## THE CONVENTION.

The Twenty-Second Day Finds Many Committees Ready to Submit Their Reports.

The Cemperance Question Furnishes A Little Sparring, But "Submission" Wins at Last.

The Committees on Executive, Impeachment and Legislative Department Report.

Twenty-Second Day.

It was a day of progress in the matter o committee reports.

Mr. Miller moved that the resolution requiring standing committees to report today be reconsidered and that further time be granted the committee on public institutions. He said that owing to the fact that the members of this committee were members of numerous other committees

they had been unable to hold a meeting. Mr. Purcell would favor the motion if some day certain was stated as a limit of extension of time.

Mr. Bartlett would also favor the motion if it was for the purpose of reporting progress and determining upon a time for final report.

Mr. Williams stated that the committee on legislative department had prepared its report hurriedly under the rule, and several members of the committee reserved the right to submit a minority report at a future time.

Mr. Scott moved that all standing committees that have already reported be requested to make a final report on Saturday next. Carried.

Mr. Williams moved that inasmuch as the committee reports were numerous and long, their reading at length be dispensed with. They would be upon the members' desks in printed from the next morning and then all could read them.

Mr. Turner suggested that the report of the committee on temperance and impeachment be read. This request was granted and the motion prevailed. Mr. Purcell thought the report of the

committee on judicial department which was submitted yesterday should be con-

Mr. Williams: My motion simply refers to reports introduced to-day. Mr. Lauder thought that as the chair-

man of the committee on judicial department was unavoidably absent the consideration of the report of that committee should be postponed until his return. Agreed.

The convention resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Flemington in the chair, for the consideration of the report of the committee on legislative department. The section fixing the number of senators at not less than thirty, nor more than fifty was discussed.

Mr. Rolfe thought the section should be so amended as to provide that the senate should not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the number of the house.

Mr. Purcell thought the consideration of the report should be postponed until after the minority has reported.

Mr. Parsons agreed with Mr. Purcell. Mr. Rolfe said that the committee might now fix the maximum and minimum, minority report.

Mr. Williams moved that all action be deferred until the minority report, is submitted. Carried. The committee of the whole rose and

reported progress. The standing committees reported, recommending proposed articles as follows:
On temperance: Submitting the question to a vote of the people.
On legislative department: Providing that the senate shall have not less than thirty nor more than fifty members the

thirty nor more than fifty members, the house not less than sixty nor more than 140, limiting the sessions to ninety days, and fixing compensation at \$3, with mileage at ten cents per mile.

On school and other public lands: Providing that all monies arising ferres the

viding that all monies arising from the sale or lease of school lands, there will be a trust fund, the principal of which shall remain inviolate, and may be increased but never diminished any loss there-on to be made good by the state. The in-terest and income of the fund, together with fines and violations of state laws, to be used for the support of common schools. No more than one-fourth of school lands shall be sold within the first five years, and no more than one-half of the remainand no more than one-fourth no more than one-half of the remainand no more than one-fourth no more than one-half der within ten years. Residue may be sold as soon as it becomes saleable, at not less than \$10 per acre.

The committee on executive department reported, fixing the term of the governor at two years, or until a successor is qualified, at a salary of \$3,000 per year; making any attempt to influence votes in the legislature by promises of official favor, punishable by law; fixes the salary of lieutenant governor, \$1,000 per annum, and of the governor, \$1,000 per annum, and of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioners of schools and public lands, commissioners of insurance, commissioners of railroads and attorney general at \$2,000 per annum each; the salary of the commissioners of the salary of the commissioners of agriculture to be fixed by the legislature.

The committee on suffrage—Providing

that every male citizen who has resided in the state one year, county six months and precinct ninety days, shall be entitled to

The minority report of the committee provides for the submission of the female suffrage question to a vote of the remale suffrage question to a vote of the people. The committee on education—Prohibit-ing sectarianism in schools and leaving the establishment of a uniform system to the leafslature

legislature.
On municipal corporations—Leaving to the legislature to provide for the organizations, and to restrict their power as to

On impeachment and removal-Providing that all impeachments be tried by the senate, and when the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside. Officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct, mal-feasance, crime or misdemeanor in office,

feasance, crime or misdemeanor in office, or for drunkenness or incompetency.

On militia—Providing that the militia of the state shall consist of all able bodied male persons within the state, between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

Mr. Turner moved that the convention resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the report of the committee on temperance. Carried.

Mr. Moer was called to the chair.

Mr. Atlen moved the adoption of the re-

Mr. Atlen moved the adoption of the report, which submitted the prohibition question to a vote of the people.

Mr. Flemington moved that the portion providing for the submission of the questions.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. Rowe seconded the motion.
Mr. Pollock hoped the motion would not prevail. This question should be determined by the people. These delegates were not elected to come here and settle it

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, agreed with Mr. Pollock. No man felt more deeply on the question of temperance than he, but he wanted it to go on its merits before the

people.

Mr. Miller: The temperance people of Cass county want it submitted and do not ask that it be embodied in the constitution.

Mr. Mathews: The people of Grand Forks do not desire constitutional prohibition but or willing these them. tion but are willing that the question be

tion but are willing that the question be submitted to a vote.

McKenzle spoke for Sargent county, agreeing with Messrs. Miller and Mathewr. Mr. Wallace: We represent our constitution. The people of Steele county who sent me here are in favor of embodying it in the constitution.

Mr. Parsons was opposed to embodying it in the constitution. It would have but one effect and that would be to array every anti-prohibitionist against the constitution. Mr. Rowe: Dickey county takes an ad-

Mr. Rowe: Dickey county takes an advance step on the question of temperance. The people wanted it embodied in the constitution. I believe that when North Dakota goes into the union, she should go under the shining light of temperance. I am in favor of free speed, free press free

under the shining light of temperance. I am in favor of free speech, free press, free institutions and against the freedom of the liquor traffic.

Mr. Bartlett: I represent the same county for which Mr. Rowe speaks, and I am of the opinion that if this question is incorporated in the constitution it will be defeated. I have been instructed by the democrats of Dickey county to vote for submitting the question to a vote of the people. He believed this the manly, honorable course. If the amendment should prevail it would take a great deal of zeal and hope from the honest men. He was opposed to the amendment. opposed to the amendment. A vote being taken, the amendment was

Mr. Noble moved that further consideration of the report be postponed until it has been printed. Lost

The report of the committee on temperance, submitting to a vote, was then

adopted.

Mr. Blewett moved that the article on

militia be read the second time.

The convention went into committee of the whole for consideration of the report of the committee on militia, and recommended that the report be adopted. Adjourned.

> Twenty-Third Day. [From Saturday's Daily.]

After the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes yesterday afternoon Mr. Miller withdrew all of the report of the committee on legislative department with the exception of the two sections regulating the number of members of the legislative assembly.

The committee to which was referred the invitation of the city of Jamestown, inviting the convention to adjourn to that place, reported the same back with the recommendation that the same be not accepted. The report of the committee was adopted and the chief clerk was instructed to inform Mayor Fuller of the refusal of the convention to accept.

Mr. Parsons moved that when the convention adjourn it be to meet Tuesday at coclock p. m. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Moer was surprised that Mr. Parsons should make such a motion and more surprised to find Mr. Wallace, who had been crying out against delay, seconding it.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, said he had been one who was opposed to delays, but now he thought the time had arrived when it would be an advantage to take the recess and give the members an opportunity to go home and consult their constituents.

Mr. Scott: Mr. Bartlett wants to go home to consult his constituents as to the proper course to pursue on questions be fore the convention. I have some acquaintance with the gentleman, I believe he has his convictions and do not think his constituents can change them. I am opposed to the recess.

Mr. Wallace: It is true as stated that the business affairs of many of the delegates demand their attentions, and it is no more than just, that they be given an opportunity to go home, especially when the recess will be a benefit instead of an injury to the convention work.

Mr. Lauder: It might be true that some of the delegates should be at home for a few days, but they can be excused. As I have stated, my business affairs demand my attention, but I have remained at work in hope that we would soon reach the day of final adjournment.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey agreed with Mr Lauder. The convention will excuse any member whose business calls him home without necessitating an adjournment of the convention.

Mr. Williams hoped the recess would not be taken. He did not think the public business should be delayed to accommo date the individual. There is a vast amount of important work before the convention that should be disposed of as soon as possible.

Mr. Parsons repeated his statement that he made the motion for the recess at the request of others. Personally he would prefer to remain at work. But he was amused at the change of tune of some of the members. The very men who in the past have favored unnecessary adjournments oppose it now when the farmers of the convention want to go home and look after their work.

Mr. Moer did not know to whom Mr. Parsons referred. He had been consistent in opposing all attempts at delay.

Mr. Bean: It seems to be the impression that this adjournment is in the interest of the farmers. He did not believe the farmers desired it. The first he heard of an adjournment was the night before, and he was then given to understand that it was not for farmers, but because of some caucuses that were to take place in the eastern part of the territory. [Applause.]

Mr. Miller: A good crop of proxies is as essential to some gentlemen in this conention as a crop of No. 1 hard.

Mr. Clapp said that a similar motion had been voted upon and defeated a week ago. The convention then voted down a mo The convention then voted down a motion to adjourn by about the same vote. It would be remembered that on the following day there was hardly a quorum, and the convention adjourned without transacting any business. He would therefore move that those who desire to be excused must make application in writing before adjournment so that it will be known tonight whether or not a quorum will remain in the city.

The convention went into committee of

tion as a separate clause, be stricken out, and that it be made a part of the constitu-The report of the committee on educa-

ion was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Rolfe moved that the words primary, normal and collegiate, as describing the character of schools to be established, be stricken out.

stricken out.

Mr. Harris opposed the amendment.

Mr. Roife said he made the motion because he did not believe the words primary, normal and collegiate were definite enough for a basis of legislation.

Mr. Elliott hoped the words would not be stricken out. They were not the words of the committee on education, but were suggested by no less a person than President Sprague, of the Grand Forks university. In fact the committee had acted almost throughout on the suggestions of educators and rehool superintendents.

The amendment was lost.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Rolfe objected to the words "gubernatorial election," as designating the time when the superintendent of public instruction shall be elected. He moved as an amendment that the first election be at the time the constitution is voted upon and time the constitution is voted upon and thereafter at general elections. Lost. The report of the committee on educa-

tion was adopted.

The report of the committee on impeachment and removal from office was ext considered. Mr. Wallace wanted the word "habitual" stricken out, where the article provides that the officials may be removed for habit-

ual drunkenness.

Mr. O'Brien did not think it fair to remove a man from offile for one case of drunkenness. He believed that very good officials might become intoxicated on rare omclais might become intoxicated on rare occasions. It would be a dangerous amendment. Habitual drunkenness is a sufficient cause for removal, but to say that a man who might accidentally become intoxicated should be removed, was to say too much. He believed in exercising a little charity in matters of this character.

character.
Mr. Johnson thought Mr. Wallace's motion a little unreasonable. There are times when even the very best and ablest of mer are indiscreet in the use of intoxicants. I are indiscreet in the use of intoxicants. It would be unjust to say that for such an offense a man should be removed. There are occasions when the best of citizens cannot resist the temptation. Take it during election time, for instance. He had heard one of Minnesota's best citizens say in addressing an audience, "If we win this election I am going to have a big drunk or give \$20 to the poor," and the sentiment was applauded by an intelligent audience. It was an exciting time, Many good men did imbibe a little too freely, but they were not disqualified for holding office. He believed the word habitual should remain. It covered the ground.

Mr. Rolfe did not believe it the mission

It covered the ground.

Mr. Rolfe did not believe it the mission of a state constitution to provide punishment for offenses of this character. The term "habitual drunkenness" was right and proper and should not be amended.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey opposed the word habitual. He believed there should be some number of "drunks" specified so that you can tell when a man is an habitual drunkard. He had seen red nosed old bums sitting on the bench in courts of justice, trying citizens and sentencing men.

bums sitting on the bench in courts of justice, trying citizens and sentencing men. He did not believe that a man who got drunk should be given an opportunity to pass sentence on a human being or occupy positions of trust and honor.

Mr. O'Brien believed that it might be well for the legislature to settle upon the number of times a man may become drunk before he is an habitual drunkard, but it surely was not a proper subject for a con-

surely was not a proper subject for a constitutional convention.

stitutional convention.

Mr. Almen wanted it amended by inserting the words "excessive use of intoxicants" as cause for removal. Lost.

Mr. Wallace moved to amend by striking out the words "habitual drunkenness" and inserting the words "habitual drunkenness shall be no cause for removal."

shall be no cause for removal."
Mr. Bartlett of Dickey: I think the gentleman is balking. He is kicking over the traces. I am willing to take a half loaf if

The amendment was lost.

With regard to placing all fines for the violation or state laws in the school fund, Mr. Clapp moved to strike out and simply leave the section to read: "or from any other source." He did not think it proper for the constitution to specify that the money from fines for any violations of state laws should go to the school fund.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS. A motion was made to adopt the section

regulating the sale of school lands. Mr. Johnson said that the question of the lands should not be passed iscussion. He moved as an without discussion. He moved as an amendment that the lands shall never be sold, but that they be leased from time to time, the proceeds to go into the school

In support of his amendment Mr. Johnson stated that more fortunes had been made in holding lands than from any other cause. He believed that the state should take advantage of the experience of the past and should give the future schools the benefit of the rise in value. North Dakota will be younger in all her possibilities and ambitions than she is now. possibilities and ambitions than she is now. A state has the possibility of eternal life, and a thousand years from now North Dakota may still be intact with children to educate. If the lands are sold the amount realized will be between \$13,000.000 and \$15,000,000 and you will see the greatest ring in the history of the northwest organized to capture the proceeds.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, was delighted to hear Mr. Johnson speak, but he could not believe that he had read the bill. The enabling ast prevents the state from renting

enabling act prevents the state from renting except for pasturage and not for a longer

enabling act prevents the state from renting except for pasturage and not for a longer time than five years.

Mr. Purcell took it for granted that every man in the convention knew that a large proportion of his taxes are those he is compelled to pay for the support of the public schools. The theory introduced by Mr. Johnson was very beautiful but he did not believe it practicable. So far as the safety of the funds is concerned, he believed that the fund will be just as safely guarded by the people of North Dakota in the future as it can be now. The proposed article not only provides that the principal shall remain inviolate, but that the state shall make good any loss. Unless provision is made for the sale of the lands the people of North Dakota will find themselves holding up the great burden of school taxes, while the means of relief provided by the general government is tied up beyond their reach.

Mr. Lauder desired to see the clause providing that not less than 160 acres aball by

Mr. Lauder desired to see the clause providing that not less than 160 acres shall be sold to any one man, amended so that no man could purchase more than 320 acres, and that none shall be sold save to actual

Mr. Gray thought the amendment should prevail. In his county there is one section of school land occupied by several farmers and they had made extensive improve-ments. He did not believe it should be made possible for speculators to crowd

Mr. Carland said that if the convention limited the sale of land to actual settlers then there would not be a very large sale. If he meant that it was for persons intending to settle it would be inoperative as a man intending to settle could purchase the land and turn it over to the speculator. He could not see the force of the amendment.

Mr. Elliott: We are here in the interest of the state. One man's money is as good as another's. If we can get more money from outsiders than from actual settlers, as I believe we can, the state will be the

gainer.
Mr. Lauder did not think that one man's money is as good as another's, and he did not believe this sentiment prevailed in this country. He referred to the action of con-gress in legislating against foreign labor and foreign capital, and said he believed the same principle was involved in this question. The way to legislate for the

state was to keep out the speculator and bring in actual settlers.

Mr. Scott thought the amendment too in Mr. Scott thought the amendment too indefinite. Furthermore we are now looking after the interests of the state, and
want to get as much as possible for the
school fund. Very frequently we will
find a purchaser who wants 640 acres and
who is willing to pay more per acre for
that amount than for less. He did not
think there was much of the land that
would bring \$10 per acre at present.

Mr. Mathews agreed with Mr. Scott. In
Grand Forks county there is very little of
the school land that will sell for \$10 per
acre, and the same is true of numerous

the school land that will sell for \$10 per acre, and the same is true of numerous others of the best counties in the state. It is especially true that the lands cannot be sold for as high a price to residents and settlers as to outsiders.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey thought it was very plain that rentlange and paid very very lain that rentlange and paid very

very plain that gentlemen had paid very little attention to the enabling act, which provides that not more than 160 acres shall

provides that not more than 180 acres shall be sold to any one man.

Mr. Gray thought the gentleman was in error. The bill (he read) provides that the land shall not be sold in tracts of less than 160 acres. It was evident that the pen that wrote the proposition was guided by the hand of the speculator. He believed that the land should go to the tiller of the soil—men who will assist in building up the state of North Dakota.

Mr. Lauder: The objection to his amendment seemed to be that he limited the amount to be purchased by any person to 320 acres. He might be willing to have the amount fixed at 640 acres, but he wanted to see some limit. His objection to the bill was that it permitted a speculator to purchase as many acres as he or his

tor to purchase as many acres as he or his syndicate had money to control. Mr. Williams said that inasmuch as this was a question of great importance and the delegates had not been given time to study it, he would move that the committee rise

and report progress. Carried.
Mr. Moer moved that the convention ad-Mr. Miller moved to reconsider the vote

by which the convention had refused to take a recess until Tuesday. He was

take a recess until Tuesday. He was stating his reasons when Mr. Moer rose to the point of order, that a motion to adjourn was before the house and not debatable.

Mr. Miller was recognized by the chair before the motion was seconded.

Mr. Blewett: I move we do now adjourn!

journ!
The motion to adjourn was put and
President Fancher declared it carried.
So the motion for a recess was defeated
and the convention adjourned until 2 clock this afternoon.

No Quorum.

[From Sunday's Daily.] The twenty-fourth day of the constitutional convention will not be remembered for its excitement or eloquence of debate, but had the plan of the wiley Colton been carried out it might have been the red letter day of the session. Notwithstanding the refusal of the convention on Friday to take a recess until Tuesday, over two-thirds of the delegates left for their homes or other points, and when President Pro Tempore Rowe ordered roll call yesterday afternoon there was not a quorum present. But seventeen of the members responded to their names, and the body dissolved by reason of its numerical weakness. This was at great disappointment to Mr. Colton, the coal baron or Ward county and accomplished base ballist, as well as the delegates who had agreed to support him in any scheme that he might propose for the discomitive and paralysis propose for the discomfiture and paralysis of the junketing members. The one scheme which in the interest of the people he had concocted, was to locate all of the public institutions and it is said that he had formed a combination to locate the capital at Burlington his promising Werd had formed a combination to locate the capital at Burlington, his promising Ward county city. As for the other institutions he was not particular. Had there been a quorum, the institutions would have been located, the report of the committee on taxation endorsed and a complete constitution adopted. But it was not to be. The thoughtless president pro tem. ordered the roll call and thereby knocked the brilliant plans of the "working delegates" higher than the immortal kite of Mr. Gilroy.

Many of the delegates who did not go to

Many of the delegates who did not go to tunity to visit western Dakota, and left on resterday's west bound train for Glendive. This party was composed principally of the visiting couples, the delegates whose wives have been in the citys deciding to give the ladies an opportunity to see the bad lands and get a glimpse of eastern Montang.

THE FAITHFUL FEW. Those who remained in the city with their gaze fixed steadily on the interests of the people were: Messrs. Carland, Williams, Harris, Colton, Powers, McKenzie, Rowe, Scott, Holmes, Parsons of Rolette, Parsons of Morton, Best, Richardson, Johnson, Griggs, Hoyt, Gayton, Fleming-ton, Budge and Rolfe.

The committee on legislative apportion-

ment, many of the members of which remained in the city, did considerable work and will soon be ready to report. SOUTH DAKOTA GETS THE LIBRARY. Sealed bids for the territorial library Sealed bids for the certifications were made by the respective commissions of North Dakota and South Dakota yes found it was found or North Dakota and South Dakota yes-terday, and when opened it was found that South Dakota's bid of \$4,000 was the higher, so the library will go to the south. North Dakota's bid is said to have been

Of course there may be some minor changes in the plan of settlement, but now that the commission has reached an agreement it is not likely that any important changes will be made.

Agreed at Last.

The joint commission appointed for the division of territorial property and the adustment of the debt between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, reached an agreement yesterday, the general plan of which is as follows:

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Each state shall take the public institutions located within its boundaries, with all appurtenances, furniture, etc. And shall assume the payment of all in-debtedness against the territory, bonded or funded, on account of such institutions re-

spectively.

All other items of personal property and miscellaneous affects belonging to the territory, except the territorial library, and the territorial records and archives, shall be divided as nearly equally, as possible between North and South Dakota, and the state of South Dakota shall pay to the state of North Dakota, forty-two thousand five hundred dullars, on account of the

The state of South Dakota shall pay to the state of North Dakota, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars, on account of the excess of territorial appropriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions, which, under this agreement, will go to South Dakota, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory, of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of Northern Paulic railwad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge them and exempt the state of South Dakota from all liability for or a account of the several matters have because from all liability for or account of transactions best to any portion of liability hereafter arising or account of itability would be a liability of the territory of Dakota, and such territory remained in existence, and which liability shall grow out of matters compared with any public institution of the territory situated or locoted within the boundaries of the other state.

Institute and shall pay any portion of

liability of the territory arising out of erthe other state.

Each committee shall make a sealed

Each committee shall make a sealed statement of the amount it is willing to pay for the individual half of the public library, and the one offering the largest sum shall take the library at the sum so offered.

offered.

If on investigation it appears that the militia property is divided between North and South Dakota companies in proportion nearly equal, then the property is to remain in the state within which it now is otherwise it is to be divided as nearly count as possible. equal as possible.

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid to the public institutions located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriation since the same became available; and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid to public institutions located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state to be charged with one-half of the general expenses during the same time. That all moneys paid into the treasury during this period from about March 11, to the time of final adjustment, from North Dakota shall be credited to North Dakota, and all such sums paid in from South Dakota for the same time shall be credited to South Dakota, except that all railroad taxes paid into the territorial treasury since the date above named for years prior to 1889 (that is the part thereof going to the territory) shall be equally divided between North and South Dakota, and the railroad taxes for 1889 shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much of said tax as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as is paid by railroads in North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as is paid by railroads in North Dakota. If there had been any indebtedness at the time of final division, each shall assume its share as determined by the amount paid to each section in excess of the receipt from each section, and if there shall be a surplus at the time of such division, each shall be entitled to the amount it stands charged with.

The payment from South Dakota to North Dakota, or as much of it as possible, shall be made by South Dakota assuming North Dakota, or final adjustment, including North Dakota's share of current liabilities at the time of final adjustment, including North

Dakota, or as much of it as possible, shall be made by South Dakota assuming North Dakota's share of current liabilities at the time of final adjustment, including North Dakota's share of cost of copying records. It is further recommended that South Dakota and North Dakota pay one-half each of all liabilities now existing but not audited and allowed, except those incurred on account of public institutions.

Each state shall succeed to all rights of the territory upon contract for public works within such state, or bonds to secure the completion of such contracts.

the completion of such contracts.

Each state shall receive all unexpended balances of the bonds which it is to pay whether such balances have been covered back into the treasury or not.

Another Blank.

| From Tuesday's Daily. |

Yesterday was another blank page in the constitutional convention history. Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the delegates returned from their trips east and west, there was not a quorum at roll call, and no business was transacted. The respective chairmen of the North Dakota and South Dakota commissions for the division of the territorial property were kept busy, arranging for a final settlement on the basis agreed upon Saturday. The commission is rapidly reaching the end of its labors

tits labors.

The committee reports will nearly all be submitted to-morrow, and the balance of the session will be entertaining and antagonistic. The meat and spice of the session is about

The Bad Lands Excursion.

The excursions to the Bad Lands have become a prominent feature of social life here. A large party went to Glendive Saturday afternoon. On the return trip. Sunday, they met other excursionists at Medora, and the whole party returned to Bismarck Monday morning. Among An Outsider's Opinion of the Covention. those who enjoyed the outing in that portion of Wonderland were Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Miller, Miss Matteson, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Moer, Miss. Cora Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Kellam, Mr. and Mrs. Price, P. McHugh and daughter, Mrs. B. R. Glick, Miss Nellie Brady, O. G. Meacham, Enos Gray. H. M. Clark, James A. Douglas, W. H. Rowe, C. C. Bowsfield, E. S. Knight, John Drake, E. W. Camp, Auditor McManima and Dr. McGillicudy. The Yellowstone house at Glendive furnished excellent accommodations for the party Saturday night, and on Sunday morning through the courtesy of F. H.

Marsh, superintendent of the Glendive division of the Northern Pacific, and Conductors Blood and Wolliver the excursionists were taken by rail to Iron Butte, ten miles out. In returning to Glendive a stop was made at Eagle Cliff. At each place, as well as on the shores of the Yellowwas made at Eagle Cliff. At each place, as well as on the shores of the Yellowstone, a fine variety of geological specimens were found, some of which were quite valuable. The trip in volved some difficulties and hazardous climbing, at the expense of shoe leather and wearing apparel generally, but the views obtained by the scenery fully repaid the tourists for their trouble. The mountains and gorges all through that region are grand and fascinating. The first section of the east-bound afternoon train conveyed the party to Medora, where they had three hours of daylight for an inspection of the attractions there. The ascent and tescent of the mountains east of the town took up most of the time. There is a some at that point three to five hundred feet does not viewing it from different points of the compass gives one a rare and leautiful sight. The side of the rulley in places looks like the walls of a series of stone castles. The table land is quite level and stretches eastward and northward a distance of one or two miles. All the surrounding scenery is picturesces. The little Missouri rolls close to the hase of the multains, and both north and south a fine orespective is aftered. In considering the success of the trip the excursionis of lunder special obligations to Superment the Cabe as well as the other officials named.

A Miraculous Escape.

A Miraculous Escape

EDITOR TRIBUNE: What may be regarded as truly a narrow escape occurred to Col. Thompson and his little grandson Charlie, Monday forenoon. The colonel had carried a workman to his homestead. about three miles north of town, and had continued his trip to a farm a short distance beyond where there was a field of oats which he wished to examine. On his return, while descending the hill into the deep ravine about half a mile beyond his place, the little boy, who was doing his part of the driving by holding the whip, let it fall from his hands into the road. The team was stopped as soon as practicable and the colonel, placing the lines in the hands of his grandson, alighted to pick up the whip, which was but a few paces behind the carriage. But in the short space of time required before his return a the boundaries of the other state. If yor some other inspiration caused the horse to start. The colonel called out to

the lad to pull on the lines, but his strength was not sufficient to hold the horse. The colonel by a double quick movement succeeded in getting near enough to the head of the horse to seize the lines at the bridle bit, but by a sudden jerk of the horses head, his grasp was evaded and the colonel in his effort fell to the ground, the buggy wheel passing over one of his legs near the ankle, causing no injury but a little temporary pain. The horse accelerating in his speed to a run kept on his course towards town. Meeting a team coming from the opposite direction, with a man and two women in the carriage, the man jumped out and did his best to stop the runaway, but without success. He turned his team about, took in the colonel, and followed with all possible speed, and as may well be imagined with the most fearful forebodings, and but small chance for hope for the safety of the little boy. But there was no halt until the runaway turned in and landed at the barn at the Thompson residence in town, and no mischief done until entering the barn, when lad to pull on the lines, strength was not suf turned in and landed at the barn at the Thompson residence in town, and no mischief done until entering the barn, when the buggy was badly broken up by colission with the door post, and the little boy was thrown out by the concussion. His injuries, which were slight in comparison to the great peril, consisted of bruises on the forehead and cheek. It was a good three-mile run, with several sharp pitches and short turns added to the dangerous speed. No wonder that Colonel Thompson felt an anxiety that surpassed anything he had ever before experienced in his long and eventful life.

Still do the heavens regard us with favor, and light, showery rains every day are adding their blessings to our ripening grain fields.

Mr. Ole Johnson is building a comfortable two-story addition to his residence. Postmaster Ecklund has beautified the

postoffice grounds by building a fence and setting out fruit trees. Mr. Gus Asklund has solved the ques-Mr. Gus Askiund has solved the question of forest tree cultivation on the Frairies, and has a splendid grove of cottonwoods fifteen feet high on his tree claim.

Mr. Ole Baskman went to Bismarck Frider.

Mr. Oliver Peterson came over from Painted Woods last week to insure our two fine school houses.

An unusual number of prairie chickens
An unusual number of prairie chickens
have been hatched this season, and the
grain fields are full of the young broods.
Mr. Hawley's family have returned from
Oregon and are living on their homestead,
where the famous Hawley mine is lo-

The practice of putting out poison for gophers has greatly lessened the number of dogs in the community, but there are no gophers missing yet.

Our farmers are now getting in their hay, of which an unusually heavy crop has been cut this season.

been cut this season.

Mr. Ole Anderson is a skilled blacksmith and is doing good work in his commodi-

and is doing good work in his commodious shop.

Rev. Mr. Spanberg is the new minister, and he will abide his time equally between the Swedish Lutheran church at this place

the Swedish Lutheran church at this place and the one at Bismarck.

An association of eastern capitalists have recently caused an investigation of the extensive coal deposits of this region to be made, and being more than satisfied with the report, will at no distant day take measures for their development.

A Howl From Menoken

Captain Wentz of Menoken, says he has been a republican for seventy-four years; he voted for Tippacanoe and Tyler too; he has carried the banner of republicanism in every campaign since, but he will be ompelled to boit the party unless the Menoken mail arrives more promptly. He says that mail from Bismarck has been carried by Menoken and sent back on the west bound train, and that letters from St. Paul—500 miles distant, reach them as soon as those from Bismarck, only thirteen relies distant. miles distant. Postmaster General Wana-maker must do better than this if he ex-pects to hold the Menoken republicans in line. What is the matter? Will the man-agers of the railway mail service explain.

Williamsport Record: While at Bismarck the writer paid a visit to the capitol and saw the organic law incubator in full blast. And we will arise and remark right here that if any one in this rallroadless region—where for six long years our farmers have hoped and prayed for the welcome music of a locomotive's snort—fears that the men now at Bismarck will smite the transportation companies hip and thigh such fears are groundless. The members appear to be reasonably conservative, to understand the wants of the new North state, and resolved to do no injustice to any factor that will aid in the upbuilding of the youthful commonwealth.

Good Luck to Von Richard From the St. Charles (Minn.) Union it is learned that on Wednesday, July 17th, Mr. Richard H. Johnson of this city and Miss May Poole of Menoken were united at the residence of the bride's parents in Leroy, Minn. Both are so well and favorably known here that Bismarckers rejoice over the happy union, sending congratulations to both bride and groom and wishing them success and happiness.

Williamsport Record: One of the best gardens we have seen in Dakota is that of Mr. F. D. Smith, in the Burleigh county part of the Glencoe neighborhood. Everything is far advanced; but tomatoes— plenty of them—big ones, almost full size and ready to ripen—are a feature of the garden. Mr. Smith also has a fine field of corn, and in that field a weed stands a poor show.

Died at Winons

[From Tuesday's Daily.] Thomas Cunningham received a disnatch from Winona, Minn, yesterday, conveying the sad intelligence that his sister, Miss Kate Cunningham, died a few days since. The cause of her death is not known. Mr. Cunningham left for Winona on the midnight train.

Important to Mandan and Bismarck.

The Mandan accommodation will hereafter leave Bismarck at 11:45 a. m. and return at 12:45 p. m., until further orders. This is for the accommodation of persons desiring to attend the convention. desiring to attend the convention.

In all cases where No. 23. due at Bismarck at 5:30 p. m., is abandoned or three hours late, the accommodation will take her place, leaving for Mandan at 5:30 p. m.

Among Errors Ruinous to Health.

One of the most mischlevous and most com-mon is the indiscriminate and too frequent use. of purgatives. Such medicines, if well chosen and seasonably resorted to, are certainly useful, but many persons select the worst, fly from one to the other, and employ them when there is no occasion, or their utility has ceased. To establish on a permanent basis a regular condition of the bowels, the finest alterative is dition of the bowels, the finest atterative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is botanic in origin and a safe succedaneum for those objectionable drugs, calomel and blue pill of does not gripe or drench the bowels like to ordinary evacuents, and it not only reforms irregularity of the habit of body, but remedies the disorder and inactivity of the live and stomach, which usually accompany that condition. Rheumatism, kidney trouble, malarity complaint and nervousness are removed by the Ritters.