipal government of Apia was in the hands of Maitoa, whose men were patrolling the city armed, and Tamasese, though nominally King, kept himself perforce very secluded.

This excuses the Germans still more, for what breath of faith on the part of Matafaa, the gratuitous insults heaped upon the German Emperor at a sort of national festival in Apia by Maitoa, and his followers. On the occasion the "Dead Baby Dance" of the Samoans took place, only instead of the traditional "dead baby," Maitoa's followers carried in the procession a bust of Emperor William, which, it is likely, had been washed ashore from the wreck of the German war ship Eber. When the German consul heard of this insult he promptly made a demand upon Maitoa for this bust and it is now in his possession.

A Prejudiced Judge.

The charge of Judge Stephens in the Maybrick case at London is no surprise to those who are aware of his anti-American sentiments. He is one of that old school of antediluvian Tories who have never been able to see anything good in the republic.

It is a sad commentary that the high court hates everything emanating from across the Atlantic, as, to use a well worn phrase, "the devil hats holy water." There is a very general impression that had the accused woman belonged to any other nationality she would have fared better at the hands of the presiding judge, who is notorious for his habit of allowing his prejudices to get the better of his judgment.

An appeal based upon this fact would, however, have little weight with the home office, as it is invariably the policy of the government to support the judiciary, right or wrong, and no matter how glaring their faults may have been. The most for which Mrs. Maybrick, innocent or guilty, has a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life, and the movement that has been started to that end promises to be influential enough to obtain its object.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sioux commissioners have notified Secretary Noble that their labor among the Indians had proved successful.

Secretary Noble has requested the war department to take all necessary steps to keep intruders from the Sioux reservation. This action was taken in anticipation of a rush of settlers now that the success of the Sioux commission is known.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Extensive mail robberies have recently occurred at Aek near Reading, Pa.

William Kline, of New Albany, Ind., who was struck on the head with a beer mug a few days ago by Henry H. Kelly, died at his home in that city on the 7th inst.

A young man by the name of Frank C. Budd has given the society people of Lockport, N. Y., matter to gossip about for some time to come. He seems to have several wives.

John Hendrickson, a farmer from Cokato, Minn., was waylaid by tramps a few days ago. His watch and what money he had was taken from him. His skull was crushed in.

John W. Hardee, for five years probate judge of Towner county, Dakota, has disappeared, leaving a large indebtedness. He is supposed to be in Canada. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

A special from Paulding, O., says that Sheriff E. C. Swain, sheriff of Paulding county, has been found to be short in his accounts to the amount of something over \$2,000 and that his bondsmen asked to be released. Mr. Swain then resigned.

The finding of the dead bodies of Ollie Jones, his wife and two other dead persons has been reported from Corvallis, a small town in the Bitter Root river valley in Western Montana. A young girl, who had been shot in the hip was also found on Big Hole mountain. All of the dead had been shot in the back.

While a camp meeting was in progress near Willow Branch, Texas, a party of men rode up on horseback and began firing into the congregation. A panic followed, and some of the men in the congregation returned the fire. For a while a regular battle ensued. The cause of the attack is not known. The preacher finished his sermon strongly guarded.

Two commercial travelers, one from Minneapolis, named J. H. Ronell, and the other from Grinnell, A. Catlie, were robbed by tramps at Fort Dodge, Iowa, recently. The footpads crept up behind the men as they were waiting for a train and gagged and robbed them. They then carried their victims some distance from the depot and, returning, boarded a passing train.

A widow and two grown daughters and a 12-year-old son live near a little place called McNeill, Covington county, Ala. The other night three young men went to the house, outraged the women and demolished everything about the premises. They then went to the house of an old negro neighbor, found him sick, shaved his head, and beat him so badly that he died next day.

A few days ago Charles Ober, 13 years old, of Cleveland, Ohio, while creeping under a circus tent, was struck on the neck by one of the showmen. His windpipe was fractured, and after suffering terrible agony all night he died. His body, on account of the escape of air, which should have gone into his lungs, was twice its normal size when he died. Three showmen are under arrest.

A few days ago at Sacramento, Cal., a painter named John Henning entered the candy store of John Sellars, and after a short conversation with Mrs. Sellars, drew a revolver, and placing the muzzle behind her left ear, fired. The ball struck her skull inflicting a fatal wound. Henning fired a bullet through his own head and fell dead. The cause of the tragedy is not known, but the love of Henning for Mrs. Sellars which was not reciprocated, is given as the most probable cause.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

Early on the morning of the 8th inst. a Nickel Plate freight train going west broke into three pieces, and the detached parts collided at South Whitley, Ind., breaking up twelve cars loaded with merchandise. Two tramps, who were stealing a ride, were instantly killed.

Kitson County, Minn., was visited by the most severe thunder and hail storm ever seen in that section of the West, on the 7th inst. Houses and barns were struck by lightning and wheat fields are partially, if not wholly, destroyed by hail. Some fields escaped without any loss, as the storm went in streaks. Over 200 lights of glass were broken in Hallock and vicinity.

PERSONAL NEWS NOTES.

Pat Killen, the St. Paul pugilist, was arrested at San Francisco a few days ago for engaging in what the police term a prize fight.

Steve Brodie jumped from